

# STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT to the 1966 Annual Report



The Administrator of National Banks

William B. Camp

Comptroller of the Currency

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, WASHINGTON

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,  
*Washington, D.C., September 1, 1967.*

SIRS: I am pleased to submit the Statistical Supplement to the 1966  
Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. CAMP,  
*Comptroller of the Currency.*

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

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# I. The National Banking System In 1966

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# I. *The National Banking System in 1966*

## A. Assets, Liabilities, and Capital Accounts

Total assets of National banks grew to \$236.0 billion at the end of 1966, an increase of \$16.9 billion or 7.7 percent from the end of 1965. The principal asset categories showed the following increases during 1966: Loans and discounts, 8.6 percent, from \$116.8 to \$126.9 billion; securities, 0.6 percent, from \$57.3 to \$57.7 billion; cash and cash items, 13.0 percent, from \$36.8 to \$41.7 billion. As a result of these differential rates of growth, the proportion of loans and discounts to total assets inched upward from 53.3 percent to 53.8 percent, while the ratio of securities to total assets dropped, from 26.1 percent to 24.4 percent.

National bank holdings of U.S. Government obligations declined by 4.8 percent during 1966, to \$30.4 billion. This movement nearly duplicated the 1965 decline of 4.9 percent. Meanwhile, holdings of State and local obligations increased by 5.5 percent, from \$22.5 billion to \$23.8 billion. Holdings of securities of Federal agencies and corporations showed by far the largest percentage increase, 27.0 percent, although the dollar amount, \$3.0 billion at the end of 1966, remained relatively small.

Total deposits of National banks increased by 6.5 percent, from \$193.9 billion to \$206.5 billion. Of the \$12.6 billion increase, time and savings deposits accounted for \$8.1 billion. At the end of 1966, total time and savings deposits stood at \$94.1 billion, equal to 45.6 percent of total deposits. The share of total deposits accounted for by time and savings has risen steadily in recent years, from 41.8 percent at the end of 1964 and 44.4 percent a year later.

Total capital of National banks reached \$18.5 billion at the end of 1966, having increased 5.9 percent during the year. The ratio of capital to total assets declined very slightly, from 7.96 percent to 7.82 percent.

## B. Income and Expenses of National Banks

The continuation in 1966 of the shift in bank assets from securities to loans influenced the pattern of bank operating revenues.

Net income after taxes of National banks in 1966 totaled \$1.58 billion, a 14.1 percent increase over the \$1.39 billion figure for 1965. Current operating revenue reached \$11.3 billion, a 16.5 percent increase. However, current operating expenses showed an even higher percentage increase of 17.6 percent, and equaled \$8.5 billion for the year. Net current operating earnings for 1966 were \$2.8 billion, a figure 13.4 percent higher than that for 1965.

Interest and discount on loans spurred by 18.8 percent, to a 1966 figure of \$7.58 billion. This represented 67.0 percent of 1966 current operating revenue, an increase from the 65.7 percent contribution of loan income in 1965. Higher interest rates led to a slight increase in the revenue received from U.S. Government obligations, \$1.23 billion from \$1.21 billion, despite the absolute decline in bank holdings of these obligations already noted. The proportion of operating revenue stemming from U.S. obligations dropped from 12.5 percent in 1965 to 10.9 percent in 1966. The contribution of other securities increased slightly, from 7.8 percent to 8.0 percent of operating revenue.

About 58 percent of the \$1.27 billion increase in current operating expenses of National banks was accounted for by the \$731 million increase in interest paid on time and savings deposits. Interest paid represented 44.0 percent of current operating expenses in 1966, having climbed from 38.2 percent in 1964 and 41.6 percent in 1965. Approximately \$200 million of the other increased expenses were due to larger amounts expended on officers' and employees' salaries and wages.

Net operating earnings of \$2.81 billion were reduced by \$624 million of nonoperating adjustments to arrive at \$2.19 billion of net income before related taxes.

Federal and State income taxes for 1966 equaled \$607 million, compared to \$612 million in 1965. Total cash dividends declared of \$738 million were larger than the 1965 figure by 8.0 percent, and represented 47 percent of the 1966 after-tax net income.

### C. Structural Changes in the National Banking System

At the end of 1966, there were 4,799 operating National banks, compared with 4,815 a year earlier. Of these, 1,402 were operating 9,404 branches. The total number of banking offices operated by National banks at the end of 1966 was 14,203. This represents an increase of 630 during 1966.

Twenty-four National bank charters were issued for newly organized banks in 1966. These were scattered among 18 States, with 13 receiving one, four receiving

two (Arkansas, Florida, Missouri, and Wisconsin), and one receiving three (Texas). Twenty-five charters were issued for the conversion of State banks to National banks.

During 1966, 694 branches opened for business as National bank branches, including 548 *de novo* branches and 146 branches of either converted banks or banks acquired through merger. During the same period, 47 branches were discontinued or consolidated. Of the 548 *de novo* branches, 152, or 28 percent, were located in communities with a population of less than 5,000, and 329, or 60 percent, were in communities under 25,000. Of the same 548 branches, 220, or 40 percent, were opened by banks with less than \$25 million in total assets.

Seventy-five bank mergers, consolidations, and purchases in which the resulting bank was a National bank were consummated during 1966. This compares with 91 in 1964 and 76 in 1965.



TABLE 1  
Assets, liabilities, and capital of National banks, 1965 and 1966

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Dec. 31, 1965 4,815 banks		Dec. 31, 1966 4,799 banks		Change, 1965-66	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection.....	\$36,880	16.83	\$41,690	17.67	\$4,810	13.04
U.S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed.....	31,896	14.56	30,355	12.86	-1,541	-4.83
Obligations of States and political subdivisions.....	22,541	10.29	23,778	10.08	1,237	5.49
Securities of Federal agencies and corporations not guaranteed by United States.....	2,383	1.09	3,026	1.28	643	26.98
Other bonds, notes, and debentures.....	490	0.22	509	0.22	19	3.88
<i>Total securities.....</i>	<i>57,310</i>	<i>26.16</i>	<i>57,668</i>	<i>24.44</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>0.62</i>
Securities purchased under agreements to resell.....			573	0.24	573	
Federal funds sold.....	1,433	0.66	1,728	.73	295	20.59
Direct lease financing.....	271	.12	331	.14	60	22.14
Loans and discounts.....	116,833	53.32	126,881	53.76	10,048	8.60
Fixed assets.....	3,158	1.44	3,451	1.46	293	9.28
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding.....	926	.42	1,077	.46	151	16.31
Other assets.....	2,292	1.05	2,597	1.10	305	13.31
<i>Total assets.....</i>	<i>219,103</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>235,996</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>16,893</i>	<i>7.71</i>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	81,129	37.03	84,434	35.78	3,305	4.07
Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.....	75,676	34.54	83,025	35.18	7,349	9.71
Deposits of U.S. Government.....	3,488	1.59	3,212	1.36	-276	-7.91
Deposits of States and political subdivisions.....	15,833	7.23	16,839	7.13	1,006	6.35
Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, and international institutions.....	2,734	1.25	2,944	1.25	210	7.68
Deposits of commercial banks.....	12,077	5.51	12,595	5.34	518	4.29
Certified and officers' checks, etc.....	2,923	1.33	3,407	1.44	484	16.56
<i>Total deposits.....</i>	<i>193,860</i>	<i>88.48</i>	<i>206,456</i>	<i>87.48</i>	<i>12,596</i>	<i>6.50</i>
<i>Demand deposits.....</i>	<i>107,881</i>	<i>49.24</i>	<i>112,377</i>	<i>47.62</i>	<i>4,496</i>	<i>4.17</i>
<i>Time and savings deposits.....</i>	<i>85,979</i>	<i>39.24</i>	<i>94,079</i>	<i>39.86</i>	<i>8,100</i>	<i>9.42</i>
Liabilities for securities sold under agreements to repurchase.....			931	0.40	931	
Federal funds purchased.....	1,497	0.68	1,871	.79	374	24.98
Liabilities for borrowed money.....	172	.08	174	.07	2	1.16
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks and outstanding.....	944	.43	1,105	.47	161	17.06
Other liabilities.....	5,196	2.37	7,000	2.97	1,804	34.72
<i>Total liabilities.....</i>	<i>201,669</i>	<i>92.04</i>	<i>217,537</i>	<i>92.18</i>	<i>15,868</i>	<i>7.87</i>
<b>CAPITAL ACCOUNTS</b>						
Capital notes and debentures.....	1,134	0.52	1,161	0.49	27	2.38
Preferred stock.....	29	.01	29	.01		
Common stock.....	4,937	2.25	5,109	2.17	172	3.48
Surplus.....	7,967	3.64	8,246	3.49	279	3.50
Undivided profits.....	2,903	1.33	3,350	1.42	447	15.40
Reserves.....	464	.21	564	.24	100	21.55
<i>Total capital accounts.....</i>	<i>17,434</i>	<i>7.96</i>	<i>18,459</i>	<i>7.82</i>	<i>1,025</i>	<i>5.88</i>
<i>Total liabilities and capital accounts.....</i>	<i>219,103</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>235,996</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>16,893</i>	<i>7.71</i>

TABLE 2  
Income and expenses of National banks, calendar 1965 and 1966  
(Dollar amounts in millions)

	1965		1966		Change, 1965-66	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent
Number of banks*	4,815		4,799		-16	-0.33
Capital stock at par value†	\$4,629.1		\$5,064.8		\$435.7	9.41
Capital accounts‡	\$16,111.7		\$17,971.4		\$1,859.7	11.54
<b>Current Operating Revenue:</b>						
Interest and dividends on—						
U.S. Government obligations	\$1,210.1	12.47	\$1,231.8	10.89	\$21.7	1.79
Other securities	755.9	7.79	901.1	7.97	145.2	19.21
Interest and discount on loans	6,376.6	65.70	7,577.8	67.03	1,201.2	18.84
Service charges and other fees on banks' loans	117.6	1.21	135.2	1.20	17.6	14.97
Service charges on deposit accounts	490.1	5.05	532.6	4.71	42.5	8.67
Other charges, commissions, and fees	159.2	1.64	194.9	1.72	35.7	22.42
Trust department	356.2	3.67	395.3	3.50	39.1	10.98
Other current operating revenue	239.5	2.47	336.7	2.98	97.2	40.58
<b>Total Current Operating Revenue</b>	<b>9,705.2</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>11,305.4</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,600.2</b>	<b>16.49</b>
<b>Current Operating Expenses:</b>						
Officers' salaries	743.4	10.29	822.9	9.69	79.5	10.69
Employees' salaries and wages	1,368.7	18.95	1,489.9	17.55	121.2	8.86
Officer and employee benefits	308.4	4.27	351.2	4.13	42.8	13.88
Fees to directors	36.4	.50	39.9	.47	3.5	9.62
Interest on time and savings deposits	3,002.4	41.56	3,733.0	43.96	730.6	24.33
Interest and discount on borrowed money	25.9	.36	53.6	.63	27.7	106.95
Net occupancy expense of bank premises	409.1	5.66	449.6	5.29	40.5	9.90
Furniture and equipment—depreciation and other costs	244.7	3.39	271.5	3.20	26.8	10.95
Other current operating expenses	1,084.7	15.02	1,280.2	15.08	195.5	18.02
<b>Total Current Operating Expenses</b>	<b>7,223.7</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>8,491.8</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,268.1</b>	<b>17.55</b>
<b>Net Current Operating Earnings</b>	<b>2,481.5</b>		<b>2,813.6</b>		<b>332.1</b>	<b>13.38</b>
<b>Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves, and Profits:</b>						
On securities:						
Profits on securities sold or redeemed	50.4	25.97	38.0	16.62	-12.4	-24.60
Recoveries	1.5	.77	3.3	1.44	1.8	120.00
Transfers from valuation reserves	41.1	21.17	79.5	34.78	38.4	93.43
On loans:						
Recoveries	9.0	4.64	7.2	3.15	-1.8	-20.00
Transfers from valuation reserves	35.4	18.24	40.2	17.59	4.8	13.56
All other	56.7	29.21	60.4	26.42	3.7	6.53
<b>Total Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves, and Profits</b>	<b>194.1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>228.6</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>17.77</b>
<b>Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves:</b>						
On securities:						
Losses on securities sold	49.1	7.26	252.5	29.61	203.4	414.26
Chargeoffs on securities not sold	4.0	.59	4.7	.55	.7	17.50
Transfers to valuation reserves	41.1	6.08	53.5	6.28	12.4	30.17
On loans:						
Chargeoffs	16.6	2.45	15.1	1.77	-1.5	-9.04
Transfers to valuation reserves	483.4	71.48	435.5	51.08	-47.9	-9.91
All other	82.1	12.14	91.3	10.71	9.2	11.21
<b>Total Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves</b>	<b>676.3</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>852.6</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>26.07</b>
<b>Net Income Before Related Taxes</b>	<b>1,999.3</b>		<b>2,189.6</b>		<b>190.3</b>	<b>9.52</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2—Continued

	1965		1966		Change, 1965-66	
	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent distribution	Amount	Percent
<b>Taxes on Net Income:</b>						
Federal.....	552.1		545.6		-6.5	-1.18
State.....	59.9		61.4		1.5	2.50
<i>Total Taxes on Net Income.....</i>	<i>612.0</i>		<i>607.0</i>		<i>-5.0</i>	<i>-0.82</i>
<b>Net Income.....</b>	<b>1,387.3</b>		<b>1,582.6</b>		<b>195.3</b>	<b>14.08</b>
<b>Dividends on Capital:</b>						
Cash dividends declared on common stock.....	681.8		736.6		54.8	8.04
Cash dividends declared on preferred stock.....	1.5		1.4		-0.1	-6.67
<i>Total Cash Dividends Declared.....</i>	<i>683.3</i>		<i>738.0</i>		<i>54.7</i>	<i>8.01</i>
<b>Net Income After Dividends.....</b>	<b>704.0</b>		<b>844.6</b>		<b>140.6</b>	<b>19.97</b>
<b>Occupancy Expense of Bank Premises:</b>						
Officers' salaries.....	1.7	0.32	1.9	0.33	0.2	11.76
Employees' salaries and wages.....	56.9	10.98	58.8	10.39	1.9	3.34
Officer and employee benefits.....	7.0	1.36	7.7	1.36	.7	10.00
Recurring depreciation on bank premises and leasehold improvements.....	96.4	18.58	107.4	18.97	11.0	11.41
Maintenance, repair, and uncapitalized alteration costs of bank premises, and leasehold improvements.....	60.9	11.73	67.4	11.90	6.5	10.67
Insurance, utilities, etc.....	88.3	17.01	94.9	16.77	6.6	7.47
Rents paid on bank premises.....	128.9	24.83	143.0	25.27	14.1	10.94
Taxes on bank premises and leasehold improvements.....	78.9	15.19	84.9	15.01	6.0	7.60
<i>Gross Occupancy Expense.....</i>	<i>519.0</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>9.06</i>
<b>Less:</b>						
Rental income from bank premises.....	105.5	20.34	111.5	19.69	6.0	5.69
Other credits.....	4.4	0.85	4.9	0.88	0.5	11.36
<i>Total.....</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>21.19</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>20.57</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>5.91</i>
<i>Net Occupancy Expense.....</i>	<i>409.1</i>	<i>78.81</i>	<i>449.6</i>	<i>79.43</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>9.90</i>
<b>Recoveries Credited to Valuation Reserve (not included in recoveries above):</b>						
On securities.....	3.1		2.3		-0.8	-25.81
On loans.....	78.0		93.4		15.4	19.74
<b>Losses Charged to Valuation Reserves (not included in losses above):</b>						
On securities.....	14.8		45.5		30.7	207.43
On loans.....	260.2		326.4		66.2	25.44
<b>Stock Dividends (increases in capital stock).....</b>	<b>302.4</b>		<b>119.2</b>		<b>-183.2</b>	<b>-60.58</b>
<b>Ratio to Current Operating Revenue:</b>		<i>Percent</i>		<i>Percent</i>		
Salaries, wages, and fees.....		22.14		20.81		
Interest on time and savings deposits.....		30.93		33.02		
All other current expenses.....		21.36		21.28		
<i>Total Current Expenses.....</i>		<i>74.43</i>		<i>75.11</i>		
<b>Net Current Earnings.....</b>		<b>25.57</b>		<b>24.89</b>		
<b>Employees at Year End:</b>						
Building occupancy and maintenance:						
Officers.....	208		179		-29	-13.94
Other employees.....	17,822		17,691		-131	-0.74
Banking operations:						
Officers.....	67,149		72,092		4,943	7.36
Other employees.....	326,673		346,817		20,144	6.17

\*Data for all banks operating as National banks at year end are included. Full-year data are included for those banks which converted from State to National during the year.

†Figures are averages of amounts reported for the June and December call dates in the year indicated and the December call date in the previous year.

TABLE 3

*Number of National banks and banking offices, by States, December 31, 1966*

	<i>National banks</i>			<i>Number of branches</i>	<i>Number of offices</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>With branches</i>		
United States.....	4, 799	3, 397	1, 402	9, 404	14, 203
Alabama.....	87	55	32	137	224
Alaska.....	5	0	5	42	47
Arizona.....	4	1	3	182	186
Arkansas.....	67	39	28	62	129
California.....	91	46	45	1, 791	1, 882
Colorado.....	117	117	0	0	117
Connecticut.....	30	9	21	179	209
Delaware.....	5	3	2	4	9
District of Columbia.....	9	1	8	53	62
Florida.....	198	198	0	0	198
Georgia.....	58	33	25	127	185
Hawaii.....	2	0	2	41	43
Idaho.....	9	3	6	101	110
Illinois.....	422	422	0	0	422
Indiana.....	123	59	64	267	390
Iowa.....	102	67	35	38	140
Kansas.....	170	145	25	25	195
Kentucky.....	80	39	41	120	200
Louisiana.....	47	15	32	145	192
Maine.....	21	6	15	71	92
Maryland.....	49	21	28	196	245
Massachusetts.....	90	24	66	351	441
Michigan.....	99	34	65	458	557
Minnesota.....	194	192	2	6	200
Mississippi.....	36	9	27	96	132
Missouri.....	98	79	19	19	117
Montana.....	49	49	0	0	49
Nebraska.....	126	108	18	18	144
Nevada.....	3	1	2	36	39
New Hampshire.....	52	32	20	26	78
New Jersey.....	148	45	103	459	607
New Mexico.....	34	15	19	54	88
New York.....	190	94	96	1, 015	1, 205
North Carolina.....	27	7	20	275	302
North Dakota.....	42	34	8	8	50
Ohio.....	226	93	133	570	796
Oklahoma.....	220	193	27	27	247
Oregon.....	13	8	5	217	230
Pennsylvania.....	354	201	153	840	1, 194
Rhode Island.....	4	0	4	54	58
South Carolina.....	26	5	21	191	217
South Dakota.....	34	25	9	42	76
Tennessee.....	77	24	53	226	303
Texas.....	546	546	0	0	546
Utah.....	13	9	4	55	68
Vermont.....	27	14	13	33	60
Virginia.....	114	43	71	369	463
Washington.....	28	14	14	351	379
West Virginia.....	80	80	0	0	80
Wisconsin.....	112	100	12	24	136
Wyoming.....	40	40	0	0	40
Virgin Islands.....	1	0	1	3	4
District of Columbia—all*.....	14	1	13	89	103

\*Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

TABLE 4

*Status of applications for National bank charters\* and charters issued,\* by States, calendar 1966*

	<i>Received†</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Abandoned</i>	<i>Pending Dec. 31, 1966</i>	<i>Charters issued</i>
United States.....	91	28	39	4	20	24
Alabama.....	1	0	1	0	0	1
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	1	0	1	0	0	2
California.....	3	1	0	0	0	1
Colorado.....	2	2	1	0	0	1
Connecticut.....	0	0	2	0	0	0
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida.....	17	5	8	0	4	2
Georgia.....	6	1	2	0	3	0
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	3	2	0	0	1	1
Indiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Kansas.....	2	2	0	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	0	0	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
Massachusetts.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Michigan.....	4	1	2	0	1	1
Minnesota.....	2	0	0	1	1	0
Mississippi.....	2	0	2	0	0	1
Missouri.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
New Jersey.....	3	1	1	0	1	0
New Mexico.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
New York.....	5	3	1	1	0	1
North Carolina.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	2	1	0	0	1	1
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	1	0	1	0	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas.....	10	1	7	0	2	3
Utah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	1	0	0	0	1	1
Washington.....	3	0	1	0	2	0
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin.....	7	5	2	0	0	2
Wyoming.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Guam.....	1	0	1	0	0	0

\*Excludes conversions.

†Includes 25 applications pending as of Dec. 31, 1965.

TABLE 5

*Status of applications for conversion to National bank charters, and charters issued, by States, calendar 1966*

	<i>Received*</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Abandoned</i>	<i>Pending Dec. 31, 1966</i>	<i>Charters issued</i>
United States.....	35	23	6	2	4	25
Alabama.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
California.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Connecticut.....	1	1	0	0	0	1
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	0	0	0	1
Florida.....	3	1	2	0	0	2
Georgia.....	1	1	0	0	0	2
Hawaii.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	6	6	0	0	0	5
Indiana.....	3	2	0	0	1	1
Iowa.....	1	0	1	0	0	1
Kansas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maine.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan.....	1	1	0	0	0	1
Minnesota.....	1	1	0	0	0	1
Mississippi.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri.....	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Nevada.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey.....	2	2	0	0	0	3
New Mexico.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	6	2	2	1	1	3
Oklahoma.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	1	1	0	0	0	1
South Dakota.....	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	3	2	0	1	0	2
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

\*Includes two applications pending as of Dec. 31, 1965.

TABLE 6

*Branches of National banks: in operation December 31, 1965; opened, discontinued, or consolidated, calendar 1966; and branches in operation December 31, 1966*

	<i>Branches in operation Dec. 31, 1965</i>	<i>De novo branches opened for business Jan. 1- Dec. 31, 1966</i>	<i>Branches acquired through merger or conversion Jan. 1- Dec. 31, 1966</i>	<i>Existing branches discontinued or consolidated Jan. 1- Dec. 31, 1966</i>	<i>Branches in operation Dec. 31, 1966</i>
United States.....	8,757	548	146	47	9,404
Alabama.....	123	13	1	0	137
Alaska.....	40	2	0	0	42
Arizona.....	173	9	0	0	182
Arkansas.....	57	6	0	1	62
California.....	1,742	61	1	13	1,791
Colorado.....	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	167	12	1	1	179
Delaware.....	4	0	0	0	4
District of Columbia.....	47	1	5	0	53
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	120	7	0	0	127
Hawaii.....	40	1	1	1	41
Idaho.....	94	7	0	0	101
Illinois.....	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana.....	254	13	1	1	267
Iowa.....	28	10	1	1	38
Kansas.....	23	2	0	0	25
Kentucky.....	117	3	0	0	120
Louisiana.....	130	15	0	0	145
Maine.....	69	2	0	0	71
Maryland.....	186	11	0	1	196
Massachusetts.....	319	29	3	0	351
Michigan.....	397	37	24	0	458
Minnesota.....	6	0	0	0	6
Mississippi.....	64	17	15	0	96
Missouri.....	18	1	0	0	19
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	17	1	0	0	18
Nevada.....	32	4	0	0	36
New Hampshire.....	22	4	0	0	26
New Jersey.....	419	25	17	2	459
New Mexico.....	52	2	0	0	54
New York.....	956	67	3	11	1,015
North Carolina.....	261	14	3	3	275
North Dakota.....	5	3	0	0	8
Ohio.....	515	34	21	0	570
Oklahoma.....	25	3	0	1	27
Oregon.....	209	8	0	0	217
Pennsylvania.....	783	45	17	5	840
Rhode Island.....	53	1	0	0	54
South Carolina.....	176	14	1	0	191
South Dakota.....	37	3	2	0	42
Tennessee.....	200	25	1	0	225
Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	55	1	0	1	55
Vermont.....	31	4	0	2	33
Virginia.....	325	23	24	3	369
Washington.....	340	7	4	0	351
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	24	0	0	0	24
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands.....	2	1	0	0	3
District of Columbia—all*.....	82	6	1	0	89

\*Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

\* Revised.

TABLE 7

*Status of de novo branch applications of National banks, by States, calendar 1966*

	<i>Received*</i>	<i>Approved</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Abandoned</i>	<i>Pending Dec. 31, 1966</i>
United States.....	1, 072	626	140	43	263
Alabama.....	23	21	1	0	1
Alaska.....	1	1	0	0	0
Arizona.....	17	10	1	0	6
Arkansas.....	7	4	2	0	1
California.....	196	101	49	6	40
Colorado.....	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut.....	19	16	2	0	1
Delaware.....	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	5	2	0	2	1
Florida.....	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia.....	15	13	0	0	2
Hawaii.....	1	1	0	0	0
Idaho.....	3	0	0	1	2
Illinois.....	3	0	0	0	3
Indiana.....	30	20	4	0	6
Iowa.....	7	6	1	0	0
Kansas.....	3	1	0	1	1
Kentucky.....	9	5	0	0	4
Louisiana.....	11	10	1	0	0
Maine.....	9	4	2	0	3
Maryland.....	41	16	12	1	12
Massachusetts.....	32	25	0	0	7
Michigan.....	65	38	4	7	16
Minnesota.....	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi.....	27	20	1	2	4
Missouri.....	3	2	0	1	0
Montana.....	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska.....	3	3	0	0	0
Nevada.....	2	1	0	0	1
New Hampshire.....	16	6	1	3	6
New Jersey.....	49	40	3	1	5
New Mexico.....	5	5	0	0	0
New York.....	109	58	27	6	18
North Carolina.....	31	22	0	4	5
North Dakota.....	5	3	0	0	2
Ohio.....	56	37	5	1	13
Oklahoma.....	2	0	0	0	2
Oregon.....	9	6	0	1	2
Pennsylvania.....	83	50	14	3	16
Rhode Island.....	2	2	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	29	20	4	2	3
South Dakota.....	1	0	0	0	1
Tennessee.....	18	16	1	0	1
Texas.....	0	0	0	0	0
Utah.....	4	1	0	0	3
Vermont.....	5	5	0	0	0
Virginia.....	26	13	5	1	7
Washington.....	26	19	0	0	7
West Virginia.....	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin.....	62	1	0	0	61
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	0	0	0
District of Columbia—all†.....	9	6	0	2	1

\*Includes 212 applications pending as of Dec. 31, 1965.

†Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.



TABLE 8

*De novo branches of National banks opened for business, by community size and by size of bank, calendar 1966*

<i>Category</i>	<i>1966</i>
In cities with population:	
Less than 5,000.....	152
5,000 to 24,999.....	176
25,000 to 49,999.....	59
50,000 to 99,999.....	52
100,000 to 249,999.....	40
250,000 to 499,999.....	28
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	14
Over 1,000,000.....	27
Total.....	548
By banks with total resources (in millions of dollars):	
Less than \$10.0.....	109
10.0 to 24.9.....	111
25.0 to 49.9.....	50
50.0 to 99.0.....	46
100.0 to 999.9.....	147
Over 1,000.....	85
Total.....	548

TABLE 9

*Mergers,\* calendar 1966*

Applications carried over from 1965.....	7
Applications received 1966.....	101
Disposition of applications 1966:	
Approved.....	85
Disapproved.....	3
Withdrawn.....	6
Applications pending December 31, 1966.....	14
Transactions completed 1966:	
Mergers.....	58
Consolidations.....	4
Purchase of assets.....	13
Total.....	75

*The aggregate total of capital stock and capital accounts for the certificates issued are as follows:*

	<i>Charter or purchasing bank</i>	<i>Merging consol., or selling, banks</i>	<i>Combined</i>
Capital stock.....	\$239,687,102	\$19,765,090	\$262,052,954
Capital accounts.....	910,465,025	66,723,331	957,635,990

\*Includes mergers, consolidations, and purchase and sale transactions, where the resulting bank is a National bank.

## II. Financial Operations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1966

# INDEX

## Statistical Tables

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11	Comparative statement of income and expenses of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, by calendar years 1960-66.....	19

## II. *Financial Operations of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, 1966*

The Comptroller's Office continued to show growth and improvement in its financial position during calendar 1966, commensurate with the health and growth of the National banking system.

Receipts for 1966 amounted to \$22.4 million, an increase of \$2.8 million over 1965. The increase is primarily attributable to the \$16.9 billion rise in total assets of National banks. Receipts from assessments on National banks amounted to \$19.3 million, or 86 percent of total receipts.

Investment income increased by \$155,000 compared to 1965. This increase was partially due to the increase in interest rates during the latter half of 1966 and the continuation of our policy of keeping funds invested until such time as they are needed. All other income categories had a net increase of \$136,000.

Expenditures for 1966 amounted to \$19.8 million, or an increase of \$1.7 million over 1965. Salaries, related payroll expenses, and travel expenses amounted to \$18.6 million, or 94 percent of the total expenditures. The factors which gave rise to the increase in expenditures were (1) the congressional pay raise, which became effective in July 1966, (2) the second year of operation of the Merit Promotion Plan, and (3) a 3 percent increase in the average number of employees. The remaining expenditures, amounting to \$1.2 million, increased by \$193,731 over 1965.

The Comptroller's equity represents the accumulated excess of receipts over expenditures retained by this Office for possible future contingencies. At December 31, 1966, the equity account had a balance of \$9,300,786.

TABLE 10

*Comparative statement of financial condition of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, by calendar years 1960-66\**

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Current assets:							
Cash on hand and on deposit....	\$324,867	\$194,068	\$603,988	\$350,295	\$1,225,955	\$812,139	\$957,281
Accounts receivable.....	89,335	36,287	11,885	125,454	89,912	47,148	45,715
Investments.....	12,450,750	9,997,821	8,571,481	7,139,008	5,542,450	4,748,866	5,098,809
Accrued interest receivable....	110,098	110,393	88,715	83,018	30,479	24,543	56,047
Prepaid expenses.....	9,102	10,215	10,646	4,716	527	2,404	4,441
Total current assets.....	12,984,152	10,348,784	9,286,715	7,702,491	6,889,323	5,635,100	6,162,293
Fixed assets:							
Furniture, fixtures and equipment..	844,844	665,368	524,621	426,475	0	0	0
Less: accumulated depreciation..	217,122	145,017	90,481	41,914	0	0	0
Total fixed assets.....	627,722	520,351	434,140	384,561	0	0	0
Total assets.....	13,611,874	10,869,135	9,720,855	8,087,052	6,889,323	5,635,100	6,162,293
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Current liabilities:							
Accounts payable.....	60,971	35,591	390	117,961	119,209	49,000	41,760
Accrued payroll.....	0	0	435,509	314,611	260,959	179,732	175,690
Payroll deductions for bonds and taxes, etc.....	65,280	56,981	43,937	38,554	38,161	31,557	44,473
Accrued travel expenses.....	279,000	237,500	209,000	209,527	190,268	215,000	191,636
Deferred income.....	10,220	10,668	10,202	6,154	0	0	0
Total current liabilities.....	415,471	340,740	699,038	686,807	608,597	475,289	453,559
Other liabilities:							
Closed receivership trust funds...	2,704,081	2,697,579	2,697,942	2,702,902	2,687,754	2,692,094	2,695,165
Employees' accumulated annual leave.....	1,191,536	1,101,962	1,050,564	1,070,836	1,117,659	1,062,940	1,105,000
Total other liabilities.....	3,895,617	3,799,541	3,748,506	3,773,738	3,805,413	3,755,034	3,800,165
Total liabilities.....	4,311,088	4,140,281	4,447,544	4,460,545	4,414,010	4,230,323	4,253,724
Equity:							
Comptroller's equity.....	9,300,786	6,728,854	5,273,311	3,626,507	2,475,313	1,404,777	1,908,569
Total liabilities and equity.....	13,611,874	10,869,135	9,720,855	8,087,052	6,889,323	5,635,100	6,162,293

\*The accrual basis of accounting was adopted beginning with calendar year 1963; in prior years the cash basis of accounting was used.

TABLE 11

*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, by calendar years 1960-66\**

	1966	1965†	1964†	1963†	1962	1961	1960
<b>RECEIPTS</b>							
Assessments . . . . .	\$19,284,855	\$16,804,599	\$15,200,556	\$14,245,418	\$13,289,291	\$10,686,750	\$10,213,494
Trust examinations . . . . .	1,421,717	1,318,148	1,196,574	1,077,018	953,889	511,121	540,772
Trust investigations . . . . .	15,637	8,681	13,454	16,090	0	0	0
Branch investigations . . . . .	225,435	201,390	190,933	166,962	156,116	100,230	98,183
Charter investigations . . . . .	115,773	131,523	250,712	243,899	108,063	37,732	31,800
Merger and consolidation fees . . . . .	102,500	64,500	46,000	47,500	49,000	4,000	0
Affiliate examinations . . . . .	7,122	3,494	4,759	4,362	3,324	2,326	2,354
Extra examinations . . . . .	0	0	2,498	2,850	7,987	5,537	2,375
Reporting services . . . . .	494,635	506,105	496,330	466,120	238,750	86,768	84,480
Manuals and publications . . . . .	26,750	29,373	54,760	212,683	0	0	0
Other . . . . .	2,793	13,054	5,658	2,588	4,222	2,303	966
Subtotal . . . . .	21,697,217	19,080,867	17,462,234	16,485,490	14,810,642	11,436,767	10,974,424
Investment income . . . . .	675,982	520,679	430,567	353,113	172,106	169,865	216,414
Total . . . . .	22,373,199	19,601,546	17,892,801	16,838,603	14,982,748	11,606,632	11,190,838
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>							
Salaries . . . . .	14,127,094	13,019,670	11,626,374	10,870,802	9,490,714	8,527,136	8,192,979
Employer's retirement, insurance and F.I.C.A. contribution . . . . .	1,077,439	972,596	871,874	815,983	712,535	645,641	581,450
Per diem or subsistence . . . . .	2,056,155	1,968,860	1,945,213	2,402,914	2,174,488	1,841,168	1,684,544
Travel . . . . .	1,338,635	1,171,948	916,573	866,591	708,776	654,657	577,362
Rent . . . . .	242,004	216,529	186,462	190,477	180,069	162,837	157,496
Supplies . . . . .	114,974	91,475	65,284	76,869	71,806	30,544	27,268
Printing, books, and periodicals . . . . .	211,544	245,245	311,129	303,506	111,272	84,418	85,562
Furniture and fixtures . . . . .	75,369	58,476	48,567	31,617	205,930	31,324	42,733
Depreciation . . . . .	50,285	34,003	19,663	69,094	.....	.....	.....
Remodeling . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Office machines, rentals, and repairs . . . . .	93,700	69,499	26,868	13,492	.....	.....	.....
Communications . . . . .	194,322	145,039	128,558	118,658	118,304	74,449	74,284
Shipping expenses . . . . .	60,450	47,014	35,097	53,106	55,559	19,346	24,814
Employees' education expense . . . . .	51,619	31,535	28,913	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other . . . . .	107,657	69,378	35,423	69,933	80,662	38,904	49,411
Total . . . . .	19,801,267	18,141,267	16,245,998	15,883,042	13,910,115	12,110,424	11,497,903
Excess of receipts or expenditures . . . . .	2,571,932	†1,460,279	1,646,803	955,561	1,072,633	(503,792)	(307,065)

\*The accrual basis of accounting was adopted beginning with calendar year 1963; in prior years the cash basis of accounting was used.

†For comparison purposes, these figures were revised to reflect a change in accounting procedure adopted in 1966,

whereby offsetting income and expense items relating to currency issue operations have been eliminated.

‡Excludes the nonrecurring charge of \$4,736 representing adjustment in the capitalization of fixed assets.

## *Auditor's Opinion*

*We have examined the Statement of Financial Condition of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency as of December 31, 1966, and the related Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.*

*In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial condition of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency at December 31, 1966, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.*

*Audit Staff,  
Bureau of Accounts,  
Treasury Department.*

APPENDIX A

Merger Decisions, 1966



# INDEX

## Merger\* Decisions, 1966

	Page		Page
Bank of Virginia Beach, Virginia Beach, Va., and First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va. (1111), which had merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1111).....	25	which had merged Apr. 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885).....	42
Greenville Bank & Trust Co., Greenville, Miss., Mechanics State Bank, McComb, Miss., Lawrence County Bank, Monticello, Miss., and Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson, Miss. (15548), which had merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15548) and under title of "Deposit Guaranty National Bank".....	26	The First National Bank of Chateaugay, Chateaugay, N.Y. (8893), and The Farmers National Bank of Malone, Malone, N.Y. (598), which had merged Apr. 29, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (598).....	43
The Commercial National Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Miss. (13403), Tylertown Bank, Tylertown, Miss., The First National Bank McComb City, McComb, Miss. (7461), Amite County Bank, Gloster, Miss., and First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson, Miss. (10523), which had merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10523).....	32	The Short Hills National Bank, Short Hills, N.J. (15023), and Montclair National Bank & Trust Co., Montclair, N.J. (9339), which had merged Apr. 29, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9339).....	44
Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa. (8866), and The First National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa. (5574), which had merged Jan. 21, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (5574) and under title of "First Citizens National Bank".....	35	The People's Savings & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa., and The First National Bank of Hazleton, Hazleton, Pa. (3893), which had merged May 27, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (3893) and with title of "Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co.".....	46
Blanket State Bank, Blanket, Tex., was purchased Jan. 29, 1966, by First National Bank in Brownwood, Tex. (4695).....	36	Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Mass. (14850), and Webster National Bank, Webster, Mass. (13780), which had consolidated May 27, 1966, under charter and title of the former bank (14850).....	47
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Third National Bank of Hampden County, Springfield, Mass. (308) and The Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass. (2324), which had consolidated Feb. 11, 1966, under charter of the former bank (308) and under title of "Third National Bank of Hampden County".....	38	Cooke Trust Co., Limited, Honolulu, Hawaii, was acquired June 13, 1966, by First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii (5530).....	49
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State Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn., and National Bank of Commerce in Memphis, Memphis, Tenn. (13681), which had merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13681) . . . . .	106	The Campbell National Bank of La Rue, La Rue, Ohio (6675), and The National City Bank of Marion, Marion, Ohio (11831), which had merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (11831) . . . . .	112
The First National Bank of Leaksville, Leaksville, N.C. (12259), and Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C. (10610), which had		The Central National Bank of Mount Union, Mount Union, Pa. (10206), and First-Grange National Bank of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa. (31), which had merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (31) and with title of "Penn Central National Bank." .	113

NOTE: No written decisions were issued in the purchase of the Taft Bank, Unincorporated, Taft, Texas, by the First National Bank of Taft, and the absorption of the Five Points

National Bank, Miami, Florida, by The Coral Way National Bank, Miami, Florida.

**BANK OF VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA BEACH, VA., AND FIRST & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA.**

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
Bank of Virginia Beach, Virginia Beach, Va., with.....	\$26, 371, 959	8	.....
and First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va. (1111), which had.....	552, 116, 102	40	.....
merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1111). The			
merged bank at the date of merger had.....	577, 270, 137	.....	48

**COMPTROLLER'S DECISION**

On October 18, 1965, the Bank of Virginia Beach, Virginia Beach, Va., and the First Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The charter bank operates its main office and nine branches in the city of Richmond, the capital of Virginia and the focal point of the State's largest trading area. Area industry includes the manufacturing of tobacco products, chemicals, paper, and metal products. In addition, Richmond is a retail and wholesale center, as well as the transportation hub joining the North Atlantic and South Atlantic seaboard. Due to its financial, manufacturing, and commercial activity, the metropolitan area has grown 25 percent in the 1950-60 period. Thirty-one other branches of the charter bank and two facilities operate in four principal areas of Virginia and are in towns which range from a population of 2,800 in Ashland to 220,000 in Richmond. Economic support for these communities is derived from diversified industrial and agricultural activities.

The merging bank operates its main office, five branches, and two facilities in Virginia Beach, 115 miles southeast of Richmond, and two recently established branches in Norfolk, which adjoins Virginia Beach on the west. Virginia Beach, with an estimated population of 117,000, is primarily a residential community for persons employed in nearby industries and Government installations. The economy of the area is supplemented by tourist attractions, which provide an important source of income. Prospects for continued growth and development in the area are considered good.

The charter bank is in direct competition with banks, savings and loan associations, and other financial institutions in its service area. Among competitor banks are the State-Planters Bank of Commerce & Trusts, the State's third largest size bank and Virginia National Bank, the State's second largest bank.

The merging bank's principal competitor is Virginia National Bank, which operates an office in close proximity to the merging bank's main office in the ocean resort area of Virginia Beach. Other Virginia National Bank's offices are in direct competition with Bank of Virginia Beach offices. Moreover, competition is provided by savings and loan associations, personal loan companies, credit unions, insurance companies, and direct lending agencies of the U.S. Government.

The addition of the merging bank to the charter bank will have little effect upon competition. There is virtually no competition existing between First & Merchants National Bank and Bank of Virginia Beach.

Consummation of the proposed merger will serve the convenience and needs of the Norfolk metropolitan area, particularly in Virginia Beach. The limited facilities and service now available to customers of the merging bank will be augmented by the greater ability of the charter bank to meet the growing banking needs of the community.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

DECEMBER 17, 1965.

**SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL**

First & Merchants National Bank, the largest bank in Virginia, has merged eight banks since 1959. These banks had deposits in excess of \$140 million at the time merged, equal to over 31 percent of First & Merchants present deposits.

Direct competition between the merging banks is insignificant. Four other banks have offices in Virginia Beach. They are Virginia National Bank, the second largest bank in Virginia, Southern Bank of Norfolk, a subsidiary of First Virginia Corp., Seaboard Citizens National Bank with deposits of approximately \$100 million and the comparatively newly organized First

National Bank. The direct competitive impact of the proposed merger on these banks would not appear to be significantly adverse.

The overall effect of this proposed merger will be to increase the size of the largest bank in Virginia by 4.8 percent; will permit it to enlarge its sphere of activities by entering a new area of operations; will eliminate a sizeable independent bank with assets in excess of \$23 million, and will add to the rapidly increasing concentration of banking in Virginia in the

hands of the three largest banks and four bank holding companies. These seven banking institutions, if pending mergers and acquisitions are approved, will control 42.6 percent of the banking offices and 53.3 percent of the deposits of the 260 banks in the State of Virginia. It is our view that a continuance of the trend toward concentration by these large banking organizations through mergers of independent banks, as exemplified by this proposed merger, will result in adverse effects on competition.

\* \* \*

GREENVILLE BANK & TRUST CO., GREENVILLE, MISS., MECHANICS STATE BANK, McCOMB, MISS., LAWRENCE COUNTY BANK, MONTICELLO, MISS., AND DEPOSIT GUARANTY NATIONAL BANK, JACKSON, MISS.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Greenville Bank & Trust Co., Greenville, Miss., with .....	\$21, 262, 102	4	.....
Mechanics State Bank, McComb, Miss., with .....	22, 255, 208	3	.....
Lawrence County Bank, Monticello, Miss., with .....	5, 063, 371	2	.....
and Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson, Miss. (15548), which had .....	293, 260, 657	13	.....
merged Jan. 1, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (15548) and under title of "Deposit Guaranty National Bank." The merged bank at the date of merger had .....	338, 322, 697	.....	22

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On October 18, 1965, Greenville Bank & Trust Co., Greenville, Miss.; Mechanics State Bank, McComb, Miss.; Lawrence County Bank, Monticello, Miss.; and Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson, Miss., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title "Deposit Guaranty National Bank."

Initially, the banking and financial facilities within Mississippi are reviewed in connection with the accelerated demands of new industry which is rapidly expanding into and within the State. Mississippi has in the past trailed its sister States in many areas of social and economic development. Recent sociological advances have, in part, been influenced by an increase in Mississippi's economic tempo and the attendant interest in the area shown by new industries. Furthermore, the last 2 decades witnessed the accelerated use of efficient farm machinery and techniques which have stimulated Mississippi's agricultural production, the single largest industry in the State. Mechanization, with its reduction in labor requirements, has precipitated a mass migration by farm labor to urban areas of the State for employment in newly established industries. Development of recently discovered oil and gas deposits in Mississippi has enabled it to rank ninth

in the nation in oil and gas production. Major oil companies, as well as numerous independents, have established local offices in Mississippi and, to a large extent, these offices have been established in Jackson, where the head office of the charter bank is located. The largest single industry established in the State is the Standard Oil refinery at Pascagoula, which has a reported cost in excess of \$125 million. This investment, however, will be exceeded by a NASA project, now under construction in the Bay St. Louis area, which has an anticipated completed cost in excess of \$500 million.

The recent acquisition of hundreds of thousands of acres of standing timber in Mississippi by Georgia Pacific Corp. and St. Regis Paper Co., and the announced investment plans of those 2 corporations are positive indications that knowledgeable leaders in industry have confidence in the future potential of Mississippi's natural resources and its people. The St. Regis Paper Co. has announced plans to construct a paper mill and other facilities at an anticipated cost of \$100 million in the Monticello area, where the head office of the merging Lawrence County Bank is located. Additional proposed capital investments in Mississippi include a \$60 million International Paper Co. mill and a \$50 million generating plant for the Mississippi

Power & Light Co., both in the Vicksburg area and within the service area of the charter bank.

Mississippi has 195 parent banks operating 190 branch offices which together provide 385 separate banking establishments in the State. As of December 31, 1964, the total resources of all Mississippi banks were approximately \$2 billion, including Deposit Guaranty National Bank resources of approximately \$265 million, which makes it the largest bank in the State. The First National Bank in Jackson is the second largest bank with resources of \$208 million, and the next 2 largest banks in the State have resources of \$59 million and \$46 million.

For comparison with banks located in neighboring Memphis and New Orleans, Deposit Guaranty, as of June 30, 1965, was ranked 174th in the United States on a deposit basis, and the First National Bank in Jackson was ranked 217th. However, neighboring New Orleans boasted the 74th and 131st largest banks having deposits of \$513.4 million and \$312.2 million, respectively. Neighboring Memphis was the situs of the 81st, 90th, 100th, and 108th largest banks in the United States having deposits of \$478 million, \$464 million, \$393 million and \$375 million, respectively. After the proposed merger, Deposit Guaranty's total IPC deposits would be \$269 million, which is still less than any of the above-indicated Memphis and New Orleans banks, and would only change Deposit Guaranty's national ranking from 174th to 157th.

The comparison in size is mentioned in order to point up effectively the financial limitations in the banking system within Mississippi, and the need for this banking system to keep pace with the demonstrated interest industry has shown in Mississippi. Mississippi banks must offer the new industries a greater range of banking services including increased loan capabilities, complete and effective trust services, petroleum specialists, a special industrial development department, international banking facilities, timber and other natural resource departments, and other specialists, as well as a depth in knowledgeable manpower versed in modern banking needs and techniques.

The above-mentioned need for greater banking services is even more evident from a study of the Jackson, Greenville, and McComb-Monticello areas. Deposit Guaranty is located in the city of Jackson, approximately midway between Memphis and New Orleans and having a population of 158,100 in 1964. The immediate 9-county service area had a 1964 population of approximately 431,000, which represents a 16 percent increase over the 1950 census. Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, is the State's financial and

governmental center. In addition, the city is a rail, highway, and air traffic center which supports 380 manufacturing establishments encompassing 19 basic industries which manufacture over 100 major products, a diversification of industry that provides a sound base for the area's economic growth. The nonagricultural industry in the Jackson area employed approximately 67,000 persons in 1963, up 7.3 percent from 1959, who earned aggregate wages of approximately \$278 million, up 36.8 percent from 1958. Approximately 44,000 workers (65.3 percent) earned approximately \$197 million (70.6 percent) in Hinds County alone, where the city of Jackson is located.

Jackson is the local headquarters for many of the major oil companies that have moved into Mississippi since oil was discovered in 1939. Hinds and Rankin Counties have a rated monthly production of over 136,000 barrels, and additional production is realized from oil and gas fields in Yazoo, Simpson, Smith, Scott, and Madison Counties. Retail sales for 1963 in the area were approximately \$589 million, up 14 percent from 1959, and wholesale sales for the same year were approximately \$290 million, up 1.2 percent from 1959. However, the dominant influence of New Orleans and Memphis as wholesale distribution centers which compete throughout the State of Mississippi has been recently countered by area and statewide programs to strengthen the competitive position of Jackson wholesalers.

There are 28 banks competing in the Jackson area. Deposit Guaranty is the largest bank in the area, but it is in close competition with the First National Bank in Jackson, the second largest bank in the State. Deposit Guaranty operates, in addition to its main office in Jackson, 10 branch offices throughout the city and one branch located in Clinton, Mississippi, an incorporate city approximately 5 miles west of Jackson. The nearest office of a merging bank is the New Hebron branch of the Lawrence County Bank, approximately 62 miles from the closest office of Deposit Guaranty.

The city of Greenville had a 1964 population of approximately 44,000, which represented a 47 percent increase over the 1950 census, and the immediate Greenville area had an estimated population of 290,100 in 1964. Greenville, Mississippi's largest port city, is located on the Mississippi River less than 100 air miles northwest of Jackson and 196 miles southwest of Memphis. The city is also served by 2 railroads, a modern municipal airport, and modern highways. Greenville is the most industrialized city of the Mississippi delta, and includes 13 manufacturing establishments, each

employing at least 50 or more employees, encompassing 6 basic industries. Within the 7 Mississippi counties in the Greenville area are 41 manufacturing establishments, each employing 50 or more employees, encompassing 14 basic industries. These nonagricultural industries in the Greenville area employed approximately 25,000 persons in 1963, up 19 percent from 1959, who earned approximate aggregate wages of \$93 million, up 55 percent from 1958.

The agriculture industry remains foremost in the Greenville area economy and, historically, Memphis has played a predominant economic role in the area because of the patterns set by the former plantation society in Mississippi. Furthermore, Greenville's growth as a financial, retail and wholesale center is in direct competition with Memphis. The development of Greenville as an asset to the State of Mississippi as a port city having considerable economic potential is impeded by the limited capabilities of local banking associations. There are 47 banks competing in the Greenville area. The Greenville Bank & Trust Co. is second in size of the 3 banks located in Greenville, although it has only 6 percent of the IPC deposits held by the banks in the area. Its main office and 2 branches in Greenville are slightly less than 100 air miles from any office of Deposit Guaranty, and approximately 180 miles from the nearest offices of the other merging banks.

The city of McComb, 80 miles south of Jackson, had a population of approximately 12,600 in 1964, and the 7-county McComb area had an estimated 1964 population of 264,000. The population of McComb has increased about 21.1 percent from 1950 to 1964. Located approximately midway between Jacksonville and New Orleans, the city is served by one Interstate and 2 primary U.S. highways, and by 5 railroads. The immediate 7-county Mississippi area had 36 non-agricultural, manufacturing establishments in 1964, each having 50 or more employees, encompassing 11 basic industries. In 1963, the area employed approximately 18,000 persons, up only 4.2 percent from 1959, with an aggregate payroll of \$57 million, up 34 percent from 1958.

The McComb area produces 10 percent of the State's total timber and pulpwood production, and it is expected that this production will increase in the future due to the recently located pulp and timber consuming plants. Oil reserves within a 25-mile radius of McComb are estimated at \$390 million and, as of 1963, there were over 700 producing wells which have resulted in an investment of \$191 million for leases,

exploration, production, pressurization, and unitization.

In 1963, taxable retail sales for Pike County, where McComb is located, were about \$31 million, up 9 percent from 1963. Although taxable wholesale sales for Pike County decreased approximately 50 percent between 1959 and 1963, there was a 20.6 percent decrease in wholesale sales in the 7-county area for the same period. This decline in wholesale sales, as opposed to the increase in retail sales, is attributed to the strong influence which the financial and banking power in New Orleans enjoys in regard to the McComb area's economy. Accordingly, local and statewide programs have been initiated in Mississippi to halt this flow of business and capital out of the State by promotional campaigns and substantial efforts to make Mississippi trade and financial institutions more competitive with the dominant organizations located in New Orleans. These efforts have included the formation of the Southwest Mississippi Industrial Development District, a planned program for industrial parks, area and statewide vocational and technical training programs and the strengthening of the Junior College in Summit.

There are 21 banks competing in the McComb area. The Mechanics State Bank, McComb, has approximately 12 percent of the deposits in the area. It operates a main office and a motor branch in the city, all of which are approximately 81 miles from Deposit Guaranty, and 62 miles from the other merging bank in Monticello.

Monticello is the county seat, principal trading and financial center for Lawrence County, and is located approximately 62 miles south of Jackson, 37 miles northeast of McComb, and 124 miles north of New Orleans. The Monticello economic area slightly overlaps the McComb area. The estimated 1964 population of the town was approximately 1,600, up 8.5 percent from 1950, and the estimated population of Lawrence County was 3,300, down 26 percent from 1950. This shift to urban areas has been due to the displacement of agricultural workers. The entire Monticello area had a 1963 population of about 19,000, up 3.4 percent from 1959.

The projected paper and lumber products facility in Monticello augurs of prosperity. Additionally, in 1964 there were 4 new manufacturing establishments within the town. In view of the population shift to urban Monticello and the concentration of industry there as contrasted with the agrarian rural area, it can readily be appreciated that the town of Monticello represents an important industrial concentration within its economic area, although the area does include

an agrarian oriented, overlapping portion with the McComb economic area.

The Monticello area is served by 16 banks, of which the Lawrence County Bank is approximately 10th in size by deposits. It presently operates a main office in Monticello and one branch in nearby New Hebron. The New Hebron branch is approximately 62 miles from the offices of Deposit Guaranty, and the nearest other merging bank is in McComb, approximately 62 miles away.

The foregoing study of the economic and banking structure of Mississippi and the local areas to be affected by the merger provides a valuable framework for considering the merger in terms of the criteria of the Bank Merger Act of 1960.

Deposit Guaranty National Bank was chartered as a State bank under the laws of Mississippi in 1925, and has recently converted to a National bank. As of August 31, 1965, its IPC deposits were approximately \$229 million. Within the past 5 years, the bank has not been a party to any merger or consolidation. Its corporate powers, and capital structure conform with the standards set for all National banks. The management of Deposit Guaranty is aggressive and capable, and its future earnings prospects are bright. The bank also has automatic data processing equipment, trust services, employee benefit plans, and consumer installment lending programs which will be extended to the new employees and to the banking communities within the acquired service areas.

Greenville Bank & Trust Co. received a State bank charter in 1905, and has not been a party to a merger or consolidation within the past 5 years. As of August 31, 1965, its IPC deposits were approximately \$16.9 million. As a merging bank, its capital structure and earnings prospect will complement those of Deposit Guaranty. Loan demand is strong in the area, although the bank has judiciously refrained from participating in those loan agreements which require a knowledgeable staff versed in the fields of consumer installment, petroleum, and specialized businesses located within the bank's service area. The proposed merger will provide improved services of this nature.

Mechanics State Bank was chartered as a State bank in 1909 and, as of August 31, 1965, it had IPC deposits of approximately \$18.6 million. To supplement its single motor branch in McComb, it acquired a branch in Centreville, Miss., as a result of a merger with the Farmers Exchange Bank of Centreville. The merger was prompted by Farmers Exchange's management difficulties due to the loss of its president and principal stockholder.

Lawrence County Bank was chartered as a State bank in 1918, and has not been a party to a merger or consolidation within the past 5 years. Its IPC deposits on August 31, 1965, were about \$4.3 million. Both the Mechanics State Bank and the Lawrence County Bank have capital structure and future earnings prospect which will complement the charter bank.

The financial histories of the charter and merging banks do not indicate a pattern toward concentration through consolidation and mergers, and their overall growth rates nearly parallel the average rates for all Mississippi banks. There is no indication that the resulting bank will experience any financial difficulties after the proposed merger.

It is also necessary to consider as one factor the effect of the merger upon competition and any tendency toward monopoly. Preliminarily, it is necessary to define the relevant markets in which the acquiring and acquired banks are operating. Relevant market is generally defined as including a product or service market, and a geographical market. Although Mississippi law permits branching within a 100-mile radius of the main office, branch banking laws alone cannot be deemed solely determinative of the geographical market. Instead, the geographical market should be determined by the factors which relate to customer convenience in his quest for a bank's services. The principal types of customer services rendered by the subject banks are deposit and loan services. Each type of service has its separate convenience factors for determining the geographical market, or, how far the customer would be willing to travel to prefer one bank over another.

Most of the depositors in the Mississippi communities are people having modest incomes who enjoy the convenience of checking accounts as a substitute for using cash, and for such purposes, having an account with a nearby reputable bank is preferable, if not indispensable. Small borrowers who seek funds to purchase automobiles and household appliances on installment contracts will also seek the most conveniently located banks. Large borrowers, on the other hand, are guided more by the availability of money at reasonable rates and terms than by the physical location of the lender. In particular, large borrowers often need loans beyond the capacity of the most convenient local bank and are, therefore, obliged to turn to more distant banks.

Considering the types of services rendered by the offices of the merging and charter banks, and the distances which separate them, it can readily be appreciated that not only are the geographical markets sep-



arate, but there is almost no identity of service market in connection with loans to large borrowers. Furthermore, by offering this type of service, the resulting bank will be better able to compete with larger out-of-State banks.

As of April 23, 1965, the average amount of Deposit Guaranty loans to customers in the McComb-Monticello area far exceeded the average loan made by the bank to customers within the Jackson area. It is, therefore, apparent that Deposit Guaranty is lending to large customers outside its local area, large customers whose financial needs cannot, for the most part be met by banks in the area. This situation is further substantiated by the fact that over half of the outstanding balance of Deposit Guaranty loans made in the McComb-Monticello area were in the more industrialized Pike and Marion Counties where the average outstanding balance was nearly 200 percent of the average outstanding balance of Deposit Guaranty loans in the entire McComb-Monticello area. It is evident that the small local banks, such as the merging banks, are not capable of competing in the large loan service market.

In connection with small loans, only 2.3 percent of all Deposit Guaranty installment loans are made to customers within the McComb-Monticello area, and these loans amount to only 2.5 percent of the total outstanding balances of all Deposit Guaranty installment loans. Therefore, competition for small loan customers between Deposit Guaranty and local banks in the McComb-Monticello area is insignificant. On the other hand, Deposit Guaranty is actively serving the needs of larger businesses whose larger loan demands cannot be adequately handled by local banks.

Deposits placed by nonbank, nongovernmental depositors in the McComb-Monticello area with Deposit Guaranty amount to only 0.1 percent of the total nonbank, nongovernmental deposits held by Deposit Guaranty. Approximately 29 percent of these deposits from the McComb-Monticello area are represented by certificates of deposit which are marketed by Deposit Guaranty on a statewide basis and, by virtue of their special terms, they cannot be considered in the same service market as the regular savings business of the local banks in the McComb-Monticello area. Furthermore, 36 percent of these deposits are derived from large businesses in Marion County where industries are located which have special credit needs that cannot be effectively serviced by the small local banks. Therefore, competition between Deposit Guaranty and local banks in the McComb-Monticello area for deposit customers in the area is almost negligible.

In the Greenville area, as of April 23, 1965, Deposit

Guaranty had 117 regular loan accounts which represented only 0.9 percent of all Deposit Guaranty loans and amounted to only 2.6 percent of the outstanding balances. However, the Greenville loan accounts had an average outstanding balance of about 300 percent over the average outstanding balance owed by borrowers in the Jackson area. Nearly one-half of the Deposit Guaranty loans in the Greenville area were in Washington County where Greenville is located and where the average outstanding loan balance was even larger. It is evident that the small local banks in the Greenville area cannot adequately service even this small number of large loans.

Regarding small, installment loans, as of April 23, 1965, Deposit Guaranty had about 200 such loans with customers in the Greenville area, and they represented only 0.9 percent of all Deposit Guaranty installment loans outstanding, or 1.1 percent of the outstanding balances of all Deposit Guaranty installment loans. Accordingly, the above-noted data indicates that there is almost no competition between Deposit Guaranty and local banks in the Greenville area for small loans. At the same time, Deposit Guaranty has less than 3 percent of its outstanding loan balances with large borrowers in the Greenville area whose needs cannot be adequately served by the local banks.

Deposit accounts held by Deposit Guaranty customers located in the Greenville area represent only 0.3 percent of the total number of Deposit Guaranty accounts and only 1.2 percent of the total balance of Deposit Guaranty's nonbank, nongovernmental deposits. Moreover, 70.3 percent of these deposits from the Greenville areas were certificates of deposit which, as previously mentioned, cannot be considered in the same service market as the regular savings deposits sought by small local banks. Therefore, competition between Deposit Guaranty and local banks in the Greenville area is insignificant.

The foregoing analysis indicates that the charter bank, Deposit Guaranty, is significantly active in the geographical market or trade areas of the merging banks only for the service of large loans which, because of the size and specialties of the loans, cannot be adequately provided by the small local banks. Therefore, the large loans represent a separate service market in which competition has been shown to be minimal. Deposit Guaranty's activity in the small loan service market within the remote trade areas of the merging banks is insignificant. The small deposit accounts received by Deposit Guaranty from customers within these remote trade areas are insignificant. The few large deposits received by Deposit Guaranty from remote trade areas

through statewide sale of certificates of deposit are considered insignificant and, furthermore, constitute a separate service market from the small savings deposit and checking account market because of the deposit size and special terms of the certificates of deposit.

Finally, the proposed merger will not result in a significant tendency toward undue concentration in any of the trade areas. There are 21 local area banks operating in the McComb trade area with total resources of approximately \$145 million. There are also 8 savings and loan associations with withdrawable shares in excess of \$15 million within 50 miles of McComb which compete for Mechanic State Bank's savings and time deposits. In the Monticello area, there are 16 local area banks having total resources of \$113 million which similarly compete with the Lawrence County Bank. The Greenville area has 6 savings and loan associations having total resources in excess of \$25 million. In the Jackson area, the First National Bank is actively competing with Deposit Guaranty for large loans and deposits in addition to actively competing with 26 other banks in the area for smaller loans and deposits. Twenty savings and loan associations having total shares in excess of \$167 million provide additional competition in the Jackson area. The merger of the First National Bank in Jackson and 4 other Mississippi banks will result in active competition between the 2 banks in all of the previously discussed service areas.

In all of Mississippi, there are 80 competing savings and loan associations which, in 1963, held 43 percent of all savings in the State, and the present percentage is estimated at 50 percent of all savings. Further significant competition for loans and deposits is realized from the various credit unions, small loan and mortgage brokers, insurance companies, factors, and sales finance companies. In view of this extensive competition which actively exists in the Greenville, McComb-Monticello, and Jackson trade areas, it is obvious that no undue concentration of banking powers will ensue from the proposed merger.

With reference to the aforementioned Mississippi economic and banking structure, it is evident that the Mississippi banking system has not kept pace with the demonstrated need of existing Mississippi industry. The prospective needs of new industry which is pouring into Mississippi's rapidly expanding economy will demand an even greater range of banking services including increased loan capabilities and specialized banking services, such as petroleum specialists, a special industrial development department, international banking facilities, timber and other natural resource departments, and other specialists, as well as a depth

in knowledgeable manpower versed in modern banking needs and techniques. The resulting increase in loanable funds and lending limit will enable the bank to bid successfully against the larger competitive banks in Memphis and New Orleans. Unless Mississippi banks rise to the occasion by providing a full range of services, the larger banks in Memphis and New Orleans will increase their already inordinate share of the fruits of Mississippi's economy. Furthermore, the failure of Mississippi banks to provide such expanded services may act as a brake on the economic expansion within Mississippi which is so necessary for encouraging its sociological progress. The proposed merger will better enable Deposit Guaranty to provide expanded services and thereby contribute to the economic growth of Mississippi. Lastly, the effect of the merger on competition will not be negative as the remaining 194 smaller banks will continue to provide valuable services to the smaller customers in the local service areas.

