FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

WELSCH AND SHORT FIFTH EDITION

FUNDAMENTALS OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Glenn A. Welsch
Daniel G. Short
both of the
College of Business Administration
The University of Texas at Austin

Fifth Edition 1987



Homewood, Illinois 60430

To Irma, Maryrose, Jenni, and Heather

© RJCHARD D. IRWIN, INC. 1974, 1977, 1981, 1984, and 1987

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

ISBN 0-256-03613-6

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 86-82802

Printed in the United States of America

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DO(C) 4 3 2 1 0 9 8

PREFACE

The fifth edition of this textbook retains all of the features that the numerous faculty who have used the prior editions have regarded favorably. It has been substantially updated to reflect changes in business practice, accounting rules, and the economy. Most chapters have been revised to make them more understandable and interesting to read. This revision reflects both continuity and change.

TO STUDENTS:

Fundamentals of Financial Accounting, 5th edition, is an introduction to the communication of relevant financial information to investors, creditors, analysts, and other individuals. This book is designed to meet the needs of students who plan to major in accounting as well as those who do not. If you understand the material in Fundamentals of Financial Accounting, it will be much easier for you to be successful in subsequent courses. Nonaccounting majors will benefit from their study of this book because they must understand the language of business as well as the uses and limitations of accounting information. Senior business executives often state that they need a better understanding of accounting Careful study of this text will prepare you for the future. This book is able to meet the needs of both accounting and nonaccounting majors because of its emphasis on concepts. An understanding of the technical aspects of accounting is important for subsequent accounting courses and for the analysis of financial information. The text gives a sound introduction to accounting practice. And with a continuing emphasis on concepts, it clarifies the "why" of each practice. Our discussion of this conceptual framework ties together topics that might otherwise seem unrelated. Also, you will be able to generalize your knowledge and, for example, see similarities between accounting for inventory and property, plant and equipment. Your understanding of these concepts will (1) aid in your study of accounting, (2) permit you to adapt to changes in accounting practice, and (3) help you to appreciate the uses and limitations of accounting information.

This text contains many special features designed to help both the student and the instructor.

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR STUDENTS

There is a complete package of study aids to help you. Each study aid was prepared by the authors of the text to ensure consistency in terminology, approach, and quality. These aids are:

- 1. A Study Guide that includes chapter outlines, additional illustrations, and sample exam questions with detailed solutions.
- Working Papers that include all forms needed for solving homework assignments. The forms contain captions and information that you would otherwise have to copy from the text.
- 3. A Practice Set that covers the complete information processing cycle. It can be used anytime after Chapter 5 and concluded anytime after Chapter 11.

Each chapter begins with a special introduction that gives you a complete overview of the topics to be covered. The introduction includes a brief statement of purpose and explains how the chapter relates to prior discussions. The introduction also includes broad learning objectives to provide a "road map" for your study of the chapter. Each introduction provides a financial reporting perspective that relates the topics in the chapter to actual financial statements.

Accounting has its own technical language and jargon. The book will help you learn these new words by providing both a comprehensive index and, at the end of each chapter, a list of "important terms used in this chapter". This list includes the key words, the definition of the word, and the page reference that tells you where the word was first introduced.

A unique format is used in many of the exhibits. To facilitate your study, these exhibits give the illustrative data, analysis, and accounting entries and reporting on a single page.

Each exercise, problem, and case begins with a brief statement of the purpose of the assignment. You will get much more out of homework assignments when you understand your role more clearly.

An actual set of financial statements is included in Special Supplement B (immediately preceding the Index) to help you learn how various accounting issues are handled by a typical company.

The discussions in each chapter have been carefully integrated with other chapters. When we refer to a topic from a prior chapter, a reference is provided to help you locate and review the prior discussion.

