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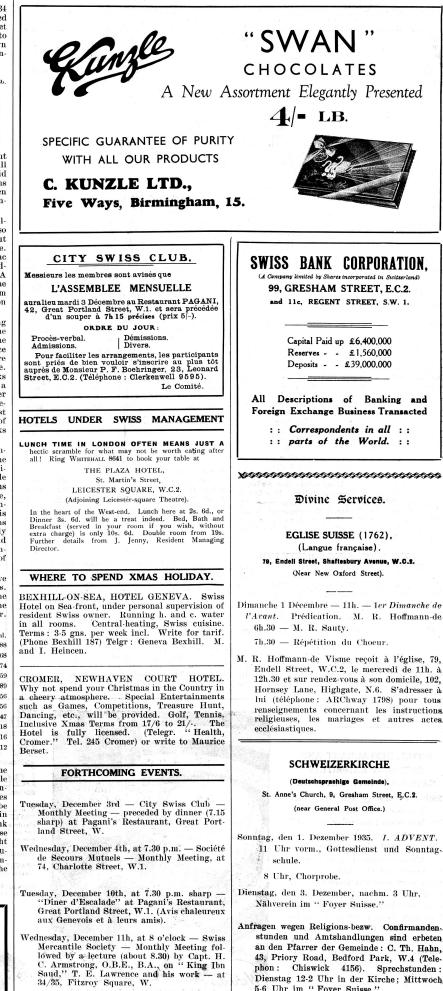
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Friday, December 20th, from 7 to 1.30 — Swiss Mercantile College — Students Xmas Ban-quet and Ball, at Princes Galleries, Picca-dilly, W.

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quick reaction on profits. Between 1933 and 1934 gross profits of the six leading banks declined from frs. 121,000,000 to frs. 114,250,000, while net profits showed a decline from frs. 32,750,000 to frs. 27,500,000. Dividend payments, as shown in the following table, give perhaps the best in-dication of the devasting effects of the crisis. DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

1934. 1933. 1932. 1931. 1936 Banque Commerciale de Bâle Banque Fédérale Crédit Suisse 5 3 8 Leu & Co. Swiss Bank Corporation Union de Banques Suisses 3 5 6 8 4.5 3 4 4

In so far as the withdrawals concerned flight capital, those banks which maintained the full equivalent of these amounts in their liquid reserves, suffered least. For these institutions the disappearance of unreliable deposits even represented a recovery process during which un-productive reserves could be liquidated.

productive reserves could be liquidated. If there have been at a time any real difficul-ties for some of the big banks they were not so much due to withdrawals of funds as such, but to the suddenness with which they were made. This was particularly true during the last franc crisis, when both foreign and Swiss money sud-denly and in large sums left the country. A *circulus vitiosus* was created : the nature and the extent of the withdrawals led to increased alarm about the position of the banks, an apprehension which in turn reacted on the currency. A still lasting consequence of the banking

which in turn reacted on the currency. A still lasting consequence of the banking crisis is the reluctance of the public to renew the debentures issued by the banks. Especially the small investor is showing a growing preference for fixed interest bearing securities which are guoted on the Bourses and are easily realizable. The debentures are issued by the Swiss banks through sales across the counter and represent a form of fixed deposit. They fall due day after day and under normal conditions they are re-newed regularly. As sales have now come almost entirely to a halt, and as a large proportion of the bonds falling due is not renewed, the banks are forced to maintain a very high liquidity. Several banks, among them the Banque Com-

are forced to maintain a very high liquidity. Several banks, among them the Banque Com-merciale de Bâle, the Banque Fédérale, and the Union de Banques Suisses, have carried out capi-tal reductions. At first this met with a favourable reception by the public. The capital reductions were regarded as a rationalisation measure, which among other things would ultimately im-prove the yield of bank shares. To-day it is generally considered that these capital reductions were a mistake, as the shares have been entirely repurchased at some cost to the banks' liquid means. The new Banking Law, therefore, con-tains a provision safeguarding the liquidity of the banks in the event of capital reductions. The difficulties of the Swiss big banks have

The difficulties of the Swiss big banks have been closely mirrored on the Stock Exchanges. The following table gives an indication about the recent price movement of bank shares, and the complete collapse since the beginning of this year. SWISS SHARE INDEX FIGURES.

M	-				e ngoo	7 (MT)	Banks.	Total.
December	23,	1930			4.5	1.1	148.84	157.88
, U.)	23,	1931		()	144	-4511	94.92	99.68
,,	23,	1932		1.10	1.40	Ares	93.99	103.74
,,	23,	1933^{+}	<u></u>			111000	94.98	120.59
English A	22,	1934		1.00	8.96S	Section 2	87.24	- 111.89
January	25,	1935					79.63	113,56
March	25,	1935					64.33	110.56
May	25,	1935					54.19	102.47
June	25,	1935	·				51.26	103,18
July	25,	1935					51.48	103.16
August	10,	1935	1				51.04	103.12
13 m			† F	Revis	ed i	ndex.	1986 - 19 1996 - 19	

The sudden collapse in January came as the result of a statement of the Banque Commerciale de Bâle to the effect that the bank would no lon-ger maintain an artificial price level of its shares by supporting purchases, but that it would be left in future entirely to the market to ascertain the purchase using a second share down in bank left in future entirely to the market to ascertain the proper price. A second sharp drop in bank shares occurred in March this year. The cause then was the weakness of sterling which brought about a general currency insecurity. The devalu-ation of the belga too was responsible for tem-porary apprehensions regarding the future of the gold currencies.

(To be continued).



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Sonntag, den 1. Dezember 1935. I. ADVENT. 11 Uhr vorm., Gottesdienst und Sonntag-

stunden und Amtshandlungen sind erbeten an den Pfarrer der Gemeinde : C. Th. Hahn, 43, Priory Road, Bedford Park, W.4 (Tele-phon: Chiswick 4156). Sprechstunden: Dienstag 12-2 Uhr in der Kirche; Mittwoch 5-6 Uhr im "Foyer Suisse."