Having found that the proposed merger is consistent with the statutory criteria, we conclude that it will promote the public interest. The application is, therefore, approved.

DECEMBER 10, 1965.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson, Miss. (Deposit Guaranty), is the largest of 3 banks in Jackson and the State with deposits of \$229,075,000. Its head office and 10 branches are located in Jackson.

Greenville Bank & Trust Co. (Greenville Bank) is the second largest of the 4 banks located in the Greenville-Washington County area with deposits of \$16,996,000. Greenville is 120 miles northwest of Jackson.

Mechanics State Bank (deposits of \$18,636,000) and Lawrence County Bank (deposits of \$4,365,000) are located 79 and 62 miles from Jackson and 37 miles from one another.

Because of the distances involved there appears to be little direct competition between any of the participating banks. However, the adverse effects of the proposed merger in their respective service areas will be significant. For instance, in the Jackson area, Deposit Guaranty will increase its share of total deposits held by local banks from 53 percent to 58.5 percent, and in the Greenville-Washington County area a much larger bank will replace a bank which now has about 31 percent of total deposits. The proposed merger would place the competing banks located in each of the service areas of the merging banks at a disadvantage in that they would thereafter have to strive directly for business against the largest bank in the State.

Deposit Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. and its chief competitor, First National Bank of Jackson, are the only banks in Mississippi possessing total resources in excess of \$75 million. While each acquisition of a small bank may not, as such, necessarily result in a substantial lessening of competition, the cumulative effect of a series of small acquisitions—as in the situation here—does raise a serious question as to the ultimate effects

on the competitive structure of banking in the State of Mississippi. If allowed to go on unchecked, the trend indicated by the proposed acquisition by the two major banks will lead eventually to a duopoly throughout the State. The anticompetitive consequences of such a development would clearly be serious if the ultimate creation of more than 2 banks of a significant size is a fair possibility.

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THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF GREENVILLE, GREENVILLE, MISS., TYLERTOWN BANK, TYLERTOWN, MISS., THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MCCOMB CITY, MCCOMB, MISS., AMITE COUNTY BANK, GLOSTER, MISS., AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JACKSON, JACKSON, MISS.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Commercial National Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Miss. (13403), with...	\$21, 503, 793	4	.....
Tylertown Bank, Tylertown, Miss., with.....	9, 928, 343	1	.....
The First National Bank of McComb City, McComb, Miss. (7461), with.....	11, 276, 005	2	.....
Amite County Bank, Gloster, Miss., with.....	5, 782, 740	3	.....
and First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson, Miss. (10523), which had.....	226, 975, 564	9	.....
merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10523). The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	276, 474, 095	.....	19

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On October 8, 1965, The First National Bank, Jackson, Miss.; The Commercial National Bank, Greenville, Miss.; The First National Bank of McComb City, McComb, Miss.; Tylertown Bank, Tylertown, Miss.; and Amite County Bank, Gloster, Miss., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title "The First National Bank of Jackson."

This proposed merger must be considered in the context of the entire State of Mississippi. While all of the applicant banks do not compete with each other, the effects of the merger will be felt throughout the State.

Mississippi is greatly in need of economic development. With a heritage of an almost exclusively agricultural economy, deficient capital sources and sociological impediments to investment from outside, the State has only recently been able to attract sufficient manufacturing industries to diversify its economic base. Even with an increase of 20,200 jobs between July 1964, and July 1965, and an increase of manufacturing jobs at the rate of 1,000 per month during 1965, Mississippi finds itself at the very bottom of the States in income per capita.

It is a testimony to the determination of the State's business leaders, however, that corrective measures

are being taken to solve the Mississippi dilemma. A research and development organization has been established as an agency of the State to identify and evaluate new areas of industrial and agricultural opportunities. Twelve area training centers now provide vocational and technical instruction in skills required by immigrating industries. The Mississippi Marketing Council, created to stimulate international export business, has been remarkably successful in producing millions of dollars in new exports of both manufactured and agricultural products from Mississippi, thereby furthering the national interest in increasing dollar export balances as well as helping the State's economy. An area in which much still needs to be done is the formation, on a statewide basis, of new sources of capital sufficient to service indigenous industry and to encourage the location of new industry from companies based in more industrially advantaged sections of the country.

Any effort to organize more productively the State's capital resources must originate in Jackson, the financial center of Mississippi. With an estimated population of 165,000, Jackson is the State capital and the business hub. The city has good transportation facilities; diversified employment in retail trade, government and manufacturing; and a burgeoning medical center. From 1954 to 1964, the Jackson population has increased 40.5 percent, bank deposits 135.9 per-

cent, savings and loan accounts 263.7 percent, and retail sales 90 percent. As the economy of the whole State begins to lay aside outmoded techniques, as the sociological impediments to increased industrialization diminish, and as financial resources become better organized, the prospects for further prosperity in Jackson appear excellent.

Greenville, headquarters of the largest merging bank, is the county seat of Washington County which, with a population of 83,200, is the third largest county in Mississippi. Located less than 100 miles northwest of Jackson on a stillwater harbor that opens into the Mississippi River, Greenville serves an area known as the Mississippi Delta, one of the richest agricultural areas in the world. Cotton is by far the most important farm product, followed by rice, soybeans, corn, oats, and vegetables. With an estimated 55.3 million cubic feet of available timber, the area is the prime source of wood products. The city of Greenville has some important manufacturing plants employing 16 percent of the labor force in the Greenville area. In addition, the city is the headquarters of an active towboat and barge industry which operates vessels on inland waterways. The future of the Greenville economy is indeed promising.

Eighty miles south of Jackson lies McComb, the main office of the merging First National Bank of McComb City. With an approximate population in 1964 of 12,600, McComb is served by a major railroad and the confluence of several highways. Its labor force is primarily engaged in manufacturing, agriculture, and trade. Agriculture plays a dominant role in the surrounding area. The proximity of a nearby NASA test center, the growing importance of petroleum production and the prospects for new wood product plants stimulate the economic development of the area.

McComb is some 20 miles southeast of Tylertown, home of the merging Tylertown Bank and 79 miles from Jackson. Midway between New Orleans and Jackson, Tylertown had a 1960 population of 1,532 and is the county seat of Walthall County, population 13,512. The economy of the area is based on agriculture, with dairy farming accounting for the major source of income. Several manufacturing plants and petroleum discoveries also support the county's economy. A paper company has recently announced plans for a \$100 million paper plant to be located some 40 miles away in a neighboring county. The proximity of this proposed plant will probably result in greatly increased employment opportunities for people in the Tylertown area.

Also near McComb is Gloster, the location of the

merging Amite County Bank which is 90 miles from Jackson. With a population of 1,425, Gloster serves Amite County, population 15,573. The county is primarily agricultural, but derives a large portion of its income from the sale of forest products. The Georgia-Pacific Corp. is in the process of constructing a multi-million dollar pine ply-panel plant in Gloster. While the area has not been marked by notable prosperity in the past, the entry of major companies to develop the forest industry augurs well for the future.

Because of distance and size factors, there is little competition among the applicant banks. The charter bank, with 8 branches, has IPC deposits of \$116 million. Also located in Jackson are the \$265 million Deposit Guaranty National Bank, with 11 branches, and the \$20.4 million Jackson-Hinds Bank with 5 branches. Outside the city, the charter bank competes with 14 other banks in Hinds County and adjoining counties, all but one of which have resources under \$10 million.

The Commercial National Bank, Greenville, with 3 branches, has \$16.3 million in IPC deposits. It competes with the \$21.6 million Greenville Bank and Trust Co., which has 2 branches, and the \$14.9 million First National Bank, Greenville, which has 2 branches. In addition, it competes with 2 smaller banks in nearby towns.

The First National Bank of McComb City, with one branch, has IPC deposits of \$7.9 million. It competes with the \$17.6 million Mechanics State Bank, McComb, which has 2 branches, and 3 banks in nearby Magnolia and Summit. Although The First National Bank of McComb City is relatively near both the Tylertown Bank, IPC deposits of \$7.8 million, and the Amite County Bank, IPC deposits of \$4.2 million, there is little competition among them. Tylertown Bank is the only bank in Tylertown, and Amite County Bank, with 2 branches, competes with the branch of a McComb bank in Centreville and with a bank in nearby Meadville.

The effects on competition of the proposed merger will vary in different areas of the State. In and around Jackson, the increase in funds will permit the charter bank to compete more effectively with the larger Deposit Guaranty National Bank, while having little influence on its position vis-a-vis the Jackson-Hinds Bank. In addition to competition from these banks, the charter bank competes with the New Orleans and Memphis banks, particularly in the areas of correspondent service and special credits, and the merger will make it a more formidable sectional competitor.

In Greenville and McComb, the chief competitors of the merging banks have applied for permission to

merge with Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson. The competitive situation will thus be much the same as in Jackson. There will be 2 major, aggressive banks in both Greenville and McComb. Greenville will, of course, have a third locally-owned competitor, the First National Bank of Greenville.

The merging banks in Tylertown and Gloster will become much more active competitors to banks in surrounding towns when they are able to offer the more extensive services of the resulting bank.

The competitive effect on all areas involved in this merger will clearly be salutary. No offices will be eliminated. Indeed, in some areas the merger will bring about solid competition for the public's patronage for the first time.

It must also be noted that competition from savings and loan associations in Mississippi is intense. From 1954 to 1964, savings and loan assets in Jackson increased by 264 percent while bank deposits increased by 136 percent. In Greenville, one of the savings and loan associations has assets which surpass the IPC deposits of the Commercial National Bank. There is no danger of the public in these Mississippi areas lacking alternatives for placing their savings dollars.

The management of the charter bank is progressive and dynamic. Its management trainee program has brought up officers acquainted with all facets of the bank's operations. While all of the participant banks have good management, the merger will further improve the quality of management by making available considerably more depth for each location.

The convenience and needs of the public will be served by this merger. The most important benefit will be the rationalization of capital employment. Some sections of the State, particularly the rapidly developing areas, face heavy loan demands. This merger will enable the resulting bank, with greater resources, to meet these demands. In other sections, there is a shortage of loan demands and an excess of time and savings deposits on which banks must pay interest. The merger should result in a more efficient flow of funds between the capital surplus and capital short areas served by the applicant banks.

An increased lending limit for each applicant is another advantage of the merger. Some of the larger loans from Mississippi which have, in the past, gone to New Orleans and Memphis banks now will have the benefits of in-State service. In addition, the expanding Greenville economy will need larger sources

of funds. In McComb, the merging bank has been forced to place with other banks the excess lines of several credits. All the applicant banks will be in a better position to aid the development of their areas when larger accounts can obtain funds in their respective cities.

Another considerable advantage of the merger in promoting the public interest is the extensive trust services which the charter bank can provide to the branches of the resulting bank. Both the Greenville and McComb merging banks have small trust departments, but the need for adequate pension profit-sharing plans and other corporate fiduciary services, as well as better managed individual trusts, demands the expertise in this field which the charter bank can supply.

Finally, the charter bank can bring the benefits of electronic data processing to the areas of the merging banks. Because of the expense involved in these operations, it is unlikely that any of the merging banks could offer these services in the foreseeable future. The charter bank, on the other hand, has had some 7 years experience with automation and, at present, has two large-scale computers. This equipment will be available to all branches in their internal operations and will provide services to customers such as mortgage loan accounting, payroll plans, inventory control, accounts receivable, and check reconciliation plans.

All of the advantages which should flow from this merger indicate that this restructuring of financial resources in Mississippi can be a great step forward in improving the State's economic condition. Many economic indicators give promise that Mississippi will join the other States that have participated in the national prosperity; it is time to encourage the Mississippi banks to contribute their maximum effort to this end.

Having considered this merger application in the light of the relevant statutory criteria, we find that it is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

DECEMBER 10, 1965.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson, Miss. (Jackson Bank) is the second largest of three banks in Jackson, and the State with deposits of \$171,586,000. Its head office and eight branches are located in Jackson.

The Commercial National Bank of Greenville (Greenville Bank) is the largest of the four banks located in the Greenville-Washington County area with deposits of \$18,620,000. Greenville is 123 miles northwest of Jackson.

First National Bank of McComb City (deposits of \$9,450,000), Tylertown Bank (\$8,630,000), and Amite County Bank (\$5,317,000) are all located between 79 and 114 miles southwest of Jackson and 20 to 50 miles from one another.

Because of the distances involved there appears to be little if any direct competition between any of the participating banks. However, the effect of the proposed merger in their respective service areas will be marked. For instance, in the Jackson area, Jackson Bank will substantially increase its competitive position and in the Greenville-Washington County area the largest local bank will be replaced by the second largest bank in the State. The proposed merger would place the competing banks located in each of the serv-

ice areas of the merging banks at a disadvantage in that they would thereafter have to strive directly for business against the second largest bank in the State.

Jackson Bank and its chief competitor, Deposit Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. also of Jackson (assets of \$265,000,000 and deposits of \$228,843,000) are the only banks in Mississippi with total resources in excess of \$75,000,000. While each acquisition of a small bank may not, as such, necessarily result in a substantial lessening of competition, the cumulative effect of a series of small acquisitions—as in the situation here—does raise a serious question as to the ultimate effects on the competitive structure of banking in the State of Mississippi. If allowed to go on unchecked, the trend indicated by the proposed acquisition by the two major banks will lead eventually to a duopoly throughout the State. The anticompetitive consequences of such a development would clearly be serious if the ultimate creation of more than two banks of a significant size is a fair possibility.

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FARMERS AND CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF MONTGOMERY, MONTGOMERY, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MONTGOMERY, MONTGOMERY, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa. (8866), with . . . . .	\$2, 270, 294	1	.....
and The First National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa. (5574), which had . . . . .	2, 986, 458	1	.....
merged Jan. 21, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (5574), and with title of "First Citizens National Bank." The merged bank at the date of the merger had . . . . .	5, 256, 752	.....	2

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On November 18, 1965, Farmers & Citizens National Bank, Montgomery, Pa., and The First National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the latter and with the title "First Citizens National Bank."

Both banks are located in the borough of Montgomery, which is located in the southern portion of Wyoming County and is populated by approximately 2,150 persons. The area's economy is supported by farming, including truck farming, cultivation of corn

and small grains, and dairying, and numerous industrial firms, the largest of which is a textile plant employing approximately 1,300 persons. Williamsport, a city of approximately 42,000 inhabitants, and located in the southern portion of Wyoming County, acts as the commercial shopping center for Montgomery residents.

Both the charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$770,000, and the merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$575,000, operate their main offices in Montgomery and are located across the street from each other. There are no other banks in the town, nor does either bank maintain a branch. However, the service area of

the banks includes not only Montgomery, but also the surrounding towns of Muncey, Williamsport, Turbotville, Watontown, Montoursville, Milton and Hughesville. The participating banks are the smallest of the 17 commercial banks located in the area. Approval of the merger creates an institution whose total deposits and loans, as compared to the total deposits and loans of all banks in the area involved, will represent a percentage slightly in excess of 3 percent as to loans and less than 3 percent as to deposits.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

JANUARY 17, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Montgomery ("National"), Montgomery, Pa., proposes to merge the Farmers & Citizens National Bank ("Citizens"), Montgomery, Pa.

National operates its main office in Montgomery and as of June 30, 1965 reported total assets of \$2,873,000, net loans and discounts of \$1,567,000 and total deposits

of \$2,605,000. Citizens with its main office also in Montgomery, Pa., is located across the street from National, with which it is in direct competition. As of June 30, 1965 Citizens reported total assets of \$2,241,000, net loans and discounts of \$1,262,000 and total deposits of \$1,999,000.

According to the application, there are, in the area serviced by both National and Citizens (within a 13-mile radius of Montgomery), presently 15 other banks all of which are larger than either National or Citizens. The proposed merger will create an institution whose total deposits and loans, as compared to the total deposits and loans of all banks in the area involved represent a percentage slightly in excess of 3 percent as to loans and less than 3 percent as to deposits. The resulting bank will become the ninth largest bank in its service area but will be substantially smaller than many of its competitors.

Thus, the acquisition will eliminate competition between the 2 banks. However, in view of the substantial competition offered by the competitors, it is our belief that the proposed merger will not substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the service area.

\* \* \*

#### BLANKET STATE BANK, BLANKET, TEX., AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN BROWNWOOD, BROWNWOOD, TEX.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Blanket State Bank, Blanket, Tex., with.....		1	.....
was purchased Jan. 29, 1966, by First National Bank in Brownwood, Brownwood, Tex. (4695), which had.....		1	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving bank had.....			1

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

The First National Bank in Brownwood, Brownwood, Tex., at the request of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Texas banking authorities asked for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the Blanket State Bank, Blanket, Tex., which has been closed for liquidation by the Texas Banking Commissioner.

In order to facilitate this transaction, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has agreed to purchase

certain assets of Blanket State Bank which are not acceptable to the First National Bank in Brownwood.

I find that the proposed purchase and assumption will be in the public interest and it is hereby approved effective on or after January 28, 1966, subject to the approval of the court of competent jurisdiction. Since the transaction will prevent the probable failure of Blanket State Bank, advisory reports on the competitive factor have not been requested.

JANUARY 28, 1966.

\* \* \*

FIRST UNION NATIONAL BANK, PUYALLUP, WASH., AND THE PUGET SOUND NATIONAL BANK OF TACOMA, TACOMA, WASH.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First Union National Bank, Puyallup, Wash. (15264), with.....	\$3, 177, 921	2	.....
and The Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash. (12292), which had.....	150, 514, 862	16	.....
merged February 11, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (12292), and with the title "Puget Sound National Bank." The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	153, 692, 783	.....	18

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On December 6, 1965, The Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash., and First Union National Bank, Puyallup, Wash., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of The Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma and the title of "Puget Sound National Bank."

The Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma, is the second largest bank headquartered in Tacoma, with IPC deposits of \$109 million as of October 30, 1965. It operates 12 offices in Tacoma and four in nearby suburbs, with approval for a fifth.

Tacoma, the third largest city in Washington, has a population of approximately 155,000. Located approximately 30 miles southwest of Seattle, the largest city in the Pacific Northwest, it is a highly industrialized city with principal employment provided by nearby aircraft plants. Timber product companies also provide substantial employment.

First Union National Bank, Puyallup, was chartered in 1964. It operates one branch in addition to its main office and as of October 30, 1965, it had IPC deposits of \$2.5 million.

Puyallup, Wash., located 8 miles east of Tacoma with a population of 14,000, is rapidly becoming characterized as a suburb of Tacoma. However, it also serves as a trade center for a diversified agricultural area based on crops of flowers, berries, and vegetables. Tourism is important to Puyallup in that it holds the Annual Daffodil Festival and the Annual Western Washington State Fair.

Little competition presently exists between the First Union National Bank and the charter bank. The merging bank's deposits are primarily small personal accounts whereas the charter bank's business in the Puyallup area consists primarily of commercial loans. Only 16 customers in the Puyallup area are doing business with both banks.

The banking structure in the greater Tacoma area is served by 49 commercial bank offices and 4 mutual savings bank offices. Inasmuch as the proposed transaction will increase the charter bank's share of area deposits less than one percent, consummation of the proposed merger will not significantly alter the charter bank's competitive posture in its present service area.

The convenience and needs of the community will be better served by the merger because of additional services which the charter bank can provide for the merging bank's customers. The charter bank will not only bring expertise in such fields as trust services, automobile financing, home modernization loans, and personal loans to the customers of the merging bank, but will also realize significant savings through the application of the charter bank's data computer and other operational equipment to the merging bank's records. A larger lending limit of the resulting bank arising from the merger will put the banks in a better position to serve the expanding industrial and commercial needs of one of the fastest growing counties in the Pacific Northwest.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the merger is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

JANUARY 28, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Were it not for the fact that First Union National Bank has less than 1 percent of the area's loans and deposits and is not yet operating on a profitable basis, its merger into Puget Sound National Bank, one of the two banks which together control over 70 percent of the commercial banking business in the Tacoma area, would present competitive problems. Considering all relevant factors, however, the proposed merger would not appear to have a significantly adverse effect on competition.

\* \* \*



THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF HAMPDEN COUNTY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS., AND THE PALMER NATIONAL BANK,  
PALMER, MASS.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Third National Bank of Hampden County, Springfield, Mass. (308), with.....	\$138, 034, 076	11	.....
and The Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass. (2324), which had.....	13, 267, 001	2	.....
consolidated Feb. 11, 1966, under charter of the former bank (308), and under title of "Third National Bank of Hampden County." The consolidated bank at the date of the consolidation had.....	151, 321, 365	.....	13

On December 6, 1965, Third National Bank of Hampden County, Springfield, Mass., with \$107 million in IPC deposits and the Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass., with \$9 million in IPC deposits, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under the charter and with the title of the former.

Both banks are located in Hampden County, the geographic center of Massachusetts, approximately 90 miles west of Boston. The charter bank has its headquarters in Springfield. The economy of Springfield, with a population of 180,000, is primarily based on large and varied manufacturing concerns. Although industrial growth has slowed somewhat in recent years, future prospects appear promising with short-range commitments for commercial and industrial building in the Springfield metropolitan area in excess of \$50 million.

Palmer, with a population of 11,000, is located in the eastern end of Hampden County, approximately 15 miles east of Springfield. Forty-five manufacturing firms employing 3,000 workers are located in the immediate vicinity of the community.

Third National Bank is the second largest commercial bank in Hampden County. Its head office and 3 of its branches are located in Springfield, which is in the middle of Hampden County, and seven other offices are located in the western end of the county. The proposed merger will not significantly change the position of the bank with respect to its competitors.

Palmer National is a unit bank located in the eastern end of Hampden County. It has experienced increasing difficulty in attempting to meet the credit requirements of its larger customers. Six offices of other financial institutions compete in its market area.

Competition between the merging banks is not great inasmuch as their nearest offices are approximately 8.5 miles apart. It appears that competition will be enhanced as a result of the merger in that the major

competitors of the charter bank have applied for branches in the Palmer area. The increase in assets which will accrue to the charter bank as a result of the merger is not great when the competitive aspects of 4 savings banks are considered. It should be noted that these 4 savings banks hold IPC deposits and loans in excess of the aggregate held by the 7 commercial banks in the service area.

The merger will result in a larger bank with a wider range of banking services. The combined banks will undoubtedly realize significant savings through the operation of the charter bank's computer and other operational equipment. The larger lending capacity resulting from the consolidation will put the resulting bank in a better position to serve the expanding industrial and commercial needs of this central area of Massachusetts.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the consolidation is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

FEBRUARY 10, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

This transaction would join the second and sixth largest commercial banks in Hampden County, resulting in the area's largest commercial bank. Third National Bank and Palmer National Bank at present appear to compete primarily in the town of Wilbraham, which is located between Springfield and Palmer. This competition would, of course, be eliminated by approval of the instant consolidation.

Third National Bank and Valley Bank & Trust Co., another Springfield bank, at present account for approximately 62 percent of the deposits and loans of all the area's commercial banks. The addition of Palmer National Bank to Third National would increase this figure to 65 percent. The bank resulting from the consolidation, together with Valley Bank & Trust and Safe Deposit Bank & Trust Co., another

Springfield commercial bank, would account for about 85 percent of the deposits and loans of this area's commercial banks.

It appears that Third National Bank could open a *de novo* branch in Palmer and that Palmer National

could compete with this branch and the branches that Valley Bank & Trust and Safe Deposit Bank & Trust propose to open. We, therefore, believe that approval of this consolidation may adversely affect competition among commercial banks in Hampden County.

\* \* \*

SAGUACHE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF SAGUACHE, SAGUACHE, COLO., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CENTER, CENTER, COLO.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Saguache County National Bank of Saguache, Saguache, Colo. (9997), with	\$512, 343	1	.....
was purchased Mar. 16, 1966, by The First National Bank of Center,	2, 878, 526	1	.....
Center, Colo. (9743), which had .....	3, 618, 128	.....	1
After the purchase was effected, the receiving bank had .....			

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On March 16, 1966, application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission for the First National Bank of Center, Center, Colo., to purchase assets and assume the deposit liabilities of the Saguache County National Bank of Saguache, Saguache, Colo.

It is found that an emergency situation exists within the meaning of the second sentence of section 6 of the Bank Merger Act of 1966 (PL 89-356) and, with

respect thereto this Office must act immediately. Accordingly, approval of the shareholders of the Saguache County National Bank of Saguache of the purchase and sale agreement is waived.

Because of the existing emergency, and in order to protect the depositors, creditors, and shareholders of the Saguache County National Bank of Saguache, the First National Bank of Center is authorized to proceed with the purchase and assumption transaction.

MARCH 16, 1966.

\* \* \*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN BILLINGS, BILLINGS, MONT., AND BILLINGS STATE BANK, N.A., BILLINGS, MONT.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank in Billings, Billings, Mont. (10933), with	\$31, 073, 105	1	.....
and Billings State Bank, N.A., Billings, Mont. (15564), which had .....	12, 461, 140	1	.....
merged Mar. 25, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15564) and under			
title of "First National Bank & Trust Co." The merged bank at the date of	44, 534, 246	.....	1
merger had .....			

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

Billings, the second largest city in Mont., with a population of approximately 58,000, is located in the south-central part of Montana. The economy of the service area is based primarily on agriculture, with livestock sales accounting for over one-half the cash farm income. Oil production and exploration is also an important contributor to the local economy. It ap-

pears that the 7-county service area will show little future population growth.

Billings State Bank, N.A., with resources of \$12.3 million, is a member of Northwest Bancorporation (Banco), a registered bank holding company. First National has resources of \$31.6 million. Both banks operate as single units. The resulting bank would hold 24.7 percent of the deposits of the service area.

Although the proposed merger would reduce the

number of banking offices in Billings from 5 to 4, the resulting bank will offer more effective competition to its 2 larger competitors which have 38.5 percent and 33.4 percent of the deposits, respectively. The resulting bank will, at the same time, offer expanded services to the banking public and, therefore, improve the competitive banking structure in Billings.

Having reviewed the application in the light of the relevant statutory criteria, we find the merger to be in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

FEBRUARY 21, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Billings State Bank, N.A., Billings, Mont., proposes to merge with First National Bank in Billings under the title "First National Bank & Trust Co." First

National has assets of \$31,656,000. Billings State has assets of \$12,306,000 and is affiliated with Northwest Bancorporation, which has total deposits of over \$2.4 billion. The 2 banks are located 2 blocks apart.

The merger of the third and fourth largest banks in Billings would reduce the number of banking choices available to customers in an already concentrated banking community and would increase the market share of the acquiring bank from 6.4 percent to 23.3 percent of total deposits and from 6.6 percent to 23.7 percent of total loans. There is no indication that the elimination of a viable banking competitor will be offset by the creation of any significant services not previously available to customers in this area.

We conclude that the proposed merger would adversely affect banking competition in the Billings area.

\* \* \*

#### THE CONYNGHAM NATIONAL BANK, CONYNGHAM, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WILKES-BARRE, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
The Conyngham National Bank, Conyngham, Pa. (13392), with	\$4, 497, 661	2	.....
and The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (30), which	99, 843, 562	7	.....
had.....			
merged Apr. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (30). The	104, 155, 205	.....	9
merged bank at the date of merger had.....			

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On January 11, 1966, the Conyngham National Bank, Conyngham, Pa., and the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$88 million, is located in Wilkes-Barre which has a population of 64,000. Wilkes-Barre, the county seat of Luzerne County, is located 119 miles northwest of Philadelphia in the heart of the anthracite coal region. The economy of the area is primarily industrial with the manufacture of textiles featured most prominently. Population in the area has decreased in recent years as a result of the decline in importance of the anthracite coal industry. Future growth in the area will depend on the success of community development projects instituted to halt the population decline.

The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, through its 7 offices, operates in the eastern half of Luzerne County and competes with savings and loan associa-

tions, insurance companies, credit unions, sales finance companies, and direct lending agencies of the Federal government.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$4 million, is located in Conyngham which has a population of 1,500. Conyngham is a small residential and farming community situated about 22 miles south of Wilkes-Barre in Luzerne County and 6 miles northwest of Hazleton. The economy of the area is dependent upon agriculture, some residential construction and, to a lesser extent, industrial activity. The latter includes plastics manufacturing, textiles, and a division of the St. Regis Paper Co. Growth of the area will be served by the completion of 2 interstate highways, the expected entrance of new industry, and the continued building of new residential subdivisions. The merging bank, which was chartered in 1929, is a unit bank and competes in the area with a number of larger commercial banks, savings and loan associations, and commercial finance companies as well as lending agencies of the Federal government.

The principal impact of the merger will be felt in the Conyngham-Hazleton area. The Conyngham National Bank, with its limited capital funds, cannot presently meet the loan demands of the community. The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre will bring to the community varied and better banking services, and will aid in the area's imminent development. Included among the services to be brought to the Conyngham area by the merger are trust services, investment counseling, broader range computer services, greater lending capacity, and agricultural consultation.

Competitively, the effects of the proposed merger will be negligible. The closest offices of the merging banks are 13 miles apart while their main offices are 22 miles apart. Neither bank competes with the other in any substantial way. The banks have few customers in common and neither has more than a few customers living in the service area of the other. First National's share of aggregate deposits of all banks in the combined service area will be increased by less than 1 percent while its relative position in size among all banks in the area will remain unchanged. As Conyngham National Bank has less than one-fifth of the deposit volume of each of four banks in the area in which it competes the entry of First National into the service area will stimulate competition rather than inhibit it.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MARCH 2, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre with resources of about \$105 million operates a main office and 5 branches in or near Wilkes-Barre. It has a sixth branch in White Haven, 19 miles to the southeast, as a result of a 1964 merger. Conyngham National Bank is the only bank in Conyngham, about 22 miles south of Wilkes-Barre. It has resources of about \$4.5 million and operates one nearby branch.

First National Bank is the second largest bank in Wilkes-Barre and in the combined trade area of the 2 banks. Its share of the banking resources within the combined trade area would be increased by the merger from 20.8 percent to 21.7 percent. The 3 largest banks in this area have about 59 percent of the banking resources. Over 37 percent of First National Bank's deposits are accounted for by mergers within the past decade. The other leading banks in Wilkes-Barre have also been engaged in mergers.

While the application does not reveal what deposits and loans of each bank originate in the service area of the other, there is probably some existing competition between the 2 banks which would be eliminated by the proposed merger. It also appears that there is a general trend of merger and acquisition by which the larger Wilkes-Barre banks are expanding into the surrounding region. Continuation of this trend will result in the disappearance of the smaller independent banks in the area and the elimination of desirable competitive banking alternatives.

Accordingly the proposed merger is likely to have an adverse effect on competition.

\* \* \*

#### THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF VICTORIA, VICTORIA, VA., AND VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANK, NORFOLK, VA.

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
The Peoples National Bank of Victoria, Victoria, Va. (14337), with.....	\$3, 915, 962	1	.....
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had.....	536, 985, 227	63	.....
merged Apr. 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	555, 166, 336	.....	64

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On January 10, 1966, Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va., and The Peoples National Bank of Victoria, Victoria, Va., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Virginia National Bank maintains its headquarters in Norfolk and operates 65 branch offices in 33 Virginia communities, primarily in the Norfolk Tidewater Region and Central Virginia. The economies of the charter bank's service areas are widely diversified in industry and agriculture. Virginia National Bank ex-

periences keen competition from 54 other banks in the service area.

As of June 30, 1965, the charter bank reported IPC deposits of \$384 million, and loans and discounts of \$290 million. Present management is capable and imaginative; the chief executive officers are bankers of long experience and are supported throughout the bank's system by a qualified staff.

The Peoples National Bank of Victoria operates a single office in Victoria, which is approximately 130 miles west of the charter bank's head office. Victoria, a town of 1,737 persons, is located in Lunenburg County, which has a total population of approximately 13,000 persons. The economy of the area is predominantly agricultural, tobacco being the area's most important cash crop. However, there are presently some 19 industries in the county, employing in excess of 1,000 persons.

The Peoples National Bank has shown only moderate growth, indicating quite conservative management. As of June 30, 1965, it reported IPC deposits of \$2.7 million. The merging bank shows a ratio of total loans to total deposits of 22 percent.

Aside from the merging bank, the only other bank in the Victoria area is located 7 miles east in Kenbridge, Va. The proposed merger will permit the offering of 108 separate services, 60 of which are not now offered by the merging bank. Such new services, which would be especially beneficial to the needs of the community now serviced by the merging bank, include agricultural business and farm service departments, and the making of construction loans. Inasmuch as

there is only one other bank located in Lunenburg County, there is an evident need for a more aggressive, alert, and modern banking system if continued industrialization and progressive agricultural activities are to be realized in the near future.

The charter bank has no banking office in Lunenburg County, and its nearest branch is in Farmville, Prince Edward County, 31 miles north of Victoria. Consequently, there will be no elimination of direct competition between the merging banks. The merger will not eliminate an alternate banking choice as far as the public is concerned.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

MARCH 4, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Virginia National proposes to merge with Peoples Bank. Peoples' Victoria office would be operated as a branch of Virginia National.

Virginia National, the second largest bank in the State, operates 63 banking offices in 29 communities throughout the State. It operates no office in Victoria and presently does not compete with Peoples Bank. Its nearest branch is 31 miles away. The effect of the merger for the communities in Lunenburg County would be simply to replace one competitor with another. No reduction in the number of available banking facilities would result, although some pressure to consolidate may be placed on smaller banks in this area.

\* \* \*

#### WYTHE COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, WYTHEVILLE, VA., AND VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANK, NORFOLK, VA.

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
Wythe County National Bank, Wytheville, Va. (12599), with.....	\$14, 600, 541	4	.....
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had.....	536, 985, 227	64	.....
merged Apr. 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The.....	555, 166, 336	.....	68
merged bank at the date of merger had.....			

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On January 10, 1966, the Wythe County National Bank, Wytheville, Va. and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and title of the latter.

The charter bank operates 66 banking offices in 33 communities throughout the State, primarily in the Norfolk tidewater region and in Central Virginia. As of June 30, 1965, it reported IPC deposits of \$384 million. The economies of the charter bank's service areas are widely diversified. A major source of employment in the Norfolk region derives from military es-

tablishments, as well as light and heavy industry. Other areas served by Virginia National have a combination of agricultural and industrial economies.

The merging bank operates 4 offices in 3 communities, all of which are located in Wythe County. Its main office is located in Wytheville, a town of approximately 5,600 persons and the county seat of Wythe County. As of June 30, 1965, it reported IPC deposits of \$11.8 million. The economy of the area served is primarily agricultural, with Wytheville being one of the largest cattle-shipping centers in the East. Approximately 25 percent of the area's economic support is derived from diversified industrial concerns led by mining and lumber operations.

The charter bank, the second largest bank in Virginia, competes with all of the larger Virginia banks plus members of 4 bank holding companies and numerous smaller banks. The merging bank competes principally with the First National Exchange Bank of Virginia, Bank of Speedwell, and Bank of Bland County. The charter and merging banks do not compete with each other. The charter bank has no banking office in Wythe County, and its nearest branch is in Glade Spring, Washington County, Va., 35 miles west of Wytheville.

The proposed merger will not eliminate competition. It will bring to the merging bank's trade area a bank with a lending limit more competitive with that

of the merging bank's chief competitor, The First National Exchange Bank. This new lending limit will enable the resulting bank to satisfy the borrowing needs of industrial concerns contemplating locating in the area. The resulting bank will offer to the community certain services which the merging bank does not now offer, particularly trust services and the facilities of a farm service department.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MARCH 9, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Virginia National proposes to merge with Wythe Bank. Wythe Bank's 4 offices would be operated as branches of Virginia National.

Virginia National, the second largest bank in the State, operates 63 banking offices in 29 communities throughout the State. It presently operates no office in Wythe Bank's service area and is 31 miles away. Hence the effect of the merger for the communities in Wythe County would be simply to replace one competitor with another, and no reduction in the number of available banking facilities would result, although some pressure to consolidate may be placed on smaller banks in this area.

\* \* \*

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY, N.Y., AND THE FARMERS NATIONAL BANK OF MALONE, MALONE, N.Y.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The First National Bank of Chateaugay, Chateaugay, N.Y. (8893), with.....	\$5, 450, 055	1	.....
and The Farmers National Bank of Malone, Malone, N.Y. (598), which had..	11, 844, 906	2	.....
merged Apr. 29, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (598). The			
merged bank at the date of merger had.....	17, 299, 960	.....	3

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On January 17, 1966, The Farmers National Bank of Malone, Malone, N.Y., with IPC deposits of \$8.5 million, and The First National Bank of Chateaugay, Chateaugay, N.Y., with IPC deposits of \$4 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Malone, with a population of 11,900, is located in northern New York, about 12 miles south of the

Canadian border. The economy of the community is primarily agricultural, with dairy farming predominant. While two industrial plants presently employ approximately 650 persons, the growth pattern of the community in recent years has been slow.

Chateaugay, with a population of 2,700, is north-east of Malone, approximately 7 miles south of the Canadian border. Its economy is also agricultural, with similar emphasis on dairy farming, and there are no industries in the community.

The Farmers National Bank of Malone operates from a main office in Malone and a branch office in Fort Covington, N.Y., which is 16 miles from Malone. Chartered in 1864, the bank has shown a satisfactory earnings growth during the past 5 years.

The merging bank was chartered in 1887. Its single office is approximately 12 miles from Malone and 28 miles from the charter bank's branch office. Its earnings record in recent years has been satisfactory, but it does not provide trust services to the community.

Both banks are among the smallest competing in this area. In Malone, competition comes from a branch of the \$109 million Marine Midland Trust Co. of Northern New York, Watertown, and the locally based \$10 million Citizens National Bank of Malone. In the surrounding area, competition comes from branches of the \$580 million National Commercial Bank, Albany; the \$490 million State Bank of Albany, with branches in Plattsburgh and Ellenburg Depot; the \$20 million Ogdensburg Trust Co., Ogdensburg, with a branch in St. Regis Falls; and the \$58 million National Bank of Northern New York, Watertown, with a branch in Massena. In addition, because of the area's agricultural economy, the merging banks face very strong competition for medium- and long-term credits from governmental lenders such as the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Land Bank, and the Farmers Production Credit Association.

In order to meet the demands of competition, the small dairymen in both Malone and Chateaugay have been combining their farms into larger and more efficient units. Accompanying this trend has been the

need for greater capital investment for machinery, enlarged herds, and additional acreage. The resulting bank will be able to serve more adequately the area's increased landing needs which have been brought about as a result of these economic trends and it will provide trust services, presently lacking, to the town of Chateaugay.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

MARCH 23, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Farmers National Bank of Malone, N.Y., proposes to merge with The First National Bank of Chateaugay, N.Y., under the title The Farmers National Bank of Malone. The two banks are located 13 miles apart. As of October 13, 1965, First National had assets of \$5,186,024, total deposits of \$4,742,674, and net loans of \$2,174,742. As of the same date, Farmers had assets of \$11,428,290, total deposits of \$10,163,167, and net loans of \$6,299,691.

Malone, N.Y., has a population of 11,900, and the area served by the two banks has a population of approximately 30,000. The region, whose principal industry is dairy farming, has not experienced much economic growth in recent years.

In view of the fact that the area would continue to be served by six independent banking facilities after the proposed merger, we conclude that the proposed merger will not significantly affect banking competition in this area.

\* \* \*

#### THE SHORT HILLS NATIONAL BANK, SHORT HILLS, N.J., AND MONTCLAIR NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., MONTCLAIR, N.J.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Short Hills National Bank, Short Hills, N.J. (15023), with	\$8,214,510	3	.....
and Montclair National Bank & Trust Co., Montclair, N.J. (9339), which had	122,799,163	8	.....
merged Apr. 29, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9339). The			
merged bank at the date of merger had.....	131,013,673	.....	11

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 10, 1966, the Montclair National Bank & Trust Co., Montclair, N.J., with assets of \$127 million, and The Short Hills National Bank, Short Hills, N.J., with assets of \$8 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission

to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Montclair, N.J., 14 miles from New York City, has a population of some 44,000. It is primarily a well-to-do suburban residential community with business and industrial property accounting for only a small portion

of its total taxable valuation. Fine transportation facilities enable a large number of the executive, business, and professional people who live in Montclair to commute to Newark and New York.

Short Hills, N.J., is not a separately incorporated municipality but is a suburban section of the Township of Millburn which has a population of approximately 19,000, up 29.1 percent from 1950, with future growth anticipated. There is no direct public transportation to Montclair from this area.

The charter bank, Montclair National Bank & Trust Co., with IPC deposits approximating \$103 million, operates from a main office and 7 branches serving principally the northern part of Essex County. This is an aggressive bank whose management is experienced and capable, and which operates an active and competitive trust department.

The merging bank, The Short Hills National Bank, which was chartered in November, 1962, now has IPC deposits approximating \$5.5 million and operates 2 branch offices. The lack of a trust department puts this bank at a competitive disadvantage in the residential community it serves. In addition, its low lending capacity has impeded it in competing for the large credit requirements in Millburn.

Both banks in this proposed merger are located in Essex County which contains an estimated 930,000 persons, making it the most densely populated county in New Jersey. The county is served at the present time by 19 commercial banks having 109 branches and total resources in excess of \$2.2 billion. The merging bank ranks 16th in size among these institutions and the charter bank ranks fourth in size. They are well behind the \$653 million First National State Bank of New Jersey, the \$643 million Fidelity Union Trust Co., and the \$525 million National Newark and Essex Bank. Upon approval of this merger the resulting bank would continue to be only fourth in the county, and its percentage holdings would advance fractionally to only 6 percent of county deposit totals.

A merger between the 2 banks would serve the convenience and needs of the Township of Millburn without producing any cognizable anticompetitive effects. The charter bank could overcome the problems of the merging bank without detrimental effect. Of the 3 banks presently operating in Short Hills, only one offers trust services. A merger would introduce

into the area the skilled and capable trust services of the charter bank, an aggressive competitor. A merger would also provide a substantial increase in the lending capacity presently offered by The Short Hills National Bank. There is relatively little competition between, and there are few mutual customers shared by, the charter and merging banks. The nearest office of the charter bank to any office of the merging bank is 11 miles. The merging bank has been facing very severe competition from the larger and more aggressive banks through advertising and direct personal solicitations for the larger business accounts, mortgage loans, and trust business in the area. Competition would be strengthened by the direct representation of the resulting bank with improved services, a larger loan limit and trust department facilities.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

MARCH 23, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Montclair National Bank & Trust Co. is the largest commercial bank headquartered in the suburbs of Essex County, but is much smaller than 3 Newark-based banks which dominate commercial banking in this county. The Short Hills National Bank, on the other hand, is one of the county's newest and smallest banks.

The proposed merger would not significantly increase the high degree of concentration in commercial banking in Essex County and would only slightly enhance the size of Montclair National Bank, which, by comparison with the 3 leading banks, ranks a poor fourth. Nor would this merger eliminate presently existing competition between the parties thereto. Furthermore, the area served by the Short Hills National Bank is also directly served by the Millburn-Short Hills Bank and a branch of the First National State Bank of New Jersey (largest in New Jersey) as well as, to an extent, by the Maplewood Bank & Trust Co. and branches of 3 medium-sized Union County banks. Residents of this area would thus retain several banking alternatives.

We, therefore, do not believe that this merger would adversely affect competition.

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**THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS & TRUST CO., HAZLETON, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAZLETON, HAZLETON, PA.**

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
The People's Savings & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa., with.....	\$21, 431, 563	2	.....
and The First National Bank of Hazleton, Hazleton, Pa. (3893), which had... merged May 27, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (3893), and with title of "Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co." The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	23, 090, 419	3	.....
	44, 595, 767	.....	5

**COMPTROLLER'S DECISION**

On February 7, 1966, The People's Savings & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa., and The First National Bank of Hazleton, Hazleton, Pa., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of The First National Bank of Hazleton, and with the title "Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co."

Hazleton, with a population of approximately 32,000, is located in eastern Pennsylvania in an area once characterized by anthracite coal mining. Following the decline of this industry, Hazleton initiated a community action program which has been eminently successful in attracting new and diversified industry. Future economic prospects appear highly promising.

The First National Bank, the charter bank, opened for business in 1888, and presently operates 2 banking offices in Hazleton. As of December 31, 1965, First National had IPC deposits of \$20.8 million. The People's Savings & Trust Co., chartered in 1905, operates its main office in Hazleton and a branch in Freeland, a community of 5,000, located approximately 4 miles northeast of Hazleton. As of December 31, 1965, it had IPC deposits of \$18.9 million.

Within the greater Hazleton area there are 18 banking offices operated by 9 banks. The applicant banks rank third and fourth largest among the 6 banks operating in Hazleton and West Hazleton.

Competition for the applicant banks is mainly provided by the \$220 million Northeastern National Bank, which operates 2 branches in Hazleton, the \$40 million Hazleton National Bank and 2 smaller banks. Also, the \$110 million First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre competes through branches located nearby.

While the applicant banks compete to some extent with each other and an alternative source of banking will be eliminated by the proposed merger, consummation of the merger will have the beneficial effect of providing more vigorous competition for the larger banks. The resulting bank will be only slightly larger than the

Hazleton National Bank; consequently, it will not result in an undue concentration of banking assets in the community.

The banks will be in a position to attract more qualified personnel, thereby rectifying management deficiencies which exist at present. Moreover, the resulting institution will provide a larger lending limit and automatic data processing services for industries which have recently moved into the Hazleton area. Formerly, neither of the applicant banks could provide such services, with the result that the Northeastern National Bank has substantially increased its local competitive posture. It is anticipated that the proposed merger will stimulate the economic growth of the area through additional services and an ability to meet the increasing local credit needs. The needs and convenience of the community will thus be served by this merger.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

APRIL 11, 1966.

**SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL**

The First National Bank of Hazleton, Hazleton, Pa. (hereinafter "First National"), has proposed to merge with The People's Savings & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa. (hereinafter "People's"), the resulting bank to be operated under the charter of First National and under the title "Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co."

The head offices of the applicants are located less than one block apart in Hazleton, a city of 32,000 inhabitants in south-central Luzerne County. Each applicant operates one branch office; First National's branch is in Hazleton 0.6 of 1 mile from the home office; the People's branch is in Freeland, 9 miles northeast of Hazleton. Both banks serve an area within a 10-mile radius of Hazleton, and both are of the same approximate size. First National has total assets of \$23,714,000, total loans of \$12,065,000, and total de-

posits of \$21,350,000; corresponding figures for People's are \$22,263,000, \$12,563,000, and \$19,724,000.

Both of the applicant banks are geared to serve, and do serve, the same types of customers and it appears that in so doing they compete vigorously with each other. The proposed merger would eliminate this present competition between the banks.

The merger would also substantially increase the

present high level of concentration in the service area. The resulting bank would be the largest bank with its head office within the service area, and would rank either first or second in terms of loans and deposits originating within this area.

We conclude that the probable effect of the proposed merger would be to substantially lessen competition in the Hazleton area.

\* \* \*

WORCESTER COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, WORCESTER, MASS., AND WEBSTER NATIONAL BANK, WEBSTER, MASS.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Mass. (14850), with.....	\$233, 575, 223	27	.....
and the Webster National Bank, Webster, Mass. (13780), which had.....	6, 713, 496	1	.....
consolidated May 27, 1966, under the charter and title of the former bank (14850). The consolidated bank at the date of consolidation had.....	240, 214, 863	.....	28

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 24, 1966, the Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Mass., and the Webster National Bank, Webster, Mass., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under the charter and with the title of the former.

Worcester, located approximately 40 miles west of Boston, is the second largest city in Massachusetts with a population of approximately 180,000. Manufacturing provides the major source of income, with commercial activities also important due to its central location and comprehensive transportation network.

Webster, with a population of approximately 14,500, is located in the southern portion of Worcester County. The manufacturing of shoes and textiles provides the economic base for the town and its neighboring communities.

Worcester County National Bank is the largest commercial bank in the county with 7 offices in the city of Worcester and 21 other offices serving all important economic segments of Worcester County, with the exception of the Webster area. As of December 31, 1965, Worcester County National Bank had IPC deposits of \$196.4 million.

Within Worcester County are located 40 offices of 15 other commercial banks, most of which compete directly with the charter bank. Additionally, commercial banking competition is provided by large banks in other parts of the State. Of particular note is the competition provided by mutual savings banks and

savings and loan associations in Worcester County, which hold 75 percent of the banking deposits in the county.

Webster National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$5.6 million, operates as a unit bank. The second largest commercial bank in the county also operates an office in Webster.

Little, if any, competition exists between the applicant banks, inasmuch as the nearest office of the charter bank to Webster National is located in Southbridge, 11 miles from Webster. There will thus be no lessening of competition in Webster.

Consummation of the proposed consolidation will have a beneficial effect on the needs and convenience of the citizens of Webster. Specialized management personnel, as well as a variety of services, particularly trust and automatic data processing, will be made available to this industrialized community, thereby providing meaningful competition to the larger bank in the Webster area. Moreover, it is anticipated that the proposed consolidation will stimulate the economic growth of the area through an ability to meet increasing local credit needs.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed consolidation, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

APRIL 22, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Worcester County National Bank of Worcester, Mass., with assets of \$225,540,000, proposes to consolidate with the Webster National Bank of Web-

ster, Mass., with assets of \$7,081,000. Commercial banking concentration is already high in Worcester County. Worcester County National has approximately 47 percent of the deposits and 52 percent of the loans of all the commercial banks in Worcester County and is more than twice as large as the second largest bank in the county. Webster National has approximately 1.5 percent of the total deposits and loans in the

county. Even without the consolidation, Worcester County National and the second largest bank have in excess of 67 percent of the total deposits and 71 percent of the total loans of all the commercial banks in the county. The proposed consolidation would result in further concentration of commercial banking in Worcester County where the acquiring bank already enjoys a dominant position.

\* \* \*

FOWLER STATE BANK, FOWLER, MICH., AND CLINTON NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., ST. JOHNS, MICH.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Fowler State Bank, Fowler, Mich., with . . . . .	\$4,635,961	1	.....
and Clinton National Bank & Trust Co., St. Johns, Mich. (3378), which had merged June 8, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (3378). The merged bank at the date of merger had . . . . .	22,446,928	4	.....
	27,082,888	.....	5

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 21, 1966, the Fowler State Bank, Fowler, Mich., and the Clinton National Bank & Trust Co., St. Johns, Mich., filed an application requesting approval of their merger under the charter and with the title "Clinton National Bank & Trust Co."

Both participating banks are located in Clinton County, the population of which has grown at an annual rate of 10 percent since 1960 until it now totals about 42,000. This central Michigan county is one of the most productive farm areas in the State. Its recent growth has been the result of industrial expansion and the enlargement of Michigan State University in nearby East Lansing.

The Clinton National Bank is headquartered in St. Johns, which is the county seat and has a population of approximately 6,200. Although St. Johns is 20 miles north of Lansing, an excellent highway permits some 2,000 of its residents to commute to work daily in Lansing. Fowler, the home of the merging bank, is a rural community of 900 situated 20 miles north of Lansing and 9 miles west of St. Johns. Nonagriculture workers residing in Fowler also find employment in Lansing.

The charter bank, with \$18 million in IPC deposits, and the merging bank, with \$4 million in IPC deposits, compete with 18 other commercial banks and 4 savings and loan associations, all within a 20-mile radius.

Among the 18 commercial banks is the aggressive Michigan National Bank's Lansing Branch with IPC deposits of \$53 million. While this merger will not really put the resulting bank in a position of competitive equality with the Michigan National Bank, it is a step in the right direction. The competition which now exists between the participating banks is more apparent than real. No more than 5 percent of the loans or deposits of either bank originates in the service area of the other bank.

This merger should result in benefits to the residents of Clinton County. Though both banks have satisfactory management, the present managing officers wish to retire. The combination will give them a broader range of opportunity to recruit qualified replacements, from inside or outside the resulting bank. Numerous services of the Clinton National not now available at Fowler State, will be made easily available to the residents of the Fowler area for the first time.

It is concluded that there is no significant effect on competition. In addition the proposed merger will be in the public interest in that the resulting bank will better serve the convenience and needs of the area. The merger, is therefore, approved.

MAY 6, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Clinton National Bank & Trust Co., Clinton, Mich., with total assets of \$21,938,000, proposes to merge with

Fowler State Bank, Fowler, Mich., with total assets of \$4,559,000.

Since the amount of existing competition between the merging banks is relatively minor and considerable

alternative sources of commercial banking are available, it does not appear that the proposed merger would have a significant effect upon the competitive situation in the areas involved.

\* \* \*

COOKE TRUST CO., LTD., HONOLULU, HAWAII, AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HAWAII, HONOLULU, HAWAII

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Cooke Trust Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii, with.....	\$6, 731, 370	1	.....
was acquired by First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii (5550), which had.....	397, 462, 267	36	.....
on or after the close of business June 13, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (5550). The acquiring bank at the date of acquisition had.....	402, 424, 192	.....	37

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On January 3, 1966, the First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, with IPC deposits of \$177 million, and the Cooke Trust Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii, with assets of \$4 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

The charter bank, First National Bank of Hawaii, serves Hawaii with 38 offices located throughout the State. The Cooke Trust Co. operates from its single unit in downtown Honolulu. It also serves the other parts of Hawaii by correspondence, telephone, and travel by its employees. It competes with 3 other trust companies in Honolulu and one in Hilo, Hawaii.

The economy of the State of Hawaii, the service area to be considered, is dependent upon 3 primary factors: tourism, national military defense expenditure, and agriculture (largely sugar cane and pineapple). Future economic growth is estimated at 5.5 percent annually, a decrease from the average 7.5 percent annual growth rate of the past 10 years.

The First National Bank of Hawaii ranks second among a field of 7 commercial banking competitors. Its principal competitor is the Bank of Hawaii, which has 43 percent of banking assets in the State. Acquisition of the assets of Cooke Trust Co. by the charter bank would increase the latter's share of total assets by less than .25 of 1 percent. The addition of so small a percentage to the charter bank's resources cannot be con-

sidered to have a significant effect on competition in the commercial banking community. On the other hand, the merger will enable the charter bank to augment its range of banking services by including fiduciary services for the first time. The resulting bank will hold the same 15 percent market share of trust company assets previously held by the Cooke Trust Co. which makes it third among the 5 trust companies doing business in the State. The first 2 companies, the Hawaiian Trust Co., Ltd., and the Bishop Trust Co., Ltd., control respectively 41 percent and 38 percent of trust company assets.

The addition of \$4 million in trust assets to the charter bank will have no competitive effect upon other financial institutions. The merger will provide a bank with a somewhat stronger lending power and better able to meet the general credit demands of the communities it serves. Through the branch network of the charter bank and its efficient communication system, it will be possible to make trust department services available to all its customers in the various communities served by the charter bank. Also the greater capital funds of the resulting bank will provide greater assurance for settlers and beneficiaries of trusts and estates.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

MAY 12, 1966.

\* \* \*

THE WELLESLEY NATIONAL BANK, WELLESLEY, MASS., AND SOUTH SHORE NATIONAL BANK, QUINCY, MASS.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Wellesley National Bank, Wellesley, Mass. (7297), with.....	\$37, 003, 478	1	.....
and South Shore National Bank, Quincy, Mass. (14798), which had, .....	85, 035, 545	19	.....
merged June 13, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (14798).			
The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	122, 039, 023	.....	20

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On April 4, 1966, the \$77.5 million South Shore National Bank, Quincy, Mass., and the \$32.6 million Wellesley National Bank, Wellesley, Mass., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and title of the former.

Quincy, with a population of 87,000, is the largest city in Norfolk County. It is located in the eastern section of the county, approximately 9 miles from downtown Boston. The city is primarily a residential area, although there are well established and diversified manufacturing plants in the area, including the electric boat division of General Dynamics Corp., Proctor & Gamble Co., Boston Gear Works & Pneumatic Scale Corps., Ltd. The city is also an important retail outlet for the surrounding area and attracts numerous customers from a wide area.

Wellesley, with a population of 27,000, is the home of the merging bank. The city is located in the northwest section of Norfolk County, 21 miles from Quincy and 15 miles west of Boston. Wellesley also is primarily a residential area, whose economy is dependent upon a number of small manufacturing plants and two colleges located within the city. Both Wellesley and Quincy are considered part of the trade area of metropolitan Boston.

Wellesley National Bank was organized in 1904 and presently operates five branches in addition to its main office. Three additional branches have been approved, but have not opened. Customers of the bank have all the benefits of a full-service commercial bank, with the exception of trust services. There is one other commercial bank in Wellesley, a branch office of the \$166 million Norfolk County Trust Co.

South Shore National Bank was chartered in 1836 as a State institution, but converted to a National bank in 1959. The bank presently operates 16 branches, in addition to its home office, and ranks second in size

in Norfolk County. Competition derives mainly from the three other commercial banks in Quincy: the Norfolk County Trust Co., the \$27.4 million Quincy Trust Co. and the \$4.1 million Milton Bank & Trust Co.

Competition between the applying banks is not significant, as the merger will not eliminate an alternate source of banking in either community. Other than the town of Franklin, in which South Shore National Bank has an established branch and Wellesley National Bank has an approved but unopened branch, there are no competing locations. The resulting bank will rank second in size in the county behind the \$166 million Norfolk County Trust Co.

The resulting bank will offer more effective competition to the larger Boston banks that actively solicit loan and deposit business throughout the county. The bank will also be in a position to provide more effective competition to the \$166 million Norfolk County Trust Co. Furthermore, customers of Wellesley National Bank benefit substantially from the improved services provided by the combined bank, particularly in the field of trust accounts.

Applying the applicable statutory criteria, we conclude that the proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MAY 13, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The South Shore National Bank of Quincy, Mass., with assets of \$81,858,000, proposes to merge with the Wellesley National Bank, Wellesley, Mass., with assets of \$36,595,000.

The application states that there is no competition between the merging banks. Wellesley, in the western part of Norfolk County, has expanded principally westward while South Shore, which is located 21 miles southeast of Wellesley, has expanded throughout the southern part of the county. It would appear, however, that the banks are sufficiently close to one another to be considered alternative sources of commercial bank-

ing services to some customers. It is noted, moreover, that Wellesley's application to open a branch in Franklin, where South Shore maintains an office, has been approved.

The merger would eliminate actual and potential competition between the merging banks and would result in increased concentration in the geographic area which they serve.

\* \* \*

VINA BANKING CO., VINA, ALA., AND CITY NATIONAL BANK OF RUSSELLVILLE, RUSSELLVILLE, ALA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Vina Banking Co., Vina, Ala., with.....	\$1, 246, 857	1	.....
and City National Bank of Russellville, Russellville, Ala. (15466), which had.....	2, 750, 115	2	.....
merged June 15, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (15466). The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	3, 968, 384	.....	3

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 24, 1966, the Vina Banking Co., Vina, Ala., and the City National Bank of Russellville, Russellville, Ala., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and title of the latter.

Russellville, with a population of approximately 8,500, is the county seat and trade center of Franklin County. The local economy is primarily based upon employment provided by 14 diversified plants, although agricultural receipts are also important to the county. Growth has been moderate in the past, but there are prospects for increasing employment opportunities due, in part, to the rapidly expanding industrial base in the Tri-City area of Muscle Shoals, Sheffield, and Tusculumbia, located approximately 20 miles north of Russellville. The introduction of inexpensive power by the TVA has been a major contributor to growth in this area.

Vina, with a population of approximately 180, is located 30 miles southeast of Russellville. Its local economy, based upon the surrounding farms, has experienced little change over the years.

City National, with IPC deposits of \$987 thousand, was chartered in 1965 and has been experiencing satisfactory growth. The main office is in Russellville, and a temporary office has been opened in Red Bay, a community of 2,000, located approximately 26 miles west of Russellville. Competition is provided by 3 banks, 2 in Russellville and one in Red Bay, each of which is considerably larger than the chartered bank.

Vina Banking Co., a unit bank with IPC deposits of \$1.06 million, was chartered in 1920. Growth has been

slow, particularly in the last 5 years, and the bank is experiencing difficulty in maintaining a profitable operation. Management problems have been encountered since the recent death of its president.

The addition of the merging bank to the charter bank will have little effect on competition. Virtually no competition exists between the 2 banks because of the distance between them. Consummation of the proposed merger will not significantly alter the charter bank's competitive capacity nor alter its position in relation to the other banks in Russellville; the charter bank's share of deposits in the area will remain less than 15 percent.

The convenience and needs of the county will be served by the proposed transaction. Management difficulties at the merging bank will be solved. Additionally, an increase in type and size of loans, savings accounts, and other services will benefit the community of Vina.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, it is concluded to be in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

APRIL 29, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The City National Bank of Russellville, Ala., with total assets of \$1,888,000, proposes to merge with Vina Banking Co. of Vina, Ala., which has total assets of \$1,312,000, and to operate the merged bank as a branch office. The merging banks are located 30 miles apart in a mixed agricultural, mining, and light industrial area, with industry increasing. Neither of the participating banks has been involved in a merger or acquisition since its organization.

In view of the small amount of existing competition between the merging banks, the extremely small size of these banks, and the availability of banking services

from 2 substantially larger banks in Russellville, we conclude that the proposed merger would not have an adverse effect on competition.

\* \* \*

THE FARMERS STATE BANK OF ENGLEWOOD, ENGLEWOOD, OHIO, AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DAYTON, OHIO

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Farmers State Bank of Englewood, Englewood, Ohio, with . . . . .	\$9,415,824	1	.....
and The First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio (1788), which had . . . . .	136,144,957	11	.....
merged June 18, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1788). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	145,108,267	.....	12

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On March 23, 1966, The Farmers State Bank of Englewood, Englewood, Ohio, and The First National Bank of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$104 million, is located in Dayton, which has a population of 270,000 and is the metropolitan hub of Montgomery County. Montgomery County, with a population in excess of 600,000, is a highly industrialized county in southwestern Ohio. The importance of manufacturing in the county is illustrated by the fact that 120,000 of its residents are engaged in industrial employment. The Wright Patterson Air Force Base, located near Dayton, provides employment for an additional 30,000 persons.

Chartered in 1871, The First National Bank of Dayton, with 10 branches (4 of which are unopened) is the third largest bank in Montgomery County. It holds less than 20 percent of the county's deposits and less than 22 percent of total loans.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$7.3 million, is located in Englewood, a rapidly growing residential community of 3,900 located approximately 10 miles northwest of Dayton. The growth of this area has created a need for a variety of additional banking services and has placed great demands upon the ability of the merging bank to meet the credit needs of this community. Lacking a centralized commercial center, the majority of its citizens shop in West Milton, 6 miles to the north of Englewood.

The Farmers State Bank was chartered in 1914 and has since operated as a unit bank. Growth of the bank has been slow and it currently holds less than 2 percent

of the county's deposits and loans. Direct competition is provided by the branch office of the First National Bank of Troy which is located in West Milton.

