

Calgary Plans Strong Drive To Bring Industry To City

By ED TREBIAN
CALGARY (CP)—In a \$75,000-a-year fight against outflowing statistics, Calgary city officials plan to travel across Canada and the United States to find new industry.

NUDE WOMAN SAID ARTISTIC

EDINBURGH (Reuters)—Kenneth Dewey, 29-year-old American theatrical director, told a court he believed he thought a nude woman in a wheelchair was artistic.

Dewey was a defence witness in the case of Ann Kesseljar, 20, the blonde model who surprised the Edinburgh Festival drama conference in September.

Dewey said Miss Kesseljar's appearance in her birthday suit was "a happening." He explained this in an expression of art in the same way as a happening.

When she was wheeled in the nude across the organ gallery of Edinburgh's famous McEwan Hall, Dewey said 15 events occurred. Organ music played, a church bell rang and people appeared at different windows shouting: "Me, look at me!"

The prosecution charged everybody looked at Miss Kesseljar and that she behaved "in a shameful and indecent manner." Publisher John Calder was charged with being part of the offence as conference organizer.

The opening day's testimony included the opinion of a 76-year-old missionary, Catherine Hochkiss, who said it was "an absolute scandal."

Dec. 11 Set As Seaway Deadline

OTTAWA (CP)—Ships will be stopped from entering the Montreal-Lake Ontario section of the St. Lawrence Seaway at midnight Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Although the Seaway officially closed Nov. 20, it has been handling ships because of good weather and a minimum of ice interference.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority said here that vessels will be allowed to enter the Seaway up to the Wednesday deadline and will be able to complete their transit, weather and ice conditions permitting.

As of Monday, two ocean ships were heading eastward through the seven-lock system from Lake Ontario to Montreal—the Zenobia Martin, an Italian freighter, and the Flying Independent, an American ship.

Calgary's lay-days were 1800 when the oil industry moved in, built its offices and plants, brought its employees and attracted subsidiary industries and businesses.

City hall says the rate of growth in those days hit seven per cent a year. Now it's down to three per cent. City statistics show between 1950 and 1959 the city's population rose to 235,429 from 127,000—an average of 4.5 per cent a year. The rate dropped to 2.6 per cent in 1960, and last year was three per cent.

A city census last spring showed present population to be about 277,000.

In its review of business for the first six months of 1963, the Alberta Bureau of Statistics said the whole province appeared to be re-creating a new plateau, and any increases over 1962 would be unimpressive.

A bright spot came in November, when building permits issued for the long-planned Foothills and Holy Cross Hospitals set permit values to \$7,000,000, set up an industry trial on a budget headed by Commissioner Steel, and hired a market researcher and an industrial engineer.

The industrial committee has already approved establishment of an "album" list of former Minister Lew Johansson says Sweden plans to increase the import of foreign construction workers to meet demands for new housing. A Swedish union leader has suggested that 10 American carpenters be invited.

World trade is growing and becoming steadily more competitive. Federal and provincial government departments are providing valuable assistance to the efforts of business enterprise to obtain an adequate share of this trade. However, research, production techniques and marketing skills are progressing rapidly in many countries. There is also the possibility of major changes in the field of commercial and tariff policies involving, for example, the working out of the United States Trade Expansion Act, the policies followed by the European Economic Community, and the whole question of Commonwealth preferences.

The present circumstances offer us an opportunity for vigorous efforts to cope with some of our underlying problems and to endeavour to ensure that the competitive strength of the Canadian economy both at home and abroad is steadily improving.

William M. Currie, Chief General Manager, reviewed the balance sheet, highlights of which are summarized. His remarks follow in digest form:

The Bank's 97th annual statement marks the first occasion on which total assets have exceeded \$5,000,000,000, an increase of \$486,000,000 or 10.2 per cent over the previous year end.

Items in transit included under current resources showed a decrease of \$76,000,000. These are non-revenue-producing assets and the reduction of this total has been made possible by improved clearing procedures and, latterly, by the use of electronic sorting machines and computers, a field which this Bank was the first to explore and develop.