TO INSTRUCTORS:

This textbook is designed to give you maximum flexibility in selecting topics and scheduling. Discussions with a large number of accounting educators have convinced us that there is no single "best" way to teach accounting. We selected topics for this text and organized them in a sound and logical way but we have given you the flexibility to easily include or exclude topics and to rearrange the

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR INSTRUCTORS

Several teaching aids are available for instructors:

- A Comprehensive Teachers Manual that includes answers (with detailed computations) to all questions, exercises, problems, and cases. It also includes suggested course plans, assignment schedules, and instructional ideas.
- 2. A list of Check Figures for exercises, problems, and cases. This aid is available in quantity for free distribution to students.
- 3. An extensive Bank of Examination Questions coordinated by chapter and coded by topic, type of question, and level of difficulty. Computest, a computerized test-generating system, is also available.
- 4. Teaching Transparencies to assist in the preparation and delivery of lectures.
- 5. A Practice Set that is a complete integrated problem covering the entire information processing cycle. The Practice Set can be introduced after Chapter 5 and concluded anytime after Chapter 11. The section on the Statement of Changes in Financial Position can be completed after Chapter 15.

Most chapters are divided into two parts, an arrangement that permits the instructor to give balanced reading assignments. Also, it provides complete flexibility in selecting topic coverage. With this arrangement each instructor can easily emphasize or eliminate selected topics.

This book includes 17 supplements that discuss either procedural or advanced topics. It is unlikely that any instructor would assign all 17 chapters and 17 supplements. Instead, one objective of the textbook is to provide maximum flexibility in topic selection and to have sufficient additional material available to permit changes based on the objectives of the course.

A brief statement of objectives is given at the start of each exercise, problem, and case. These statements are designed to assist the student, but they can also help the instructor select appropriate assignment material.

This book has an unusually large number of homework assignments. Instructors are able to vary assignments from semester to semester. In addition each chapter contains assignments that have different levels of difficulty. Exercises tend to be applications of a single concept discussed in the chapter; problems are more difficult and may require an understanding of several concepts; cases typically require analysis and judgment. All end-of-chapter material is keyed either to a chapter part or supplement.

Each chapter gives a case based on the Chesebrough-Pond's financial statements included in the book. These cases provide an excellent overview of current accounting practice.

The book places an important emphasis on understanding accounting terminology. Each chapter has at least one exercise on terminology that can be assigned to assess student understanding.

Many faculty members and students have commented that this book is unusually easy to read and understand. We have achieved that objective through careful writing and selection of illustrations. Clarity has not been attained by ignoring or "sliding over" difficult topics. The book discusses a number of advanced topics that are ignored in many other fundamentals text-books. For example, we include discussions of purchases versus pooling, comprehensive inflation adjustments, and both present and future value concepts. These special topics are organized to facilitate inclusion or exclusion based on the objectives of the instructor.

The list of students and faculty members to whom the authors feel a sense of gratitude for ideas and suggestions is too long to enumerate here. For the 5th edition, we are particularly grateful to the following individuals who devoted considerable time in discussions, reviewing parts of the manuscript, and testing materials:

The following students at The University of Texas at Austin: Vicky Conway, Annick Barton, Jody Daughtler, Melissa Gan, Erica Peters, and Lynette Broders. We recognize the valuable editorial suggestions provided by Petria Sandlin and Kathy Springer. We are especially grateful to Professors Janet Daniels, University of Hartford, Harry Dickinson, University of Virginia, Ralph Drtina, Lehigh University, Sandra and David Byrd, Southwest Missouri State University, Stuart Webster, Lehigh, and LaVern Krueger, University of Missouri, for their valuable suggestions.

Consultation with Kathy Springer was especially valuable in preparing the special supplement on income taxes.

Finally, we express our thanks to numerous users of the prior editions for their valuable suggestions.

Our thanks to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, American Accounting Association, Financial Accounting Standards Board, and the authors identified by citations for permission to quote from their publications. To Chesebrough-Pond's, our special thanks for permission to use its annual reports.

Suggestions and comments on the text and the related materials are invited.