Banking competition in Montgomery County is dominated by the Winters National Bank & Trust Co., which holds over 50 percent of the county's total deposits. Additional competition derives from 6 other banks in Montgomery County and from the West Milton branch of the First National Bank of Troy. There are also savings and loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies, sales finance, and personal loan companies, factors, and direct lending agencies of the government.

Approval of the proposed merger will have little effect on competition in the Dayton area. The resulting bank will remain the third largest bank in the county. It will, on the contrary, increase competition with the West Milton branch office of the First National Bank of Troy which is now larger than the merging bank.

The merger will also bring to Englewood the facilities and resources of a substantially larger bank which will be able to meet the increasing credit demands of this community. The resulting bank will be able to offer a wide range of full banking services, especially the services of a complete trust department which will be available for the first time, including a full data processing system. These factors clearly outweigh any existing competition between the applicants which might be eliminated as a result of this merger.

Applying the statutory criteria, to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MAY 13, 1966.

# SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, with assets of \$135,440,000, proposes to merge with the Farmers State Bank, Englewood, Ohio. Concentration of banking is already high in the greater Dayton area. The 3 largest banks in the city of Dayton control almost 90 percent of total loans and deposits.

The merger of National and Farmers would not change National's rank of third largest in the greater Dayton area. The merger would, however, eliminate a small independent bank, eliminate actual and potential competition between the merging banks, encourage remaining small banks to merge, and result in a further concentration of banking in a region where concentration is already very high.

\* \* \*

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WHITEVILLE, WHITEVILLE, N.C., AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, LUMBERTON, N.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank of Whiteville, Whiteville, N.C. (14527), with . . . . .	\$9, 306, 054	5	.....
and Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C. (10610), which had . . . . .	73, 184, 803	22	.....
merged June 20, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10610). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	82, 490, 857	.....	27

### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On March 25, 1966, the Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C., with IPC deposits of \$58 million, and the First National Bank of Whiteville, Whiteville, N.C., with IPC deposits of \$7.5 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Lumberton, with a population of 19,000, is the county seat of Robeson County. The economy of the area is dependent upon agriculture, with tobacco as the leading crop. Textile mills, processors of forestry products, and several small industrial concerns provide diversification and payroll support to the local economy.

Whiteville, the county seat of Columbus County, is located approximately 25 miles southeast of Lumberton, and has a population of 5,000. The major economic activity is tobacco farming, with truck farming also offering important economic support. The area is one of the State's largest and most influential tobacco markets with 13 tobacco warehouses. There are a growing number of textile plants and other smaller industries scattered throughout the trade area which provide some diversification in the economic base. The outlook for further industrialization is favorable.

The charter bank, originally organized as a State bank in 1897 and as a National bank in 1914, operates 22 offices throughout south-central North Carolina.

While it has shown continuous growth during the past 6 years, it faces aggressive competition from all types of financial institutions. It offers trust services, has farm and forestry departments, and makes use of data processing facilities.

The merging bank, organized in 1945, operates 3 offices in Whiteville, and one each in Tabor City and Chadbourne. Although the communities it serves are primarily agricultural, it does not have farm and forestry departments. Neither does it operate data processing facilities.

The closest offices of the merging banks, First National's Chadbourne branch and Southern National's Fairmont branch are 22 miles apart. These two communities are connected by secondary highways, and the intervening area, which contains no banking communities, is rural and sparsely settled. Consequently, there is little, if any, competition between the merging banks presently.

The several communities served by the merging banks are tied together economically by farming, textiles, and forestry operations. A merger between the two banks would bring to First National the data processing and the farm and forestry services presently offered by Southern National. The farm operation will manage and operate farms in Columbus County in the same manner that Southern National now operates units in Lumberton, Laurenburg, and Lillington. These important services are not now offered in the areas presently served by the merging bank.



Competition comes to the merging banks from savings and loan associations, Federal land banks, credit associations, and life insurance companies. Southern National presently is in direct competition at various points throughout its service area with the third, fourth, and sixth largest banks in the State. First National is in direct competition presently with a branch of the State's third largest bank. Merging of the two banks will increase the lending limit of the merging bank, thereby permitting it to compete more effectively in the communities it serves.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

MAY 19, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

First National Bank of Whiteville, which was organized in 1945, has three branches in Whiteville and one each in Tabor City and Chadbourn. As of December 31, 1965, it had total assets of \$9,566,000,

total deposits of \$8,335,000, net loans and discounts of \$4,187,000, and total capital accounts of \$897,000.

Southern National, which was organized as a State bank in 1897 and chartered as a National bank in 1914, operates 22 offices throughout central North Carolina. As of December 31, 1965, Southern National had total assets of \$75,770,000, total deposits \$67,307,000, net loans and discounts of \$45,515,000, and total capital accounts of \$5,791,000. Since 1964, Southern National has merged three banks with a total of seven offices and deposits of over \$22.5 million.

Head offices of the merging banks are located approximately 25 miles apart and there appears to be only limited competition between them. First National's only competitor within its service area is Waccamaw Bank & Trust Co., which also has offices in Whiteville, Chadbourn, and Tabor City.

The proposed merger would eliminate some competition between the merging banks and would eliminate another independent bank in Northern Carolina, a State which has had an accelerated merger trend in commercial banking.

\* \* \*

#### PEOPLES BANK OF HAWTHORNE, HAWTHORNE, N.J., AND THE PROSPECT PARK NATIONAL BANK, PROSPECT PARK, N.J.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Peoples Bank of Hawthorne, Hawthorne, N.J., with . . . . .	\$13, 189, 676	1	.....
and The Prospect Park National Bank, Prospect Park, N.J. (12861), which . . . . .	94, 389, 719	1	.....
had . . . . .			
merged June 22, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (12861). The . . . . .	107, 579, 392	.....	2
merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .			

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 14, 1966, the Peoples Bank of Hawthorne, Hawthorne, N.J., and The Prospect Park National Bank, Prospect Park, N.J., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and title of the latter.

Hawthorne, population 18,500, and Prospect Park, population 5,180, are located in Passaic County, population 437,670. Both towns are predominantly residential communities. The working population is employed throughout Passaic County, as well as in the contiguous counties, and is diversified in many types of industries and businesses. The favorable growth pattern of the county augurs for continuing prosperity in the service area of the applicant banks.

The Prospect Park National Bank, which was chartered in 1925, has IPC deposits of \$78.4 million. Peoples Bank of Hawthorne, chartered in 1922, has IPC deposits of \$11.1 million. Neither bank operates any branches.

Within the service area, which comprises a major portion of Passaic County and parts of contiguous Bergen and Morris Counties, there are 18 competing commercial banks, as well as numerous other financial institutions. The applicant banks rank eighth and 17th among commercial banks. The six largest banks operate a total of 88 branches. They are the \$380 million New Jersey Bank and Trust Co., the \$350 million Peoples Trust Co. of Bergen, the \$320 million First National Bank of Passaic County, the \$220 million National Community Bank, the \$110 million Hacken-

sack Trust Co., N.A., and the \$110 million Bank of Passaic and Clifton.

Competition between the applicant banks is negligible. The merging institution derives 80 percent of its business from Hawthorne and it is not actively engaged in installment or commercial lending. The charter bank aggressively provides a full range of banking services.

While an alternative source of banking will be eliminated in the general area, consummation of the merger will have the beneficial effect of providing more vigorous competition for the six largest banks in the service area. Moreover, the resultant bank will provide trust services, larger lending limit, automatic data processing, and alleviate a management succession problem in the merging bank. The needs and convenience of the community will thus be served by this merger.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

APRIL 22, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The merging banks are both unit banks located about 1.9 miles apart in small towns contiguous to each other and to the city of Paterson, which is in the southern portion of Passaic County. The charter bank is several times larger and apparently more aggressive than the merging bank. Nonetheless, there must be con-

siderable competition between them which, of course, would be eliminated by this merger.

There are presently 7 commercial banks headquartered in Passaic County. All but one (Bank of Passaic and Clifton) are either headquartered in, or operate in and around, Paterson. We believe this is the primary area in which the competitive effect of this merger should be judged. Although there are some banks in Bergen County (contiguous to Passaic) which probably compete with the merging banks in towns such as Ridgewood, Glen Rock, Fairlawn, Midland Park, and Wyckoff, there is not sufficient information in the application from which the actual extent of this competition can be determined. Nor do we believe that the applicants are correct in including several other Bergen and Morris County banks in the service area of the resulting bank.

Of the 7 Passaic County banks, the charter bank is fourth largest with about 9 percent of total loans and deposits, while the merging bank is the smallest with about 1 percent thereof. The resulting bank will be almost the size of the third largest, Bank of Passaic and Clifton. Two banks, First National Bank of Passaic County and New Jersey Bank & Trust Co., dominate commercial banking in this area, accounting for about 70 percent of loans and deposits. This merger would not substantially increase this existing high degree of concentration. It would, however, eliminate existing competition between the applicant banks and reduce the number of commercial banks in the county to six.

\* \* \*

#### SHENANDOAH COUNTY BANK & TRUST CO., N.A., WOODSTOCK, VA., AND THE MASSANUTTEN BANK OF STRASBURG, STRASBURG, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Shenandoah County Bank & Trust Co., N.A., Woodstock, Va. (15566), with.....	\$6, 508, 944	2	.....
and The Massanutten Bank of Strasburg, Strasburg, Va., which had.....	7, 288, 347	1	.....
consolidated June 25, 1966, under charter of the former bank (15566) and with title of "Massanutten Bank of Shenandoah Valley, N.A." The consolidated bank at date of consolidation had.....	13, 812, 456	.....	3

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 7, 1966, the \$6.1 million Shenandoah County Bank & Trust Co., N.A., Woodstock, Va., and the \$7.8 million Massanutten Bank of Strasburg, Strasburg, Va., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under the charter of the former and title "Massanutten Bank of Shenandoah Valley, N.A."

Shenandoah County, which has a population of 22,600, is located in the northwestern section of the State. Strasburg is the largest town in the county with a population of 2,450, while Woodstock, the county seat, has a population of 2,400. Overall population growth in the county, and the above towns in particular, has been very limited due primarily to the emigration of persons in the 20- to 40-year age group.

While most of the manufacturing is agriculturally related—poultry dressing and packing, apple products, livestock food preparations, fertilizers—several textile mills have recently been established in the area. The economic prospects for the county in the foreseeable future indicate continued stability but little growth.

Shenandoah County Bank & Trust Co., N.A., organized in 1872, presently operates one branch in its home town of Woodstock. Its competition derives mainly from the \$4.6 million National Bank of Woodstock, the \$2.7 million Farmers Bank of Edinburg, the \$3.6 million Citizens National Bank of New Market, and the \$4.5 million Peoples Bank, Mount Jackson.

Massanutten Bank of Strasburg was organized in 1890. It competes with the \$6 million First National Bank of Strasburg.

Although there are 7 banks in Shenandoah County, none are large enough to offer the type of capital and long-term development loans needed by local businessmen. Neither of the banks is presently large enough to support a consumer credit department. Establishment of a full-fledged time sales department, as proposed for the consolidated bank, would facilitate the extension of consumer credit and directly benefit the automobile and appliance dealers in the county. The resulting bank's size will be sufficient to support an office or department devoted to commercial and agricultural lending.

\* \* \*

#### TRI-COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, FOSTORIA, OHIO, AND HANCOCK-SENECA-WOOD NATIONAL BANK, FOSTORIA, OHIO

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Tri-County National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio (2831), with.....	\$32, 094, 020	7	.....
and Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio (15591), which had.....	125, 000	1	.....
merged June 28, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15591) and under title of "Tri-County National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	32, 211, 336	.....	7

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On December 16, 1965, the Tri-County National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio, and the organizers of the Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the latter and with the title of the former.

This consolidation will neither eliminate an alternate source of banking in either community nor adversely affect the competitive banking structure of the county.

Considered in light of statutory criteria, we find the application to be in the public interest and the consolidation is, therefore, approved.

MAY 24, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The proposed consolidation involves 2 of the 7 banks located in Shenandoah County, Va. The charter bank is a subsidiary of First Virginia Corp., a registered bank holding company with assets of \$292 million, operating 10 banks with 61 banking offices in the State of Virginia. First Virginia Corp. presently owns one other bank in Shenandoah County.

Since the business of the merging banks is presently limited to the immediate vicinity of the communities in which they are located, the proposed consolidation would appear to have no immediate effect on competition. However, the application suggests that as a result of future economic growth Shenandoah County as a whole may become a relevant banking market. In this market, the proposed consolidation would give First Virginia Corp. control of over 50 percent of the total banking assets. The proposed consolidation would, therefore, adversely affect competition in this banking market.

The Tri-County National Bank, with IPC deposits approximating \$23 million, has a main office in Fostoria and 8 branches in Hancock, Seneca, and Wood Counties in Ohio. It has shown continued growth since it was chartered in 1882. Continued growth and increased earning capacity are anticipated.

This Office approved the formation of the Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank on February 4, 1966. All

National Bank, the \$251 million Bank of Virginia, and the \$121 million Seaboard Citizens National Bank. Moreover, competition is provided by savings and loan associations, personal loan companies, credit unions, insurance companies, and direct lending agencies of the U.S. Government. Because the bank has experienced a substantial turnover in management during the past few years, it presently lacks sufficient management depth. This conservative bank does not now offer trust services.

The addition of the merging bank to the charter bank will have little effect upon competition. There is practically no competition existing between First & Merchants National Bank and the Bank of Chesapeake, since First & Merchants' existing offices in the greater Norfolk Metropolitan area are located in the cities of Virginia Beach and Norfolk where Chesapeake is without offices. The nearest office of First & Merchants is located 3.5 miles from the merging bank's Indian River branch. There are numerous offices of competing banks closer to the charter bank. The resulting bank would hold 7.6 percent of total area deposits and 3.7 percent of total area loans.

The Bank of Chesapeake, no longer able to serve adequately the rapidly growing community of Chesapeake, has chosen to merge with a State-wide bank which offers a full range of services. The credit depart-

ment, investment department, trust department, and foreign department of the charter bank will provide services not presently offered to the residents of Chesapeake by the merging bank. The increased lending limit will help to satisfy the needs of most industrial and commercial concerns in the service area. Consummation of the proposed merger will provide better service for the convenience and needs of the Chesapeake area.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MAY 16, 1966

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

First & Merchants National Bank, the largest bank in Virginia, proposes to merge the Bank of Chesapeake, Chesapeake, Va., with deposits of \$13.5 million.

Although branches of both banks are located in the Norfolk metropolitan area (where they account for 4.9 percent and 2.7 percent of total deposits), they are located in widely separated parts of this area, and direct competition between the merging banks is therefore, limited. However, one more independent bank in Virginia will be eliminated and concentration of banking in Virginia in the hands of a few large banking organizations will be further encouraged.

\* \* \*

#### FARMERS & MECHANICS-NATIONAL BANK OF PHOENIXVILLE, PHOENIXVILLE, PA., AND NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTER COUNTY & TRUST CO., WEST CHESTER, PA.

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
Farmers & Mechanics-National Bank of Phoenixville, Phoenixville, Pa. (1936), with	\$19, 741, 281	1	.....
and National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co., West Chester, Pa. (552), which had	47, 433, 329	5	.....
merged June 30, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (552) and with title of "National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co." The merged bank at date of merger had	67, 174, 610	.....	6

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On March 15, 1966, the Farmers & Mechanics-National Bank of Phoenixville, Phoenixville, Pa. and the National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co., West Chester, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Both of the subject banks are located in Chester County, which lies about 30 miles west of Philadelphia in the southeastern portion of Pennsylvania. A highly productive farm area, Chester County also is partici-

pating in the rapid industrial and residential growth of the Delaware Valley area.

The charter bank operates a main office in West Chester, the county seat and commercial center for Chester County. West Chester, with a population of approximately 15,000, is the business and political center of an area which supports approximately 40,000 persons. Economic support for the community, which is located 25 miles west of Philadelphia, is derived from diversified industrial and agricultural activities. Among the numerous industrial concerns in the area are a na-

of its stock, save the directors' qualifying shares, is to be owned by Tri-County Financial Corp., a subsidiary of The Fostoria Corp., an industrial firm in Fostoria, Ohio.

The effect of the merger would be a slight increase in the lending limit of the resulting bank and an improvement in the banking services for the communities. Since the charter bank is not an operating institution and is not expected to open for business, there are no adverse competitive effects.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the merger is in the public interest and, therefore, the application is approved.

MAY 6, 1966.

# SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio, which applied for a national charter on November 24, 1965, proposes to merge with the Tri-County National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio, under the charter of the former and the title "Tri-County National Bank."

Because the Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank has not yet been granted a charter, nor started banking business operations, the proposed transaction would apparently have no effect on competition in the Fostoria area of Ohio.

\* \* \*

## BANK OF CHESAPEAKE, CHESAPEAKE, VA., AND FIRST & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, RICHMOND, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Bank of Chesapeake, Chesapeake, Va., with	\$15,391,609	4	.....
and First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va. (1111), which had....	559,859,196	48	.....
merged June 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1111). The			
merged bank at date of merger had .....	573,442,906	.....	52

### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On March 18, 1966, the \$577 million First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va., and the \$14.5 million Bank of Chesapeake, Chesapeake, Va., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Richmond, home office of the charter bank, with a population of 220,000, is the capital of Virginia and the focal point of the State's largest trading area. Local industry includes the manufacturing of tobacco, chemicals, paper, and metal products. Richmond is not only a retail and wholesale center, but is also the transportation hub joining the North Atlantic and South Atlantic seaboard. Due to its financial, manufacturing and commercial activity, the metropolitan area grew 25 percent in the 1950-60 period.

The charter bank, with 51 offices, operates in 5 principal areas of Virginia and in towns ranging in population from 2,800 as in Ashland to 220,000 as in Richmond. Until the change in Virginia branching laws in 1962, the bank operated solely within the greater Richmond metropolitan area from which it still derives 70 percent of its total deposits. On a State-wide scale, the bank's principal competition comes

from the \$546 million Virginia National Bank, the \$498 million United Bankshares holding company banks, the \$363 million State-Planters Bank of Commerce and the \$260 million Virginia Commonwealth Corp. banks. First & Merchants National Bank is also in direct competition with savings and loan associations and other financial institutions in the areas it serves.

Chesapeake, Va., headquarters of the merging bank, was formed in 1963 through the consolidation of the city of South Norfolk and Norfolk County. The city, which covers some 344 square miles, has within its borders 86,000 residents. Most of its population, however, is centered in the city area adjacent to Portsmouth and Norfolk. Its land area is primarily rural; 501 farms aggregating 75,000 acres lie within the city limits. Manufacturing in Chesapeake includes an assembly plant of Ford Motor Co. (employing 1,700 persons), chemicals, and meat packing. Prospects for future growth and development in the area are considered good.

The Bank of Chesapeake, chartered in 1955, operates 4 banking offices, three in Chesapeake and one in Portsmouth. The bank competes with 7 other area banks, including offices of the \$546 million Virginia

tionally known pharmaceutical firm, manufacturers of compressors and food freezers, and two large food processors.

The merging bank's sole office is located in Phoenixville, 15 miles northeast of West Chester. Phoenixville, with a population of approximately 14,000, is principally an industrial town with little agriculture. The area has experienced good economic growth over the past few years, resulting from the presence of numerous manufacturing concerns, the largest of which is the Phoenix Steel Corp., which employs 1,028 persons.

The intervening territory between the West Chester and Phoenixville communities is used for farming, although much of it is now idle pending development for other purposes. There is practically no overlapping of the areas served by the 2 banks.

The charter bank, which has 3 branch offices located at Avondale, Kenneth Square, and Painters Crossroads, 17 miles southwest, 14 miles southwest and 7 miles south, respectively, from the main office, receives competition from 2 other commercial banks, a \$21 million mutual savings bank (located in West Chester), 5 savings and loan associations (with assets in excess of \$21 million), and 9 personal finance companies, as well as from GMAC and other automobile financing corporations. Several banks, including 3 large Philadelphia mutual savings banks, have branches in the King of Prussia vicinity, which is 8 miles southeast of Phoenixville. The area constitutes an accessible center of banking alternatives.

The area serves by the merging bank, which has approval for a branch to be located 3.5 miles east of the main office, also is served by 2 other banks. These competing offices consist of 2 branches of Continental Bank and Trust Co., Norristown, a \$296 million bank that operates 36 other offices, and 3 offices of Industrial Valley Bank & Trust Co., Jenkintown, a bank with \$147 million in deposits and 21 other offices. In addition, the area is served by a number of nonbank financial insti-

tutions, including 4 savings and loan associations, a number of credit unions, personal finance companies, and national automobile financing organizations.

The proposed merger will not eliminate competition in the affected areas. There is virtually no competition between the charter and merging banks, which are 15 miles apart and separated by undeveloped land. Local banks need to grow in order to compete effectively with the larger banks located in the area. The subject merger will help to strengthen the competitive potential of the local banks.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MAY 17, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co. (hereinafter National), with its main office and a branch in West Chester, Pa., and branch offices in Kennett Square, Avondale, and at Painters Crossroads, Pa., proposes to merge with the Farmers & Mechanics-National Bank of Phoenixville (hereinafter Farmers), Phoenixville, Pa., under the former's title. The 2 banks are 15 miles apart, separated primarily by undeveloped land being held for development purposes, and for the most part serve separate market areas. As of December 31, 1965, National had total deposits of \$40,627,000 and Farmers had total deposits of \$16,799,000.

The merger will, to some extent, result in an increase in concentration in commercial banking in National's service area and in Chester County as a whole. It also appears that at least a small amount of competition presently exists between the merging banks and that this will be eliminated. However, at least 3 much larger Philadelphia banks operate offices in the county, and will be in active competition with the resulting bank, and there will remain a number of commercial banking alternatives available to customers in the county.

\* \* \*

FIRST STATE BANK OF ALBANY, ALBANY, MINN., and STEARNS COUNTY NATIONAL BANK OF ALBANY, ALBANY, MINN.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First State Bank of Albany, Albany, Minn., with.....	\$2, 711, 963	1	.....
was purchased June 30, 1966, by the Stearns County National Bank of Albany, Albany, Minn. (15576), which had.....	3, 860, 909	1	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving bank had.....	6, 324, 108	.....	1

On March 11, 1966, the \$3.7 million Stearns County National Bank of Albany, Minn., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the \$2.7 million First State Bank of Albany, Albany, Minn.

Albany, the home of both banks, is a rural community of approximately 1,375 inhabitants and a trade area population of about 5,000. The economy of Albany is overwhelmingly dependent upon agriculture. There is practically no industry in the community, with the exception of a milk and cheese factory which employs about 40 men. In the future, there will probably be a decrease in farm population while the population of Albany will remain static.

Both banks operate in Albany as single units. Stearns County National controls approximately 3.3 percent of the deposits in the service area, while First State Bank has approximately 2.4 percent of the deposits. The resulting bank would be the fourth largest in the service area, with deposits of \$6 million. Both banks are presently under common control.

Although the proposed transaction will eliminate the only alternative banking source in Albany, the convenience and needs of the community appear to outweigh this consideration. In the past, both banks had provided substantially similar banking services with little or no effective competition between them. Only recently, due to the aggressive policy of the charter bank, has the share of total deposits and loans been altered significantly. The following summary of deposit figures for the banks is indicative of disparate competitive effects. The Stearns County National Bank had a growth in deposits in 1965 of \$600,000. During the same period, First State Bank's deposits grew by only \$100,000. During 1965, Stearns County National Bank had a gain in loans 4 times greater than the loan account of the First State Bank.

After the purchase and assumption, it appears that the applicant will serve the convenience and needs of the community more effectively than at present by providing superior management, better facilities and a greater lending limit. By unifying the present staffs of each bank, those officers experienced in one field

of bank operations will complement those experienced in other fields, thus resulting in more capable, experienced, and continuous management. With the increasing automation of the area farms and the concomitant increase in the size of loans required, the charter bank will be, with its increased lending capacity, in a better position to serve the financial needs of the area. Both banks have inadequate physical plants that have not been remodeled or expanded in 40 years. The resulting bank intends to build a new facility that will adequately service the needs of the community, by bringing to Albany a modern, up-to-date banking institution, for which there appears to be a great need. The resulting bank will furnish the Albany area with generally better, more diversified services and the benefits flowing from aggressive management.

Prior to the purchase of both banks by the now common owner, there were 2 banks which, if not engaged in active competition with each other, at least were separate and distinct entities. Since the purchase of both banks by the same individual, however, only technically can they be considered separate and distinct entities. Any divergence in policy that might have previously resulted in competition between the applicants has been eliminated. Consequently, no tenable allegation of present competition can be made.

Applying the applicable statutory criteria, we conclude that the proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

APRIL 29, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Albany, Minn., has a population of 1,375. Presently it has 2 banks, First State Bank of Albany and Stearns County National Bank of Albany. This is an application for the latter bank to acquire the former bank.

As a result of this acquisition, the community of Albany will be deprived of one of its 2 banks and depositors and borrowers will no longer have a choice between them. However, since both banks are now under common control, there is probably no meaningful competition between them. Moreover, the resulting bank will remain subject to competition from a number of other banks located in Stearns County.

\* \* \*

NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK, NORFOLK, CONN., AND THE NATIONAL IRON BANK OF FALLS VILLAGE, FALLS VILLAGE, CONN.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Norfolk Savings Bank, Norfolk, Conn., with.....	\$1, 911, 461	1	.....
was purchased June 30, 1966, by The National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Falls Village, Conn. (1214), which had.....	2, 556, 689	2	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving bank had.....	4, 300, 389	.....	3

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On November 3, 1965, The National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Falls Village, Conn., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of Norfolk Savings Bank, Norfolk, Conn., under the charter and with the title of the former.

Both banks are located in Litchfield County which occupies the northwestern section of the State. The county, which covers a relatively large land area of 938 square miles, had a population of 119,856 in 1960. The economy of this area which is comprised of small towns and villages, is centered around farming. The combined service areas show a population of 7,500 and during the summer months this population figure is increased by approximately 1,000 persons.

The purchasing bank is a small institution with total resources of \$2.3 million, located in an unincorporated community known as Falls Village, situated in the township of Canaan, the census population of which is approximately 790. While the bank showed little progress prior to 1960, since that time younger and more aggressive management has been acquired, a small branch has been established and the bank has become a more meaningful part of the economy. Another savings bank with total resources of \$5 million is located in Canaan township. Additional competition is provided by a \$6 million commercial bank, 8 miles distant, and 2 banks in Canaan, Conn., also 8 miles away, with resources of \$4.7 million and \$11.7 million.

Norfolk, site of the selling bank, has a population census of 1,827 and is located 13 miles from Falls Village. The selling bank is a small mutual savings bank

with total resources of \$1.8 million. It is the only bank in the Village and the closest competing institutions are those located in Canaan, Falls Village, and Winsted, 18 miles away. The management team of the selling bank is of retiring age and future prospects appear to be limited as a unit bank. Moreover, the selling bank has not grown in proportion to the State's reported growth records.

Approval of this application would combine the resources of 2 very small institutions and the resulting volume would enable the bank to compete more effectively with existing institutions. At the same time, management problems of the selling bank would be corrected; and inasmuch as it is proposed that a branch of the resulting bank will be established in Norfolk, that village will benefit through commercial banking facilities. Whatever minimal amount of competition may be curtailed by the proposed acquisition is clearly outweighed by the convenience and needs of the area to be served.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed acquisition, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

MAY 20, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is the first merger by either bank. Both are comparatively small country banks located in Litchfield County, Conn. In view of the fact that there is little direct competition between the parties to the merger and the small total dollar volume of business involved, we apprehend no adverse impact upon competition.

\* \* \*



TRUITT-MATTHEWS BANKING CO., CHILlicothe, ILL., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHILlicothe, CHILlicothe, ILL.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Truitt-Matthews Banking Co., Chillicothe, Ill., with.....	\$4, 914, 985	1	.....
and The First National Bank of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ill. (5584), which had.....	2, 663, 064	1	.....
merged June 30, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (5584) and under title of "Truitt-Matthews First National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	7, 578, 049	.....	1

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 16, 1966, the Truitt-Matthews Banking Co., Chillicothe, Ill., and The First National Bank of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ill., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of The First National Bank of Chillicothe and with the title of "Truitt-Matthews First National Bank."

Chillicothe, with a population of approximately 5,600, is located on the west bank of the Illinois River approximately 15 miles from Peoria, Ill. It is situated in a mixed industrial and agricultural area which is experiencing continued growth due to industrial expansion in metropolitan Peoria.

The First National Bank of Chillicothe, the charter bank, was organized in 1900. As of December 31, 1965, The First National Bank had IPC deposits of \$2.3 million. Truitt-Matthews Banking Co., the merging bank, was founded in 1868. As of December 31, 1965, it had IPC deposits of \$3.2 million.

Within the applicant banks' trade area, which encompasses a radius of approximately 15 miles, there are nine banks and two savings and loan associations. The applicants rank seventh and eighth among the competing commercial banks. The resultant institution would possess approximately 10 percent of the total deposits in the service area.

Major competition for the applicants is provided by the larger Peoria banks. However, the nearby \$13.3 million Sheridan Village State Bank, the \$3.8 million Dunlap State Bank, the \$4.8 million Princeville State Bank, the \$5.8 million First National Bank of Lecon, the \$5.8 million Henry State Bank, the \$4.2 million Camp Grove State Bank, and the \$2.2 million State Bank of Spear also provide keen competition.

While the applicant banks compete to some extent with each other and an alternative source of banking

will be eliminated by the proposed merger, consummation of the merger will have the beneficial effect of providing more vigorous competition for the larger banks. The resulting bank will not result in an undue concentration of banking assets within this area.

The bank will be in a position to attract more qualified personnel, thereby solving the management succession problem which exists at present at the charter bank. Moreover, the resulting institution will provide a larger lending limit and improved service for the industries and citizens of this growing area. It is anticipated that the proposed merger will stimulate economic life in the area through additional services, aggressive competition, and an ability to meet the increasing credit needs. The needs and convenience of the community will thus be served by this merger.

Applying the statutory criteria of the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

APRIL 22, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Chillicothe, Ill., with total assets of \$2,888,165, proposes to merge Truitt-Matthews Banking Co., also of Chillicothe, which has total assets of \$3,853,709.

Applicant bank and merging bank are the only banking institutions in Chillicothe. The participating banks are located in the business district of the town which serves an area both agricultural and industrial. Neither of the participating banks has been involved in a merger or acquisition since its organization.

The proposed merger will eliminate all competition between the merging banks, but the overall effect of the merger would not be to reduce competition in the interested communities substantially because of the considerable number of banks in the vicinity of Chillicothe.

\* \* \*

THE BANK OF LUNENBURG, KENBRIDGE, VA., AND THE FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Bank of Lunenburg, Kenbridge, Va., with.....	\$7,687,972	1	.....
and the Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1522), which had.....	98,104,228	17	.....
merged July 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	105,289,487	.....	18

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On March 17, 1966, The Bank of Lunenburg, Kenbridge, Va., and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and title "The Fidelity National Bank."

Lynchburg, with a population of approximately 55,000 and a trade area of approximately 175,000, is located near the geographical center of Virginia. Being the largest city in this section of Virginia, it is an important financial, mercantile, and transportation center.

The charter bank, successor to the Lynchburg National Bank & Trust Co., was organized in 1865 and operates 17 offices throughout the trade area. It offers complete banking services and operates a large active trust department. As of December 31, 1965, it had IPC deposits of \$80 million.

The Bank of Lunenburg, organized in 1906, maintains its sole office in Kenbridge, a town of approximately 1,500 persons, located 85 miles southeast of Lynchburg. Tobacco farming is the major source of employment and income in this area. As of December 31, 1965, the merging bank had IPC deposits of \$6.8 million.

Competition is afforded the charter bank by the \$500 million First & Merchants National Bank, the \$45 million First National Trust & Savings Bank, and the newly organized Bank of Central Virginia. In the area of the merging bank, keen competition comes from the \$500 million Virginia National Bank's branch in Blackstone, Va. Thus, the applicant banks face

strong competition and the competitive effect of the merger on the banking structure is negligible.

Due to the conservative outlook of the merging bank's management and the fact that the charter bank's nearest branch is 10 miles from the merging bank, there is little, if any, competition between these institutions.

The Kenbridge area will derive especial benefit from this merger. The charter bank's strong management will solve a potential management succession problem in the merging institution. All of the charter bank's services will be available to meet better the local credit needs. The resulting bank will, in addition, provide the services of an efficient trust department.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

JUNE 9, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fidelity National Bank, with assets in excess of \$97 million, operates nine banking offices in Lynchburg and eight additional banking offices in seven other towns located from 3 to 80 miles distant from Lynchburg. Fidelity proposes to merge with the Bank of Lunenburg, Kenbridge, Va., which is located 12 miles from Fidelity's closest branch. Five other commercial banks compete within the service area of the Bank of Lunenburg. In this area, the proposed merger would eliminate the existing competition between the merging banks and would reduce from 7 to 6 the number of alternative sources of commercial banking services.

\* \* \*

CATAWISSA-VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, CATAWISSA, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CATAWISSA,  
CATAWISSA, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Catawissa-Valley National Bank, Catawissa, Pa. (7448), with.....	\$5, 577, 492	2	.....
and The First National Bank of Catawissa, Catawissa, Pa. (4348), which had.....	3, 478, 418	1	.....
merged July 29, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (4348) and with title of.....	9, 055, 910	.....	3
"South Side National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....			

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On April 25, 1966, the Catawissa-Valley National Bank, Catawissa, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$4.6 million, and The First National Bank of Catawissa, Catawissa, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$3 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the latter with the title "South Side National Bank."

Catawissa, with a population of 1,800, is located near the North Branch of the Susquehanna River in the east-central portion of Pennsylvania. The economy of the area is agriculturally oriented, with dairy and poultry farming being the primary source of income. Industry in the area consists of 4 manufacturing firms employing about 750 persons. These firms are engaged in the manufacture of forged steel unions, valves, wood products, and ladies apparel. Population growth has been slow and future growth potential is considered to be only fair.

The First National Bank of Catawissa was organized on April 10, 1891, and is presently operating as a single unit. The merging bank, organized on December 4, 1904, operates one branch.

Of 9 banks operating in the service area, the applicant bank ranks eighth and the merging bank ninth in size. The resulting bank will rank seventh in loans and sixth in deposits in relation to the 8 remaining banks. Neither institution presently has the business volume or loan capacity to compete with the major institutions in the service area. Although the only alternative banking source in Catawissa will be eliminated by this merger, the resulting bank will be in a position to serve better the needs of the community, while at the same time offering stronger competition to larger competitors in the service area.

Finally, consideration must be given to the ability of

the small town of Catawissa to give adequate support to 2 banking institutions. Today the town has no business district and area residents travel elsewhere to purchase goods other than basic necessities. As other towns in the market area grow, the continued existence of Catawissa comes in question. The merger of these 2 banks will aid in the perpetuation of an independent bank in the town.

Having considered the merger application in the light of the criteria of the Bank Merger Act, we conclude that the merger is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

JUNE 29, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Catawissa, Catawissa, Pa., with total assets of \$3,401,000, proposes to merge Catawissa-Valley National Bank, also of Catawissa, which has total assets of \$5,513,000, and to operate the merged bank as a branch office.

Applicant bank and merging bank are the only banking institutions in Catawissa. The participating banks are located on the same block in the business district of the town, which serves an area both agricultural and industrial. Applicant bank has not been involved in a merger or acquisition since its organization in 1891. The merging bank merged with the Valley National Bank of Numidia, Pa., in April 1956, and continues to operate a branch office at that location with the title Catawissa-Valley National Bank.

The proposed merger will eliminate all competition between the merging banks, but the overall effect of the merger is not likely to reduce competition substantially in the interested communities because of the very small size of the applicant banks and the considerable number of competing banks in the vicinity of Catawissa.

\* \* \*

THE BANK OF HALIFAX, HALIFAX, VA., AND THE FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Bank of Halifax, Halifax, Va., with.....	\$9,384,787	1	.....
and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1522), which had.....	105,144,373	18	.....
merged July 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	113,517,861	.....	19

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On April 28, 1966, the Bank of Halifax, Halifax, Va., with IPC deposits of \$8 million, and the Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va., with IPC deposits of \$81 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and title of the latter.

Lynchburg, with a population of 57,500, serves as a trade center for about 150,000 persons in the south-central part of the State. The city is considered a major commercial and industrial hub which has shown substantial growth in recent years with an influx of national concerns. Major employers are General Electric, employing 3,400 persons, and Lynchburg Foundry Co., employing 1,450 persons. Other large manufacturers in the area produce asphalt, truck bodies and trailers, batteries, boats, boxes, clothing, fertilizer, chemical products, furniture, hosiery, shoes, and tobacco products. The city has shown a steady increase in population from 1940 to the present.

Halifax, the home of the merging bank, has a population of 800, is located 5 miles north of South Boston and is the county seat of Halifax County which is situated in central Virginia on the North Carolina border. South Boston, which has a population of 7,500, is the commercial and industrial center of the county whose well founded agricultural base ranks it fourth among all Virginia counties in value of farm products sold. Tobacco is the major crop and South Boston is the second largest tobacco market in the State. Industry, which has shown a marked expansion in recent years, now employs as many workers as are engaged in farming. With further industrial growth expected, the future economic outlook of the area is bright.

The Fidelity National Bank, successor to the Lynchburg National Bank & Trust Co., was organized in 1865. The bank presently operates 18 offices in 8 cities throughout the southern center of the State. Its competition derives mainly from the 5 branches of the \$552 million First & Merchants National Bank, the

\$51 million First National Trust & Savings Bank, and the numerous savings and loan associations in the area.

The merging bank, organized in 1886, operates as a single unit and is the only bank in Halifax. Its competition is provided by 2 single-office State banks in South Boston; the \$15.6 million South Boston Bank & Trust Co. and the \$3.9 million Citizens Bank of South Boston.

Competition between the applying banks is not significant since the nearest office of the charter bank is located in Brookneal, 25 miles northwest of the merging bank. The resulting bank will be in a position to offer broader services to the Halifax market including a larger lending capacity to serve the credit needs of new industry moving into the area, computer service for processing payroll accounts, more specialized trust facilities, and installment credit which is presently being handled by other financial institutions outside the service area. Consummation of the proposed merger will also solve the existing management succession problem of the merging bank.

Considered in light of statutory criteria, we find the application to be in the public interest and the merger is, therefore, approved.

JUNE 29, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fidelity National Bank, with assets in excess of \$97 million, operates 9 bank offices in Lynchburg and 8 additional banking offices in 7 other towns located from 3 to 85 miles distant from Lynchburg. Fidelity proposes to merge with the Bank of Halifax, Halifax, Va., which is located 25 miles from Fidelity's closest branch. Seven commercial banks, including Fidelity, presently compete within the service area of The Bank of Halifax. In this area, the proposed merger would eliminate the existing competition between the merging banks and would reduce from 7 to 6 the number of alternative sources of commercial banking services.

\* \* \*

NATIONAL BANK OF BERKELEY, BERKELEY, CALIF., AND CENTRAL VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
National Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif. (15374), with.....	\$10,705,000	1	.....
was purchased Aug. 3, 1966, by the Central Valley National Bank, Oakland, Calif. (6919), which had.....	184,411,000	29	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving bank had.....	195,116,000	.....	30

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 3, 1966, application was made to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission for the Central Valley National Bank, Oakland, Calif., to purchase assets and assume the deposit liabilities of the National Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif.

It is found that an emergency situation exists within the meaning of the first sentence of 12 U.S.C. 1828 (c) (4)—the Bank Merger Act of 1960, as amended in

1966—and, with respect thereto, this Office must act immediately. Accordingly, approval of the shareholders of the National Bank of Berkeley of the purchase and sale agreement is waived.

Because of the immediacy of the situation, and in order to protect the depositors, creditors, and shareholders of the National Bank of Berkeley, the Central Valley National Bank is authorized to proceed with the purchase and assumption transaction.

AUGUST 3, 1966.

\* \* \*

THE BANK OF RUSSELL COUNTY, CLEVELAND, VA., AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN HONAKER, HONAKER, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Bank of Russell County, Cleveland, Va., with.....	\$2,251,157	1	.....
and the First National Bank in Honaker, Honaker, Va. (13880), which had...	4,426,956	1	.....
merged Aug. 4, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (13880), and with title of "Russell County National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had..	6,678,114	.....	2

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On April 18, 1966, the First National Bank in Honaker, Honaker, Va., and The Bank of Russell County, Cleveland, Va., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the former and with the title "Russell County National Bank."

Honaker, with a population of about 900, is located in the northeastern portion of Russell County in southwest Virginia and is approximately 23 road miles east of Cleveland. The 2 towns are linked together by a secondary road which is partially improved, with the intervening area mountainous and sparsely populated. The principal sources of income in the Honaker area are coal mining, lumbering, tobacco, livestock, and farm products. Garment plants in Honaker and Lebanon employ approximately 500 workers with an

annual payroll of approximately \$2 million. A limestone plant near Honaker employs about 50 men.

First National Bank in Honaker, organized in 1933, has total IPC deposits of \$4 million and operates its single office in Honaker. This bank, dependent upon its vice president for executive leadership, is lacking in management depth. It has no trust department.

Cleveland, a town with a population of about 400, has the same economy as Honaker and the rest of Russell County. The Appalachian Power Co. operates a generating plant 3 miles west of Cleveland and employs 175 persons on an annual payroll of over \$1 million. The Clinchfield Coal Co., located in Dante to the northwest of Cleveland, is the world's largest coal cleaning and processing plant.

The merging bank, The Bank of Russell County, with IPC deposits of \$2 million, was originally organized in Lebanon in 1920 and later moved to

Cleveland where it presently operates its single office. While it is a small bank without trust services, it is a well-managed bank and has 2 officers with good executive capability.

Competition is provided the participating banks by several aggressive institutions doing business in the same market. The Cumberland Bank & Trust Co. of Grundy, with IPC deposits of nearly \$23 million, is headquartered 30 miles north of Honaker and operates branches in Haysi, Clintwood, and Oakwood, which are all within 30 miles of Honaker. The Richland National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$4.5 million, also operates in Grundy with a branch in Raven which is approximately 10 miles east of Honaker. The relatively new Grundy National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$4.6 million, is also an aggressive competitor. Further banking competition derives from offices of the \$300 million First National Exchange Bank of Roanoke in Richland, 20 miles east of Honaker, and in Lebanon, 16 miles southwest of Honaker.

The service areas of the participating banks are divided by natural boundaries. Inasmuch as no competition exists between the two, no competition will be eliminated as a result of this merger. The addition of \$2 million to the First National Bank of Honaker will have no competitive effect vis-a-vis the other commercial banks competing with the participants.

On the other hand, consummation of the proposed merger will, besides solving a management succession problem in the charter bank, provide a bank better able to meet the needs of both communities served by the banks and to offer expanded banking services. The resulting bank will offer trust services and will have a sufficient amount of shares of stock outstanding to enable it to attract new directors to the bank.

Considered in the light of the statutory criteria, this merger is judged to be in the public interest and is, therefore, approved.

JUNE 29, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The applicants are small banks with deposits of \$2,390,000 and \$4,073,000, respectively. Although they are only about 10 miles apart, these banks do not actively compete because of the nature of the country and poor connecting roads. The chief competition of both of these banks comes from branches of the First National Exchange Bank of Roanoke in the nearby towns of Lebanon, St. Paul, and Richland. This is the largest bank in southwestern Virginia with deposits in excess of \$277 million.

It is our view that this merger probably will not have any adverse effect on competition.

\* \* \*

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ULSTER, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TOWANDA, TOWANDA, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The First National Bank of Ulster, Ulster, Pa. (9505), with.....	\$1,793,916	1	.....
and The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa. (39), which had.....	10,247,121	1	.....
merged Aug. 15, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (39). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	12,041,037	.....	2

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 24, 1966, The First National Bank of Ulster, Ulster, Pa., and The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$1.4 million, operates as a unit bank in Ulster which has a population of 350 persons. Located approximately 10 miles north of Towanda, Ulster serves as a trading area for an agricultural region comprising some 3,000

persons. Many residents commute to Towanda and to Athens, 8 miles to the north, for employment.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$8.3 million, was chartered in 1863. It maintains its home office in Towanda and has received approval to establish a branch in a shopping center, 1 mile north of Towanda. Towanda, with a population of 4,600, is the seat of Bradford County and serves as a trading center for some 10,000 persons. Although a strong agricultural base exists due to the large production of dairy products, Towanda's economy is primarily industrial. Approximately 2,500 manufacturing jobs

exist in this community. Banking competition in Towanda is provided mainly by the Citizens National Bank & Trust Co. with IPC deposits of \$8.8 million. Additionally, some competition exists between the charter bank and the remaining banks of the county. The merging bank competes primarily with two banks located in Athens, 8 miles north of Ulster, and eight other banks in Bradford County.

Competition between the merging banks has been relatively insignificant due to the distance between the offices of the institutions. The subject banks have primarily been oriented toward their respective communities. Consummation of the proposed merger will benefit the citizens of Ulster through an increased lending limit, trust services, and will solve a management succession problem in the Ulster bank. Additionally, the resulting institution should provide strengthened competition among the banks of the county and result in a stronger institution to meet the expanding credit needs of Towanda. Inasmuch as the resulting bank will hold only a minor part of the banking assets of the county, no undue concentration would result from this merger.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

JULY 14, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa., with assets of \$9,824,000, proposes to merge with The First National Bank of Ulster, Ulster, Pa., with assets of \$1,710,603.

Although the application states that there is very little direct competition between the merging banks, they would appear to be sufficiently close to one another to provide alternative sources of banking services to some customers.

While the effect of the merger would be to eliminate this competition between the banks, 10 other banks located within an 18-mile radius from Towanda provide alternative sources of banking services for customers living in the general area involved.

\* \* \*

#### BANK OF RICHLAND, RICHLAND, WASH., AND OLD NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, SPOKANE, WASH.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Bank of Richland, Richland, Wash., with.....	\$5, 478, 160	1	.....
was purchased Aug. 19, 1966, by the Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Wash. (4668), which had.....	226, 825, 839	31	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving association had.....	232, 119, 572	.....	32

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 20, 1966, the \$230 million Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Wash., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the \$5.2 million Bank of Richland, Richland, Wash.

Spokane, the second largest city in the State with a population of 184,000, serves as a major distribution center for eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana. While agricultural production, amounting to \$600 million in 1965, is the primary source of income, there are some 350 manufacturing firms operating in and near Spokane, with the lumber products and related industries predominating. Spo-

kane, served by 4 transcontinental railroads, is also a major transportation center for the northwest.

Richland, with a population of 26,000, is situated at the confluence of the Columbia and Yakima Rivers approximately 155 miles southwest of Spokane. The city was founded during World War II as a result of the construction of the Hanford Atomic Works. A recent decision by General Electric Corp., the original prime contractor, to leave the area, has been offset by the proposed investment in the area of several large national firms, including Battelle Institute, Iso-Chem Corp., and Douglas Aircraft Corp. New firms have been actively solicited and a general expansion in the overall economy of Richland seems likely.

Old National Bank, which operates 30 branches, is the sixth largest bank in the State, and holds about 5 percent of the State's total commercial bank deposits. Competition for Old National comes primarily from the \$1.4 billion Seattle-First National, operating 116 offices throughout the State; the \$818 million National Bank of Commerce; the \$400 million Washington Mutual Savings Bank; the \$322 million Peoples National Bank of Washington; and the \$275 million National Bank of Washington, Tacoma.

The Bank of Richland, chartered in 1963, operates as a single unit. Competition in Richland derives primarily from branches of the Seattle-First National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce. Bank of Richland holds about 18 percent, Seattle-First National 50 percent, and National Bank of Commerce 32 percent of the total deposits held by the 3 banking offices in the city.

No competition will be eliminated as a result of this acquisition. Although the resulting bank will still be the smallest of the 3 banks in Richland, it will be in a better position to compete effectively with the other 2 larger banks, both through increased lending capacity and through the opportunity to offer a broader range of specialized services.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the

proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

JULY 14, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Wash. (hereinafter National), with its main office in Spokane, Wash. and branches throughout the State of Washington, proposes to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the Bank of Richland, Richland, Wash. (hereinafter Bank). As of April 29, 1966, National had total deposits of \$206,169,000 and Bank had total deposits of \$4,763,000. The nearest offices of National to Bank are in Pasco, Wash., 12 miles southeast of Richland across the Columbia River.

Because of Richland's location and apparent isolation, there appears to be little, if any, competition between the 2 banks. Moreover, the merger could enable the resulting bank to offer greater competition to the 2 State-wide banks having branches in Richland. On the other hand, since State-wide branching is permitted in Washington, National could enter Richland through internal growth, and in fact it would appear to be one of the most likely potential entrants into this area. The proposed merger would eliminate this potential competition.

\* \* \*

#### BANK OF CREWE, CREWE, VA., AND VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANK, NORFOLK, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Bank of Crewe, Crewe, Va., with . . . . .	\$9,965,028	2	.....
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had . . . . .	547,888,533	69	.....
merged Aug. 26, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	*572,389,637	.....	†74

\*Includes The Pulaski National Bank.

†Includes head office and branches of The Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, Va., merged at the same time.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 19, 1966, the Bank of Crewe, Crewe, Va., and the Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Norfolk, with a population in excess of 300,000, is the largest city in the State and the center of the State's most extensive metropolitan area. The area experienced a population increase of 30 percent during the 1950-60 period and indications are that the popula-

tion will continue to expand at an accelerated rate. The port of Norfolk ranks first among all U.S. ports in tonnage exported and second only to New York in export values. Besides the many military establishments in Norfolk, including the world's largest naval base, the area is one of the State's leading industrial centers, including among its many business establishments Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock, the largest single employer in the State.

Crewe, with a population of 2,000, is located in the western portion of Nottoway County, approximately



60 miles southwest of Richmond. Agriculture, with tobacco the leading product, continues to be the main source of income although there has been a continuous and steady decrease in land devoted to farming. Formerly the Norfolk and Western Railway maintained division headquarters in Crewe, but the town has little importance as a rail center today.

Virginia National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$451 million, came into existence in 1963 as a result of the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, and the Peoples National Bank of Central Virginia. Virginia National operates its main office and 67 branches throughout the southeast and central parts of the State.

The Bank of Crewe, with IPC deposits of \$8.2 million, operates through its head office in Crewe and a branch office in Burkeville. The bank operates the only banking offices in these 2 towns. Primary competition derives from the \$97 million Fidelity National Bank in Lynchburg and the \$6.4 million Citizens Bank & Trust Co. in Blackstone. The closest banks of Virginia National Bank are located in Farmville and Victoria, 21 and 15 miles, respectively, from Crewe, and there is little, if any, competition between them and the merging bank.

Consummation of the proposed merger will bring to Nottoway County a bank with a lending limit more

competitive with that of Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg. Virginia National Bank will offer to the communities now served by the merging bank certain services not presently offered there, particularly trust services and a more extensive range of installment and consumer credit.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposal, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

JULY 25, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Virginia National proposes to merge with Crewe Bank. The main office of Crewe Bank in Crewe and its branch office in Burkeville would be operated as branches of Virginia National.

Virginia National is the second largest bank in the State, operating 68 banking offices in 33 communities throughout the State. Its nearest branch offices are, respectively, 15 and 21 miles distant from Crewe.

Since the merging banks do not presently compete with each other, since State law prevents potential competition which might result from Virginia National opening a *de novo* branch in Crewe Bank's service area, we conclude that the proposed merger should not result in a reduction of competition in the communities now served by Virginia National or Crewe Bank.

\* \* \*

#### THE PULASKI NATIONAL BANK, PULASKI, VA., AND VIRGINIA NATIONAL BANK, NORFOLK, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, Va. (4071), with.....	\$15, 167, 419	3	.....
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had.....	547, 888, 533	69	.....
merged Aug. 26, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	*572, 389, 637	.....	†74

\*Includes Bank of Crewe.

†Includes head office and branch of Bank of Crewe, Crewe, Va., merged at the same time.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 19, 1966, the Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, Va., and the Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Norfolk, with a population in excess of 300,000, is the largest city in the State and the center of the State's most extensive metropolitan area. The area experienced a population increase of 30 percent during the

1950-60 period and indications are that the population will continue to expand at an accelerated rate in the future. The port of Norfolk ranks first among all U.S. ports in tonnage exported and second only to New York in export values. Besides the many military establishments in Norfolk, including the world's largest naval base, the area is one of the State's leading industrial centers, including among its many business establishments Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock, the largest single employer in the State.

Pulaski, with a population of 10,000, is located in the southwestern portion of the State approximately 65 miles southwest of Roanoke. Agriculture is the main source of income, with livestock and dairy farming being the primary contributors to farm income. Manufacturing has been increasing in importance, with Coleman Furniture Corp., the area's largest manufacturer, employing 800 persons, and 5 textile and garment manufacturers employing 1,300 persons. Continuing industrialization of the area should insure a favorable economic outlook for the future.

Virginia National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$451 million, came into existence in 1963 as a result of the consolidation of the National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, and the Peoples National Bank of Central Virginia. It competes with banks throughout the State.

Pulaski National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$14.2 million, was organized in 1888 and presently operates out of 3 banking offices: the main office and one branch in Pulaski, and one branch in Radford, 15 miles northeast of Pulaski. Primary competition comes from the \$7.7 million Peoples National Bank in Pulaski, which is a subsidiary of the \$344 million Virginia Commonwealth Corp., a registered bank holding company, the \$7.1 million Bank of New River Valley, Radford, which is a subsidiary of the \$290 million First Virginia Corp., another registered bank holding company, and the \$578 million First Merchants National Bank, in Richmond, which operates 2 branches in Radford. The closest offices of Virginia National Bank to Pulaski are 2 offices in Wytheville, 22 miles southwest of Pulaski, and there is little, if any, competition between them and the merging bank.

Consummation of the proposed merger will bring to Pulaski and Radford a bank that can more effectively compete with the banking offices of First Virginia Corp., Virginia Commonwealth Corp., and First & Merchants National Bank. Customers of the merging bank will be better served by having additional services, including an agricultural business department, computer accounting services, and a more extensive range of installment and consumer credit.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposal, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

JULY 25, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Virginia National proposes to merge with the Pulaski National Bank. The main office of Pulaski Bank, its branch in Pulaski, and its branch in Radford, will be operated as branches of Virginia National.

Virginia National is the second largest bank in the State, operating 68 banking offices in 33 communities throughout the State. Its nearest branch office is 22 miles distant from Pulaski.

Since the merging banks do not presently compete with each other, and since State law prevents potential competition which might result from Virginia National opening a *de novo* branch in Pulaski Bank's service area, we conclude that the proposed merger should not result in a reduction of competition in the communities now served by Virginia National or Pulaski Bank.

\* \* \*

THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK, VIOLA, TENN., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF McMinnville, McMinnville, TENN.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Viola, Tenn., with .....	\$882,852	1	.....
and The First National Bank of McMinnville, McMinnville, Tenn. (2221), which had .....	20,339,742	1	.....
merged Aug. 31, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (2221) and with title of "The First National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had .....	21,073,234	.....	2

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 18, 1966, The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Viola, Tenn., and The First National Bank of McMinnville, McMinnville, Tenn., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to

merge under the charter of the latter and with the title "The First National Bank."

McMinnville, with a population of 9,013, is the county seat of Warren County which has a population of approximately 25,000 persons. The economy of this

area was based upon agriculture for many years. Recently, however, McMinnville has experienced a growth in light industry. Approximately 4,500 persons are now employed in the manufacture of shoes, household appliances, and wood products.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$17.2 million, is one of the 2 principal banks in Warren County, and operates as a unit bank.

Viola, with a population of 206 persons, is located 11 miles south of McMinnville. Its economy is predicated upon the agricultural activity in the surrounding area. The agricultural economy of this area has followed a national trend toward merging farms which requires a larger investment in land and farm equipment.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$700,000, is also a unit bank, and is the smallest of the 4 banks in Warren County.

The banking structure in Warren County consists of 2 larger banks with 96 percent of the banking assets and 2 smaller banks with 4 percent of the banking assets. Each of the larger banks has developed a close correspondent relationship with one of the smaller banks. Since this relationship exists between the merging banks, virtually no competition exists between them. The charter bank has always been the sole correspondent of the merging bank, and as such it

participates in its overlines. Consummation of this merger would not, therefore, alter the existing competitive posture of the banking industry in Warren County. In addition, management problems at the merging bank will be solved, and an expanded ability to meet the credit needs of the communities involved will be provided.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

JULY 27, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank, McMinnville, Tenn. (hereinafter National) proposes to merge with The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Viola, Tenn. (hereinafter Farmers). As of December 31, 1965, National had total deposits of \$18,568,000 and Farmers had total deposits of \$756,000. The applicant banks have one common director.

The merger, if consummated, would result in the elimination of some competition between the merging banks and would result in an increase in the concentration of banking resources in Warren County. However, in view of Farmers' extremely small size it does not appear that competition would be significantly reduced.

\* \* \*

#### THE FIRST-COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBIA, PA., AND LANCASTER COUNTY FARMERS NATIONAL BANK, LANCASTER, PA.

<i>Name of bank and type of transaction</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Banking offices</i>	
		<i>In operation</i>	<i>To be operated</i>
The First-Columbia National Bank, Columbia, Pa. (371), with.....	\$5, 182, 982	1	.....
and the Lancaster County Farmers National Bank, Lancaster, Pa. (683), which.....	106, 748, 246	12	.....
had.....			
merged Aug. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (683). The.....	111, 931, 228	.....	13
merged bank at date of merger had.....			

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 16, 1966, The First-Columbia National Bank, Columbia, Pa., and the Lancaster County Farmers National Bank, Lancaster, Pa., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Lancaster, one of the oldest inland cities in the United States, is a highly industrialized city with an estimated population of 61,000. Extensive urban renewal is in process in the city. Lancaster County, with

a population of over one-quarter million, has a well-diversified residential, industrial, and agricultural economy. The area is also a major center of retail trade. Some of the nation's major industries maintain plants in Lancaster and in nearby suburbs: the Armstrong Cork Co., the Hamilton Watch Co., the Schick Electric Co., Inc., and the New Holland Machine Division of Sperry Rand Corp. Corporations of the size of RCA, Jones & Laughlin, and Alcoa operate branch plants in the area; and many plants of modest size producing consumer and capital goods are located

petition between Lancaster County and First-Columbia and would further increase the concentration of

banking resources in the 4 largest banks serving the relevant area.

\* \* \*

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF SOUDERTON, SOUDERTON, PA., AND UNION NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO. OF SOUDERTON, SOUDERTON, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Peoples National Bank of Souderton, Souderton, Pa. (13251), with.....	\$7, 429, 656	1	.....
and the Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Souderton, Souderton, Pa. (2333), which had.....	32, 432, 701	6	.....
merged Aug. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (2333). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	39, 862, 357	.....	7

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 4, 1966, The Peoples National Bank of Souderton, Souderton, Pa., and the Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Souderton, Souderton, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Souderton, the site of the main office of the charter bank and of the sole office of the merging bank, is situated 18 miles northwest of Philadelphia in Montgomery County, and has a population of approximately 5,500. Souderton and the adjoining borough of Telford comprise a major economic market area. These 2 communities are experiencing a conversion from a rural base to a suburban economy. Light industry presently employs approximately 700 persons and expansion appears imminent.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of approximately \$24 million, maintains 6 branch offices within a radius of 14 miles of Souderton. It competes with 14 banks throughout its service area. These competitors include 4 of the 5 largest banks in Philadelphia.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$5.6 million, is a unit bank which competes with 5 larger banks in addition to the charter bank. The merging banks compete with each other for business generated in the Souderton area. However, this competition has not been vigorous due to the small lending limit and the few services offered by the merging institution. A savings and loan association with \$10 million in assets also provides competition in Souderton.

Vigorous competition in this area of Montgomery County has resulted from the recent establishment of branches by Philadelphia banks which are consider-

ably larger than the resulting bank. The merging banks have labored under the aggressive competition provided by these large bank branches.

The merger will result in a bank with a wider range of banking services, greater lending capacity and with more possibilities for achieving economies of operation. The resulting bank will have a small percentage of the total deposits in this area. The branches of the charter bank will be able to service loans to some of the larger local commercial and industrial concerns and to achieve greater competitive stability with respect to the large branch banking institutions entering the area.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude it is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

JULY 18, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The proposed merger of Union and Peoples would unite the only 2 banks located in Souderton, Pa.

Both of these banks are headquartered in Montgomery County, Pa. This county has seen a steady decrease in the number of independent banks in recent years because of acquisitions by other banks.

The figures provided in the application do not permit a meaningful measurement of the share of the relevant geographic market that would be held by the resulting bank because the total deposits and loans of banks with offices throughout a much larger area are included.

The economic picture in the Souderton area is described in the application as very favorable. Such a favorable economic picture may suggest the need for

there. The trend in recent years has been toward expansion of existing plant operations and the influx of new plants. Recent figures fix industrial production in excess of \$800 million.

The region around Lancaster has, for many years, enjoyed a very high agricultural production record. This whole area, which is also rapidly becoming a tourist attraction, is one of the fastest growing areas in the eastern part of the country.

The charter bank, the Lancaster County National Bank, has IPC deposits of \$85 million. This well-managed and progressive institution, offering complete banking and trust services, is one of several large banks operating in the service area. Its history reveals many firsts in supplying of bank services to the banking public. At present it operates 11 branch offices within Lancaster County, seven are in Lancaster itself and four are in small nearby communities.

Columbia, midway between the cities of York and Lancaster, has a population of about 12,000. The economy of the area is presently enjoying a period of relative prosperity with apparel and metals manufacturing the principal industries. While these plants employ about 3,000 persons, many of its inhabitants are employed in Lancaster and in York. The area surrounding Columbia is devoted to agriculture.

The merging First-Columbia National Bank is a single unit institution with IPC deposits of \$4 million. While it was the largest of three banks headquartered in Columbia in 1946, today it is the smallest of the three. Though its lending ability has been satisfactory for the modest needs of most of the small industries it serves, the bank has totally neglected the important and growing area of consumer loans. Its limited size precludes it from offering either the specialized services, which the agriculture of the area demands, or any of the more advanced forms of commercial lending available in larger banks. With a limited depth of management, the bank faces a problem of providing successors to its present officers.

To the extent that consummation of the proposed merger can be said to have a competitive effect in Columbia, such effect must be measured in a market encompassing the equidistant York and Lancaster. In this market area the charter bank has 17.4 percent of total deposits and the merging bank 0.83 percent. There is still a larger area in which competition for these banks may fairly be considered to be generated which includes the contiguous and adjacent counties of Lancaster, York, Chester, Berks, and Reading. In this area the charter bank has 5.2 percent of total de-

posits and the merging bank has 0.23 percent. Furthermore, in the geographic area where the participating banks are located, banking alternatives are extensive. There are 84 commercial bank offices in the broader area of the resulting bank. Competition is also provided by savings and loan associations, mortgage service companies, sales finance companies, offices of personal loan companies, credit unions, with offices in most of the large industrial plants, offices of insurance companies, direct lending agencies of the government, which are active competitors in the extension of agricultural credit, and the Small Business Administration.