Quick assets of \$2,655,000,000 were equal to 53.35 per cent of the Bank's total liabilities, as compared to 49.4 per cent as of October 31, 1962.

With the relaxation of monetary restraint during the twelve months under review, the country's money supply increased steadily and as a result the Bank was able to meet the demand for loans and add to its liquidity by additions to its security portfolio, which had been substantially reduced during the previous financial year. As at October 31, the Bank's commercial and other loans of \$2,114,000,000 represent an increase of \$29,000,000 over the previous year end.

During the year 39 branches were opened and 22 were closed, increasing the Bank's total branches to 1,283, of which 26 are located abroad.

Total deposits increased 10.3 per cent to \$4,782,000,000, of which \$2,209,000,000 represent personal savings in Canada, an increase of 6.2 per cent. Deposits by the Federal and Provincial Governments and by Other Banks also increased.

Undivided Profits of \$20,385,059 were up \$1,195,133, or 6.2 per cent, over 1962.

Earnings per share at \$2.93 compare with \$2.75 a year earlier. Total dividends of \$15,678,000 were paid at the rate of \$2.25 per share.

The Bank recently announced the acquisition of financial interests in two existing companies, Triarch Corporation Limited and United Dominion Corporation (Canada) Limited. The former specializes in equity and interim mortgage financing, while the latter engages in medium and long-term capital financing. In addition the Bank, through all its branches, will act as sole agent for Kinross Mortgage Corporation in the placement of first conventional mortgage loans. These new associations will further broaden the comprehensive services already available at our branches.

In closing I should like to say that progress such as that reported could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of a body of personnel which has proven itself to be second to none in the Canadian banking scene. It is therefore with the greatest pleasure that I express the thanks of General Management for the hard work, devotion and loyalty which employees of the Bank at every level continue to direct towards the prudent management of our affairs and the realization of our ideals of service to the community.

Prospects Generally Encouraging
For Canada as a whole, prospects for 1964 are generally encouraging, but we are still confronted by certain basic problems to which we must continue to devote careful attention.

One encouraging development has been the notable increase in the volume of Canadian manufactured goods sold abroad. In 1963 the value of these exports was as much as \$900 million compared with slightly over \$400 million in 1962.

Markets for manufactured goods are highly competitive and much depends on the level of unit costs as well as on product development and salesmanship. In this connection all the cost factors are important, because they directly affect our competitive position both in export and domestic markets.

In fostering the growth and development of Canadian industry and enterprise, both for domestic and export markets, the Canadian banks with their wide distribution of branches across Canada and extensive correspondent bank relationships throughout the world have played and will continue to play an important part. This Bank particularly provides a worldwide banking service with constantly expanding facilities to Canadians with interests outside of Canada, be they exporters, importers, investors, or travellers on business or pleasure.

For residents of other countries we provide equally extensive services, including the facilities of our branches in every part of Canada.

The full text of the President's and the Chief General Manager's addresses may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Head Office, Toronto.

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE
Over 1260 branches to serve you

DOMINION CORSET COMPANY, LTD.
QUEBEC • MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER

To fill the city's expanses of bald prairie and find occupants for streamlined buildings depicted in sketches of a jobless \$35,000,000 downtown redevelopment program by the city and Canadian Pacific Railway.

To bring about a tax shift emphasizing industrial and commercial rather than residential assessment.

GROWTH RATE DECLINES
Mr. Steel said the assessment ratio now is 90-10 between business and residential property, and he hopes the drive will tip it to a 60-40 split.

Adella's
● Sophisticated Millinery for a discerning clientele
● Gift Certificates

Adella's Millinery
177 Grafton Street
Charlottetown

Highlights from the President's Address
The record of the Canadian economy in the current year shows clearly that the over-all position is relatively favourable.

New records of production have been achieved in many areas, and this production has been successful at home and abroad. We have achieved an increase in the Gross National Product which, in current dollars, will probably be about six per cent in the year 1963.

