

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
L. B. SCHWELLENBACH, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

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Consumers' Cooperatives and Credit Unions: Operations in 1946



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1947.

The SECRETARY OF LABOR:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Bureau's annual report on the activities of consumers' cooperatives in 1946. It contains general estimates of membership and business of the various types of associations, local and federated, and detailed data on operations of the central organizations providing goods and services to the local associations and carrying on manufactures of numerous kinds.

The report was prepared by Florence E. Parker, of the Bureau's Labor Economics Staff.

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner.*

HON. L. B. SCHWELLENBACH,
Secretary of Labor.

Contents

	Page
PART 1.—CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES	
Progress in 1946.....	1
Local distributive cooperatives.....	2
Trend of development, 1941-46.....	3
Central organizations.....	3
Wholesale associations.....	3
Membership.....	3
Distributive facilities.....	4
Service facilities.....	5
Distributive operations.....	5
Capital and resources.....	7
Services of central cooperatives.....	7
Business.....	7
Resources of service federations.....	8
Membership of service federations.....	9
Production by central cooperatives.....	9
Expansion of productive facilities.....	9
Goods produced.....	11
Resources of productive federations.....	13
Membership of productive federations.....	13
Employment and wages in central organizations.....	14
PART 2.—CREDIT UNIONS	
Progress in 1946.....	15
Statistics of operation, 1945 and 1946.....	16
Trend of development, 1925-46.....	18
Legislation in 1946.....	18
State legislation.....	18
Federal legislation.....	19

Consumers' Cooperatives and Credit Unions: Operations in 1946

Part 1.—Consumers' Cooperatives

Progress in 1946

BOTH MEMBERSHIP AND BUSINESS of consumers' cooperatives reached an all-time peak in 1946, in spite of difficulties. Retail distributive business exceeded three-fourths of a billion dollars and the service business of local associations surpassed 15 million dollars. The stores as a group showed the greatest increase in dollar volume of business since 1942; and the petroleum associations had the greatest increase since 1941, reflecting undoubtedly the removal of rationing restrictions and the increasing supply of automobile tires and accessories as well as the rising price level.

Operating results for the stores in 1946 showed a great improvement over 1945. Over 90 percent of the reporting associations had earnings on the year's operations (87.3 in 1945); of these, 62.5 percent had earnings greater than in 1945. The petroleum associations as a group have been consistently successful as regards earnings; 1946 showed even better results than the previous years.

Some of the earnings of the retail associations are attributable, of course, not to their own operations, but are received as patronage refunds on the goods which they purchase from the wholesale associations. Such refunds declared on the 1946 business of regional wholesales totaled \$8,215,096, which will be added to the associations' own earnings and distributed by them to their individual members.

Over 4,000 local associations were members of regional wholesales at the end of 1946, and 22 of the wholesales were, in turn, affiliated with National Cooperatives. About 280 associations were members of district wholesales; most of these were affiliates of the regionals as well.

Among the commercial federations, the regional and district wholesales had a distributive and service business exceeding 220 million dollars (as compared with about 172 million dollars in 1945). Earnings of regional wholesales showed an increase of nearly 88 percent over those of 1945 and exceeded 13 million dollars. Patronage refunds to the member associations were 35 percent higher than in 1945. Improved financial status was also evident in the wholesales' reports, with notable increases in net worth; but this was accompanied by somewhat lower ratios of current assets to total liabilities and to current liabilities.

One of the outstanding developments of the past few years has been the rapid expansion of production. The central organizations (wholesales and productive federations) in 1946 produced in their own plants commodities valued at more than 95½ million dollars, as compared with about 60½ million in 1945 and less than 30 million in 1943.¹ Member equities (net worth) of these associations showed considerable increase over the previous year.

Estimates of membership and business of the various types of consumers' cooperatives in 1946 are shown in table 1. It should be emphasized that, in this table, the associations are classified according to their main lines of business. Thus, an association running a store, and also handling petroleum products or operating a mortuary, is here classified as a "store association" if the store business constitutes its main activity. The table therefore does not indicate the extent of

¹ In addition, cooperatives also sell many goods, under the "co-op label," which are not cooperatively produced but are packed by private manufacturers according to cooperative specifications, under the label.

cooperative activity in any particular line. Thus, cold-storage plants are operated not only by the independent associations shown under this classification in the table, but also by other types of associations such as stores, petroleum associations, creameries, etc. Funeral service is provided by local funeral associations, federations, and funeral departments of some store associations.

TABLE 1.—Estimated membership and business of consumers' cooperatives in 1946, by type of association

Type of association	Total number of associations	Number of members	Amount of business
<i>Local associations</i>			
Retail distributive associations:			
Stores and buying clubs.....	3,000	1,080,000	\$500,000,000
Petroleum associations.....	1,500	965,000	300,000,000
Other ¹	65	26,000	9,225,000
Service associations:			
Rooms and/or meals.....	200	22,000	3,600,000
Housing.....	125	10,000	² 3,000,000
Medical and/or hospital care:			
On contract.....	55	110,000	1,750,000
Own facilities.....	50	55,700	³ 4,000,000
Burial:⁴			
Complete funeral.....	40	36,000	310,000
Caskets only.....	4	1,700	6,500
Cold storage ⁵	175	87,500	2,000,000
Other ⁶	125	25,000	750,000
Electric light and power associations ⁷	830	⁸ 1,596,000	84,930,000
Telephone associations (mutual and cooperative).....	33,000	675,000	10,000,000
Credit unions ⁹	8,973	3,013,792	289,993,160
Insurance associations.....	2,000	¹⁰ 11,000,000	¹¹ 205,000,000
<i>Federations</i>			
Wholesales:		Member associations	
Interregional.....	1	22	16,900,000
Regional.....	25	4,025	¹² 212,450,000
District.....	11	280	¹³ 9,650,000
Service.....	18	1,498	842,700
Productive.....	15	253	38,350,900

¹ Such as consumers' dairies, creameries, bakeries, fuel yards, lumber yards, etc.

² Gross income; excludes new associations which had no income.

³ Excluding new associations with no income.

⁴ Local associations only; excludes associations of federated type (which are included with service federations) or funeral departments of store associations.

⁵ Excludes cold-storage departments of other types of associations.

⁶ Such as water supply, cleaning and dyeing, recreation, broadcasting, printing and publishing, nursery schools, etc.

⁷ Mostly REA associations, data for which were supplied by the Rural Electrification Administration.

⁸ Number of patrons.

⁹ Actual figures; not estimates.

¹⁰ Policyholders.

¹¹ Premium income.

¹² Includes wholesale, retail, and service business.

Local Distributive Cooperatives

Reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics from local associations and comments by the regional wholesales indicate the progress made by the consumers' cooperatives in 1946. Sales per association in the Midland Cooperative Wholesale area averaged \$117,468 for the oil associations and \$781,531 for the food stores, with average net

earnings of 5.82 percent.² Farther south in the same geographic region, Consumers Cooperative Association (Kansas City, Mo.) reported a 15-percent increase in membership and a 30-percent increase in business among those of its member associations which participated in a membership and sales campaign. It is estimated in Nebraska that each year about a 10-percent increase in membership results from the crediting of non-members' patronage refunds toward the purchase of membership shares.³

In the Lake Superior region, the associations affiliated with Central Cooperative Wholesale were reported to have made considerable progress toward financial stability, recording a 49-percent increase in member equities in the 5-year period 1940-45.⁴

Several retail associations were in the million-dollar sales class in 1946, including the Cooperative Oil Association of Olmsted County, Rochester, Minn. (\$1,152,000)—the first petroleum association in the United States, to the knowledge of the Bureau, to attain this level. Other million-dollar associations in 1946 included Rochdale Cooperative, Washington, D. C. (\$1,428,308), Cooperative Trading Co., Waukegan, Ill. (\$1,752,750), Greenbelt Consumer Services, Greenbelt, Md. (\$1,428,586), United Cooperative Society, Maynard, Mass. (\$1,169,273), Cloquet Cooperative Association, Cloquet, Minn. (\$1,672,772), Franklin Cooperative Creamery Association, Minneapolis, Minn. (\$5,222,220), and New Cooperative Co., Dillonvale, Ohio (\$1,591,779).

Among some 1,400 associations for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reports, sales averaged \$308,700 for the stores and \$207,700 for the petroleum associations. Net earnings for the stores with earnings averaged 5.5 percent on total business done; losses for those which could not make ends meet averaged 3.4 percent of sales. (This was a less favorable showing than for the preceding year, when the corresponding figures were 5.8 and 1.8 percent.) For the oil associations earnings averaged 10.1 percent (8.9 percent in 1945) and losses 5.0 percent of sales (1.2 percent in 1945).

² Based on associations whose accounts were audited by the Cooperative Auditing Service (Midland Cooperator, November 27, 1946).

³ Nebraska Cooperator (Omaha), March 19, 1947.

⁴ Cooperative Builder (Superior, Wis.), November 28, 1946.

For the local associations which are affiliated with cooperative wholesales, the "earnings" or "savings" reported include patronage refunds on their purchases from the wholesale. Among the retail associations for which data are at hand, the refunds from the wholesales ranged from slightly over 20 percent to nearly two-thirds of the retail associations' total reported earnings. In a small number of cases, only the refund from the wholesale prevented the local association from showing a loss for the year.

Information as to the retail cooperatives' patronage returns to their members is available for only 88 associations (52 petroleum cooperatives and 36 stores). The former refunded (in cash, shares, members' equity credits, etc.) sums averaging 8.8 percent of sales and the latter 3.6 percent of sales. For the whole group of 88 associations, the refunds totaled \$1,283,237.

Trend of Development, 1941-46. Reports from associations for which data are available for 1945 and 1946 indicate that for both the store and petroleum associations membership increased each year during the 6-year period 1941-46. For the store associations the greatest rise occurred in 1944 (table 2), and for the oil associations in 1943. Since those years, although there has been a membership gain each year, it has been at a decreasing rate.

The operating results for the year 1946 represented, for the stores, a substantial improvement over 1945. Over 90 percent made earnings on the year's business (87.3 percent in 1945); of these,

62.5 percent had greater earnings in 1946 than in 1945, 19.2 percent had smaller earnings, and 9.1 percent that had operated at a loss in 1945 were able to close the year "in the black." Although the petroleum associations as a group have been consistently successful, 1946 showed even better earnings than any of the previous 5 years.

The year 1946 reversed strikingly the trend in dollar volume of sales for the store associations. Although sales had shown an increase each year, the rate of increase declined through 1945. For 1946, however, there was a 30.8-percent rise—the largest since 1942. Further, 90.5 percent of the stores had increased sales as compared with only 72.9 percent in the preceding year. Among the oil associations, the 27.9-percent increase was the largest in the 6-year period, and 94.1 percent were in the group registering greater business, as compared with 86.3 percent in 1945.

Central Organizations

Summary figures showing membership, business, earnings, and patronage refunds for the various types of central business organizations are shown in table 3 (p. 4). All items show substantial progress as compared with 1945.