Glenn A. Welsch Daniel G. Short

CONTENTS

1 PERSPECTIVES—ACCOUNTING OBJECTIVES AND COMMUNICATION

3

PART A—THE OBJECTIVES AND ENVIRONMENT OF ACCOUNTING

Accounting Defined. Accounting Operates in a Complex Environment. Types of Business Entities. Measurement in Dollars. The Use of Accounting Information by Decision Makers: Accounting Information in Decision Making. Historical Perspectives. The Accounting Profession Today: Practice of Public Accounting. Employment by Organizations. Employment in the Public Sector. Groups Involved in Accounting Innovation: Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). American Accounting Association (AAA). Financial Executives Institute (FEI). Summary of Part A. Demonstration Case.

PART B—COMMUNICATION OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

Communication Concepts and Approaches. Overview of External Financial Statements: The Income Statement. The Balance Sheet. Statement of Changes in Financial Position (SCFP). Demonstration Case.

2 THE FUNDAMENTAL ACCOUNTING MODEL AND TRANSACTION ANALYSIS

51

The Fundamental Accounting Model. Nature of Transactions. The Fundamental Accounting Model Illustrated. The Account. Transaction Analysis: Transaction Analysis and Recording. Demonstration Case. Some Misconceptions.

3 THE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION PROCESSING CYCLE

97

Characteristics of an Accounting System. Application of the Accounting Information Processing Cycle: Phase 1—Collect Original Data. Phase 2— Analyze Each Transaction. Phase 3—Record Transactions in the Journal. Phase 4—Transfer to the Ledger. Phase 5—Develop a Trial Balance. Phase 6—Prepare Financial Statements. Classification of Elements Reported on the Financial Statements: Subclassifications on the Income Statement. Subclassifications on the Balance Sheet. Subclassifications of the Statement of Changes in Financial Position (SCFP). Demonstration Case—The Accounting Information Processing Cycle.

4 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF ACCOUNTING AND ADJUSTING ENTRIES

143

PART A—CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF ACCOUNTING

Importance of the Conceptual Framework. Overview of the Conceptual Framework. Essential Characteristics of Accounting Information. Fundamental Concepts of Accounting: Assumptions of Accounting. Principles of Accounting. Elements of Financial Statements. Practices and Procedures of Accounting. Conceptual Framework Related to the Financial Statements. Accrual Basis Accounting: Accrual Basis Accounting and the Time-Period Assumption. Adjusting Entries.

PART B-ADJUSTING ENTRIES ILLUSTRATED (A CASE STUDY)

Revenue Collected in Advance (Deferred Revenue). Revenue Earned Prior to Collection (Accrued Revenue). Expenses Paid in Advance (Deferred or Prepaid Expense): Prepaid Insurance. Depreciation. Supplies Inventory and Expense. Expenses Incurred Prior to Payment (Accrued Expenses): Salary and Wage Expense. Property Taxes. Interest Expense. Recording Adjusting Entries. Demonstration Case.

5 INFORMATION PROCESSING IN AN ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

201

Data Processing Approaches in an Accounting System. Expanding the Accounting Information Processing Cycle: Phases Completed during the Accounting Period. Phases of the Accounting Information Processing Cycle Completed at the End of the Accounting Period. Interim Financial Statements. Supplement 5A—Reversing Entries Illustrated.

249

PART A—ACCOUNTING FOR SALES REVENUE

Applying the Revenue Principle. Recognizing Sales Revenue: Credit Sales and Sales Discounts. Measuring Bad Debt Expense: Writing Off a Bad Debt. Sales Returns and Allowances.

PART B—ACCOUNTING FOR COST OF GOODS SOLD.

Nature of Cost of Goods Sold. Two Different Inventory Systems: Periodic Inventory System. Perpetual Inventory System. Additional Issues in Measuring Purchases. Purchase Returns and Allowances. Transportation-In. Purchase Discounts. Taking a Physical Inventory. Data Processing—Closing Entries for Sales Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold, and Merchandise Inventory: Closing the Sales Revenue and Bad Debt Expense Accounts. Closing Entries when a Periodic Inventory System is Used. Closing Entries when a Perpetual System is Used. Inventory Shrinkage. Demonstration Case. Supplement 6A—Data Processing; Control Accounts and Subsidiary Ledgers. Supplement 6B—Aging Accounts Receivable.

