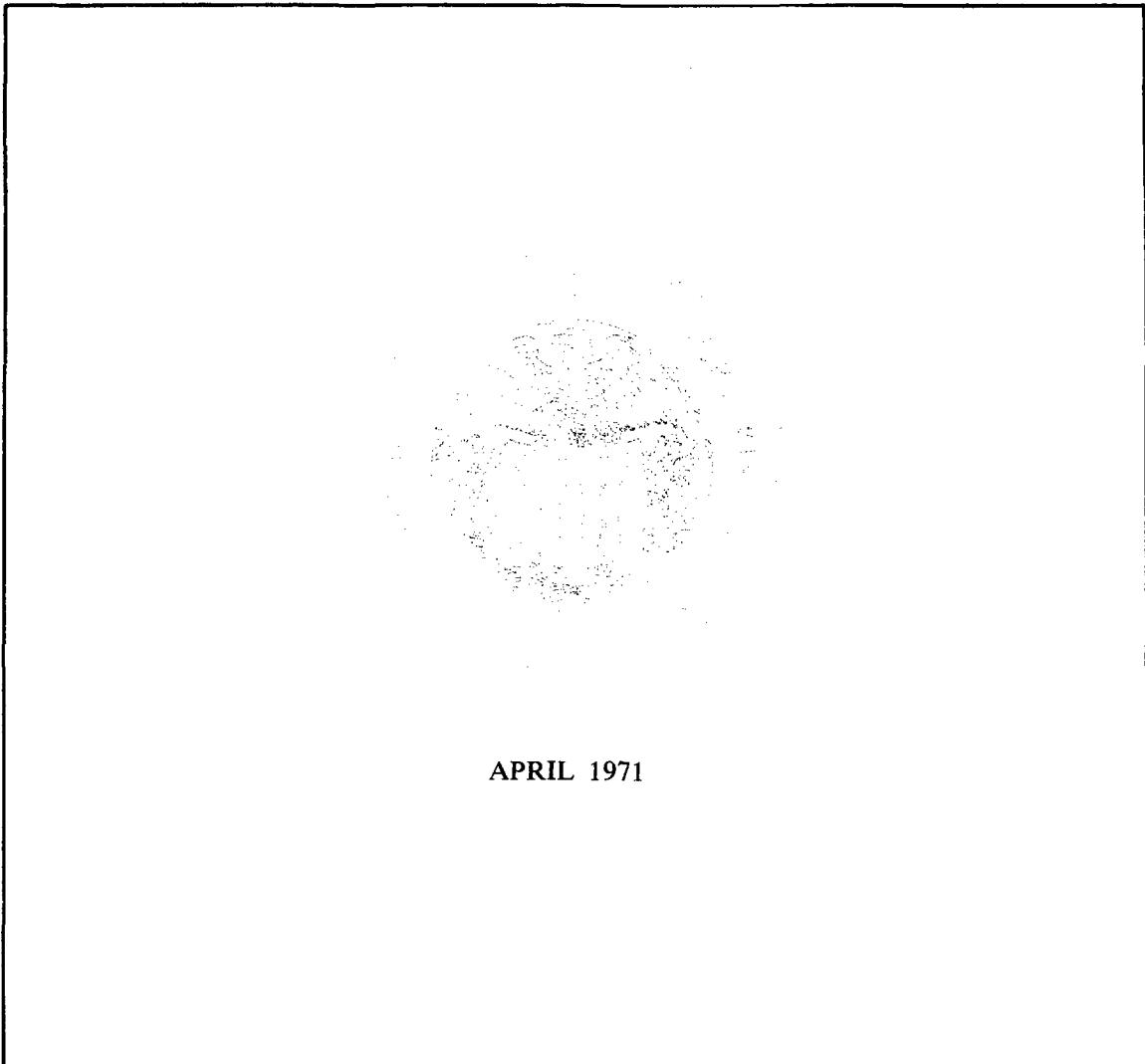


# FEDERAL RESERVE

# BULLETIN



APRIL 1971

BOARD OF GOVERNORS □ THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM □ WASHINGTON, D.C.

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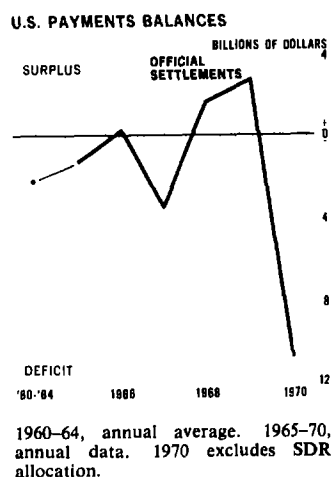
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# U.S. Balance of Payments and Investment Position

the U.S. balance of payments reflected the cooling down of the economy after a prolonged period of excess demand, as well as some moderation in the rate of advance in economic activity abroad after the earlier months of the year. Both here and abroad, however, costs and prices continued to rise sharply. Confronted with a sluggish economy and rising unemployment, U.S. public policy shifted early in 1970 toward promoting resumption of real growth, while in Europe the emphasis remained on policies of restraint. The net effect of cyclical demand conditions here and abroad on the international transactions of the United States was to permit some progress toward an improved current account, but differences in financial market conditions set off a massive reversal of the inflows of private liquid funds that had been brought into the United States during the 1968–69 period of credit stringency.

Even though it was generally anticipated that as U.S. monetary policy eased there would be a return flow to Europe of funds borrowed by U.S. banks, the size and speed of the redistribution of claims on the United States from foreign commercial banks—including U.S. bank branches—to foreign monetary authorities were greater than expected. Moreover, as discussed in the final section of this article, the redistribution has continued through the first quarter of this year.

The 1970 balance of payments deficit on the official reserve transactions basis—before allocation of Special Drawing Rights—was \$10.7 billion (Table 1, line 12). For 1969 and 1970 combined the annual deficit on this basis of measurement aver-





aged \$4 billion, about double the annual average of 1960–67. Since the earlier period, the goods and services balance has become smaller, while inflows of foreign nonliquid capital have grown considerably. There has been an increase in recorded outflows of U.S. private capital and, especially in 1969, in the unidentified outflows through errors and omissions.

The very large 1970 deficit had as a counterpart a \$7.3 billion increase in officially held claims on the United States, while about one-third of the deficit was financed by a \$3.3 billion reduction in U.S. reserve assets, apart from the allocation of SDR's.

The aggregate increase in foreign central banks' holdings of dollar assets in 1970 was considerably larger than the \$7.3 billion increase in these claims on the United States. The additional

**TABLE 1**  
U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 1960–70  
In billions of dollars

Line	Item	1960–64 average	1965–67 average	1968	1969	1970
1	Exports of goods and services <sup>1</sup> .....	31.3	43.0	50.6	55.5	63.0
	Merchandise, excluding military.....	21.7	28.8	33.6	36.5	42.0
	Military sales.....	.6	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
	Investment income <sup>2</sup> .....	4.3	6.3	7.7	8.8	9.6
	Other services.....	4.8	6.8	8.0	8.7	9.8
2	Imports of goods and services.....	-25.4	-37.1	-48.1	-53.6	-59.3
	Merchandise, excluding military.....	-16.2	-24.6	-33.0	-35.8	-39.9
	Military expenditures.....	-3.0	-3.7	-4.5	-4.9	-4.8
	Investment income <sup>2</sup> .....	-1.2	-2.1	-2.9	-4.5	-5.1
	Other services.....	-5.0	-6.7	-7.7	-8.4	-9.5
3	Balance on goods and services <sup>1</sup> .....	5.9	5.9	2.5	1.9	3.7
	Merchandise, excluding military.....	5.4	4.2	.6	.6	2.2
	Military sales and expenditures.....	-2.4	-2.7	-3.1	-3.3	-3.4
	Investment income <sup>2</sup> .....	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.5
	Other services.....	-.2	.1	.3	.3	.3
4	Remittances and pensions, net.....	-.7	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.4
5	U.S. Govt. grants <sup>3</sup> and capital, net, excluding nonscheduled repayments.....	-3.5	-3.9	-4.2	-3.7	-3.5
6	U.S. private capital, net.....	-4.5	-4.6	-5.4	-5.2	-6.4
7	Foreign capital, <sup>4</sup> excluding reserve transactions <sup>5</sup> and excluding liabilities to commercial banks abroad.....	.9	1.7	6.8	4.6	4.4
8	Errors and omissions.....	-1.0	-.7	-.5	-2.8	-1.3
9	Adjusted over-all balance (sum of lines 3 through 8).....	-3.0	-2.7	-2.0	-6.4	-4.4
10	Change in U.S. liabilities to commercial banks abroad.....	.5	1.4	3.4	9.2	-6.5
11	Nonscheduled repayments of U.S. Govt. credits and net U.K. official transactions in U.S. securities other than Treasury issues.....	.4	-.1	.3	-.1	.2
12	Balance on official reserve transactions basis <sup>6</sup> (sum of lines 9, 10, and 11).....	-2.1	-1.5	1.6	2.7	-10.7
	Financed by:					
	Decline (+) in U.S. reserve assets.....	1.0	.6	-.9	-1.2	3.3
	(of which gold).....	(.8)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(-1.0)	(.8)
	Increase (+) in U.S. liabilities to reserve holders.....	1.2	.9	-.8	-1.5	7.3
	MEMO: Balance on liquidity basis <sup>6</sup> .....	-2.8	-2.1	.2	-7.0	-4.7

<sup>1</sup> Excluding transfers under military grants.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding undistributed earnings of subsidiaries.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding military grants.

<sup>4</sup> Including assets in the United States of international and regional institutions other than the IMF.

<sup>5</sup> "Reserve Transactions" excluded from line 7 are those transac-

tions included in the standard classification of official reserve transactions (line 12). In addition net U.K. official transactions in U.S. securities other than U.S. Treasury issues are excluded from line 7 and are included in line 11.

<sup>6</sup> Excluding the 1970 SDR allocation of \$867 million.

NOTE.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

increase resulted in large part from placements of foreign central bank reserves in dollar deposits with commercial banks outside the United States. Such placements did not reduce the total dollar reserves of a central bank placing funds in the Euro-dollar market—though its claims on the United States would fall—but they provided funds for an expansion of Euro-dollar lending to private borrowers outside the United States. As these borrowers converted the loan proceeds into local currencies (or avoided a need to buy dollars in the exchange market) there was an increase in the reserves—in the form of claims against the United States—of the central banks of the countries to which loans flow.

Despite the large intake of dollars into foreign reserve holdings, conditions in exchange markets were relatively orderly in 1970, and there was little evidence of speculative flows into currencies or into gold. Contributing to this situation were the adjustments of the exchange rates of France and Germany in the latter part of 1969, the upward adjustment of the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar after May 1970—though a new parity has not yet been fixed—and the provision of a more orderly process of reserve creation through SDR's. Moreover, it was generally recognized that the United States had sharply curtailed economic activity in a serious effort to reduce inflation, and that, as policy shifted toward renewal of growth, changed monetary conditions could be expected to result in large return flows of liquid funds borrowed earlier.

Efforts to eliminate excess demand in the U.S. economy yielded some improvement in the balance on goods and services. This was the primary factor in the reduction of the adjusted over-all balance (Table 1), from a deficit of \$6.4 billion in 1969 to \$4.4 billion in 1970. The gain in the current account was partly offset by larger recorded outflows of U.S. private capital, but at the same time the net flows of unidentified capital that probably cause most of the fluctuations in the "errors and omissions" appear to have subsided to more normal levels.