The participating banks do not actively compete with each other. The closest offices of the 2 banks are 7.5 miles apart, and offices of other banks are located between them. The addition of \$4 million to the Lancaster County Farmers National Bank will have no discernible competitive effect in the area. On the other hand, consummation of the proposed merger will, besides solving a management succession problem in the merging bank, provide a bank better able and more willing to meet the needs of the community served by the merging bank. The resulting bank will supply consumer loans, will offer modern and capable trust facilities, will serve the large customers in Columbia, and will provide other specialized services to the banking public in Columbia to aid them in financial planning.

Considered in the light of the statutory criteria, this merger is judged to be in the public interest and is, therefore, approved.

JULY 28, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The prime impact of this merger will be felt in the area served by First-Columbia: Columbia, Pa. and its environs. Within this area 11 banks are competing through a total of 17 offices. Four of these 11 banks, including Lancaster County, are very large banks in comparison with First-Columbia, with total resources ranging from \$81 million to \$210 million. There are 2 other small banks (Central National Bank with total assets of \$6,500,000 and Columbia Trust Co. with total assets of \$5,800,000) headquartered in Columbia, Pa.

The 3 commercial banks headquartered in Columbia are not greatly different in size. The merger would substitute for one of these banks the much larger Lancaster County bank, and this might well encourage the 2 remaining small banks in Columbia to seek to unite with each other or other banks in the area.

The proposed merger would eliminate existing com-

at least maintaining the present number of alternatives for commercial banking services.

Although there are 7 other banks located within 6.5 miles of Souderton, Pa., Union and Peoples are the

only banks in Souderton. Their combination would remove the only alternative source of commercial banking services in Souderton, Pa., and eliminate the competition between them.

\* \* \*

MINNEHAHA COUNTY BANK, VALLEY SPRINGS, S. DAK., SECURITY STATE BANK, CANISTOTA, S. DAK., AND  
UNITED NATIONAL BANK OF BRANDON, BRANDON, S. DAK.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Minnehaha County Bank, Valley Springs, S. Dak., with	\$1, 302, 908	1	.....
Security State Bank, Canistota, S. Dak. with	1, 148, 638	1	.....
and United National Bank of Brandon, Brandon, S. Dak. (15581), which had	1, 494, 685	1	.....
merged Sept. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (15581). The			
merged bank at date of merger had	3, 946, 230	.....	3

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 9, 1966, the Minnehaha County Bank, Valley Springs, S. Dak., with IPC deposits of \$1 million, and Security State Bank, Canistota, S. Dak., with IPC deposits of \$850,000, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge into the United National Bank of Brandon, Brandon, S. Dak., with IPC deposits of \$1.1 million, under the charter and title of the latter.

Brandon, with a population of approximately 1,300, is the largest of the small towns in which the 3 banks are located, and is the only one of the 3 towns to have shown any type of sustained population growth during the past several years. Brandon is located approximately 8 miles from Sioux Falls, a city of 75,000 persons, which serves as a major distributing point for South Dakota. Most of the people in Brandon not engaged in local commerce and industry find their employment in Sioux Falls. Within a 6-mile radius of the town are 2 large powerplants maintained by the Northern States Power Co.

Valley Springs, with a population of 472, and Canistota, with a population of 627, are located in predominantly agricultural areas, approximately 40 and 6 miles from the charter bank, respectively. Valley Springs is a substantial corn-raising and livestock-producing area, while Canistota's agricultural economy is primarily dependent on the raising of stocker cattle.

The United National Bank of Brandon was originally organized on November 6, 1905, as a State banking institution and received a National charter on March 1, 1966. This bank's competition derives pri-

marily from the larger banking institutions in Sioux Falls and from the strong building and loan associations in the city.

The Minnehaha County Bank, organized in 1927, operates as a single unit. Security State Bank was organized in 1962. Both these banks and the United National are presently under common control.

Upon completion of the proposed merger, the Minnehaha County Bank and Security State Bank will continue to operate as branch offices of United National Bank. Not one of the 3 banks involved in this merger presently has sufficient capital structure to enable it to serve adequately the businessmen and farmers who reside in the areas of the respective banks. The bulk of competition comes from other commercial banks and building and loan associations whose larger capital structures make it difficult for the banks involved in this merger to compete effectively. Approval of this merger will create a more viable banking institution better able to serve the needs of the 3 communities involved.

Applying the applicable statutory criteria, we conclude that the proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is a proposal to merge 3 small single-office banks in southeastern South Dakota whose aggregate deposits are less than \$3.5 million. The 3 banks are under common control. Each faces competition from other banks; 2 of them compete with far larger Sioux Falls institu-

tions. The proposed merger will not materially alter the competitive situation in the areas served by the merging banks.

For these reasons, it is our opinion that the proposed merger would not have an adverse effect on competition.

\* \* \*

BANK OF COMMERCE, INC., WASHINGTON, D.C., AND NATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Bank of Commerce, Inc., Washington, D.C., with.....	\$64, 928, 611	5	.....
and National Savings & Trust Co., Washington, D.C. (15605), which had.....	151, 570, 479	4	.....
merged Sept. 9, 1966, under charter and title of the latter, (15605). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	216, 499, 089	.....	9

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 18, 1966, National Savings & Trust Co., Washington, D.C., with IPC deposits of \$137 million, and Bank of Commerce, Washington, D.C., with IPC deposits of \$57 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under a national charter with the title "National Savings & Trust Co."

Washington, D.C., is a residential city, which houses no heavy industry. It derives its economic support from large government installations, both civilian and military, and from service and commercial business supplying both its residents and government offices. The Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and on which the Federal Government publishes data, consists of the District of Columbia, Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland, Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia, and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia. This SMSA includes 2 areas of 100,000 inhabitants or more, Washington, D.C. and Arlington County, Virginia, and 4 cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more, viz, Alexandria in Virginia, and Bethesda, Silver Spring, and Wheaton in Maryland. The area so defined is treated as an economic unit for statistical purposes by numerous public and private agencies.

Washington ranks ninth nationally among metropolitan areas on the basis of population estimates as of July 1, 1964. As of that date the estimated population of metropolitan Washington was 2,323,000. This includes 795,000 in the city of Washington, 893,000 in the Maryland section, and 635,000 in the Virginia section. The population of the District of Columbia is now slightly less than it was in 1950. In the meantime, however, the population of the remainder of the

metropolitan area has increased by 130 percent. At present, 34 percent of the population of the metropolitan area lives in the District of Columbia, 39 percent in Maryland, and 27 percent in Virginia. This shift of population from the central city to the suburbs is not essentially different from what has happened in other metropolitan areas; however, its rate of growth since 1950 has been far greater than the national average or the average of the 212 metropolitan areas defined and classified in the census of 1960. While the population of the United States increased by 26.2 percent from 1950 to 1964 and the population of the 212 metropolitan areas increased by 35.9 percent, that of metropolitan Washington increased by 58.7 percent. This shift and growth of population has entailed far-reaching changes in the economy of Washington and has necessitated adjustments by firms in the District of Columbia to enable them to compete for the business of the metropolitan area.

The economy of Washington, D.C., is based to a considerable extent upon the Federal Government, although employment in Government service is relatively less important now than it was 15 years ago. While in 1951, for example, 45.8 percent of the wage and salary workers on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments in the metropolitan Washington area were employed in Government service, by 1965 the proportion employed by the Government had declined to 37.4 percent. These data refer to civilian employment and do not include the considerable number of military personnel stationed in metropolitan Washington.

The large role of service organizations in private employment in metropolitan Washington reflects the economic advantages of the area. As the capital city of the country, it is the headquarters for national trade associations, labor unions, and professional, fraternal,

and religious societies. Washington is an important center for national and international conventions and conferences. In 1965, some 9 million tourists visited the city and spent \$400 million on goods and services. This does not include the even larger number of transient visitors and those not making an overnight stay. Because of the need to use outside experts on many projects, there has been an enormous increase in the number of firms in metropolitan Washington that undertake research and development, data retrieval, documentation, processing, and analysis for the Federal Government.

The construction industry has a much greater role in the economy of metropolitan Washington than in the country as a whole, as reflected by the area's rapid growth. In 1965, the value of all building construction in metropolitan Washington was \$1 billion, of which 20 percent was for the Federal Government. Sixty percent of the total construction and 70 percent of the private construction was residential in character, only one-sixth of which was built in the District of Columbia.

Metropolitan Washington has a high-income economy. The median income of all families, according to the 1960 census, was \$7,640, the highest of any of the 100 metropolitan areas with a population of more than 250,000. Among the most significant reasons for this high income is that the civilian labor force includes a large proportion of men and women with advanced professional training, employed in responsible work in the Government and in private business. Washington had a higher percentage of persons who worked from 50 to 52 weeks during the year than any other of the 100 large metropolitan areas, and an exceptionally high ratio of full-time steady employment. The percentage of persons unemployed in metropolitan Washington is typically much less than the national average. In 1965, for example, the unemployment rate in metropolitan Washington was 2.2 percent compared with a national average of 5 percent.

The remarkable growth of metropolitan Washington has been largely in its suburbs. This is indicated only to a limited extent by the change in the distribution of population. Much economic activity is now located in the suburbs in Maryland and Virginia. More than one-third of the wage and salary workers of the metropolitan area are now employed outside the District of Columbia. Excluding the Government, over one-half of the workers are now employed in the suburbs in Maryland and Virginia.

The share of the District of Columbia in SMSA retail trade is steadily declining as growth is largely

concentrated in the suburbs. In 1958, for example, retail sales in the metropolitan area amounted to \$2,454 million, of which more than half was in the District of Columbia. In 1964, retail sales in the metropolitan area amounted to \$3,678 million, of which just over 40 percent was in the District of Columbia. In this 6-year period, retail sales in the central city increased by 19 percent while sales in the rest of the metropolitan area increased by 84 percent.

The competition for business within the metropolitan area is not confined primarily to retail trade. It extends to a wide range of personal and professional services, and to such specialized services as banking and finance. While those doing business in the District of Columbia have certain advantages in providing specialized services, it is becoming much more important for those doing business in the metropolitan area as a whole to extend their business to, or near, the principal suburban areas. With the development of an intricate highway network connecting the District of Columbia with the suburban areas, the growth of the population and of business will tend to become even more rapid in the suburbs relative to the central city. Firms, including banking institutions, in the District of Columbia that do not or cannot participate in the economic growth of the entire metropolitan area may find that their business will remain on a plateau or may even decline.

National Savings & Trust Co. acquired its present name by Special Act of Congress approved on January 31, 1907. The head office of the bank has been at its present location, 15th Street and New York Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., since its founding in 1867. Established as the National Safe Deposit Co., it acquired, in 1891, the assets and property of the National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia. This is the only instance in which the National Savings & Trust Co. has absorbed another institution. The bank has 3 branches established at various times between 1954 and 1961. Its condition is good. From December 31, 1955, to December 31, 1965, resources increased from \$61,112,000 to \$151,968,000; deposits \$54,493,000 to \$142,643,000; loans \$28,038,000 to \$93,328,000; capital accounts \$6,227,000 to \$8,786,000. The bank has received permission from this Office to convert to a national association, and the resulting bank will operate under a national charter.

Bank of Commerce was established in 1907 as the Dime Savings Bank of Washington, D.C., under a charter issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The head office was originally at 8th and G Streets NW., Washington, D.C., and was moved to 7th and E



Streets NW., in December 1909. At that time it changed its name to the Bank of Commerce & Savings. The head office of the bank was moved to its present address at Connecticut Avenue and K Street NW., on October 31, 1955. It adopted its present name on March 1, 1955. It has never absorbed any other institution. The bank has 4 branches, established at various times between 1934 and 1966. From December 31, 1955 to December 31, 1965, resources of the bank increased from \$25,443,000 to \$63,808,000; deposits \$23,740,000 to \$58,167,000; loans \$11,279,000 to \$39,255,000; capital accounts \$1,578,000 to \$4,200,000.

A public such as comprises the metropolitan D.C. area, with its higher-than-average level of education and income, has greater discretionary income to preserve and "put to work." These people demand advice and counsel on investment ventures, the highest interest returns, trust facilities, and many other specialized services. Also, the expanding development of real estate and the sophistication and size of construction ventures in the area lead to large capital requirements for bank customers.

Within the Washington, D.C., SMSA there were, at the end of 1965, 312 offices of 61 commercial banks with head offices within the metropolitan area, holding \$3.6 billion in deposits and \$2.3 billion in loans. In addition, there were 22 offices of the following banks whose head offices were located outside the area: (1) The \$711 million Maryland National Bank, Baltimore; (2) the \$490 million First National Bank of Maryland, Baltimore; (3) the \$339 million Equitable Trust Co., Baltimore; and (4) the \$500 million First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, which has a facility in the Pentagon through which it makes its resources available to borrowers in the Washington area. In Washington, D.C. itself there were 104 banking offices of 15 banks as of the end of 1965, of which the 2 consolidating banks operated only nine.

Excluding the deposits and loans of the area offices of Baltimore and Richmond banks, the National Savings & Trust Co. holds 4.1 percent of total SMSA commercial bank deposits and 4 percent of total SMSA bank loans, while Bank of Commerce holds 1.7 percent of total SMSA commercial bank deposits and 1.8 percent of total SMSA bank loans. Consummation of this proposed merger would produce a resulting bank holding 5.8 percent of both total SMSA commercial bank deposits and total SMSA commercial bank loans. Three Washington, D.C. banks each hold from two to three times these combined figures and will thus

greatly outrank the resulting bank in size and loan capacity. The three Baltimore banks and the Richmond bank which have total representation of 22 offices in the metropolitan area are each far larger than will be the resulting bank.

As far as competition for loans with other financial institutions is concerned, the legal lending limit as of December 31, 1965, for the charter bank was \$878,000 and that of the merging bank was \$422,000. The resulting bank will have a lending limit of \$1,300,000. As can be seen below, this limit will still be lower than that of the following institutions:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Lending Limit</i>
Maryland National Bank.....	\$6,233,711
American Security & Trust Co.....	5,232,480
Riggs National Bank.....	5,085,100
First National Bank of Maryland.....	4,138,573
First & Merchants National Bank.....	4,056,648
National Bank of Washington.....	3,296,180
Equitable Trust Co. of Baltimore.....	2,116,450
Suburban Trust Co. of Hyattsville.....	1,871,000

Within the Washington, D.C., SMSA there are 11 banks operating 90 offices, which are affiliated with the following holding companies: (1) Financial General Corp., holding \$1.1 billion in total deposits; (2) United Virginia Bankshares, holding \$588 million in total deposits; (3) Virginia Commonwealth Corp., holding \$296 million in total deposits; and (4) First Virginia Corp., holding \$258 million in total deposits. The affiliated banks within each holding company organization are able to make available to the community the large resources of such parent organization. Consequently, they afford aggressive competition to National Savings & Trust Co. and Bank of Commerce.

While commercial banks are unique in providing demand accounts to the public, they compete aggressively with many other institutions in providing such other services to the public, as unsecured personal and public loans, mortgage loans, loans secured by securities or accounts receivable, automobile installment and consumer goods installment loans, tuition financing, bank credit cards, and revolving credit funds. Competing institutions in the metropolitan D.C. area include savings and loan associations, credit unions, personal finance companies, sales finance companies, factors, small business investment corporations, life insurance companies, and the universities which make educational loans.

Within the District of Columbia there are 24 insured savings and loan associations with total assets of \$1,991 million. These associations have 33 branches

in the District and 6 branches in Maryland. In Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, there are 10 federally insured savings and loan associations with total assets of \$250 million. These associations have 7 branches in Maryland and 3 in the District of Columbia. In the adjoining areas of Virginia, there are 19 federally insured savings and loan associations with total assets of \$276 million. These associations have 25 branches, all in Virginia. The District associations are allowed to branch in Maryland and the Maryland associations are permitted to branch in the District. Contrariwise, District banks are not allowed to branch outside the District. The savings and loan associations, in addition to competing with commercial banks for making loans, actively compete with them for funds. In 1964, savings and loan associations held \$2.04 billion in savings funds in the Washington, D.C. area, or 1.89 times the total time and savings deposits of commercial banks in that area.

The District of Columbia has 13 life insurance companies chartered in the District which have their home offices in the city. In addition, there are over 250 foreign insurance companies licensed to do business in the city. Washington, D.C. has 167 credit unions with some 338,000 members and over \$200 million in assets. In addition, the city has a plethora of finance companies, factors, and small loan companies. The major national finance companies are represented.

The 2 banks in this application are largely complementary rather than competitive. The head office of the National Savings & Trust Co. is at 15th Street and New York Avenue NW. The head offices of the Riggs National Bank, American Security & Trust Co., National Bank of Washington, Union Trust Co. and Public National Bank are all much nearer to the head office of National Savings & Trust Co. than is the head office of the Bank of Commerce, which is at Connecticut Avenue and K Street NW. Similarly, the head offices of the District of Columbia National Bank, First National Bank of Washington, and Madison National Bank are all much nearer to the head office of the Bank of Commerce than is the head office of the National Savings & Trust Co.

The head office of Bank of Commerce is in the same business area as the 20th and K Street branch of the National Savings & Trust Co. The branch offices of Bank of Commerce are at 725 North Capitol Street, 6422 Georgia Avenue NW., 410 Rhode Island Avenue NE., and 2033 M Street NW. National Savings & Trust Co. has branches at One Indiana Avenue NW.,

Wisconsin and Idaho Avenues NW., and 20th and K Streets NW. It is obvious that the only branches of the two banks which are in the same growing business area are located on K Street NW., three blocks from each other. This region has grown rapidly and with it the banking facilities of the locality. American Security & Trust Co. has branches at 19th and M, 18th and I, and 1612 K Street NW. The District of Columbia National Bank has its head office within a few steps of 18th and K Streets NW. The Riggs National Bank has branches at 17 and H Streets NW. and at Dupont Circle. National Bank of Washington has branches at Connecticut Avenue and H Street NW. and at 1337 Connecticut Avenue NW. Union Trust Co. has a branch at 17th and L Streets NW. The First National Bank of Washington has its head office at Pennsylvania Avenue and 17th Street NW. American Savings & Loan Association has an office at 1101 17th Street NW. Capital City Savings & Loan Association has an office at 808 17th Street NW. Hyattsville Building Association has its District office at 1617 K Street NW. Eastern Savings & Loan Association has a branch office at 1629 K Street NW. Jefferson Federal Savings & Loan Association has an office at 17th and K Streets NW. National Permanent Savings & Loan Association's office is at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and K Street NW. Home Building Association has an office at 20th and I Streets NW. Potomac Federal Savings & Loan Association's office is at 904 17th Street NW. Republic Savings & Loan Association's branch office is at 612 17th Street NW. Washington Permanent Savings & Loan Association has a branch office at 1733 I Street NW. Maryland State Savings & Loan Association has a Washington office at 1617 K Street NW. Nearly all of these offices are nearer to Bank of Commerce and National Savings & Trust Co. than the latter are to each other. As a result, these close branches of the two banks in this application face more vigorous and aggressive competition from these other financial institutions than they do from each other.

Both of the banks in the application generate substantial amounts of deposits and loans from the suburbs in Maryland and Virginia. Of the 15,000 active checking accounts of the Bank of Commerce, nearly 4,400 are in suburban Maryland and Virginia. Of the 23,000 active checking accounts of the charter bank, 3,500 are in suburban Maryland and Virginia. Of the \$34 million of demand deposits at the Bank of Commerce, nearly \$5 million were those of depositors in suburban

Maryland and Virginia. Of the \$90 million of demand deposits at the charter bank, just under \$5 million were those of depositors in suburban Maryland and Virginia. Of the 8,200 time and savings accounts at the Bank of Commerce, nearly 2,000 are those of residents of suburban Maryland and Virginia. Of the 14,600 time and savings accounts at the charter bank, about 1,900 are those of residents of suburban Maryland and Virginia. On the basis of the dollar amount of time and savings deposits, Bank of Commerce has 24 percent of its total from the suburbs of metropolitan Washington, while the charter bank has about 10 percent from the suburbs.

Similar emphasis on suburbia exists with respect to the distribution of loans by area. In the case of real estate loans, Bank of Commerce has about 46 percent of such loans (both of the number of loans and the dollar amount) in suburban Maryland and about 13 percent in suburban Virginia. The charter bank has 10 percent of its real estate loans (both of the number and the dollar amount) in suburban Maryland and about 6 to 8 percent in suburban Virginia. The Bank of Commerce has made about 47 percent of all loans, other than on real estate, to borrowers from suburban Maryland and about 7 percent to borrowers from suburban Virginia. In dollar amount, these other loans in suburban Maryland represent 31 percent of the total and in suburban Virginia they represent 5 percent of the total. The charter bank has made about 11 percent of the number of its loans, other than those in real estate, to borrowers from suburban Maryland and 8 percent to borrowers from suburban Virginia. In dollar amount, the charter bank has about 10 percent of its other loans in suburban Maryland and 4 percent in suburban Virginia.

The distinctive character of the business of the 2 banks is indicated by the purposes of their loans. As of December 31, 1965, the charter bank had gross loans and discounts of \$95 million. Of this amount, \$58 million consisted of commercial and industrial loans, loans on business and other nonresidential property, loans to brokers and dealers in securities, and loans to other financial institutions. Such loans, which may be grouped together as loans to business and financial firms, were 61 percent of the total loans and discounts of National Savings & Trust Co. Bank of Commerce's loans to business and financial firms comprised 18.5 percent of its total loans and discounts.

Bank of Commerce does not have a trust department, while the charter bank has a large and profitable

trust department. By consolidating these banks, trust services would be available to the present customers of Bank of Commerce under the same corporate roof where they do the rest of their business.

There are a few common depositors and borrowers in the 2 banks. In March 1966, 22 demand deposit accounts, one time deposit account, and one certificate of deposit holder were common to the 2 institutions. A similar comparison holds true with respect to their loan portfolios.

It is evident that current operating expenses (other than interest on time and savings deposits) are relatively higher in a bank with less resources than in a bank with more resources. The operating expenses of Bank of Commerce in 1965 were greater, per \$1,000 of resources, than were such expenses of the charter bank. However, the economies that would accrue in current operating costs by a consolidation of these 2 banks are much greater than is shown by applying the average operating costs of the charter bank to the resources of Bank of Commerce. With automation of banking records, marginal costs tend to be very low while overhead costs tend to be high. The initial investment in automatic equipment is very large and will become even larger as automation is extended. The cost economies through the use of the computer of the charter bank, which is not fully utilized, would be approximately \$60,000 a year in processing the checking accounts of Bank of Commerce. There would also be substantial economies in other data processing. Furthermore, there is capacity for considerable growth in the future without a comparable increase in cost or in investment in equipment. Economies would also accrue in telephone service, office supplies, advertising, and printing. In addition, a substantial amount would be saved annually in the cost of the bankers' blanket bond.

The charter bank has an in-depth executive training program which will serve to maintain a capable staff of officers in the resulting bank. Bank of Commerce does not have a very large group of senior officers and, consequently, more of the responsibilities of directing a successful bank have devolved upon the shoulders of relatively few men. Consolidation of the 2 banks will facilitate the maintenance of continuity in the succession of competent officers.

Nearly all that has been discussed heretofore bears on the convenience and needs of the public in this transaction. There has been dramatic growth of the Washington metropolitan area both geographically and

economically. The need for greater amounts of capital in real estate and other business transactions has grown. The number of potential depositors has grown as well as becoming more dispersed. Their requirements and demands necessitate larger diversified banks which can provide complete services. The types of business transactions have become more varied and complex, calling for a greater expertise by bank officers. The variety of services the increased number of potential customers will demand has grown as well as has their business sophistication. All of these factors balanced against the demand for these services at a lower cost in the extremely competitive financial community in metropolitan Washington, coupled with the rising cost of "doing banking," means that the community could benefit from the combination of these 2 institutions.

Clearly, however, of greatest benefit to the convenience and needs of the public would be that, should this consolidation be consummated, a resulting bank would be created which would be a more balanced financial institution. The 2 banks are complementary, particularly as to product lines and geographical segments of the immediate metropolitan market area served. In addition, an institution with a legal lending limit more competitive with that of the other leading banks in the area would be produced by this consolidation.

The usefulness of an increased lending limit to these banks is pointed up by their having to resort to participation by other banks in order to serve some of the business they are able to attract. Four loans made by Bank of Commerce in 1965 aggregating \$5,500,000 were handled this way, and \$4,700,00 of this amount was handled by banks outside the District. The charter bank made 6 loans in 1965 on which it had to secure participation of other banks. In addition, the charter bank made 5 other loans aggregating \$9,300,000 on which it had to secure participation by other banks outside Washington in the amount of \$8,500,000. Although it is desirable to spread loan risks between banks and areas, these banks are unduly handicapped in servicing the business they are able to attract.

The resulting bank would be fourth in size in the District of Columbia and fifth in the Washington metropolitan area. The deposits of the consolidated bank would be 29 percent of those of the Riggs National Bank, 38 percent of those of the American Security & Trust Co., 44 percent of those of the National

Bank of Washington, and 63 percent of those of the Suburban Trust Co.

The resulting bank could clearly compete more effectively for a more balanced distribution of depositors and borrowers between the city and the suburbs, between large and small accounts, and between business and personal accounts. A larger lending limit would enable the consolidated bank to present aggressive competition to the large financial institutions in the metropolitan area. The location of the branches of the resulting bank are well located to attract suburban business. The excellent trust services of the charter bank will be available to a new group of customers.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed consolidation, we conclude that it is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

JULY 29, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

National Savings & Trust Co. is the fifth largest bank in the District of Columbia with total assets of \$151,968,000, loans and discounts of \$93,328,000, and total deposits of \$142,643,000. It operates its main office and 3 branch offices in the District of Columbia and has requested authority to open one additional branch. Bank of Commerce is the seventh largest bank in the District of Columbia with assets of \$63,766,000, loans and discounts of \$39,034,000, and total deposits of \$58,131,000. It operates its main office and 4 branch offices within the District of Columbia. The District of Columbia is considered to be the principal service area of both of the banks and as a result of the proposed merger actual and potential competition between them will be eliminated.

The addition of deposits of the Bank of Commerce, the seventh largest bank, to those of National Savings & Trust Co., the fifth largest bank, would make the merged bank the fourth largest in the District of Columbia. The already high level of concentration in commercial banking in the District of Columbia would be further increased, with the 5 leading banks after the merger having approximately 90 percent of total deposits.

The proposed merger would eliminate all competition between National and Commerce, both of which are substantial competitive factors, and would further increase concentration in commercial banking in the District of Columbia.

\* \* \*

THE DILLSBURG NATIONAL BANK, DILLSBURG, PA., AND THE HARRISBURG NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO.,  
HARRISBURG, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Dillsburg National Bank, Dillsburg, Pa. (2397), with.....	\$9,491,837	1	.....
and The Harrisburg National Bank & Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. (580), which had.....	139,835,204	11	.....
merged Sept. 23, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (580). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	149,327,042	.....	12

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On June 15, 1966, The Harrisburg National Bank & Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa., and The Dillsburg National Bank, Dillsburg, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$106 million, is the third largest bank in the Harrisburg area. It presently operates 11 offices in the 3 counties of Dauphin, Cumberland, and Perry. The 2 larger banks are the Dauphin Deposit Trust Co., operating 17 offices, and the National Bank & Trust Co. of Central Pennsylvania, operating 18 offices. The bank is well managed and is in excellent condition with a strong capital position. It provides a full line of banking services including modern and capable trust services, and is able to meet adequately the needs of the communities it serves.

Harrisburg is the capital of the State of Pennsylvania and the county seat of Dauphin County. It has a population of about 80,000. The greater service area of the participating banks has a well diversified industrial, commercial, agricultural, and residential economy. There is a reasonable amount of agriculture and a considerable amount of industry, both light and heavy, in the counties included in the service area of the 2 banks. Heavy industry is evidenced in Dauphin and Cumberland Counties by the Steelton plant of Bethlehem Steel Co.; the Harrisburg Steel Co., a division of Harco Corp.; Enola yards and shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; Rutherford yard of the Reading Co.; and many other companies with national or local stature. In York and Lancaster Counties as well, there are many companies of national or local stature, such as the Berg Electronics Inc., the Hamilton Watch Company, RCA, the Schick Electric Co., and the Armstrong Cork Co. The service area also includes 2 large Federal Government installations, the Middletown Air Material Area Depot, and the Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot. The former is

currently being phased out of operation. Industrial growth of the central Pennsylvania area has been significant over the past 5 years, with a concurring drop in the unemployment rate. Prospects for continued growth are excellent due to the interest in industrial development demonstrated by the State and local governments, as well as by private enterprise.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$7.5 million, is a single-office bank and the only bank operating in Dillsburg. The bank has had a management problem and is now facing a succession problem. Because of its size, the bank cannot fully meet the credit needs of the growing community it serves.

Dillsburg, located in the northern section of York County, is a small town with a population of about 1,300. It is located approximately 15 miles south of Harrisburg and is oriented toward Harrisburg and its economy with many of its resident wage earners commuting daily. The economy of the Dillsburg area is primarily agricultural with dairying the principal source of farm income. Tourist trade is another important source of revenue. This area is one of the most promising growth areas in central Pennsylvania. New plants and retail outlets being established in the area are creating demands for large loans to finance capital expenditures, inventories, and home purchases.

The closest offices of The Harrisburg National Bank & Trust Co. to Dillsburg are its offices in Mechanicsburg and Shiremanstown, both about 7 miles from Dillsburg. Other banks competing with the Dillsburg bank are The Wellsville National Bank, 8 miles east; The First National Bank of York Springs, 8 miles south; the Cumberland County National Bank's branch at Boiling Springs, 7 miles distant; the First Bank & Trust Co. in Mechanicsburg, 7 miles away; and branch offices of the Dauphin Deposit Trust Co. and Farmers Trust Co. in Carlisle, 13 miles away. Participants compete with a very large number of commercial banks of equal and larger size in their area. Competition is also provided by savings and

loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies, sales finance and personal loan companies, The Pennsylvania Development Credit Corp., and direct lending agencies of the government.

Consummation of the proposed merger will not have an adverse competitive effect in the areas serviced by the participating banks. The only competitive effect the merger will have will be in Dillsburg, where it will introduce a strong competitive institution with a sound management and a strong capital position.

Besides solving a serious management succession problem at the merging bank, it will provide a bank with leading capabilities adequate to meet the increasing credit demands of the community of Dillsburg. It will provide Dillsburg with new, improved, and broader banking services.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

AUGUST 19, 1966.

\* \* \*

NATIONAL STATE BANK OF PLAINFIELD, N.J., PLAINFIELD, N.J., AND THE NATIONAL STATE BANK, ELIZABETH, N.J.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
National State Bank of Plainfield, N.J., Plainfield, N.J. (15574), with.....	\$8, 843, 158	3	.....
was purchased Sept. 26, 1966, by The National State Bank, Elizabeth, N.J. (1436), which had.....	192, 091, 465	14	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving association had.....	199, 100, 992	.....	17

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On June 13, 1966, The National State Bank, Elizabeth, N.J., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of National State Bank of Plainfield, N.J.

Both participating banks are located in Union County, which is located in the north-central portion of New Jersey. The county has a population of over one-half million and covers an area of 103 square miles. The eastern portion of the county is highly industrialized, with more than 800 industrial and commercial firms; the western portion is composed primarily of residential communities with some light industry.

Elizabeth, with an estimated population of 112,000, is the county seat and retail center of Union County. There are over 1,500 retail stores in the corporate city. The Elizabeth area is also a vigorous industrial and commercial center, with over 200 such firms entering the area in the past 5 years.

The National State Bank, with deposits of \$166 million, presently operates eleven offices in Union County. Three of its offices, including its main office, are located in Elizabeth. Second in size to the charter bank is the Union Trust Co. in Elizabeth, with deposits of \$155 million, which operates eleven offices.

The Plainfield Trust State National Bank, with deposits in excess of \$111 million, is the third in size and operates five offices. There are 10 other commercial banks in the county.

Competition among financial institutions in the area is keen. Not only do the banks headquartered in the county compete vigorously, but Newark and New York banks compete in the area very effectively. In addition, there are in Union County three savings banks, several savings and loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies, sales finance companies, personal loan companies, and factoring firms which compete with the applicant banks.

Plainfield, about 11 miles southwest of Elizabeth, has a population in excess of 45,000 and serves as a civic, cultural, and economic center for the greater Plainfield area. Although the area is primarily residential, skilled labor, convenient transportation facilities, nearness to markets, and port facilities have helped make the area a desirable location for manufacturing. The 18,000 wage earners who live in Plainfield are employed locally, in surrounding communities, Newark, and New York.

The National State Bank of Plainfield, with IPC deposits of only \$7 million, does not presently operate any branch office, but has received approval to establish two. This selling bank with its small lending

capability has not been a vital economic factor in its community. In Plainfield itself are located two other commercial banks, the Plainfield Trust State National Bank and the Suburban Trust Co., with deposits of \$112,847,000 and \$65,521,000, respectively.

The nearest office of the acquiring bank to Plainfield is its branch office in Westfield, 5 miles northeast. There are several offices of other commercial banks located in the intervening area. Consummation of the subject proposal will not result in elimination of competition between the two banks. In fact, the entry of the resulting bank in Plainfield will provide a bank better able to meet the needs of this community by

providing a broader-based institution capable of meeting the general credit demands, and capable of providing substantial competition to the two much larger banks now located in Plainfield. The resulting bank will also provide additional and improved services including modern and capable trust facilities. It should be noted that all of the bank regulatory agencies agree that this merger will have no anticompetitive significance.

Considered in the light of the statutory criteria, the merger is determined to be in the public interest and is, therefore, approved.

AUGUST 19, 1966.

\* \* \*

FIRST CITIZENS STATE BANK, MONROEVILLE, IND., AND FORT WAYNE NATIONAL BANK, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First Citizens State Bank, Monroeville, Ind., with	\$5,264,567	1	.....
and Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind. (13818), which had	131,659,284	6	.....
merged Sept. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13818).			
The merged bank at date of merger had.....	136,582,135	.....	7

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On June 13, 1966, the First Citizens State Bank, Monroeville, Ind., and the Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Fort Wayne, with a population of 175,000, is located in the northeast portion of the State and is the county seat of Allen County. The city is highly industrialized, with approximately 370 manufacturing plants, 200 wholesalers, 700 service businesses, and 1,400 retail stores. Leading industries include General Electric, Phelps Dodge, Magnavox, and International Harvester. Population has grown 20 percent over the past 10 years and future growth potential is considered good.

Monroeville, with a population of 1,275, is located 20 miles southeast of Fort Wayne, in a highly developed, rich, agricultural area. Five industrial firms in the area employ 65 persons. The trend has been toward larger, mechanized farms.

Fort Wayne National Bank, with IPC deposits of \$101.8 million, was chartered in 1932. The bank operates 5 branches, 4 within the city and one outside the city in Woodburn, 20 miles northeast of Fort

Wayne. Competition for the bank derives mainly from the \$198 million Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co., the \$81 million Peoples Trust & Savings Co., the \$54 million Indiana Bank & Trust Co. and the \$36 million Anthony Wayne Bank.

First Citizens State Bank, with IPC deposits of \$4.5 million, was chartered in 1932. Although the merging bank is the only bank in Monroeville, it competes directly with smaller banks in the area as well as with the Hoagland branch of the Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co.

Competition between the applicant banks is minimal. The proposal will result in the charter bank increasing its share of the total deposits and loans in the trade area from 23.7 percent and 22.7 percent, respectively, to 24.6 percent and 23.3 percent. The resulting bank will continue to rank second to the Lincoln National Bank & Co., which controls 35.2 percent of the area's deposits and 37 percent of its loans. Competition is also provided by other types of financial institutions including savings and loan associations, major insurance companies, credit unions, sales finance, and personal loan companies.

The resulting bank will be in a position to offer broader services to the Monroeville market including

a larger lending limit, computer service, trust facilities, and broader consumer credit services. Consummation of the proposed merger will also solve the management succession problem of the merging bank.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

AUGUST 1, 1966.

\* \* \*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN CRESTLINE, CRESTLINE, OHIO, AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MANSFIELD, MANSFIELD, OHIO

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank in Crestline, Crestline, Ohio (13273), with.....	\$5, 588, 266	1	.....
and First National Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio (2577), which had ..	113, 911, 379	14	.....
merged Sept. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (2577). The			
merged bank at date of merger had.....	119, 499, 645	.....	15

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On February 25, 1966, the First National Bank in Crestline, Crestline, Ohio, and the First National Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The charter bank, with total IPC deposits of \$86 million, is located in Mansfield, which is the county seat of Richland County and which has an estimated 1965 population of 51,450. This bank, the largest bank in Mansfield, operates 13 offices in 3 counties. It competes with 20 other commercial banks operating 53 offices in this tri-county area. In addition, there are at least 126 nonbank financial institutions including savings and loan associations, building and loan associations, credit unions, insurance companies, personal loan companies, mortgage companies, and government lending agencies which compete in the same area.

Mansfield, situated between Columbus and Cleveland, is the geographic and economic center of an area which includes the counties of Richland, Crawford, and Ashland. The economy of this area is characterized by well diversified industry which shows steady growth. It has been estimated that extensive additions and improvements to these industrial plants will total approximately \$150 million in the next 5 years. The Empire-Reeves Steel Corp., a division of Cyclops, Inc., has, since 1956, invested some \$70 million, and its program of modernization and expansion will continue. Mansfield is rapidly becoming regional headquarters for oil companies, data processing services, and various commercial outlets. The tourist and convention businesses

have grown and revenues derived therefrom have more than tripled in the last 3 years; they now total approximately \$12 million annually. Great advancements have also been made in the field of education. The Mansfield branch of Ohio State University will open in September 1966. Ashland College, having recently completed construction of a \$1 million physical education and community center and also a \$1.5 million Kettering-Science Building, is now planning the construction of other new facilities.

The merging bank, with total IPC deposits of \$5 million, is located in Crestline, Crawford County, about 12 miles west of Mansfield and with an estimated 1965 population of 6,260. The bank has no branch offices. The only other bank directly operating in Crestline is a branch office of the Crawford County National Bank. The merging bank is relatively small with limited resources and inadequate lending capabilities. It does not offer many services which are required by the community nor is it able to meet the personal and business credit needs of its community. On consummation of this merger, the office of the merging bank in downtown Crestline will be closed and customers of the bank will be able to conduct their business at the new branch office of the charter bank which is to be located in that part of the city of Crestline which is in Richland County.

The economic character of the city of Crestline has changed drastically in the last decade. While railroads were the major employers in this community, from 1958 to 1963 such employment has decreased 85 percent and manufacturing employment has increased by



289 percent. The leading factories include glass products, electrical machinery, rubber and plastic products, transportation equipment, and primary metals. Important parts of the Crestline area are in need of substantial urban renewal and rehabilitation. The merging bank is not in a position to help materially in bringing about the realization of these community objectives.

Consummation of the proposed merger will have little effect on competition in the area served by the First National Bank of Mansfield. The position of the charter bank as the largest bank in Mansfield will not be increased in any significant degree by the addition of \$6 million in assets. Elimination of the insignificant amount of competition between the merging banks will have little adverse effect on the overall competitive structure of the area. Consummation of the proposed merger will solve a serious management succession problem of the merging bank and it will provide a bank which can bring to Crestline modern banking facilities, expanded banking services, and a broader-based institution capable of meeting the general credit demands of this community.

We find that this merger conforms to the statutory

criteria and is in the public interest. The application is, therefore, approved.

MAY 23, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio, which operates a main office and Trust Department in Mansfield and 17 branch offices in the Ashland, Crawford, and Richland Counties area, proposes to acquire by merger the First National Bank of Crestline, Ohio, a small unit bank serving an area radiating approximately 5 miles from Crestline. Total loans of Crestline Bank have decreased from \$1,098,000 in 1961 to \$1,004,600 in 1965, and the loans to deposits ratio has declined during the same time from 25.9 percent to 20.2 percent. Under the circumstances, it does not appear that Crestline Bank is a vigorous competitor to the neighboring Crestline branch office of the Crawford County National Bank, Bucyrus, Ohio, or to the Ontario branch office of the First National Bank of Mansfield 6 miles to the east. It is not believed that the proposed merger will have a substantially adverse effect upon competition in the Crestline area or in the present service area of Mansfield Bank.

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#### OTHELLO FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OTHELLO, WASH., AND OLD NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, SPOKANE, WASH.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Othello First National Bank, Othello, Wash. (15445), with.....	\$1, 496, 733	1	.....
was purchased Sept. 30, 1966, by Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Wash. (4668), which had.....	241, 003, 690	32	.....
after the purchase was effected, the receiving association had.....	242, 480, 448	.....	33

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On June 8, 1966, The Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Wash., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the Othello First National Bank, Othello, Wash.

Spokane, the second largest city in the State of Washington, has an estimated population of 186,000, and is the trading center for the "Inland Empire" which includes eastern Washington, northern Idaho, and western Montana. The economy is largely agricultural, but lumber and mining are also important in this area. Manufacturing has been increasing steadily.

Othello is a town of about 3,500 and is located 120

miles southwest of Spokane in the center of the Columbia Basin Project which furnishes water to the surrounding 2.5 million acres of land. Othello is prospering from the vastly increased agricultural production and is expected to continue to grow. It presently serves close to 10,000 persons living within a radius of 10 to 15 miles.

Old National, with deposits of over \$206 million and 32 offices, is the fifth largest commercial bank in the State of Washington although its competitive position is gradually declining in the face of severe competition. Each of the 4 larger banks, The Seattle-First National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the Peoples National Bank of Washington, and the

National Bank of Washington, headquartered in Seattle or Tacoma, maintains large branch operations in Spokane and eastern Washington. The charter bank competes with many of their branches.

The Othello Bank has deposits of \$1 million and is the only locally headquartered bank. The only other banking office in Othello is a branch of the Peoples National Bank of Seattle which holds 81 percent of local deposits and 88 percent of local loans. Othello First National also competes with 2 branches of Seattle-First National in Connell and Moses Lake, 4 branches of Peoples National Bank of Washington in Othello, Moses Lake, Royal City, and Warden, and a branch of the National Bank of Commerce in Moses Lake. It also competes with a large branch of Fidelity Savings & Loan situated in Moses Lake.

There is no cognizable competition between the 2 participating banks, as there is no overlapping of their

service areas. The 2 nearest branches of the charter bank to Othello are in Pasco, 49 miles south. If the pending application to acquire Bank of Richland is approved, the charter bank would have a branch 35 miles south of Othello.

Othello Bank, with IPC deposits of only \$873,000, is unable to compete effectively with the nearby branches of the State's 3 largest banks. It is unable to meet the credit needs of potential customers, and to provide them with modern banking services. Because it has been unable to find a capable manager, it has had to rely on Old National's management for advice and assistance.

Since this purchase of assets and assumption of liabilities is clearly in the public interest, it is, therefore, approved.

AUGUST 19, 1966.

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PEOPLE'S TRUST CO. OF TAMAQUA, TAMAQUA, PA., AND PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., POTTSVILLE, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
People's Trust Co. of Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Pa., with	\$7,415,621	1	.....
and Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co., Pottsville, Pa. (1963), which	73,599,891	11	.....
had			
merged Sept. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1963).	81,015,512	.....	12
The merged bank at date of merger had			

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 25, 1966, the People's Trust Co. of Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$6.5 million, and The Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co., Pottsville, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$64 million, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Pottsville, the largest city and county seat of Schuylkill County, is located in east-central Pennsylvania. The city has a population of 21,659 and the population of the bank's service area is estimated at 80,000. Population has reflected a slight decline between 1950 and 1960, but is now considered to be stable. The Pottsville area was once an important anthracite mining center. However, in recent years, this industry has declined and the economy has shifted to textiles and light industry, including metal fabrication and plastics. Major employers are the Phillips-Van Huesen

Corp., employing 1,100 persons, and the Aluminum Co. of America, employing 1,400 persons. Through the efforts of local industrial development associations, the city has been able to reduce unemployment from 16.4 percent at the end of 1961, to 7 percent at the end of 1965.

Tamaqua, with a population of 10,173 and service area of 15,000, is located some 15 miles northeast of Pottsville in Schuylkill County. The city's economic history and background parallel that of the rest of Schuylkill County. Originally, the city was a coal mining town and its economy deteriorated with the decline of the anthracite industry. Through the efforts of an industrial development organization, there has recently been a growth of employment, principally in textiles and light manufacturing industries.

The Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co. was organized in 1866. It operates 11 offices, 10 of which are in Schuylkill County, one of which is located in neighboring Columbia County. The bank is a progres-

sive institution with very competent and aggressive management.

The People's Trust Company of Tamaqua, organized under a Commonwealth of Pennsylvania charter in 1914, is a single-office bank. It has been conservatively managed and is unable to compete effectively with the other banks in its area. Its loan capacity has been strained because of the recent industrial development and expanding economy.

The charter bank is the second largest bank in the combined service areas. This position will not change with the acquisition of the merging bank's deposits. The American Bank & Trust Co. of Pennsylvania, Reading, Pa., will continue as the dominating bank and strongest competitor in the area. The areas served by the merging banks do not overlap. The charter bank's nearest office is 11 miles from the merging bank. Therefore, the increase in the size of the charter bank would have little effect on competition in its present service area and its entry into Tamaqua will have no adverse effect on competition in the merging bank's service area.

The resulting bank will continue to operate the merging bank's office in Tamaqua and will be in a position to offer broader service to the Tamaqua market. These services include a larger lending limit, all types of business loans, expanded and complete consumer credit facilities, and complete trust department serv-

ices. Consummation of the proposed merger will also solve existing management problems of the merging bank.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

JULY 28, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

People's Trust, which was organized in 1914, had total assets of \$7,470,000, total deposits of \$6,586,000, total loans of \$2,837,000, and total capital accounts of \$761,000 as of December 31, 1965. Its only office is located in Tamaqua, Pa., and it is the last remaining independent bank in Tamaqua, two others having agreed to mergers in 1960 and 1966, respectively.

Pennsylvania National, organized in 1866, had total assets of \$70,295,000, total deposits of \$64,146,000, total loans of \$36,933,000, and total capital accounts of \$4,369,000 as of December 31, 1965. In the last 5 years it has made 4 acquisitions, acquiring 5 banking offices, \$33 million in deposits, and \$18 million in loans in the process.

It appears that the areas served by the merging banks do not overlap, and that the banks are not in competition with each other to any substantial degree.

We conclude that the proposed merger would not adversely affect competition.

\* \* \*

#### THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF CARNEGIE, CARNEGIE, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICKTOWN, FREDERICKTOWN, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Union National Bank of Carnegie, Carnegie, Pa. (12934), with . . . . .	\$6, 906, 991	1	.....
and The First National Bank of Fredericktown, Fredericktown, Pa. (5920), which had . . . . .	19, 551, 097	7	.....
merged Oct. 3, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (5920) and with title of "The First National Bank in Washington." The bank at date of merger had . . . . .	26, 458, 088	.....	8

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On May 31, 1966, The Union National Bank of Carnegie, Carnegie, Pa., and The First National Bank of Fredericktown, Fredericktown, Pa., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the latter and with the title "The First National Bank in Washington." The resulting bank plans to establish its main office in Washington, Pa.

Washington has a population of 24,000 and is the largest city in Washington County. The area has 38 manufacturing plants employing 2,500 persons with annual payrolls of \$18 million. Local industrial development has been instrumental in creating 1,782 new jobs in the immediate area. Major employers include Bobbie Brooks, Inc., Federal Paper Board Co., Jessop Steel Co., RCA, Washington Steel Corp., and American Brake Shoe Co. The completion of 2 new interstate highways should be of assistance to the area.

Carnegie, with a population of 13,000, is located 7 miles from downtown Pittsburgh. Local industry is oriented to the production and fabrication of steel with major employers including Columbia Steel Shafting, Union Electric Steel, American Steel Bond, Ryerson Steel, and Taylor Forge and Pipe Co. Economic prospects for the area are considered good.

First National Bank of Fredericktown, with IPC deposits of \$16.9 million, was organized in 1901. The bank's present head office and 5 branches serve the southern part of Washington County and a portion of western Fayette County, and primary competition for the bank derives from branches of the larger Pittsburgh banks including offices of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh National Bank, and the Western Pennsylvania National Bank.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$5.9 million, was organized in 1926 and operates as a single-unit bank. Like the applicant bank, competition derives from offices of the larger Pittsburgh banks. Within a radius of 2 miles of Union's single office are 5 branch offices of 4 large Pittsburgh banks with combined deposits in excess of \$6 billion. The only competitive bank of size comparable to Union National Bank is the Bridgeville Trust Co., with IPC deposits of \$17.7 million, located 4 miles south of Carnegie.

The head offices of the applying and merging banks are 40 miles apart. First National has a branch operating 17 miles southwest of Carnegie. The service areas do not overlap and the banks do not compete.

\* \* \*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOONVILLE, BOONVILLE, N.Y., AND THE ONEIDA NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO. OF CENTRAL NEW YORK, UTICA, N.Y.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The First National Bank of Boonville, Boonville, N.Y. (2320), with	\$6, 384, 926	1	.....
and The Oneida National Bank & Trust Co. of Central New York, Utica,			
N.Y. (1392), which had .....	208, 305, 791	17	.....
merged Oct. 28, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1392). The			
merged bank at date of merger had .....	214, 690, 717	.....	18

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 8, 1966, The First National Bank of Boonville, Boonville, N.Y., and The Oneida National Bank & Trust Co., of Central New York, Utica, N.Y., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Both banks are located in the Mohawk River Valley. Utica has a population of approximately 100,000.

The merging bank is not a full service institution, as evidenced by its nominal 20 to 25 percent loan to deposit ratio and it has not provided for internal management succession. On the other hand, the charter bank, although small in relation to the competition afforded by units of the large Pittsburgh banks, has provided more sophisticated banking services to its entire market area. Through this proposal, the charter bank will bring these services, with concomitant management talent, to the service area of the merging bank.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and it is, therefore, approved.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Fredericktown, Fredericktown, Pa., with assets of \$18,816,000, proposes to merge with the Union National Bank of Carnegie, Carnegie, Pa., with assets of \$6,705,000. The banks serve different geographic areas and apparently do not compete with each other.

Branches of much larger Pittsburgh banks compete with the merging banks.

The proposed merger will not materially alter the competitive situation in either of the areas served by the merging banks and will not have an adverse effect on competition.

The area is heavily industrial and has attracted such major plants as General Electric, Bendix Aviation, and Sperry Rand Corp. Agricultural production also contributes significantly to the diversified economy.

Boonville has a population of 2,500 and is located 30 miles north of Utica. The economy depends on 4 factors: industry, dairy farming, recreation, and retail business. Boonville, which serves as the trading

center for a rural area containing over 12,000 persons, supports 2 locally headquartered banks, *viz.* the merging bank and the National Exchange Bank.

The Oneida bank was organized in 1836 and converted to a National bank in 1865. It presently has 16 branches in Oneida and Herkimer counties and serves approximately 175,000. The bank is sound and stable and enjoys competent management. Oneida National Bank has total IPC deposits of \$153.4 million.

The merging bank, organized in 1866, serves a rural area in Oneida County. It has total IPC deposits of \$5.4 million and operates no branches. The bank is able to offer only minimal services to its customers. Twenty-three percent of its loans are made to farmers but it has no personnel trained in agricultural credit. The merger will make this service available to the residents of Boonville and will also provide trust facilities, presently unavailable at the merging bank.

The participating banks compete with each other only to an insignificant degree as the closest branch of the Oneida bank is 20 miles from Boonville. Elimination of the merging bank will not appreciably change the banking structure in Herkimer and Oneida Counties. The merger, by bringing a larger and more aggressive bank to Boonville, will stimulate banking competition with the National Exchange Bank. It will also benefit the residents of the Boonville area by making available to them a broader range of modern banking services while eliminating the weaknesses of the merging bank without creating a situation adverse to competition. The application is, therefore, approved.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1966.

# SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Oneida Bank operates its head office and 16 branches in Oneida and Herkimer Counties in central New York State. Since 1956, it has acquired or merged 7 banks, the most recent merger having occurred in November 1965. As of June 30, 1966, it had assets of \$208.8 million, deposits of \$182.7 million and loans of \$122.3 million. First National operates its only office in Boonville, N.Y., 30 miles north of Utica, the Oneida Bank's home office city. Their closest offices are some 20 miles apart. As of June 30, 1966, First National had assets of \$6.5 million, deposits of \$5.9 million and loans of \$2.9 million.

The proposed merger would, of course, eliminate whatever competition exists between the applicants. The distance between First National and the Oneida Bank's nearest office indicates that such competition probably is not substantial. Residents of First National's service area, therefore, would not be deprived of a significant alternative source of bank services; the Oneida Bank would be substituted for First National and area residents would still be able to choose between four competitive sources of bank services.

The proposed merger probably would not eliminate potential competition between the applicants. The Oneida Bank is precluded from establishing a *de novo* branch in Boonville by the "home office protection" provisions of the New York State banking laws. The size and location of First National suggest that it would not be in a position to establish a *de novo* branch in any of the cities and towns where the Oneida Bank presently maintains branch offices.

\* \* \*

## CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO. OF CLARKSVILLE, CLARKSVILLE, VA., AND THE FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Clarksville, Clarksville, Va., with and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1922), which had merged Oct. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1922). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	\$9,073,957 119,404,604 128,453,393	1 19 .....	..... ..... 20

### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On July 22, 1966, The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va., with IPC deposits of \$81 million, and Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Clarksville, Clarksville,

Va., with IPC deposits of \$6 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Lynchburg, situated in the Piedmont region of west-central Virginia, has a population of 55,000 and is the

central city in a 4-county area with a total population of 150,000. Several national manufacturing and research organizations are located in the Lynchburg metropolitan area. As a result of new plant openings by national firms, the area has enjoyed rapid economic growth in recent years. In addition, the local economy is supplemented by a variety of light manufacturing concerns and by agriculture. A number of educational institutions also play a role in the Lynchburg area economy.

The Fidelity National Bank has 18 branches operating within the Piedmont region. It has several competitors in the Lynchburg area, including several branches of the \$506 million First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va., one of the largest State-wide banks, and the \$30 million First National Trust & Savings Bank which is affiliated with United Virginia Bankshares, a State-wide bank holding company.

Clarksville, with a population of 1,800, is located in Mecklenburg County, 85 miles southeast of Lynchburg. While the economy of the Clarksville area is based primarily on agriculture, there has been an increase in tourism and manufacturing in recent years. Clarksville serves as a trading center for a population of about 15,000.

The Citizens Bank and Trust Co., the merging bank, is the only bank in Clarksville. Its nearest competitor is a branch of the \$251 million Bank of Virginia located in Boynton, Va., 10 miles east of Clarksville. The charter bank's nearest branch is located in Halifax, Va., 26 miles west of the merging bank. Because the service area of the 2 banks do not overlap, consummation of the proposed merger will have no adverse effect on competition but will, on the contrary, promote competition with the larger statewide banks.

The merging bank, like so many small banks in rural areas, is confronting serious problems for which it has

no solution but to merge. It has not been able to provide management succession nor to offer the full line of banking services its customers require. Its limited lending ability prevents it from making many of the loans required by Clarksville businessmen.

Consummation of this proposed merger will be in the public interest. It will bring to Clarksville a banking institution much more capable of meeting the financial demands of the residents than is the merging bank. There will be a marked increase in banking services and resources available to these residents. Through this proposal, the merging bank will solve the management succession problem with which it is plagued.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fidelity National Bank, with assets of \$103 million, operates nine banking offices in Lynchburg and 10 additional banking offices in 9 other towns located from 3 to 85 miles distant from Lynchburg. Fidelity proposes to merge with Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Clarksville, Clarksville, Va., which has assets of \$7,855,000.

The closest branch of the charter bank is located in the town of Halifax, about 28 miles northwest of Citizens Bank. The application states there is no competition between charter bank and Citizens Bank. Moreover, applicable State law would prevent charter bank from entering Citizens Bank's service area through the establishment of a *de novo* branch. Accordingly, the proposed merger would not appear to eliminate either actual or potential competition between the applicant banks.

\* \* \*

#### THE CITIZENS BANK, MARION, S.C., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Citizens Bank, Marion, S.C., with.....	\$4,919,731	1	.....
and The First National Bank of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. (13720), which had.....	179,281,601	39	.....
merged Oct. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13720). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	184,193,046	.....	40

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 5, 1966, The Citizens Bank, Marion, S.C., with IPC deposits of \$2 million, and The First National Bank of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C., with IPC deposits of \$118, million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The First National Bank of South Carolina was organized in 1933 and has its main office in Columbia which has a metropolitan population of approximately 260,000. Columbia is located in the fastest growing area in the State. Manufacturing, industry, and both wholesale and retail trade have become the dominant economic factors in Columbia.

The 12 counties in which First National maintains its 40 banking offices also enjoy a thriving and diverse economy. Of the total capital invested in manufacturing in South Carolina, 50 percent is concentrated in these counties. Further, 45 percent of the retail sales in the State were transacted in these 12 counties. Timber and agriculture are also vital to the economic well-being of the area.

The Citizens Bank operates its single office in Marion, a town of over 7,000. Marion is situated 103 miles southwest of Columbia in an agricultural area producing tobacco, cotton, and soybeans. Seven major manufacturers also have established operations near Marion and various smaller industrial plants have been built. Other manufacturers have expressed an interest in expanding their operations to the Marion area.

The recent and potential industrial expansion in Marion County requires greater financial resources and more modern banking conveniences than The Citizens Bank can now provide. Its grossly inadequate lending limit has forced some of its customers to seek funds elsewhere. Citizens Bank's deposit growth has been much slower in recent years than that of comparable banks as it presently pays only 3 percent interest on time deposits.

The effect of the merger on competition will be negligible. The charter bank is the smallest of the three large banking systems in South Carolina and holds but 10 percent of the total bank deposits in the State. The two larger banks are the South Carolina National Bank

and The Citizens and Southern National Bank. This proposed merger would not affect the relative market shares of these three banks but it will increase the charter bank's competitive position vis-a-vis the other two banks.

The merging bank presently competes with Marion National Bank, the only other commercial bank in Marion. However, the Pee Dee Federal Savings & Loan Association holds approximately 90 percent of the deposit funds drawn from the Marion area, and \$7.75 million in mortgage loans. It is obvious that the resulting bank will be in a better position to compete for these savings dollars and loans than is the merging bank. The participating banks cannot be said to compete with each other as their nearest offices are 36 miles apart.

Applying the statutory criteria to this proposal, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application, therefore, is approved.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is an application by the third largest bank in South Carolina, with 39 offices throughout the State, to merge with a small independent bank. The charter bank has an announced policy of expanding by merger, and it owes the larger part of its recent growth to its acquisition of ten banks during the past decade.

The 4 largest of South Carolina's 130 banks, which collectively account for more than 53 percent of the deposits and 56 percent of the loans held by the State's banks, have acquired some 31 banks since 1955. This acquisition trend, which shows no signs of abating, has doubtless reduced significantly the establishment of *de novo* branches by the large banks, with a concomitant lessening of potential competition.

The proposed merger would upset the relative competitive equality which now prevails in the merging bank's region and may thereby encourage further merger activity. Also, it would eliminate the potential competition which might have been generated had the charter bank established a *de novo* branch in the Marion area.

\* \* \*

THE NORTH JERSEY TRUST CO.—RIDGEWOOD, RIDGEWOOD, N.J., AND NATIONAL COMMUNITY BANK OF RUTHERFORD, RUTHERFORD, N.J.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The North Jersey Trust Co.—Ridgewood, Ridgewood, N.J., with and National Community Bank of Rutherford, Rutherford, N.J. (5005), which had .....	\$44, 594, 974	4	.....
merged Oct. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (5005). The merged bank at date of merger had .....	230, 268, 195	17	.....
	274, 468, 129	.....	21

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On July 22, 1966, National Community Bank of Rutherford, Rutherford, N.J., with IPC deposits of \$189.7 million, and The North Jersey Trust Co.—Ridgewood, Ridgewood, N.J., with IPC deposits of \$40.5 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

The applicant banks are located in Bergen County in the northeastern corner of New Jersey. Bergen County is bordered on the north by New York State, on the east by the Hudson River, and on the south and west by Passaic, Essex, and Hudson Counties. The county's population has grown rapidly from 780,000 in 1960 to 884,000 in 1965 and a population of 1,246,000 is expected by 1975. The county is presently ranked fifteenth nationwide in per capita income which has risen in the county from \$2,750 in 1960 to \$3,135 in 1965 and it is expected to reach \$3,653 by 1975. The county houses approximately 18 percent of the State's workers and, due to its location, it serves as a residential suburb of New York City to which about 45 percent of its wage earners commute daily.

The county's economy is well diversified with numerous sizable industrial plants and retail trade centers providing a varied economic base. Two of the largest shopping centers in the nation are located in Paramus in the central part of the county. Retail sales in the county have grown from \$1,050 million in 1960 to \$1,432 million in 1965 and sales of \$2,384 million are projected by 1973. Likewise, bank deposits have increased from \$866 million in 1960 to \$1,303 million in 1965; and deposits of \$4,200 million are forecast by 1975.

The National Community Bank of Rutherford, chartered in 1895, has its main office in Rutherford, a borough of 22,500. Through its 16 offices located in the southern part of Bergen County it holds 15.1 percent of all deposits and 15.0 percent of all loans generated within the county. National Community, which

is in excellent condition and whose management is considered very competent, has experienced good growth and has favorable future prospects.

The North Jersey Trust Co., Ridgewood, Ridgewood, N.J., was organized in 1928 and has its main office in Ridgewood, a village with an estimated population of 30,500. It operates branch offices in Oakland and Midland Park. At present, it holds 3.3 percent of the total deposits and 3.0 percent of the total loans emanating within Bergen County.

National Community Bank is the second largest and North Jersey Trust is the seventh largest of the 26 commercial banks operating in Bergen County. Upon consummation of the merger, National Community will continue to rank second in deposit size, remaining considerably smaller than its principal competitor, the Peoples Trust Co. of Bergen County, which holds 24.7 percent of the total deposits and 25.1 percent of the total loans within the county.

National Community also faces intense competition from the large aggressive banks in metropolitan New York. Due to the relatively small size of local banks in comparison to the credit needs of the county's industrial concerns, their corporate accounts are becoming increasingly vulnerable to solicitation by New York City banks. These banks also compete significantly for the individual accounts of people who commute to New York City for employment.

Competition for the participating banks is also furnished by various types of nonbank financial institutions. Eight savings and loan associations operate in the northwestern section of the county, and various life insurance companies, credit unions, sales finance companies, and personal loan companies are active in the area.

There is virtually no competition between the merging banks. The participants' head offices are located approximately 10 miles apart. National Community's Fairlawn office, on Saddle River Road, is 1.7 miles from the main office of North Jersey Trust. Between



these two offices are the tracks of the Erie Railroad and the municipality of Glen Rock which is served by a branch office of the \$350 million Peoples Trust Co. National Community's other offices are concentrated in the southern and southwestern portions of Bergen County while North Jersey Trust's offices are in the northwest sector.

The principal competitive impact of the proposed merger would be in the Ridgewood area. North Jersey's local competitor, Citizens First National Bank, Ridgewood, has increased sharply in size in recent years as a result of aggressive policies. Its deposit growth has greatly outpaced that of North Jersey Trust. The National Community Bank will be able to generate greater banking competition in the Ridgewood area than is now provided by the North Jersey Trust.