An important source of this strength has been the improvement in our merchandise trade balance. The surplus on merchandise trade in the second quarter of the year was estimated to be running at an annual rate of \$500 million. It appears that the deficit in the current account of our balance of payments during the second quarter of 1963 was running at an annual rate of approximately \$460 million. This estimated annual rate of deficit compares with total deficits on current account of some \$850 million in 1962, \$900 million in 1961, more than \$1.2 billion in 1960, and about \$1.5 billion in 1959. However, the extent of the improvement should not be exaggerated for it is not at all certain, at this stage, that the deficit for the full year 1963 will be less than \$500 million. In a period such as the present, with a high level of consumer expenditures and substantial business investment, there is a strong tendency for imports to increase.

There are also certain special factors to take into account in making an assessment of current economic conditions in Canada. For one thing, 1963 will be the first full calendar year for which we have been on the fixed exchange rate of 92.5 cents (U.S.) which was set on Monday, February 11, 1962, at 92.5 cents (U.S.), which was set on Monday, February 11, 1962, at 92.5 cents (U.S.). The advantages which have resulted from fixing and maintaining this new rate of exchange will continue up to the extent that they are not offset by price increases within Canada or compensating changes in the exchange rates of other countries.

Economic Outlook
There is, however, no room for complacency about our economic prospects. The crisis experienced with respect to our exchange reserves and the foreign exchange value of the Canadian dollar in 1962, together with the immediate reaction to the Interest Equalization Tax Act proposed by the United States this year, are reminders of the basic sensitivity of the Canadian economy to judgments made and decisions taken in other countries. We must do all we can to build up a substantial and sustained surplus in our merchandise trade and reduce the deficit on non-merchandise items in our balance of payments which continues to be in the vicinity of one billion dollars a year. The size of this deficit reflects in large measure the substantial outflow of interest and dividend payments which constitute the cost of servicing foreign investment in Canada.

The most gratifying aspect of the business situation in Canada at the present time is the fact that each major region of the country has been participating in the expansion. I would like to touch on some of the highlights of developments in each of these areas.

Atlantic Provinces
The rate of capital investment in the Atlantic Provinces has generally kept pace with that of the country as a whole, and the proportion of the new investment made by business organizations is roughly the same for the Atlantic Provinces as for Canada as a whole.

Quebec
In the Province of Quebec business activity has continued at a high level through this year. There have been further gains in many measurements of activity reflecting the general buoyancy in business conditions which has been characteristic of 1963.

The manufacturing industries which produce items for basic consumer needs, such as the food industries, have continued to supply general strength to the economy while the industries which provide services of various kinds such as utilities, merchandising organizations, and financial institutions have been somewhat stronger.

Capital investment has again provided considerable stimulus for the Quebec economy. Total outlays for all types of investment including housing are estimated at close to \$2.3 billion in 1963, establishing a new record for the province. The increase over 1962 is estimated at \$117 million, 5½ per cent, and follows an increase of \$160 million in 1962. There continue to be strong increases in outlays for utilities, manufacturing facilities, institutional services and various other forms of social capital.

Ontario
In the Province of Ontario, there has also continued to be a high level of activity this year. The general pattern has been similar to that of 1962, with the rate of increase in over-all activity showing a fairly strong upward trend.

The manufacturing industry, with its many facets, has been the major source of stimulus. The value of manufacturers' shipments in the first nine months of 1963 totalled \$10.6 billion, some seven per cent higher than during the corresponding period of the previous year. Manufacturing accounts for roughly two-thirds of total output in Ontario and substantial year-over-year increases have taken place in a number of its leading industries—steel, automobiles and parts, farm implements and machinery, to name some of the most important increases.

Capital investment in the Province of Ontario continues to be very substantial and in 1963 total outlays in private and public investment will approach \$3.1 billion. This will be an

increase of about one per cent over 1962, a somewhat smaller increase than in the previous year.