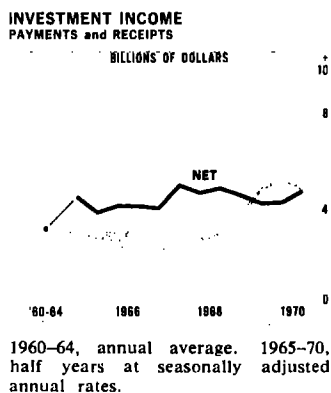
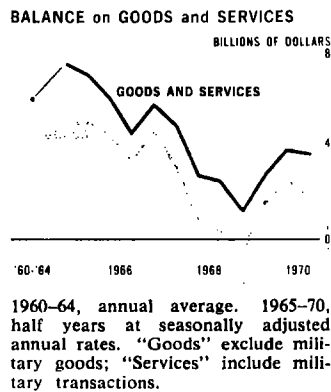
Developments in the U.S. balance of payments in 1970 underlined the problems of reducing international imbalances. Failure of the balance on goods and services to improve after mid-year reflected the strong tendency for imports to rise, even under conditions of underemployment of resources, as well as the difficulties encountered in export markets when the rate of advance of economic activity abroad slackens. Moreover, U.S. direct investors showed a keener interest in expanding foreign

rather than domestic productive facilities—though their use of funds from U.S. sources was still restricted—presumably reflecting a judgment that a faster-growing demand in foreign countries would put more pressure on foreign capacity. Foreign investment in the U.S. stock market was also sensitive to U.S. business conditions, so that gains in the trade account were partly offset by lower investment inflows in the early part of the year.

The balance on transactions in goods and services for 1970 registered a surplus of \$3.7 billion, an improvement of \$1.7 billion from 1969, but still far below the average \$6 billion surpluses of the 1960–67 period. The gain was largely in merchandise trade, as discussed below. A very small increase was recorded in the service sector, mainly as a result of slightly larger net investment income receipts and increased fees and royalties from direct investments. Among other service items, the large negative balance on military transactions in 1970 was unchanged from 1969; increased outlays resulting from military pay raises offset decreased outlays from reductions in troop strength and military construction activity abroad. Expenditures by U.S. tourists showed the greatest yearly increase since 1967—the year of the Canadian Exposition.

During 1970 the courses of developments in the trade and service sectors diverged. The balance on trade excluding military exports rose through the first half—reaching peak annual rates of \$5 billion in June and July—then dropped to a slightly lower rate in the third quarter, and declined further in the fourth quarter, as imports increased sharply and exports fell. In contrast, the balance on services was relatively flat through the first three quarters, but then strengthened considerably in the fourth quarter, as the decline in U.S. interest rates reduced income payments to foreigners while income receipts from direct investment rose. Sales of military equipment were also greater in the fourth quarter, mainly because of increased deliveries to Israel and the United Kingdom. The surplus on goods and services was at a rate of about \$3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1970, no higher than in the first quarter and down from the midyear rate.

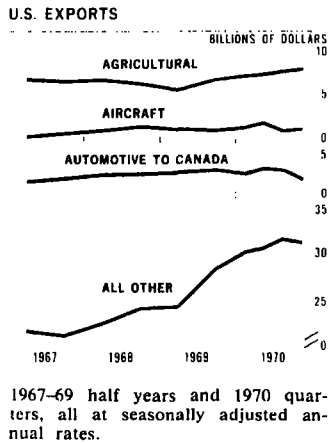
**Merchandise trade.** The U.S. merchandise trade surplus in 1970 rose to \$2.2 billion on the balance of payments basis from the low \$0.6 billion levels of both 1968 and 1969. After mid-1970, however, the surplus declined steadily, and by January–February 1971 it had fallen to a \$0.5 billion annual rate.





In 1970 increases in exports exceeded increases in imports with all major areas except Canada, so that the U.S. trade balance with other areas improved. An especially large improvement of more than \$1 billion in our balance with continental Europe accounted for more than three-fifths of the year-to-year increase in the total trade balance. Smaller improvements were registered in our balances with Latin America, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the less-developed countries of Asia and Africa.

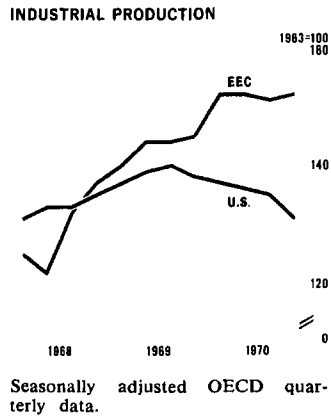
The U.S. balance with Canada declined in 1970 as imports from Canada increased and exports to that country fell. The reduction in exports to Canada was associated with the general weakness of demand in the Canadian economy last year but also reflected the adverse effects of the automotive strike in the United States in the fourth quarter of 1970. Excluding trade in automotive products, exports to Canada rose slightly, but not as much as imports.



U.S. nonmilitary exports in 1970 were \$42.0 billion, an increase of 15 per cent from the strike-depressed level of 1969. (An adjustment for the effect of the 1969 U.S. dock strike would reduce the increase to 12 per cent.) About one-third of the total rise (unadjusted) in the value of exports in 1970 represented price increases, as measured by unit values. The increase in real volume can be attributed largely to sustained strength in foreign demand for U.S. agricultural products, initial sales of the new "jumbo jets," and a general strength of demand abroad associated with the growth of economic activity in most foreign industrial countries, though the rate of growth slowed during the year.

Agricultural exports accounted for roughly a fourth of the total rise in exports from 1969 to 1970. After three successive years of decline, agricultural exports in 1970 increased by 21 per cent. About half the increase reflected larger wheat and soybean shipments. The rise in soybean exports resulted from a decline in the availability of competing oils abroad, whereas increased shipments of grains reflected reduced production in Europe where supplies were the lowest since 1966.

Exports of nonagricultural commodities increased by approximately 14 per cent in 1970. Deliveries of civilian aircraft were up somewhat, reflecting initial sales of the new jumbo jets. However, shipments of automotive equipment to Canada fell 10 per cent, mainly because of the automotive strike. Exports of machinery and industrial supplies—chemicals, steel, paper



products, and coal—accounted for most of the 16 per cent increase in other nonagricultural exports.

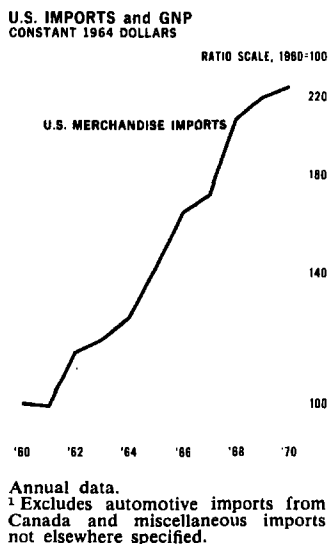
A key factor in the upsurge in exports of machinery and industrial materials was the high level of demand and economic activity in foreign markets. However, the flattening of foreign industrial activity in the second half of 1970 led to a decline in these nonagricultural exports in the fourth quarter, particularly to the industrial countries such as Canada, those in continental Western Europe, and to a lesser extent Japan. Steel exports, which had expanded rapidly after mid-1969 as a result of strong demand and reduced availabilities of steel in Europe, fell abruptly in the third quarter of 1970 and declined further in the fourth quarter. Exports of other industrial materials also fell or leveled off in the second half of 1970.

Despite the sharp increase in U.S. exports, the U.S. share of total world exports to non-U.S. markets declined slightly in 1970, continuing its downward trend of the past decade; in 1970 our share was 18.2 per cent compared with an average of 19.4 per cent during 1964–67 and 21.0 per cent in 1960. The U.S. share of world trade in manufactured goods in the January–September 1970 period was also lower than in the year-earlier period. The largest declines in U.S. shares were in transport equipment (including military aircraft) and electrical machinery.

U.S. imports in 1970 were \$39.9 billion on the balance of payments basis, 11 per cent above their 1969 level. The increase was spread fairly evenly over the major commodity groups. Imports of foodstuffs, nonfood consumer goods (other than automobiles), and industrial materials each increased by nearly \$1 billion; imports of machinery and automobiles each rose by \$0.5 billion.

Price rises (as measured by unit values) accounted for about two-thirds of the total rise in the value of imports from 1969 to 1970. Price increases were responsible for half or more of the increased value of foods, automobiles from Europe and Japan, other consumer goods, and industrial materials. All of the increase in the value of machinery imports reflected higher prices.

After adjustment for price increases, the volume of total imports rose by 3 per cent from 1969 to 1970. This upward movement in real imports last year is unlike the behavior of imports in past periods of sluggishness in the domestic economy. In the 1960–61 recession—the last prolonged period of inter-



ruption of normal growth—imports in real terms were 10 per cent smaller than in the previous year. In neither 1960–61 nor 1970 did total gross national product in constant dollars show much change. Thus, if the 1960–61 experience had been duplicated last year—that is, if the composition of imports, the relative movements in the major components of GNP, and the response of each category of imports to changes in the corresponding category of GNP had been the same from 1969 to 1970 as from 1959–60 to 1960–61—imports in constant 1964 dollars would have been \$4 billion less in 1970 than they actually were. (These comparisons have been made using GNP and imports, both in real terms, for the four quarters extending from the middle of 1960 to the middle of 1961. The level of activity and flow of imports in that period are compared with the figures for the preceding four-quarter period. For the recent experience, the comparison is between the calendar years 1969 and 1970.)

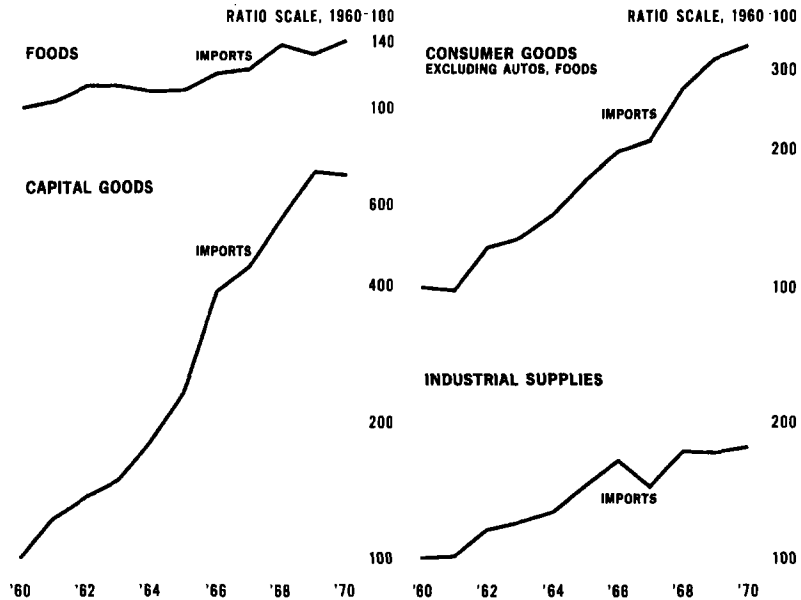
There are a number of factors that may explain the difference in the behavior of real imports in the two periods. The first is that the movements of the various components of GNP in 1970 were different from those in 1960–61. Personal consumption expenditures—apart from purchases of cars—and expenditures for producers' durable equipment in real terms both held up much better than they did in 1960–61. A major factor in the recent slowdown was the decline in government expenditures, which probably have less direct impact on imports than other components of the GNP. Imports (in 1964 dollars) might have been \$1 billion less than they actually were in 1970 if relative movements in the components of domestic demand from 1969 to 1970 had been the same as from 1959–60 to 1960–61.

Most of the divergence in the behavior of real imports, however, can be attributed to other factors. Two such factors are the greater acceptance of foreign products by American consumers and businesses in the last 10 years, and the changed supply conditions abroad resulting from the somewhat different patterns of foreign business cycle developments.

The continuous availability of an increasingly wide variety of foreign products of good quality, attractively designed and sold at competitive prices, and the expansion in facilities to market and service these products, have made imports an increasingly more important part of domestic markets. Automobiles are probably an outstanding example of the changed status of foreign products in

the domestic market. In both 1960–61 and 1970, periods of reduced total sales of new cars, there was a decided shift in domestic car purchases toward smaller cars. However, while in 1970 foreign cars nearly maintained their 1969 share of the rapidly expanding small-car market—despite the entry of the new domestic subcompacts—in 1960 the introduction of new domestic compact cars reduced very sharply the number of imported cars and their share in total sales of compact cars.