7 COSTING METHODS FOR MEASURING INVENTORY AND COST OF GOODS SOLD

315

PART A—MEASURING ENDING INVENTORY AND COST OF GOODS SOLD WITH PERIODIC SYSTEM

Inventory Effects on the Measurement of Income. Items Included in Inventory. Measuring Inventory Cost. Purpose of Inventory Costing Methods. Inventory Costing Methods Illustrated: Weighted-Average Inventory Costing Method. First-In, First-Out Inventory Costing Method. Last-In, First-Out Inventory Costing Method. Specific Identification Inventory Costing Method. Comparison of the Inventory Costing Methods. Income Tax Effects Related To Inventory Methods. Evaluation of Alternative Inventory Costing Methods. Comparability.

PART B—APPLICATION OF A PERPETUAL INVENTORY SYSTEM AND SELECTED INVENTORY COSTING PROBLEMS

Application of the Inventory Costing Methods with a Perpetual Inventory System: Weighted-Average Inventory Costing Method. FIFO Inventory Costing Method. Specific Identification Inventory Costing Method. Comparison of Periodic and Perpetual Inventory Systems. Selected Inventory Problems: Inventories at Lower of

Cost or Market (LCM). Damaged and Deteriorated Goods. Estimating Ending Inventory and Cost of Goods Sold. Demonstration Case A. Demonstration Case B.

8 CASH, SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS IN SECURITIES, AND RECEIVABLES

369

PART A—SAFEGUARDING AND REPORTING CASH

Cash Defined. Internal Control of Cash. Bank Statements to Depositors: Example of a Bank Statement. Cash Accounts in the Ledger. Bank Reconciliation: Bank Reconciliation Illustrated. Cash Over and Short. Petty Cash. Compensating Balances. Data Processing of Cash.

PART B—MEASURING AND REPORTING SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS.

Short-Term Investments Defined. Measurement of Short-Term Investments: Short-Term Investments Valued at Lower of Cost or Market (LCM). Short-Term Investments Valued at Lower of Cost or Market (LCM). Certificates of Deposit. Adjusting Entries for Investment Revenue.

PART C—MEASURING AND REPORTING RECEIVABLES

Receivable Defined. Trade Receivables. Special Receivables. Notes Receivable: Interest Calculations on Notes. Accounting for Notes Receivable. Default of a Note Receivable. Discounting a Note Receivable. Constraints to Accounting Principles. Demonstration Case. Supplement 8A—Petty Cash. Supplement 8B—Special Journals.

9 OPERATIONAL ASSETS—PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT; NATURAL RESOURCES; AND INTANGIBLES

427

Classification of Operational Assets. Accounting Concepts Applied to Accounting for Operational Assets.

PART A—PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING DEPRECIATION

Measuring and Recording Acquisition Cost: Basket Purchases of Assets. Matching Costs with Revenues from Operational Assets: Nature of Depreciation, Depletion, and Amortization. Depreciation Concepts. Depreciation Methods: Straight-Line (SL) Method. Productive-Output Method. Accelerated

式读结束,需要全本PDF请购买 www.ertongbook.com

Depreciation—Concepts. Depreciation and Income Tax. Which Depreciation Method Should Be Used? Depreciation Effects on the Income Statement and Balance Sheet: Effects of Depreciation on Cash Flow. Depreciation for Interim Periods. Change in Depreciation Estimates.

PART B—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, NATURAL RESOURCES, AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Repairs, Maintenance, and Additions: Ordinary Repairs and Maintenance. Extraordinary Repairs. Natural Resources. Intangible Operational Assets: Amortization of Intangible Operational Assets. Deferred Charges. Disposal of Operational Assets. Demonstration Case. Supplement 9A—Capitalization of Interest as a Cost of Operational Assets. Supplement 9B—Trading in Assets.

10 MEASURING AND REPORTING LIABILITIES

491

PART A—MEASURING, RECORDING, AND REPORTING LIABILITIES

Liabilities Defined and Classified. Measuring Liabilities. Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable. Accrued Expenses. Payroll Liabilities. Deferred Revenues. Long-Term Liabilities: Notes Payable. Deferred Income Tax. Contingent Liabilities. Controlling Expenditures with a Voucher System.