The dramatic economic growth of Bergen County in recent years has resulted in heavy demands upon the local banks to provide adequate credit and new and specialized services. The North Jersey Trust Co. has not been able to keep pace with these demands. Through this merger the National Community Bank will be able to extend its broad range of specialized

services to the northern sectors of the county. By this proposal, National Community is responding to Bergen County's growing demands and is striving to keep the financial business generated by New Jersey companies in the State.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest. The application is, therefore, approved.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The proposed merger would unite the second and seventh largest of 26 commercial banks in Bergen County, N.J. It would be the third merger consummated by the National Community Bank of Rutherford since 1964, each of which has resulted in the elimination of one of the larger banks in the county. (Total deposits of the 3 banks eliminated would exceed \$98 million.) The merger would also add to an already high degree of concentration among commercial banks in the area, with the 3 largest banks accounting for about 53 percent of the deposits and loans of all banks in the county. The competitive effect of the proposed merger, therefore, would be adverse.

\* \* \*

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EXPORT, EXPORT, PA., AND FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN GREENSBURG, GREENSBURG, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank of Export, Export, Pa. (14051), with	\$11, 303, 965	3	.....
and First National Bank in Greensburg, Greensburg, Pa. (14055), which had	46, 379, 579	3	.....
merged Nov. 11, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (14055) and with			
title of "First National Bank of Westmoreland." The merged bank at date			
of merger had	57, 683, 544	.....	6

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 1, 1966, First National Bank of Export, Export, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$9 million, and First National Bank in Greensburg, Greensburg, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$37 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the latter, and with the title of "First National Bank of Westmoreland."

Greensburg, with a population of 23,705, is the county seat of Westmoreland County, Pa., and is situated approximately 33 miles east of Pittsburgh. The early economy of the area was based on coal, but since intensive exploitation resulted in ultimate depletion, coal gradually became of less importance in the eco-

nomic base. Today, the area is the governmental center of Westmoreland County which has a population in excess of 352,000, and as a consequence, harbors a majority of the professional trades. Greensburg is also the commercial center for a substantial residential region and a diversified industrial complex. At the present time, there are 107 industries in the area employing over 12,000 persons at relatively stable and high wage levels.

The First National Bank in Greensburg was chartered originally in 1881 and was reorganized on March 9, 1934. In addition to its principal office, this bank operates 2 branches. A third branch office has been approved, but has not yet commenced operation. The charter bank competes primarily with the Mellon Na-

tional Bank & Trust Co., Pittsburgh National Bank, and Greensburg Savings & Loan Association. These and other financial institutions in the service area of the resulting bank provide active competition in almost every area of banking.

Export, Pa., with a population of 1,518, is also in Westmoreland County about 20 miles east of Pittsburgh and 12 miles northwest of Greensburg. It is the trade center for Export, Murrys ville, and Delmont and is rapidly becoming a major suburban residential and shopping area for white and blue collar workers of above average income in this section of the county. While this area was formerly rural with its major land usage divided between agriculture and strip mining, residential growth has brought with it shopping facilities, light manufacturing, warehousing, and commercial establishments.

First National Bank of Export, with its main office in Export, Pa., is located 12 miles northwest of Greensburg, and its two branch offices, located in Delmont and in Murrys ville, are 3 miles east and 4 miles west of Export, respectively. Competition derives primarily from the Monroeville office of the Mellon National Bank & Trust Co., the Monroeville office of the Pittsburgh National Bank, and the Holiday Park office of the Peoples Bank of Unity.

At present, there are 60 banking offices located in Westmoreland County with total loans of \$235 million and total deposits of \$442 million. Mellon National Bank & Trust Co. has 13 offices; Pittsburgh National Bank has six offices and Western Pennsylvania National Bank has four offices. The resulting bank would have only six offices with \$26 million in loans and \$50 million in deposits, representing 11.3 percent and 11.4 percent of the total loans and deposits, respectively.

Competition between the charter bank and the merging bank is not significant. The main offices of the two banks are situated about 12 miles apart, and nearest branches, the Delmont office of Export Bank and the New Alexandria office of Greensburg Bank, are 8 miles apart. There is very little business derived by either bank from the area served by the other.

The resulting bank will offer a broader range of services to the customers of the merging bank, including trust facilities, direct automobile financing, travel department and, in time, data processing facilities. Consummation of the merger will not only help solve a management succession problem of the merging bank, but will also enable the resulting bank to compete more effectively with the much larger area banks. The expected increase in competition should be of substantial benefit to residents of both Export and Greensburg.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank in Greensburg, Pa., with deposits of \$39,685,600, proposes to merge with the First National Bank of Export, Pa., which has deposits of \$9,879,400. The banks are located 30 to 35 miles southeast of Pittsburgh. The closest two offices of the two banks are over 8 miles apart.

Virtually no competition exists between the two banks. Exact concentration statistics are not available, but the area of about 54,000 persons appears to have access to at least four other strong banks besides the resulting bank.

\* \* \*

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AYDEN, AYDEN, N.C., AND THE PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank in Ayden, Ayden, N.C. (13554), with	\$4, 325, 889	1	.....
and The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C. (10608),	71, 879, 692	21	.....
which had			
merged Nov. 16, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10608).	76, 205, 581	.....	22
The merged bank at date of merger had			

# COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 10, 1966, The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C., with IPC deposits of \$48 million, and the First National Bank in Ayden, Ayden, N.C., with IPC deposits of \$2.8 million, filed an application with the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

The charter bank was organized in 1899 and now has 20 banking offices, 6 of which are located in the city of Rocky Mount, while the remainder are located principally in the northeastern sector of the State. The economy of this area is diversified, but production of tobacco, cotton, corn, and peanuts is of primary importance. Industrial development contributes significantly to the local economy, while fishing and tourism are important sources of revenue in the coastal areas.

The merging bank was established in 1931 and operates as a unit bank in the town of Ayden, population 3,100, which is located in Pitt County, about 50 miles southeast of Rocky Mount. The service area of the merging bank has an economy based on agriculture, especially tobacco, but industrial development has expanded appreciably in recent years.

There is no significant competition between the 2 banks, as their service areas overlap only in Greenville, about 10 miles north of Ayden, where the charter bank has 2 branches. However, neither bank has actively solicited the customers of the other. The potential for competition between them is further minimized by the presence of the Bank of Winterville between Greenville and Ayden.

This merger is responsive to the needs of the Ayden community. It will bring to its residents and business

interests a convenient banking office providing a broader spectrum of specialized services and greater lending capacity. Among the beneficial services to be offered will be a trust department and farm management programs not now conveniently available. This merger will also resolve the critical management succession problem presented to the merging bank by the impending retirement of its chief executive officer.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest, and the application, therefore, is approved.

OCTOBER 17, 1966.

## SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Planters National was established in 1899, becoming a National bank in 1914, and is the 11th largest bank in the State. It has 20 offices situated throughout the northeastern part of the State, with permission to open 3 new branches. As of May 31, 1966, it had total assets of \$60,362,000, total deposits of \$54,937,000, total net loans and discounts of \$31,200,000, and total capital accounts of \$4,150,000.

First National was chartered in 1931 and has continued to operate from a single office located in Ayden, N.C. As of May 31, 1966, it had total assets of \$3,445,000, total deposits of \$2,936,000, total loans and discounts of \$1,197,000, and total capital accounts of \$387,000.

First National has experienced a steady rate of growth over the past several years and is second in position among the three remaining independent banks in its service area. It is in direct competition with the charter bank for both loans and deposits. Such competition will be eliminated by the merger.

\* \* \*

## BANK OF COLERAINE, COLERAINE, N.C., AND THE PLANTERS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., ROCKY MOUNT, N.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Bank of Coleraine, Coleraine, N.C., with.....	\$3, 227, 763	1	.....
and The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C. (10608), which had.....	74, 481, 618	22	.....
merged Nov. 19, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10608). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	77, 709, 381	.....	23

On August 11, 1966, the Bank of Coleraine, Coleraine, N.C., and The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Rocky Mount, the headquarters of the charter bank's main office and 5 of its branches, is located in the northeastern section of the State on the boundary separating Nash and Edgecombe Counties. The area is primarily agricultural, with tobacco, cotton, corn, and forestry predominating. The city, with an estimated population of 37,000, has also been called the principal trade center for northeast North Carolina, and has benefited from an influx of light industry, the manufacture of tobacco and wood products, textiles, and metal wares.

Coleraine, a village of 400, is located in the northeastern tip of Bertie County, 75 miles from Rocky Mount. The merging bank is the sole financial institution there. The 5,000 inhabitants of the service area are principally engaged in the production of tobacco, peanuts, cotton, and grain.

The charter bank, with IPC deposits of \$49 million, operates 19 offices in 12 cities and towns all but one of which—the Siler City branch—are located in northeastern North Carolina. Approval has been granted for 3 additional offices, as yet unopened. The bank's offices in Rocky Mount compete with the \$63 million Peoples Bank & Trust Co. and the \$6 million Bank of Rocky Mount.

The merging bank, with IPC deposits of \$1.9 million, is a unit bank which primarily serves its own area of Coleraine. Some competition is provided by the \$10 million Bank of Ahoskie, which is located 16 miles northwest of Coleraine and which has recently received approval from the State Banking Commission to merge with the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Also competing in the area are the \$8 million Bank of Windsor, 15 miles south of Coleraine; the \$3.6 million Tarheel Bank & Trust Co. of Winton, and the \$1.2 million Bank of Harrellsville, 18 and 8 miles north of Coleraine, respectively.

This merger will serve the public interest by promoting the convenience and needs of the people living in and around Coleraine. The resulting bank will have a larger lending capacity, an established installment loan department, a farm management department, and a business development department, none of which are presently available at the merging bank in Coleraine. It will further provide aggressive management and be able to satisfy the increasing needs in this growing community which has had to rely on financial institutions many miles away.

In balancing the factors of this application in light of the statutory criteria, the merger is found to be in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

OCTOBER 17, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Planters National Bank & Trust Co. (charter bank) was organized in 1899, becoming a National Bank in 1914. It operates 20 offices throughout northeastern North Carolina, with three new offices approved but unopened. As of June 30, 1966, it had total assets of \$61,464,000, total deposits of \$56,200,000, total net loans and discounts of \$34,558,000 and total capital accounts of \$4,043,000, with a lending limit of \$360,000. It is the 11th largest bank in the State and the third largest in the merging bank's service area.

Bank of Coleraine (merging bank) was established in 1908 and operates its single office in Coleraine, N.C. As of June 30, 1966, it had total assets of \$2,322,000, total deposits of \$1,993,000, total net loans and discounts of \$612,000, and total capital accounts of \$299,000, with a lending limit of \$45,420.

The instant merger will eliminate the merging bank as an independent bank and will eliminate the competition which presently exists between the two merging banks. It will increase the charter bank's share of the area's deposits from 19.7 percent to 27 percent, and its share of the area's loans from 20.8 percent to 24.5 percent. However, it will still rank third in those categories among all four banks competing in the area.

\* \* \*

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ALBANY, NEW ALBANY, PA., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF  
TOWANDA, TOWANDA, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The First National Bank of New Albany, New Albany, Pa. (8973), with.....	\$2, 328, 948	1	.....
and The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa. (39), which had....	12, 254, 713	2	.....
merged Nov. 29, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (39), and with title			
of "The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa." The merged			
bank at date of merger had.....	14, 583, 661	.....	3

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 6, 1966, The First National Bank of New Albany, New Albany, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$2 million, and The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$10 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The First National Bank of Towanda, organized in 1863, is located in northeastern Pennsylvania, in the center of Bradford County. Towanda is the county seat and has a population of 4,600. The bank has one branch at Ulster, 7 miles north, and another has been approved but is unopened.

The charter bank's service area includes approximately 10,500 residents of the important dairy farming area surrounding Towanda. Industry is also well established. Plants of Sylvania Electric Products, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., and Masonite Corp. are located there.

The First National Bank of New Albany is located in New Albany, 13 miles south of Towanda. It was organized in 1907 and has only one banking office. New Albany has a population of 450 and the bank's service area serves approximately 3,500. Dairy farming and lumbering are of vital importance to the economy of the area. The size of the farms has increased greatly in recent years. Since the \$20,000 lending limit of the merging bank is no longer adequate to serve the requirements of the dairy business in the bank's service area, the bank has been forced to sell participations. Further, the bank is unable to provide trust services to its customers.

The merger will have no adverse competitive effect. The participating banks presently serve only their local areas which do not overlap with the others. Banking competition with other banks in the general area is active. Charter bank competes with the Citizens National Bank & Trust Co. in Towanda, and the Farmers National Bank and the Athens National Bank, both in Athens, Pa. The merging bank competes actively with the First National Bank of Dushore, Pa., as well as with the National Bank of Wyalusing, and the Peoples State Bank of Wyalusing. Two savings and loan associations and a building and loan association also compete with the merging bank.

The merger will not only enable the merging bank to solve its problem of management succession, but will increase its lending capacity to meet the foreseeable credit demands in New Albany. Further, it will make available to the public trust facilities which are non-existent in New Albany at the present time.

Applying the statutory criteria to this proposal, we conclude that it is in the public interest. The application, therefore, is approved.

OCTOBER 24, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa., with assets of \$12,041,000, proposes to merge with The First National Bank of New Albany, New Albany, Pa., with assets of \$2,360,000.

Although the application states that there is very little direct competition between the merging banks, they would appear to be sufficiently close to one another to provide alternative sources of banking services to a certain number of customers. This competition would be eliminated by the proposed merger.

\* \* \*

ONAWAY STATE BANK, ONAWAY, MICH., AND THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF CHEBOYGAN,  
CHEBOYGAN, MICH.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Onaway State Bank, Onaway, Mich., with.....	\$2, 389, 567	1	.....
and The Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan, Cheboygan, Mich. (13522), which had .....	12, 323, 694	1	.....
merged Nov. 30, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (13522) and with title of "Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan." The merged bank at date merger had.....	14, 713, 261	.....	2

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 20, 1966, the Onaway State Bank, Onaway, Mich., with IPC deposits of \$1.7 million, and The Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan, Cheboygan, Mich., with IPC deposits of \$9 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Cheboygan is located at the northernmost tip of the lower peninsula of Michigan and has an estimated population of 6,600. The town serves as a trade center for a large percentage of Cheboygan County, whose population is 14,000. The economy is diversified, with the major influences being manufacturing, tourism, and farming.

The charter bank has no existing branches, although it has made an application for a branch on the south side of Cheboygan. Its immediate competitors are the Indian River and Makinaw City branches of the Cheboygan State Savings Bank which has over \$7 million in deposits. These branches are located 15 and 18 miles from Cheboygan. Competition is also provided by the Presque Island Bank, located 22 miles east of Onaway; 2 small banks in Posen and Hillman, located 22 and 25 miles southeast of Onaway; and 2 aggressive banks, the First National Bank of Petoskey with \$18 million in deposits, and the First State Bank of Petoskey, with \$13 million in deposits, located in Petoskey, 40 miles southwest of Cheboygan.

The merging bank which is located 22 miles southeast of Cheboygan in Onaway operates without local competition and provides only limited services. Ona-

way has an estimated population of 1,400, with an additional 3,500 residents within its trade area. Tourism is the main support for the economy, with farming and some light industry also contributing.

There are very few common depositors and very few common loan accounts in these banks. The Onaway trade area will be benefited by the entrance of the more aggressive Citizens Bank because of the expansion of bank services.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

OCTOBER 17, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan which operates its only office in Cheboygan, Mich., proposes to acquire by merger the Onaway State Bank in Onaway, 23 miles southeast of Cheboygan, another independent unit bank.

While Citizens National Bank has substantially increased its resources, loans, and deposits during the past few years, the growth of Onaway State Bank during the same time has been very modest. On June 30, 1966, Onaway State Bank had loaned out only 36 percent of its deposits. Its loan portfolio emphasizes real estate loans and shows only a small amount of commercial and consumer loans. Though there is a slight overlap of the service areas of the two banks around Onaway itself, it does not appear that the competition between the two banks is significant.

\* \* \*

DUQUESNE CITY BANK, DUQUESNE, PA., AND WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Duquesne City Bank, Duquesne, Pa., with .....	\$16, 085, 205	1	.....
was purchased Dec. 2, 1966, by Western Pennsylvania National Bank, Pitts-	625, 993, 469	60	.....
burgh, Pa. (2222), which had .....	637, 269, 884	.....	61
After the purchase was effected, the receiving association had .....			

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 15, 1966, the Western Pennsylvania National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the Duquesne City Bank, Duquesne, Pa.

Pittsburgh, the 16th largest city in the United States, is the center of a widely diversified industrial market. The Pittsburgh metropolitan area consists of Allegheny, Beaver, Washington, and Westmoreland Counties. Western Pennsylvania National Bank has its prime market in Allegheny County, which also contains the commercial banking offices of approximately 216 other financial institutions.

The purchasing bank, with total resources of \$614 million, is the third largest bank in Allegheny County, ranking behind the \$3.7 billion Mellon National Bank and the \$1.4 billion Pittsburgh National Bank. The purchasing bank has had remarkable growth and has developed into a vital, imaginative, and major competitive force in the Pittsburgh banking market.

Duquesne, with a population of 15,000, is located 13 miles southeast of downtown Pittsburgh. Duquesne is a typical "steel mill" industrial community whose economic structure is completely dependent on "Big Steel." Hilly topography, the barrier posed by the Monongahela River, and limited access by secondary thoroughfares tend to isolate Duquesne from its neighboring communities.

The Duquesne City Bank, with total resources of \$15.5 million, was organized as a State bank in 1903. Although a sound and conservative bank, it has not been able to develop the broad range of banking services that is required to meet the convenience and needs of the community. It lacks a full range of loan services, a full-fledged trust department, a marketing department, and specialized services made possible by a modern data processing center. The low lending limit has hampered the bank in view of the vigorous competition for commercial and industrial business in the area. In addition, the Duquesne City Bank has not provided for

management succession which, at present, is an acute problem. Consummation of this purchase will solve this management succession problem.

There is little, if any, competition between Western Pennsylvania National Bank and the Duquesne City Bank. It has been estimated by Duquesne City Bank management that 90 percent of its deposits originate within its immediate area. Western Pennsylvania National Bank has no branch office in Duquesne; its closest office is located in West Mifflin Borough, approximately 2 miles from the Duquesne City Bank. The Monongahela River serves as a natural boundary and separates Duquesne from other Western Pennsylvania National Bank offices in the Eastland Shopping Center and McKeesport, Pa.

There is intense competition among commercial banks in the Pittsburgh area. Because of the size of the 2 major Pittsburgh banks, the smaller banks must operate at peak efficiency to maintain their market shares. This is becoming more and more difficult to do, as many of the smaller banks are unable to compete with the services, modern equipment, and management organization of these large banks. The purchase of the assets and assumption of the liabilities will enable the selling bank to compete more effectively with the much larger area banks.

Since this acquisition is clearly in the public interest, it is, therefore, approved.

OCTOBER 17, 1966.

SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The proposed transaction would be primarily felt in Duquesne, Pa., where Duquesne City Bank maintains its only office. This is an area described in the application as isolated from other communities. At present only one other bank, Peoples Union Bank, maintains a branch office in Duquesne, Pa. Western's nearest office is 2 miles away at West Mifflin Borough. Although, according to the application, the topography of the Duquesne, Pa., area minimizes competition

between Western and Duquesne City, this condition does not rule out the opening of a *de novo* branch in Duquesne by Western. Whether by expansion of the area served by Western's West Mifflin office, Western's

*de novo* entry into Duquesne, or Duquesne City's expansion into areas served by Western, potential competition between these 2 banks exists, and it would be foreclosed by the proposed transaction.

\* \* \*

THE PINE GROVE NATIONAL BANK & TRUST CO., PINE GROVE, PA., AND THE LEBANON VALLEY NATIONAL BANK, LEBANON, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Pine Grove National Bank & Trust Co., Pine Grove, Pa. (8151), with.....	\$7, 073, 670	1	.....
and Lebanon Valley National Bank, Lebanon, Pa. (680), which had .....	42, 571, 536	7	.....
merged Dec. 7, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (680). The merged bank at date of merger had .....	49, 645, 206	.....	3

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 6, 1966, The Pine Grove National Bank & Trust Co., Pine Grove, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$5.9 million, and the Lebanon Valley National Bank, Lebanon, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$36.3 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Lebanon, Pa., in which the head office of the Lebanon Valley National Bank is located, has a population of about 31,000 and serves approximately 60,000 additional persons in the trade area. The city is 30 miles east of Harrisburg, Pa. The trading area of Lebanon Valley National Bank, which comprises all but the northern one-fourth of Lebanon County, is a diversified agricultural and industrial area. The farms, which are predominantly dairy, have increased in value because of soil and building improvements. At present, there are 192 manufacturing establishments in the area employing over 15,000 persons.

Lebanon Valley National Bank was chartered originally in 1865 and reorganized on November 1, 1956, under its present title. This bank, which has total resources of \$43 million, operates seven offices. It receives intensive competition from nine other commercial banks including the American Bank & Trust Co. of Reading, which has total resources of \$280 million.

Pine Grove, Pa., situated in the southwest corner of Schuylkill County, is approximately 7 miles from the Lebanon County line. Its present population is approximately 2,700 and it is the trade center for an additional 8,500 persons. Coal mining was the major industry in the area until the 1920's when the development of competitive fuels caused mining to

decline. At the present, there are no large coal operations in the vicinity of Pine Grove. Dairy farming, which has always been one of the area's stabilizing economic factors, is now the principal economic base. Some light garment manufacturing concerns also provide employment for about 1,000 persons, most of whom are women. While a very large portion of male labor force finds work outside the Pine Grove area, the Lebanon Steel Foundry absorbs a good share of local male employees. The Aluminum Co. of America, located in Cressona, Pa., also furnishes employment opportunities. Though the economic growth of the area has been steady, a local industrial corporation has been formed to stimulate further local job opportunities.

Pine Grove National Bank & Trust Co., a single-unit bank, receives intensive competition from six other commercial banks in the trading area. These six banks include The Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co., Pottsville, Pa., with resources in excess of \$50 million and the American Bank & Trust Co., Pottsville, Pa., with resources in excess of \$280 million. In addition, finance companies have grown rapidly and four new ones have opened offices in the past year. While the bank has always attempted to keep up with the financial demands of the locality, the rate of economic growth of the area makes it increasingly difficult for it to compete effectively.

Competition between the participating banks is virtually nonexistent. The merging bank, located 25 miles north of the charter bank, is separated from it by the mountain range called "Blue Mountain." This natural geographic barrier between the two locations serves to prevent effective competition between the banks.



The resulting bank will be able to offer a broader range of services to the customers of the merging bank, including trust activities, eventual data processing facilities, and greater lending capacity. Consummation of the merger will also resolve the management problems of the merging bank. It will enable the resulting bank to compete more effectively with the larger banks now operating in the area.

Applying the statutory criteria, we conclude that the proposal is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 4, 1966.

\* \* \*

THE PEOPLES BANK & TRUST CO. of CHASE CITY, CHASE CITY, VA., AND THE FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Chase City, Chase City, Va., with.....	\$12, 834, 528	1	.....
and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1522), which had.....	130, 657, 611	20	.....
merged Dec. 10, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	143, 489, 566	.....	21

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 8, 1966, The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va., with IPC deposits of \$81 million, and The Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Chase City, Chase City, Va., with IPC deposits of \$10 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Lynchburg, with an estimated population of 55,000, is the home office city of the charter bank. The charter bank has 18 other banking offices throughout the mid-southern sector of Virginia. While the economic base of this region is primarily agricultural, there is a variety of large manufacturing concerns in the service area in and around Lynchburg. The economy of Lynchburg has experienced increased industrial activity in recent years due to the establishment and expansion of large national firms such as the Babcock & Wilcox Co. and General Electric Corp.

Chase City, the location of the merging bank, had a population of 3,207 persons as of the 1960 census. Located in the northwestern part of Mecklenburg County, it is the largest community in the county. It is the trading and commercial center for Mecklenburg County and for the adjoining counties of Charlotte and Lunenburg. Mecklenburg County is among Vir-

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Lebanon Valley National Bank and Pine Grove National Bank & Trust Co. are located approximately 25 miles apart and apparently do not compete with each other to any significant degree. The proposed merger would, therefore, not eliminate competition between the participating banks or result in any increase in concentration. Although Lebanon Valley could open a *de novo* branch in Pine Grove's service area, the size of the area, the size of its population, and the number of banks already competing therein may militate against such potential entry by Lebanon Valley.

ginia's leading lumber counties, three-fifths of the total acreage being forested. Farming is still the chief industry, though manufacturing has grown much in recent years. Recreational activities have begun to play a role in the economy since the formation of the Buggs Island Lake in the southern part of the county following completion of the John H. Kerr Dam.

Because the service areas of these 2 banks do not overlap, consummation of the proposed merger will have no adverse effect on competition. The branch of the charter bank nearest Chase City is located 26 miles to the northeast, in Kenbridge, Va. This merger will enable the Chase City office to compete on a more equitable basis with a branch of the Virginia National Bank, which is located 20 miles to the northeast; and with a branch of the Bank of Virginia, which is located 10 miles to the southeast in Boynton, Va.

Consummation of this proposed merger will be in the public interest. The resulting bank will be able to provide more properly trained specialists to handle trust services in the Chase City area. The Chase City office will be modernized and expanded and thus will serve the public with greater efficiency and convenience. The substantially increased lending capacity of the Chase City office will facilitate more responsive service to the seasonal and long-range credit needs of the surrounding area. Better services to local businesses

will be provided through the handling of dealer paper. In addition, the younger and aggressive management team of the Chase City bank will provide a welcome addition to the managerial resources of the charter bank.

Having considered the merger application in the light of the statutory criteria, this Office has determined that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 4, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

Fidelity National Bank, with assets of \$116 million, is headquartered in Lynchburg, Va., and operates 18

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LAKE GEORGE, LAKE GEORGE, N.Y., AND THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GLENS FALLS, GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank of Lake George, Lake George, N.Y. (8793), with . . . . .	\$5, 022, 299	1	.....
was purchased Dec. 16, 1966, by The First National Bank of Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N.Y. (980), which had . . . . .	77, 602, 570	6	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving association had . . . . .	82, 789, 644	.....	7

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 19, 1966, The First National Bank of Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N.Y., with IPC deposits of \$61.3 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of First National Bank of Lake George, Lake George, N.Y., which has IPC deposits of \$3 million.

The First National Bank of Glens Falls was established in 1853 in Glens Falls, 50 miles north of Albany. Glens Falls has a population of approximately 19,000, and is the principal trading area between Albany and Montreal. It is both residential and industrial in character. A large variety of products are manufactured in the area.

First National Bank of Lake George was organized in 1907. It is located nine miles north of Glens Falls in Lake George, a resort town in the Adirondacks. Although there are only 1,040 permanent residents, 10,000 persons live in Lake George during the summer, and approximately 50,000 tourists vacation there every year. The economy depends entirely on tourism and recreation.

The purchase and assumption will have no adverse

branches, nine of them in the immediate Lynchburg vicinity and the other nine in seven towns located from 12 to 85 miles from the main office. Fidelity proposes to merge with Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Chase City, Chase City, Va., which has assets of \$11,517,000.

The closest branch of charter bank is located in the town of Halifax about 16 miles north of Peoples Bank. The application states there is no competition between charter bank and Peoples Bank. Moreover, applicable State law would prevent charter bank from entering Peoples Bank's service area through the establishment of a *de novo* branch. Accordingly, the proposed merger would not appear to eliminate either actual or potential competition between the applicant banks.

effect on competition. Although the participating banks compete with each other to some extent, local competition is now offered to both banks by the Glens Falls National Bank and The North Creek National Bank in North Creek. In addition, the highly competitive State Bank of Albany, the largest bank in the district, has successfully bid for the Emerson National Bank in Warrensburg, 7 miles from Lake George. Other banks are planning to establish new branches in the general area, and banking competition is expected to become very severe. The present lending limit of the First National Bank of Lake George is inadequate to meet the needs of its customers, and business is being lost to larger banks. The anticipated increase in competition threatens its continued existence as an independent bank.

The acquisition will increase competition in, and provide expanded services to, the Lake George area. The application is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 8, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

First National Bank of Glens Falls had, as of June 30, 1966, assets of \$78,551,000, loans and discounts of \$48,813,000, deposits of \$69,904,000, and

capital accounts of \$5,968,000. It acquired in 1963 the First National Bank of Hudson Falls, Hudson Falls, N.Y.

As of June 30, 1966, First National Bank of Lake George had assets of \$4,738,000, loans and discounts of \$2,950,000, deposits of \$4,248,000, and capital accounts of \$424,000.

Some competition appears to be present between

the two banks, and this, as well as any potential competition possible by *de novo* branching or expansion of their service areas, will be eliminated by the proposed transaction. In First National of Lake George's service area, the purchase in question would eliminate one of the four present alternative sources of banking services; it probably would have little or no impact on banking competition outside that area.

\* \* \*

**TIMBERMENS NATIONAL BANK OF HOQUIAM, HOQUIAM, WASH., AND NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, TACOMA, WASH.**

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Timbermens National Bank of Hoquiam, Hoquiam, Wash. (15324), with ..... and National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Wash. (3417), which had ..... merged Dec. 16, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (3417). The merged bank at date of merger had .....	\$5, 678, 153 297, 370, 988 303, 031, 770	2 37 .....	..... ..... 39

**COMPTROLLER'S DECISION**

On September 23, 1966, the Timbermens National Bank of Hoquiam, Hoquiam, Wash., and the National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Wash., applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Tacoma, located on Puget Sound, is an industrial city 30 miles south of Seattle whose population of 150,000 makes it third in size in the State. Its proximity to Seattle, largest city in the State, has created a competitive spirit between these cities. Although the lumber industry continues to dominate this area, manufacturing and shipping are gaining in importance. Recent figures list 475 manufacturing industries in the Tacoma area, which includes the local aircraft industry now involved in an expansion program.

The charter bank, the National Bank of Washington, with IPC deposits of \$227 million, was established in 1885 and now has 35 offices in various parts of the State of Washington. This well managed and progressive institution, offering complete banking and trust services, is one of several large banks operating in the Tacoma area.

Hoquiam, with a population of 11,000, is located 85 miles southwest of Tacoma and lies 4 miles west of the city of Aberdeen whose population is 18,000. This area, known as Grays Harbor, is considered to be one of the most important lumbering centers in the Pacific Northwest, and serves as an ocean port for foreign and domestic vessels.

Timbermens National Bank of Hoquiam, with IPC deposits of \$4.4 million, commenced business on June 1, 1964. Hoquiam and Aberdeen are presently being served by the merging bank and by branches of the Peoples National Bank of Washington, Seattle-First National Bank, and National Bank of Commerce. Timbermens, with a lending limit of approximately \$39,000, is competing with banks having legal lending limits from \$1.7 million to \$7.5 million. Its limited size precludes it from offering any of the more advanced forms of commercial lending available in larger banks. Consummation of the proposed merger will result in substituting one banking office for another in Hoquiam.

Since competition between the applying banks has been nonexistent, it will not have any cognizable competitive impact. It is clear that this small acquisition will have no bearing on banking in Tacoma or on the banking structure in the State, but will enable the resulting bank to compete equally with the established banks in the area, thereby creating healthier competition and a healthy economy.

The entry of the National Bank of Washington into the Hoquiam-Aberdeen area will clearly be beneficial. It will augment existing competition by introducing an aggressive, full-service bank into this lumbering center and offer the residents and industries located there a meaningful alternative.

Considered in the light of the statutory criteria, this merger is judged to be in the public interest and is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 14, 1966.

# SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, was chartered in 1885 and is the fourth largest bank in the State of Washington, with total assets as of June 30, 1966 of \$289,043,000, loans and discounts of \$185,462,000, deposits of \$254,859,000, and capital accounts of \$19,073,000. In 1964, it merged with the National Bank of Spokane, Spokane, Wash.

Timbermens was chartered in 1964 and has, as of June 30, 1966, resources of \$6,166,000, loans and

discounts of \$3,640,000, deposits of \$5,595,000, and capital accounts of \$374,000. It has no history of mergers or consolidations.

Competition between the applicants is not present and the two banks are located some 84 miles apart. According to data from the application, nearly 90 percent of all commercial bank deposits derived from Timbermens' service area are held by branches of three large Seattle-based banks. It is not likely that banking competition in the area will be adversely affected by the merger.

\* \* \*

## FARMERS-MATTEAWAN NATIONAL BANK, POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., AND COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Farmers-Matteawan National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. (1312), with.....	\$33, 535, 647	10	.....
and County National Bank, Middletown, N.Y. (13956), which had.....	85, 335, 819	12	.....
merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13956).			
The merged bank at date of merger had.....	118, 870, 502	.....	22

### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 24, 1966, the County National Bank, Middletown, N.Y., with IPC deposits of \$62 million, and the Farmers-Matteawan National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., with IPC deposits of \$25 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the former.

Middletown is located in southern New York State and has an estimated population of 37,000. It is the commercial center for Orange County whose agricultural economy is becoming mixed with light industry. In addition to its Middletown home office, the charter bank maintains 10 branch offices in Orange County, and one in northwest Sullivan County.

The merging bank is headquartered in Poughkeepsie, the county seat of Dutchess County, N.Y. Dutchess County, bordered on the west by the Hudson River, is located approximately 60 miles north of New York City. It has an estimated population of 214,000. At present, all 10 banking offices of Farmers-Matteawan National Bank are located in the southwest quadrant of the county.

In recent years industry has been on the rise in the entire southern half of Dutchess County. Large manufacturing plants have spawned small industry and middle-income housing. Shopping centers are being erected at a dynamic pace and farm areas are giving way to industrial and residential use of the land.

The existence of a new water district, the availability of land, the promise of an improved highway system, the presence of a diversified and skilled labor force together with an already established industrial base, combine to make this area one of the greatest potential growth areas in the county. Also important is this region's close proximity to New York City.

The areas now served by County National Bank and the Farmers-Matteawan National Bank are separate and distinct. The nearest offices of the two banks are about 5 miles apart and are separated by the Hudson River. The amount of deposits, loan, and trust business which each has from areas served by the other bank is negligible. This merger will increase competition in Dutchess County by permitting the resulting bank to compete more aggressively with the intense competition from the much larger New York metropolitan area banks.

Consummation of this proposed merger will be in the public interest. The merger will not eliminate an alternative source of banking in either county. On the contrary, dealer loans will be provided as well as a larger trust department, customer computer services, and the availability of larger loan limits. The management depth of the charter bank will assure aggressive and able administration for the resulting bank in the future. Therefore, rather than eliminate competition, an increase in the number and quality of services will generate competition.

Having considered the merger application in the light of the statutory criteria, this Office has determined that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

DECEMBER 9, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

County National Bank (hereinafter "charter bank") operates its home office in Middletown, N.Y., 10 branches in Orange County and one branch in Sullivan County. It has applied for and received permission to open five more *de novo* branches in Orange County. Since 1955, it has acquired or merged six commercial banks, all in Orange County. As of June 30, 1966, the charter bank had total assets of \$82,156,000, net loans and discounts of \$51,439,000, and total deposits of \$75,957,000.

Farmers-Matteawan National Bank (hereinafter "merging bank") operates its home office, one branch and one drive-in facility in Poughkeepsie, the county seat of Dutchess County, which is joined to the north-eastern corner of Orange County by the Newburgh-Beacon Bridge over the Hudson River. The merging bank operates seven other branches along the Hudson in Dutchess County. It has acquired one bank since its organization. As of June 30, 1966, it had total assets

of \$34,379,000, net loans and discounts of \$19,196,000, and total deposits of \$31,338,000.

The charter bank is presently the second largest home office bank in the service area of the resulting bank with approximately 17.09 percent and 17.92 percent, respectively, of the area's total deposits and loans. The merger would increase these shares to 24.14 percent and 24.61 percent, respectively, and would raise the combined shares of the area's total deposits and loans accounted for by the charter bank and Marine Midland Bank, the area's largest bank, to over 50 percent. This increase in concentration would, however, be tempered somewhat by the presence of branches of two substantial banks whose home offices are located, and whose major competitive influence is exerted, outside the service area.

The merger would eliminate all existing competition between the participants and would eliminate an alternative source of banking services from the area. It would also eliminate substantial potential competition between the two. Although neither bank presently has a branch in a city served by an office of the other, each could legally establish *de novo* branches in several of the cities now served by the other. The charter bank has demonstrated its ability to establish *de novo* branches by applying for and receiving permission to open five such branches in Orange County.

\* \* \*

#### STATE SAVINGS BANK, MEMPHIS, TENN., AND NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN MEMPHIS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
State Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn., with . . . . .	\$7, 463, 231	1	.....
and National Bank of Commerce in Memphis, Memphis, Tenn. (13681), which had . . . . .	210, 017, 778	15	.....
merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13681). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	217, 084, 351	.....	16

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 8, 1966, the State Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn., with IPC deposits of \$6.5 million, and the National Bank of Commerce in Memphis, Tenn., with IPC deposits of \$139 million, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Memphis, the largest city in Tennessee with a population of over 760,000, is the major trading center of a tri-State area comprising Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas. Manufacturing, with a payroll of over 50,000 employees, is the major source of employment

in the local economy. Some of the nation's major industries maintain plants in the Memphis area: Armour and Co., Dupont, Firestone, Buckeye, Continental, W. R. Grace, International Harvester, Kimberley Clark, and Quaker Oats.

Agriculture is the primary activity in the Memphis trade area. Although the marketing of cotton has been the main economic support of this area, there has been notable diversification to livestock production, soybeans, corn, and other crops.

The external demand for the region's products has increased, so that net exports of goods and services from the service area exceed net imports from other regions.

The geographical location, the excellent transportation system, and the favorable climatic conditions have contributed greatly to Memphis' growth. The fact that Memphis is located on the Mississippi River has generated the establishment of many new firms and equipment investments in the area.

The charter bank has a strong and experienced commercial loan department and trust department, and presently operates 11 branches throughout metropolitan Memphis. The bank has been closely aligned with the cotton industry, but as this particular industry has become less of a dominant factor in the area's economy, the bank has expanded its lending activity to a host of other industries in order to meet the changing times.

The merging State Savings Bank is a single unit institution that has followed a conservative policy of banking. It has limited capital funds and personnel; and has concentrated its lending activity to loans to individual and small businesses. Faced with the fact that over 70 percent of the deposits of this bank are in the time and savings category, and in view of the high rate of interest currently paid, it has become increasingly difficult to add to the bank's capital structure and build for the future. Its limited size precludes it from offering either specialized services or any of the more advanced forms of commercial lending available in larger banks. Although State Savings Bank's gross earnings have increased 26 percent in the past 5 years, net profits from operations reflect a decline since 1963.

Upon consummation of the merger, the resulting bank will hold approximately 12 percent and 11 percent of deposits and loans, respectively, in metropolitan Memphis, which is less than a 1 percent increase. The Memphis financial institutions structure is composed of 12 banks operating 77 branches with total deposits of \$1.3 billion, four savings and loan associations with \$290 million in total assets, numerous insurance companies and credit unions, 41 small loan companies,

and 13 sales finance companies. In addition to the local competition, there are some 64 banks in the primary trade area of Memphis that compete intensively for business.

The area which is served by the State Savings Bank is limited due to its size and absence of branches. The State Savings Bank, with its inability to handle customers requiring special and larger financial needs, can only accommodate individuals and small business, which in turn causes its growth to lag in comparison with other local banks. In fact, the growth rate of both participating banks has been far less than ten competing banking institutions in the area.

The consummation of the proposed merger, besides solving the problem of management succession in the merging bank, will resolve a declining earnings and limited capital situation. It will also enable the resulting bank to compete more effectively with the much larger area banks. The increase in competition should be of substantial benefit to the residents and it will strengthen the convenience and needs of the community.

Considered in the light of the statutory criteria, this merger is deemed to be in the public interest and is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 1, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is a proposal to merge one of Memphis' smaller banks, with deposits of about \$7 million, with the third largest bank in the city and Shelby County.

While the merger would not change the acquiring bank's ranking as the third largest bank, it would eliminate existing competition between the two banks and would increase the already high degree of banking concentration (the three largest banks currently hold about 92 percent of the total deposits of all nine Shelby County commercial banks) in the area.

\* \* \*

#### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LEAKSVILLE, LEAKSVILLE, N.C., AND SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, LUMBERTON, N.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The First National Bank of Leaksville, Leaksville, N.C. (12259), with.....	\$6, 754, 368	2	.....
and Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C. (10610), which had.....	91, 164, 319	28	.....
merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10610). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	97, 524, 223	.....	30

# COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 25, 1966, The First National Bank of Leaksville, Leaksville, N.C., with IPC deposits of \$5.5 million, and the Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C., with IPC deposits of \$62.5 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

The Southern National Bank of North Carolina was organized as a State bank in 1897 and converted to a National banking association in 1914. With its head office located in Lumberton, which has a population of approximately 20,000, this bank operates 26 branches in 13 towns in the southern and central parts of the State.

Lumberton is the county seat of Robeson County which is located in the southern part of the State. The town lies in the heart of an extremely productive agricultural area. Tobacco, cotton, and corn are the chief crops grown. The uncertain future of these crops has prompted the city to encourage industrial expansion. Several textile companies and knitting mills have provided some economic impetus in Lumberton. As the number of agricultural workers declines, the continued prosperity of the area depends on industry. The city is presently attempting to attract a food processing plant to further diversify its economic base.

The First National Bank of Leaksville was organized in 1908 and operates one branch in a shopping center in Leaksville. Leaksville lies over 100 miles north of Lumberton, in Rockingham County and has a population of approximately 20,000. While its economy depends greatly on the textile industry, Leaksville is also considered one of the county's three trading centers. The population growth in this area has been greater than that in the rest of the State.

The closest offices of the participating banks are 80 miles apart. There is no competition at all between them. While the charter bank competes with local banks and with branches of the State-wide banking associations in each of the 13 towns in which it main-

tains offices, the merging bank competes with the Leaksville Bank & Trust Co., which has resources of \$11.8 million.

This merger will broaden the economic base of the charter bank by significantly extending its service area to the north. The resulting bank will bring to the Leaksville area all the benefits of a full service bank including farm credit counseling and trust services which are not now available locally.

Applying the statutory criteria to this proposal, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application, therefore, is approved.

NOVEMBER 8, 1966.

## SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

First National, which was organized in 1908, has its main office and two branches located in the area of Leaksville, N.C., in the central portion of the State near the Virginia border. As of June 30, 1966, it had total assets of \$6,617,000, total deposits of \$6,086,000, net loans and discounts of \$3,594,000, and total capital accounts of \$524,000.

Southern National, which operates 27 offices throughout South Central North Carolina, was organized as a State bank in 1897 and received a National charter in 1914. It has grown more than 400 percent over the past 3 years, partially as a result of four mergers through which it has acquired 12 offices and over \$30 million in deposits. As of June 30, 1966, it had total assets of \$82,280,000, total deposits of \$71,935,000, net loans and discounts of \$53,866,000, and total capital accounts of \$6,973,000.

The closest office of Southern National is located in Sanford, about 80 miles southeast of Leaksville. It appears that there is very little, if any, competition between the merging banks. However, in view of the fact that North Carolina law permits State-wide branching and in view of the obvious ability of Southern National to expand through *de novo* branches, it appears that the proposed merger would eliminate potential competition between the merging banks.

\* \* \*

## WAHIAKUM COUNTY BANK, CATHLAMET, WASH., AND SEATTLE-FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SEATTLE, WASH.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
Wahkiakum County Bank, Cathlamet, Wash., with was purchased Dec. 30, 1966, by the Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash. (11280), which had.....	\$3, 708, 167	1	.....
After the purchase was effected, the receiving association had.....	1, 590, 263, 164	117	.....
	1, 590, 683, 254		118

## COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 13, 1966, the Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash., applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to purchase the assets and assume the liabilities of the Wahkiakum County Bank, Cathlamet, Wash.

Seattle, headquarters of the applicant bank, is the leading commercial, industrial, and financial city in the Pacific Northwest, with a population of 586,000 and a metropolitan area of more than a million persons. It is predominantly a manufacturing center and a key distribution point for the northwestern United States, Alaska, and the Orient. Its outlook is one of continuing rapid growth.

Cathlamet, site of the Wahkiakum County Bank, has a population of 664 and is located near the Columbia River in the southwest portion of the State, 150 miles from Seattle. Wahkiakum County, of which Cathlamet is the county seat, has 3,600 residents. Bounded by the Columbia and Lewis Rivers in the south and by mountains in the east, Wahkiakum and its sister county to the east, Cowlitz, form a natural trading area of some 70,000 persons. Principal economic reliance of both counties is on the timber and wood products industries, followed by dairy farming and commercial fishing.

The selling bank operates its single office in Cathlamet and has IPC deposits of \$2.7 million. It is the sole banking institution in Wahkiakum County and has experienced only marginal growth since its founding in 1909 due to a somewhat dormant local economy. The nearest bank offering any competition is in Kelso, Cowlitz County, 22 miles away and has drawn some business from the Cathlamet area. In fact, however, this business results less from normal competition than from the limited lending potential of the Wahkiakum bank, its very low loan to deposit ratio, and its disinclination to participate in large loans. Senior management of the selling bank consists of two gentlemen in their sixties who are looking forward to retirement and for whom there are no apparent successors. The instant application represents the result of the best of three bids to purchase the bank's assets and received 100 percent support from the stockholders.

The purchasing Seattle-First National Bank, with assets in excess of \$1.4 billion, is the largest bank in the State. It operates 116 offices in Washington, 57 of which are in Seattle, its headquarters city. Over a period of 10 years it has experienced growth and an increase in earnings although its net share of the State's banking market has declined. The bank's present

structure has resulted from a continuous series of strong and aggressive management. It is anticipated that employees of the selling bank will be retained under an expanded array of fringe benefits.

The proposed acquisition can only be of benefit to the counties of Wahkiakum and Cowlitz in general, and to the town of Cathlamet in particular. Seattle-First has a loan to deposit ratio higher than the State-wide average and a lending limit of \$7.5 million, giving it full capability of stimulating and aiding in area development. The purchasing bank presently operates branches in Longview and Kelso, Cowlitz County, 22 and 24 miles southeast of Cathlamet, respectively. These branches have \$19.1 million in area deposits as compared with \$22.6 million in nearby branches of the National Bank of Commerce, the second largest bank in Washington. Seattle-First's acquisition of the Wahkiakum County Bank will lead to a better balance between these National banks but have little effect on the State's overall banking structure. The one other competing financial institution in the Wahkiakum-Cowlitz area, Bank of Cowlitz at Longview, has deposits of \$13.3 million, has made good progress in its 10 years of existence, and has excellent prospects for future growth. Since the instant proposal will substitute one bank for another, it represents only a qualitative change in the competition faced by the Bank of Cowlitz.

The town of Cathlamet and Wahkiakum County will be given a substantial increase in available banking services by this acquisition, with a much higher lending limit and a direct source of aggressive, experienced financial leadership. Seattle-First offers a full range of savings instruments at maximum allowable rates and could provide trust services, investment counseling, safekeeping, economic research, better collection service, and full automation, none of which have been previously available at the selling bank. The acquisition will promote the convenience and needs of a community which has never been privileged to enjoy the advantages of an extensive banking operation and which has been hampered in its development by financial and geographic isolation.

In balancing the factors of this application in light of the statutory criteria, the acquisition is found to be in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 30, 1966.

## SUMMARY OF REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

The largest bank in the State of Washington, with assets in excess of \$1 billion, proposes to purchase the



only bank located in Wahkiakum County. Wahkiakum County, located in the southwest portion of the State, has a population of only 3,600; its economy is based largely on the timber and wood products industries, with some dairy farming and commercial fishing.

Seattle-First National Bank operates over 100 offices throughout the State of Washington. Two of these offices are in Longview and Kelso, which are located in the county adjoining Wahkiakum County to the east. Although both of these offices are more than 20 miles from Wahkiakum County Bank (assets of \$3.5 million), there appears to be some commercial banking business originating in Wahkiakum County which

is performed by these offices of Seattle-First. It would thus appear that some degree of competition presently exists between the two banks. Moreover, while the bank branching law in Washington would prevent Seattle-First from opening a branch in the city of Cathlamet itself, it does not prevent Seattle-First from opening a branch in some other city or town in Wahkiakum County. The proposed acquisition, therefore, would eliminate some actual competition, and would foreclose potential competition, between the merging banks. However, as seen from Wahkiakum County Bank's low loan to deposit ratio it does not appear that it has been a source of vigorous competition.

\* \* \*

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF PORTSMOUTH, PORTSMOUTH, VA., AND AMERICAN BANK & TRUST CO., SUFFOLK, VA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
American National Bank of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Va. (11381), with . . . . .	\$38, 098, 447	6	.....
and American Bank & Trust Co., Suffolk, Va., which had . . . . .	15, 785, 477	2	.....
consolidated Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the former bank (11381) and with title "American National Bank." The consolidated bank at date of consolidation had . . . . .	53, 883, 924	.....	8

COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On August 22, 1966, American National Bank of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Va., with \$27 million in IPC deposits, and American Bank & Trust Co., Suffolk, Va., with \$12 million in IPC deposits, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to consolidate under the charter of the former and with the title of "American National Bank."

Portsmouth, with an estimated 1966 population of 120,000, is located on the Elizabeth River and at the mouth of Hampton Roads. At one time Portsmouth was very dependent on the U.S. Government as an employer, with its Navy Hospital, military installations, and the Norfolk Navy Shipyard located within the city boundaries. However, industry has found a suitable labor force in this area and in recent years there has been a growth in light industry allowing the city to be less dependent on the U.S. Government installations. Manufacturing now claims the largest portion of the labor force, with trading and construction close behind. Among the more than 200 manufacturers in the area, the most notable are Pet Milk Co., Best Foods Division of Corn Products, Procter & Gamble, Planters Manufacturing Division of Georgia Pacific Plywood, Star Bank Corp., Columbia Yacht Corp.,

and Coronet Casuals, Inc. Inasmuch as the economy of the Western Branch Section of Chesapeake is so closely related to Portsmouth, comments pertaining to the present economic outlook and growth trends should include both these areas. The West Chesapeake area is primarily residential, with a number of firms having manufacturing and other facilities there. These two cities are important sections of the Tidewater area, which is classified as one of the 10 fastest growing areas in the Nation.

The American National Bank of Portsmouth, originally chartered in 1919, is a full-service bank and presently operates 5 branch offices and one facility. It faces intense competition from several strong independent banks and a branch of The Bank of Virginia located in Portsmouth, as well as from the large banks located in Norfolk, which actively seek business in the entire Tidewater area. In addition, there are savings and loan associations, credit unions, and personal loan companies.

Suffolk, with an estimated population of 12,700, is the county seat of Nansemond County and is located on the Nansemond River approximately 18 miles from Portsmouth. While Suffolk is not dependent on any one industry, it is known as the world's foremost peanut market and processing center. Many industries

have, in recent years, changed the Suffolk economy from a major dependence on farm-related industries to a more diversified economy. Suffolk and Nansemond County have experienced steady growth during the past decade, and this is expected to continue. This area is part of the Tidewater and the growth of Norfolk and Portsmouth industry and military facilities has a measurable effect on Suffolk's economy.

The consolidating bank, the American Bank & Trust Co., organized in 1912, is a full-service bank and presently operates one branch office. The bank faces a serious management succession problem and is unable to meet the credit demands of some of its customers; and for this reason, it is unable to attract the accounts of the new industries locating in its community. Direct competition in Suffolk is provided by two other commercial banks, two savings and loan associations, two credit unions, and four small loan companies.

Consummation of the proposed consolidation will not eliminate competition between the two participating banks. The 2 banks are located in different communities 18 miles apart and there is no evidence of significant competition existing between them. Consummation of this consolidation would, in fact, increase competition by creating a bank with a greater lending capability and more able to compete effectively with the large banks and financial institutions

which provide intense competition in both Suffolk and Portsmouth. The resulting bank will provide expanded and improved services by a more effective utilization of personnel and equipment. Consummation of the proposal will also solve the serious management succession problem in the consolidating bank.

Considered in the light of the statutory criteria, the merger is determined to be in the public interest and is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 10, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

American National Bank of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Va., which has assets of about \$38 million, proposes to consolidate with American Bank & Trust Co., Suffolk, Va., which has assets of about \$14.6 million.

The consolidating banks are separated by a distance of 18 miles and do not presently compete with each other.

Since the consolidating banks do not presently compete with each other and since Virginia State law prevents potential competition which might result through the opening of a *de novo* branch in the service area of either bank by the other bank, we conclude that the proposed merger should not result in reduction of competition in the communities now served by National Bank and American Bank.

\* \* \*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GREER, GREER, S.C., AND THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK OF GREENVILLE, GREENVILLE, S.C.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
First National Bank of Greer, Greer, S.C. (14742), with . . . . .	\$5, 548, 295	2	.....
and The Peoples National Bank of Greenville, Greenville, S.C. (10635), which had . . . . .	58, 281, 289	8	.....
merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (10635) and with title "The Peoples National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	63, 312, 394	.....	10

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 13, 1966, The Peoples National Bank of Greenville, Greenville, S.C., with IPC deposits of \$43 million, and First National Bank of Greer, Greer, S.C., with IPC deposits of \$4.5 million, applied to the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the former and with the title "The Peoples National Bank."

The charter bank commenced business in 1887 as a State bank, converting to a National bank in 1914. Originally oriented toward an economy dependent on

agriculture, the bank shifted into the financing of the textile industry when it came into prominence. More recently, it has shifted into broadly diversified commercial and personal financing. The bank operates eight full-service offices in Greenville, whose population is 69,800. All of the bank's expansion is attributable to internal growth through *de novo* branching and aggressive business solicitation.

The merging bank, organized in 1955, operates two offices in Greer, a community of 12,000, located a few miles northeast of Greenville. This bank has specialized

in installment credit loans which comprise about 74 percent of its portfolio.

Both banks are located in the Piedmont region, an area which has experienced marked industrial growth and now enjoys a diversified economy based on light industry, agriculture, commerce and shipping, in addition to its basic industry—textiles. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid growth of nonmanufacturing enterprises, i.e., service industries which are accounting for an increasing percentage of the labor market. Indicative of the gains realized in the banks' service areas is the growth in per capita income as well as the steady increase in population. A favorable climate, a plentiful labor force, an abundant supply of industrial sites, adequate water, fuel, and power, and access to rail and modern highway transportation are factors which have sustained new investments in the area in the past and are still operative today.

Competition between the participating banks is minimal. While the closest offices of these banks are only 10 miles apart, there are two other banking offices located in the intervening area. The fact that these banks are oriented toward different sectors of the banking market further indicates the lack of competition between them.

Competing with the participating banks are the South Carolina National Bank of Charleston which operates 10 offices in Greenville, and the Citizens and Southern National which operates three offices in Greenville. This merger will clearly have no adverse effect on these large banks. The introduction of a larger bank into Greer should not have any meaningful impact on the Bank of Greer which now operates

a branch on the outskirts of Greenville in competition with the two largest banks in the State.

The improvement in the banking structure in South Carolina, the more efficient use of capital, the improvement and extension of banking services, the lack of adverse competitive effects, and the satisfactory meeting of the remaining statutory criteria indicate that this merger will be in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

OCTOBER 24, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

This is a proposal to merge the eight-office Greenville bank, the fifth largest bank in South Carolina with deposits of about \$50 million, and the two-office bank in Greer, some 12 miles northeast of Greenville.

Greer is a commercial area of growing importance; six of the nine banking offices in Greer and vicinity have been established since 1961. The Greer bank, founded in 1955, opened a second office in Greer in 1965. Its deposits have grown from about \$2 million in 1959 to nearly \$5 million in 1966, and in 1965 the Greer bank earned \$107,000.

Greer and Greenville are only 12 miles apart and are linked by highway and rail. Moreover, in view of Greer's growing importance, it is not unlikely that the Greenville bank might establish a *de novo* branch in Greer if the proposed merger were not effected.

Thus, the merger would eliminate competition now prevailing between the merging banks and would foreclose the development of future competition between them. Finally, it would increase the high degree of concentration of banking resources in Greenville County.

\*\*\*

#### THE CAMPBELL NATIONAL BANK OF LaRUE, LaRUE, OHIO, AND THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF MARION, MARION, OHIO

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Campbell National Bank of LaRue, LaRue, Ohio (6675), with.....	\$3, 263, 038	1	.....
and The National City Bank of Marion, Marion, Ohio (11831), which had... merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (11831).	51, 929, 928	7	.....
The merged bank at date of merger had.....	55, 038, 074	.....	8

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISION

On September 6, 1966, The Campbell National Bank of LaRue, LaRue, Ohio, with IPC deposits of \$2.6 million, and The National City Bank of Marion, Marion, Ohio, with IPC deposits of \$38.5 million,

applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to merge under the charter and with the title of the latter.

Marion, with an estimated population of 39,000, is located in the center of Ohio. It is a diversified industrial city serving a trade area with over 250,000 in

population. The areas surrounding Marion are agricultural, producing well in the dairy products, livestock, and crop categories.

The National City Bank of Marion was organized in 1901. It presently operates six branch offices in five cities or towns, all located within 10 miles of Marion. Its branch nearest to the merging bank is the Green Camp office, approximately 9 miles away. The charter bank has also received approval for one additional office, as yet unopened.

The immediate competitor of the charter bank is the Marion County Bank, with deposits of \$19 million, whose head office and two branches are located in Marion. Competition is also provided by the \$13.7 million Fahey Banking Company located in Marion and the First National Bank of Delaware, with deposits of \$21 million, located 22 miles from Marion and 36 miles from LaRue.

The Campbell National Bank, the merging bank, organized in 1903, is a unit bank, and the sole financial institution of LaRue. It is located 14 miles west of the charter bank's home office. LaRue, with a population of 800, is economically dependent upon agriculture.

The lending capacity of the resulting bank will enable it to be more responsive to the large farm loans which the Campbell Bank is presently unable to service. In addition, the people of the LaRue area will benefit from the charter bank's computer services, higher interest rates, travel services, and technical knowledge. Furthermore, the management depths of the charter bank will infuse more dynamic and experienced leadership into the LaRue office as well as provide for management succession.

The merger will have no anticompetitive effects. The resulting bank will be in effective competition with the competitor banks previously named plus 19 life insurance companies, 18 credit unions, 12 small loan companies, the Federal Land Bank, and the Marion Production Credit Association.

Applying the statutory criteria to the proposed merger, we conclude that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

NOVEMBER 14, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The National City Bank of Marion, Ohio, is the largest bank in Marion and five adjacent counties, with total assets as of June 30, 1966, of \$50.3 million, loans and discounts of \$25.6 million and deposits of \$46.6 million. National City has its head office in Marion and operates six branch offices, three of which are located in Marion and three in surrounding communities. The merging bank, Campbell National, is a unit bank located in LaRue, Ohio, some 14 miles from Marion. This bank, as of June 30, 1966, held total assets of \$3 million, loans and discounts of \$1.1 million, and deposits of \$2.7 million. Both banks are located in Marion County and are in competition with one another.

National City and two other banks control 59.7 percent of total commercial banking resources in the pertinent area, with National City's share the largest (32.1 percent). Merger of Campbell National into National City will eliminate existing competition between the two banks, increase further the leading bank's market share, and enhance the existing high level of banking concentration in the area.

\* \* \*

#### THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF MOUNT UNION, MOUNT UNION, PA., AND FIRST-GRANGE NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGDON, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Name of bank and type of transaction	Total assets	Banking offices	
		In operation	To be operated
The Central National Bank of Mount Union, Mount Union, Pa. (10206), with...	\$6, 127, 646	1	.....
and First-Grange National Bank of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa. (31), which had .....	23, 510, 789	3	.....
merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (31), and with title of "Penn Central National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had...	29, 638, 435	.....	4

On August 26, 1966, the First-Grange National Bank of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$20 million, and The Central National Bank of Mount Union, Mount Union, Pa., with IPC deposits of \$5 million, applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to merge under the charter of the former and with the title "Penn Central National Bank."

Huntingdon, with a population of 7,200, is located in south-central Pennsylvania. For almost a century, the industry of the area was based on the exploitation of coal, iron ore, limestone, lumber, and ganister rock. In recent years, however, the economy has undergone large changes. At present, it is based on agriculture, light manufacturing, and recreation. An influx of new manufacturing concerns, and the expansion of existing ones, as well as the consolidation of small farms into larger, more efficient units, are invigorating the economy. It is anticipated that the recreation segment of the economy will receive a large boost when the nearby Raystown Reservoir is completed. This reservoir, to be located between Huntingdon and Mount Union, will have a shoreline of more than 100 miles and will be one of the State's largest recreation areas.

Mount Union, with a population of 4,100, is located 11.5 miles southeast of Huntingdon. For over 50 years, the industry of Mount Union was based almost exclusively on the exploitation of ganister rock from which refractory brick is made. At its peak, 1,200 men were employed in this industry. At present, however, this industry employs less than 400 men. The current economy of the Mount Union area is based on agriculture, light manufacturing, and recreation. In most respects, the present status and future outlook for the Mount Union economy are similar to that of the Huntingdon area economy.

The charter bank operates 3 offices in and around Huntingdon. Its main banking competition is the \$18 million Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Huntingdon. These 2 banks, and a variety of other financial institutions, are vigorously competing to serve the growing credit needs of the Huntingdon area inhabitants.

The Central National Bank of Mount Union is the smaller of 2 banks serving Mount Union. Its competitor is a branch of the Union National Bank & Trust

Co. of Huntingdon. These 2 banks, as well as 2 others in the immediate vicinity, compete vigorously in the Mount Union area.

Because the service areas of these 2 banks do not overlap, consummation of the proposed merger will have no adverse effect on competition. While these banks are located in cities only 11.5 miles apart, they are separated by a mountain range. In general, Huntingdon is the trade center for the northern part of Huntingdon County and Mount Union for the southern part. As stated above, the merger will increase competition in Mount Union by enabling the merging bank to compete there for the large loans and trust business.

Consummation of this proposed merger will be in the public interest. It will result in a well managed bank in Mount Union that is capable of competing for the large loan and trust needs of the public. The resulting bank will be able to modernize its facilities and equipment and thus serve the public better at lower cost. The increased lending capacity of the resulting bank will help to lure new industries into the area and will help existing industries to expand.

Having considered the merger application in the light of the statutory criteria, this Office has determined that it is in the public interest and the application is, therefore, approved.

OCTOBER 20, 1966.

#### SUMMARY OF REPORT BY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The First-Grange National Bank of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa., conducts commercial banking through 2 offices located in Huntingdon and a branch office in Alexandria, Pa. As of June 30, 1966, it had total IPC deposits of \$19,747,000 and net loans and discounts of \$14,765,000.

The Central National Bank of Mount Union, Mount Union, Pa., has one office located in Mount Union about 11.5 miles from Huntingdon. As of June 30, 1966, it had total IPC deposits of \$5,266,000 and net loans and discounts of \$3,848,000.

If the proposed merger is approved, a viable competitor of the First-Grange National Bank will be eliminated and the number of banking alternatives remaining available to banking customers in the Mount Union, Pa. area will be reduced to four.