#### IMPORTS and GNP by COMPONENTS—1964 dollars



The different business cycle patterns abroad in the two periods undoubtedly contributed to the strength of real imports in 1970. Industrial production in European countries and Japan was on the upswing in 1960–61, and increased demand in home markets limited those countries' ability to export. This time, however, foreign industrial production peaked in the first half of 1970. As pressure on supply capabilities abroad eased, greater quantities of goods became available, inducing foreign producers to become more aggressive in marketing their goods in other countries. Steel is an item that was particularly affected by such changes in supply conditions, and this was a primary reason for the heavy inflow of steel into the United States in the second half of 1970. In contrast, there was a sharp decline in steel imports in 1960, largely as the result of a return to more normal import levels after the 1959 U.S. steel strike.

A special factor that contributed to the high level of real imports in 1970 was the general shortage in fuel and energy supplies. Requirements for oil are not directly related to short-run changes in business conditions but rather are determined by longer-run consumption needs. While total oil consumption in the United States increased by 4 per cent in 1970, the volume of imports of petroleum products spurted, rising by 20 per cent, as electric utilities shifted away from coal because of more stringent pollution controls.

The net recorded outflow of private U.S. and foreign capital—apart from foreign liquid funds—was nearly \$1.5 billion higher in 1970 than in 1969, though it was still far below the annual average of the 1960–67 period. Outflows of U.S. private capital were recorded at \$6.4 billion in 1970, \$1.1 billion more than in 1969. Most of the increase resulted from higher direct investment outflows; long-term borrowing abroad to finance these investments was slightly lower (Table 2, line 9) and increasingly took the form of borrowing from foreign banks. It also seems likely that under the revised regulations of the Office of Foreign

**TABLE 2**  
**PRIVATE CAPITAL FLOWS**

In millions of dollars; outflow from U.S. (–)

Line	Item	1960–64 average	1965–67 average	1968	1969	1970
1	U.S. and foreign private capital, net (Net flow, excluding foreign liquid assets in U.S.)	–3,432 (–4,188)	–2,010 (–3,339)	4,652 (842)	8,352 (–364)	–8,023 (–1,781)
2	U.S. private assets abroad	–4,504	–4,588	–5,412	–5,233	–6,351
3	Direct investment outflows	–1,846	–3,422	–3,209	–3,070	–3,967
4	Net purchases of foreign securities	–827	–835	–1,254	–1,494	–878
5	Claims reported by U.S. banks	–1,372	–43	253	–541	–883
6	Short-term assets related to direct investments <sup>1</sup>	0	–126	–1,139	–187	–150
7	Other	–459	–162	–63	59	–473
8	Foreign private nonliquid assets in U.S.	316	1,249	6,254	4,869	4,570
9	Related to U.S. direct investments abroad <sup>2</sup>	0	508	2,859	1,720	1,615
10	U.S. corporate stocks <sup>3</sup>	182	288	2,096	1,565	702
11	Other U.S. securities (excluding Treasury issues) <sup>4</sup>	24	–191	149	518	661
12	Other nonliquid assets in U.S. <sup>4</sup>	110	644	1,150	1,066	1,592
13	Foreign private liquid assets in U.S.	756	1,329	3,810	8,716	–6,242
14	International and regional institutions (excluding IMF)	95	–343	48	–60	177
15	Foreign private nonbank	159	311	375	–441	92
16	Commercial banks	502	1,362	3,387	9,217	–6,511
MEMO:	Capital transactions related to U.S. direct invest- ments (lines 3, 6, and 9)	–1,846	–3,040	–1,489	–1,537	–2,502

<sup>1</sup> Unexpended proceeds of the new issues included in line 9, held abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Includes new security issues sold abroad for the purpose of financing direct investments plus all long-term borrowing abroad by U.S. corporations, although the latter may include some borrowing for other purposes.

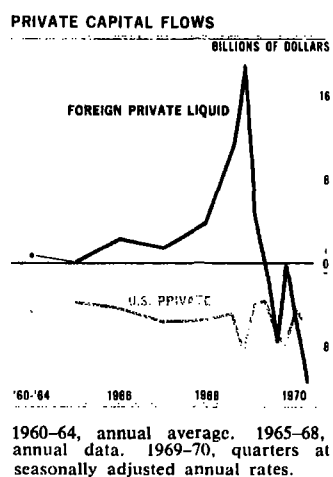
<sup>3</sup> Excludes transactions included in line 9.

<sup>4</sup> Includes transactions of international and regional institutions other than the IMF.



Direct Investments a considerable part of the rise in short-term borrowing abroad by nonbanks (part of line 12, Table 2) could have been used to finance U.S. direct investments abroad.

About two-thirds of the \$900 million increase in direct-investment outflows in 1970 was for investment in Western Europe, and there were substantial increases also in outflows to Canada, Latin America, and Australia. These larger outflows reflected primarily an enormous increase—22 per cent—in plant and equipment expenditures of foreign affiliates. For Western Europe the increase in such expenditures was 30 per cent; this amounted to \$1.4 billion, of which the rise in capital outflows from the United States financed only about 40 per cent. No doubt the restrictions on direct investment outflows stood in the way of an even larger rise, given the relative easing of U.S. capital markets.



Substantially increased outflows of U.S. private capital were also reported by U.S. banks, but outflows subject to the ceilings of the Federal Reserve voluntary foreign credit restraint program increased by only about \$100 million. The greater part of the reported outflow either took the form of credits exempt because they were associated with Export-Import Bank loans, or represented increased foreign assets reported by U.S. agencies of foreign banks. An increase in nonbank claims on foreigners resulted largely from a single transaction of \$286 million that was part of the financing for a direct investment by foreigners in the United States.

Offsetting these enlarged outflows, net U.S. purchases of foreign securities in 1970 dropped considerably. Part of this drop resulted from lower placements of Canadian new issues in the U.S. market, as the Canadian authorities encouraged the use of their domestic capital market; another part reflected a switch by American investors from large purchases of foreign corporate stocks in 1969—\$300 million of Japanese stocks alone—to a small net liquidation in 1970. This switch was encouraged by the application in January 1970 for the first time of the Federal Reserve guidelines to Japanese equities, but reflected more generally the better showing of U.S. equity markets after midyear.

**Foreign private capital**, other than liquid funds, flowed into the United States in 1970 at a rate only slightly less than in 1969 (Table 2), and far above the rates prevalent before borrowing abroad was encouraged by the introduction of mandatory con-

trols on U.S. direct investments in 1968. Flows representing borrowing abroad by U.S. corporations to finance their foreign affiliates were probably larger than in 1969, though the part included under corporate short-term borrowing abroad (part of line 12, Table 2) is not separately identifiable. The main difference from 1969 inflows was the much smaller amount of net purchases by foreigners of U.S. corporate stocks. Changes in such purchases seemed to reflect the performance of U.S. equity markets; foreign investors sold U.S. corporate stocks, on balance, through the period of sharp decline in the U.S. market, but then purchased again in sizable volume beginning in June.

Just as the outstanding feature of capital accounts in 1969 had been the huge inflow of foreign private liquid funds to the United States, the return flow of a large part of those funds dominated 1970 capital flows (Table 2). Most of the flow represented repayment of Euro-dollars borrowed by U.S. banks, primarily through their foreign branches. Gross liabilities to such branches, which had reached a peak of over \$15 billion in October 1969, were reduced to \$6.9 billion by the end of 1970. Several measures were taken to cushion the rate of outflow, including a change in relevant reserve requirements at the end of November 1970, sales of \$1.5 billion of special Export-Import Bank notes to the foreign branches in the first quarter of 1971, and a special Treasury issue of \$1.5 billion in early April. Nevertheless, the high cost of Euro-dollar borrowings compared with the sharply lower cost of domestic sources of funds led banks to continue to reduce the use of Euro-dollar funds for domestic purposes. By early April 1971, the total of such gross borrowings outstanding, plus the \$3.0 billion of special obligations issued, was down to about \$5.0 billion. (These figures are on a balance of payments basis and are substantially smaller than the banks' reserve free bases as computed for regulatory purposes.)

In addition to changes in recorded capital flows, a considerable volume of unrecorded short-term capital flows is probably reflected in the fluctuations in the residual errors and omissions item of the accounts. As shown in Table 1 (line 8), unrecorded net payments in 1970 dropped from the very large figure of 1969 to a more normal rate, probably reflecting the lower relative and absolute interest yield on Euro-dollar deposits, the absence of large speculative flows into foreign currencies, and perhaps unreported borrowings abroad by U.S. companies.

INTERNATIONAL  
INVESTMENT POSITION

The total value of U.S. assets and investments abroad rose by about \$8 billion in 1970, while the value of foreign assets and investments in the United States rose by about \$6 billion (Table 3). These changes reflect not only capital flows recorded in the balance of payments but also reinvested earnings of direct investments and, at times, sizable swings in market values of securities. The composition of U.S. foreign assets differs significantly from that of U.S. liabilities to foreigners, and the basis of valuation for the various types of assets is inconsistent, so that the calculation of a net over-all investment position may be quite misleading.

Most of the increase during 1970 in U.S. private investments abroad, which brought them to a total value of \$119 billion,

**TABLE 3**  
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES

In billions of dollars

Item	1950	1960	1968	1969	1970 <sup>a</sup>
U.S. assets and investments abroad.....	54.4	85.8	146.8	157.8	166.1
Private investments.....	19.0	49.4	102.5	110.2	119.4
<i>Long-term, total</i> .....	17.5	44.4	89.5	96.0	104.1
Direct.....	11.8	31.9	65.0	70.8	77.2
Securities.....	4.3	9.5	18.2	18.7	19.9
Banking claims and other.....	1.4	3.1	6.4	6.6	7.0
<i>Short-term, total</i> .....	1.5	5.0	13.0	14.1	15.3
Reported by banks.....	.9	3.6	8.7	9.6	10.7
Other.....	.6	1.4	4.3	4.5	4.6
U.S. Government credits and claims <sup>1</sup> .....	11.1	17.0	28.5	30.7	32.3
U.S. monetary reserve assets.....	24.3	19.4	15.7	17.0	14.4
Monetary gold.....	22.8	17.8	10.9	11.9	11.1
Other.....	1.4	1.6	4.8	5.1	3.3
Foreign assets and investments in U.S.....	17.6	41.2	81.2	90.8	96.4
Nonliquid obligations.....	8.8	19.7	47.6	48.9	53.1
<i>Private obligations</i> .....	8.7	19.4	42.9	43.9	48.1
Direct.....	3.4	6.9	10.8	11.8	13.0
U.S. corporate stocks.....	2.9	9.3	19.6	18.1	18.8
Other long-term.....	1.7	2.2	10.0	11.0	12.6
Short-term reported by nonbanks.....	.7	1.0	2.5	3.0	3.7
U.S. Government obligations.....	.1	.3	4.7	4.9	5.0
Liquid liabilities.....	8.8	21.5	33.6	41.9	43.3
<i>To private foreigners, total</i> .....	4.3	9.1	20.1	28.9	22.7
To foreign banks (including U.S. bank branches).....	2.1	4.8	14.5	23.6	17.1
To others.....	2.2	4.3	5.6	5.3	5.5
<i>To official accounts, total</i> <sup>2</sup> .....	4.6	12.4	13.5	13.0	20.6
Liabilities of U.S. banks.....	2.4	4.0	5.6	7.2	6.0
U.S. Government obligations.....	2.2	8.4	7.9	5.8	14.7

<sup>1</sup> Other than U.S. monetary reserve assets.

<sup>2</sup> Includes, in addition to foreign reserve holders, other foreign government agencies.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated.