Wholesale Associations

Membership. Nearly 4,000 local associations were affiliated with the 24 reporting regional wholesales at the end of 1946—an increase of 8.8 percent as compared with 1945. The 220 member associations reported by 8 district wholesales (table 4,

TABLE 2.—Trend of operations of retail store and petroleum cooperatives, 1942-46 ¹

Item	Store associations					Petroleum associations				
	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942
Membership:										
Percent of increase over preceding year.....	11.6	15.9	25.6	13.6	8.3	10.8	11.4	14.4	23.9	9.5
Percent reporting—										
Increase over preceding year.....	72.8	82.9	98.8	77.4	75.5	77.5	78.2	79.9	74.5	73.8
Decrease from preceding year.....	27.2	17.1	1.2	22.7	24.5	22.5	21.8	20.1	25.5	26.2
Amount of business:										
Percent of increase over preceding year.....	30.8	11.5	19.6	28.8	30.8	27.9	10.7	22.6	19.1	13.6
Percent reporting—										
Increase over preceding year.....	90.5	72.9	80.3	84.7	90.8	94.1	86.3	89.4	71.5	78.9
Decrease from preceding year.....	9.5	27.1	19.7	15.3	9.2	5.9	13.7	10.6	28.5	21.1
Net earnings:										
Percent going from—										
Gain to loss.....	5.8	4.2	6.4	6.8	5.4		.8	.7	.4	2.0
Loss to gain.....	9.1	10.7	4.2	5.3	4.9	.9		.9	1.8	1.2
Percent reporting—										
Loss in both current and preceding years.....	3.3	8.4	2.0	1.9	2.2			.5		.4
Increase in gain over preceding year.....	62.5	49.4	62.3	51.7	69.5	88.0	78.9	74.5	60.3	64.7
Decrease in gain from preceding year.....	19.2	27.2	25.1	34.3	17.9	11.1	20.3	23.3	37.5	31.7

¹ Based on identical associations reporting for both current and preceding year.

p. 6) represented an 18.9-percent increase, which resulted mainly from the progress of a single association.

Two additional associations became members of National Cooperatives in 1946. These were British Columbia Cooperative Wholesale (Vancouver, B. C.) and Tennessee Farmers Cooperative Association (Columbia, Tenn.).⁵

National Cooperatives estimated that the 4,522 retail members of its 22 regionals (5 of which are in Canada) were serving 1,400,000 individual members. Twenty regional wholesales estimated that their 3,355 local member associations had 1,467,220 individual members at the end of 1946; 13 of these (with 2,869 affiliated associations having an estimated membership of 1,208,650) were members of National Cooperatives.

Distributive Facilities. Following its announced intention of expanding into the building-materials field, Associated Cooperatives (California) invested \$15,000 in a lumber mill near Eureka in 1946, giving it purchase rights to the output. Its new building-supplies department started operations early in 1947. In New York, the annual meeting of Eastern Cooperative Wholesale approved a program calling for addition of electrical appliances and expansion of the household supplies, automotive supplies, and grocery departments. Consumers Cooperative Association (Missouri) added propane gas; Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Association, a line of insecticides; Utah Cooperative Association, appliances and hardware; and Wisconsin Farm Supply Co., refrigerators and quick-freeze units. The Grange Cooperative Wholesale, at Seattle, on the other hand, dis-

continued groceries; the reason was not reported.

Substantial increases in cooperative investment in fixed assets took place in 1946. Farm Bureau Services (Michigan) erected a warehouse and elevator at Kalamazoo. Eastern Cooperative Wholesale (New York City) bought a new and larger branch warehouse in Cambridge, Mass., increasing its space by about 93,000 square feet, and planned the erection of a branch warehouse building on land already owned in Philadelphia. The Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Association constructed a repair garage for its trucks and a locker room for its employees. The Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association bought an existing structure at Florin, which it plans to use as branch warehouse, and completed construction of three others (at Greensburg, Schuylkill, and Centre). Utah Cooperative Association acquired a \$15,000 warehouse. Additions to existing structures were made by Farmers Union Central Exchange (to its warehouse at Great Falls, Mont., and its headquarters in South St. Paul, Minn.) and by the Oregon Grange Wholesale (to its warehouse).

Pacific Supply Cooperative (Walla Walla, Wash.) acquired a new warehouse in 1946 and decided to build another in 1947. This wholesale and the newly formed Cascade Cooperative Wholesale together took over a large building in Seattle which will serve as headquarters for Cascade and branch warehouse for Pacific. The Grange Cooperative Wholesale (Seattle) acquired a building providing office and warehouse space. Central Cooperative Wholesale (Superior, Wis.) bought another warehouse in Superior and erected a branch warehouse in Escanaba, Mich., to serve cooperatives on the Upper Peninsula; other expansion planned by it included a terminal at

⁵ Neither of these is included in the statistics here given, the former because it is not in the United States and the latter because it handles no consumer goods.

TABLE 3.—Summary of operations of cooperative wholesales and service and productive federations, 1946

Item	All federations	Wholesales			Service federations	Productive federations
		Interregional	Regional	District		
Number of federations reporting.....	62	1	24	8	16	13
Number of member associations.....	5,811	22	3,987	220	1,344	238
Total business.....	\$271,260,554	\$16,900,000	\$211,459,903	\$8,762,058	\$787,669	\$33,350,924
Wholesale distributive.....	\$227,159,313	\$16,900,000	\$201,909,852	\$8,349,461		
Service.....	\$5,485,092		\$4,284,826	\$412,597	\$787,669	
Retail distributive.....	\$5,265,225		\$5,265,225			
Value of own production.....	\$95,583,814	(¹)	\$62,194,903	\$1,177,780		\$32,211,131
Net earnings, all departments.....	\$13,214,933	(¹)	\$11,865,755	\$265,235	\$54,567	\$1,029,376
Patronage refunds, all departments.....	\$9,355,047	(¹)	\$8,215,096	\$206,310	\$21,264	\$912,377

¹ No data.

Wadena, Minn., and a lumber yard at Virginia in the same State.

Among the district organizations, Trico Cooperative Oil Association added a bulk plant at Duluth, and Northern Cooperatives acquired a building for use as terminal and repair shop for its fleet of 19 trucks and vans.

Altogether, 66 warehouses were reported by 16 regional associations. One organization had 12 warehouses, one had 11, one had 6, four had 5, two had 3, and four had 2 each; the other three associations had 1 warehouse each. Four regional organizations did no warehousing. Among the district associations, only three operated warehouses; two of these had 1 each and the third had 4.

Retail branches were operated by 8 of the 20 regional wholesales reporting; they had a total of 60 such outlets. One wholesale had 16, one had 13, two had 11 each, one had 4, one had 3, and two had 1 each. Associated Cooperatives, which had previously had a retail branch, discontinued it in 1946.

Service Facilities. Associated Cooperatives of California added to its previous services "management counsel" for local associations through a field supervisor, for the purpose of working with local boards to put their associations "on a sound, business-like operating basis." Its new accounting service for member cooperatives went into operation in November 1946.

Central States Cooperatives started a silk-screen poster service—a sales-promotion aid for the local stores. Its annual report noted that its centralized accounting service, which provides monthly reports, had been of great assistance to the stores in the analysis and control of their operations. At the end of its fiscal year, this service was being provided to 25 grocery associations, 2 appliance stores, 1 gasoline station, and 1 campus cooperative. The wholesale also provides auditing service.

Midland Cooperative Wholesale started an appliance repair service.

Distributive Operations. Nearly 202 million dollars' worth of wholesale distributive business was reported for 1946 (table 4, p. 6). All but 1 of the 21 reporting wholesales for which figures for both years were available showed an increase in dollar volume over the preceding year; for this group there was a total increase amounting to 31.0 percent.

All but 4 of the 22 regional wholesales for which data on earnings are available for both 1945 and 1946 had greater earnings in the latter year. Of these four, Midland Cooperative Wholesale's smaller earnings were attributed to three factors: (1) Smaller patronage refunds from the productive federations of which it is a member, (2) reduced earnings in its own refinery, caused by an increase in the price of the crude oil it purchased, without a corresponding rise in the wholesale price of the refinery products, and (3) the wholesale's initial costs of getting into crude-oil production.⁶ A loss was sustained on the 1946 operations by Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, charged to two factors: (1) An inventory mark-down on citrus juices and other items toward the end of the year, when the market prices of these "broke," and (2) inauguration of a volume-discount plan and price reductions, from which its member associations benefited.

For the whole group of regional wholesales reporting for both years, net earnings increased 87.7 percent. Patronage refunds also rose; for the group reporting for both years, 35.3 percent more was returned to member associations than in 1945. For all associations reporting for 1946, the refunds exceeded 8 million dollars. However, these earnings and refunds, as shown in table 4, were not in all cases for distributive business alone, but included the service and productive operations also. Production is generally quite profitable, whereas, as noted in table 6, some of the services are carried on at a loss.

⁶ This association noted that about \$94,000 of its net earnings of \$622,554 went for Federal income taxes.

TABLE 4.—Distributive business, net earnings, and patronage refunds of cooperative wholesales, 1945 and 1946

[Associations marked * are members of National Cooperatives ¹]