PART B—FUTURE VALUE AND PRESENT VALUE CONCEPTS

Concepts. Future and Present Values of a Single Amount: Future Value of a Single Amount(f). Present Value of a Single Amount (p). Future and Present Values of an Annuity: Future Value of an Annuity (F). Present Value of an Annuity (P). Demonstration Cases—Accounting Applications of Future and Present Values. Summary of Chapter. Supplement 10A—Payroll Accounting. Required Deductions. Optional Deductions. Accounting for Employee Deductions. Accounting for Employer Payroll Taxes. Supplement 10B—The Voucher System. Supplement 10C—Lease Liabilities.

11 MEASURING AND REPORTING BONDS PAYABLE 559

PART A—FUNDAMENTALS OF MEASURING, RECORDING, AND REPORTING BONDS PAYABLE

Characteristics of Bonds Payable: Special Characteristics of Bonds. Measuring Bonds Payable and Interest Expense: Interest Rates on Bonds. Accounting for Bonds Illustrated: Bonds Sold at Par. Bonds Sold at a Discount. Bonds Sold at a Premium. Advantages of Issuing Bonds: Financial Leverage Illustrated. Disadvantages of Issuing Bonds.

PART B—ADDITIONAL PROBLEMS IN ACCOUNTING FOR BONDS PAYABLE

Accounting for Bonds Sold between Interest Dates. Adjusting Entry for Accrued Bond Interest. Bond Sinking Funds. Effective-Interest Amortization of Bond Discount and Premium. Demonstration Case.

12 MEASURING AND REPORTING OWNERS' EQUITY 605

PART A—STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Nature of a Corporation. Structure of a Corporation. Authorized, Issued, and Outstanding Capital Stock. Types of Capital Stock: Common Stock. Preferred Stock. Accounting for, and Reporting of, Capital Stock: Sale and Issuance of Par Value Capital Stock. Capital Stock Sold and Issued for Noncash Assets and/or Services. Reporting Stockholders' Equity. Sales and Issuance of Nopar Capital Stock. Treasury Stock.

PART B—ACCOUNTING FOR DIVIDENDS AND RETAINED EARNINGS AND UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES

Dividends Defined. Dividends from the Perspectives of the Investor and the Issuer. Dividends on Preferred Stock: Current Dividend Preference on Preferred Stock. Cumulative Dividend Preference on Preferred Stock. Stock Dividends: Reasons for Stock Dividends. Stock Splits. Dividend Dates. Stockholder Records. Reporting Retained Earnings: Prior Period Adjustments. Restrictions on Retained Earnings. Accounting and Reporting for Unincorporated Businesses. Demonstration Case. Supplement 12A—Participating Dividend Preference on Preferred Stock. Supplement 12B—Accounting for Owners' Equity for Sole Proprietorships and Partnerships: Owners' Equity for a Partnership.

13 MEASURING AND REPORTING LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

663

PART A—LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN EQUITY SECURITIES (STOCKS)

Measuring Long-Term Investments in Voting Common Stock. Cost Method. Equity Method.

PART B—LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES (BONDS)

Measuring and Reporting Bond Investments. Accounting for Bonds Illustrated. Bonds Purchased at Par. Bonds Purchased at a Discount.

Bonds Purchased at a Premium. Bonds Purchased between Interest Dates. Sale of a Bond Investment. Effective-Interest Amortization on Bond Investments. Demonstration Case.

14 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS—MEASURING AND REPORTING

705

PART A—ACQUIRING A CONTROLLING INTEREST

Criteria for Consolidated Financial Statements. Methods of Acquiring a Controlling Interest. Pooling of Interests Method. Purchase Method. Comparison of the Effects on the Balance Sheet of Pooling versus Purchase Methods.

PART B—REPORTING CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS AFTER ACQUISITION

The Impact of the Pooling and Purchase Methods One Year after Acquisition. Demonstration Case. Supplement 14A—Consolidation Procedures—100% Ownership: Developing Consolidated Statements for Periods Subsequent to Acquisition. Supplement 14B—Consolidation Procedures—Less than 100% Ownership.