Note.—Data for 1950, 1960, 1968, and 1969 are as published by the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Dept. of Commerce; data for 1970 are estimates based on capital flows as reported by the OBE, plus rough allowances for reinvested earnings, changes in market valuations, and currency revaluations. The basis of valuation is as follows: direct investments at book values as appearing, in principle, on the books of the affiliates rather than the head offices; securities at market values; other assets and liabilities at stated values in the accounts of banks and other debtors or creditors. For more detailed data see *Survey of Current Business*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, October 1970. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

reflected the net outflow of \$6 billion of U.S. capital; the remainder reflected mainly the reinvestment of foreign earnings and a small net improvement in the market price of foreign bonds. The total of U.S. Government foreign assets fell by about \$1.0 billion to \$46.7 billion, but within this total, holdings of reserve assets fell \$2.6 billion, even though the initial allocation of SDR's added \$867 million to reserves. The U.S. reserve position in the International Monetary Fund fell by nearly \$400 million, holdings of convertible currencies, mainly sterling, fell by \$2.2 billion as swap drawings were repaid, and the gold stock was reduced by nearly \$800 million. Meanwhile, the total of U.S. Government credits and other nonreserve claims abroad rose \$1.6 billion to more than \$32 billion, but these assets are generally not available to finance deficits, and some part is scarcely distinguishable from grants.

Foreign investments in, and other nonliquid claims on, the United States rose by about \$4 billion in 1970, mainly as a result of net capital inflows plus some reinvestment of earnings. Market prices of stocks at the end of 1970 were not much changed compared to the end of 1969. Liquid foreign claims on the United States rose by only \$1.4 billion, compared to more than \$8 billion in 1969. Liabilities to foreign official accounts rose by \$7.6 billion, while liabilities to private foreign accounts were reduced by \$6.2 billion. After these changes, such liabilities to private foreigners were \$22.7 billion, about \$2.5 billion higher than at the end of 1968, and more than double the amount at the end of 1960. Liquid claims on the United States held by foreign official accounts were \$20.6 billion at the end of 1970, an increase of \$7.1 billion over the amount at the end of 1968. However, foreign official holdings of near-liquid U.S. obligations were reduced from \$5.1 billion at the end of 1968 to \$3.9 billion at the end of last year.

In the early months of 1971 the over-all deficit in the U.S. balance of payments has been large and the trade balance has diminished below the rate in the fourth quarter of 1970. Widening disparities in international interest rates have encouraged capital outflows, including continued repayments of U.S. banks' borrowings from the Euro-dollar market. Reserve gains of several countries have been extraordinarily large.

Much of the current difficulty stems from the difference in the phase of the business cycle between the United States and

other major industrial countries. The U.S. economy is just beginning to work out of a period of underemployment of resources, while in most other countries attention is still concentrated on restraining demand and resisting cost increases, and only tentative moves toward some easing of restraints had been made by mid-April. These conditions are not likely to support improvement in the U.S. balance on goods and services. At the same time, the stances of monetary policy here and abroad have been such that interest rate differences have tended to draw interest-sensitive funds from the United States.

Measures have been taken in the United States to offset some of the higher cost to U.S. banks of retaining their Euro-dollar borrowings by the sale of special issues of Export-Import Bank notes and Treasury obligations to the foreign branches. Moreover, U.S. short-term interest rates have moved up recently. In other countries credit markets are still relatively taut, but there has been a series of discount rate cuts aimed at reducing international interest rate disparities, and in a few cases also at revitalizing lagging economic activity. Nevertheless, it is clear that major imbalances are persisting in the balances of payments of major countries and that insufficient progress has been made toward removing them. □

# Staff Economic Studies

*The research staffs of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Reserve Banks undertake studies that cover a wide range of economic and financial subjects, and other staff members prepare papers related to such subjects. In some instances the Federal Reserve System finances similar studies by members of the academic profession.*

*From time to time the results of studies that are of general interest to the economics profession and to others are summarized—or they may be printed in full—in this section of the BULLETIN.*

*In all cases the analyses and conclusions set forth are those of the authors and do not necessarily indicate concurrence by the Board of Governors, by the Federal Reserve Banks, or by the members of their staffs.*

*Single copies of the full text of each of the studies or papers summarized in the BULLETIN are available in mimeographed form. The list of Federal Reserve System publications at the back of each BULLETIN includes a separate section entitled "Staff Economic Studies" that enumerates the studies for which copies are currently available in that form.*

## Study Summary

### **OPERATING POLICIES OF BANK HOLDING COMPANIES—PART I**

*Robert J. Lawrence—Staff, Board of Governors*

*Prepared as a staff paper in early 1971*

Investigations into the performance of multibank holding companies have taken on added significance in view of the recent rapid growth of this form of banking organization and, especially, the passage of the 1970 amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act. That legislation places the present one-bank holding companies under the same regulatory standards as the multibank companies; hence, except in the States where statewide branching is permitted or multibank holding companies are prohibited, many of the one-bank companies probably will acquire additional banks. While this study was confined to investigating the policies of the present multibank holding companies toward their banks, the findings

should give an indication of how the new multibank companies will deal with their banks.

It has been argued that the replacement of independent unit banks by holding company systems can yield benefits to the public through greater efficiency of operation, a better allocation of bank credit, and the provision of a wider range of banking services. Realizing such benefits would appear to require some centralization of operations and decision-making in the holding company.

This paper analyzes and discusses the responses of holding company managements to a survey of their operating policies; these responses were obtained from questionnaires that were sent to the holding companies and

from interviews with holding company officials. The study had two general objectives: (1) to determine whether the economic and organizational characteristics of holding companies were related to the degree of centralization of decision-making, and (2) to determine the areas of operation in which holding company control or influence was greatest.

The results of the analysis suggest that holding company policies cannot be explained by the organizational or economic characteristics of the companies. Companies differ considerably in the amount of control exercised over their subsidiary banks, but there appears to be no relationship between the degree of centralization and variables such as the size of the holding company, the geographic distribution of its banks, the number of years the company has been in existence, and the size distribution of its banks. It is concluded, therefore, that a holding company's policies can only be determined by investigating the management philosophy of the senior officers of the particular company. The results also suggest that, in the Federal Reserve's evaluation of holding company applications, as much em-

phasis probably should be given to the performance characteristics of the applying company as to generalizations about the performance of holding companies.

In general, the operational areas in which holding companies exercise the greatest control are those relating to bank investments and to the correspondent relationships of the subsidiary banks. Areas in which holding companies appear to exercise little control are decisions regarding individual loan applications, the structure of the loan portfolios of the banks, and pricing of banking services.

Responses to the survey indicate that the holding companies are very circumspect with regard to their pricing policies. Such caution stems from the outcomes of several antitrust cases involving pricing policies of affiliated companies. This paper discusses the antitrust implications of holding company pricing policies and concludes that the holding companies probably have been overly cautious in this area. The current views of the Justice Department on this matter were requested, and the Department's response is presented in an Appendix to the study. □

# Changes in Time and Savings Deposits, July–October 1970

In the 3 months ending October 31, 1970, interest rates were reduced sharply on large-denomination time deposits at most big commercial banks, which hold the bulk of these deposits. At the same time, offering rates on consumer-type deposits—regular savings and other small-denomination time deposits—which are widely held throughout the banking system, remained at or close to regulatory ceilings at nearly all banks. Since October, however, reductions in rates paid on consumer-type deposits have been announced by a number of large banks, and rates on large-denomination deposits have been reduced sharply further.

These rate movements reflected the downward pressure from interest rates in all markets during most of 1970. In the period covered by this survey,<sup>1</sup> short-term interest rates continued the decline begun earlier in the year, and by the end of October some rates were lower than at any time since early 1969. Rates in longer-term markets also declined, and the rate charged prime business customers by banks was cut from 8 to 7½ per cent in September after having been reduced by ½ percentage point earlier in the year.

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NOTE.—Caroline H. Cagle of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics prepared this article.

<sup>1</sup> Previous surveys of time and savings deposits at all member banks were conducted by the Board of Governors in late 1965, in early 1966, and quarterly beginning in 1967. Beginning in 1968 the quarterly surveys were expanded to provide figures for all insured commercial banks and were conducted jointly by the Board of Governors and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The results of earlier surveys have appeared in *BULLETINS* for 1966–70, the most recent being November 1970, pp. 803–13.

Appendix tables for this article appear on pp. 292–97.

To bring their offering rates in line with market rates on competing instruments, most big banks made sizable reductions in the rates paid on short-term large-denomination time deposits in the 3 months ending October 31. Even so, market rates declined faster than bank rates, and as a result commercial banks experienced huge inflows of large-denomination time deposits. By contrast, on time deposits held mainly by consumers, where competing savings institutions had not lowered rates, most banks maintained their rates at the ceiling level. Inflows into these categories of deposits in the most recent survey period continued at a relatively slow pace.

Total time and savings deposits held by individuals, partnerships, and corporations (IPC) at insured commercial banks increased by nearly \$11 billion, or close to 6 per cent, in the 3 months ending October 31, 1970 (Table 1). This was about the same rate of growth as in the preceding quarter, but represented a considerable jump from the average quarterly increase in the 6 months ending April 30, 1970.

Large negotiable certificates of deposit held mainly by businesses accounted for a major part of the recent expansion as they had in the April–July period. These deposits rose by \$5.8 billion, or 44 per cent, and represented more than half of the increase in all time and savings deposits, IPC, in the July–October period. This growth pushed the amount outstanding to \$18.8 billion on October 31, well above the previous peak in



TABLE 1

TYPES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS OF INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON SURVEY DATES IN 1970

Type of deposit	Number of issuing banks				Amount (in millions of dollars)				Percentage change in deposits (quarterly rate)	
	1970				1970				Jan. 31— July 31, 1970	July 31— Oct. 31, 1970
	Jan. 31	Apr. 30	July 31	Oct. 31	Jan. 31	Apr. 30	July 31	Oct. 31		
Total time and savings deposits...	13,148	13,315	13,324	13,335	173,404	177,585	187,743	198,485	4.1	5.7
Savings.....	12,638	12,876	12,842	12,791	89,898	90,511	92,226	94,453	1.3	2.4
Time deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000—total.....	n.a.	12,974	13,024	13,074	66,672	66,402	68,898	69,720	1.7	1.2
Accounts with original maturity of—										
Less than 1 year.....	n.a.	11,656	12,014	12,031	n.a.	42,871	40,594	39,664		-2.3
1 up to 2 years.....	n.a.	11,860	12,155	12,220	n.a.	14,133	15,149	15,500		2.3
2 years or more.....	n.a.	9,399	9,923	10,342	n.a.	9,398	13,154	14,556		10.7
All maturities:										
CD's—										
Issued mainly to consumers <sup>1</sup> .....	12,165	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	45,863	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Issued mainly to others <sup>2</sup> .....	6,339	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,161	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Open accounts—										
Passbook or statement form <sup>3</sup> .....	2,753	3,162	3,117	2,971	16,039	(16,320)	(17,489)	(17,793)	4.5	(1.7)
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1,641	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,609	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
Time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more.....	4,497	5,469	5,392	5,522	11,835	14,900	20,432	28,058	31.5	37.3
Negotiable CD's.....	2,001	2,750	2,921	2,917	6,445	8,788	13,024	18,792	42.3	44.3
Nonnegotiable CD's.....	2,587	3,206	2,976	3,048	3,986	6,112	7,407	9,266	17.3	25.1
Open account.....	475				1,404					
Christmas savings and other special funds.....	7,894	8,278	8,366	7,997	4,999	5,772	6,187	6,253	11.4	1.1

n.a. Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Includes all time CD's in denominations of less than \$100,000 for which, in the judgment of the reporting banks, 50 per cent or more of the outstanding volume of deposits was issued to consumers (nonbusiness holders).

<sup>2</sup> Includes all time CD's in denominations of less than \$100,000 for which, in the judgment of the reporting bank, 50 per cent or more of the outstanding volume of deposits was issued to businesses.

<sup>3</sup> Includes time deposits, open account, issued in passbook, statement, or other forms that are direct alternatives for regular savings accounts. Most of these are believed to be in accounts totaling less than \$100,000.