Association	Year organized	Number of affiliated associations		Amount of business ²		Net earnings		Patronage refunds	
		1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
All associations:									
Interregional		22	20	\$16,900,000	\$6,755,900	(³)	\$7,008	(³)	\$7,008
Regional:									
Wholesale business		3,987	3,585	{201,909,852	{149,952,392	{\$11,659,531	{6,201,034	{\$8,169,231	{6,362,236
Retail business				{5,265,225	{3,838,424	{161,899	{80,875	{45,865	{32,625
District		220	185	{8,349,461	{10,090,431	{230,936	{204,343	{177,801	{186,704
<i>Interregional</i>									
Illinois: National Cooperatives (Chicago)	1933	22	20	16,900,000	6,755,900	(³)	7,008	(³)	7,008
<i>Regional</i>									
Arizona: Southwest Cooperative Wholesale (Phoenix)	1944	5	(³)	2,447,863	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
California: Associated Cooperatives (Oakland)*	1939	31	30	471,538	{ ⁶ 264,508 ⁷ 170,840	15,958	⁸ 21,757	⁸ 11,518	⁸ 10,486
Idaho: Idaho Grange Wholesale (Shoshone)	1936	11	(³)	335,659	(³)	22,589	(³)	22,589	(³)
Illinois:									
Central States Cooperatives ¹⁰ (Chicago)*	1936	112	105	1,180,308	780,466	9,618	7,911	5,148	7,911
Illinois Farm Supply Co. ¹¹ (Chicago)	1927	166	162	21,178,000	17,439,004	1,431,003	704,258	1,004,336	601,097
Indiana: Farm Bureau Cooperative Association (Indianapolis)*	1921	86	86	18,478,474	14,284,376	¹² 1,761,742	¹² 1,093,673	¹² 1,579,914	¹² 927,549
Iowa: Farm Service Co. ¹¹ (Des Moines)	1927	71	(³)	2,846,591	¹³ 1,737,155	102,079	¹³ 55,998	100,230	¹³ 55,000
Michigan: Farm Bureau Services ¹¹ (Lansing)*	1920	153	129	{ ⁶ 8,257,822 ⁷ 3,277,324	{ ⁶ 6,863,156 ⁷ 2,194,571	⁶ 316,094 ⁷ 70,970	⁶ 294,507 ⁷ 76,906	⁶ 334,870	⁶ 300,139
Minnesota:									
Midland Cooperative Wholesale (Minneapolis)*	1926	440	383	15,793,110	11,476,146	¹² 922,554	¹² 716,402	¹² 408,416	¹² 574,167
Farmers Union Central Exchange (St. Paul)*	1927	400	400	20,403,350	14,064,094	¹⁴ 1,976,130	¹⁴ 1,640,239	¹⁴ 1,269,476	¹⁴ 1,120,540
Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Co. (St. Paul)	1928	73	70	2,216,751	1,680,359	¹⁴ 135,193	¹⁴ 83,120	¹⁴ 134,973	¹⁴ 82,934
Missouri: Consumers Cooperative Association ¹¹ (Kansas City)*	1928	1,015	907	{ ⁶ 26,069,029 ⁷ 420,788	{ ⁶ 21,911,031 ⁷ 326,407	⁶ 1,665,299 ⁷ 10,778	⁶ 579,114 ⁷ 1,141	⁶ 1,328,700	⁶ 1,153,487
Nebraska: Farmers Union State Exchange (Omaha)*	1914	338	330	{ ⁶ 3,508,931 ⁷ 1,341,292	{ ⁶ 2,869,889 ⁷ 1,146,606	⁶ 155,036 ⁷ 64,102	⁶ 188,768 ⁷ 42,828	⁶ 138,138 ⁷ 45,865	⁶ 158,866 ⁷ 32,625
New York: Eastern Cooperative Wholesale (New York)*	1929	168	172	6,136,100	4,656,038	¹⁵ 13,340	56,839		45,784
Ohio:									
Farm Bureau Cooperative Association (Columbus)*	1933	89	89	27,598,761	21,784,052	¹² 1,501,276	¹² 509,727	¹² 894,777	¹² 262,172
Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Association (Fostoria)	1929	198	177	{ ⁶ 1,646,681 ⁷ 225,821	{1,698,905	{ ⁶ 78,495 ⁷ 6,049	{14 56,607	{14 66,812	{14 43,356
Oregon: Oregon Grange Wholesale (Portland)	1937	14	13	1,012,376	659,035	70,478	37,968	70,237	36,346
Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association (Harrisburg)*	1934	28	24	10,789,634	9,125,149	¹⁴ 272,191	¹⁴ 250,749	¹⁴ 171,607	¹⁴ 142,182
Texas: Consumers Cooperatives Associated (Amarillo)*	1931	207	158	{ ⁶ 4,687,077 ⁷ 16,929,332	{3,490,385	{ ¹⁴ 191,990 ¹⁶ 44,798	{14 71,325	{ ¹⁴ 240,757 ¹⁶ 44,798	{ ¹⁴ 150,156 ¹⁶ 44,798
Utah: Utah Cooperative Association (Salt Lake City)*	1935	20	18	572,533	304,397	35,457	11,797	30,138	11,207
Washington:									
Grange Cooperative Wholesale (Seattle)	1919	55	55	4,042,968	3,438,960	⁸ 227,562	⁸ 167,197	⁸ 227,562	⁸ 167,197
Pacific Supply Cooperative (Walla Walla)*	1933	115	101	12,353,357	4,748,542	¹² 713,000	⁸ 450,096	(³)	⁸ 359,256
Wisconsin:									
Wisconsin Cooperative Farm Supply Co. ¹⁷ (Madison)	1923	19	12	2,256,509	1,710,903	54,041	10,307	40,784	34,261
Central Cooperative Wholesale (Superior)*	1917	173	164	6,647,118	6,692,997	¹² 270,283	¹² 167,798	¹² 240,570	¹² 167,383
<i>District</i>									
Michigan:									
Cooperative Services (Bruce Crossing)	1932	6	11	203,462	161,653	(³)	6,524	(³)	4,582
Northland Cooperative Federation (Rock)	1938	8	7	537,743	322,577	¹⁴ 12,380	¹⁴ 1,014	¹⁴ 12,380	¹⁴ 1,014
Minnesota:									
Trico Cooperative Oil Association ¹⁸ (Cloquet)	1929	18	20	278,769	249,411	23,827	18,149	23,827	18,149
C-A-P Cooperative Oil Association ¹⁹ (Kettle River)	1929	21	18	148,619	144,395	10,823	15,606	9,741	15,606
Range Cooperative Federation (Virginia)	1924	25	26	1,634,088	1,161,825	¹² 71,435	¹² 35,505	¹² 52,524	¹² 30,365
Northern Cooperatives (Wadena)	1932	129	90	{ ⁶ 857,311 ²⁰ 4,193,305	{ ⁶ 741,112 ²⁰ 6,898,270	{ ⁶ 15,336 ²⁰ 50,971	{ ²¹ 108,901	{ ⁶ 12,465 ²⁰ 49,558	{ ²¹ 101,858
Wisconsin:									
Range Cooperative Services (Hurley)	1930	7	7	283,057	240,280	14,120	8,956	(³)	(³)
Cooperative Services (Maple)	1928	6	6	213,107	170,908	⁸ 22,044	16,212	⁸ 17,006	15,130

¹ National Cooperatives at the end of 1946 also had 5 affiliates in Canada: Alberta Cooperative Wholesale, British Columbia Cooperative Wholesale, Manitoba Cooperative Wholesale, United Farmers of Ontario, and Saskatchewan Federated Cooperatives. Other affiliates in the United States not shown in this table, either because not a federation or because not handling consumer goods, are Farmers Cooperative Exchange (North Carolina) and Tennessee Farmers Cooperative.

² Unless otherwise indicated, figures relate to wholesale distributive business and are for calendar year.

³ No data.

⁴ Data are for year ending Feb. 28, 1947.

⁵ Data are for year ending Oct. 31.

⁶ Wholesale business.

⁷ Retail business.

⁸ Includes service departments.

⁹ Data are for 9 months, ending Sept. 30, 1946.

¹⁰ Data are for years ending Mar. 31, 1946 and 1947.

¹¹ Data for year ending Aug. 31.

¹² Includes service and productive departments.

¹³ 1944.

¹⁴ Includes productive departments.

¹⁵ Loss; before payment of \$9,048 in dividends on deferred stock.

¹⁶ Grain marketed for members.

¹⁷ Data are for years ending Sept. 30.

¹⁸ Data are for years ending June 30.

¹⁹ Data are for years ending Apr. 30, 1946 and 1947.

²⁰ Dairy products marketed.

²¹ Includes service and marketing departments.

²² 6½ percent on petroleum products, 2 percent on warehouse and service patronage; amount not reported.

Capital and Resources. Preferred stock (which carries no vote but has first call on earnings) is increasingly being used to finance new enterprises, especially productive plants. Of the 22 regional wholesales reporting as to their capital structure, 15 had issued preferred stock, to a total of \$16,376,248. Their common stock (owned by cooperative associations) amounted to \$7,351,141. Four associations were nonstock organizations. The common stock of the other three associations totaled \$1,598,189. Only one of the district wholesales had issued preferred stock; it had outstanding \$128,900 in preferred and \$33,700 in common stock. The other five district organizations reporting had a combined total of \$294,311 in common stock.

The assets of 23 reporting regionals aggregated \$73,391,801. Among these associations the ratio of current to total assets ranged from 32 to 96.4 percent (in 1945 the range was from 30.6 to 83.2 percent), with an average of 52.3 percent (59.1 in 1945). The range among the six district associations reporting was from 44.2 to 75.1 percent (11.8 to 71.8 in 1945), with an average of 61.6 percent (47.4 percent in 1945). The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was equally variable, ranging among the regional wholesales from 1.1:1 to 10.0:1 and among the district organizations from 1.1:1 to 10.8:1; the averages were 1.9:1 and 2.8:1 respectively. These revealed a rather less liquid condition than in the preceding year

when the ranges were 1.4:1 to 20.2:1 and 0.6:1 to 7.0:1 and the averages 1.8:1 and 4.4:1.

Information on net worth, for 15 regional and 3 district organizations, revealed member equities (ratio of net worth to total liabilities) ranging from only 1.6 percent to 92.3 percent in the former organizations and from 57.6 to 91.5 in the latter. The average member equities for the two groups were 51.9 and 69.2 percent; these represented a notable improvement over 1945, when the figures were 41.9 and 50 percent, respectively.

Services of Central Cooperatives

Business. A 28-percent increase in the amount of service business in 1946 was reported (table 5). Transport service (for the most part provided by the wholesales) was still by far the most important, in terms of business done; but auditing, financing, and store services showed substantial gains both relatively and in amount of total income. Repair service for appliances newly returned to the market brought up the total for "repairs" also.

Increases in business for nearly every kind of service were shown by all of the wholesale service departments (table 6). The same was true for most of the service federations.

Only for a few wholesales were earnings from services separable from those of the distributive operations, and for those the losses so far offset

TABLE 5.—Service activities of central cooperative organizations, 1943-46

Service	1946				1945: Total		1944: Total		1943: Total	
	Total		Departments or subsidiaries of wholesales	Service federations	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
	Amount	Per cent								
All services.....	\$5,485,092	100.0	\$4,697,423	\$787,669	\$4,285,898	100.0	\$11,652,806	100.0	\$5,163,060	100.0
Funeral service.....	154,870	2.8	46,249	¹ 108,621	153,123	3.6	126,295	1.1	77,981	1.5
Repair service (autos, machinery, appliances, etc.).....	168,358	3.1	168,358	-----	97,337	2.3	93,412	.8	104,073	2.0
Recreation.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,846	.1	4,752	(²)	4,864	.1
Insurance, bonds, etc.....	350,667	6.4	120,667	230,000	246,083	5.8	68,498	.6	49,912	1.0
Auditing, accounting, tax service.....	242,832	4.4	114,694	128,138	167,583	3.9	137,274	1.2	154,357	3.0
Financing and credit.....	321,828	5.9	95,446	226,382	130,412	3.0	136,275	1.2	178,884	3.5
Store services (management, planning, advertising, etc.).....	217,669	4.0	217,669	-----	60,585	1.4	53,226	.5	15,496	.3
Transport (truck, towboat, pipe line, tank car).....	3,977,795	72.6	3,908,439	69,356	3,103,882	72.4	10,486,685	90.0	3,964,808	76.8
Millwright service.....	3,139	.1	3,139	-----	3,029	.1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Printing (purchase only).....	25,172	.5	-----	25,172	16,412	.4	-----	-----	333	(³)
House insulation.....	22,762	.4	22,762	(³)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other (not specified).....	-----	-----	-----	-----	302,546	7.1	546,389	4.7	612,352	11.9

¹ Includes some income from house insulation, not separately reported.

² Less than 0.05 percent.

³ Included with funeral service.

the gains that a net loss of over \$60,000 for the whole group resulted. For those associations—wholesales and service federations—for which data were available for both 1945 and 1946, the amount of business done increased 29.2 and 43.1 percent, respectively.