\* \* \*

## APPENDIX B

# Statistical Tables

# INDEX

## Statistical Tables

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TABLE B-1  
Comptrollers of the Currency, 1863 to the present

No.	Name	Date of appointment	Date of resignation	State
1	McCulloch, Hugh	May 9, 1863	Mar. 8, 1865	Indiana
2	Clarke, Freeman	Mar. 21, 1865	July 24, 1866	New York
3	Hulburt, Hiland R.	Feb. 1, 1867	Apr. 3, 1872	Ohio
4	Knox, John Jay	Apr. 25, 1872	Apr. 30, 1884	Minnesota
5	Cannon, Henry W.	May 12, 1884	Mar. 1, 1886	Minnesota
6	Trenholm, William L.	Apr. 20, 1886	Apr. 30, 1889	South Carolina
7	Lacey, Edward S.	May 1, 1889	June 30, 1892	Michigan
8	Hepburn, A. Barton	Aug. 2, 1892	Apr. 25, 1893	New York
9	Eckels, James H.	Apr. 26, 1893	Dec. 31, 1897	Illinois
10	Dawes, Charles G.	Jan. 1, 1898	Sept. 30, 1901	Illinois
11	Ridgely, William Barret	Oct. 1, 1901	Mar. 28, 1908	Illinois
12	Murray, Lawrence O.	Apr. 27, 1908	Apr. 27, 1913	New York
13	Williams, John Skelton	Feb. 2, 1914	Mar. 2, 1921	Virginia
14	Crissinger, D. R.	Mar. 17, 1921	Apr. 30, 1923	Ohio
15	Dawes, Henry M.	May 1, 1923	Dec. 17, 1924	Illinois
16	McIntosh, Joseph W.	Dec. 20, 1924	Nov. 20, 1928	Illinois
17	Pole, John W.	Nov. 21, 1928	Sept. 20, 1932	Ohio
18	O'Connor, J. F. T.	May 11, 1933	Apr. 16, 1938	California
19	Delano, Preston	Oct. 24, 1938	Feb. 15, 1953	Massachusetts
20	Gidney, Ray M.	Apr. 16, 1953	Nov. 15, 1961	Ohio
21	Saxon, James J.	Nov. 16, 1961	Nov. 15, 1966	Illinois
22	Camp, William B.	Nov. 16, 1966	.....	Texas



TABLE B-2

*Administrative Assistants to the Comptroller of the Currency and Deputy Comptrollers of the Currency*

No.	Name	Dates of tenure		State
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE COMPTROLLER				
1	Larsen, Arnold E. . . . .	Dec. 24, 1961	July 1, 1962	Nebraska
2	Faulstich, Albert J. . . . .	July 2, 1962	July 18, 1965	Louisiana
3	Chase, Anthony G. . . . .	July 21, 1965	Feb. 25, 1967	Washington
4	Wickman, Wayne G. . . . .	Feb. 27, 1967		Texas
DEPUTY COMPTROLLERS OF THE CURRENCY				
1	Howard, Samuel T. . . . .	May 9, 1863	Aug. 1, 1865	New York
2	Hulburd, Hiland R. . . . .	Aug. 1, 1865	Jan. 31, 1867	Ohio
3	Knox, John Jay. . . . .	Mar. 12, 1867	Apr. 24, 1872	Minnesota
4	Langworthy, John S. . . . .	Aug. 8, 1872	Jan. 3, 1886	New York
5	Snyder, V. P. . . . .	Jan. 5, 1886	Jan. 3, 1887	New York
6	Abrahams, J. D. . . . .	Jan. 27, 1887	May 25, 1890	Virginia
7	Nixon, R. M. . . . .	Aug. 11, 1890	Mar. 16, 1893	Indiana
8	Tucker, Oliver P. . . . .	Apr. 7, 1893	Mar. 11, 1896	Kentucky
9	Coffin, George M. . . . .	Mar. 12, 1896	Aug. 31, 1898	South Carolina
10	Murray, Lawrence O. . . . .	Sept. 1, 1898	June 27, 1899	New York
11	Kane, Thomas P. . . . .	June 29, 1899	Mar. 2, 1923	Dist. of Columbia
12	Fowler, Willis J. . . . .	July 1, 1908	Feb. 14, 1927	Indiana
13	McIntosh, Joseph W. . . . .	May 21, 1923	Dec. 19, 1924	Illinois
14	Collins, Charles W. . . . .	July 1, 1923	June 30, 1927	Illinois
15	Stearns, E. W. . . . .	Jan. 6, 1925	Nov. 30, 1928	Virginia
16	Awalt, F. G. . . . .	July 1, 1927	Feb. 15, 1936	Maryland
17	Gough, E. H. . . . .	July 6, 1927	Oct. 16, 1941	Indiana
18	Proctor, John L. . . . .	Dec. 1, 1928	Jan. 23, 1933	Washington
19	Lyons, Gibbs. . . . .	Jan. 24, 1933	Jan. 15, 1938	Georgia
20	Prentiss, William, Jr. . . . .	Feb. 24, 1936	Jan. 15, 1938	California
21	Diggs, Marshall R. . . . .	Jan. 16, 1938	Sept. 30, 1938	Texas
22	Oppegard G. J. . . . .	Jan. 16, 1938	Sept. 30, 1938	California
23	Upham, C. B. . . . .	Oct. 1, 1938	Dec. 31, 1948	Iowa
24	Mulroney, A. J. . . . .	May 1, 1939	Aug. 31, 1941	Iowa
25	McCandless, R. B. . . . .	July 7, 1941	Mar. 1, 1951	Iowa
26	Sedlacek, L. H. . . . .	Sept. 1, 1941	Sept. 30, 1944	Nebraska
27	Robertson, J. L. . . . .	Oct. 1, 1944	Feb. 17, 1952	Nebraska
28	Hudspeth, J. W. . . . .	Jan. 1, 1949	Aug. 31, 1950	Texas
29	Jennings, L. A. . . . .	Sept. 1, 1950	May 16, 1960	New York
30	Taylor, W. M. . . . .	Mar. 1, 1951	Apr. 1, 1962	Virginia
31	Garwood, G. W. . . . .	Feb. 18, 1952	Dec. 31, 1962	Colorado
32	Fleming, Chapman C. . . . .	Sept. 15, 1959	Aug. 31, 1962	Ohio
33	Haggard, Hollis S. . . . .	May 16, 1960	Aug. 3, 1962	Missouri
34	Camp, William B. . . . .	Apr. 2, 1962	Nov. 15, 1966	Texas
35	Redman, Clarence B. . . . .	Aug. 4, 1962	Oct. 26, 1963	Connecticut
36	Watson, Justin T. . . . .	Sept. 3, 1962		
37	Miller, Dean E. . . . .	Dec. 23, 1962		Iowa
38	DeShazo, Thomas G. . . . .	Jan. 1, 1963		Virginia
39	Egertson, R. Coleman. . . . .	July 13, 1964	June 30, 1966	Iowa
40	Blanchard, Richard J. . . . .	Sept. 1, 1964		Massachusetts
41	Park, Radcliffe. . . . .	Sept. 1, 1964	June 1, 1967	Wisconsin
42	Faulstich, Albert J. . . . .	July 19, 1965		Louisiana
43	Motter, David C. . . . .	July 1, 1966		Ohio
44	Gwin, John D. . . . .	Feb. 21, 1967		Mississippi

TABLE B-3  
Changes in the structure of the National banking system, by States, 1863-1966

	Organized and opened for business 1863-1966	Consolidated and merged under 12 U.S.C. 215		Insol- vencies	Liqui- dated	12 U.S.C. 214		In opera- tion Dec. 31, 1966
		Consoli- dated	Merged			Con- verted to State banks	Merged or con- solidated with State banks	
United States . . . . .	15, 617	685	272	2, 817	6, 714	72	258	4, 799
Alabama . . . . .	200	4	2	45	62	0	0	87
Alaska . . . . .	8	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
Arizona . . . . .	32	1	0	6	21	0	0	4
Arkansas . . . . .	162	1	0	39	55	0	0	67
California . . . . .	602	19	21	66	386	2	17	91
Colorado . . . . .	263	5	0	56	85	0	0	117
Connecticut . . . . .	136	11	6	7	69	0	13	30
Delaware . . . . .	32	0	0	1	18	0	8	5
District of Columbia . . . . .	37	8	0	7	13	0	0	9
Florida . . . . .	284	2	0	42	42	0	0	198
Georgia . . . . .	200	8	0	42	87	5	0	58
Hawaii . . . . .	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	2
Idaho . . . . .	112	0	1	35	65	0	2	9
Illinois . . . . .	971	19	3	227	296	3	1	422
Indiana . . . . .	445	14	1	98	205	0	4	123
Iowa . . . . .	562	4	0	203	243	7	1	102
Kansas . . . . .	454	6	0	76	198	4	0	170
Kentucky . . . . .	250	11	2	37	110	8	2	80
Louisiana . . . . .	120	4	0	16	53	0	0	47
Maine . . . . .	127	8	5	13	79	0	1	21
Maryland . . . . .	156	3	10	17	69	0	8	49
Massachusetts . . . . .	382	40	7	28	207	0	10	90
Michigan . . . . .	350	11	3	77	157	0	3	99
Minnesota . . . . .	511	8	0	116	192	1	0	194
Mississippi . . . . .	94	5	3	16	34	0	0	36
Missouri . . . . .	321	12	1	58	148	3	1	98
Montana . . . . .	205	3	1	76	76	0	0	49
Nebraska . . . . .	411	2	0	83	199	1	0	126
Nevada . . . . .	17	1	0	4	8	0	1	3
New Hampshire . . . . .	84	3	1	5	23	0	0	52
New Jersey . . . . .	438	49	14	59	151	1	16	148
New Mexico . . . . .	97	1	0	25	37	0	0	34
New York . . . . .	1, 013	123	51	130	441	8	70	190
North Carolina . . . . .	157	8	12	44	58	0	8	27
North Dakota . . . . .	263	3	0	100	118	0	0	42
Ohio . . . . .	719	32	10	112	333	1	5	226
Oklahoma . . . . .	775	12	0	85	454	4	0	220
Oregon . . . . .	152	2	2	31	102	0	2	13
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1, 286	98	67	211	488	2	66	354
Rhode Island . . . . .	67	3	0	2	58	0	0	4
South Carolina . . . . .	133	8	7	43	49	0	0	26
South Dakota . . . . .	223	13	0	93	81	2	0	34
Tennessee . . . . .	219	8	0	36	94	2	2	77
Texas . . . . .	1, 323	45	0	142	573	16	1	546
Utah . . . . .	45	4	0	6	19	1	2	13
Vermont . . . . .	85	3	2	17	29	1	6	27
Virginia . . . . .	278	21	33	28	75	0	7	114
Washington . . . . .	242	18	7	51	138	0	0	28
West Virginia . . . . .	197	11	0	38	68	0	0	80
Wisconsin . . . . .	290	9	0	54	115	0	0	112
Wyoming . . . . .	78	0	0	12	26	0	0	0
Virgin Islands . . . . .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

TABLE B-4

*Charters, liquidations, and changes in authorized capital stock of National banks, calendar 1966*

	<i>Number of banks</i>	<i>Capital stock</i>		<i>Capital notes and debentures</i>
		<i>Common</i>	<i>Preferred</i>	
<b>Increases:</b>				
Banks newly chartered:				
Primary organizations . . . . .	24	\$13, 370, 000		
Reorganizations . . . . .				
Conversion of State banks* . . . . .	25	19, 085, 160	\$100, 000	\$4, 750, 000
Capital stock: Common:				
261 cases by statutory sale . . . . .		19, 423, 435		
551 cases by statutory stock dividend . . . . .		118, 192, 850		
4 cases by statutory consolidation . . . . .		1, 257, 800		
43 cases by statutory merger . . . . .		12, 916, 202		300, 000
Capital notes and debentures: 43 cases by new issue . . . . .				38, 625, 000
Total increases . . . . .	49	184, 245, 447	100, 000	43, 675, 000
<b>Decreases:</b>				
Banks ceasing operations:				
Voluntary liquidations:				
Succeeded by National banks . . . . .	6	2, 096, 360		
Succeeded by State banks† . . . . .	2	1, 250, 000		
No successor‡ . . . . .	1			
Statutory consolidation . . . . .	2			
Statutory mergers . . . . .	33			
Conversions into State banks . . . . .	8	1, 703, 000		480, 000
Merged or consolidated with State banks (Public Law 706) . . . . .	13	3, 490, 000		
Insolvent . . . . .				
Capital stock:				
Preferred: 3 cases by retirement . . . . .			544, 000	
Common:				
4 cases by statutory reduction . . . . .		1, 108, 310		
1 case by statutory consolidation . . . . .		40, 000		
9 cases by statutory merger . . . . .		412, 125		
Capital notes and debentures: 17 retirements . . . . .				15, 659, 044
Total decreases . . . . .	65	10, 099, 795	544, 000	16, 139, 044
Net change . . . . .	-16	174, 145, 652	-444, 000	27, 535, 956
Charters in force Dec. 31, 1965 and authorized capital . . . . .	4, 812	4, 939, 382, 184	29, 600, 400	1, 133, 919, 600
Charters in force Dec. 31, 1966 and authorized capital . . . . .	4, 796	5, 113, 527, 836	29, 156, 400	1, 161, 455, 556

\*Includes two banks which were chartered in 1966, but which did not open for business until 1967.

†Includes one bank organized under Section 11 of the *Federal Deposit Insurance Act*.‡Organized under Section 11 of the *Federal Deposit Insurance Act*.

TABLE B-5

*Applications by newly organized banks for National bank charters, approved and rejected, by States, calendar 1966*

<i>Alabama</i>	<i>Approved 1966</i>	<i>Rejected 1966</i>	<i>Iowa</i>	<i>Approved 1966</i>	<i>Rejected 1966</i>
Birmingham, Ala. ....		June 13	Dewitt, Iowa. ....		June 14
<i>Arkansas</i>			<i>Kansas</i>		
Ashdown, Ark. ....		Oct. 27	Fort Riley National Bank, Fort Riley... The Northgate National Bank of Hutchin- son. ....	Feb. 17 Sept. 19	..... .....
<i>California</i>			<i>Louisiana</i>		
Bankers National Trust & Savings, San Francisco. ....	Mar. 21	.....	Commercial National Bank of Abbeville... Alexandria, La. ....	June 16	..... Oct. 4
<i>Colorado</i>			<i>Michigan</i>		
Air Academy National Bank, U.S. Air Force Academy. ....	Feb. 17	.....	First National Bank of Warren. ....	Jan. 7	.....
Fort Carson National Bank, Fort Carson. ....	Feb. 17	.....	Flushing, Mich. ....		June 13
Vail, Colo. ....		Dec. 5	Ypsilanti, Mich. ....		Oct. 14
<i>Connecticut</i>			<i>Mississippi</i>		
West Haven, Conn. ....		July 18	Wiggins, Miss. ....		Jan. 12
Windsor Locks, Conn. ....		Aug. 19	Biloxi, Miss. ....		May 6
<i>Florida</i>			<i>Missouri</i>		
Coral Way National Bank, Miami. ....	Jan. 8	.....	Swope Parkway National Bank, Kansas City. ....	Feb. 11	.....
Madison, Fla. ....		Jan. 11	<i>Nebraska</i>		
Clearwater, Fla. ....		Jan. 19	Offutt Air Force Base, Nebr. ....		Aug. 19
Tallahassee, Fla. ....		Feb. 11	<i>New Jersey</i>		
Capital City Second National Bank, Tal- lahassee. ....	Feb. 11	.....	Peoples National Bank of Denville. ....	Oct. 20	.....
First National Bank of Brooksville. ....	May 18	.....	East Paterson, N.J. ....		Dec. 5
Tampa, Fla. ....		May 26	<i>New Mexico</i>		
Avon Park, Fla. ....		June 14	Socorro, N. Mex. ....		June 13
Avon Park, Fla. ....		June 14	<i>New York</i>		
Naples, Fla. ....		June 14	New York, N.Y. ....		Apr. 13
Munroe and Chambliss National Bank of East Ocala, Ocala. ....	Sept. 1	.....	First City National Bank of Southern New York, Binghamton. ....	Aug. 19	.....
Citizens National Bank of Naples. ....	Oct. 14	.....	Second National Bank of Jamestown. ....	Aug. 19	.....
Dade County, Fla. ....		Oct. 27	Lincoln National Bank of Syracuse. ....	Aug. 19	.....
<i>Georgia</i>			<i>North Carolina</i>		
Austell, Ga. ....		May 18	Edenton, N.C. ....		June 21
Americus, Ga. ....		June 27			
The Citizens & Southern Park National Bank, DeKalb County, Ga. ....	July 28	.....			
<i>Illinois</i>					
First National Bank of Northbrook. ....	Feb. 11	.....			
Suburban National Bank of Palatine. ....	July 28	.....			

TABLE B-5—Continued

*Applications by newly organized banks for National bank charters, approved and rejected, by States, calendar 1966*

<i>Ohio</i>	<i>Approved 1966</i>	<i>Rejected 1966</i>	<i>Washington</i>	<i>Approved 1966</i>	<i>Rejected 1966</i>
Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank, Fostoria.....	Feb. 4	...	Goldendale, Wash.....	.....	Mar. 22
<i>Oregon</i>			<i>Wisconsin</i>		
Creswell, Oreg.....	May 13		First National Bank of Door County, Sturgeon Bay.....	Jan. 7	.....
<i>South Carolina</i>			First National Bank West, Grand Chute. Grafton, Wis.....	May 18	Aug. 23
National Bank of Commerce of Spartan- burg.....	Mar. 28	.....	Mequon National Bank.....	Aug. 30	.....
<i>Texas</i>			First Northwestern National Bank of Milwaukee.....	Oct. 14	.....
Longview, Tex.....	Apr. 6		First National Bank of Sturgeon Bay.....	Oct. 27	.....
Nederland, Tex.....	May 13		Milwaukee, Wis.....	.....	Dec. 16
Del Rio, Tex.....	June 27		<i>Wyoming</i>		
Portland, Tex.....	July 28		Jackson, Wyo.....	Oct. 27	.....
Canyon, Tex.....	Aug. 19		<i>Territory of Guam</i>		
University National Bank, Galveston....	Aug. 30		Agana.....	Apr. 14	.....
Vidor, Tex.....	Sept. 1				
Vidor, Tex.....	Sept. 1				

TABLE B-6

*Newly organized National banks, by States, calendar 1966*

<i>Charter No.</i>	<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Total capital accounts</i>
	Total, United States: 24 banks.....	\$27, 325, 000
	<i>ALABAMA</i>	
15604	The Deposit National Bank of Mobile County, Prichard.....	1, 000, 000
	<i>ARKANSAS</i>	
15602	Citizens National Bank of Jacksonville.....	500, 000
15608	Fidelity National Bank of West Memphis.....	1, 000, 000
	Total: 2 banks.....	1, 500, 000
	<i>CALIFORNIA</i>	
15585	Bank of Long Beach, National Association.....	1, 500, 000
	<i>COLORADO</i>	
15592	Air Academy National Bank, U.S. Air Force Academy.....	300, 000

TABLE B-6—Continued  
*Newly organized National banks, by States, calendar 1966*

<i>Charter No.</i>	<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Total capital accounts</i>
FLORIDA		
15568	Coral Way National Bank, Miami . . . . .	\$400,000
15582	Volusia County National Bank at Ormond Beach . . . . .	450,000
	Total: 2 banks . . . . .	850,000
ILLINOIS		
15598	First National Bank of Macomb . . . . .	250,000
MICHIGAN		
15611	First National Bank of Warren . . . . .	1,800,000
MISSISSIPPI		
15600	First National Bank of Waynesboro . . . . .	500,000
MISSOURI		
15587	Community National Bank of Joplin . . . . .	450,000
15586	Mid-Continent National Bank of Kansas City . . . . .	1,500,000
	Total: 2 banks . . . . .	1,950,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
15601	Peoples National Bank of Littleton . . . . .	500,000
NEW YORK		
15569	Republic National Bank of New York, New York . . . . .	11,000,000
OHIO		
15591	Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank, Fostoria . . . . .	125,000
OREGON		
15583	Crater National Bank of Medford . . . . .	1,000,000
TENNESSEE		
15590	First National Bank of Selmer . . . . .	300,000
TEXAS		
15606	Fort Hood National Bank, Fort Hood . . . . .	425,000
15593	Bank of Galveston, National Association, Galveston . . . . .	350,000
15578	The Lumbermen's National Bank of Houston . . . . .	750,000
	Total: 3 banks . . . . .	1,525,000
VIRGINIA		
15567	Second National Bank of Richmond . . . . .	2,000,000
WEST VIRGINIA		
15597	The Valley National Bank of Huntington . . . . .	400,000
WISCONSIN		
15599	Neenah West National Bank, Neenah . . . . .	450,000
15580	Valley National Bank, Appleton . . . . .	375,000
	Total: 2 banks . . . . .	825,000

TABLE B-7

State chartered banks converted to National banks, calendar 1966\*

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	State	Effective date of charter 1966	Outstanding capital stock	Surplus, undivided profits, and reserves	Total assets
	Total: 23 banks .....			\$23, 260, 160	\$40, 652, 802	\$909, 864, 703
15566	Shenandoah County Bank & Trust Co., National Association, Woodstock.....	Va.....	Jan. 4	100, 000	310, 521	6, 258, 470
15570	The Hackensack Trust Co., National Association, Hackensack.....	N.J.....	Jan. 19	2, 107, 000	4, 127, 380	116, 731, 936
15571	Florida First National Bank at Madison.....	Fla.....	Jan. 25	200, 000	520, 309	5, 704, 929
15574	National State Bank of Plainfield, New Jersey.....	N.J.....	Jan. 28	546, 360	583, 105	8, 421, 911
15572	First National Bank of Griffin.....	Ga.....	Jan. 31	300, 000	927, 905	12, 136, 415
15573	Euclid National Bank, Euclid.....	Ohio.....	Jan. 31	†1, 450, 000	2, 467, 779	31, 844, 365
15575	Union Bank & Trust Co., National Association, Grand Rapids.....	Mich.....	Feb. 1	\$5, 500, 000	7, 326, 916	181, 140, 141
15576	Stearns County National Bank of Albany.....	Minn.....	Feb. 11	50, 000	200, 924	3, 763, 124
15579	First National Bank of Muscatine.....	Ia.....	Feb. 28	1, 000, 000	1, 108, 829	27, 445, 991
15581	United National Bank of Brandon.....	S. Dak.....	Feb. 28	50, 000	104, 221	1, 530, 323
15577	Elyria Savings & Trust National Bank, Elyria.....	Ohio.....	Mar. 1	1, 754, 300	2, 741, 071	74, 393, 178
15584	The Atlantic National Bank, Stamford.....	Conn.....	Apr. 29	300, 000	608, 655	7, 815, 141
15588	United National Bank, Cocoa Beach.....	Fla.....	May 13	375, 000	421, 747	10, 317, 325
15589	Williamsburg First National Bank, Kingstree.....	S.C.....	May 31	100, 000	239, 566	3, 058, 587
15594	Libertyville National Bank, Libertyville.....	Ill.....	June 30	500, 000	177, 941	10, 086, 418
15595	Grayslake National Bank, Grayslake.....	Ill.....	June 30	500, 000	299, 270	8, 619, 974
15596	First National Bank of Oak Brook.....	Ill.....	June 30	300, 000	338, 010	11, 661, 315
15603	Suburban Bank of Livingston, National Association, Livingston.....	N.J.....	Sept. 6	440, 000	413, 590	9, 499, 007
15605	National Savings & Trust Co., Washington.....	D.C.....	Sept. 6	2, 000, 000	7, 534, 144	152, 856, 250
15607	Citizens National Bank of Whitley County, Columbia City.....	Ind.....	Oct. 29	450, 000	779, 923	15, 225, 744
15609	Akron National Bank & Trust Co., Akron.....	Ohio.....	Nov. 30	4, 637, 500	8, 454, 244	184, 870, 333
15610	American National Bank & Trust Co. of Waukegan, Illinois.....	Ill.....	Nov. 30	400, 000	456, 180	16, 586, 801
15612	First National Bank of Eureka.....	Ill.....	Nov. 30	\$200, 000	510, 572	9, 897, 025

\*Excludes two banks chartered at year end 1966, but which did not open for business until 1967.

†Includes \$750,000 capital debentures.

‡Includes \$4,000,000 capital notes.

§Includes \$100,000 preferred stock.

TABLE B-8

*National banks reported in voluntary liquidation, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Date of liquidation</i>	<i>Total capital accounts of liquidated banks</i>
Total: 7 banks.....		\$4, 975, 270
Five Points National Bank, Miami, Fla. (15262), absorbed by The Coral Way National Bank, Miami, Fla. ....	Jan. 12	0
Saguache County National Bank of Saguache, Saguache, Colo. (9997), absorbed by The First National Bank of Center, Center, Colo. ....	Mar. 16	0
National Bank of Berkeley, Berkeley, Calif. (15374), absorbed by Central Valley National Bank, Oakland, Calif. ....	Aug. 3	697, 000
Northern California National Bank of San Mateo, San Mateo, Calif. (15290), absorbed by The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California), San Francisco, Calif. ....	Aug. 22	2, 295, 185
National State Bank of Plainfield, New Jersey, Plainfield, N.J. (15574), absorbed by The National State Bank, Elizabeth, N.J. ....	Sept. 26	1, 140, 498
Othello First National Bank, Othello, Wash. (15445), absorbed by Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Spokane, Wash. ....	Sept. 30	380, 439
First National Bank of Lake George, Lake George, N.Y. (8793), absorbed by The First National Bank of Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N.Y. ....	Dec. 16	462, 148

TABLE B-9

*National banks merged or consolidated with State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Effective date, 1966</i>	<i>Total capital accounts of National banks</i>
Total: 13 banks.....		\$9, 846, 138
The Feather River National Bank, Oroville, Calif. (15021), merged with and into United California Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	Jan. 26	642, 297
The Goshen National Bank, Goshen, N.Y. (1408), merged with and into The County Trust Co., White Plains, N.Y. ....	Jan. 28	493, 546
The National Bank of Hamburg, Hamburg, Pa. (14250), merged with and into The Reading Trust Co., Reading, Pa. ....	Feb. 4	576, 530
Peoples National Bank of Hanover, Hanover, Pa. (14880),* merged with and into Dauphin Deposit Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. ....	Feb. 12	1, 102, 595
The Security National Bank of Monterey County, Pacific Grove, Calif. (14998),† merged with and into and into United California Bank, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	Feb. 14	1, 101, 516
The First National Bank, Taneytown, Maryland, Taneytown, Md. (14513), merged with and into The Birnie Trust Co., Taneytown, Md. ....	Apr. 29	280, 506
The Mount Diablo First National Bank, Pleasant Hill, Calif. (15074), merged with and into First San Francisco Bank, San Francisco, Calif. ....	Apr. 29	185, 720
First National Bank of Cambridge Springs, Cambridge Springs, Pa. (14029), merged with and into Northwest Pennsylvania Bank & Trust Co., Oil City, Pa. ....	June 11	478, 075
The First National Bank of Cuba, Cuba, N.Y. (2451), merged with and into The First Trust Co. of Allegany County, Wellsville, N.Y. ....	Sept. 7	298, 109
The National Bank of Rosslyn, Rosslyn, Va. (15200),‡ merged with and into The Bank of Prince William, Woodbridge, Va. ....	Sept. 15	2, 025, 333
The Rockbridge National Bank of Lexington, Lexington, Va. (10696), merged with and into Rockbridge Bank & Trust Co., Lexington, Va. ....	Oct. 1	860, 699
The First National Bank of Moscow, Moscow, Pa. (9340), merged with and into South Side Bank & Trust Co., Scranton, Pa. ....	Oct. 14	396, 107
The Tamaqua National Bank, Tamaqua, Pa. (7286), merged with and into American Bank & Trust Co. of Pa., Reading, Pa. ....	Nov. 4	1, 405, 105

\*1 inside branch.

†5 outside branches

‡2 outside branches.



TABLE B-10  
National banks converted into State banks, calendar 1966

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Effective date, 1966</i>	<i>Total capital accounts of National banks</i>
Total: 8 banks.....	.....	\$8, 280, 512
First National Bank in Granite, Okla. (12142), converted into Bank of Granite.....	Jan. 1	162, 000
The Fallkill National Bank & Trust Co. of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. (659), converted into The Fallkill Bank & Trust Co.....	Apr. 15	1, 934, 054
The First National Bank of Spring Valley, N.Y. (5390), converted into The First State Bank of Spring Valley.....	Apr. 15	*3, 524, 038
The First National Bank of Jones, Okla. (12322), converted into First State Bank, Jones.....	June 13	237, 665
The Farmers National Bank of Madisonville, Ky. (8451), converted into Farmers Bank & Trust Co. of Madisonville.....	July 1	1, 079, 728
The First National Bank of Caledonia, N.Y. (5648), converted into Bank of Caledonia.....	Aug. 1	708, 795
Briggs National Bank of Clyde, N.Y. (2468), converted into Briggs Bank of Clyde.....	Aug. 1	345, 592
First National Bank in Honey Grove, Tex. (13416), converted into First State Bank.....	Oct. 5	288, 640

\* Includes \$480, 000 capital notes.

TABLE B-11  
Purchases of State banks by National banks, calendar 1966

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Effective date, 1966</i>	<i>Total capital accounts of State banks</i>
Total: 8 banks.....	.....	\$5, 123, 343
First National Bank in Brownwood, Brownwood, Tex. (4695), purchased the Blanket State Bank, Blanket, Tex.....	Jan. 29	0
First National Bank of Taft, Taft, Tex. (12309), purchased the Taft Bank, Unincorporated, Taft, Tex.....	Apr. 16	385, 000
First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii (5350), acquired Cooke Trust Co., Ltd., Honolulu, Hawaii.....	June 13	2, 510, 522
The National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Falls Village, Conn. (1214), purchased the Norfolk Savings Bank, Norfolk, Conn.....	June 30	184, 392
Stearns County National Bank of Albany, Albany, Minn. (15576), purchased the First State Bank of Albany, Albany, Minn.....	June 30	216, 468
Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane, Wash. (4668), purchased the Bank of Richland, Richland, Wash.....	Aug. 19	482, 578
Western Pennsylvania National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. (2222), purchased the Duquesne City Bank, Duquesne, Pa.....	Dec. 2	937, 406
Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle, Wash. (11280), purchased the Wahkiakum County Bank, Cathlamet, Wash.....	Dec. 30	406, 977

TABLE B-12

*Consolidations of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
Total: 4 consolidations (after consummation).....	\$12, 577, 330	\$19, 299, 015	\$7, 923, 895	\$459, 232, 608
The Palmer National Bank, Palmer, Mass. (2324), with.....	500, 000	400, 000	272, 855	13, 267, 001
and the Third National Bank of Hampden County, Springfield, Mass. (308), which had.....	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	2, 561, 314	138, 034, 076
consolidated Feb. 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (308). The consolidated bank at the date of consolidation had.....	5, 700, 000	5, 700, 000	2, 355, 766	151, 321, 365
The Webster National Bank, Webster, Mass. (13780), with....	200, 000	400, 000	171, 571	6, 713, 496
and the Worcester County National Bank, Worcester, Mass. (14850), which had.....	5, 069, 130	10, 764, 015	4, 597, 500	233, 575, 223
consolidated May 27, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (14850). The consolidated bank at the date of consolidation had.....	5, 229, 130	11, 204, 015	4, 694, 956	240, 214, 863
The Massanutten Bank of Strasburg, Strasburg, Va., with....	75, 000	225, 000	230, 227	7, 288, 347
and the Shenandoah County Bank & Trust Co., N.A., Woodstock, Va. (15566), which had.....	100, 000	170, 000	164, 380	6, 508, 944
consolidated June 25, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15566), and title "Massanutten Bank of Shenandoah Valley, National Association," Strasburg, Va. The consolidated bank at the date of consolidation had....	175, 000	395, 000	404, 120	13, 812, 456
The American Bank & Trust Co., Suffolk, Va., with.....	500, 000	500, 000	495, 619	15, 785, 477
and the American National Bank of Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Va. (11381), which had.....	530, 400	1, 500, 000	416, 234	38, 098, 447
consolidated Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the latter bank and under title "American National Bank" Portsmouth, Va. (11381). The consolidated bank at the date of consolidation had.....	1, 473, 200	2, 000, 000	469, 053	53, 883, 924

TABLE B-13

*Mergers of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
Total: 57 mergers (after consummation).....	\$181,301,704	\$349,885,845	\$111,411,590	\$8,389,515,067
The Commercial National Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Miss. (13403), with.....	410,000	1,230,000	187,062	21,503,793
Tylertown Bank, Tylertown, Miss., with.....	150,000	450,000	213,881	9,928,343
The First National Bank of McComb City, McComb, Miss. (7461), with.....	200,000	575,000	23,636	11,276,004
Amite County Bank, Gloster, Miss., with.....	100,000	300,000	166	5,782,739
and First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson, Miss. (10523), which had.....	5,000,000	15,450,000	23,400	226,975,563
merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10523). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	5,917,600	18,382,400	89,512	276,474,095
Greenville Bank & Trust Co., Greenville, Miss., with.....	414,000	1,242,000	0	21,262,102
Mechanics State Bank, McComb, Miss., with.....	290,000	870,000	0	22,255,207
Lawrence County Bank, Monticello, Miss., with.....	100,000	300,000	0	5,063,371
and Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson, Miss., (15548), which had.....	7,000,000	15,500,000	6,181	293,260,657
merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15548), and with title of "Deposit Guaranty National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	8,100,000	17,616,000	420	338,322,696
Bank of Virginia Beach, Virginia Beach, Va., with.....	600,000	600,000	272,383	26,371,958
and First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va. (1111), which had.....	14,030,530	18,519,470	8,016,486	552,116,102
merged Jan. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1111). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	14,877,250	18,872,750	8,288,869	577,270,137
Farmers and Citizens National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa. (8866), with.....	50,000	150,000	47,533	2,270,294
and The First National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery, Pa. (5574), which had.....	50,000	130,000	36,569	2,986,458
merged Jan. 21, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (5574), and with title "First Citizens National Bank." The merged bank at the date of merger had.....	105,000	275,000	63,103	5,256,752
First Union National Bank, Puyallup, Wash. (15264), with.....	200,000	100,000	35,318	3,177,921
and The Puget Sound National Bank of Tacoma, Tacoma, Wash. (12292), which had.....	3,600,000	3,500,000	745,823	150,514,861
merged Feb. 11, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (12292), and with title "Puget Sound National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	3,750,000	3,750,000	681,142	153,692,783
First National Bank in Billings, Billings, Mont. (10933), with.....	800,000	800,000	429,621	31,073,105
and Billings State Bank, National Association, Billings, Mont. (15564), which had.....	450,000	300,000	31,454	12,461,140
merged Mar. 25, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15564), and with title "First National Bank & Trust Co." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	248,167	44,534,245
The Conyngham National Bank, Conyngham, Pa. (13392), with.....	100,000	200,000	51,402	4,497,661
and The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (30), which had.....	2,500,000	3,800,000	1,354,014	99,843,562
merged Apr. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (30). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	2,600,000	4,000,000	1,402,259	104,153,205
The Peoples National Bank of Victoria, Victoria, Va. (14337), with.....	50,000	200,000	73,470	3,915,962
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had.....	9,209,575	25,790,425	6,728,138	536,985,227
merged Apr. 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	9,594,950	26,655,050	6,923,862	555,166,336
Wythe County National Bank, Wytheville, Va. (12599), with.....	445,000	555,000	122,254	14,600,541
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had.....	9,209,575	25,790,425	6,728,138	536,985,227
merged Apr. 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	9,594,950	26,655,050	6,923,862	555,166,336
The Short Hills National Bank, Short Hills, N.J. (15023), with.....	200,000	200,000	19,818	8,214,510
and Montclair National Bank & Trust Co., Montclair, N.J. (9339), which had.....	1,840,560	4,500,000	3,214,984	122,799,163
merged Apr. 29, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9339). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	1,987,560	5,100,000	2,887,802	131,013,673

TABLE B-13—Continued

*Mergers of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
The First National Bank of Chateaugay, Chateaugay, N.Y. (8893), with.....	\$78, 750	\$175, 000	\$136, 228	\$5, 450, 055
and The Farmers National Bank of Malone, Malone, N.Y. (598), which had.....	322, 000	438, 000	251, 610	11, 844, 906
merged Apr. 29, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (598). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	448, 000	565, 750	392, 838	17, 299, 960
The People's Savings & Trust Co., Hazleton, Pa., with.....	350, 000	1, 150, 000	514, 995	21, 431, 563
and The First National Bank of Hazleton, Hazleton, Pa. (3893), which had.....	500, 000	600, 000	927, 616	23, 090, 419
merged May 27, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (3893), and with title "Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	1, 150, 000	2, 300, 000	667, 560	44, 595, 767
Fowler State Bank, Fowler, Mich., with.....	200, 000	200, 000	61, 194	4, 635, 961
and Clinton National Bank & Trust Co., St. Johns, Mich. (3378), which had.....	508, 000	508, 000	871, 383	22, 446, 928
merged June 8, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (3378). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	668, 000	733, 000	947, 577	27, 082, 888
The Wellesley National Bank, Wellesley, Mass. (7297), with.....	638, 280	1, 400, 000	382, 467	37, 003, 478
and South Shore National Bank, Quincy, Mass. (14798), which had.....	1, 482, 825	3, 217, 175	390, 728	85, 035, 544
merged June 13, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (14798). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	2, 380, 406	4, 617, 175	513, 894	122, 039, 022
Vina Banking Company, Vina, Ala., with.....	27, 000	30, 000	83, 476	1, 246, 837
and City National Bank of Russellville, Russellville, Ala. (13466), which had.....	160, 000	160, 000	79, 202	2, 750, 115
merged June 15, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13466). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	214, 000	214, 000	117, 910	3, 968, 384
The Farmers State Bank of Englewood, Englewood, Ohio, with.....	204, 750	273, 250	189, 301	9, 415, 824
and The First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio (1788), which had.....	3, 320, 625	4, 379, 375	1, 673, 058	136, 144, 957
merged June 18, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1788). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	3, 704, 531	4, 695, 469	1, 640, 359	145, 108, 267
First National Bank of Whiteville, Whiteville, N.C. (14527), with.....	200, 000	653, 750	141, 161	9, 306, 054
and Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C. (10610), which had.....	1, 996, 335	3, 329, 196	549, 816	73, 184, 803
merged June 20, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10610). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	2, 525, 970	3, 882, 946	461, 341	82, 490, 857
Peoples Bank of Hawthorne, Hawthorne, N.J., with.....	385, 270	200, 000	251, 782	13, 189, 676
and The Prospect Park National Bank, Prospect Park, N.J. (12861), which had.....	1, 698, 600	5, 000, 000	1, 362, 523	94, 389, 719
merged June 22, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (12861). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	1, 973, 790	5, 310, 080	1, 714, 302	107, 579, 392
Tri-County National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio (2831), with.....	820, 600	829, 400	452, 064	32, 094, 020
and Hancock-Seneca-Wood National Bank, Fostoria, Ohio (15591), which had.....	100, 000	20, 000	5, 000	125, 000
merged June 28, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (15591), and with title "Tri-County National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	227, 064	32, 211, 336
Truitt-Matthews Banking Co., Chillicothe, Ill., with.....	50, 000	150, 000	144, 914	4, 914, 985
and The First National Bank of Chillicothe, Chillicothe, Ill. (5584), which had.....	100, 000	80, 000	49, 943	2, 663, 064
merged June 30, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (5584) and with title "Truitt-Matthews First National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	250, 000	150, 000	174, 857	7, 578, 049
Farmers and Mechanics-National Bank of Phoenixville, Phoenixville, Pa. (1936), with.....	280, 000	1, 000, 000	456, 708	19, 741, 281
and National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co., West Chester, Pa. (552), which had.....	672, 500	2, 327, 500	929, 768	47, 433, 329
merged June 30, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (552) and with title "National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	966, 500	4, 033, 500	468, 340	67, 174, 610

TABLE B-13—Continued

*Mergers of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
Bank of Chesapeake, Chesapeake, Va., with.....	\$400,000	\$300,000	\$128,561	\$15,391,609
and First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Va. (1111), which had.....	14,877,250	18,872,750	9,399,691	559,859,196
merged June 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1111). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	15,377,250	19,622,750	8,978,253	573,442,906
The Bank of Lunenburg, Kenbridge, Va., with.....	150,000	250,000	110,297	7,687,972
and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1522), which had.....	2,408,960	3,600,000	1,349,755	98,104,228
merged July 11, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	2,633,960	3,850,000	1,387,122	105,289,488
Catawissa-Valley National Bank, Catawissa, Pa. (7448), with.....	125,000	250,000	140,906	5,577,491
and The First National Bank of Catawissa, Catawissa, Pa. (4548), which had.....	62,500	150,000	64,191	3,478,418
merged July 29, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (4548) and with title "South Side National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	187,500	400,000	205,097	9,055,910
The Bank of Halifax, Halifax, Va., with.....	50,000	300,000	822,885	9,384,787
and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1522), which had.....	2,633,960	3,850,000	1,399,830	105,144,373
merged July 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	2,983,960	4,150,000	1,926,063	113,517,861
The Bank of Russell County, Cleveland, Va., with.....	60,000	165,000	23,812	2,251,157
and First National Bank in Honaker, Honaker, Va. (13880), which had.....	75,000	250,000	140,839	4,426,956
merged Aug. 4, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (13880), and with title "Russell County National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	150,000	415,000	149,652	6,678,112
The First National Bank of Ulster, Ulster, Pa. (9505), with.....	50,000	100,000	61,904	1,793,916
and The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa. (39), which had.....	150,000	350,000	208,230	10,247,121
merged Aug. 15, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (39). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	200,000	450,000	270,134	12,041,037
Bank of Crewe, Crewe, Va., with.....	158,750	516,250	152,396	9,965,027
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va., (9885), which had.....	9,594,950	26,655,050	8,266,979	547,888,533
merged Aug. 26, 1966 under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	10,241,150	27,883,850	8,602,518	572,389,637
The Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski, Va. (4071), with.....	470,000	730,000	183,142	15,167,419
and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Va. (9885), which had.....	9,594,950	26,655,050	8,266,979	547,888,533
merged Aug. 26, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (9885). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	10,241,150	27,883,850	8,602,518	572,389,637
The Peoples National Bank of Souderton, Souderton, Pa. (13251), with.....	130,000	420,000	181,594	7,429,655
and Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Souderton, Souderton, Pa. (2333), which had.....	518,750	1,506,250	862,420	32,432,701
merged Aug. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (2333). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	681,250	1,926,250	1,011,514	39,862,257
The First-Columbia National Bank, Columbia, Pa. (371), with.....	225,000	350,000	108,683	5,182,982
and Lancaster County Farmers National Bank, Lancaster, Pa. (683), which had.....	2,536,320	5,063,680	1,588,513	106,748,245
merged Aug. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (683). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	2,682,570	6,392,430	1,697,197	111,931,228
The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Viola, Tenn., with.....	25,000	25,000	27,424	882,852
and The First National Bank of McMinnville, McMinnville, Tenn. (2221), which had.....	330,000	820,000	325,582	20,339,751
merged Aug. 31, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (2221) and with title of "The First National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	350,000	900,000	303,006	21,073,234
Minnehaha County Bank, Valley Springs, S. Dak., with.....	25,000	100,000	12,958	1,302,907
Security State Bank, Canistota, S. Dak., with.....	50,000	25,000	14,078	1,148,638
and United National Bank of Brandon, Brandon, S. Dak. (15581), which had.....	50,000	75,000	23,063	1,494,684
merged Sept. 1, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (15581). The merged bank at date of merger had.....	125,000	200,000	50,101	3,946,230

TABLE B-13—Continued

*Mergers of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
Bank of Commerce, Inc., Washington, D.C., with.....	\$1,500,000	\$2,100,000	\$883,207	\$64,928,610
and National Savings & Trust Co., Washington, D.C. (15605), which had.....	2,000,000	5,500,000	2,100,744	151,570,478
merged Sept. 9, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (15606). The merged bank at date of merger had..	4,575,000	6,525,000	2,983,951	216,499,089
The Dillsburg National Bank, Dillsburg, Pa. (2397), with.....	180,000	570,000	117,439	9,491,837
and The Harrisburg National Bank & Trust Co., Harrisburg, Pa. (580), which had.....	2,905,000	7,420,000	3,980,477	139,835,204
merged Sept. 23, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (580). The merged bank at date of merger had....	3,175,000	7,990,000	3,987,916	149,327,041
First Citizens State Bank, Monroeville, Ind., with.....	80,000	180,000	145,327	5,264,567
and Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind. (13818), which had.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,591,406	131,659,283
merged Sept. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13818). The merged bank at date of merger had..	3,130,000	4,180,000	2,716,702	136,582,134
First National Bank in Crestline, Crestline, Ohio (13273), with.....	150,000	300,000	267,588	5,588,266
and First National Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio (2577), which had.....	3,005,640	5,500,000	776,012	113,911,379
merged Sept. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (2577). The merged bank at date of merger had....	3,170,000	6,000,000	823,601	119,499,645
People's Trust Co. of Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Pa., with.....	150,000	400,000	284,619	7,415,620
and Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co., Pottsville, Pa. (1663), which had.....	2,157,500	2,300,000	1,041,196	73,599,891
merged Sept. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1663). The merged bank at date of merger had....	2,345,000	2,700,000	1,288,316	81,015,512
The Union National Bank of Carnegie, Carnegie, Pa. (12934), with.....	100,000	600,000	146,747	6,906,991
and the First National Bank of Fredericktown, Fredericktown, Pa. (5920), which had.....	330,000	570,000	390,000	19,551,096
merged Oct. 3, 1966, under the charter of the latter bank (5920) and with title of "The First National Bank in Washington." The merged bank at date of merger had..	530,000	1,070,000	537,408	26,458,087
The First National Bank of Boonville, Boonville, N.Y. (2320), with.....	100,000	200,000	343,375	6,384,926
and The Oneida National Bank & Trust Co. of Central New York, Utica, N.Y. (1392), which had.....	3,745,980	9,000,000	3,784,864	208,305,791
merged Oct. 28, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1392). The merged bank at date of merger had....	3,825,980	9,200,000	4,148,240	214,690,717
The North Jersey Trust Co.—Ridgewood, Ridgewood, N.J., with.....	825,000	1,500,000	1,156,066	44,594,974
and National Community Bank of Rutherford, Rutherford, N.J. (5005), which had.....	6,237,500	6,800,000	3,431,983	230,268,194
merged Oct. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (5005). The merged bank at date of merger had....	8,093,750	8,100,000	3,756,800	274,468,128
The Citizens Bank, Marion, S.C., with.....	100,000	125,000	100,960	4,919,730
and The First National Bank of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C. (13720), which had.....	3,744,025	8,255,975	1,869,858	179,281,601
merged Oct. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13720). The merged bank at date of merger had....	3,799,025	8,700,975	1,637,499	184,193,045
Citizens Bank & Trust Co. of Clarksville, Clarksville, Va., with.....	250,000	250,000	38,176	9,073,957
and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchville, Va. (1522), which had.....	2,983,960	4,150,000	2,035,199	119,404,603
merged Oct. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had....	3,233,960	4,400,000	2,098,932	128,453,393
First National Bank of Export, Export, Pa. (14051), with.....	240,000	240,000	346,123	11,303,964
and First National Bank in Greensburg, Greensburg, Pa. (14055), which had.....	1,000,000	2,000,000	741,167	46,379,579
merged Nov. 11, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (14055) and with title "First National Bank of Westmoreland." The merged bank at date of merger had....	1,360,000	2,390,000	817,290	57,683,544

TABLE B-13—Continued

*Mergers of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
First National Bank in Ayden, Ayden, N.C. (13554), with . . . . .	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$4,325,889
and The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C. (10608), which had . . . . .	1,197,125	2,402,875	535,127	71,879,692
merged Nov. 16, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10608). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	1,332,125	2,567,875	635,566	76,205,581
Bank of Colerain, Colerain, N.C., with . . . . .	77,100	150,000	89,792	3,227,763
and The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount, N.C. (10608), which had . . . . .	1,332,125	2,567,875	616,204	74,481,618
merged Nov. 19, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10608). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	1,416,935	2,733,065	683,096	77,709,381
The First National Bank of New Albany, New Albany, Pa. (8973), with . . . . .	50,000	150,000	46,555	2,328,947
and The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pa. (39), which had . . . . .	200,000	450,000	335,295	12,254,713
merged Nov. 29, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (39) and with title "The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda, Pennsylvania." The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	260,000	600,000	371,850	14,583,661
Onaway State Bank, Onaway, Mich., with . . . . .	80,000	50,000	69,701	2,389,566
and The Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan, Cheboygan, Mich. (13522), which had . . . . .	375,000	375,000	252,127	12,323,694
merged Nov. 30, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (13522) and with title "Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan." The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	445,000	445,000	313,829	14,713,261
The Pine Grove National Bank & Trust Co., Pine Grove, Pa. (8151), with . . . . .	200,000	200,000	260,610	7,073,669
and Lebanon Valley National Bank, Lebanon, Pa. (680), which had . . . . .	926,030	2,234,680	1,079,652	42,571,536
merged Dec. 7, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (680). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	1,188,530	2,372,180	1,339,694	49,645,206
The Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Chase City, Chase City, Va., with . . . . .	200,000	500,000	264,651	12,834,527
and The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg, Va. (1522) which had . . . . .	3,233,960	4,400,000	2,301,571	130,657,610
merged Dec. 10, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (1522). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	3,558,960	4,900,000	2,442,091	143,489,566
Timbermens National Bank of Hoquiam, Hoquiam, Wash. (13324), with . . . . .	200,000	50,000	124,899	5,678,152
and National Bank of Washington, Tacoma, Wash. (3417), which had . . . . .	5,858,262	8,141,737	5,180,889	297,370,988
merged Dec. 16, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (3417). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	6,014,512	8,235,487	5,305,788	303,031,770
Farmers-Matteawan National Bank, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. (1312), with . . . . .	600,000	700,000	532,943	33,535,647
and County National Bank, Middletown, N.Y. (13965), which had . . . . .	1,744,810	2,175,000	1,082,990	85,335,819
merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13965). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	2,569,810	2,875,000	1,355,169	118,870,502
The First National Bank of Leaksville, Leaksville, N.C. (12259), with . . . . .	150,000	150,000	231,265	6,754,368
and Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton, N.C. (10610), which had . . . . .	2,526,320	3,542,463	1,143,773	91,164,319
merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (10610). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	2,701,320	3,667,463	926,552	97,524,223
State Savings Bank, Memphis, Tenn., with . . . . .	200,000	200,000	240,855	7,463,231
and National Bank of Commerce in Memphis, Memphis, Tenn. (13681), which had . . . . .	2,250,000	9,750,000	2,220,450	210,017,778
merged Dec. 30, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (13681). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	2,386,000	10,150,000	2,461,306	217,084,351
The Campbell National Bank of LaRue, LaRue, Ohio (6675), with . . . . .	60,000	140,000	86,639	3,263,038
and The National City Bank of Marion, Marion, Ohio (11831), which had . . . . .	1,100,000	1,500,000	962,500	852,188
merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter and title of the latter bank (11831). The merged bank at date of merger had . . . . .	1,180,000	1,820,000	852,188	55,038,074

TABLE B-13—Continued

*Mergers of National banks, or National and State banks, calendar 1966*

<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Outstanding capital stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits and reserves</i>	<i>Total assets</i>
The Central National Bank of Mount Union, Mount Union, Pa. (10206), with.....	\$120,000	\$300,000	\$101,729	\$6,127,646
and First-Grange National Bank of Huntingdon, Huntingdon, Pa. (31), which had.....	370,500	1,129,500	414,398	23,510,789
merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (31), and with title "Penn Central National Bank.".....	448,500	1,471,500	416,127	29,638,435
The merged bank at date of merger had.....	150,000	160,000	108,710	5,548,295
First National Bank of Greer, Greer, S.C. (14742), with.....	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,384,755	58,281,289
and The Peoples National Bank of Greenville, Greenville, S.C. (10635), which had.....	1,500,000	2,500,000	1,384,755	58,281,289
merged Dec. 31, 1966, under charter of the latter bank (10635) and with title "The Peoples National Bank." The merged bank at date of merger had.....	1,650,000	2,660,000	1,493,464	63,312,394

TABLE B-14

*Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966*

<i>Charter No.</i>	<i>Title and location of bank</i>	<i>Branches opened for business</i>		
		<i>Local</i>	<i>Other than local</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Total.....	244	450	694
	ALABAMA			
15473	City National Bank of Birmingham, Birmingham.....		1	1
4067	The First National Bank of Huntsville, Huntsville.....	3		3
8765	The Henderson National Bank of Huntsville, Huntsville.....	1		1
7746	The First National Bank of Jasper, Jasper.....	1		1
1595	The First National Bank of Mobile, Mobile.....		1	1
13097	The Merchants National Bank of Mobile, Mobile.....		1	1
12993	The Alabama National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery.....	1		1
1814	The First National Bank of Montgomery, Montgomery.....	2		2
15466	City National Bank of Russellville, Russellville.....		2	2
8963	The First National Bank of Scottsboro, Scottsboro.....		1	1
	ALASKA			
14651	National Bank of Alaska, Anchorage.....	1	1	2
	ARIZONA			
3728	First National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix.....	1	3	4
14324	The Valley National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix.....		5	5
	ARKANSAS			
14096	First National Bank of Camden, Camden.....	1		1
10609	The City National Bank of Fort Smith, Fort Smith.....	1		1
13637	First National Bank of Eastern Arkansas, Forrest City.....		1	1
13949	The First National Bank in Little Rock, Little Rock.....	1		1
11113	The First National Bank of Nashville, Nashville.....		1	1
15194	First National Bank in West Memphis, West Memphis.....	1		1



TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
CALIFORNIA				
14670	Community National Bank, Bakersfield . . . . .		2	2
15434	Commercial National Bank, Buena Park . . . . .		1	1
15239	Gateway National Bank, El Segundo . . . . .		1	1
15329	Humboldt National Bank, Eureka . . . . .	1		1
15515	University National Bank, Fullerton . . . . .	2		2
15442	Hollywood National Bank, Hollywood, Los Angeles . . . . .	1		1
15323	Civic National Bank, Los Angeles . . . . .	1		1
2491	Security First National Bank, Los Angeles . . . . .		12	12
15235	Newport National Bank, Newport Beach . . . . .	1		1
6919	Central Valley National Bank, Oakland . . . . .		2	2
8181	The First National Bank of Orange County, Orange . . . . .		1	1
15032	Rocklin-Sunset National Bank, Rocklin . . . . .		1	1
15349	Valley National Bank, Salinas . . . . .		1	1
10391	United States National Bank, San Diego . . . . .		2	2
13044	Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco . . . . .		15	15
9655	The Bank of California, National Association, San Francisco . . . . .	1	3	8
1741	Crocker-Citizens National Bank, San Francisco . . . . .	1	7	8
14931	Santa Barbara National Bank, Santa Barbara . . . . .	1		1
15271	Los Padres National Bank, Santa Maria . . . . .		1	1
15408	Lincoln National Bank, Santa Rosa . . . . .		1	1
15149	Tiburon National Bank, Tiburon . . . . .		2	2
15488	Southland National Bank, Yucaipa . . . . .		2	2
CONNECTICUT				
1314	The Clinton National Bank, Clinton . . . . .		1	1
1214	The National Iron Bank of Falls Village, Falls Village . . . . .		1	1
15542	The Constitution National Bank, Hartford . . . . .		1	1
1338	Hartford National Bank & Trust Co., Hartford . . . . .	2	1	3
2	The First New Haven National Bank, New Haven . . . . .		1	1
13704	The Tradesmen National Bank of New Haven, New Haven . . . . .	1		1
15439	The North Haven National Bank, North Haven . . . . .	1		1
15354	Orange National Bank, Orange . . . . .		1	1
15040	Lincoln National Bank, Stamford . . . . .	2		2
780	The Waterbury National Bank, Waterbury . . . . .		1	1
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
15605	National Savings & Trust Co., Washington . . . . .	5		5
5046	The Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., Washington . . . . .	1		1
GEORGIA				
1559	The First National Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta . . . . .	1		1
9617	The Fulton National Bank of Atlanta, Atlanta . . . . .	1		1
15541	The National Bank of Georgia, Atlanta . . . . .	1		1
2338	The First National Bank of Columbus, Columbus . . . . .	1		1
13068	The Citizens and Southern National Bank, Savannah . . . . .		3	3
HAWAII				
5550	First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu . . . . .	1		1
14911	Hawaii National Bank, Honolulu . . . . .	1		1
IDAHO				
14444	First Security Bank of Idaho, National Association, Boise . . . . .		4	4
1668	The Idaho First National Bank, Boise . . . . .		3	3

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by *de novo* opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
INDIANA				
14515	First National Bank of Angola, Angola.....	1		1
12444	Old National Bank in Evansville, Evansville.....	1		1
13818	Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne.....		1	1
13759	American Fletcher National Bank & Trust Co., Indianapolis.....		2	2
984	The Indiana National Bank of Indianapolis, Indianapolis.....		2	2
869	Merchants National Bank & Trust Co. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis.....	1		1
377	First National Bank & Trust Co. of La Porte, La Porte.....	1		1
13717	First National Bank in Marion, Marion.....	1		1
17	The First National Bank of Richmond, Richmond.....	1		1
1456	The Rushville National Bank, Rushville.....	1		1
13938	The Merchants National Bank of Terre Haute, Terre Haute.....	1		1
47	Terre Haute First National Bank, Terre Haute.....		1	1
IOWA				
9306	First National Bank of Council Bluffs, Council Bluffs.....		1	1
2307	Iowa-Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines.....	1		1
14746	National Bank of Des Moines, Des Moines.....	1		1
14868	Northwest Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines.....		1	1
13473	The Poweshiek County National Bank of Grinnell, Grinnell.....	1		1
15579	First National Bank of Muscatine, Muscatine.....	1		1
13609	The Newton National Bank, Newton.....	1		1
107	First National Bank of Ottumwa, Ottumwa.....	1		1
10139	The Toy National Bank of Sioux City, Sioux City.....	1		1
3105	The First National Bank of Waverly, Waverly.....	1		1
13978	The First National Bank of West Union, West Union.....	1		1
KANSAS				
3033	The Leavenworth National Bank, Leavenworth.....	1		1
3218	The First National Bank of Winfield, Winfield.....	1		1
KENTUCKY				
14894	Fort Knox National Bank, Fort Knox.....	1		1
13757	The First National Bank of Henderson, Henderson.....	1		1
14320	Liberty National Bank & Trust Co. of Louisville, Louisville.....	1		1
LOUISIANA				
15338	First National Bank of St. Bernard Parish, Arabi.....		1	1
14645	Bastrop National Bank, Bastrop.....	1		1
13737	City National Bank of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge.....	1		1
14462	Fidelity National Bank of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge.....	2		2
9834	Louisiana National Bank of Baton Rouge, Baton Rouge.....	2	1	3
13732	First National Bank of Jefferson Parish, Gretna.....		1	1
14753	The National Bank of Commerce in Jefferson Parish, Jefferson Parish.....		1	1
13851	The Citizens National Bank of Morgan City, Morgan City.....	1		1
4524	The Peoples National Bank of New Iberia, New Iberia.....	1		1
13688	The Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, New Orleans.....	1		1
14477	National American Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans.....	1		1
14989	First National Bank of Slidell, Slidell.....		1	1
MAINE				
941	Canal National Bank, Portland.....		2	2

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
MARYLAND				
1413	The First National Bank of Maryland, Baltimore		1	1
13745	Maryland National Bank, Baltimore		3	3
15285	Belair National Bank, Bowie	1		1
381	The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Western Maryland, Cumberland		1	1
4364	The Citizens National Bank, Laurel		1	1
13776	The Garrett National Bank in Oakland, Oakland		1	1
14937	American National Bank of Maryland, Silver Spring		1	1
5471	The First National Bank of Southern Maryland of Upper Marlboro, Upper Marlboro		1	1
14985	Metropolitan National Bank of Maryland, Wheaton		1	1
MASSACHUSETTS				
11868	The Arlington National Bank, Arlington		1	1
2232	The First National Bank of Attleboro, Attleboro	1		1
475	New England Merchants National Bank of Boston, Boston		1	1
15509	The National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Boston	2		2
11510	The Everett National Bank, Everett	1		1
614	Middlesex County National Bank, Everett		1	1
590	The Fall River National Bank, Fall River	1		1
484	The Haverhill National Bank, Haverhill	1	1	2
13395	The Barnstable County National Bank of Hyannis, Hyannis		1	1
885	The Lee National Bank, Lee	1		1
6077	Union National Bank, Lowell		2	2
7432	Security-Danvers National Bank, Lynn		1	1
2770	First National Bank of Marlboro, Marlboro	1		1
714	The Pacific National Bank of Nantucket, Nantucket		1	1
14834	First National Bank of Natick, Natick		1	1
13241	Needham National Bank, Needham		1	1
1082	First Agricultural National Bank of Berkshire County, Pittsfield		1	1
14798	South Shore National Bank, Quincy		5	5
726	Merchants Warren National Bank of Salem, Salem		1	1
14816	Security National Bank of Springfield, Springfield	2		2
308	Third National Bank of Hampden County, Springfield		1	1
1440	The National Bank of Wareham, Wareham		1	1
1022	Blackstone Valley National Bank of Whitinsville, Whitinsville		1	1
79	Worcester County National Bank, Worcester		1	1
MICHIGAN				
15164	Huron Valley National Bank, Ann Arbor	1		1
14933	National Bank & Trust Co. of Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor	1		1
14641	Peoples National Bank & Trust Co. of Bay City, Bay City		1	1
1812	The First National Bank of Cassopolis, Cassopolis		1	1
13522	The Citizens National Bank of Cheboygan, Cheboygan		1	1
14925	City National Bank of Detroit, Detroit	2		2
14948	Michigan Bank, National Association, Detroit	1		1
13671	National Bank of Detroit, Detroit	2	3	5
15049	Metropolitan National Bank of Farmington, Farmington		1	1
15575	Union Bank & Trust Co. (National Association), Grand Rapids	13	8	21
9087	The Superior National Bank & Trust Co. of Hancock, Hancock		1	1
3806	The First National Bank of Iron Mountain, Iron Mountain		1	1
13931	The Miners' First National Bank of Ishpeming, Ishpeming	1		1
15367	City Bank & Trust Co., National Association, Jackson		1	1
13820	The American National Bank & Trust Co. of Michigan, Kalamazoo		1	1
191	The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo		1	1
14032	Michigan National Bank, Lansing	1		1
1731	The First National Bank of Lapeer, Lapeer		2	2
12027	The Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Marquette, Marquette	1		1
12697	The Dart National Bank of Mason, Mason		1	1
13753	First National Bank of Southwestern Michigan, Niles		2	2
13739	Community National Bank of Pontiac	1		1
2550	The First National Bank of Quincy, Quincy		1	1
1918	Second National Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw		1	1