<sup>4</sup> Includes time deposits, open account, in denominations of less

than \$100,000, other than those described in footnote 3. These instruments are issued both to consumers and to businesses.

NOTE.—Data were compiled jointly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. For January 31, April 30, and July 31, 1970, the information was reported by a probability sample of all insured commercial banks; for October 31, 1970, the data for member banks were reported by virtually all such banks and for insured nonmember banks by the same sample of these banks reporting in earlier surveys.

Some deposit categories include a small amount of deposits outstanding in a relatively few banks that no longer issue these types of deposits and are not included in the number of issuing banks. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

the October 1968 survey. Other large-denomination time deposits also forged upward—by \$1.9 billion, or 25 per cent—bringing the amount outstanding at the end of October to a record \$9.3 billion. Nearly two-fifths of these deposits are estimated to be held by consumers (nonbusinesses), who also found that banks were offering more attractive rates than were other outlets competing for funds.

Regular savings deposits at insured commercial banks rose about \$2.2 billion, or nearly 2.5 per cent, in the 3 months ending October 31—up considerably from the increases of \$1.7 billion in the quarter ending July 31 and only \$600 million in the Janu-

ary–April period. Large banks, nearly all of which were paying the 4½ per cent maximum rate, experienced a faster rate of growth than smaller banks, about one-fourth of which were still offering depositors 4 per cent or less.

Consumer-type time deposits—all time deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000 other than savings—increased only about \$800 million, or 1 per cent, in the most recent survey period. In the previous 3 months such deposits had expanded by \$2.5 billion. The recent growth was almost entirely in accounts with original maturity of 2 years or more, where most banks were paying the 5¾ per cent ceiling. In this

maturity range deposits expanded by nearly 11 per cent, compared with a decline or little change in the lower-yielding, shorter-maturity categories. With market rates declining rapidly, small depositors also were reaching for the highest-yielding instrument available and, in addition, were locking in those yields for relatively long periods.

As had been true in earlier surveys, business holdings of time deposits were concentrated in the large-denomination instruments. On October 31, 1970, businesses held nearly three-fourths of all time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more at member banks—but this proportion was about one-eighth for time deposits in smaller denominations. (See Table 2.)

Reflecting principally differences in types of customers served, the proportion of total

time deposits, IPC (other than savings), held by businesses varied considerably by size of bank—from more than half for banks in the largest size class to 8 per cent for banks in the smallest size group. In the smaller banks even the large-denomination deposits are held to a considerable extent by consumers.

The proportion of total time and savings deposits, IPC, held by businesses increased substantially in the year ending October 1970—from less than one-fifth to more than one-third. This resulted mainly from the large increase during 1970 in deposits in denominations of \$100,000 and over. In late 1969 these deposits had been at a sharply reduced level owing to heavy attrition during that year when yields on competing market instruments were substantially above ceiling rates on time deposits. Among large negotiable CD's, where corporate holders have always predominated, business

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY BUSINESSES AT MEMBER BANKS ON OCTOBER 31, 1970

Group	All time deposits (excluding pass book savings)	Denominations of less than \$100,000				Denominations of \$100,000 and over		
		All maturities	Maturing in—			All types	Negotiable CD's	Non- negotiable CD's and open account
			Less than one year	1 up to 2 years	2 years or more			
All banks reporting information . . . . .	36.3	12.6	14.6	9.2	9.3	72.5	76.4	63.5
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):								
Under 10 . . . . .	8.0	5.9	6.7	5.3	5.4	60.2	65.2	53.4
10-50 . . . . .	11.8	6.9	8.0	6.2	4.6	53.0	55.6	49.9
50-100 . . . . .	19.2	9.7	10.4	9.8	7.0	51.7	52.7	50.6
100-500 . . . . .	29.2	12.2	14.2	8.1	8.4	62.3	65.1	56.2
500 and over . . . . .	51.6	18.5	20.5	17.5	12.9	77.2	80.8	68.0
F.R. district:								
Boston . . . . .	37.5	8.8	10.0	6.1	3.1	68.1	68.1	68.3
New York . . . . .	57.0	18.2	20.9	20.8	9.9	74.4	82.5	56.0
Philadelphia . . . . .	25.6	13.3	19.0	9.0	7.0	66.7	69.3	60.2
Cleveland . . . . .	23.2	7.0	7.6	6.3	6.0	72.2	74.4	65.6
Richmond . . . . .	25.4	9.1	10.4	7.8	6.0	67.0	65.0	69.8
Atlanta . . . . .	25.7	12.7	15.2	9.2	9.6	58.7	64.6	48.9
Chicago . . . . .	25.5	8.5	9.1	7.2	7.1	71.2	83.5	42.6
St. Louis . . . . .	17.2	7.0	7.9	5.9	6.5	69.1	71.6	65.8
Minneapolis . . . . .	19.2	7.0	7.3	7.5	5.4	75.0	83.5	44.3
Kansas City . . . . .	20.5	8.6	10.2	5.9	6.8	58.2	57.7	59.7
Dallas . . . . .	35.5	10.7	13.3	7.4	5.5	57.4	59.6	45.5
San Francisco . . . . .	50.9	24.4	27.6	18.1	18.1	84.3	81.7	88.7

NOTE.—Data are for member banks of the Federal Reserve System only. No insured nonmember banks reported this information, and there was some nonreporting among member banks. Nevertheless,

the member banks that did report accounted for a substantial proportion of the total deposits of these types in all member banks. Christmas savings and other special funds are excluded.

holdings increased from 73 to 76 per cent in the 12 months ending October 1970. Even among small-denomination instruments, the percentage held by businesses rose from less than 8 to nearly 13 per cent.

As in late 1966 and early 1967 when market interest rates were declining, bank offering rates on passbook savings and consumer-type time deposits were sluggish in receding from ceiling levels. On deposits with the shortest original maturity—under 1 year—virtually all banks in late October 1970 were paying the 5 per cent ceiling (Table 3). Except for a few banks—mainly small institutions—that had moved the rate up to the maximum or had recently introduced these deposits, the situation was little changed from the previous survey. For maturities of 1 to 2 years and 2 years and over, more than nine-tenths of the banks that offer these deposits (holding an equivalent proportion of all deposits in these categories) were paying depositors the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  and  $5\frac{3}{4}$  per cent ceilings, respectively. Again these proportions were about the same as they had been 3 months earlier. Nevertheless a few banks had lowered the offering rate below the regulatory ceiling on the longer maturities by October 31. (See Appendix Table 9.) These reductions were offset by rate increases at other banks.

On regular savings deposits rates paid were still being increased to the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ceiling in the most recent quarter by a few banks. As in previous surveys, rates on savings deposits were lower in relation to the regulatory ceiling than those on consumer-type time deposits. Slightly more than three-fourths of all insured commercial banks indicated that they were paying the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent maximum on October 31. These banks held more than nine-tenths of all savings deposits—a little higher proportion than 3

months earlier. Nearly all large banks were offering the ceiling rate to their customers, but this proportion declined as bank size decreased to a low of about seven-tenths for banks in the smallest size group (total deposits of less than \$10 million). Most of the small banks that had not moved to the ceiling rate were paying 4 per cent, but about 675 of these banks reported a rate of 3 per cent or less.

About two-thirds of the banks with total deposits of \$100 million and over, which account for a major portion of all large negotiable CD's outstanding, lowered their most common offering rate on these deposits between July and October. The most common rate as used in this survey is the rate—regardless of maturity—that brought in the largest dollar volume of new deposits in the 30 days immediately preceding the survey date. As of October 31 over half of these large banks reported their most common rate on large negotiable CD's was between 6.75 and 7 per cent. Three months earlier most big banks had reported a rate of 7.5 or 8 per cent, with about 1 per cent of the issuing banks indicating a rate of more than 8 per cent.

On nonnegotiable CD's and open account deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more, about two-fifths of the large banks reduced their most common rate in the July–October period—a smaller proportion than for large negotiable CD's. This reflects in part the fact that offering rates last July were not so high on “other” large-denomination deposits as on negotiable CD's. As of October 31 a higher proportion of small banks than of large banks were continuing to offer high rates on these deposits: more than two-fifths of the issuing banks with total deposits of less than \$100 million reported a rate of 7.5 per cent or more, compared with half this proportion for the banks of larger size.

TABLE 3

TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, HELD BY INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON OCTOBER 31 AND JULY 31, 1970, BY TYPE OF DEPOSIT, BY MOST COMMON RATE PAID ON NEW DEPOSITS IN EACH CATEGORY, AND BY SIZE OF BANK

Group	All banks						All banks					
	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)						Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)					
	All banks		Less than 100		100 and over		All banks		Less than 100		100 and over	
Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	Oct. 31	July 31	
	Number of banks, or percentage distribution						Amount of deposits (in millions of dollars) or percentage distribution					
<b>Savings deposits:</b>												
Issuing banks.....	12,791	12,842	12,269	12,338	522	504	94,453	92,226	38,718	38,004	55,735	54,222
<b>Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits:</b>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.50 or less.....	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.6	2.7	3.8	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	1.3	1.7
3.51-4.00.....	15.7	15.5	16.0	15.9	7.3	6.3	6.7	6.3	10.0	8.8	4.4	4.5
4.01-4.50.....	76.3	76.1	75.8	75.5	90.0	89.9	91.0	90.8	86.2	86.5	94.3	93.8
<b>Time deposits in denominations of less than \$100,000:</b>												
<b>Maturities less than 1 year:</b>												
Issuing banks.....	12,031	12,014	11,512	11,516	519	498	39,664	40,594	20,196	21,008	19,468	19,586
<b>Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits:</b>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.50 or less.....	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.6	.1	.2	.2	.3	(1)	.1
4.51-5.00.....	98.0	97.6	98.0	97.5	98.3	98.4	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.9
<b>Maturities of 1 up to 2 years:</b>												
Issuing banks.....	12,220	12,155	11,717	11,672	503	483	15,500	15,149	11,634	11,485	3,866	3,665
<b>Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits:</b>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.00 or less.....	5.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	7.2	6.6	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.7	8.8	6.8
5.01-5.25.....	.3	.1	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	.1	.4	.1	.1	.1
5.26-5.50.....	93.8	93.4	93.9	93.4	92.8	93.2	90.2	90.2	89.8	89.2	91.2	93.1
<b>Maturities of 2 years and over:</b>												
Issuing banks.....	10,342	9,923	9,855	9,454	487	469	14,556	13,154	7,867	7,211	6,689	5,944
<b>Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits:</b>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.00 or less.....	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	5.5	5.6	2.3	5.3	1.5	3.6	3.2	7.5
5.01-5.25.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2
5.26-5.50.....	.9	.9	.9	.9	1.5	.6	.6	.4	.5	.2	.7	.6
5.51-5.75.....	97.5	97.7	97.6	97.9	92.8	93.8	97.0	94.3	98.0	96.2	95.9	91.9
<b>Time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more:</b>												
Issuing banks.....	5,522	5,392	5,002	4,894	520	498	28,058	20,432	4,580	4,132	23,477	16,299
<b>Percentage distribution by most common rate paid on new deposits:</b>												
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.00 or less.....	15.3	12.3	16.2	13.2	7.7	4.4	4.3	3.8	10.6	9.7	3.0	2.3
6.01-6.50.....	13.1	7.2	12.6	7.2	18.5	6.4	18.6	3.3	14.8	6.8	19.4	2.5
6.51-6.75.....	9.2	4.7	7.9	4.5	21.2	6.4	34.5	4.9	11.2	4.7	39.1	5.0
6.76-7.00.....	21.8	18.6	21.3	18.4	26.2	20.3	24.7	17.8	26.4	15.1	24.4	18.5
7.00-7.25.....	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	6.0	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	2.5
7.26-7.50.....	37.7	51.1	39.5	52.1	19.4	41.8	14.6	29.8	34.2	53.8	10.8	23.7
7.50-8.00.....	.4	4.0	.4	2.7	1.0	17.7	.4	37.3	.4	7.6	.4	44.8
8.00-8.50.....	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.1	.7	.3	.6	.1	.7

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

NOTE.—The most common interest rate for each instrument or group of instruments refers to the basic stated rate per annum (before compounding) in effect on the survey date that was generating the largest dollar volume of deposit inflows. If the posted rates were unchanged during the 30-day period just preceding the survey date, the rate reported as the most common rate was the rate in effect on the largest dollar volume of deposit inflows during that 30-day period. If the rate changed during that period, the rate reported was the rate prevailing on the largest dollar volume of inflows from the time of the last rate change to the survey date.