Resources of Service Federations. Among the service federations the resources are small, largely because their business does not generally require

large investments in plant or equipment. For the 13 associations reporting, the combined assets totaled \$1,002,545, of which nearly \$800,000 was accounted for by two large associations; the other 11 associations averaged \$18,980 each. However, in most cases their net worth was high; the member equities averaged 85.9 percent of total assets. Only 2 of the 11 associations for which net worth was available fell below 70 percent; those two had a net worth of 17.8 and 52.8 percent, respectively.

TABLE 6.—Service activities of central cooperative organizations, 1945 and 1946

SERVICE DEPARTMENTS OF WHOLESALERS

State, association, and kind of service	Amount of business (gross income)		Net earnings		Patronage refunds	
	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
Total:						
Regional wholesales.....	\$4,284,826	\$3,310,414	¹ \$63,165	\$544,188	(²)	\$474,876
District wholesales.....	412,597	281,837	34,299	5,626	\$28,509	5,626
California—Associated Cooperatives: ³						
Auditing.....	302					
Insurance (agency).....	46,622	8,353	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Trucking.....	147					
Illinois—						
Central States Cooperatives: ⁴ Accounting, auditing.....	23,077	1,159	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Illinois Farm Supply Co.: ⁵ Transport (by truck and towboat).....	1,870,000	1,743,900	(⁶)	543,052	(⁶)	474,876
Indiana—Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association:						
Auditing.....	19,715	17,108				
Insurance.....	60,500	47,828				
Finance (credit).....	95,446	68,702	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Auto repair.....	25,125	25,320				
Trucking.....	282,278	257,318				
Michigan—Farm Bureau Services: ⁵						
Management.....	7,868	12,189				
Millwright.....	3,139	3,029	¹ 9,987	1,136	(²)	(²)
Trucking.....	71,695					
Minnesota—						
C-A-P Cooperative Oil Association: ⁷						
Automobile repair.....	44,590					
Trucking.....	20,351	21,067	7,239	5,626	6,515	5,626
Midland Cooperative Wholesale:						
Appliance repair.....	3,889					
Trucking.....	28,975	87,172	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pipe-line and tank-car service.....	138,462	174,792				
Range Cooperative Federation:						
Auto repair.....	59,752	48,116				
Mortuary.....	46,249	40,913	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Recreation.....	6,199	4,846				
Insurance (agency).....		4,902				
Northern Cooperatives: Trucking.....	231,290	161,993	27,060	(²)	21,994	(²)
Missouri—Consumers Cooperative Association: ⁵						
Auditing.....	36,717	27,132	¹ 53,178	(²)		(²)
Trucking.....	592,801	421,599	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
New York—Eastern Cooperative Wholesale: Insurance and bonds.....	7,346	(⁶)			(²)	(²)
Ohio—Farm Bureau Cooperative Association:						
Trucking.....	303,627	148,736	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Store plans and specifications.....	195,162	48,396				
Washington—						
Grange Cooperative Wholesale: ³						
Bookkeeping.....	1,491	4,092	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Trucking.....	40,635					
Pacific Supply Cooperative:						
Auto repair.....	30,836	23,901	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Trucking.....	205,136	165,409				
Wisconsin—						
Central Cooperative Wholesale:						
Auditing.....	33,392	24,279				
Trucking.....	123,042		(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
House insulation.....	22,762					
Advertising.....	14,639					
Cooperative Services: Machinery repair.....	4,166		(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ Loss. ² Included with distributive business (see table 4).
³ Data are for years ending Oct. 31.
⁴ Data are for years ending Mar. 31, 1946 and 1947.

⁵ Data are for years ending Aug. 31.
⁶ No data.
⁷ Data are for years ending Apr. 20, 1946 and 1947.

TABLE 6.—Service activities of central cooperative organizations, 1945 and 1946—Continued

SERVICE FEDERATIONS

Association and kind of service	Amount of business (gross income)		Net earnings		Patronage refunds	
	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
Total.....	\$787,669	\$515,477	\$54,567	\$30,156	\$21,264	\$12,648
Iowa—Business Service Association: Auditing, tax service, and business analysis ³	16,607	(⁶)	111	(⁶)		(⁶)
Maryland—Federated Cooperatives of Maryland: Financing, collections, statistics ³	33,077		10,800		10,800	
Minnesota—						
Federated Co-ops of East Central Minnesota: Funeral service, house insulation, spray painting, insurance, propane gas ³	74,570	47,107	4,435	442	3,800	(⁶)
Northland Cooperative Mortuary: Funeral service ⁴	14,525	18,175	346	2,279		1,837
Cooperative Auditing Service: Auditing, accounting, business advice, tax service ¹⁰	77,278	63,642	3,101	2,541	2,791	2,287
Cooperative Press: Collective purchase of office supplies and printing.....	¹¹ 25,172	¹² 16,412	¹¹ 1,212	827	¹¹ 1,057	¹⁴ 704
Midland Credit Corporation: Loans to local cooperatives ¹²	¹³ 3,813	¹³ 3,518	2,185	1,782		
Farmers Union Agency: Fire, casualty, and surety bonds.....	230,000	185,000	14,960	5,606		
Farmers Union Cooperative Credit Association: Loans to local cooperatives.....	¹⁵ 165,171	¹⁵ 49,531	5,013	3,852		3,339
Montana—Farmers Union Carriers: Trucking ⁵	9,094	15,304	1,529	1,235		
Nebraska—						
Farmers Union Non-Stock Cooperative Transport Association: Trucking ⁶	9,784	6,665	1,056	1,214	1,056	
Farmers Union Nonstock Cooperative Transport Association: Trucking.....	38,908	34,755	13,584	9,475	(⁶)	(⁶)
Farmers Nonstock Transport Association: Trucking ⁵	11,570	9,836	710	1,283	(⁶)	
South Dakota—Equity Audit Co.: Auditing, tax service, business advice ⁷	34,253	30,172	1,173	1,708	435	1,216
Wisconsin—						
Valley Cooperative Services: Funeral service ¹⁶	19,526	23,181	953	4,395	600	3,267
Central Finance: Financing sales contracts.....	¹⁶ 24,321	¹⁶ 12,179	226	97		

³ Data are for years ending Oct. 31.
⁴ Data are for years ending Mar. 31, 1946 and 1947.
⁵ Data are for years ending Aug. 31.
⁶ Data are for years ending Sept. 30.
⁷ Data are for years ending June 30.
⁸ Data are for years ending Nov. 30.
⁹ No data.

¹¹ Data are for 10 months ending Oct. 31.
¹² Data are for years ending May 31, 1946 and 1947.
¹³ Total income.
¹⁴ Dividends on stock (organization operates on same basis as credit union).
¹⁵ Amount of loans made.
¹⁶ Data are for years ending July 31.

Membership of Service Federations. More than 1,300 local associations were affiliated with the reporting central service organizations at the end of 1946 (table 7). For associations for which data were available for both 1945 and 1946, there was an increase of 1.2 percent.

TABLE 7.—Membership of central service federations, 1945 and 1946

Association	Year in which organized	Number of affiliated associations	
		1946	1945
All associations.....		1,344	1,302
Iowa—Business Service Association (Des Moines).....	1938	130	¹ 102
Maryland—Federated Cooperatives of Maryland (Friederick).....	1944	4	4
Minnesota—			
Federated Co-ops of East Central Minnesota (Cambridge).....	1942	22	23
Northland Cooperative Mortuary (Cloquet).....	1936	21	21
Cooperative Auditing Service (Minneapolis).....	1935	439	436
Cooperative Press, Inc. (Minneapolis).....	1939	11	16
Midland Credit Corporation (Minneapolis).....	1937	33	32
Farmers Union Agency (St. Paul).....	1940	450	450
Farmers Union Cooperative Credit Association (St. Paul).....	1938	163	151
Montana—Farmers Union Carriers, Inc. (Froid).....	1939	15	15
Nebraska—			
Farmers Union Non-Stock Cooperative Transport Association (Dodge).....	1943	2	2
Farmers Union Nonstock Cooperative Transport Association (Kearney).....	1939	4	4
Farmers Nonstock Transport Association (Milford).....	(²)	4	4
South Dakota—Equity Audit Co. (Aberdeen).....	1917	39	35
Wisconsin—			
Valley Cooperative Services (Appleton).....	1942	5	5
Central Finance, Inc. (Superior).....	1940	2	2

¹ Data are for 1944.
² No data.

Production by Central Cooperatives

Expansion of Productive Facilities. Of the wholesales undertaking production individually, Illinois Farm Supply Co. opened a new fertilizer plant in 1946, and Farm Bureau Services (Michigan) purchased a site for a fertilizer plant at Saginaw.

The Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association completed the conversion of its skimming plant to a cracking plant and the latter went into operation in May 1946. This step increased the daily gasoline capacity from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels and made possible the production of 80-octane gasoline from 60 instead of 28 percent of the crude oil. It was reported that the wholesale would thereafter be able to supply from its own refinery (which occupies a 20-acre tract near Mount Vernon, Ind.) almost all the petroleum requirements of its member associations. In April this association was reported to have 72 producing oil wells. In addition to its three sawmills in Arkansas, the wholesale reports that it is also "financing and controlling" three in Mississippi. The feed mill at Hammond,⁷ which the wholesale bought in the fall, was severely damaged by fire shortly thereafter.

⁷ Formerly operated by the Farm Bureau Milling Co. (members of which were the Indiana and Wisconsin Farm Bureau Cooperative Associations, Michigan Farm Bureau Services, and Illinois Farm Supply Co.).

In the spring of 1946, Midland Cooperative Wholesale purchased 440 acres of oil-bearing land in Oklahoma, near its refinery at Cushing; the tract had 21 producing wells in operation at the time of purchase, yielding some 1,600 barrels of crude oil daily. Later in the year a producing well was brought in on a 900-acre tract in which the wholesale owns a half interest. A \$15,000 addition to its oil-blending plant and office building in Minneapolis was authorized by the board of directors. However, according to the wholesale's annual report, the crude-oil supply was still not sufficient to keep its refinery in full operation, as its own production was not great enough to offset the loss of the crude oil previously obtained under a contract with a private producer, which expired early in 1946.

The Laurel (Mont.) petroleum refinery owned by Farmers Union Central Exchange (St. Paul, Minn.) was seriously damaged by fire in June 1946, but was able to resume partial operation almost immediately. After two unsuccessful drillings on leases the locations of which were not given, it was reported in July that 4 wells had been brought in, on the 200-acre tract the association had leased in the Cat Creek Field from the State for \$39,000, in 1945 (300 acres adjoining were later acquired). By the end of the year the Exchange had 9 producing wells in this region. The wholesale also noted, in its annual report, the construction of four liquefied-petroleum gas plants, at Williston, N. Dak., Glendive, Mont., and Aberdeen and Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Difficulties in obtaining equipment and appliances delayed the full operation of these plants, but three were operating by early 1947 and the fourth was expected to start very shortly thereafter. The wholesale also started construction on a plant for the manufacture of cooperative tractors.