Prairie Provinces
In the Prairie Provinces the outstanding feature of the business situation is the fact that the wheat crop has set high volume records in two successive years and the sale of these two bountiful crops on reasonable terms is virtually assured. This year the Prairie wheat crop is estimated at 703 million bushels, last year the crop was 546 million bushels. The contract signed with the Soviet Union, which covers the sale of approximately 240 million bushels of wheat and flour to be delivered by July 31, 1964, is by far the largest single commitment in this crop year. In addition, important contracts have been made with Japan, mainland China, and some countries in Europe which have not recently purchased Canadian wheat. When these new sales are added to the requirements of our other customers, it is estimated that sales of wheat for export and domestic use in the crop year 1963/64 will reach a volume equivalent to this year's entire crop.

The petroleum industry continues to make very substantial contributions to the economies of Alberta and Saskatchewan, with Alberta now accounting for about two-thirds of Canadian output of crude oil and natural gas liquids. Production of crude oil and natural gas liquids increased five per cent this year, reaching an overall total of 785,000 barrels a day. Sales of natural gas increased by roughly one-third over last year and are expected to average over three billion cubic feet a day, one-third for export. By-products from natural gas production, particularly sulphur, have also shown a substantial increase in sales.

British Columbia
In the Province of British Columbia a number of factors has combined to make this a very good year. An important source of stimulus has been the sharp rise in capital investment which is running roughly 20 per cent higher than last year. This increase will amount to about \$190 million and bring total outlays for private and public investment to some \$1.1 billion for the year. The largest outlays for capital investment are concentrated in the pulp and paper industry and electric power projects. Housing also is up strongly this year with starts running about 15 per cent above the volume in 1962.

Another major stimulus in British Columbia this year has been a strong export demand for a number of the products of its major resource industries, the increase in sales taking place not only to traditional customers but to growing markets across the Pacific, particularly Japan.

The important forest products industries, which account for roughly one-third of the net value of production in British Columbia, have had a very good year.

Outlays for lead and zinc are comparable to last year and there have also been important developments in new copper and iron mines which have long-term sales contracts with Japan.

This regional review has pointed up the wide range of undertakings which make up the Canadian economic complex. At the same time it has provided a picture of the extent to which capital investment is giving support and further stimulus to each region of the country. It also emphasizes the extent to which economic conditions in one area of the country are directly affected by conditions in the other areas. This year, for example, the big wheat crop and the contracts for its immediate sale are bringing benefits to each major region of the country, the seaports and the industrial centres as well as the Prairie region.

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

THE BANK THAT BUILDS

CANADIAN IMPERIAL BANK OF COMMERCE

Over 1260 branches to serve you

Assets
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644

STATEMENT OF UNDIVIDED PROFITS
Profit after Income taxes ... \$ 20,385,059
Provision for Income Taxes ... 15,731,069
Amount carried forward ... 4,707,059
Transferred from Inner reserves after provision for Income Taxes ... 5,000,000
October 31, 1962 ... 2,657,206
Transferred to retained account ... 10,000,000
Balance of undivided profits October 31, 1963 ... 2,364,265
*Total provision for income taxes \$21,954,000

ASSETS
Cash Reserves (including items in transit) ... 709,441,696
Government and Other Securities ... 1,546,032,806
Call Loans ... 399,523,936
Total Quick Assets ... \$2,654,998,437
Loans and Discounts ... 2,114,514,988
Mortgages and Hypothecs insured under the N.I.A. 1954 ... 219,059,186
Customers' Liability under Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit per contra ... 167,731,763
Bank Premises ... 67,506,371
Other Assets ... 24,802,899
Total Assets ... \$5,248,613,644

LIABILITIES
Deposits ... \$4,782,271,680
Acceptances, Guarantees and Letters of Credit ... 26,565,936
Other Liabilities ... 167,731,763
Shareholders' Equity ... \$ 69,680,000
Capital Paid Up ... 200,000,000
Retained Account ... 2,364,265
Total Liabilities ... \$5,248,613,644