While rate ranges of ¼ or ½ of a percentage point are shown in this and other tables, the most common rate reported by most banks was the top rate in the range; for example, 4.00, 4.50, etc. On business-type time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 and over, however, some large banks have had on past surveys rates at intervals of 1/8 of a percentage point.

Time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 and over include negotiable and nonnegotiable CD's and open accounts. Each bank was grouped by the most common rate paid on the largest dollar volume of deposits and all of the deposits of these types were included at this rate. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

The weighted average interest rate on all forms of time and savings deposits, IPC, at insured commercial banks of 5.08 per cent on October 31, 1970, was almost unchanged from the previous survey on July 31 (Table 4).

On regular savings deposits the rate was unchanged at 4.43 per cent, while on total small-denomination consumer-type time de-

posits the rate rose between July 31 and October 31 by only 2 basis points to 5.25 per cent.

On time deposits in denominations of \$100,000 or more rates declined sharply. The average rate on negotiable CD's was 6.84 per cent on October 31—down 72 basis points since July 31. On other large-denomination instruments, the rate was 6.77 per cent—down 36 points.

TABLE 4

AVERAGE OF MOST COMMON INTEREST RATES PAID ON VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, AT INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS ON OCTOBER 31, 1970

Bank location and size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)	All time and savings deposits	Savings and small de- nomina- tion time deposits	Savings	Time deposits in denominations of—					
				Less than \$100,000			\$100,000 or more		
				Total	Maturing in—			Nego- tiable CD's	All other
	Less than 1 year	1 up to 2 years	2 years or more						
<b>All banks:</b>									
All size groups . . . . .	5.08	4.78	4.43	5.25	5.00	5.45	5.73	6.84	6.77
Less than 10 . . . . .	4.98	4.95	4.33	5.32	5.00	5.46	5.74	6.87	6.73
10-50 . . . . .	4.94	4.82	4.40	5.26	5.00	5.44	5.73	6.98	6.71
50-100 . . . . .	4.97	4.77	4.43	5.25	5.00	5.49	5.75	7.01	6.99
100-500 . . . . .	5.02	4.72	4.43	5.22	5.00	5.44	5.70	6.95	6.74
500 and over . . . . .	5.25	4.73	4.48	5.22	5.00	5.48	5.74	6.78	6.77
<b>Banks in—</b>									
<b>Selected large SMSA's<sup>1</sup>:</b>									
All size groups . . . . .	5.16	4.73	4.47	5.23	5.00	5.46	5.72	6.82	6.75
Less than 10 . . . . .	4.87	4.78	4.39	5.30	5.00	5.47	5.73	6.89	6.77
10-50 . . . . .	4.91	4.74	4.43	5.26	5.00	5.46	5.72	6.96	6.69
50-100 . . . . .	4.95	4.74	4.44	5.24	5.00	5.50	5.75	7.07	6.96
100-500 . . . . .	5.07	4.71	4.44	5.21	5.00	5.43	5.68	6.97	6.65
500 and over . . . . .	5.27	4.74	4.49	5.22	5.00	5.48	5.74	6.77	6.77
<b>All other SMSA's:</b>									
All size groups . . . . .	4.95	4.76	4.38	5.25	5.00	5.46	5.73	6.96	6.92
Less than 10 . . . . .	4.86	4.79	4.24	5.31	5.00	5.46	5.74	6.77	6.79
10-50 . . . . .	4.92	4.81	4.39	5.28	5.00	5.48	5.74	7.04	6.76
50-100 . . . . .	5.01	4.78	4.42	5.24	5.00	5.48	5.75	7.03	7.12
100-500 . . . . .	4.96	4.75	4.42	5.23	5.00	5.44	5.71	6.88	6.94
500 and over . . . . .	4.91	4.61	4.23	5.25	5.00	5.47	5.73	7.11	6.79
<b>Banks outside SMSA's:</b>									
All size groups . . . . .	4.97	4.90	4.38	5.28	5.00	5.44	5.74	6.96	6.75
Less than 10 . . . . .	5.02	4.99	4.33	5.33	5.00	5.46	5.74	6.89	6.69
10-50 . . . . .	4.96	4.87	4.38	5.26	5.00	5.42	5.74	6.99	6.71
50-100 . . . . .	4.96	4.82	4.44	5.25	5.00	5.47	5.74	6.82	6.83
100-500 . . . . .	4.87	4.71	4.40	5.27	5.00	5.46	5.75	7.04	6.85
500 and over . . . . .	5.05	4.88	4.50	5.21	5.00	5.50	5.75	7.25	7.25

<sup>1</sup> The selected large Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, as defined by the Bureau of the Budget and arranged by size of population in the 1960 census, are as follows:

New York City	Buffalo	San Bernardino-Riverside	Norfolk-Portsmouth	Nashville
Los Angeles	Houston	Tampa-St. Petersburg	Gary-Hammond-E. Chicago	Salt Lake City
Chicago	Milwaukee	Louisville	Ft. Worth	Flint
Philadelphia	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	Indianapolis	Syracuse	Wichita
Detroit	Seattle	Dayton	Hartford	Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood
San Francisco-Oakland	Dallas	San Antonio	Akron	Orlando
Boston	Cincinnati	Columbus	Oklahoma City	Charlotte
Pittsburgh	Kansas City	Phoenix	Youngstown-Warren	Des Moines
St. Louis	San Diego	Albany-Schenectady-Troy	Sacramento	Ft. Wayne
Washington, D. C.	Atlanta	San Jose	Honolulu	Baton Rouge
Cleveland	Miami	Birmingham	Omaha	West Palm Beach
Baltimore	Denver	Memphis	Jacksonville	Rockford
Newark	New Orleans	Jersey City	Tulsa	Jackson, Miss.
Minneapolis-St. Paul	Portland, Ore.	Rochester	Richmond	

NOTE.—The average rates were calculated by weighting the most common rate reported on each type of deposit at each bank by the amount of that type of deposit outstanding. Christmas savings and other special funds, for which no rate information was collected, were excluded.

Small variations in rates paid by size of bank were evident in the most recent survey. On passbook savings the smaller the bank the lower the average rate paid—with a spread of 15 basis points on October 31 between the rate for the smallest and the largest bank size classes. On consumer-type time deposits the reverse was true: the smaller the bank size group the higher the average rate—with a spread of 10 basis points. This reflected a higher percentage of large than small banks that had lowered the rate paid on the longer maturities of consumer-type time deposits in the most recent quarter. On large negotiable CD's the largest banks (total deposits of \$500 million or more) were paying somewhat lower average rates than smaller institutions.

THE MINIMUM DEPOSIT REQUIRED TO PURCHASE A CONSUMER-TYPE TIME DEPOSIT INSTRUMENT ON OCTOBER 31, 1970

The minimum deposit required to purchase a consumer-type time deposit instrument on October 31, 1970, was \$500 or less at more than half of all member banks. At most of the remaining banks it did not exceed \$1,000. This was true in the three maturity categories: less than 1 year, 1 up to 2 years, and 2 years and over, as shown in Appendix Table 7. These requirements were about the same as reported in the October 1969 survey.

Minimum requirements varied somewhat with the interest rate paid. For the relatively few banks that offered an instrument with a maturity of less than 1 year at a rate of 4 per cent or less, for example, two out of three of the banks had a minimum requirement no greater than \$100. When the inter-

est rate paid was the 5 per cent ceiling, the proportion of banks with a requirement as low as \$100 dropped to about three out of 10 banks.

In the longer-maturity groups—1 to 2 years and 2 years and over—two-fifths of the banks stated that to receive the statutory ceiling rates of 5½ and 5¾ per cent, respectively, the bank required a depositor to put up between \$500 and \$1,000. This contrasts with only three-tenths of the banks that had requirements in this range for maturities of less than 1 year with a rate of 5 per cent.

Minimum deposit requirements of \$1,000 or more were reported by relatively few banks. Only 4 per cent of the banks offering ceiling rates on instruments with a maturity of less than 1 year had a requirement as high as this. Nevertheless, the proportion was double (8 per cent) for banks offering ceiling rates on instruments with a maturity of 2 years or more.

Size of bank also influenced minimum deposit requirements. On consumer-type time deposits in comparable maturity ranges, the largest banks had higher minimum deposit requirements than smaller banks.

About one out of every 10 member banks that issued consumer-type time deposits with maturities of 2 years or more reported the bank would guarantee the rate for a specified period. For the most part these were banks that reported a most common rate of 5¾ per cent. The maximum period for which three-fifths of the banks would guarantee the rate was 5 years, but one-fourth of the banks indicated a period of 5 to 10 years and one-tenth, more than 10 years. (See Appendix Table 8.) □

#### NOTES TO APPENDIX TABLES 1-6:

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$500,000.

<sup>2</sup> Omitted to avoid individual bank disclosure.

NOTE.—Data were compiled from information reported by all member banks and by a probability sample of all insured non-member commercial banks. The latter were expanded to provide universe estimates.

Figures exclude banks that reported no interest rate paid and that held no deposits on the survey dates, and they also exclude

a few banks that had discontinued issuing these instruments but still had some deposits outstanding on the survey date. Time deposits, open account, exclude Christmas savings and other special accounts. Dollar amounts may not add to totals because of rounding.

In the headings of these tables under "Most common rate paid (percent)" the rates shown are those being paid by nearly all reporting banks. However, for the relatively few banks that reported a rate in between those shown, the bank was included in the next higher rate

**APPENDIX TABLE 1—SAVINGS DEPOSITS**

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1970

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)			Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)		
		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50		3.50 or less	4.00	4.50
		<b>NUMBER OF BANKS</b>			<b>MILLIONS OF DOLLARS</b>			
<b>All banks</b> .....	<b>12,791</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>2,007</b>	<b>9,764</b>	<b>94,453</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>85,915</b>
<b>Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):</b>								
Less than 10.....	7,286	752	1,421	5,113	6,897	383	1,092	5,422
10-50.....	4,465	235	518	3,712	22,676	834	2,271	19,570
50-100.....	518	19	31	468	9,144	264	490	8,390
100-500.....	404	12	32	360	20,185	457	1,616	18,112
500 and over.....	118	2	5	111	35,551	(2)	846	34,420
<b>Federal Reserve district:</b>								
Boston.....	317	4	75	238	4,079	16	516	3,547
New York.....	443	9	39	395	15,531	284	1,204	14,043
Philadelphia.....	464	65	73	326	6,000	552	588	4,859
Cleveland.....	754	65	110	579	9,092	142	543	8,407
Richmond.....	819	17	61	741	7,460	121	276	7,063
Atlanta.....	1,457	97	338	1,022	6,255	249	975	5,031
Chicago.....	2,568	258	402	1,908	17,046	481	1,361	15,204
St. Louis.....	1,184	67	192	925	2,954	130	248	2,577
Minneapolis.....	1,310	300	398	612	1,882	203	295	1,384
Kansas City.....	1,841	82	277	1,482	3,338	29	236	3,074
Dallas.....	1,260	56	41	1,163	3,401	17	72	3,311
San Francisco.....	374		1	373	17,415		(2)	17,414