Consumers Cooperative Association (Missouri) made improvements at its lubricating-oil refinery valued at about \$1,000,000, in 1946, designed to increase the productivity and make possible the recovery of byproducts. It purchased a lease on 300 acres in Kansas and a third interest (with two independent operators) in 1,860 acres in Oklahoma. The latter it will operate for the other two owners. With these acquisitions, the association reported, it had under its control nearly 100 square miles of oil-bearing land. At

the end of its fiscal year it had 448 producing wells, of which 45 were drilled and 54 were purchased during the year, 10 were sold and 9 plugged or abandoned. Of the 5,345,000 barrels of crude oil handled by its three refineries in 1945-46, more than 30 percent came from its own wells or those owned jointly with others (as compared with 18 percent in 1944-45). For the third successive year all the petroleum needs of its member associations were supplied from either its own refineries or those in which it is a joint owner. The association reported that in 1945 it produced for its members and for the Army and Navy over 20 million gallons of motor oil. In 1946 it bought the high-octane gasoline refinery it had operated for the Government during the war. Improvements to its sawmill at Swisshome, Oreg., increased its weekly capacity from 17 to 22 carloads of lumber, but lack of railroad cars was a continuing handicap. The output of its cannery was expected to reach 350,000 cases (140,000 in 1944-45) as a result of adding numerous less-perishable commodities.

The Farmers Union State Exchange early in 1947 took its first step into production by buying the oil-compounding plant from which it had been purchasing its supplies for many years. The wholesale is also a member of the National Cooperative Refinery Association. Consumers Cooperatives Associated (Texas), which bought a petroleum refinery in 1945, purchased 24 producing oil wells in 1946, near Roswell, N. Mex., and Midland, Tex. Pacific Supply Cooperatives bought two privately owned feed mills in central Oregon, bringing its total to three. The Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Association built a chick hatchery.

The only new productive plant reported among the district wholesales was a cheese-processing plant added by Northland Cooperative Federation.

Cooperative Plant Foods (the members of which are Midland Cooperative Wholesale, Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, Wisconsin Cooperative Farm Supply Co., and Illinois Farm Supply Co.) completed the erection of a fertilizer-mixing plant and an acidulating plant in 1946.

The output of the National Farm Machinery Cooperative was increased considerably during 1946, but was still insufficient to meet the needs of its members. A serious problem was the short-

age of steel and specialized parts, as well as of lumber. The National Cooperative Refinery Association also reported supply difficulties, noting that the supply of Kansas crude oil was "far short" of that needed to run the refinery at capacity. It was hoped that a proposed pipeline, operation of which had been delayed by inability to obtain pipe to tap the Texas and southeastern New Mexico fields, would remedy the situation. In the attempt to increase its own production of crude oil, the association in the period October 15, 1945, through June 1946, drilled 37 producing and 9 dry wells; several others had been drilled down to the oil sand.

A fire in August on its timber land adjacent to the International Cooperative Lumbering Association's shingle mill in British Columbia resulted in the loss of some 2 million feet of cut timber and much equipment. This caused a shut-down of operations for some time.

A million-dollar expansion and improvement program, undertaken by Cooperative Mills (Reading, Ohio), was reported to have been completed late in February 1947, placing it "among the most modern and efficient feed mills in the country."

Coal rights on some 6,000 acres were acquired by joint action of Indiana and Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperatives and Midland Cooperative Wholesale. A new association, The Millers Creek Coal Cooperative, was formed to mine the coal. Midland Cooperator reported (October 9, 1946) that the property was expected to provide about a fifth of the coal distributed by the three regionals. (Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association already owned a majority interest in another mine in Kentucky.) Shortly afterward, the directors of Central States Cooperatives (Chicago) decided to join the above group and assist in financing it.

Three regional consumers' wholesales (Midland, Farmers Union Central Exchange, and Central Cooperative Wholesale) and a producers' marketing cooperative (Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association) cooperated in the formation of Northwest Cooperative Mills in 1945, to manufacture feed and commercial fertilizer. The grains used in the manufacture of the feeds will be supplied by the terminal association. By September 1946 it was reported that the new organization's head-

quarters building, feed mill, and seed-cleaning plant—all in the midway section of St. Paul—and a fertilizer plant at Green Bay, Wis., were nearing completion. Since its formation Northwest Cooperative Mills had been operating a soybean plant originally owned by Farmers Union Central Exchange at Menomonie, Wis., and a small leased seed plant at Thief River Falls, Minn.

Cooperative Mills (Auburn, Ind.), formerly owned by 10 regional wholesales, became a department of National Cooperatives on January 1, 1947. Likewise, Farm Bureau Milling Co. (Hammond, Ind.), previously owned by three wholesales, was taken over as a wholly owned subsidiary by Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association in the fall of 1946.

Goods Produced. Considerably over 95½ million dollars' worth of commodities was produced by the productive departments of wholesales and the productive federations in 1946—over 3 times as much as in 1943 (table 8). Dollar volume increased in practically every commodity group, as compared with 1945. Food products, crude oil, chemical products, and feed, seed, and fertilizer all showed relative gains as well as increases in dollar volume.

As in previous years, by far the greater part of the cooperative production occurred in the productive departments of the regional wholesales.

In most cases the earnings of the wholesale's productive enterprises are not separable from those of the distributive business. Consumers Cooperatives Associated (Texas) had net earnings from its productive enterprises amounting to \$107,490 in 1946 and to \$193,248 in 1945. Northland Cooperative Federation had net earnings of \$5,322 in 1945 and paid them out in patronage refunds; figures for 1946 were not separable from the distributive business.

For the productive federations, the 1946 operations were generally more profitable than had been the case in 1945. Only one association had a loss in 1946 (as it also had in the preceding year); two other associations which had lost money in 1945 showed earnings in 1946. For the whole group, there were earnings of over a million dollars in 1946, as compared with a previous loss of nearly \$320,000. Almost a million dollars was declared in patronage refunds to member associations.

TABLE 8.—Value of manufactures of cooperative wholesales and federations, 1943-46

Commodity group	1946				1945: Total		1944: Total		1943: Total	
	Total		Departments or subsidiaries of wholesalers	Productive federations	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
	Amount	Per cent								
All products.....	\$95,583,814	100.0	\$63,372,683	\$32,211,131	\$60,577,789	100.0	\$48,999,183	100.0	\$29,431,499	100.0
Food products.....	4,285,504	4.5	2,611,856	1,673,648	2,120,517	3.5	2,073,462	4.2	1,958,036	6.6
Crude oil.....	2,693,007	2.8	2,693,007	.....	1,438,027	2.4	721,050	1.5	31,340	1
Refined petroleum products.....	36,392,061	38.1	28,048,212	8,343,849	25,852,711	42.7	21,165,002	43.2	6,743,901	22.9
Lubricating oil.....	4,891,432	5.1	4,891,432	.....	4,369,325	7.2	4,659,465	9.5	1,358,479	4.6
Grease.....	191,210	.2	191,210	.....	183,023	.3	226,374	.5	228,864	.8
Paint.....	119,074	.1	119,074	.....	71,380	.1	81,689	.2	1,351,782	4.6
Lumber and shingles.....	309,059	.3	309,059	.....	693,598	1.1	1,361,866	2.8	300,502	1.3
Printing and products.....	321,491	.3	122,647	198,844	249,239	.4	192,793	.4	329,959	1.1
Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,610	.1	29,274	.1	.....	.....
Chemical products (cosmetics, household supplies, insecticides).....	930,742	1.0	930,742	.....	182,714	.3	136,034	.3	(?)	(?)
Poultry and poultry products.....	298,749	.3	298,749	.....	321,306	.5	369,296	.8	246,247	.8
Feed, seed, and fertilizer.....	42,673,541	44.7	23,156,695	19,516,846	22,503,054	37.1	16,102,495	32.9	16,781,157	57.1
Farm machinery.....	2,393,690	2.5	.....	2,393,690	2,473,036	4.1	1,869,809	3.8	.....	.....
Other.....	124,314	.1	.....	124,314	60,249	.1	11,574	(?)	49,232	.2

1 Includes edible oils. 2 No data. 3 Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

TABLE 9.—Productive activities of central cooperative organizations, 1945 and 1946

PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF WHOLESALERS

State, association, and goods produced	Value of goods produced		State, association, and goods produced	Value of goods produced	
	1946	1945		1946	1945
Total:					
Regional wholesales.....	\$62,194,903	\$41,326,497	Missouri—Consumers Cooperative Association: 2		
District wholesales.....	1,177,780	797,873	Canned goods.....	\$324,541	\$233,144
California—Associated Cooperatives: 1 Mimeographing.....	335	.....	Dehydrated potatoes.....	504,312	572,251
Illinois—Illinois Farm Supply Co.: 2 Feed and fertilizer.....	1,335,000	.....	Soft drinks.....	13,444	14,611
Indiana—Indiana Farm Bureau Coop. Assn.:.....	.....	.....	Crude oil.....	1,493,531	817,359
Crude oil.....	735,975	620,668	Refined petroleum products.....	10,718,280	9,003,333
Refined petroleum products.....	4,140,378	2,649,558	Lubricating oil.....	3,219,157	3,266,163
Printing.....	44,372	28,242	Grease.....	191,210	183,023
Chicks and eggs.....	217,912	237,486	Lumber.....	309,059	49,213
Feed.....	412,133	.....	Paint.....	119,074	71,380
Fertilizer.....	2,637,827	2,422,320	Printing.....	69,810	52,490
Michigan—Northland Cooperative Federation:.....	.....	.....	Feed.....	2,870,059	918,266
Butter and cheese.....	455,129	260,596	New York—Eastern Cooperative Wholesale:.....	.....	.....
Minnesota—.....	.....	.....	Offset printing, duplicating.....	8,130	(4)
Midland Cooperative Wholesale:.....	.....	.....	Coffee (roasted).....	164,196	(4)
Crude oil.....	286,189	.....	Ohio—.....	.....	.....
Refined petroleum products.....	2,756,229	2,510,704	Farm Bureau Cooperative Association:.....	.....	.....
Lubricating oil.....	555,192	388,776	Refined petroleum products.....	3,989,000	1,334,557
Fly spray.....	12,308	22,766	Chicks.....	80,837	83,820
Feed.....	608,310	563,594	Fertilizer.....	3,233,872	2,558,377
Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Co.:.....	.....	.....	Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Association:.....	.....	.....
Feed.....	610,545	.....	Feed.....	375,765	682,688
Fertilizer.....	892,226	469,296	Fertilizer.....	103,692	274,645
Farmers Union Central Exchange:.....	.....	.....	Pennsylvania—Pa. Farm Bureau Coop. Assn.:.....	.....	.....
Crude oil.....	97,798	.....	Feed and seed.....	3,233,443	(4)
Refined petroleum products.....	3,914,078	2,948,022	Insecticides and fungicides.....	214,719	(4)
Lubricating oil.....	1,117,083	714,386	Texas—Consumers Cooperatives Associated:.....	.....	.....
Feed.....	(?)	166,365	Crude oil.....	79,514	.....
Range Cooperative Federation:.....	.....	.....	Refined petroleum products.....	2,530,247	1,803,712
Meat products.....	168,553	125,867	Washington—Pacific Supply Cooperative:.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	134,069	104,980	Coal.....	.....	59,610
Cheese.....	420,029	306,430	Feed and seed.....	5,243,941	2,785,671
			Insecticides.....	703,715	119,948
			Wisconsin—Central Cooperative Wholesale:.....	.....	.....
			Coffee (roasted).....	165,644	134,577
			Bakery products.....	261,939	217,465
			Feed.....	1,599,882	2,357,011