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
MICHIGAN—continued				
15403	Valley National Bank of Saginaw, Saginaw		1	1
3886	The First National Bank of St. Ignace, St. Ignace		1	1
15420	Central National Bank of St. Johns, St. Johns	1		1
3378	Clinton National Bank & Trust Co., St. Johns		2	2
15327	Oakland National Bank, Southfield	1		1
15008	Troy National Bank, Troy	1		1
15286	First National Bank of Wyoming, Wyoming	1	1	2
MISSISSIPPI				
3656	The First National Bank of Aberdeen, Aberdeen	1		1
15552	Citizens National Bank of Belzoni, Belzoni		2	2
14739	First National Bank of Biloxi, Biloxi		1	1
14487	Gulf National Bank of Gulfport, Gulfport		2	2
5176	First National Bank of Hattiesburg, Hattiesburg	1		1
15516	Citizens National Bank, Jackson	1	1	2
15548	Deposit Guaranty National Bank, Jackson	1	9	10
10523	First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson		6	6
11898	The Commercial National Bank & Trust Co. of Laurel, Laurel	1		1
15313	First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington		1	1
13722	Britton & Koontz First National Bank, Natchez		1	1
15519	First National Bank, New Albany	2		2
15479	First Citizens National Bank, Tupelo		1	1
3430	Merchants National Bank, Vicksburg, Mississippi, Vicksburg	1		1
MISSOURI				
15471	First National Bank of Malden, Malden	1		1
NEBRASKA				
14374	The First National Bank in Ogallala, Ogallala	1		1
NEVADA				
7038	First National Bank of Nevada, Reno	1	1	2
14406	Security National Bank of Nevada, Reno		2	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
318	Concord National Bank, Concord	1		1
14835	Hampton National Bank, Hampton		1	1
946	The Ashuelot National Bank of Keene, Keene	1		1
1520	The Merchants National Bank of Manchester, Manchester		1	1
NEW JERSEY				
11658	Beach Haven National Bank & Trust Co., Beach Haven		3	3
13203	The Third National Bank & Trust Co. of Camden, Camden		1	1
10471	The Clayton National Bank, Clayton		1	1
1436	The National State Bank, Elizabeth, N.J., Elizabeth		3	3
892	The Hunterdon County National Bank of Flemington, Flemington		1	1
15570	The Hackensack Trust Co., National Association, Hackensack	2	6	8
4147	Peoples National Bank of Monmouth County, Keyport	1		1
12917	The National Bank of Mantua, Mantua		1	1
8779	The First National Bank of Milford, Milford		1	1
9339	Montclair National Bank & Trust Co., Montclair		1	1
1113	The First National Iron Bank of New Jersey, Morristown		1	1
4274	Trust Company National Bank, Morristown		3	3
1316	National Newark & Essex Bank, Newark	1		1
329	First National Bank of Passaic County, Paterson	1		1
5387	The Penn's Grove National Bank & Trust Co., Penn's Grove		1	1
15574	National State Bank of Plainfield, New Jersey, Plainfield	2		2
12861	The Prospect Park National Bank, Prospect Park		1	1

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by *de novo* opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
NEW JERSEY—continued				
2257	The Monmouth County National Bank, Red Bank.....	1		1
11759	Citizens First National Bank of Ridgewood, Ridgewood.....		1	1
5005	National Community Bank of Rutherford, Rutherford.....		4	4
11847	The First National Bank of South Plainfield, South Plainfield.....	1		1
2509	The First National Bank of Toms River, N.J., Toms River.....		2	2
10430	The First National Bank of Westville, Westville.....	1		1
11734	The Woodstown National Bank & Trust Co., Woodstown.....		1	1
NEW MEXICO				
13814	First National Bank in Albuquerque, Albuquerque.....	1		1
8397	First National Bank of Curry County, Clovis.....	1		1
NEW YORK				
5178	The First National Bank of Addison, Addison.....		1	1
1301	National Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Albany.....	1	1	2
1345	The National Bank of Auburn, Auburn.....	1		1
10109	The First National Bank of Central Square, Central Square.....		1	1
1349	The Chester National Bank, Chester.....		3	3
822	The Dover Plains National Bank, Dover Plains.....		1	1
9322	The First National Bank of East Islip, East Islip.....	1		1
11511	Tinker National Bank, East Setauket.....		1	1
980	The First National Bank of Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....		1	1
7699	Glens Falls National Bank & Trust Co., Glens Falls.....		2	2
1339	The National Bank of Orange and Ulster Counties, Goshen.....	1	1	1
5336	The First National Bank of Highland, Highland.....		1	1
6587	Security National Bank of Long Island, Huntington.....		3	3
7703	The Meadow Brook National Bank, Jamaica.....		1	1
1753	The Keeseville National Bank, Keeseville.....		1	1
929	The National Union Bank of Kinderhook, Kinderhook.....		1	1
1120	The Rondout National Bank of Kingston, Kingston.....		1	1
955	The State of New York National Bank, Kingston.....	1		1
598	The Farmers National Bank of Malone, Malone.....		1	1
13956	County National Bank, Middletown.....		2	2
12997	Franklin National Bank, Minerva.....		4	4
1503	The National Union Bank of Monticello, Monticello.....	1		1
13955	First Westchester National Bank, New Rochelle.....		1	1
2370	The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), New York.....	4	4	8
1461	First National City Bank, New York.....	7	5	12
7703	The Meadow Brook National Bank, New York.....		2	2
15029	Royal National Bank of New York, New York.....	1		1
13295	Sterling National Bank & Trust Co. of New York, New York.....		1	1
12458	The Oceanside National Bank, Oceanside.....	1		1
1090	The Oneida Valley National Bank of Oneida, Oneida.....	1		1
1269	The National Bank of Pawling, Pawling (Village).....		1	1
465	Marine Midland National Bank of Southeastern New York, Poughkeepsie.....		1	1
1226	The Mohawk National Bank of Schenectady, Schenectady.....	1		1
14680	First National Bank of Scotia, Scotia.....		1	1
5846	Rockland National Bank, Suffern, Suffern.....		2	2
13393	Lincoln National Bank & Trust Co. of Central New York, Syracuse.....		1	1
1392	The Oneida National Bank & Trust Co. of Central New York, Utica.....		4	4
NORTH CAROLINA				
11091	The First National Bank of Albemarle, Albemarle.....	2		2
9164	First Union National Bank of North Carolina, Charlotte.....		1	1
13761	North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte.....	1		1
13779	The Citizens National Bank in Gastonia, Gastonia.....	1		1
4597	First National Bank of Catawba County, Hickory.....		1	1
14676	First National Bank of Eastern North Carolina, Jacksonville.....		3	3
10610	Southern National Bank of North Carolina, Lumberton.....		3	3
9531	The First National Bank of Mooresville, Mooresville.....	1		1
10608	The Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Rocky Mount.....		4	4

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
NORTH DAKOTA				
15356	First National Bank of Carrington, Carrington		1	1
5408	The First National Bank of Fessenden, Fessenden		1	1
13385	The American National Bank of Valley City, Valley City		1	1
OHIO				
15609	Akron National Bank & Trust Co., Akron	8	3	11
14579	First National Bank of Akron, Akron		2	2
7744	The Athens National Bank, Athens	1		1
15416	First National Bank, Bowling Green		1	1
3654	The Farmers National Bank of Canfield, Canfield	1		1
76	First National Bank of Canton, Canton	1		1
24	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, Cincinnati		1	1
15423	The Capital National Bank, Cleveland		2	2
4318	Central National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland		1	1
14761	Society National Bank of Cleveland, Cleveland		1	1
7621	The City National Bank & Trust Co. of Columbus, Columbus	1		1
7745	The Huntington National Bank of Columbus, Columbus		2	2
1788	The First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, Dayton	1	1	2
243	The First National Bank of Delaware, Delaware	1		1
15577	Elyria Savings & Trust National Bank, Elyria	3	6	9
14968	First National Bank of Elyria, Elyria	1		1
15573	Euclid National Bank, Euclid		2	2
2992	The Second National Bank of Greenville, Greenville	1		1
9243	The Farmers and Traders National Bank of Hillsboro, Hillsboro	1		1
7517	The Fairfield National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster	1		1
1241	The Hocking Valley National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster	1		1
15340	Tower National Bank of Lima, Lima	1		1
14290	The Lorain National Bank, Lorain		1	1
2577	First National Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield		1	1
13687	The First National Bank in Massillon, Massillon	1		1
11275	The Citizens National Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk	1		1
14686	The Lake County National Bank of Painesville, Painesville		2	2
15109	American National Bank, Parma		1	1
8411	The First National Bank of Sabina, Sabina	1		1
7862	The Citizens Baughman National Bank, Sidney	1		1
14105	Lagonda National Bank of Springfield, Springfield	1		1
OKLAHOMA				
11093	Exchange National Bank & Trust Co., Ardmore	1		1
13751	The Citizens National Bank in Okmulgee, Okmulgee	1		1
12339	The Federal National Bank & Trust Co. of Shawnee, Shawnee	1		1
OREGON				
1553	First National Bank of Oregon, Portland	1	3	4
4514	United States National Bank of Oregon, Portland	1	3	4
PENNSYLVANIA				
373	The First National Bank of Allentown, Allentown		2	2
6645	The Merchants National Bank of Allentown, Allentown	1		1
4513	The Merchants National Bank of Bangor, Bangor	1		1
5823	The First National Bank of Berlin, Berlin		1	1
4548	South Side National Bank, Catawissa	1		1
355	The Delaware County National Bank, Chester		2	2
10232	The Central Pennsylvania National Bank of Claysburg, Claysburg	1		1
13998	County National Bank, Clearfield	1		1
5019	Dubois Deposit National Bank, Dubois		3	3
14055	First National Bank of Westmoreland, Greensburg		1	1
9541	The Harleysville National Bank & Trust Co., Harleysville	1		1
580	The Harrisburg National Bank & Trust Co., Harrisburg	1		1
3893	Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co., Hazleton	1	2	3

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
PENNSYLVANIA—continued				
13781	United States National Bank in Johnstown, Johnstown .....		1	1
3987	The Conestoga National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster .....		1	1
2634	The Fulton National Bank of Lancaster, Lancaster .....	1	1	2
683	Lancaster County Farmers National Bank, Lancaster .....		1	1
680	Lebanon Valley National Bank, Lebanon .....		2	2
13186	The Leola National Bank, Leola .....		1	1
4625	McKeesport National Bank, McKeesport .....		1	1
5429	The First National Bank of Meshoppen, Meshoppen .....		1	1
5574	First Citizens National Bank, Montgomery .....	1		1
15393	Lincoln National Bank, Philadelphia .....		1	1
15422	Provident National Bank, Philadelphia .....	1	1	2
6301	Mellon National Bank & Trust Co., Pittsburgh .....	3	3	6
252	Pittsburgh National Bank, Pittsburgh .....	1	4	5
705	The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh .....	1		1
2222	Western Pennsylvania National Bank, Pittsburgh .....		2	2
14490	Portage National Bank, Portage .....		1	1
1663	Pennsylvania National Bank & Trust Co., Pottsville .....		1	1
2333	Union National Bank & Trust Co. of Souderton, Souderton .....	1		2
7511	The First National Bank of State College, State College .....		1	1
39	The First National Bank of Towanda, Towanda .....		2	2
5034	Gallatin National Bank, Uniontown .....		1	1
5920	The First National Bank in Washington, Washington .....	2	2	2
148	The First National Bank of West Chester, West Chester .....	1		1
552	National Bank of Chester County & Trust Co., West Chester .....		1	1
30	The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre .....		1	1
14344	The Hanover National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre .....	1		1
2958	The Drovers & Mechanics National Bank of York, York .....		1	1
RHODE ISLAND				
1492	The Newport National Bank, Newport .....	1		1
SOUTH CAROLINA				
14425	The Citizens and Southern National Bank of South Carolina, Charleston .....		3	3
2044	The South Carolina National Bank of Charleston, Charleston .....		5	5
13720	The First National Bank of South Carolina, Columbia .....		2	2
10537	The Peoples National Bank of Conway, Conway .....		1	1
14742	The Peoples National Bank, Greenville .....		1	1
10085	Marion National Bank, Marion .....	1		1
14135	The Southern National Bank of Orangeburg, Orangeburg .....	1		1
10660	The National Bank of South Carolina of Sumter, Sumter .....		1	1
SOUTH DAKOTA				
15581	United National Bank of Brandon, Brandon .....		2	2
4104	The Pierre National Bank, Pierre .....	1		1
10592	Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls, Sioux Falls .....		1	1
2935	The First Citizens National Bank of Watertown, Watertown .....	1		1
TENNESSEE				
10735	The Citizens National Bank of Athens, Athens .....	1		1
14611	American National Bank & Trust Co. of Chattanooga, Chattanooga .....		1	1
1603	The First National Bank of Clarksville, Clarksville .....	1		1
14710	First Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Columbia, Columbia .....	1		1
9667	The First National Bank of Cookeville, Cookeville .....	1		1
13948	Union National Bank of Fayetteville, Fayetteville .....		1	1
3576	The Second National Bank of Jackson, Jackson .....	1		1
2049	Park National Bank of Knoxville, Knoxville .....	1		1
2221	The First National Bank of McMinnville, McMinnville .....		1	1
336	The First National Bank of Memphis, Memphis .....	3		3
13681	National Bank of Commerce in Memphis, Memphis .....	3		3
13349	Union Planters National Bank of Memphis, Memphis .....	2	1	3

TABLE B-14—Continued

Domestic branches entering the National banking system, by de novo opening, merger, or conversion, by States, calendar 1966

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches opened for business		
		Local	Other than local	Total
TENNESSEE—continued				
9319	The First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, Mount Pleasant		1	1
14736	National Bank of Murfreesboro, Murfreesboro	1		1
3032	First American National Bank of Nashville, Nashville	2		2
8039	The First National Bank of Oneida, Oneida	1	1	1
14619	First National Bank of Pulaski, Pulaski	1		1
15056	The First National Bank of Rutherford, Rutherford		1	1
13056	The First National Bank of Smithville, Smithville	1		1
UTAH				
2597	First Security Bank of Utah, National Association, Ogden		1	
VERMONT				
1698	The Howard National Bank & Trust Co., Burlington	1		1
1197	The Merchants National Bank of Burlington, Burlington		1	1
13986	The Enosburg Falls National Bank, Enosburg Falls		1	1
2422	Ethan Allen National Bank, Fair Haven		1	1
VIRGINIA				
651	First and Citizens National Bank, Alexandria		1	1
15146	Commonwealth National Bank of Arlington, Arlington		1	1
15492	Southwest Virginia National Bank, Bluefield		1	1
10618	National Bank & Trust Co., Charlottesville	1		1
9343	American National Bank & Trust Co. of Danville, Danville	1		1
12240	The Citizens National Bank of Emporia, Emporia	1		1
15353	Woodlawn National Bank, Fairfax County		1	1
15247	Grundy National Bank, Grundy	1		1
13880	Russell County National Bank, Honaker		1	1
1522	The Fidelity National Bank, Lynchburg		4	4
15461	First National Bank of Norfolk, Norfolk		2	2
10194	Seaboard Citizens National Bank, Norfolk	2	1	3
9885	Virginia National Bank, Norfolk		6	6
11381	American National Bank, Portsmouth		1	1
6018	First National Bank of Purcellville, Purcellville		1	1
6782	The First and Merchants National Bank of Radford, Radford			1
1111	First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond		12	12
15027	Richmond National Bank, Richmond	1	1	2
1824	The Farmers National Bank of Salem, Salem	1	1	2
14824	Fairfax County National Bank, Seven Corners		1	1
15566	Massanutten Bank of Shenandoah Valley, National Association, Strasburg	1	1	2
14965	First National Bank of Vienna, Vienna		1	1
VIRGIN ISLANDS				
14335	Virgin Islands National Bank, St. Thomas	1		
WASHINGTON				
4375	The National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Seattle	1	2	3
13230	The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, Seattle	1		1
14394	Peoples National Bank of Washington, Seattle		1	1
11280	Seattle-First National Bank, Seattle		1	1
4668	Old National Bank of Washington, Spokane		3	3
3417	National Bank of Washington, Tacoma		1	1
12292	Puget Sound National Bank, Tacoma		1	1



TABLE B-15

*Domestic branches of National banks closed, by States, calendar 1966*

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches closed		
		Local	Other than local	Total
	Total.....	19	28	47
	ARKANSAS			
13155	First National Bank of Paragould, Paragould.....		1	1
	CALIFORNIA			
15323	Civic National Bank, Marina Del Rey.....		1	1
6263	First National Bank & Trust Co., Ontario.....	1		1
8181	The First National Bank of Orange County, Orange.....	1		1
14998	Security National Bank of Monterey County, Pacific Grove.....		5	5
13044	Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, San Francisco.....		3	3
1741	Crocker-Citizens National Bank, San Francisco.....	1	1	1
15290	Northern California National Bank of San Mateo, San Mateo.....		1	1
	CONNECTICUT			
2	The First New Haven National Bank, New Haven.....		1	1
	HAWAII			
5550	First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.....	1		1
	INDIANA			
2747	The First-Merchants National Bank of Michigan City, Michigan City.....	1		1
	IOWA			
14868	Northwest Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines.....	1		1
	MARYLAND			
381	The First National Bank & Trust Co. of Western Maryland, Cumberland.....	1		1
	NEW JERSEY			
15574	National State Bank of Plainfield, New Jersey, Plainfield.....	2		2
	NEW YORK			
5648	The First National Bank of Caledonia, Caledonia.....		1	1
659	The Fallkill National Bank & Trust Co. of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie.....	1		1
5390	The First National Bank of Spring Valley, Spring Valley.....	2	7	9
	NORTH CAROLINA			
9164	First Union National Bank of North Carolina, Charlotte.....		1	1
13761	North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte.....	1	1	2
	OKLAHOMA			
12302	Cordell National Bank, Cordell.....	1		1
	PENNSYLVANIA			
5920	The First National Bank of Fredericktown, Fredericktown.....		1	1
14880	Peoples National Bank of Hanover, Hanover.....	1		1
3893	Peoples First National Bank & Trust Co., Hazleton.....	1		1
5147	The Juniata Valley National Bank, Mifflintown.....		1	1
5574	First Citizens National Bank, Montgomery.....	1		1

TABLE B-15--Continued

*Domestic branches of National banks closed, by States, calendar 1966*

Charter No.	Title and location of bank	Branches closed		
		Local	Other than local	Total
UTAH				
4341	Zions First National Bank, Salt Lake City . . . . .	1		1
VERMONT				
1430	Vermont National Bank, Brattleboro . . . . .		1	1
13986	The Enosburg Falls National Bank, Enosburg Falls . . . . .		1	1
VIRGINIA				
651	First and Citizens National Bank, Alexandria . . . . .	1		1
10696	Rockbridge National Bank of Lexington, Lexington . . . . .	1		1
15200	The National Bank of Rosslyn, Rosslyn . . . . .		1	1

TABLE B-16

Principal assets, liabilities, and capital accounts of National banks, by deposit size, year end 1965 and 1966

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Number of banks	Total assets	Cash and cash items	Loans and discounts	Securities		Fixed assets	Deposits			Capital stock	Capital notes and debentures	Surplus, undivided profits, and reserves
					Total	U.S. Govern- ment obligations		Total	Demand	Time and savings			
<b>1966</b>													
Total.....	4, 799	\$235, 996	\$41, 690	\$128, 609	\$57, 668	\$30, 355	\$3, 451	\$206, 456	\$112, 377	\$94, 079	\$5, 138	\$1, 161	\$12, 160
Banks with deposits of—													
Less than \$1.0.....	45	42	9	17	14	11	1	35	27	8	2	0	4
1.0 to 1.9.....	244	436	78	194	156	122	8	376	227	149	17	0	39
2.0 to 4.9.....	1, 152	4, 531	695	2, 162	1, 562	1, 065	78	4, 015	2, 203	1, 812	137	1	326
5.0 to 9.9.....	1, 299	10, 340	1, 481	4, 940	3, 633	2, 191	174	9, 305	4, 772	4, 533	232	2	644
10.0 to 24.9.....	1, 172	20, 290	2, 797	10, 121	6, 738	3, 781	357	18, 341	9, 065	9, 276	446	16	1, 132
25.0 to 49.9.....	416	15, 912	2, 267	8, 015	5, 081	2, 752	274	14, 318	7, 267	7, 051	357	24	818
50.0 to 99.9.....	205	15, 632	2, 345	8, 094	4, 688	2, 538	253	14, 093	7, 152	6, 941	350	27	770
100.0 to 499.9.....	201	46, 019	8, 733	24, 247	11, 552	6, 141	729	41, 135	23, 738	17, 397	1, 015	134	2, 283
Over 500.0.....	65	122, 794	23, 285	70, 819	24, 244	11, 754	1, 577	104, 838	57, 926	46, 912	2, 562	957	6, 144
<b>1965</b>													
Total.....	4, 815	219, 103	36, 880	118, 266	57, 310	31, 896	3, 158	193, 860	107, 881	85, 979	4, 966	1, 134	11, 334
Banks with deposits of—													
Less than \$1.0.....	68	64	13	27	21	18	2	50	37	14	5	0	7
1.0 to 1.9.....	301	542	99	246	186	150	9	461	289	172	25	0	51
2.0 to 4.9.....	1, 296	5, 044	812	2, 382	1, 735	1, 247	90	4, 466	2, 532	1, 933	166	—	363
5.0 to 9.9.....	1, 215	9, 663	1, 432	4, 528	3, 475	2, 284	159	8, 706	4, 686	4, 020	240	1	602
10.0 to 24.9.....	1, 109	19, 047	2, 708	9, 238	6, 612	4, 009	323	17, 252	8, 995	8, 258	417	11	1, 060
25.0 to 49.9.....	385	14, 621	2, 057	7, 195	4, 907	2, 905	248	13, 203	7, 046	6, 158	332	18	752
50.0 to 99.9.....	192	14, 634	2, 211	7, 394	4, 617	2, 704	236	13, 194	7, 126	6, 068	336	21	720
100.0 to 499.9.....	187	42, 528	7, 610	22, 413	11, 209	6, 372	670	38, 089	22, 669	15, 420	952	111	2, 120
Over 500.0.....	62	112, 960	19, 938	64, 842	24, 547	12, 206	1, 421	98, 438	54, 501	43, 937	2, 492	972	5, 659

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts under \$500,000.

TABLE B-17

*Dates of reports of condition of National banks, 1914-67*[For dates of previous calls, see *Annual Report* for 1920, vol. 2, table No. 42, p. 150]

<i>Year</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
1914.	13		4			30			12	31		31
1915.			4		1	23			2		10	31
1916.			7		1	30			12		17	27
1917.			5		1	20			11		20	31
1918.			4		10	29		31			1	31
1919.			4		12	30			12		17	31
1920.		28			4	30			8		15	29
1921.		21		28		30			6			31
1922.			10		5	30			15			29
1923.				3		30			14			31
1924.			31			30				10		31
1925.				6		30			28			31
1926.				12		30						31
1927.			23			30				10		31
1928.		28				30				3		31
1929.			27			29				4		31
1930.			27			30			24			31
1931.			25			30			29			31
1932.						30			30			31
1933.						30				25		30
1934.			5			30				17		31
1935.			4			29					1	31
1936.			4			30						31
1937.			31			30						31
1938.			7			30			28			31
1939.			29			30				2		30
1940.			26			29						31
1941.				4		30			24			31
1942.				4		30						31
1943.						30				18		31
1944.				13		30						30
1945.			20			30						31
1946.						29			30			31
1947.						30				6		31
1948.				12		30						31
1949.				11		30					1	31
1950.				24		30				4		30
1951.				9		30				10		31
1952.			31			30			5			31
1953.				20		30			30			31
1954.				15		30				7		31
1955.				11		30				5		31
1956.				10		30			26			31
1957.			14			6				11		31
1958.			4			23			24			31
1959.			12			10				6		31
1960.			15			15				3		31
1961.				12		30			27			30
1962.			26			29			28			28
1963.			18			30			30			20
1964.				15		30				1		31
1965.				26		30				13		31
1966.				5		30			20			31
1967.				25		30						31

## NOTES

Act of Feb. 25, 1863, provided for reports of condition on the 1st of each quarter before commencement of business.

Act of June 3, 1864—1st Monday of January, April, July, and October, before commencement of business, on form prescribed by Comptroller (in addition to reports on 1st Tuesday of each month showing condition at commencement of business in respect to certain items; i.e., loans, specie, deposits, and circulation).

Act of Mar. 3, 1869, not less than 5 reports per year, on form prescribed by Comptroller, at close of business on any past date by him specified.

Act of Dec. 28, 1922, minimum number of calls reduced from 5 to 3 per year.

Act of Feb. 25, 1927, authorized a vice president or an assistant cashier designated by the board of directors to verify reports of condition in absence of president and cashier.

Act of June 16, 1933, requires each National bank to furnish and publish not less than 3 reports each year of affiliates other

than member banks, as of dates identical with those for which the Comptroller shall during such year require reports of condition of the bank. The report of each affiliate shall contain such information as in the judgment of the Comptroller shall be necessary to disclose fully the relations between the affiliate and the bank and to enable the Comptroller to inform himself as to the effect of such relations upon the affairs of the bank.

Sec. 21(a) of the Banking Act of 1933 provided, in part, that after June 16, 1934, it would be unlawful for any private bank not under State supervision to continue the transaction of business unless it submitted to periodic examination by the Comptroller of the Currency or the Federal Reserve bank of the district, and made and published periodic reports of conditions the same as required of National banks under sec. 5211, U.S.R.S. Sec. 21(a) of the Banking Act of 1933, however, was amended by sec. 303 of the Banking Act of 1935, approved Aug. 23, 1935, under the provisions of which private banks are no longer required to submit to examination by the Comptroller or Federal Reserve bank, nor are they required to make to the Comptroller and publish periodic reports of condition.

(5 calls for reports of condition of private banks were made by the Comptroller, the first one for June 30, 1934, and the last one for June 29, 1935.)

Sec. 7(a)(3) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (Title 12, U.S.C., sec. 1817(a)) of July 14, 1960, provides, in part, that, effective Jan. 1, 1961, each insured National bank shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency 4 reports of condition annually upon dates to be selected by the Comptroller, the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or a majority thereof 2 dates shall be selected within the semiannual period of January to June, inclusive, and 2 within the semiannual period of July to December, inclusive. Sec. 161 of Title 12 also provides that the Comptroller of the Currency may call for additional reports of condition, in such form and containing such information as he may prescribe, on dates to be fixed by him, and may call for special reports from any particular association whenever in his judgment the same are necessary for use in the performance of his supervisory duties.

TABLE B-18

## Total and principal assets of National banks, by States, June 30, 1966

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Number of banks	Total assets	Cash assets*	U.S. Govern- ment obli- gations, net	State and local secu- rities, net	Other bonds, notes, net	Loans and dis- counts, net	Federal funds sold	Direct lease financ- ing	Fixed assets
United States.....	4, 811	\$225, 441	\$36, 769	\$28, 891	\$23, 975	\$3, 951	\$123, 192	\$1, 287	\$293	\$3, 298
Alabama.....	86	2, 596	455	476	309	43	1, 242	11	—	40
Alaska.....	5	281	35	39	35	6	153	3	0	9
Arizona.....	4	1, 769	204	153	145	65	1, 095	37	1	42
Arkansas.....	65	1, 147	219	155	143	29	567	5	—	20
California.....	93	28, 815	4, 032	2, 697	3, 178	571	17, 113	49	114	464
Colorado.....	117	2, 325	408	204	205	11	1, 321	13	5	52
Connecticut.....	30	2, 002	331	143	234	30	1, 166	12	1	49
Delaware.....	5	26	3	8	—	1	12	1	0	0
District of Columbia.....	8	1, 452	270	335	61	8	719	26	0	22
Florida.....	198	5, 716	1, 037	1, 023	604	172	2, 607	39	1	137
Georgia.....	58	3, 030	514	308	263	33	1, 770	44	6	57
Hawaii.....	2	451	66	55	47	3	258	0	1	14
Idaho.....	9	701	92	98	67	2	423	—	0	14
Illinois.....	416	19, 636	2, 892	3, 121	2, 044	460	10, 436	108	43	151
Indiana.....	122	4, 367	884	911	147	121	2, 432	98	6	59
Iowa.....	102	1, 620	338	274	147	33	794	3	—	21
Kansas.....	170	1, 980	320	365	224	51	934	38	—	24
Kentucky.....	81	1, 532	264	263	165	24	773	11	—	23
Louisiana.....	47	2, 930	534	541	313	30	1, 429	12	1	38
Maine.....	21	481	63	63	57	7	279	1	0	8
Maryland.....	49	2, 107	403	276	174	39	1, 138	34	3	26
Massachusetts.....	90	5, 917	1, 091	492	570	44	3, 498	22	5	69
Michigan.....	98	9, 021	1, 300	1, 434	965	140	4, 921	28	10	112
Minnesota.....	194	4, 555	1, 754	606	464	124	2, 497	1	2	63
Mississippi.....	35	1, 059	162	166	127	14	550	4	—	24
Missouri.....	98	4, 233	839	524	440	40	2, 269	15	4	42
Montana.....	49	661	87	115	64	9	365	—	—	14
Nebraska.....	126	1, 713	331	236	146	36	920	5	1	26
Nevada.....	3	499	64	73	55	15	265	1	0	21
New Hampshire.....	51	509	79	57	46	2	306	9	0	9
New Jersey.....	148	7, 035	930	968	1, 050	120	3, 782	31	2	98
New Mexico.....	34	715	114	126	64	2	376	16	—	14
New York.....	195	36, 195	6, 684	3, 035	3, 581	537	20, 480	165	39	403
North Carolina.....	28	2, 001	385	171	210	47	1, 128	1	—	31
North Dakota.....	42	562	64	108	63	18	291	1	—	12
Ohio.....	226	9, 752	1, 374	1, 527	1, 130	162	5, 274	84	9	121
Oklahoma.....	220	3, 355	619	589	318	81	1, 635	31	2	55
Oregon.....	13	2, 772	389	353	272	27	1, 623	0	3	60
Pennsylvania.....	366	15, 344	2, 183	2, 083	2, 025	203	8, 311	100	21	194
Rhode Island.....	4	811	71	59	158	7	498	2	0	10
South Carolina.....	26	1, 046	204	143	83	18	543	27	0	21
South Dakota.....	34	632	73	128	52	11	348	2	0	12
Tennessee.....	77	3, 879	753	549	383	36	2, 050	4	0	56
Texas.....	547	14, 630	2, 889	1, 928	1, 528	311	7, 388	104	1	338
Utah.....	13	751	124	58	100	7	435	9	3	10
Vermont.....	27	306	29	47	30	5	186	3	0	5
Virginia.....	118	3, 478	472	464	355	45	2, 033	17	1	60
Washington.....	30	3, 797	624	437	368	57	2, 135	41	3	65
West Virginia.....	79	1, 086	159	282	111	19	483	7	1	19
Wisconsin.....	111	3, 098	468	445	329	64	1, 697	14	3	54
Wyoming.....	40	427	64	86	30	9	225	0	—	11
Virgin Islands.....	1	37	2	10	2	0	23	0	0	—
District of Columbia—all†.	15	2, 542	435	534	115	20	1, 359	29	0	32

\*Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection.

†Includes National and non-National banks in the District

of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts less than \$500,000.

TABLE B-19

*Total and principal liabilities of National banks by States, June 30, 1966*

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>Total deposits</i>	<i>Demand deposits, total</i>	<i>Time and savings deposits, total</i>	<i>Demand deposits, IPC*</i>	<i>Time deposits, IPC</i>	<i>Federal funds purchased</i>
United States.....	\$207,420	\$197,792	\$105,990	\$91,802	\$76,460	\$81,161	\$1,557
Alabama.....	2,386	2,335	1,437	897	1,036	846	1
Alaska.....	265	260	129	131	98	78	2
Arizona.....	1,633	1,593	770	823	568	791	—
Arkansas.....	1,053	1,037	653	385	470	358	4
California.....	26,921	25,585	10,390	15,194	8,351	12,821	221
Colorado.....	2,137	2,092	1,114	978	850	905	6
Connecticut.....	1,835	1,761	1,086	675	907	616	—
Delaware.....	24	24	12	13	11	13	0
District of Columbia.....	1,346	1,311	828	482	708	469	7
Florida.....	5,262	5,095	2,955	2,140	2,178	1,840	23
Georgia.....	2,779	2,654	1,728	926	1,206	823	47
Hawaii.....	405	397	217	180	132	144	0
Idaho.....	651	637	352	286	261	285	3
Illinois.....	18,124	17,137	9,176	7,960	6,500	7,152	201
Indiana.....	4,601	4,394	2,557	1,837	1,741	1,697	69
Iowa.....	1,494	1,467	918	549	622	515	9
Kansas.....	1,798	1,774	1,167	607	733	571	2
Kentucky.....	1,396	1,377	873	505	703	473	0
Louisiana.....	2,673	2,621	1,725	895	1,219	757	4
Maine.....	436	414	227	187	198	182	—
Maryland.....	1,941	1,874	1,175	699	867	653	19
Massachusetts.....	5,381	5,072	3,502	1,570	2,628	1,387	57
Michigan.....	8,450	8,242	3,714	4,527	2,727	3,959	20
Minnesota.....	4,200	4,025	2,158	1,867	1,373	1,757	54
Mississippi.....	967	932	602	330	390	316	18
Missouri.....	3,857	3,693	2,400	1,293	1,584	1,200	52
Montana.....	613	596	302	294	228	273	0
Nebraska.....	1,561	1,537	996	541	690	531	4
Nevada.....	458	448	233	215	167	204	0
New Hampshire.....	461	435	283	152	229	138	2
New Jersey.....	6,513	6,276	3,132	3,144	2,439	3,040	26
New Mexico.....	660	643	387	256	284	218	1
New York.....	33,076	29,994	16,581	13,413	10,521	11,039	278
North Carolina.....	1,841	1,766	1,089	677	831	569	9
North Dakota.....	521	509	240	269	194	254	0
Ohio.....	8,960	8,702	4,330	4,372	3,241	4,076	24
Oklahoma.....	3,036	2,950	1,882	1,067	1,279	990	38
Oregon.....	2,574	2,490	1,130	1,359	901	1,195	11
Pennsylvania.....	13,922	13,412	6,356	7,056	4,966	6,405	94
Rhode Island.....	753	731	287	443	219	406	1
South Carolina.....	962	918	738	180	599	163	1
South Dakota.....	586	575	290	285	216	260	0
Tennessee.....	3,565	3,471	2,052	1,419	1,317	1,292	5
Texas.....	13,387	12,914	7,814	5,100	5,547	4,227	222
Utah.....	693	670	280	390	204	321	7
Vermont.....	281	275	100	174	67	171	0
Virginia.....	3,185	3,088	1,561	1,527	1,220	1,442	7
Washington.....	3,521	3,427	1,894	1,533	1,411	1,516	4
West Virginia.....	983	964	539	425	397	422	0
Wisconsin.....	2,868	2,790	1,430	1,360	1,068	1,214	2
Wyoming.....	389	378	188	190	134	173	4
Virgin Islands.....	35	33	10	23	8	13	0
District of Columbia—all† ..	2,347	2,285	1,425	860	1,241	840	10

\*IPC deposits are those of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

†Includes National and non-National banks in the District

of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts less than \$500,000.

TABLE B-20  
*Capital accounts of National banks by States, June 30, 1966*  
[Dollar amounts in millions]

	<i>Total capital accounts</i>	<i>Debentures</i>	<i>Preferred stock</i>	<i>Common stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits</i>	<i>Reserves</i>
United States . . . . .	\$18,021	\$1,167	\$29	\$5,062	\$8,119	\$3,128	\$516
Alabama . . . . .	210	0	0	66	86	47	11
Alaska . . . . .	16	—	0	5	5	5	1
Arizona . . . . .	136	26	0	31	58	19	3
Arkansas . . . . .	94	1	0	29	40	23	2
California . . . . .	1,894	145	0	500	818	419	11
Colorado . . . . .	187	4	0	61	83	38	1
Connecticut . . . . .	167	11	0	44	86	24	1
Delaware . . . . .	2	0	0	1	1	—	—
District of Columbia . . . . .	107	0	0	30	55	21	—
Florida . . . . .	454	22	0	173	187	58	13
Georgia . . . . .	251	37	0	56	99	33	25
Hawaii . . . . .	46	12	0	9	14	10	2
Idaho . . . . .	50	0	0	17	25	7	1
Illinois . . . . .	1,512	11	0	521	723	211	46
Indiana . . . . .	366	13	0	91	176	78	8
Iowa . . . . .	126	0	0	33	57	34	2
Kansas . . . . .	182	2	0	53	80	44	2
Kentucky . . . . .	136	0	0	31	73	29	3
Louisiana . . . . .	257	9	3	59	143	43	1
Maine . . . . .	45	0	0	18	17	9	1
Maryland . . . . .	166	2	0	46	79	34	5
Massachusetts . . . . .	536	10	0	146	285	88	6
Michigan . . . . .	571	46	4	145	251	113	13
Minnesota . . . . .	355	15	0	118	146	71	5
Mississippi . . . . .	92	6	0	24	57	4	—
Missouri . . . . .	376	26	0	106	156	82	6
Montana . . . . .	48	1	0	17	18	11	—
Nebraska . . . . .	152	3	—	42	61	43	4
Nevada . . . . .	41	0	0	17	16	5	3
New Hampshire . . . . .	48	0	0	10	26	10	2
New Jersey . . . . .	522	27	—	149	248	87	11
New Mexico . . . . .	55	0	0	19	19	8	8
New York . . . . .	3,119	578	20	799	1,195	354	173
North Carolina . . . . .	159	15	0	39	84	20	1
North Dakota . . . . .	41	1	0	13	17	10	—
Ohio . . . . .	791	27	—	225	401	136	3
Oklahoma . . . . .	319	18	—	88	124	85	4
Oregon . . . . .	198	0	0	68	75	48	6
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,422	32	1	301	770	247	70
Rhode Island . . . . .	57	0	0	15	30	12	0
South Carolina . . . . .	84	0	—	20	47	15	1
South Dakota . . . . .	46	—	0	16	20	10	—
Tennessee . . . . .	314	19	—	79	149	59	8
Texas . . . . .	1,243	41	0	423	532	212	34
Utah . . . . .	58	0	0	19	30	8	1
Vermont . . . . .	25	—	1	7	10	6	1
Virginia . . . . .	293	2	0	89	149	52	2
Washington . . . . .	276	0	0	81	119	74	2
West Virginia . . . . .	103	0	0	24	53	21	5
Wisconsin . . . . .	230	2	0	78	104	38	8
Wyoming . . . . .	38	1	0	6	19	11	1
Virgin Islands . . . . .	2	0	0	—	1	1	—
District of Columbia—all* . . . . .	194	13	0	47	97	37	1

\*Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts less than \$500,000.



TABLE B-21  
Total and principal assets of National banks, by States, Dec. 31, 1966  
(Dollar amounts in millions)

	Number of banks	Total assets	Cash assets*	U.S. Govern- ment obligations, net	State and local securities, net	Other bonds, notes, net	Loans and discounts, net	Federal funds sold	Direct lease financing	Fixed assets
United States.....	4, 799	\$235, 996	\$41, 690	\$30, 355	\$23, 778	\$3, 535	\$126, 881	\$1, 728	\$331	\$3, 451
Alabama.....	87	2, 709	521	464	312	32	1, 305	9	—	43
Alaska.....	5	286	40	49	34	5	142	4	0	10
Arizona.....	4	1, 827	240	173	152	20	1, 161	1	1	55
Arkansas.....	67	1, 236	251	175	148	35	591	5	—	22
California.....	91	29, 703	4, 423	3, 014	2, 850	438	17, 470	208	123	485
Colorado.....	117	2, 436	457	322	215	17	1, 332	8	4	53
Connecticut.....	30	2, 032	328	193	252	12	1, 168	11	1	51
Delaware.....	5	27	3	8	1	1	12	1	0	1
District of Columbia.....	9	1, 713	332	357	68	10	866	30	0	23
Florida.....	198	6, 192	1, 361	981	651	165	2, 774	41	—	141
Georgia.....	58	3, 140	678	314	239	26	1, 743	24	8	64
Hawaii.....	2	442	62	47	45	5	259	1	1	14
Idaho.....	9	745	101	106	78	2	420	—	—	14
Illinois.....	422	20, 398	3, 206	3, 107	2, 047	423	10, 825	133	50	161
Indiana.....	123	5, 161	946	923	432	106	2, 480	146	8	61
Iowa.....	102	1, 705	384	274	147	36	822	7	1	22
Kansas.....	170	2, 133	385	405	232	55	981	22	—	25
Kentucky.....	80	1, 659	326	274	166	21	809	14	—	25
Louisiana.....	47	3, 147	670	538	313	23	1, 485	23	1	41
Maine.....	21	496	72	66	54	6	281	4	0	9
Maryland.....	49	2, 138	415	287	170	27	1, 161	25	2	25
Massachusetts.....	90	6, 251	1, 273	618	527	43	3, 504	45	5	75
Michigan.....	99	9, 400	1, 447	1, 512	938	115	5, 106	52	10	125
Minnesota.....	194	4, 717	885	614	505	111	2, 469	24	3	63
Mississippi.....	36	1, 124	192	166	132	12	581	3	—	26
Missouri.....	98	4, 624	1, 055	588	442	39	2, 307	53	6	43
Montana.....	49	697	101	126	75	12	358	6	—	14
Nebraska.....	126	1, 852	371	253	153	58	967	9	1	27
Nevada.....	3	494	61	79	59	6	239	5	—	20
New Hampshire.....	52	536	82	63	36	2	325	16	0	9
New Jersey.....	148	7, 299	975	1, 022	1, 088	114	3, 876	62	2	105
New Mexico.....	34	755	124	131	74	2	381	22	—	16
New York.....	190	37, 078	7, 128	3, 150	3, 424	411	21, 201	101	47	407
North Carolina.....	27	2, 175	405	224	254	61	1, 161	4	—	33
North Dakota.....	42	600	77	120	73	18	293	1	0	12
Ohio.....	226	10, 591	1, 662	1, 684	1, 221	150	5, 509	98	15	127
Oklahoma.....	220	3, 711	803	572	368	85	1, 723	27	3	56
Oregon.....	13	2, 957	452	419	278	65	1, 606	2	4	62
Pennsylvania.....	354	15, 580	2, 330	2, 072	1, 817	186	8, 543	190	20	202
Rhode Island.....	4	838	82	58	139	8	533	2	0	10
South Carolina.....	26	1, 114	252	150	86	16	562	12	0	22
South Dakota.....	34	671	93	139	58	15	347	1	0	13
Tennessee.....	77	4, 154	872	574	397	36	2, 137	6	0	56
Texas.....	546	15, 647	3, 479	1, 975	1, 606	303	7, 602	170	1	347
Utah.....	13	789	131	59	125	6	442	4	2	12
Vermont.....	27	319	35	48	27	6	194	3	0	8
Virginia.....	114	3, 674	531	489	355	50	2, 127	27	1	64
Washington.....	28	4, 043	725	485	429	48	2, 198	24	3	70
West Virginia.....	80	1, 137	172	292	115	18	498	17	2	20
Wisconsin.....	112	3, 342	610	491	332	57	1, 736	24	3	54
Wyoming.....	40	467	79	99	36	11	226	1	—	11
Virgin Islands.....	1	39	5	7	4	—	22	0	0	—
District of Columbia—all†..	14	2, 601	471	517	118	20	1, 370	32	0	31

\*Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection.

†Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller

of the Currency.

Note: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts less than \$500,000.

TABLE B-22

*Total and principal liabilities of National banks, by States, Dec. 31, 1966*

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	<i>Total liabilities</i>	<i>Total deposits</i>	<i>Demand deposits, total</i>	<i>Time and savings deposits, total</i>	<i>Demand deposits, IPC*</i>	<i>Time deposits, IPC*</i>	<i>Federal funds purchased</i>
United States.....	\$217, 537	\$206, 456	\$112, 377	\$94, 079	\$84, 434	\$83, 025	\$1, 871
Alabama.....	2, 493	2, 435	1, 512	923	1, 091	873	1
Alaska.....	269	266	134	132	106	81	0
Arizona.....	1, 689	1, 627	749	878	590	840	16
Arkansas.....	1, 137	1, 122	719	403	532	376	1
California.....	27, 770	26, 117	10, 749	15, 368	8, 923	12, 901	161
Colorado.....	2, 243	2, 198	1, 204	994	954	930	7
Connecticut.....	1, 862	1, 783	1, 070	713	946	649	—
Delaware.....	25	25	12	13	12	13	0
District of Columbia.....	1, 589	1, 553	976	577	866	566	5
Florida.....	5, 726	5, 549	3, 267	2, 282	2, 259	2, 013	46
Georgia.....	2, 886	2, 747	1, 789	957	1, 273	855	24
Hawaii.....	393	384	202	182	147	151	0
Idaho.....	694	681	368	312	273	312	0
Illinois.....	18, 822	17, 707	9, 809	7, 897	7, 502	7, 054	255
Indiana.....	4, 783	4, 540	2, 648	1, 892	1, 929	1, 746	76
Iowa.....	1, 575	1, 554	980	574	691	552	—
Kansas.....	1, 944	1, 917	1, 253	664	800	612	1
Kentucky.....	1, 520	1, 500	979	520	794	490	0
Louisiana.....	2, 885	2, 809	1, 875	934	1, 313	811	13
Maine.....	450	434	241	193	208	186	—
Maryland.....	1, 969	1, 896	1, 165	731	918	678	22
Massachusetts.....	5, 704	5, 285	3, 712	1, 573	2, 838	1, 381	75
Michigan.....	8, 803	8, 566	3, 736	4, 830	2, 952	4, 264	43
Minnesota.....	4, 353	4, 241	2, 304	1, 936	1, 568	1, 819	1
Mississippi.....	1, 031	990	658	333	442	320	23
Missouri.....	4, 234	4, 068	2, 725	1, 343	1, 780	1, 252	75
Montana.....	647	630	321	309	249	286	2
Nebraska.....	1, 695	1, 648	1, 085	563	762	553	15
Nevada.....	453	444	223	221	171	209	1
New Hampshire.....	486	463	300	162	239	154	—
New Jersey.....	6, 762	6, 541	3, 213	3, 328	2, 652	3, 221	17
New Mexico.....	699	685	406	279	312	232	0
New York.....	33, 927	30, 339	17, 337	13, 002	11, 718	10, 560	433
North Carolina.....	2, 014	1, 912	1, 133	779	891	637	27
North Dakota.....	558	545	261	284	222	269	1
Ohio.....	9, 765	9, 465	4, 713	4, 752	3, 747	4, 422	35
Oklahoma.....	3, 387	3, 291	2, 154	1, 138	1, 568	1, 053	26
Oregon.....	2, 755	2, 669	1, 151	1, 518	944	1, 225	7
Pennsylvania.....	14, 140	13, 608	6, 545	7, 063	5, 449	6, 427	126
Rhode Island.....	778	748	283	465	236	427	6
South Carolina.....	1, 027	973	783	190	633	174	0
South Dakota.....	622	611	309	302	248	277	0
Tennessee.....	3, 830	3, 672	2, 221	1, 451	1, 456	1, 305	41
Texas.....	14, 386	13, 865	8, 666	5, 199	6, 143	4, 253	230
Utah.....	731	711	327	384	233	314	6
Vermont.....	294	286	108	178	90	175	0
Virginia.....	3, 375	3, 263	1, 641	1, 622	1, 336	1, 535	11
Washington.....	3, 761	3, 611	1, 956	1, 656	1, 593	1, 646	35
West Virginia.....	1, 030	1, 001	558	443	415	438	—
Wisconsin.....	3, 104	3, 032	1, 618	1, 414	1, 256	1, 306	3
Wyoming.....	428	418	215	203	156	186	2
Virgin Islands.....	37	36	11	24	9	14	0
District of Columbia—all†.....	2, 402	2, 345	1, 458	887	1, 299	872	5

\*IPC deposits are those of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

†Includes National and non-National banks in the District

of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts less than \$500,000.

TABLE B-23

*Capital accounts of National banks, by States, Dec. 31, 1966*

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	<i>Total capital accounts</i>	<i>Debentures</i>	<i>Preferred stock</i>	<i>Common stock</i>	<i>Surplus</i>	<i>Undivided profits</i>	<i>Reserves</i>
United States .....	\$18,459	\$1,161	\$29	\$5,109	\$8,246	\$3,350	\$564
Alabama .....	216	0	0	68	89	48	11
Alaska .....	17	—	0	5	5	6	1
Arizona .....	138	26	0	31	57	22	2
Arkansas .....	99	1	0	30	41	24	3
California .....	1,933	145	0	498	821	457	12
Colorado .....	192	4	0	62	85	40	1
Connecticut .....	170	11	0	45	87	25	1
Delaware .....	2	0	0	1	1	—	—
District of Columbia .....	123	0	0	35	62	26	1
Florida .....	466	23	0	177	192	60	14
Georgia .....	255	37	0	57	100	33	27
Hawaii .....	49	12	0	9	18	8	2
Idaho .....	50	0	0	17	27	7	—
Illinois .....	1,576	11	—	526	739	247	53
Indiana .....	378	13	0	92	180	84	9
Iowa .....	130	0	0	34	57	36	2
Kansas .....	189	2	0	55	84	45	3
Kentucky .....	139	0	0	31	73	31	3
Louisiana .....	262	9	3	59	144	47	1
Maine .....	46	0	0	18	17	10	1
Maryland .....	169	2	0	46	79	36	5
Massachusetts .....	547	10	0	147	287	98	5
Michigan .....	597	46	3	147	253	116	31
Minnesota .....	364	15	0	118	147	77	6
Mississippi .....	93	6	0	24	61	1	—
Missouri .....	390	26	0	107	157	90	10
Montana .....	50	1	0	18	19	12	—
Nebraska .....	156	3	—	42	62	45	4
Nevada .....	41	0	0	17	16	5	3
New Hampshire .....	50	—	0	10	27	11	1
New Jersey .....	537	28	—	152	254	91	12
New Mexico .....	56	0	0	19	19	7	11
New York .....	3,151	569	20	800	1,198	390	174
North Carolina .....	161	15	0	39	86	20	1
North Dakota .....	42	1	0	13	17	10	—
Ohio .....	826	27	—	232	410	153	4
Oklahoma .....	325	18	—	88	127	87	4
Oregon .....	201	0	0	71	78	45	7
Pennsylvania .....	1,439	31	1	302	778	257	69
Rhode Island .....	60	—	0	16	31	12	0
South Carolina .....	87	0	—	21	49	15	1
South Dakota .....	48	—	0	16	20	11	—
Tennessee .....	324	19	—	79	152	65	9
Texas .....	1,261	42	0	425	544	210	40
Utah .....	58	0	0	19	29	10	0
Vermont .....	25	—	1	7	10	6	1
Virginia .....	299	2	0	91	151	54	2
Washington .....	282	0	0	81	120	78	3
West Virginia .....	107	0	0	25	54	23	5
Wisconsin .....	238	2	0	78	106	43	8
Wyoming .....	39	1	0	6	20	12	1
Virgin Islands .....	2	0	0	—	1	1	—
District of Columbia—all* ..	200	13	0	48	97	41	1

\*Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts less than \$500,000.

TABLE B-24

## Loans and discounts of National banks, by States, Dec. 31, 1966

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	Loans and discounts, net	Reserve	Loans and discounts, gross	Loans secured by real estate	Loans to financial institutions	Loans to purchase or carry securities	Loans to farmers	Commercial and industrial loans	Personal loans to individuals	Other loans
United States.....	\$126,881	\$2,611	\$129,492	\$30,341	\$8,875	\$4,272	\$4,255	\$50,430	\$27,988	\$3,332
Alabama.....	1,305	34	1,339	216	62	23	35	453	488	61
Alaska.....	142	5	147	61	—	—	—	50	35	—
Arizona.....	1,161	12	1,173	282	39	50	168	337	293	4
Arkansas.....	591	10	600	144	22	16	46	184	183	5
California.....	17,470	305	17,774	5,540	1,043	237	589	6,765	3,368	232
Colorado.....	1,332	22	1,355	273	105	28	192	385	357	16
Connecticut.....	1,168	24	1,192	380	24	25	3	355	357	49
Delaware.....	12	0	12	6	0	0	—	2	4	—
District of Columbia.....	866	15	881	280	133	9	—	247	190	21
Florida.....	2,774	46	2,821	560	155	113	46	990	890	66
Georgia.....	1,743	30	1,773	326	130	21	16	680	572	28
Hawaii.....	259	3	261	117	6	5	5	60	53	16
Idaho.....	420	7	428	137	9	13	70	84	112	4
Illinois.....	10,825	307	11,132	1,799	1,203	537	314	5,286	1,740	253
Indiana.....	2,480	46	2,525	813	163	43	66	656	710	74
Iowa.....	822	17	839	220	29	14	176	190	188	21
Kansas.....	981	14	995	141	48	12	235	320	232	8
Kentucky.....	809	14	823	219	45	9	48	229	255	18
Louisiana.....	1,485	23	1,508	244	127	49	16	670	359	42
Maine.....	281	5	286	89	9	2	9	86	84	7
Maryland.....	1,161	21	1,181	354	79	22	19	368	313	26
Massachusetts.....	3,504	86	3,590	496	298	34	6	1,879	759	116
Michigan.....	5,106	96	5,202	1,942	360	113	44	1,311	1,175	257
Minnesota.....	2,469	37	2,506	647	170	67	135	912	504	71
Mississippi.....	581	14	595	105	18	12	27	223	174	35
Missouri.....	2,307	36	2,343	467	272	47	95	897	526	40
Montana.....	358	8	366	101	4	2	73	81	102	3
Nebraska.....	967	18	985	116	34	36	339	258	188	15
Nevada.....	259	3	262	91	8	10	5	70	78	—
New Hampshire.....	325	5	330	78	17	3	4	109	113	6
New Jersey.....	3,876	90	3,966	1,666	136	75	13	932	1,070	74
New Mexico.....	381	11	392	78	19	6	43	124	113	9
New York.....	21,201	547	21,748	3,539	1,830	1,650	77	11,455	2,607	590
North Carolina.....	1,161	22	1,183	181	74	20	20	489	373	24
North Dakota.....	293	8	301	97	3	2	64	66	65	3
Ohio.....	5,509	104	5,613	1,654	336	136	73	1,504	1,753	157
Oklahoma.....	1,723	28	1,751	299	93	12	142	723	417	64
Oregon.....	1,606	21	1,627	419	106	19	86	646	332	19
Pennsylvania.....	8,543	155	8,698	2,357	493	115	107	3,410	1,875	342
Rhode Island.....	533	6	539	254	32	20	—	124	85	24
South Carolina.....	562	11	573	78	35	8	13	189	214	34
South Dakota.....	347	12	359	94	7	1	111	75	66	5
Tennessee.....	2,137	44	2,181	315	157	51	38	849	729	41
Texas.....	7,602	145	7,747	816	501	465	390	3,451	1,866	257
Utah.....	442	6	449	163	28	23	19	132	77	7
Vermont.....	194	3	197	89	—	2	8	38	57	2
Virginia.....	2,127	34	2,161	620	109	44	51	550	732	55
Washington.....	2,198	45	2,243	514	187	34	123	841	500	43
West Virginia.....	498	11	509	178	15	5	7	110	190	5
Wisconsin.....	1,736	41	1,777	610	97	29	45	505	412	80
Wyoming.....	226	4	230	61	3	3	43	70	51	1
Virgin Islands.....	22	—	22	13	—	0	0	6	3	—
District of Columbia—*.	1,370	19	1,388	427	212	27	—	341	348	34

\*Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate amounts of less than \$500,000.

TABLE B-25

## Bank trust assets and income, by States, calendar 1966

	Accounts where National banks exercise investment responsibility*				Trust department income—National banks (thousands)
	Number of banks having accounts	Employee benefit accounts† (millions)	Other trust accounts‡ (millions)	Total trust accounts (millions)	
United States . . . . .	1, 575	\$29, 989	\$54, 498	\$84, 487	\$398, 542
Alabama . . . . .	27	137	643	780	3, 595
Alaska . . . . .	3	4	11	15	116
Arizona . . . . .	2	20	346	366	2, 709
Arkansas . . . . .	29	13	199	212	835
California . . . . .	16	2, 197	4, 782	6, 979	44, 908
Colorado . . . . .	26	117	964	1, 081	7, 547
Connecticut . . . . .	12	225	1, 259	1, 484	8, 290
Delaware . . . . .	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia§ . . . . .	6	215	967	1, 182	7, 066
Florida . . . . .	74	205	1, 980	2, 185	11, 312
Georgia . . . . .	25	163	811	974	5, 981
Hawaii . . . . .	1	4	80	84	866
Idaho . . . . .	2	9	33	42	319
Illinois . . . . .	140	4, 580	4, 650	9, 230	43, 372
Indiana . . . . .	91	236	1, 626	1, 862	8, 111
Iowa . . . . .	41	45	276	321	2, 040
Kansas . . . . .	40	30	347	377	1, 712
Kentucky . . . . .	49	41	369	410	1, 700
Louisiana . . . . .	18	74	165	239	1, 542
Maine . . . . .	17	24	193	217	1, 274
Maryland . . . . .	11	68	428	496	2, 723
Massachusetts . . . . .	55	1, 104	1, 956	3, 060	15, 707
Michigan . . . . .	31	2, 549	1, 600	4, 149	13, 065
Minnesota . . . . .	18	580	1, 305	1, 885	9, 807
Mississippi . . . . .	15	28	142	170	934
Missouri . . . . .	32	564	1, 728	2, 292	9, 796
Montana . . . . .	11	2	38	40	258
Nebraska . . . . .	17	63	366	439	2, 638
Nevada . . . . .	2	5	101	106	1, 039
New Hampshire . . . . .	20	4	96	100	529
New Jersey . . . . .	85	138	1, 100	1, 238	10, 674
New Mexico . . . . .	16	8	150	158	753
New York . . . . .	79	9, 757	7, 242	16, 999	66, 075
North Carolina . . . . .	16	134	475	609	3, 302
North Dakota . . . . .	6	7	45	52	390
Ohio . . . . .	54	1, 014	2, 658	3, 672	14, 879
Oklahoma . . . . .	33	141	580	721	2, 940
Oregon . . . . .	2	95	520	615	4, 103
Pennsylvania . . . . .	137	3, 698	7, 086	10, 784	38, 473
Rhode Island . . . . .	2	72	275	352	1, 759
South Carolina . . . . .	9	67	283	350	1, 674
South Dakota . . . . .	8	7	46	53	529
Tennessee . . . . .	27	94	1, 011	1, 105	4, 777
Texas . . . . .	123	873	2, 757	3, 630	19, 216
Utah . . . . .	2	51	111	162	856
Vermont . . . . .	10	3	34	37	238
Virginia . . . . .	52	121	938	1, 059	6, 502
Washington . . . . .	10	220	990	1, 210	6, 564
West Virginia . . . . .	28	13	250	263	1, 234
Wisconsin . . . . .	32	161	448	609	3, 544
Wyoming . . . . .	13	2	35	37	269

\*As of December 1966.

†Employee benefit accounts include all accounts where the bank acts as trustee, regardless of whether investments are partially or wholly directed by others. Insured plans or portions of plans that are funded by insurance are omitted as are employee benefit accounts held as agent.

‡Includes all accounts, excluding employee benefit accounts and corporate accounts, in which the bank acts in the follow-

ing or similar capacities: Trustee (regardless of whether investments are directed by others), executor, administrator, guardian; omits all agency accounts and accounts where the bank acts as registrar of stocks and bonds, assignee, receiver, safekeeping agent, custodian, escrow agent, or in similar capacities.

§Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

TABLE B-26  
Common trust funds, by States, 1965 and 1966\*

	Number of banks with common trust funds		Number of com- mon trust funds		Number of account participations		Total assets of funds (millions)		Percent change in assets, 1965-66
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	
Total United States....	464	497	1,016	1,089	271,201	295,325	\$7,529.1	\$7,612.0	1.1
Alabama.....	6	6	10	10	1,504	1,841	18.1	19.3	6.6
Alaska.....	0	1	0	1	0	45	0	.4	—
Arizona.....	5	4	11	13	2,145	2,606	66.1	71.2	7.7
Arkansas.....	3	3	4	4	791	985	9.6	10.2	6.3
California.....	11	11	40	35	21,923	24,042	511.4	521.2	1.9
Colorado.....	13	13	25	25	5,892	6,325	157.6	166.2	5.5
Connecticut.....	10	12	20	26	4,910	5,990	177.8	169.3	-4.8
Delaware.....	3	3	7	10	2,733	3,381	75.2	91.7	21.9
District of Columbia.....	4	4	7	7	2,532	2,736	83.5	84.5	1.2
Florida.....	17	17	33	31	3,327	3,916	70.9	73.4	3.5
Georgia.....	8	8	19	19	4,786	4,967	115.1	106.5	-7.5
Hawaii.....	3	3	7	7	1,214	1,429	22.6	22.9	1.3
Idaho.....	1	3	2	5	214	339	2.3	3.5	52.2
Illinois.....	12	13	30	32	8,154	9,449	366.7	404.8	10.4
Indiana.....	11	13	27	26	2,967	3,881	80.4	67.2	-16.4
Iowa.....	2	2	4	4	432	627	12.2	15.8	29.5
Kansas.....	3	4	7	8	451	589	8.8	9.5	8.0
Kentucky.....	7	7	9	12	2,350	2,514	43.6	43.0	-1.4
Louisiana.....	1	2	1	2	191	275	3.4	3.7	8.8
Maine.....	7	7	16	17	2,082	2,342	61.1	61.8	1.1
Maryland.....	6	6	16	14	6,348	6,345	171.3	167.2	-2.4
Massachusetts.....	22	23	43	46	11,974	12,842	495.0	475.5	-3.9
Michigan.....	13	14	40	43	7,728	9,060	188.8	231.7	22.7
Minnesota.....	8	9	22	23	6,200	5,716	104.5	97.3	-6.9
Mississippi.....	2	2	4	5	686	1,090	11.5	11.6	.9
Missouri.....	8	10	25	25	9,922	10,512	295.2	275.6	-6.6
Montana.....	2	3	4	5	514	614	6.0	6.4	6.7
Nebraska.....	3	4	5	7	1,097	1,490	25.2	29.8	18.3
Nevada.....	1	1	3	3	385	471	6.6	7.1	7.6
New Hampshire.....	4	4	6	6	312	314	11.1	10.2	-8.1
New Jersey.....	14	17	29	36	6,036	6,981	106.1	109.6	3.3
New Mexico.....	2	2	6	6	1,016	1,192	18.8	21.1	12.2
New York.....	25	24	81	79	26,541	28,009	1,414.8	1,416.3	.1
North Carolina.....	10	10	19	21	6,573	8,960	144.2	165.4	14.7
North Dakota.....	3	3	6	6	409	563	4.1	3.4	-17.1
Ohio.....	25	25	70	66	9,906	10,232	314.1	280.7	-10.6
Oklahoma.....	6	6	16	16	1,086	1,465	27.1	29.8	10.0
Oregon.....	4	4	12	12	4,705	4,949	91.3	85.2	-6.7
Pennsylvania.....	70	75	130	140	59,861	63,680	1,422.3	1,425.4	.2
Rhode Island.....	3	3	10	10	1,681	1,924	42.4	45.4	7.1
South Carolina.....	3	2	6	4	1,752	1,589	21.4	14.5	-32.2
South Dakota.....	5	5	9	9	622	705	5.8	6.3	12.1
Tennessee.....	10	10	14	15	2,397	2,614	46.9	48.5	3.4
Texas.....	26	31	49	61	8,893	8,566	242.8	238.2	-1.9
Utah.....	4	5	7	10	1,354	2,367	13.6	25.0	83.8
Vermont.....	7	7	9	12	6,820	863	7.7	8.6	11.7
Virginia.....	21	23	40	45	7,305	8,315	173.4	180.3	4.0
Washington.....	7	7	17	24	5,111	6,273	109.6	119.7	9.2
West Virginia.....	8	9	9	10	1,178	1,100	15.8	14.1	10.8
Wisconsin.....	15	17	30	36	6,191	8,245	106.3	115.9	9.0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—

\*These figures were derived from a survey of banks and trust companies operating common trust funds. Data are the

last valuation date in 1965 and 1966.