**APPENDIX TABLE 2—TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000—MATURING IN LESS THAN 1 YEAR**

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1970

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)			Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)		
		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00		4.50 or less	4.75	5.00
		<b>NUMBER OF BANKS</b>			<b>MILLIONS OF DOLLARS</b>			
<b>All banks</b> .....	<b>12,031</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11,791</b>	<b>39,664</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>39,610</b>
<b>Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):</b>								
Less than 10.....	6,769	171	3	6,595	4,484	20	(1)	4,464
10-50.....	4,234	53		4,181	11,727	24		11,702
50-100.....	509	4		505	3,985	1		3,984
100-500.....	401	6	3	392	7,441	2	6	7,432
500 and over.....	118			118	12,027			12,027
<b>Federal Reserve district:</b>								
Boston.....	308	1		307	1,266	(2)		1,266
New York.....	416	15	2	399	3,105	3	(2)	3,096
Philadelphia.....	322	21	1	300	1,899	5	(2)	1,894
Cleveland.....	657	25	1	631	2,808	8	(2)	2,800
Richmond.....	730	20		710	3,022	4		3,018
Atlanta.....	1,373	30		1,343	3,278	3		3,275
Chicago.....	2,387	40		2,347	9,531	6		9,526
St. Louis.....	1,138	17	1	1,120	2,220	6	(2)	2,214
Minneapolis.....	1,109	11	1	1,097	2,334	2	(2)	2,332
Kansas City.....	1,876	43		1,833	2,209	9		2,201
Dallas.....	1,342	10		1,332	2,309	2		2,307
San Francisco.....	373	1		372	5,682	(2)		5,681

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-6, see page 291.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3—TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000—MATURING IN 1 UP TO 2 YEARS**

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1970

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)			
		4.50 or less	5.00	5.25	5.50		4.50 or less	5.00	5.25	5.50
NUMBER OF BANKS					MILLIONS OF DOLLARS					
All banks	12,220	25	697	32	11,466	15,500	12	1,470	43	13,974
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):										
Less than 10	6,998	18	387	15	6,578	4,694	5	386	6	4,296
10-50	4,213	7	261	17	3,928	5,743	7	710	37	4,989
50-100	506		13		493	1,197		36		1,161
100-500	389		26		363	1,993		248		1,745
500 and over	114		10		104	1,873		91		1,782
Federal Reserve district:										
Boston	215	1	17	1	196	90	(2)	3	(2)	86
New York	383	1	44	5	333	682	(2)	155	3	524
Philadelphia	399	2	42	3	352	1,086	(2)	100	24	962
Cleveland	681	6	116	3	556	1,061	3	301	4	752
Richmond	729	2	19	1	707	919	(2)	34	(2)	884
Atlanta	1,376	2	118	14	1,242	1,583	(2)	283	7	1,288
Chicago	2,542	5	78	1	2,458	3,385	3	156	(2)	3,226
St. Louis	1,209		111		1,098	1,642		256		1,386
Minneapolis	1,223		45	1	1,177	1,303		91	(2)	1,211
Kansas City	1,863	2	65		1,796	1,466	(2)	54		1,412
Dallas	1,230	2	34	1	1,193	1,201	(2)	26	(2)	1,174
San Francisco	370	2	8	2	358	1,082	(2)	11	(2)	1,069

**APPENDIX TABLE 4—TIME DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000—MATURING IN 2 YEARS OR MORE**

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1970

Group	Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)					Total	Most common rate paid (per cent)				
		4.50 or less	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75		4.50 or less	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.75
NUMBER OF BANKS						MILLIONS OF DOLLARS						
All banks	10,342	15	155	3	91	10,078	14,556	2	331	16	86	14,122
Size of banks (total deposits in millions of dollars):												
Less than 10	5,650	11	54		54	5,531	2,013	1	22		10	1,981
10-50	3,717	1	70	2	29	3,615	4,480	(2)	87	(2)	18	4,371
50-100	488		6		1	481	1,374		6		(2)	1,358
100-500	376	2	18	1	5	350	2,508	(2)	159	(2)	47	2,289
500 and over	111	1	7		2	101	4,182	(2)	57		(2)	4,124
Federal Reserve district:												
Boston	212		11			201	182		12			170
New York	333	2	15	2	5	309	1,184	(2)	40	(2)	1	1,129
Philadelphia	319	1	8	1	3	306	1,485	(2)	110	(2)	5	1,368
Cleveland	571	3	29		7	532	1,187	(1)	11		31	1,144
Richmond	651	3	3		3	642	1,115	(1)	9		(1)	1,106
Atlanta	1,106	1	30		4	1,071	1,176	(2)	72		5	1,099
Chicago	2,173	1	32		36	2,104	2,988	(2)	15		28	2,944
St. Louis	1,008	1			7	1,000	892	(2)			8	885
Minneapolis	966		1		2	963	976		(2)		(2)	974
Kansas City	1,584	1	10		9	1,564	804	(2)	5		1	798
Dallas	1,092	2	15		15	1,060	774	(2)	55		5	713
San Francisco	327		1			326	1,792		(2)			1,792

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-6, see p. 291.



APPENDIX TABLE 5—NEGOTIABLE CD's, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100,000 OR MORE

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1970

Group	Most common rate paid (per cent)									Most common rate paid (per cent)								
	Total	6.00 or less	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	Total	6.00 or less	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50
	NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS								
All banks	2,917	367	374	322	742	61	1,032	17	2	18,792	421.3	456	7,350	4,312	571	2,589	92	(2)
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10	760	136	58	56	208	6	291	5		178	32	15	11	37	4	77	1	
10-50	1,542	194	194	137	376	39	593	7	2	1,403	74	215	121	514	47	426	4	(2)
50-100	264	17	62	36	58	2	87	2		807	28	136	130	229	(2)	277	(2)	
100-500	248	17	39	48	79	12	51	2		3,393	110	367	823	1,196	261	608	(2)	
500 and over	103	3	21	45	21	2	10	1		13,011	176	2,724	6,264	2,335	(2)	1,201	(2)	
Federal Reserve district:																		
Boston	149	9	22	29	42	2	45			956	10	184	493	202	(2)	66		
New York	199	35	33	31	51	9	37	3		5,832	65	1,577	2,553	734	98	776	28	
Philadelphia	75	21	12	10	19		13			565	18	105	396	16		29		
Cleveland	116	18	21	23	21	1	32			798	177	132	378	84	(2)	27		
Richmond	156	22	43	12	24		55			665	28	203	41	257		136		
Atlanta	392	18	58	40	110	8	157	1		845	18	108	175	252	12	225	(2)	
Chicago	468	93	47	40	105	11	170	2		2,218	47	139	783	981	94	174	(2)	
St. Louis	209	35	14	5	67	1	87			330	4	93	39	123	(2)	71		
Minneapolis	213	42	22	39	30	8	71	1		392	15	14	183	123	15	41	(2)	
Kansas City	292	41	33	18	71	8	117	3	1	646	25	207	61	225	38	84	3	(2)
Dallas	461	27	44	24	165	5	190	5	1	2,234	10	317	663	602	8	630	3	(2)
San Francisco	187	6	25	51	37	8	58	2		3,313	3	377	1,584	713	304	331	(2)	

APPENDIX TABLE 6—NONNEGOTIABLE CD's AND OPEN ACCOUNT DEPOSITS, IPC, IN DENOMINATIONS OF \$100,000 OR MORE

Most common interest rates paid by insured commercial banks on new deposits on October 31, 1970

Group	Most common rate paid (per cent)									Most common rate paid (per cent)								
	Total	6.00 or less	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	Total	6.00 or less	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50
	NUMBER OF BANKS									MILLIONS OF DOLLARS								
All banks	3,048	641	403	224	538	32	1,198	9	3	9,266	784	1,774	2,333	2,620	209	1,509	22	14
Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars):																		
Less than 10	757	167	81	21	148	4	333	3		199	43	28	11	39	1	76	1	
10-50	1,645	333	238	116	248	11	694	2	3	1,262	256	216	129	197	8	441	(2)	14
50-100	284	52	29	31	66	11	94	1		732	55	66	113	191	32	268	(2)	
100-500	268	65	40	27	66	3	64	3		1,661	224	328	189	549	38	320	13	
500 and over	94	24	15	29	10	3	13			5,412	207	1,136	1,892	1,645	129	403		
Federal Reserve district:																		
Boston	108	17	15	9	11	1	55			146	15	60	16	36	(2)	19		
New York	182	55	38	27	35	3	24			2,624	148	899	1,393	109	11	64		
Philadelphia	146	35	22	11	20	1	57			424	120	113	66	28	(2)	96		
Cleveland	170	60	25	9	27	2	44	1	2	325	89	71	37	57	(2)	55	(2)	(2)
Richmond	313	42	105	35	50	1	80			636	92	304	68	76	(2)	73		
Atlanta	449	107	37	26	70	4	204	1		758	80	41	73	284	7	266	(2)	(2)
Chicago	460	113	72	29	96	4	142	3	1	1,128	124	80	135	317	5	453	10	(2)
St. Louis	310	52	17	9	38		194			307	31	84	25	38		57		
Minneapolis	122	31	14	5	27	2	42	1		119	26	13	6	16	(2)	129	(2)	
Kansas City	250	88	15	27	41	2	76	1		249	24	42	41	56	(2)	56	(2)	
Dallas	414	30	37	17	101	3	225	1		491	25	27	22	234	13	168	(2)	
San Francisco	124	11	6	20	22	9	55	1		2,059	9	39	451	1,369	116	74	(2)	

For notes to Appendix Tables 1-6, see p. 291.

**APPENDIX TABLE 7—MINIMUM DENOMINATION ON WHICH MOST COMMON RATE WAS PAID BY MEMBER BANKS ON TIME DEPOSITS IN DENOMINATIONS OF LESS THAN \$100,000 ON OCTOBER 31, 1970**

Number of banks

Most common rate (per cent)	All denomina- tions	Minimum denomination (dollars)							
		100 or less	101- 500	501- 1,000	1,001- 2,500	2,501- 5,000	5,001- 10,000	10,001- 25,000	25,001- 100,000
<b>MATURITY OF LESS THAN 1 YEAR</b>									
All rates .....	5,145	1,524	1,859	1,551	79	101	23	6	2
4.00 or less .....	42	28	8	4		1	1		
4.01-4.50 .....	87	42	24	17	1	2	1		
4.51-5.00 .....	5,016	1,454	1,827	1,530	78	98	21	6	2
<b>MATURITIES OF 1 UP TO 2 YEARS</b>									
All rates .....	5,259	1,170	1,649	2,130	110	183	11	4	2
4.00 or less .....	14	7	5	2					
4.01-4.50 .....	10	3	1	4	1	1			
4.51-5.00 .....	363	90	102	138	10	22	1		
5.01-5.25 .....	19	1	1	9	3	5			
5.26-5.50 .....	4,853	1,069	1,540	1,977	96	155	10	4	2
<b>MATURITIES OF 2 YEARS OR MORE</b>									
All rates .....	4,563	947	1,410	1,851	103	200	43	8	1
4.00 or less .....	5	4	1						
4.01-4.50 .....	6	5		1					
4.51-5.00 .....	86	38	14	28	1	3	2		
5.01-5.25 .....	3		2			1			
5.26-5.50 .....	55	7	3	38		4	2	1	
5.51-5.75 .....	4,408	893	1,390	1,784	102	192	39	7	1

NOTE.—Not all member banks reported this information, but those which did accounted for the bulk of deposits of these types.