1 Data are for years ending October 31.
2 Data are for years ending August 31.

3 Fertilizer plant was taken over by Northwest Cooperative Mills.
4 No data.

TABLE 9.—Productive activities of central cooperative organizations, 1945 and 1946—Continued

PRODUCTIVE FEDERATIONS

State, association, and product	Value of own production		Total amount of business		Net earnings		Patronage refunds	
	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945
Total.....	\$32,211,131	\$9,222,044	\$33,250,924	\$11,869,183	\$1,029,376	\$319,813	\$912,377	\$71,417
Indiana—								
Cooperative Mills:								
Flour and cereal products.....	442,673	165,207	516,305	482,259	23,044	\$7,967		
Feed.....	73,631	34,509						
Coop. Plant Foods: Fertilizer ¹	1,104,209	787,807	1,104,209	787,807	50,543	26,890	50,543	
Iowa—North Iowa Coop. Processing Association: ²								
Feed.....	795,563	427,683	1,287,411	1,092,730	124,105	43,533	102,591	35,859
Soybean oil.....	491,848	665,047						
Kansas—National Coop. Refinery Association: Refined petroleum products ³	8,343,849	5,598,825	8,343,849	7,921,657	\$129,184	\$118,535		
Maryland—								
Fertilizer Manufacturing Cooperative: Fertilizer ⁴	1,644,525	(⁴)	1,644,525	(⁴)	17,377	(⁴)	17,377	(⁴)
Coop. Fertilizer Service: Fertilizer ⁴	3,261,358	(⁴)	3,719,567	(⁴)	246,157	(⁴)	213,708	(⁴)
Minnesota—Northwest Coop. Mills: ⁵								
Soybean meal and oil.....	401,446	535,748	937,194		2,065		2,065	
Seed.....								
Ohio—								
National Farm Machinery Coop: ⁶								
Farm machinery.....	2,353,630	615,036	3,001,252	660,674	86,330	\$304,284		
War contracts.....		45,638						
Farm Bureau Chemical Cooperative: Fertilizer.....	757,041	713,785	791,002	755,549	23,437	30,989	20,187	27,739
Cooperative Mills: Feed ⁶	11,066,384	(⁴)	11,066,384	(⁴)	569,247	(⁴)	491,340	(⁴)
Oklahoma—Producers Coop. Oil Mill: ⁷								
Feed.....	278,387		740,382		8,512		7,159	
Cottonseed oil.....	337,681							
Other cottonseed products.....	124,314							
Washington—Grange Coop. Printing Association: Printing ¹	70,194	53,878	70,194	53,878	7,407	4,235	7,407	4,235
Wisconsin—Cooperative Publishing Association:								
Printing.....	59,086	46,600	128,650	114,629	336	5,326		3,584
Publications.....	52,462	50,728						
Books, office forms, etc.....	17,102	17,211						

¹ Data are for years ending October 31.
² Data are for years ending August 31.
³ No data.

⁴ Loss.
⁵ Data are for years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946.
⁷ Data are for year ending June 30.

Resources of Productive Federations. As most of the productive federations are in businesses requiring large amounts for expensive plant, the average amount of capital of the associations is high—\$1,483,746 per association for the 13 federations reporting, and an aggregate of \$19,288,699. Net worth ranged from 21.3 percent of assets (for an association just getting under way) to 88.6 percent, and averaged 48 percent; this represented a substantial improvement over 1945 when

the range was from 13.5 to 98 percent and the average 35.5 percent.

Membership of Productive Federations. Membership of the productive federations totaled 238 associations at the end of 1946. There is, however, a great deal of duplication in this figure. The members are almost entirely the regional wholesales, and the same wholesale may be a member of as many as 6 or 7 different federations.

TABLE 10.—Membership of central productive federations, 1945 and 1946

Association	Year organized	Number of affiliated associations	
		1946	1945
All associations.....		238	178
Indiana—			
Cooperative Mills, Inc. (Auburn).....	1933	10	10
Cooperative Plant Foods (Schererville).....	1944	4	4
Iowa—North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association (Manley).....	1944	30	28
Kansas—National Cooperative Refinery Association (McPherson).....	1943	5	5
Maryland—			
Fertilizer Manufacturing Cooperative, Inc. (Baltimore).....	1938	3	3
Cooperative Fertilizer Service (Baltimore).....	1936	3	3
Minnesota—Northwest Cooperative Mills (St. Paul).....	1945	4	-----
Ohio—			
National Farm Machinery Cooperative (Bellevue).....	1940	13	12
Farm Bureau Chemical Cooperative, Inc. (Glendale).....	1945	2	2
Cooperative Mills, Inc. (Reading).....	1942	4	3
Oklahoma—Producers Cooperative Oil Mill (Oklahoma City).....	1945	46	-----
Washington—Grange Cooperative Printing Association (Seattle).....	1934	12	12
Wisconsin—Cooperative Publishing Association (Superior).....	1934	102	96

Employment and Wages in Central Organizations

Central organizations reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1946 had 6,634 employees and a pay roll for the year amounting to more than 12½ million dollars. For the associations reporting both employment and pay roll, annual earnings averaged \$2,252. In some cases it is known that employees also received a bonus from the association's earnings, at the end of the year. Such bonuses are becoming increasingly common among cooperatives.

TABLE 11.—Employment and earnings in central cooperative organizations, 1943-46

Type of organization	Number of associations reporting	Total employees, 1946	Total pay roll, 1946	Average earnings per employee ¹ in—			
				1946	1945	1944	1943
All reporting federations.....	50	6,634	\$12,711,819	\$2,252	\$2,160	\$2,064	-----
Wholesales:							
Interregional.....	1	275	681,635	2,478	(²)	(²)	(²)
Regional.....	19	4,923	8,776,527	2,294	2,124	2,037	\$2,024
District.....	6	156	329,700	2,049	1,963	1,808	1,502
Service federations.....	10	60	162,574	2,710	2,459	1,997	1,893
Productive federations.....	14	1,220	2,761,383	2,313	2,364	2,259	(²)

¹ Based upon associations which reported both number of employees and amount paid in wages.
² No data.

Part 2—Credit Unions

Progress in 1946

CREDIT UNIONS had a successful year in 1946. Membership, which had been declining since 1941, rose in 1946 by slightly more than 6 percent to a level almost equal to that of 1943. Both State and Federal associations shared in this, the former with a 5-percent increase and the latter with one of 7 percent.

Business (i. e. loans made), after having fallen by over 100 million dollars from 1941 to 1942 and to a still lower level in 1943, began to rise gradually in 1944. In 1946, loans rose by over 37 percent, to a total of nearly 290 million dollars. Although this is still below the peak of 362 millions in 1941, it represents one of the greatest relative

increases recorded since the Bureau of Labor Statistics began to collect data on credit unions.

Share capital and assets have increased continuously, with the single exception of the depression year of 1932, and at the end of 1946 the credit union assets were approaching the half-billion mark. The sum of more than 50 million dollars was accumulated in the year under review. Reserves, although increasing as to amount, fell in relation to total loans outstanding from 19.4 percent to 14.9 percent.

Net earnings totaled \$9,915,872, exceeding those of any year since 1942, and dividends on share capital amounted to \$7,021,916.

Table 1 shows the number of associations formed and dissolved in 1946.

TABLE 1.—Trend of formation and dissolution of credit unions in 1946

State	Number of credit unions					State	Number of credit unions				
	End of 1945	Chartered in 1946	Canceled in 1946	End of 1946			End of 1945	Chartered in 1946	Canceled in 1946	End of 1946	
				Total	Reporting					Total	Reporting
All States.....	8,973	364	369	8,968	8,715	Mississippi.....	26	1	1	26	26
State associations.....	5,014	207	218	5,003	4,954	Missouri.....	396	8	20	384	373
Federal associations.....	3,959	157	151	3,965	3,761	Montana.....	42	2	3	41	39
Alabama.....	78	6	4	80	77	Nebraska.....	88	2	2	88	86
Arizona.....	23	1	2	22	22	Nevada.....	4			4	4
Arkansas.....	27	2	3	26	25	New Hampshire.....	16		3	13	13
California.....	444	20	13	451	439	New Jersey.....	246	11	4	253	240
Colorado.....	106	7	5	108	105	New Mexico.....	14	29	2	41	40
Connecticut.....	239	19	20	238	235	New York.....	754	19	32	741	708
Delaware.....	10			10	9	North Carolina.....	173	1	2	172	151
District of Columbia.....	114	2	1	115	108	North Dakota.....	99	1	8	92	91
Florida.....	160	19	5	174	164	Ohio.....	583	20	20	583	565
Georgia.....	138	5	14	129	126	Oklahoma.....	71	7	5	73	70
Hawaii.....	96	2		98	97	Oregon.....	71	2	4	69	66
Idaho.....	32	2	1	33	32	Pennsylvania.....	586	11	10	587	563
Illinois.....	762	44	19	787	784	Rhode Island.....	41	4	6	39	38
Indiana.....	296	13	9	300	294	South Carolina.....	35		3	32	28
Iowa.....	195		5	190	190	South Dakota.....	32	2		34	33
Kansas.....	114	6	6	114	113	Tennessee.....	117	7	7	117	114
Kentucky.....	104	3	7	100	100	Texas.....	338	13	20	331	320
Louisiana.....	131	1	3	129	124	Utah.....	64	1	4	61	60
Maine.....	38	1	2	37	36	Vermont.....	10	6		16	16
Maryland.....	65	3	2	66	58	Virginia.....	85	5	5	85	80
Massachusetts.....	539	12	9	542	536	Washington.....	179	6	13	172	167
Michigan.....	248	12	13	247	241	West Virginia.....	64	1	6	59	56
Minnesota.....	325	14	22	317	317	Wisconsin.....	537	11	23	525	521
						Wyoming.....	18		1	17	15

Statistics of Operation, 1945 and 1946¹

The industrial States are those in which the greatest credit union development has taken place. Illinois was still the leading credit union State, at the end of 1946. It had 787 associations, with New York a close second (741), but four other States (Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) had over 500 each. Only Illinois had

¹ For the State-chartered associations the statistical data on which the present report is based were in most cases furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the State official—usually the Superintendent of Banks—charged with supervision of these associations. Reports were received from all the States except Iowa, Louisiana, and North Carolina. For these, estimates were made. All of the information for the Federal credit unions was supplied by the Credit Union Division of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The figures shown for individual States include both the Federal and State credit unions, except in Delaware, Hawaii, Nevada, South Dakota, and Wyoming, which have no State credit union laws.

over 300,000 members; four States (Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) had over 200,000 each. Total business of nearly 37 million dollars in Illinois was approached only in Massachusetts, where the credit union loans in 1946 totaled nearly 31 millions. In both California and New York, the loans made exceeded 20 millions. Table 2 gives data for the individual States on operations, the various funds, earnings, and dividends paid on share capital from earnings. In all States except Arizona, sizable earnings were made. In that State, where only four State-chartered associations were in operation at the end of 1946, their operating losses exceeded earnings by \$118; the Federal associations showed combined earnings of \$11,225.