15 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

757

PART A—STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION, CASH BASIS

Concepts of the Statement of Changes in Financial Position. How the SCFP, Cash Basis, Helps Decision Makers. Format of the SCFP, Cash Basis: Sources of Cash. Uses of Cash. Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash during the Accounting Period. All-Resources Concept of the SCFP. Preparing the SCFP, Cash Basis: Direct Analysis to Prepare the SCFP, Cash Basis. Relationships among the Income Statement, Balance Sheet, and the SCFP. Worksheet Analysis to Prepare SCFP, Cash Basis: Analysis of Disposal of an Asset.

PART B—STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION, WORKING CAPITAL BASIS

Concept of Working Capital: Sources of Working Capital. Uses of Working Capital. Format for the SCFP, Working Capital Basis. Worksheet to Prepare the SCFP, Working Capital Basis: Steps to Prepare the SCFP, Working Capital Basis. Working Capital versus Cash Basis for the SCFP. Demon-

stration Case. Supplement 15A—T-Account Analysis to Develop the SCFP, Cash Basis.

16 USING AND INTERPRETING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

815

Financial Reports in the Decision-Making Process. Investors. Creditors. Analysis of Financial Statements. Comparative Financial Statements. Long-Term Summaries. Ratio and Percentage Analysis. Component Percentages. Some Widely Used Ratios. Tests of Profitability. Tests of Liquidity. Tests of Solvency and Equity Position. Market Tests. Miscellaneous Ratio. Interpreting Ratios. Impact of Accounting on Analysis.

17 FINANCIAL REPORTING AND CHANGING PRICES 853

PART A—REPORTING THE EFFECTS OF GENERAL PRICE LEVEL (GPL) CHANGES

Using Price Level Index Numbers. Unit-of-Measure Assumption. Concepts Underlying CD Restatement of Financial Statements. CD Restatement—Illustrative Case: Step 1—Identify Monetary and Nonmonetary Items. Step 2—CD Restatement of HG Financial Statements. Step 3—Computation of the Purchasing Power Gain or Loss on Net Monetary Items. Overview of CD Effects.

PART B—REPORTING CURRENT COST CHANGES

Definition Value in Financial Reporting. Concepts Underlying CC/CD Financial Reporting. CC/CD Financial Reporting—Illustrative Case: Step 1—Determine Current Cost Data. Step 2—Determine Balance Sheet Changes. Step 3—Determine Income Statement Changes. Step 4—Determine Real Holding Gain (Loss) on Nonmonetary Items. Overview of CC/CD Effects. Reporting the Effects of Changing Prices.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT A—OVERVIEW OF INCOME TAXES

890

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT B—1985 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF CHESEBROUGH-POND'S, INC.

923

INDEX 949

Fundamentals of Financial Accounting

CHAPTER 1 FINANCIAL REPORTING PERSPECTIVES

This chapter introduces financial statements as the means a business uses to communicate economic information to others. Below are selected summary financial data communicated by one large company on its final report. The magnitude of the numbers is interesting.



Report of Management

The accompanying financial statements, which consolidate the accounts of American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its subsidiaries, have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Summary Data from the 1985 Financial Statements (in millions):

Income Statement (Statement of Operations):	
Revenues (during 1985)	. \$34,909.5
Expenses (during 1985)	. 33,352.7
Income (during 1985)	. \$ 1,556.8
	CONTRACT OF THE STATE OF THE ST
Balance Sheet (Statement of Financial Position):	
Assets (at end of 1985)	. \$40,462.5
Liabilities (at end of 1985)	
Owners' equity (at end of 1985)	. \$16,090.4
Statement of Changes in Financial Position (Cash):	
Beginning cash balance (January 1, 1985)	\$2.139.9
Sources of cash during 1985	6.756.4
Uses of cash during 1985	(6,682.6)
Ending cash balance (December 31, 1985)	
*Note: The primary purposes of these "Perspectives" are: (a) to emphasize an important issue	