NOTE: Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

TABLE B-27

Income and expenses of National banks, by States, year ended Dec. 31, 1966

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

	United States	Alabama	Alaska	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Hawaii
Number of banks*	4,799	87	5	4	67	91	117	30	5	9	198	58	2
<b>Current Operating Revenue:</b>													
Interest and dividends on—													
U.S. Government obligations	\$1,231,785	\$19,113	\$1,621	\$7,074	\$7,218	\$118,858	\$13,946	\$7,065	\$360	\$15,461	\$42,995	\$13,455	\$2,268
Other securities	901,126	11,175	1,244	5,110	5,408	119,239	7,131	8,149	28	2,389	26,381	9,192	1,643
Interest and discount on loans	7,577,790	83,650	11,545	75,455	36,598	1,098,082	84,987	75,329	772	50,061	168,991	114,119	17,156
Service charges and other fees on banks' loans	135,244	1,078	1,040	2,036	108	30,592	1,811	1,293	44	1,656	4,770	2,978	937
Service charges on deposit accounts	532,561	8,430	1,508	7,505	3,249	108,196	8,733	6,951	74	4,131	17,839	11,761	1,082
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges	194,856	1,821	625	2,747	943	23,093	1,928	1,671	14	689	5,022	7,002	408
Trust department	395,355	3,595	116	2,709	835	44,908	7,547	8,290	0	3,879	11,312	5,981	866
Other current operating revenue	336,661	2,073	179	1,876	848	59,332	4,377	2,274	67	2,308	7,661	3,000	728
<b>Total current operating revenue</b>	<b>11,305,378</b>	<b>130,935</b>	<b>17,878</b>	<b>105,512</b>	<b>55,207</b>	<b>1,602,300</b>	<b>130,460</b>	<b>111,022</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>80,574</b>	<b>284,971</b>	<b>167,488</b>	<b>25,088</b>
<b>Current Operating Expenses:</b>													
Salaries and wages:†													
Officers	822,843	11,154	1,968	8,847	5,805	121,853	12,051	10,220	135	6,547	24,879	13,681	1,972
Employees other than officers	1,489,942	18,888	3,309	17,188	7,043	223,900	18,220	19,047	237	10,897	41,774	26,299	3,460
Number of officers	72,092	1,037	127	811	566	11,399	1,039	825	18	468	2,253	1,121	207
Number of employees other than officers	346,817	5,148	632	3,993	2,006	47,693	4,379	4,259	73	2,292	10,798	6,081	796
Officer and employee benefits—pensions, hospitalization, social security, insurance, etc.	351,208	4,143	526	3,268	1,652	46,297	4,062	5,005	36	1,833	7,842	6,973	1,287
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other committees	39,895	608	35	106	461	909	743	539	15	410	1,664	671	87
Interest on time and savings deposits	3,733,005	34,183	4,500	33,921	14,285	635,855	39,220	26,258	400	21,818	84,034	38,199	7,003
Interest and discount on borrowed money	53,646	283	30	160	148	3,866	381	194	1	143	2,111	1,363	0
Net occupancy expense of bank premises	449,563	4,629	939	5,275	2,260	69,693	6,928	5,786	91	3,185	11,541	8,471	1,052
Furniture and equipment—depreciation, rents, servicing, uncapitalized costs, etc.	271,484	3,830	731	3,529	1,667	37,075	4,981	3,928	52	2,150	10,215	5,172	1,072
Other operating expenses	1,280,236	14,975	1,951	11,922	6,844	138,338	15,555	13,615	187	8,321	37,711	26,311	3,381
<b>Total current operating expenses</b>	<b>8,491,822</b>	<b>92,693</b>	<b>13,989</b>	<b>84,216</b>	<b>40,165</b>	<b>1,277,786</b>	<b>102,141</b>	<b>84,592</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>55,304</b>	<b>221,771</b>	<b>127,140</b>	<b>19,314</b>
<b>Net Current Operating Earnings</b>	<b>2,813,556</b>	<b>38,242</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>21,296</b>	<b>15,042</b>	<b>324,514</b>	<b>28,319</b>	<b>26,430</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>25,270</b>	<b>63,200</b>	<b>40,348</b>	<b>5,774</b>

<b>Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves and Profits:</b>													
On securities:													
Profits and securities sold or redeemed.	37,999	530	2	36	264	9,154	149	104	1	229	384	657	345
Recoveries	3,353	0	0	0	2	0	38	0	0	0	31	0	0
Transfers from valuation reserves	79,483	133	0	168	58	15	1,286	297	0	0	61	26	0
On loans:													
Recoveries	7,179	99	0	0	167	424	147	5	12	7	184	23	0
Transfers from valuation reserves	40,162	55	0	0	121	149	47	326	0	3	333	443	0
All other	60,422	411	435	143	103	4,223	683	712	0	809	1,599	997	415
<i>Total recoveries, transfers from valuation reserves and profits</i>	228,598	1,228	437	347	715	13,965	2,350	1,444	13	1,048	2,592	2,146	760
<b>Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves:</b>													
On securities:													
Losses on securities sold	252,488	3,358	913	2,393	599	20,448	3,061	1,862	18	216	3,077	1,142	456
Chargeoffs on securities not sold	4,715	43	0	0	73	3	181	1	1	0	14	9	0
Transfers to valuation reserves	53,501	73	0	463	16	12,619	81	37	0	28	44	435	0
On loans:													
Losses and chargeoffs	15,105	123	160	0	154	1,372	740	26	24	37	1,106	26	0
Transfers to valuation reserves	435,497	6,213	997	6,613	2,655	50,219	4,426	4,065	0	2,162	14,174	8,555	1,050
All other	91,266	1,035	115	462	551	12,309	915	2,566	9	649	2,243	2,294	361
<i>Total losses, chargeoffs, and transfers to valuation reserves</i>	852,572	10,845	2,185	9,931	4,048	96,970	9,404	8,557	52	3,092	20,658	12,461	1,867
<b>Net Income Before Related Taxes</b>	2,189,582	28,625	2,141	11,712	11,709	241,509	21,265	19,317	166	23,226	45,134	30,033	4,667
<b>Taxes on Net Income:</b>													
Federal	545,591	8,778	206	3,003	2,971	53,065	4,802	3,792	20	10,110	11,041	9,305	1,587
State	61,456	1,325	4	264	0	24,946	1,155	1,956	2	0	0	0	290
<i>Total taxes on net income</i>	607,047	10,103	210	3,267	2,971	78,011	5,957	5,748	22	10,110	11,041	9,305	1,877
<b>Net Income Before Dividends</b>	1,582,535	18,522	1,931	8,445	8,738	163,498	15,308	13,569	144	13,116	34,093	20,728	2,790
<b>Cash Dividends Declared:</b>													
On common stock	736,591	8,717	469	5,628	2,830	94,747	7,716	7,251	36	6,170	12,848	9,156	1,526
On preferred stock	1,348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total cash dividends declared</i>	737,939	8,717	469	5,628	2,830	94,747	7,716	7,251	36	6,170	12,848	9,156	1,526
<b>Net Income After Dividends</b>	844,596	9,805	1,462	2,817	5,908	68,751	7,592	6,318	108	6,946	21,245	11,572	1,264
<b>Capital Accounts†</b>	17,971,372	209,177	16,070	136,511	94,539	1,898,466	187,479	166,037	2,137	110,963	451,632	248,980	46,812
<b>Ratios:</b>													
Net Income Before Dividends to Capital Accounts (percent)	8.81	8.85	12.02	6.19	9.24	8.61	8.17	8.17	6.74	11.82	7.55	8.33	5.96
Total Current Operating Expenses to Total Current Operating Revenue (percent)	75.11	70.79	78.25	79.82	72.75	79.75	78.29	76.19	84.92	68.64	77.82	75.91	76.99

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE B-27—Continued  
*Income and expenses of National banks, by States, year ended Dec. 31, 1966*  
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi
Number of banks*	9	422	123	102	170	80	47	21	49	90	99	194	36
Current Operating Revenue:													
Interest and dividends on—													
U.S. Government obligations	\$4,460	\$124,521	\$39,479	\$12,266	\$17,228	\$11,619	\$22,082	\$2,821	\$12,467	\$22,501	\$60,034	\$27,547	\$7,253
Other securities	2,540	82,637	16,028	5,655	7,717	6,006	10,508	1,895	6,384	18,145	34,965	19,045	4,921
Interest and discount on loans	27,576	604,273	152,535	48,811	59,710	48,512	88,755	17,900	69,643	215,549	312,645	150,618	36,317
Service charges and other fees on banks' loans	512	6,745	2,552	453	441	703	797	292	2,640	3,237	3,976	2,017	128
Service charges on deposit accounts	3,265	23,972	10,902	3,909	5,381	3,446	6,836	1,465	6,231	16,327	16,633	10,349	3,560
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges	936	11,711	5,228	1,571	1,613	626	2,831	312	1,170	16,090	8,030	8,733	1,794
Trust department	319	43,372	8,111	2,040	1,712	1,700	1,542	1,274	2,723	15,707	13,065	9,807	934
Other current operating revenue	613	25,169	7,240	1,345	2,146	1,530	2,953	543	2,513	11,250	7,172	3,081	958
Total current operating revenue	40,221	922,400	242,075	76,050	95,948	74,142	136,304	26,502	103,771	318,806	456,520	231,197	55,865
Current Operating Expenses:													
Salaries and wages†													
Officers	3,766	56,428	20,405	8,668	11,059	6,800	10,148	2,344	7,583	22,806	22,471	18,316	4,877
Employees other than officers	5,668	104,681	32,924	9,540	10,516	10,037	18,089	4,157	15,713	51,634	63,334	26,977	7,142
Number of officers	346	4,320	1,730	764	1,042	732	887	243	742	1,884	1,710	1,626	403
Number of employees other than officers	1,498	22,951	8,045	2,521	2,773	2,884	4,393	1,163	3,880	11,807	14,628	6,709	1,815
Officer and employee benefits—pensions, hospitalization, social security, insurance, etc.	1,337	27,924	7,196	2,095	2,526	2,239	3,870	863	3,044	11,396	14,317	6,950	1,957
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other committees	86	3,374	1,146	490	796	539	685	224	502	984	1,059	991	355
Interest on time and savings deposits	11,323	325,527	64,039	19,551	22,996	18,441	33,908	6,497	24,565	63,627	184,939	76,003	12,738
Interest and discount on borrowed money	0	4,310	199	246	455	163	1,763	143	256	4,329	3,491	2,927	372
Net occupancy expense of bank premises	1,118	27,320	9,953	3,084	3,296	3,180	5,844	1,333	5,092	14,052	17,784	8,341	1,401
Furniture and equipment—depreciation, rents, servicing, uncapitalized costs, etc.	1,125	17,740	7,133	2,309	2,544	2,003	3,925	801	2,895	8,335	10,064	5,399	1,933
Other operating expenses	4,498	95,665	33,902	9,744	9,967	8,776	18,121	3,326	14,057	39,483	47,666	28,303	8,807
Total current operating expenses	28,921	662,969	176,897	55,727	64,155	52,178	96,353	19,688	73,707	216,666	365,125	174,207	39,582
Net Current Operating Earnings	11,300	259,431	65,178	20,323	31,793	21,964	39,951	6,814	30,064	102,140	91,395	56,990	16,283

<b>Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves and Profits:</b>													
On securities:													
Profits and securities sold or redeemed.....	13	1,776	761	232	233	163	456	34	117	575	407	282	171
Recoveries.....	3	591	11	110	2	26	2	1	10	50	10	803	30
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	28	14,141	1,858	5	66	282	955	48	2	1,050	8,660	542	101
On loans:													
Recoveries.....	11	341	136	27	264	60	91	32	49	146	47	224	90
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	0	5,524	195	134	68	674	60	0	4	430	316	29	202
All other.....	6	9,587	1,064	185	268	378	4,618	154	1,058	2,403	2,042	1,160	360
<i>Total recoveries, transfers from valuation reserves and profits.....</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>31,960</i>	<i>4,025</i>	<i>693</i>	<i>901</i>	<i>1,583</i>	<i>6,182</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>1,240</i>	<i>4,654</i>	<i>11,482</i>	<i>3,040</i>	<i>954</i>
<b>Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves:</b>													
On securities:													
Losses on securities sold.....	1,414	33,486	4,436	876	1,313	595	1,396	449	2,366	3,875	14,289	7,618	385
Chargeoffs on securities not sold.....	2	786	159	33	89	76	120	10	37	25	32	164	45
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	0	11,135	2,249	23	69	483	364	48	503	4,301	234	35	1,428
On loans:													
Losses and chargeoffs.....	25	741	364	83	369	140	215	17	71	56	62	366	67
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	1,129	30,914	12,285	2,820	4,048	3,420	6,590	858	5,647	13,005	19,141	7,914	4,297
All other.....	86	11,374	2,750	918	631	1,095	1,027	531	1,236	4,217	1,774	1,414	712
<i>Total losses, chargeoffs, and transfers to valuation reserves.....</i>	<i>2,656</i>	<i>88,436</i>	<i>22,243</i>	<i>4,753</i>	<i>6,519</i>	<i>5,809</i>	<i>9,712</i>	<i>1,913</i>	<i>9,860</i>	<i>25,479</i>	<i>35,532</i>	<i>17,511</i>	<i>6,934</i>
<b>Net Income Before Related Taxes.....</b>	<b>8,705</b>	<b>202,955</b>	<b>46,960</b>	<b>16,263</b>	<b>26,175</b>	<b>17,738</b>	<b>36,421</b>	<b>5,170</b>	<b>21,444</b>	<b>81,315</b>	<b>67,345</b>	<b>42,519</b>	<b>10,303</b>
<b>Taxes on Net Income:</b>													
Federal.....	2,731	60,431	14,815	5,122	7,935	5,038	10,433	1,362	7,322	25,088	8,534	9,229	2,572
State.....	641	0	0	0	644	0	0	0	0	6,469	0	3,881	0
<i>Total taxes on net income.....</i>	<i>3,372</i>	<i>60,431</i>	<i>14,815</i>	<i>5,122</i>	<i>8,579</i>	<i>5,038</i>	<i>10,433</i>	<i>1,362</i>	<i>7,322</i>	<i>31,557</i>	<i>8,534</i>	<i>13,110</i>	<i>2,572</i>
<b>Net Income Before Dividends.....</b>	<b>5,333</b>	<b>142,524</b>	<b>32,145</b>	<b>11,141</b>	<b>17,596</b>	<b>12,700</b>	<b>25,988</b>	<b>3,808</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>49,758</b>	<b>58,811</b>	<b>29,409</b>	<b>7,731</b>
<b>Cash Dividends Declared:</b>													
On common stock.....	2,967	58,998	12,527	4,441	6,469	5,002	8,127	1,815	7,122	25,903	20,328	15,323	3,506
On preferred stock.....	0	5	0	0	0	0	146	0	0	0	165	0	0
<i>Total cash dividends declared.....</i>	<i>2,967</i>	<i>59,003</i>	<i>12,527</i>	<i>4,441</i>	<i>6,469</i>	<i>5,002</i>	<i>8,273</i>	<i>1,815</i>	<i>7,122</i>	<i>25,903</i>	<i>20,493</i>	<i>15,323</i>	<i>3,506</i>
<b>Net Income After Dividends.....</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>83,521</b>	<b>19,618</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>11,127</b>	<b>7,698</b>	<b>17,715</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>23,855</b>	<b>38,318</b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>4,225</b>
<b>Capital Accounts†.....</b>	<b>49,343</b>	<b>1,522,867</b>	<b>366,775</b>	<b>125,630</b>	<b>182,122</b>	<b>135,607</b>	<b>250,319</b>	<b>45,197</b>	<b>165,387</b>	<b>535,390</b>	<b>568,863</b>	<b>355,485</b>	<b>89,000</b>
<b>Ratios:</b>													
Net Income Before Dividends to Capital Accounts (percent).....	10.81	9.36	8.76	8.87	9.66	9.37	10.38	8.43	8.54	9.29	10.34	8.27	8.69
Total Current Operating Expenses to Total Current Operating Revenue (percent).....	71.91	71.87	73.08	73.28	66.86	70.38	70.69	74.29	71.03	67.96	79.98	75.35	70.85

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE B-27—Continued**  
*Income and expenses of National banks, by States, year ended Dec. 31, 1966*  
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

	<i>Missouri</i>	<i>Montana</i>	<i>Nebraska</i>	<i>Nevada</i>	<i>New Hampshire</i>	<i>New Jersey</i>	<i>New Mexico</i>	<i>New York</i>	<i>North Carolina</i>	<i>North Dakota</i>	<i>Ohio</i>	<i>Oklahoma</i>	<i>Oregon</i>	<i>Pennsylvania</i>
Number of banks *.....	98	49	126	3	52	148	34	190	27	42	226	220	13	354
<b>Current Operating Revenue:</b>														
Interest and dividends on—														
U.S. Government obligations....	\$23,564	\$5,135	\$10,530	\$3,118	\$2,501	\$40,857	\$5,399	\$112,369	\$8,668	\$4,996	\$70,134	\$25,004	\$14,525	\$87,519
Other securities.....	15,077	2,522	5,840	2,390	1,385	36,901	2,025	137,353	8,910	2,756	42,399	12,488	10,707	68,191
Interest and discount on loans.....	133,839	23,405	58,968	17,754	20,140	229,331	27,371	1,169,547	71,271	18,601	318,058	106,467	103,496	496,406
Service charges and other fees on banks' loans.....	1,243	569	338	623	229	3,612	298	17,373	4,428	208	3,710	1,198	2,019	7,332
Service charges on deposit accounts..	4,744	2,577	4,523	1,803	2,337	19,970	2,787	47,047	6,326	1,898	22,348	9,348	12,578	20,505
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges.....	2,291	907	1,585	312	473	4,597	1,147	23,561	3,370	858	5,226	2,339	1,531	7,998
Trust department.....	9,796	258	2,638	1,039	529	10,674	753	66,075	3,302	390	14,879	2,940	4,103	38,473
Other current operating revenue.....	5,398	451	2,067	991	916	7,065	924	91,479	1,456	414	11,777	2,995	2,268	21,829
<i>Total current operating revenue.....</i>	<i>195,952</i>	<i>35,824</i>	<i>86,489</i>	<i>28,030</i>	<i>28,510</i>	<i>353,007</i>	<i>40,704</i>	<i>1,664,804</i>	<i>107,731</i>	<i>30,121</i>	<i>488,531</i>	<i>162,779</i>	<i>151,227</i>	<i>748,253</i>
<b>Current Operating Expenses:</b>														
Salaries and wages: †														
Officers.....	14,067	3,712	10,446	2,560	2,920	25,316	4,073	75,973	10,363	2,920	32,311	18,137	14,899	48,723
Employees other than officers.....	25,570	4,078	10,263	4,028	4,033	52,704	6,130	206,906	16,348	2,981	62,150	19,120	21,480	90,297
Number of officers.....	1,156	356	928	272	289	2,187	369	5,475	918	295	2,593	1,718	1,495	4,602
Number of employees other than officers.....	6,270	1,045	2,710	989	1,089	12,561	1,536	42,099	4,623	845	14,812	4,976	4,909	21,193
Officer and employee benefits—pensions, hospitalization, social security, insurance, etc.....	5,196	1,184	2,947	529	932	12,170	1,005	61,584	3,657	861	12,092	4,557	4,024	23,286
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other committees.....	786	192	667	40	287	2,110	257	2,288	361	182	1,932	943	153	4,112
Interest on time and savings deposits.....	51,339	10,475	20,510	8,210	6,256	112,209	9,373	646,995	29,460	11,048	155,735	42,511	55,664	259,667
Interest and discount on borrowed money.....	742	192	299	11	82	1,454	257	4,631	772	54	216	1,927	150	1,006
Net occupancy expense of bank premises.....	6,937	1,240	3,075	1,436	1,309	16,720	1,900	69,450	4,879	1,240	16,057	5,978	6,150	27,161
Furniture and equipment—depreciation, rents, servicing, uncapitalized costs, etc.....	4,738	814	2,982	974	906	9,056	1,382	25,187	3,263	721	10,084	4,641	3,819	17,766
Other operating expenses.....	28,098	5,539	10,203	2,739	3,939	41,298	5,458	184,035	13,417	3,231	62,179	18,984	14,147	83,438
<i>Total current operating expenses.....</i>	<i>137,473</i>	<i>27,426</i>	<i>61,392</i>	<i>20,527</i>	<i>20,664</i>	<i>273,037</i>	<i>29,835</i>	<i>1,277,049</i>	<i>82,520</i>	<i>23,238</i>	<i>352,756</i>	<i>116,798</i>	<i>120,486</i>	<i>555,456</i>
<b>Net Current Operating Earnings.....</b>	<b>58,479</b>	<b>8,398</b>	<b>25,097</b>	<b>7,503</b>	<b>7,846</b>	<b>79,970</b>	<b>10,869</b>	<b>387,755</b>	<b>25,211</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>135,775</b>	<b>45,981</b>	<b>30,741</b>	<b>192,797</b>

<b>Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves and Profits:</b>														
<b>On securities:</b>														
Profits and securities sold or redeemed.....	723	77	228	11	229	1,062	125	2,951	581	46	1,092	1,311	97	2,161
Recoveries.....	17	124	564	0	2	141	0	11	0	117	14	91	0	267
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	4,770	309	1,113	0	53	244	0	730	590	0	4,271	380	0	33,212
<b>On loans:</b>														
Recoveries.....	99	216	78	0	20	99	50	342	8	36	203	756	25	614
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	1,817	1,039	176	0	34	777	39	3,096	151	0	2,013	177	0	16,702
All other.....	4,018	467	230	267	188	622	650	4,963	82	155	1,823	263	760	5,621
<i>Total recoveries, transfers from valuation reserves and profits.....</i>	<i>11,444</i>	<i>2,232</i>	<i>2,339</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>2,945</i>	<i>864</i>	<i>12,093</i>	<i>1,412</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>9,416</i>	<i>2,978</i>	<i>882</i>	<i>58,577</i>
<b>Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves:</b>														
<b>On securities:</b>														
Losses on securities sold.....	6,809	929	2,930	35	297	6,778	1,100	52,150	2,513	918	10,257	2,313	1,855	25,179
Chargeoffs on securities not sold.....	190	19	618	0	79	65	11	269	60	52	170	101	0	182
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	529	180	213	0	0	622	0	337	13	0	3,827	274	0	3,666
<b>On loans:</b>														
Losses and chargeoffs.....	665	300	74	0	54	295	73	334	17	3	305	1,501	113	722
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	8,134	745	3,182	1,503	1,338	11,101	1,659	74,532	4,533	576	17,359	7,706	5,157	22,979
All other.....	3,400	377	1,062	315	281	2,522	464	8,142	1,944	155	2,785	672	1,510	4,914
<i>Total losses, chargeoffs, and transfers to valuation reserves.....</i>	<i>19,727</i>	<i>2,550</i>	<i>8,079</i>	<i>1,853</i>	<i>2,049</i>	<i>21,383</i>	<i>3,307</i>	<i>135,764</i>	<i>9,080</i>	<i>1,704</i>	<i>34,703</i>	<i>12,567</i>	<i>8,635</i>	<i>57,642</i>
<b>Net Income Before Related Taxes.....</b>	<b>50,196</b>	<b>8,080</b>	<b>19,407</b>	<b>5,928</b>	<b>6,323</b>	<b>61,532</b>	<b>8,426</b>	<b>264,084</b>	<b>17,543</b>	<b>5,533</b>	<b>110,488</b>	<b>36,392</b>	<b>22,988</b>	<b>193,732</b>
<b>Taxes on Net Income:</b>														
Federal.....	13,492	2,156	5,767	1,809	1,967	11,922	2,725	41,791	4,423	1,242	31,839	10,652	4,717	31,993
State.....	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,991	565	160	0	961	2,077	0
<i>Total taxes on net income.....</i>	<i>14,677</i>	<i>2,156</i>	<i>5,767</i>	<i>1,809</i>	<i>1,967</i>	<i>11,922</i>	<i>2,725</i>	<i>53,782</i>	<i>4,988</i>	<i>1,402</i>	<i>31,839</i>	<i>11,613</i>	<i>6,794</i>	<i>31,998</i>
<b>Net Income Before Dividends.....</b>	<b>35,519</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>13,640</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>49,610</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>210,302</b>	<b>12,555</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>78,649</b>	<b>24,779</b>	<b>16,194</b>	<b>161,734</b>
<b>Cash Dividends Declared:</b>														
On common stock.....	14,400	4,348	6,146	2,480	1,612	22,030	2,257	111,346	7,360	2,014	35,147	12,934	9,562	60,983
On preferred stock.....	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	925	0	0	5	21	0	43
<i>Total cash dividends declared.....</i>	<i>14,400</i>	<i>4,348</i>	<i>6,152</i>	<i>2,480</i>	<i>1,612</i>	<i>22,038</i>	<i>2,257</i>	<i>112,271</i>	<i>7,360</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>35,152</i>	<i>12,955</i>	<i>9,562</i>	<i>61,026</i>
<b>Net Income After Dividends.....</b>	<b>21,119</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>7,488</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>2,744</b>	<b>27,572</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>98,031</b>	<b>5,195</b>	<b>2,117</b>	<b>43,497</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>100,708</b>
<b>Capital Accounts †.....</b>	<b>376,966</b>	<b>48,153</b>	<b>152,440</b>	<b>40,577</b>	<b>47,916</b>	<b>518,466</b>	<b>54,318</b>	<b>3,110,532</b>	<b>158,449</b>	<b>40,601</b>	<b>792,148</b>	<b>318,515</b>	<b>197,448</b>	<b>1,398,170</b>
<b>Ratios:</b>														
Net Income before Dividends To Capital Accounts (percent).....	9.42	12.30	8.95	10.15	9.09	9.57	10.50	6.76	7.92	10.17	9.93	7.78	8.20	11.57
Total Current Operating Expenses to Total Current Operating Revenue (percent).....	70.16	76.56	70.98	73.23	72.48	77.35	73.30	76.71	76.60	77.15	72.21	71.75	79.67	74.23

See footnotes at end of table.

**TABLE B-27—Continued**  
*Income and expenses of National banks, by States, year ended Dec. 31, 1966*  
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

	<i>Rhode Island</i>	<i>South Carolina</i>	<i>South Dakota</i>	<i>Ten- nessee</i>	<i>Texas</i>	<i>Utah</i>	<i>Vermont</i>	<i>Virginia</i>	<i>Wash- ington</i>	<i>West Virginia</i>	<i>Wis- consin</i>	<i>Wyo- ming</i>	<i>Virgin Islands</i>	<i>District of Colum- bia §</i>
Number of banks *.....	4	26	34	77	546	13	27	114	28	80	112	40	1	14
Current Operating Revenue:														
Interest and dividends on—														
U.S. Government obligations.....	\$2,588	\$5,906	\$5,904	\$23,667	\$83,847	\$2,948	\$2,067	\$21,878	\$19,639	\$11,842	\$19,288	\$3,887	\$293	\$22,367
Other securities.....	5,326	3,225	2,377	14,377	59,009	4,056	994	13,309	14,456	3,798	15,293	1,400	27	4,075
Interest and discount on loans.....	30,269	36,093	22,802	126,979	457,558	27,878	11,796	130,805	139,242	31,700	101,397	15,611	1,417	81,184
Service charges and other fees on banks' loans.....	555	269	251	1,889	6,866	820	204	3,339	3,346	314	986	233	156	1,914
Service charges on deposit accounts..	1,733	4,061	2,152	7,056	27,050	2,686	1,055	10,341	17,153	1,590	5,667	1,462	29	6,819
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges.....	718	1,699	1,418	3,952	10,093	1,042	116	3,046	5,528	602	3,119	645	75	1,120
Trust department.....	1,759	1,674	529	4,777	19,216	856	238	6,502	6,564	1,234	3,544	269	0	7,066
Other current operating revenue.....	630	1,464	294	2,214	16,525	727	291	3,115	5,188	1,203	3,340	361	43	2,617
<i>Total current operating revenue.....</i>	<i>43,578</i>	<i>54,391</i>	<i>35,727</i>	<i>184,911</i>	<i>680,164</i>	<i>41,013</i>	<i>16,761</i>	<i>192,335</i>	<i>211,116</i>	<i>52,283</i>	<i>152,634</i>	<i>23,868</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>127,162</i>
Current Operating Expenses:														
Salaries and wages:†														
Officers.....	2,252	6,427	3,924	13,598	57,788	2,415	1,452	16,633	17,351	4,531	12,450	2,647	172	9,373
Employees other than officers.....	4,867	10,693	3,800	23,591	74,135	4,277	2,246	25,964	35,102	6,049	19,199	2,894	363	16,894
<i>Number of officers.....</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>1,273</i>	<i>5,297</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>1,628</i>	<i>1,601</i>	<i>464</i>	<i>998</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>675</i>
<i>Number of employees other than officers.....</i>	<i>1,283</i>	<i>3,113</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>6,154</i>	<i>18,273</i>	<i>1,178</i>	<i>596</i>	<i>6,957</i>	<i>7,813</i>	<i>1,563</i>	<i>5,130</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>3,616</i>
Officer and employee benefits—pen- sions, hospitalization, social security, insurance, etc.....	1,700	2,263	1,211	5,435	16,884	944	483	5,767	7,592	1,297	4,365	549	56	2,628
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount, and other com- mittees.....	113	329	158	547	3,594	144	165	1,222	297	480	809	239	9	597
Interest on time and savings deposits..	18,874	5,547	10,830	53,830	203,136	15,585	6,578	59,618	62,069	14,609	50,992	7,451	604	32,984
Interest and discount on borrowed money.....	165	73	104	1,545	10,249	373	22	600	273	71	819	203	22	346
Net occupancy expense of bank prem- ises.....	1,318	2,192	1,466	6,488	26,656	1,304	684	6,652	9,312	1,647	5,756	866	42	5,476
Furniture and equipment—deprecia- tion, rents, servicing, uncapitalized costs, etc.....	923	2,072	951	5,649	16,399	1,089	361	4,974	6,013	1,126	4,201	725	40	3,178
Other operating expenses.....	3,896	7,257	3,350	23,045	90,252	3,984	1,583	21,850	21,420	5,999	16,356	2,884	229	15,013
<i>Total current operating expenses.....</i>	<i>34,108</i>	<i>36,853</i>	<i>25,794</i>	<i>133,728</i>	<i>499,093</i>	<i>30,115</i>	<i>13,574</i>	<i>143,280</i>	<i>159,429</i>	<i>35,809</i>	<i>114,947</i>	<i>18,458</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>86,489</i>
Net Current Operating Earnings.....	9,470	17,538	9,933	51,183	181,071	10,898	3,187	49,055	51,687	16,474	37,687	5,410	503	40,673

<b>Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves and Profits:</b>															
<i>On securities:</i>															
Profits and securities sold or re-deemed.....	10	97	27	3,823	1,640	13	97	422	785	467	2,822	22	0	259	1
Recoveries.....	0	18	108	36	34	0	0	21	23	14	8	23	0	0	0
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	580	34	0	521	726	0	1	1,817	307	15	28	0	0	0	0
<i>On loans:</i>															
Recoveries.....	2	7	11	32	1,524	38	10	139	72	125	15	72	0	14	3
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	800	10	41	651	1,403	5	16	68	1,570	153	301	8	0	3	826
All other.....	83	145	52	965	1,893	66	151	820	674	720	808	113	8		
<i>Total recoveries, transfers from valuation reserves and profits.....</i>	<i>1,475</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>239</i>	<i>6,033</i>	<i>7,224</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>3,287</i>	<i>3,431</i>	<i>1,494</i>	<i>3,982</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1,103</i>	
<b>Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves:</b>															
<i>On securities:</i>															
Losses on securities sold.....	1,186	212	1,304	5,572	7,314	1,649	213	2,725	5,596	397	1,994	222	0	368	0
Chargeoffs on securities not sold.....	4	5	6	524	311	0	19	15	3	36	64	9	0	0	0
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	120	29	7	446	4,794	0	0	2,975	619	145	10	27	0	28	0
<i>On loans:</i>															
Losses and chargeoffs.....	53	8	24	89	3,432	70	10	248	85	160	21	105	0	65	0
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	1,934	1,502	814	5,966	26,037	2,115	410	9,371	7,906	1,213	3,455	1,025	48	4,834	0
All other.....	274	256	128	1,438	4,214	389	50	1,797	2,175	300	297	126	5	799	0
<i>Total losses, chargeoffs, and transfers to valuation reserves.....</i>	<i>3,571</i>	<i>2,012</i>	<i>2,283</i>	<i>14,035</i>	<i>46,102</i>	<i>4,223</i>	<i>702</i>	<i>17,131</i>	<i>16,384</i>	<i>2,251</i>	<i>5,841</i>	<i>1,514</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>6,094</i>	
<b>Net Income Before Related Taxes.....</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>15,837</b>	<b>7,889</b>	<b>43,181</b>	<b>142,193</b>	<b>6,797</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>35,211</b>	<b>38,734</b>	<b>15,717</b>	<b>35,828</b>	<b>4,134</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>35,682</b>	
<b>Taxes on Net Income:</b>															
Federal.....	341	6,006	2,501	13,924	42,322	1,317	680	9,916	13,411	5,795	11,984	1,345	257	15,443	0
State.....	357	267	204	0	0	209	90	0	0	0	1,813	0	0	0	0
<i>Total taxes on net income.....</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>6,273</i>	<i>2,705</i>	<i>13,924</i>	<i>42,322</i>	<i>1,526</i>	<i>770</i>	<i>9,916</i>	<i>13,411</i>	<i>5,795</i>	<i>13,797</i>	<i>1,345</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>15,443</i>	
<b>Net Income Before Dividends.....</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>9,564</b>	<b>5,184</b>	<b>29,257</b>	<b>99,871</b>	<b>5,271</b>	<b>1,990</b>	<b>25,295</b>	<b>25,323</b>	<b>9,922</b>	<b>22,031</b>	<b>2,789</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>20,239</b>	
<b>Cash Dividends Declared:</b>															
On common stock.....	2,855	4,144	2,422	10,041	51,414	3,704	790	13,105	11,897	3,296	9,181	1,501	0	9,817	0
On preferred stock.....	0	1	0	10	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Total cash dividends declared.....</i>	<i>2,855</i>	<i>4,145</i>	<i>2,422</i>	<i>10,051</i>	<i>51,414</i>	<i>3,704</i>	<i>803</i>	<i>13,105</i>	<i>11,897</i>	<i>3,296</i>	<i>9,181</i>	<i>1,501</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>9,817</i>	
<b>Net Income After Dividends.....</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>5,419</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>19,206</b>	<b>48,457</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>12,190</b>	<b>13,426</b>	<b>6,626</b>	<b>12,850</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>10,422</b>	
<b>Capital Accounts†.....</b>	<b>57,508</b>	<b>83,956</b>	<b>46,668</b>	<b>311,012</b>	<b>1,234,168</b>	<b>57,688</b>	<b>24,784</b>	<b>290,405</b>	<b>275,622</b>	<b>103,342</b>	<b>230,117</b>	<b>38,232</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>194,241</b>	
<b>Ratios:</b>															
Net Income Before Dividends to Capital Accounts (percent).....	11.61	11.39	11.11	9.41	8.09	9.14	8.03	8.71	9.19	9.60	9.57	7.29	8.43	10.42	
Total Current Operating Expenses to Total Current Operating Revenue (percent)...	78.27	67.76	72.20	72.32	73.38	73.43	80.99	74.50	75.52	68.49	75.31	77.33	75.34	68.01	

\*Data for all banks operating as National banks at year end are included. Full-year data are included for those banks which converted from State to National during the year.

†Excludes building officers and employees. Number of officers and employees are as of the end of the year.

†This includes the aggregate book value of capital stock, undivided profits and reserves. These are averages of data from the Reports of Condition of the previous December and the current June and December of the respective year.

§Includes National and non-National banks in the District of Columbia, all of which are supervised by the Comptroller of the Currency.

TABLE B-28

Income and expenses of National banks, by deposit size, year ended Dec. 31, 1966

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

	Banks operating throughout entire year with deposits in December 1966, of*—								
	Total	\$2,000.0 and under	\$2,000.1 to \$5,000.0	\$5,000.1 to \$10,000.0	\$10,000.1 to \$25,000.0	\$25,000.1 to \$50,000.0	\$50,000.1 to \$100,000.0	\$100,000.1 to \$500,000.0	Over \$500,000.0
Number of banks.....	4, 799	289	1, 152	1, 299	1, 172	416	205	201	65
Total deposits.....	\$206, 456, 287	\$411, 818	\$4, 015, 223	\$9, 304, 387	\$18, 341, 360	\$14, 317, 601	\$14, 093, 005	\$41, 134, 870	\$104, 838, 023
Capital stock (par value).....	6, 299, 133	19, 126	137, 180	254, 172	462, 185	380, 855	376, 886	1, 149, 513	3, 519, 216
Capital accounts.....	18, 458, 908	62, 211	463, 100	898, 091	1, 594, 424	1, 199, 289	1, 146, 704	3, 432, 416	9, 662, 673
Current Operating Revenue:									
Interest and dividends on—									
U.S. Government obligations.....	\$1, 231, 785	\$5, 392	\$45, 458	\$95, 145	\$163, 375	\$120, 560	\$107, 212	\$256, 333	\$438, 310
Other securities.....	901, 126	1, 022	13, 859	40, 145	86, 726	70, 805	65, 144	168, 891	454, 534
Interest and discount on loans.....	7, 577, 790	14, 004	140, 700	318, 973	649, 192	501, 748	443, 081	1, 426, 423	4, 083, 669
Service charges and other fees on banks' loans.....	135, 244	96	1, 744	3, 806	10, 249	8, 562	9, 218	25, 044	76, 525
Service charges on deposit accounts.....	532, 561	1, 271	14, 379	31, 436	63, 662	47, 739	41, 653	110, 485	221, 936
Other service charges, commissions, fees, and collection and exchange charges.....	194, 856	485	4, 691	9, 414	16, 217	11, 969	12, 333	36, 309	103, 438
Trust department.....	395, 355	0	242	1, 250	8, 397	17, 663	20, 959	87, 921	258, 923
Other current operating revenue.....	336, 661	262	2, 373	4, 890	11, 346	9, 988	63, 860	80, 166	163, 776
Total current operating revenue.....	11, 305, 378	22, 532	223, 446	505, 059	1, 009, 164	789, 034	763, 460	2, 191, 572	5, 801, 111
Current Operating Expenses:									
Salaries and wages:†									
Officers.....	822, 843	4, 882	34, 618	61, 158	99, 890	70, 475	64, 258	163, 374	324, 188
Employees other than officers.....	1, 489, 942	2, 178	24, 878	59, 382	125, 104	104, 149	100, 229	314, 304	759, 718
Number of officers.....	72, 092	809	4, 190	6, 719	9, 733	6, 269	4, 965	12, 844	26, 563
Number of employees other than officers.....	946, 817	837	7, 374	32, 898	34, 213	27, 480	18, 955	68, 067	156, 963
Officer and employee benefits—pensions, hospitalization, social security, insurance, etc.....	351, 208	508	5, 217	12, 772	27, 189	22, 640	23, 359	71, 376	188, 147
Fees paid to directors and members of executive, discount and other committees.....	39, 895	449	3, 660	6, 399	9, 371	5, 083	3, 661	6, 183	5, 089
Interest on time and savings deposits.....	3, 733, 005	4, 831	58, 774	150, 281	317, 154	247, 745	248, 613	648, 173	2, 057, 434
Interest and discount on borrowed money.....	53, 646	82	340	906	2, 683	3, 541	1, 616	7, 722	36, 756
Net occupancy expense of bank premises.....	449, 563	1, 150	10, 301	22, 177	43, 105	33, 839	33, 911	93, 120	211, 960
Furniture and equipment—depreciation, rents, servicing, uncapitalized costs, etc.....	271, 484	573	5, 703	12, 110	25, 521	20, 176	21, 203	69, 549	116, 649
Other current operating expenses.....	1, 280, 236	3, 308	29, 277	59, 654	120, 728	92, 502	91, 242	261, 229	622, 296

<i>Total current operating expenses.....</i>	8,491,822	17,961	172,768	384,839	770,745	600,150	588,092	1,635,030	4,322,237
<b>Net Current Operating Earnings.....</b>	<b>2,813,556</b>	<b>4,571</b>	<b>50,678</b>	<b>120,220</b>	<b>238,419</b>	<b>188,884</b>	<b>175,368</b>	<b>556,542</b>	<b>1,478,874</b>
<b>Recoveries, Transfers from Valuation Reserves, and Profits:</b>									
On securities:									
Profits and securities sold or redeemed.....	37,999	63	560	2,029	3,634	2,305	1,797	7,068	20,543
Recoveries.....	3,353	2	63	201	1,234	254	290	299	1,010
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	79,483	3	62	202	579	1,497	2,170	8,044	66,926
On loans:									
Recoveries.....	7,179	465	1,498	1,910	1,676	409	198	556	467
Transfers from valuation reserves.....	40,162	12	454	1,130	1,564	2,031	2,097	2,619	30,255
All other.....	60,422	59	730	3,301	4,803	4,204	4,576	14,032	28,717
<i>Total recoveries, transfers from valuation reserves and profits.....</i>	<i>228,598</i>	<i>604</i>	<i>3,367</i>	<i>8,773</i>	<i>13,490</i>	<i>10,700</i>	<i>11,128</i>	<i>32,618</i>	<i>147,918</i>
<b>Losses, Chargeoffs, and Transfers to Valuation Reserves:</b>									
On securities:									
Losses on securities sold.....	252,488	118	1,732	5,539	14,053	14,726	13,142	40,424	162,754
Chargeoffs on securities not sold.....	4,715	16	288	722	1,400	447	254	428	1,160
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	53,501	5	101	629	1,381	1,518	1,117	8,652	40,098
On loans:									
Losses and chargeoffs.....	15,105	1,297	4,221	4,403	3,416	840	556	67	305
Transfers to valuation reserves.....	435,497	471	8,511	21,870	41,434	31,751	31,568	81,156	218,736
All other.....	91,266	209	1,760	3,567	8,529	6,800	5,439	14,857	50,105
<i>Total losses, chargeoffs, and transfers to valuation reserves.....</i>	<i>852,572</i>	<i>2,116</i>	<i>16,613</i>	<i>36,730</i>	<i>70,213</i>	<i>56,082</i>	<i>52,076</i>	<i>145,584</i>	<i>473,158</i>
<b>Net Income Before Related Taxes.....</b>	<b>2,189,582</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>37,432</b>	<b>92,263</b>	<b>181,696</b>	<b>143,502</b>	<b>134,420</b>	<b>443,576</b>	<b>1,153,634</b>
<b>Taxes on Net Income:</b>									
Federal.....	545,591	706	7,038	19,966	44,299	37,974	34,588	129,815	271,205
State.....	61,456	65	708	1,603	2,838	2,442	1,646	7,232	44,922
<i>Total taxes on net income.....</i>	<i>607,047</i>	<i>771</i>	<i>7,746</i>	<i>21,569</i>	<i>47,137</i>	<i>40,416</i>	<i>36,234</i>	<i>137,047</i>	<i>316,127</i>
<b>Net Income Before Dividends.....</b>	<b>1,582,535</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>29,686</b>	<b>70,694</b>	<b>134,559</b>	<b>103,086</b>	<b>98,186</b>	<b>306,529</b>	<b>837,507</b>
<b>Cash Dividends Declared:</b>									
On common stock.....	736,591	1,145	10,537	23,988	49,598	42,942	42,655	140,615	425,111
On preferred stock.....	1,348	0	2	90	308	605	9	41	293
<i>Total cash dividends declared.....</i>	<i>737,939</i>	<i>1,145</i>	<i>10,539</i>	<i>24,078</i>	<i>49,906</i>	<i>43,547</i>	<i>42,664</i>	<i>140,656</i>	<i>425,404</i>
<b>Net Income After Dividends.....</b>	<b>844,596</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>19,147</b>	<b>46,616</b>	<b>84,653</b>	<b>59,539</b>	<b>55,522</b>	<b>165,873</b>	<b>412,103</b>

\*Includes newly organized National banks opened during 1966.

†Excludes building employees; number of employees are as of the end of the year.

NOTE: The deposits, capital stock, and capital accounts shown in this table are as of December. Capital accounts represent the aggregate book value of capital stock at par, surplus, undivided profits, and reserves.



TABLE B-29  
*Capital accounts, net profits, and dividends of National banks, 1944-66*  
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

Year (last call)	Number of banks	Capital stock (par value)*			Total capital accounts*	Net profits before dividends	Cash dividends		Ratios (percent)			
		Preferred	Common	Total			On preferred stock	On common stock	Net profits before dividends to capital accounts	Cash dividends to net profits before dividends	Cash dividends on preferred stock to preferred capital	Total cash dividends to capital accounts
1944.....	5, 031	\$110, 597	\$1, 440, 519	\$1, 551, 116	\$4, 114, 972	\$411, 844	\$5, 296	\$139, 012	10. 01	35. 04	4. 79	3. 51
1945.....	5, 023	80, 672	1, 536, 212	1, 616, 884	4, 467, 618	490, 133	4, 131	151, 525	10. 97	31. 76	5. 12	3. 48
1946.....	5, 013	53, 202	1, 646, 631	1, 699, 833	4, 893, 038	494, 898	2, 427	167, 702	10. 11	34. 38	4. 56	3. 48
1947.....	5, 011	32, 529	1, 736, 676	1, 769, 205	5, 293, 267	452, 983	1, 372	182, 147	8. 56	40. 51	4. 22	3. 47
1948.....	4, 997	25, 128	1, 779, 362	1, 804, 490	5, 545, 993	423, 757	1, 304	192, 603	7. 64	45. 76	5. 19	3. 50
1949.....	4, 981	20, 979	1, 863, 373	1, 884, 352	5, 811, 044	474, 881	1, 100	203, 644	8. 17	43. 11	5. 24	3. 52
1950.....	4, 965	16, 079	1, 949, 898	1, 965, 977	6, 152, 799	537, 610	712	228, 792	8. 74	42. 69	4. 43	3. 73
1951.....	4, 946	12, 032	2, 046, 018	2, 058, 050	6, 506, 378	506, 695	615	247, 230	7. 79	49. 04	5. 11	3. 81
1952.....	4, 916	6, 862	2, 171, 026	2, 177, 888	6, 875, 134	561, 481	400	258, 663	8. 17	46. 14	5. 83	3. 77
1953.....	4, 864	5, 512	2, 258, 234	2, 263, 746	7, 235, 820	573, 287	332	274, 884	7. 92	48. 01	6. 02	3. 80
1954.....	4, 796	4, 797	2, 381, 429	2, 386, 226	7, 739, 553	741, 065	264	299, 841	9. 58	40. 50	5. 50	3. 88
1955.....	4, 700	4, 167	2, 456, 454	2, 460, 621	7, 924, 719	643, 149	203	309, 532	8. 12	48. 16	4. 87	3. 91
1956.....	4, 659	3, 944	2, 558, 111	2, 562, 055	8, 220, 620	647, 141	177	329, 777	7. 87	50. 99	4. 49	4. 01
1957.....	4, 627	3, 786	2, 713, 145	2, 716, 931	8, 769, 839	729, 857	171	363, 699	8. 32	49. 85	4. 52	4. 15
1958.....	4, 585	3, 332	2, 871, 785	2, 875, 117	9, 412, 557	889, 120	169	392, 822	9. 45	44. 20	5. 07	4. 18
1959.....	4, 542	3, 225	3, 063, 407	3, 066, 632	10, 003, 852	800, 311	165	422, 703	8. 00	52. 84	5. 12	4. 23
1960.....	4, 530	2, 050	3, 257, 208	3, 259, 258	10, 695, 539	1, 046, 419	99	450, 830	9. 78	43. 09	4. 83	4. 22
1961.....	4, 513	2, 040	3, 464, 126	3, 466, 166	11, 470, 899	1, 042, 201	119	485, 960	9. 09	46. 64	5. 83	4. 24
1962.....	4, 503	9, 852	3, 662, 603	3, 672, 455	12, 289, 305	1, 068, 843	202	517, 546	8. 70	48. 44	2. 05	4. 21
1963.....	4, 615	24, 304	3, 861, 738	3, 886, 042	13, 102, 085	1, 205, 917	1, 126	547, 060	9. 20	45. 46	4. 63	4. 18
1964.....	4, 773	27, 281	4, 135, 789	4, 163, 070	14, 297, 834	1, 213, 284	1, 319	591, 491	8. 49	48. 86	4. 83	4. 15
1965.....	4, 815	28, 697	4, 600, 390	4, 629, 087	16, 111, 704	1, 387, 228	1, 453	681, 802	8. 61	49. 15	5. 06	4. 24
1966.....	4, 799	29, 120	5, 035, 685	5, 064, 805	17, 971, 372	1, 582, 535	1, 348	736, 591	8. 81	46. 63	4. 63	4. 11

\*These are averages of data from the Reports of Condition of the previous December, and June and December of the respective years.

NOTE: For earlier data, see *Annual Reports of the Comptroller of the Currency*, 1938, p. 115, and 1963, p. 306.

**TABLE B-30**  
**Loan losses and recoveries of National banks, 1945-66**  
[Dollar amounts in thousands]

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total loans end of year</i>	<i>Losses and chargeoffs*</i>	<i>Recoveries†</i>	<i>Net losses or recoveries (+)</i>	<i>Ratio of net losses or net recoveries (+) to loans</i>
					<i>Percent</i>
1945.....	\$13,948,042	\$29,652	\$37,392	+\$7,740	+0.06
1946.....	17,309,767	44,520	41,313	3,207	.02
1947.....	21,480,457	73,542	43,629	29,913	.14
1948.....	23,818,513	50,482	31,133	19,349	.08
1949.....	23,928,293	59,482	26,283	33,199	.14
1950.....	29,277,480	45,970	31,525	14,445	.05
1951.....	32,423,777	53,940	31,832	22,108	.07
1952.....	36,119,673	52,322	32,996	19,326	.05
1953.....	37,944,146	68,533	36,332	32,201	.08
1954.....	39,827,678	67,198	41,524	25,674	.06
1955.....	43,559,726	68,951	39,473	29,478	.07
1956.....	48,248,332	78,355	37,349	41,006	.08
1957.....	50,502,277	74,437	39,009	35,428	.07
1958.....	52,796,224	88,378	50,205	38,173	.07
1959.....	59,961,989	80,507	54,740	25,767	.04
1960.....	63,693,668	181,683	51,506	130,177	.20
1961.....	67,308,734	164,765	52,353	112,412	.17
1962.....	75,548,316	157,040	59,423	97,617	.13
1963.....	83,388,446	190,188	68,464	121,724	.15
1964.....	95,577,392	239,319	113,635	125,684	.13
1965.....	116,833,479	276,737	86,911	189,826	.16
1966.....	126,881,261	341,505	100,625	240,880	.19
Average for 1945-66.....	52,744,439	113,068	50,348	63,424	.12

\*Excludes transfers to valuation reserves beginning in 1948.

†Excludes transfers from valuation reserves beginning in 1948.

NOTE: For earlier data, see *Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency*, 1947, p. 100.

TABLE B-31  
*Securities losses and recoveries of National banks, 1945-66*  
 [Dollar amounts in thousands]

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total securities end of year</i>	<i>Losses and chargeoffs*</i>	<i>Recoveries†</i>	<i>Net losses or recoveries (+)</i>	<i>Ratio of net losses to securities</i>
					<i>Percent</i>
1945.....	\$55,611,609	\$74,627	\$54,153	\$20,474	0.04
1946.....	46,642,816	74,620	33,816	40,804	.09
1947.....	44,009,966	69,785	25,571	44,214	.10
1948.....	40,228,353	55,369	25,264	30,105	.07
1949.....	44,207,750	23,595	7,516	16,079	.04
1950.....	43,022,623	26,825	11,509	15,316	.04
1951.....	43,043,617	57,546	6,712	50,834	.12
1952.....	44,292,285	76,524	9,259	67,265	.15
1953.....	44,210,233	119,124	8,325	110,799	.25
1954.....	48,932,258	49,469	9,286	40,183	.08
1955.....	42,857,330	152,858	15,758	137,100	.32
1956.....	40,503,392	238,997	13,027	225,970	.56
1957.....	40,981,709	151,152	5,806	145,346	.35
1958.....	46,788,224	67,455	12,402	55,053	.12
1959.....	42,652,855	483,526	18,344	465,182	1.09
1960.....	43,852,194	134,372	21,198	133,174	.30
1961.....	49,093,539	51,236	10,604	40,632	.08
1962.....	51,705,503	47,949	6,350	41,599	.08
1963.....	52,601,949	45,923	7,646	38,277	.07
1964.....	54,366,781	86,500	4,117	82,383	.15
1965.....	57,309,892	67,898	4,650	63,248	.11
1966.....	57,667,429	302,656	5,635	297,021	.52
Average for 1945-66.....	47,026,469	112,637	14,195	98,230	.21

\*Excludes transfers to valuation reserves beginning in 1948.

†Excludes transfers from valuation reserves beginning in 1948.

NOTE: For earlier data, see *Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency*, 1947, p. 100.

TABLE B-32

*Foreign branches of National banks, by region and country, Dec. 31, 1966*

<i>Region and country</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Region and country</i>	<i>Number</i>
Latin America.....	102	Africa.....	2
Argentina.....	18	Liberia.....	1
Bahamas.....	3	Nigeria.....	1
Bolivia.....	1		
Brazil.....	15	Near East.....	6
Chile.....	8	Dubai.....	1
Colombia.....	6	Lebanon.....	3
Dominican Republic.....	5	Saudi Arabia.....	2
Ecuador.....	2		
El Salvador.....	1	Far East.....	57
Guatemala.....	2	Hong Kong.....	8
Guyana.....	1	India.....	8
Honduras.....	1	Japan.....	12
Jamaica.....	1	Malaysia.....	5
Mexico.....	5	Okinawa.....	2
Nicaragua.....	1	Pakistan.....	3
Panama.....	15	Philippines.....	5
Paraguay.....	2	Singapore.....	8
Peru.....	4	Taiwan.....	2
Trinidad.....	3	Thailand.....	2
Uruguay.....	2	Viet-Nam.....	2
Venezuela.....	4		
Virgin Islands (British).....	2	U.S. overseas areas and trust territories.....	29
Europe.....	34	Canal Zone.....	2
Austria.....	1	Guam.....	2
Belgium.....	4	Puerto Rico.....	16
France.....	3	Truk Islands.....	1
Germany.....	7	Virgin Islands.....	8
Greece.....	1		
Italy.....	1	Total.....	230
Netherlands.....	3		
Switzerland.....	2		
England.....	11		
Ireland.....	1		

**TABLE B-33**  
*Foreign branches of National banks, 1955-66*

<i>End of Year</i>	<i>Number of branches operated by National banks</i>	<i>National bank branches as a percentage of total foreign branches of U.S. banks</i>	<i>End of Year</i>	<i>Number of branches operated by National banks</i>	<i>National bank branches as a percentage of total foreign branches of U.S. banks</i>
1955.....	85	76.6	1963.....	124	77.5
1960.....	93	75.0	1964.....	138	76.7
1961.....	102	75.6	1965.....	196	93.5
1962.....	111	76.6	1966.....	230	94.3

**TABLE B-34**  
*Assets and liabilities of foreign branches and military facilities of National banks, Dec. 31, 1966: consolidated statement*  
[Dollar amounts in thousands]

<b>ASSETS</b>		<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Cash and cash items.....	\$162,580	Total demand deposits.....	\$1,627,502
Due from banks (time and demand).....	1,083,643	Total time deposits.....	5,298,744
Securities.....	273,090	U.S. Government deposits.....	232,066
Loans and discounts.....	3,905,699	Certified checks, officers' checks, official checks.....	63,000
Customers' liability on acceptances.....	420,840		
Fixed assets.....	48,245	Total deposits.....	7,221,312
Other assets.....	102,010		
Due from head office and branches (gross).....	3,368,171	Other liabilities and borrowed funds.....	243,573
Total.....	<u>9,364,278</u>	Liabilities on acceptances.....	421,038
		Due to head office and branches (gross, including capital).....	1,478,355
		Total.....	<u>9,364,278</u>

TABLE B-35

*Assets and liabilities of National banks, date of last report of condition, 1936-66*

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of banks</i>	<i>Total assets</i>	<i>Cash and due from banks</i>	<i>U.S. Gov- ernment obligations, direct and guaranteed</i>	<i>Other securities, bonds, notes, and debentures</i>	<i>Loans and discounts including overdrafts</i>	<i>Other assets</i>	<i>Total deposits</i>	<i>Liabilities for borrowed money</i>	<i>Other liabilities</i>	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Surplus, undivided profits, and reserves</i>
1936...	5,331	\$31,064,662	\$8,981,081	\$8,685,554	\$4,094,490	\$8,271,210	\$1,032,327	\$27,608,397	\$3,495	\$281,760	\$1,598,815	\$1,572,195
1937...	5,266	30,104,230	8,550,493	8,072,882	3,690,122	8,813,547	977,186	26,540,694	10,839	308,499	1,577,831	1,666,367
1938...	5,230	31,666,177	9,706,409	8,705,959	3,753,234	8,489,120	1,011,455	28,050,676	5,608	28,749	1,570,622	1,757,522
1939...	5,193	35,319,257	12,503,613	9,073,935	3,737,641	9,043,632	960,436	31,612,992	2,882	298,265	1,532,903	1,872,215
1940...	5,150	39,733,962	15,120,067	9,752,605	3,915,435	10,027,773	918,082	35,852,424	3,127	342,013	1,527,237	2,009,161
1941...	5,123	43,538,234	15,001,930	12,073,052	3,814,456	11,751,792	897,004	39,554,772	3,778	330,585	1,515,794	2,133,305
1942...	5,087	54,780,978	16,250,270	23,825,351	3,657,437	10,200,798	847,122	50,648,816	3,516	390,291	1,503,682	2,234,673
1943...	5,046	64,531,917	16,080,664	34,178,555	3,325,698	10,133,532	813,468	60,156,181	8,155	408,139	1,531,515	2,427,927
1944...	5,031	76,949,859	17,637,249	43,478,789	3,543,540	11,497,802	792,479	72,128,937	54,180	491,877	1,566,905	2,707,960
1945...	5,023	90,535,756	20,178,789	51,467,706	4,143,903	13,948,042	797,316	85,242,947	77,969	559,103	1,658,839	2,996,898
1946...	5,013	84,850,263	20,067,167	41,843,532	4,799,284	17,309,767	830,513	79,049,839	20,047	630,578	1,756,621	3,393,178
1947...	5,011	88,447,000	22,075,590	38,825,435	5,184,531	21,480,457	880,987	82,275,356	45,135	705,185	1,779,766	3,641,558
1948...	4,997	88,135,052	23,024,269	34,980,263	5,248,090	23,818,513	1,063,917	81,648,016	41,330	774,818	1,828,759	3,842,129
1949...	4,981	90,239,179	21,044,958	38,270,523	5,937,227	23,928,293	1,058,178	83,344,318	7,562	952,958	1,916,340	4,018,001
1950...	4,965	97,240,093	23,813,435	35,691,560	7,331,063	29,277,480	1,126,555	89,529,632	76,644	1,304,828	2,001,650	4,327,339
1951...	4,946	102,738,560	26,012,158	35,156,343	7,887,274	32,423,777	1,259,008	94,431,561	15,484	1,621,397	2,105,345	4,564,773
1952...	4,916	108,132,743	26,399,403	35,936,442	8,355,843	36,119,673	1,321,382	99,257,776	75,921	1,739,825	2,224,832	4,034,369
1953...	4,864	110,116,699	26,545,518	35,588,763	8,621,470	37,944,146	1,416,802	100,947,233	14,851	1,745,099	2,301,757	5,107,759
1954...	4,796	116,150,569	25,721,897	39,508,999	9,425,259	39,827,678	1,668,736	106,145,813	11,098	1,889,416	2,485,844	5,618,398
1955...	4,700	113,750,287	25,763,440	33,690,306	9,166,524	43,553,726	1,569,791	104,217,989	107,796	1,488,573	2,472,624	5,463,305
1956...	4,659	117,701,982	27,082,497	31,680,085	8,823,307	48,248,332	1,867,761	107,494,823	18,654	1,716,373	2,638,108	5,834,024
1957...	4,627	120,522,640	26,865,134	31,338,076	9,643,633	50,502,277	2,173,520	109,436,311	38,324	1,954,703	2,806,213	6,287,004
1958...	4,585	128,796,966	26,864,820	35,824,760	10,963,464	52,796,224	2,347,698	117,086,128	43,035	1,999,002	2,951,279	6,717,522
1959...	4,542	132,636,113	27,464,245	31,760,970	10,891,885	59,961,989	2,557,024	119,637,677	340,362	2,355,957	3,169,742	7,132,375
1960...	4,530	139,260,867	27,674,506	32,711,723	11,140,471	63,693,668	3,040,499	124,910,851	110,590	3,141,088	3,342,850	7,755,488
1961...	4,513	150,809,052	31,078,445	36,087,678	13,005,861	67,308,734	3,328,334	135,510,617	224,615	3,198,514	3,477,544	8,298,062
1962...	4,505	160,657,006	29,683,580	35,663,248	16,042,255	75,548,316	3,719,607	142,824,891	1,635,593	3,446,772	3,757,646	8,992,104
1963...	4,515	170,233,363	28,634,500	33,383,886	19,218,063	83,388,446	5,608,468	150,823,412	395,201	5,466,572	4,029,243	9,518,935
1964...	4,773	190,112,705	34,065,854	33,537,250	20,829,531	95,577,392	6,102,678	169,616,780	299,308	5,148,422	4,789,943	10,258,252
1965...	4,815	219,102,608	36,880,248	31,895,565	25,414,327	116,833,479	8,078,989	193,859,973	172,087	6,636,524	6,089,792	11,334,232
1966...	4,799	235,996,034	41,689,580	30,354,996	27,312,433	127,453,846	9,185,179	206,456,287	1,105,147	9,975,692	6,299,133	12,159,775

NOTE: Reciprocal interbank demand balances with banks in the United States are reported net beginning with the year 1942.

For earlier data, revised for certain years and made comparable to those in this

table, references should be made as follows: Years 1863 to 1913, inclusive, *Comptroller's Annual Report for 1931*; figures 1914 to 1919, inclusive, report for 1936, and figures 1920 to 1939, inclusive, report for 1939.