TABLE 2.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1945 and 1946, by State

[A few revisions were made in 1945 figures, on the basis of later information]

State, and type of charter	Year	Number of associations ¹		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid-in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares
		Total	Report-ing			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
All States	1946	8,968	8,715	3,013,792	1,654,928	\$289,993,160	\$185,370,366	\$428,665,722	\$27,580,209	\$492,973,012	\$9,915,872	\$7,021,916
	1945	8,882	8,615	2,842,989	1,493,851	211,355,783	126,277,698	366,201,586	24,506,019	434,627,135	7,819,810	5,878,412
State associations	1946	5,003	4,954	1,708,991	932,435	175,181,335	128,569,429	268,047,682	22,138,340	319,806,653	6,618,865	4,471,674
	1945	4,923	4,858	1,626,364	891,922	133,086,939	91,122,284	225,587,624	19,595,211	281,624,015	5,258,300	3,771,036
Federal associations	1946	3,965	3,761	1,305,401	722,493	114,811,825	56,800,937	159,718,040	5,441,869	173,166,450	3,297,006	2,650,232
	1945	3,959	3,757	1,216,625	601,929	78,268,844	35,155,414	140,613,962	4,910,808	153,103,120	2,561,510	2,107,376
Alabama	1946	80	77	31,155	43,146	6,011,461	2,806,828	4,411,515	131,104	4,903,209	155,159	105,902
	1945	78	76	28,258	34,261	4,147,161	1,929,705	3,490,315	331,965	3,908,510	94,715	76,509
Arizona	1946	22	22	3,661	1,742	452,769	249,351	419,254	18,558	461,877	11,107	7,987
	1945	23	22	3,285	1,387	339,842	135,613	340,278	16,331	370,560	7,580	4,908
Arkansas	1946	26	25	2,642	1,968	302,278	161,700	336,930	18,059	369,260	8,445	6,274
	1945	25	25	3,059	1,824	194,567	113,615	280,647	19,108	314,409	6,194	5,841
California	1946	451	439	191,411	94,976	21,277,930	14,523,890	27,509,068	1,923,145	32,198,135	602,017	490,530
	1945	444	432	176,931	80,839	13,926,276	8,171,810	23,072,163	1,192,163	26,985,463	408,543	286,432
Colorado	1946	108	105	30,276	13,845	2,662,140	2,114,455	4,463,875	230,624	5,044,688	89,407	73,474
	1945	106	102	25,999	12,812	1,717,274	1,349,980	3,534,312	193,990	4,017,658	57,060	43,773
Connecticut	1946	238	235	88,911	45,964	8,290,371	3,952,384	12,691,011	419,544	13,655,416	256,351	175,781
	1945	186	180	75,118	41,765	4,821,201	1,744,467	10,886,299	323,390	12,617,942	246,542	170,143
Delaware ¹	1946	10	9	5,630	1,191	171,018	102,161	216,584	11,574	232,991	5,080	4,279
	1945	10	9	2,126	1,403	132,166	71,371	177,527	9,824	192,605	4,463	4,169
District of Columbia	1946	115	108	62,417	36,466	5,109,057	2,784,588	6,607,420	512,121	7,388,682	220,449	129,220
	1945	112	108	62,095	33,236	3,825,016	1,976,325	5,851,332	500,025	6,613,620	202,550	115,011
Florida	1946	174	164	39,007	26,328	5,458,971	3,237,060	6,608,819	250,891	7,182,915	155,246	136,367
	1945	160	156	35,202	22,659	3,683,161	2,099,007	5,742,807	228,720	6,191,836	122,329	89,530
Georgia	1946	129	126	35,660	24,032	4,152,776	2,957,620	1,907,768	344,855	6,200,263	134,772	97,199
	1945	132	128	33,837	22,879	3,090,362	2,068,728	1,599,847	475,877	5,339,232	104,657	70,387
Hawaii ¹	1946	98	97	35,667	10,250	2,858,167	1,454,437	10,043,821	279,018	11,082,943	186,193	156,074
	1945	96	95	36,112	11,116	2,155,997	930,429	9,920,711	245,751	10,558,530	178,028	136,026
Idaho	1946	33	32	4,395	1,714	356,387	194,480	454,030	12,875	477,112	8,076	5,945
	1945	31	31	3,926	1,405	185,467	102,729	362,180	12,587	382,466	5,009	4,152
Illinois	1946	787	784	354,774	233,738	36,634,792	20,048,907	55,913,391	3,113,888	59,917,192	11,175,760	988,772
	1945	762	758	330,830	238,519	28,929,683	14,011,222	47,144,644	2,931,533	51,250,789	938,364	778,743
Indiana	1946	300	294	97,862	53,525	7,944,054	5,517,037	14,351,434	520,015	15,619,997	219,966	165,674
	1945	297	295	93,502	44,616	5,755,008	3,529,359	12,893,396	605,425	14,099,255	173,438	134,715
Iowa	1946	190	190	39,802	18,459	2,447,519	1,929,470	5,580,513	277,184	6,336,131	66,807	51,011
	1945	195	195	40,779	18,446	2,397,601	1,771,588	5,278,339	282,273	6,082,772	70,904	45,410
Kansas	1946	114	113	26,437	16,769	2,816,037	1,779,831	3,605,350	143,937	3,926,380	62,237	47,980
	1945	112	110	25,068	13,056	1,971,470	1,082,077	3,104,637	125,397	3,372,538	45,765	31,846
Kentucky	1946	100	100	24,969	16,493	2,203,319	1,972,472	3,974,092	482,132	4,468,198	66,837	45,287
	1945	104	103	24,682	16,209	1,841,919	1,366,101	3,603,451	297,313	3,777,484	43,203	28,979
Louisiana	1946	129	124	34,869	19,812	3,204,388	1,615,942	3,612,713	370,203	4,170,453	84,927	66,105
	1945	131	125	32,405	17,008	2,158,785	1,066,420	3,135,173	229,695	3,468,822	62,663	49,444
Maine	1946	37	36	10,360	4,175	654,281	381,945	994,950	82,024	1,179,687	17,427	17,215
	1945	38	35	9,273	3,672	450,641	261,743	905,029	80,954	1,021,718	10,333	12,092
Maryland	1946	66	58	26,939	18,417	2,350,203	1,120,798	2,441,697	230,771	2,925,156	59,203	49,890
	1945	64	60	25,109	17,395	1,942,507	804,623	2,143,396	234,146	2,522,736	64,802	47,013

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1945 and 1946, by State—Continued

State, and type of charter	Year	Number of associations ¹		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid-in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares
		Total	Re-reporting			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
Massachusetts	1946	542	536	272,808	124,426	\$30,874,856	\$21,734,501	\$48,578,487	\$4,614,863	\$53,958,477	\$1,230,450	\$928,519
	1945	539	535	255,007	122,570	22,917,547	16,436,055	34,835,929	4,094,449	48,036,635	1,170,221	\$812,162
Michigan	1946	247	241	120,830	63,897	14,225,143	10,081,348	21,921,864	1,239,219	24,905,150	672,926	372,543
	1945	248	240	108,633	50,172	8,683,432	6,389,549	1,897,722	866,627	21,265,393	306,032	291,839
Minnesota	1946	317	317	70,562	31,618	5,239,870	8,069,037	12,090,885	900,127	16,187,086	305,145	229,313
	1945	325	324	65,734	28,713	4,598,703	5,508,028	10,445,037	547,621	14,132,049	195,008	203,950
Mississippi	1946	26	26	6,400	7,645	1,368,466	318,828	656,251	65,543	766,908	33,427	23,683
	1945	26	23	5,553	4,787	462,150	191,042	394,429	23,759	619,069	21,793	8,361
Missouri	1946	384	373	90,270	29,581	5,302,391	4,384,999	13,868,150	740,627	15,297,867	158,548	181,962
	1945	369	340	88,761	26,887	4,868,432	3,116,292	12,350,600	\$ 554,521	13,550,872	\$ 162,124	\$ 97,497
Montana	1946	41	39	7,504	2,742	670,847	415,432	763,832	21,978	824,170	20,946	13,077
	1945	40	37	7,175	2,952	440,493	261,103	631,187	18,366	679,020	14,370	10,049
Nebraska	1946	88	86	20,009	9,468	1,706,821	1,033,802	2,449,138	134,967	3,086,993	46,746	26,194
	1945	89	87	19,381	8,795	1,253,006	736,378	2,258,249	119,160	2,806,406	39,891	\$ 29,888
Nevada ²	1946	4	4	649	124	20,101	12,895	31,219	1,309	33,207	595	479
	1945	4	4	584	108	16,185	9,386	30,220	1,412	32,588	487	456
New Hampshire	1946	13	13	5,705	3,164	791,102	740,034	581,161	103,955	1,606,342	39,864	9,688
	1945	16	14	5,698	3,017	760,720	640,080	521,102	89,449	1,352,739	32,026	9,896
New Jersey	1946	253	240	102,732	50,547	6,817,385	3,491,649	13,335,231	495,644	15,048,622	298,572	235,405
	1945	247	237	99,042	50,390	5,809,287	2,416,596	11,997,931	526,189	13,734,068	268,184	196,245
New Mexico ⁴	1946	41	40	2,298	592	128,185	70,755	131,619	5,699	139,698	2,798	2,101
	1945	14	13	1,304	353	46,262	25,220	97,912	5,077	104,125	623	816
New York	1946	741	708	263,760	138,830	25,643,199	16,065,968	34,854,458	3,229,914	39,570,348	856,892	454,645
	1945	753	721	258,397	127,090	20,785,191	12,608,773	32,051,449	3,381,877	36,700,864	770,263	553,692
North Carolina	1946	172	151	29,807	18,344	2,143,234	1,539,649	3,029,319	274,307	4,071,354	88,472	50,774
	1945	195	168	35,471	17,801	2,078,429	1,934,614	4,390,565	168,470	6,012,566	32,680	\$ 23,266
North Dakota	1946	92	91	11,420	3,419	1,395,406	1,116,775	2,996,741	50,463	3,110,472	32,719	19,115
	1945	93	87	11,766	3,300	1,115,835	805,445	2,153,649	38,597	2,233,424	29,759	16,756
Ohio	1946	583	565	207,461	112,553	19,265,370	10,908,262	26,620,636	1,132,367	28,509,831	492,848	368,422
	1945	583	567	188,522	84,927	11,896,005	6,012,876	22,665,272	788,602	24,223,640	321,372	278,563
Oklahoma	1946	73	70	17,034	9,562	2,114,248	1,410,286	1,140,384	96,275	2,672,710	56,308	37,831
	1945	71	66	\$ 16,225	\$ 7,760	\$ 1,330,282	864,612	954,852	79,711	2,246,601	\$ 43,115	\$ 31,315
Oregon	1946	69	66	13,167	5,928	1,194,378	779,021	1,813,737	97,796	1,978,800	34,855	29,086
	1945	71	68	12,491	4,420	749,837	531,506	1,657,161	91,957	1,819,237	27,014	24,054
Pennsylvania	1946	587	563	224,563	125,247	19,018,887	9,667,596	24,796,473	976,097	27,665,599	558,268	349,256
	1945	586	571	213,503	106,331	13,435,747	6,326,211	22,109,027	831,494	24,033,969	451,817	381,417
Rhode Island	1946	39	38	28,391	7,241	3,736,516	6,029,600	4,737,329	527,999	12,335,169	196,267	99,184
	1945	36	35	26,648	6,275	2,445,642	4,510,639	4,160,685	430,473	10,904,433	149,536	85,942
South Carolina	1946	32	28	6,528	4,562	662,564	283,220	633,133	34,433	686,442	11,857	10,016
	1945	35	29	6,922	5,661	416,753	204,162	475,998	30,274	537,129	8,278	8,068
South Dakota ³	1946	34	33	4,960	2,087	260,776	127,725	547,234	21,498	584,656	10,222	11,427
	1945	32	32	4,818	1,970	236,954	99,457	495,777	19,794	531,688	8,402	8,422
Tennessee	1946	117	114	38,678	35,462	4,287,927	2,469,374	5,159,872	538,589	5,895,987	75,449	57,956
	1945	117	115	33,903	\$ 25,912	\$ 3,788,965	1,678,663	4,285,476	509,368	4,939,793	120,941	97,514
Texas	1946	331	320	82,078	55,289	9,112,250	5,437,702	13,066,956	760,354	14,179,972	262,783	212,708
	1945	334	319	76,217	\$ 44,953	\$ 6,133,740	3,229,896	10,680,407	705,052	11,795,192	205,521	168,980
Utah	1946	61	60	11,587	7,019	1,875,997	1,062,533	1,689,696	75,693	1,889,928	69,210	47,347
	1945	64	62	11,375	\$ 10,152	\$ 1,328,692	637,293	1,441,870	72,840	1,612,069	\$ 34,015	\$ 23,674
Vermont	1946	16	16	1,750	1,422	100,646	38,887	84,063	2,888	93,021	857	438
	1945	10	9	1,692	\$ 1,108	\$ 76,395	27,389	67,859	2,250	81,164	1,019	448
Virginia	1946	85	80	24,020	15,130	2,029,690	1,076,292	1,830,635	222,587	2,368,700	49,108	38,414
	1945	86	83	23,391	16,519	1,619,262	843,257	1,623,534	213,237	2,082,280	39,775	36,130
Washington	1946	172	167	36,760	19,768	3,413,916	2,067,846	4,776,754	358,479	5,228,626	119,791	84,681
	1945	178	174	35,404	\$ 15,846	\$ 1,947,710	1,234,717	4,354,530	348,999	4,776,410	95,303	80,769
West Virginia	1946	59	56	15,918	11,405	1,387,299	770,275	1,369,679	126,800	1,659,293	44,527	28,830
	1945	63	59	15,318	9,839	1,026,200	510,424	1,185,546	109,095	1,413,816	25,913	22,998
Wisconsin	1946	525	521	146,538	73,881	9,604,297	5,414,426	18,615,959	1,687,138	20,661,585	460,962	264,950
	1945	534	534	144,594	70,319	7,265,449	3,625,734	17,144,895	1,546,123	19,065,759	395,744	229,798
Wyoming ³	1946	17	15	2,621	945	253,485	146,273	351,592	10,079	375,319	8,294	6,910
	1945	18	17	2,504	877	155,504	81,569	292,789	9,141	309,246	6,428	5,334

¹ Most of the difference between the total number of associations and the number reporting is accounted for by associations chartered but not in operation by the end of the year and associations in liquidation which had not relinquished their charters.
² Partly estimated.

³ Federal associations only; no State-chartered associations in this State.
⁴ Includes interest paid on deposits by State-chartered associations.
⁵ Federal associations only; although State permissive legislation was passed in 1945 no associations had yet been formed under it.

Trend of Development, 1925-46

The trend of credit union development since 1925 is shown in table 3 for both State and Federal chartered associations.

TABLE 3.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-46

Item and year	Total associations	State-chartered associations	Federal-chartered associations
Number of credit unions:			
1925	419	419	
1929	974	974	
1931 ¹	1,500	1,500	
1932	1,612	1,612	
1933	2,016	2,016	
1934	2,450	2,450	
1935	2,600	2,600	
1936	5,355	3,490	1,865
1937	6,292	3,792	2,500
1938	7,314	4,299	3,015
1939	8,326	4,782	3,544
1940	9,479	5,289	4,210
1941	10,456	5,663	4,793
1942	10,602	5,622	4,980
1943	¹ 10,373	¹ 5,285	5,088
1944	9,041	4,993	4,048
1945	8,882	4,923	3,959
1946	8,968	5,003	3,965
Active reporting credit unions:			
1925	176	176	
1929	838	838	
1931 ¹	1,244	1,244	
1932	1,472	1,472	
1933	1,772	1,772	
1934	2,028	2,028	
1935	2,589	2,122	467
1936	4,408	2,734	1,674
1937	5,231	3,128	2,103
1938	6,707	3,977	2,730
1939	7,841	4,677	3,164
1940	8,890	5,175	3,715
1941	9,650	5,506	4,144
1942	9,470	5,400	4,070
1943	8,983	¹ 5,124	3,859
1944	8,702	4,907	3,795
1945	8,615	4,858	3,757
1946	8,715	4,954	3,761
Membership:			
1925	108,000	108,000	
1929	284,908	284,908	
1931 ¹	286,143	286,143	
1932	301,119	301,119	
1933	359,646	359,646	
1934	427,097	427,097	
1935	597,609	523,132	74,477
1936	1,170,445	854,475	315,970
1937	1,503,826	1,055,736	448,090
1938	1,863,353	1,236,826	626,527
1939	2,305,364	1,459,377	845,987
1940	2,815,599	1,695,358	1,120,232
1941	3,529,097	2,132,401	1,396,696
1942	3,144,603	1,797,084	1,347,519
1943	¹ 3,023,603	¹ 1,721,240	1,302,363
1944	2,933,507	1,629,706	1,303,801
1945	2,842,989	1,626,364	1,216,625
1946	3,013,792	1,708,391	1,305,401
Amount of loans made:			
1925	\$20,100,000	\$20,100,000	
1929	54,048,000	54,048,000	
1931 ¹	21,214,500	21,214,500	
1932	32,065,000	32,065,000	
1933	28,217,457	28,217,457	
1934	36,200,000	36,200,000	
1935	39,172,308	36,850,000	\$2,322,308
1936	100,199,695	84,541,635	15,658,060
1937	141,399,790	110,625,321	30,774,469
1938	175,952,433	129,058,548	46,893,885
1939	230,429,517	159,403,457	71,026,060
1940	306,092,416	201,105,625	104,986,791
1941	362,281,005	227,959,046	134,331,959
1942	250,000,284	158,463,317	91,536,967
1943	¹ 208,807,888	¹ 131,542,506	77,265,382
1944	209,965,479	131,621,552	78,339,897
1945	211,355,783	133,086,939	78,268,844
1946	289,993,160	175,181,335	114,811,825

TABLE 3.—Relative development of State and Federal credit unions, 1925-46—Continued

Item and year	Total associations	State-chartered associations	Federal-chartered associations
Total assets:			
1925	(¹)	(¹)	
1929	(¹)	(¹)	
1931 ¹	\$33,645,343	\$33,645,343	
1932	31,416,072	31,416,072	
1933	35,496,668	35,496,668	
1934	40,212,112	40,212,112	
1935	49,505,970	47,964,068	\$1,541,902
1936	83,070,952	73,659,146	9,411,806
1937	115,399,287	97,087,995	18,311,292
1938	147,156,416	117,672,392	29,484,024
1939	102,723,812	145,226,718	47,497,094
1940	252,293,141	180,198,260	72,094,881
1941	322,214,816	216,557,977	105,656,839
1942	340,347,742	221,114,849	119,232,893
1943	¹ 355,262,808	¹ 228,314,723	126,948,085
1944	397,929,814	253,663,658	144,266,156
1945	434,627,135	281,524,015	153,103,120
1946	492,973,012	319,806,553	173,166,459

¹ Partly estimated.

² Revised to eliminate residential credit associations in Nebraska.

³ No data.

Legislation in 1946

State Legislation

Few legislatures met in 1947; and consequently there were few enactments affecting credit unions.

In Kentucky, chapter 161 created a department of banking and required credit unions to make a report on their condition on the same dates as State banks.

An amendment (Act 316) in Louisiana modified the provision regarding the required set-aside (of 20 percent of annual earnings) for the reserve fund; hereafter these additions to reserve need be made only until the latter is equal to 15 percent of the paid-in capital (formerly 100 percent) and must be maintained at the 15-percent level.

The Missouri credit-union law was revised in 1945. Those amendments were not covered in the legislative review for that year (Bull. No. 894) because the text of the 1945 laws was not yet available at the time the review was prepared. Further amendments were made in 1946, largely in order to meet the requirements of the new State constitution. These 1946 enactments provide (p. 718) that credit-union charters shall hereafter be issued by the Secretary of State (instead of the Commissioner of Securities) and that amendments to bylaws and any change in the place of business of the association must also have his approval. General supervision of credit unions was transferred from the Commissioner of

Securities to the Commissioner of Finance. Credit unions were specifically exempted from the 1946 law (p. 1937) levying a tax on "credit institutions."

An amendment (ch. 285) in New Jersey permits credit unions to invest in shares of State and Federal savings and loan associations. Credit unions were exempted (by ch. 174) from an excise tax of three-fourths of 1 percent of net worth, levied on financial enterprises.

A New York act (ch. 633) raises to \$100 (from \$50) the amount of loan in excess of the borrower's total shares and deposits that can be made without other security than the borrower's note. However, for credit unions with capital of not less than \$25,000 (previously \$50,000) the limit is \$200.

Several changes were made in the Rhode Island law. Chapter 1745 provides for appeals from adverse decisions of the Director of Business Regulation to the Board of Bank Incorporation; in case of associations with over \$500,000 in assets, it allows the payment of \$3 to each member of the board of directors for each meeting; and extends the time limit for submission of annual reports to March 1 (previously February 10). Chapter 1765 requires examination of credit-union books by the Director of Business Regula-

tion (formerly Division of Banking and Insurance); no fees are specified for such examinations (previously the fee was \$10 a day). Chapter 1801 limits the tax on credit union deposits which are deposited in banking institutions to 5 cents per \$100.

Federal Legislation

Public Act No. 574 (79th Cong., 2d sess.) amended the Federal Credit Union Act as follows: (a) A credit union that knowingly charges or receives on a loan a rate of interest in excess of 1 percent per month may be required to forfeit all interest on such a loan. (b) Federal credit unions are permitted to issue shares to a member in joint account (with right of survivorship) with any person designated by the member. (c) All persons handling money must be bonded, the association to pay the cost of the bond. (c) The maximum permitted unsecured loan is raised to \$300. (e) The coverage of the act is extended to include the Canal Zone.

The amendment also eliminated the former requirement that the treasurer of the credit union must notify the members of the credit committee of meetings of that committee, and outlines a more definite procedure as to liquidation of credit unions.

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