**APPENDIX TABLE 8—MAXIMUM PERIOD FOR WHICH MEMBER BANKS WOULD GUARANTEE INTEREST RATES ON SMALL-DENOMINATION TIME DEPOSITS WITH MATURITIES OVER 2 YEARS ON OCTOBER 31, 1970**

Item	Most common rate paid (per cent)						Most common rate paid (per cent)					
	All rates	4.50 or less	4.51- 5.00	5.01- 5.25	5.26- 5.50	5.51- 5.75	All rates	4.50 or less	4.51- 5.00	5.01- 5.25	5.26- 5.50	5.51- 5.75
<b>NUMBER OF BANKS</b>												
Total reporting information .....	4,581	12	87	3	55	4,424						
Banks that would guarantee rate for more than 2 years .....	486	4	38	2	6	436	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN GROUP</b>												
Maximum guarantee period (months):												
25-36 .....	74	2	1			71	15.2	50.0	2.6			16.3
37-48 .....	16		1			15	3.3		2.6			3.5
49-60 .....	214	2	27	2	3	180	44.0	50.0	71.1	100.0	50.0	41.3
61-96 .....	25		2		1	22	5.2		5.3		16.7	5.0
97-120 .....	100		6		1	93	20.6		15.8		16.7	21.3
Over 120 .....	57		1		1	55	11.7		2.6		16.7	12.6

NOTE.—Not all member banks reported this information, but those which did accounted for the bulk of deposits of this type.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9—INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS CHANGING THE MOST COMMON RATE PAID ON NEW TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS, IPC, BETWEEN JULY 31 AND OCTOBER 31, 1970**

Group	Time deposits in denominations of—																	
	Savings			Less than \$100,000 maturing in—									\$100,000 or more					
				Less than 1 year			1 up to 2 years			2 years and over			Negotiable CD's			All other		
	All size groups	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All size groups	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All size groups	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All size groups	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All size groups	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)		All size groups	Size of bank (total deposits in millions of dollars)	
Under 100		100 and over	Under 100		100 and over	Under 100		100 and over	Under 100		100 and over	Under 100		100 and over	Under 100		100 and over	Under 100
Number of issuing banks October 31, 1970.....	12,726	12,218	508	11,933	11,427	506	12,103	11,610	493	10,456	9,974	482	3,066	2,721	345	3,031	2,677	354
<b>PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF BANKS IN GROUP *</b>																		
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No change in rate, July 31–October 31, 1970	96.7	96.8	97.0	96.9	96.8	98.4	95.2	95.3	92.7	89.8	89.7	91.1	47.2	50.0	25.5	49.1	49.8	43.8
Banks raising rate.....	2.5	2.4	2.6	.7	.7	.6	2.0	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.2	2.7	11.4	11.7	9.0	11.8	12.0	10.2
New most common rate <sup>2</sup> (per cent)																		
3.50 or less.....	(1)	(1)																
3.51–4.00.....	.2	.2	.2															
4.01–4.50.....	2.3	2.3	2.4															
4.51–5.00.....				.7	.7	.6		.1	.4	(1)		.2				(1)		.3
5.01–5.25.....							(1)	(1)	.4	(1)						(1)	(1)	.3
5.26–5.50.....							1.9	1.8	2.2	(1)	(1)	2.5				(1)	(1)	
5.51–5.75.....										1.2	1.2							
5.76–6.00.....													.1	(1)	.3	.2	.1	.8
6.01–6.25.....													.7	.7		.1	.1	
6.26–6.50.....													.2	.2		2.9	3.1	1.7
6.51–6.75.....													1.2	1.1	1.7	.2	(1)	1.1
6.76–7.00.....													2.9	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0
7.01–7.50.....													6.3	6.5	4.6	5.9	6.2	3.7
7.51–8.00.....													(1)		.3	.1	(1)	.3
8.01–8.50.....																.1	.1	

Banks reducing rate <sup>3</sup> .....	.8	.8	.4	.4	.4	.4	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.5	1.4	3.3	24.6	19.6	63.2	24.2	22.2	39.0
New most common rate <sup>2</sup> (per cent)																		
3.50 or less.....	.4	.5		.1	.1								(1)		.3	(1)		.3
4.01-4.50.....	.3	.3	.4	(1)	.3	.2				(1)	(1)		.1	.1			.2	.1
4.51-5.00.....							1.3	1.3	2.9	(1)	.5	.4	.2	.1			.6	.4
5.01-5.25.....							.4	.4		(1)			.2	.1			.1	.1
5.26-5.50.....										1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.9	.3	.3	.3	.3
5.51-5.75.....													.2	.1	.9	.2	.2	.3
5.76-6.00.....													2.0	1.9	2.9	3.8	3.9	2.5
6.01-6.25.....													1.4	1.1	3.5	1.8	1.6	3.7
6.26-6.50.....													4.3	3.6	10.4	4.7	4.4	6.5
6.51-6.75.....													5.3	3.2	21.7	4.2	3.4	10.7
6.76-7.00.....													7.8	6.5	18.0	7.9	7.5	10.7
7.01-7.50.....													2.5	2.2	5.2	.4	.3	1.1
7.51-8.00.....													(1)	(1)		(1)	(1)	.3
8.01-8.50.....																		
Banks introducing new instrument.....				2.0	2.1	.6	1.1	1.1	1.8	7.4	7.7	2.9	16.8	18.7	2.3	14.9	16.0	7.0
Most common rate <sup>2</sup> (per cent)																		
4.00 or less.....				.2	.2													
4.01-4.50.....				.2	.2					(1)	(1)						.4	.4
4.51-5.00.....			1.6	1.6	.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	.4	1.6	1.8	.3	3.0	3.2	1.4
5.01-5.25.....							.9	.9	1.6	.2	.3					(1)		.3
5.26-5.50.....																		
5.51-5.75.....										7.1	7.4	2.4	.7	.8		.1	.1	
5.76-6.00.....													2.4	2.8		.8	.9	
6.01-6.25.....													.5	.5	.3	1.2	1.3	.6
6.26-6.50.....													.4	.4	.3	2.1	2.4	.3
6.51-6.75.....													1.6	1.8	.3	.6	.5	1.4
6.76-7.00.....													4.8	5.3	.6	1.7	1.8	.8
7.01-7.50.....													4.8	5.3	.6	4.8	5.2	2.0
7.51-8.00.....																.1	.1	
8.01-8.50.....																		

\* Shaded areas indicate that rates shown in the stub are higher than the maximum permissible rate on the various instruments.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> For description of most common rate, see NOTE to Table 3, p. 289.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a relatively few banks that discontinued issuance of these deposits between July 31 and October 31, 1970.

NOTE.—This table was compiled by comparing rates as reported by the sample banks that had these types of deposits outstanding on July 31, 1970, with the rates reported by the same banks on

October 31, 1970. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

# Changes in Bank Lending Practices, 1970

Since late 1964, the Federal Reserve System has conducted quarterly surveys to obtain information from large commercial banks concerning changes in their nonprice lending policies and practices and their appraisal of current and anticipated demand for business loans. The results of these surveys are published annually in the spring. Summary statistics covering the four surveys in 1970 are included in this article.

While monetary policy eased early in 1970, loan demand continued fairly strong and participants in the February 15, 1970, survey were still under pressure from the effects of restrictive policies that had been pursued throughout 1969. Bank liquidity positions were quite low, and banks were still relying heavily on funds from nondeposit sources—such as funds obtained from sales of bank-related commercial paper and Euro-dollar borrowings from foreign branches. In this environment, virtually no participant reported any easing in lending terms and conditions. More than a third raised interest rates further and reinforced compensating balance requirements. Other measures of bank lending conditions remained at the restrictive levels recorded in late 1969.

Banks began to alter their policies after the February survey, however, when interest rates on short-term market instruments declined and deposit inflows accelerated. Following the raising of ceiling rates on time and savings deposits in late January, banks quickly took advantage of the opportunity to increase the interest rate attractiveness of their claims. With the influx of time de-

posits in early spring—particularly consumer-type accounts—and the fall of short-term rates of interest to near or below the prime rate, banks lowered the rate charged prime commercial customers by  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a percentage point. In addition, they began to screen loan requests by established, local customers less stringently. Although banks emphasized the rebuilding of depleted liquidity positions and the reduction of high-cost borrowings, the marked change in financial conditions was also reflected in a small shift toward increased willingness of banks to extend consumer instalment and single-family mortgage loans.

Late in June, financial markets came under severe pressures in the wake of bankruptcy proceedings by a major railroad. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, among other actions, suspended the ceiling rates on large negotiable certificates of deposit (CD's) with maturities of 30 to 89 days. Thus, banks were enabled to obtain funds in the market and could accommodate creditworthy borrowers who were unable to replace maturing commercial paper—the market most affected by investor reactions to the bankruptcy. Banks attracted a substantial volume of short-term CD's and, at the same time, extended loans to finance companies and to other borrowers adversely affected by the unsettled nature of the paper market.

Participants in the August 15 survey indicated that loan demand had picked up during the preceding 3 months. However, the temporary surge in loan demands around midyear no doubt masked the underlying

weakness in economic activity and associated credit demands. Sizable minorities of banks reported that they had firmed their policies since the preceding survey in several areas, particularly with respect to interest rates, compensating balances, and standards of creditworthiness. Several banks also became more reluctant to make loans to brokers or term loans to businesses. On the other hand, the trend toward increased willingness to make mortgage loans, which had appeared in the previous survey, continued.

Despite reductions in the prime rate in September and early November totaling  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a percentage point, three-fifths of the respondents in the November 15 survey had experienced a weakening in loan demand—as the level of business activity slackened, in part reflecting the automobile strike—and a continued shift by businesses of a large portion of their financing needs to the capital markets. At the same time, availability of funds increased further. Consumer-type time and savings deposits expanded at a rapid

### QUARTERLY SURVEY—FEBRUARY 1970

#### CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON FEBRUARY 15, 1970, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER

Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

Item	Total	Much stronger	Moderately stronger	Essentially unchanged	Moderately weaker	Much weaker
<b>Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans:<sup>1</sup></b>						
Compared with 3 months earlier.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	12 (9.6)	95 (76.0)	15 (12.0)	1 (.8)
Anticipated in next 3 months.....	125 (100.0)		14 (11.2)	87 (69.6)	23 (18.4)	1 (.8)
	Total	Much firmer policy	Moderately firmer policy	Essentially unchanged	Moderately easier policy	Much easier policy
<b>Loans to nonfinancial businesses:</b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rates charged.....	125 (100.0)	8 (6.4)	36 (28.8)	80 (64.0)	1 (.8)	
Compensating or supporting balances.....	125 (100.0)	8 (6.4)	40 (32.0)	77 (61.6)		
Standards of creditworthiness.....	125 (100.0)	7 (5.6)	21 (16.8)	97 (77.6)		
Maturity of term loans.....	125 (100.0)	6 (4.8)	16 (12.8)	103 (82.4)		
<b>Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications:</b>						
Established customers.....	125 (100.0)	1 (.8)	23 (18.4)	100 (80.0)	1 (.8)	
New customers.....	125 (100.0)	19 (15.2)	26 (20.8)	78 (62.4)	2 (1.6)	
Local service area customers.....	125 (100.0)		19 (15.2)	105 (84.0)	1 (.8)	
Nonlocal service area customers.....	124 (100.0)	20 (16.1)	19 (15.3)	85 (68.6)		
<b>Factors relating to applicant:<sup>2</sup></b>						
Value as depositor or source of collateral business.....	124 (100.0)	13 (10.5)	24 (19.4)	87 (70.1)		
Intended use of the loan.....	125 (100.0)	12 (9.6)	15 (12.0)	98 (78.4)		
<b>Loans to independent finance companies:<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rate charged.....	124 (100.0)	4 (3.2)	15 (12.1)	104 (83.9)	1 (.8)	
Compensating or supporting balances.....	124 (100.0)	6 (4.8)	21 (16.9)	97 (78.3)		
Enforcement of balance requirements.....	124 (100.0)	8 (6.5)	30 (24.2)	86 (69.3)		
Establishing new or larger credit lines.....	124 (100.0)	20 (16.1)	20 (16.1)	84 (67.8)		
	Total	Considerably less willing	Moderately less willing	Essentially unchanged	Moderately more willing	Considerably more willing
<b>Willingness to make other types of loans:</b>						
Term loans to businesses.....	125 (100.0)	8 (6.4)	19 (15.2)	98 (78.4)		
Consumer installment loans.....	124 (100.0)	3 (2.4)	20 (16.1)	100 (80.7)	1 (.8)	
Single-family mortgage loans.....	122 (100.0)	8 (6.6)	17 (13.9)	96 (78.7)	1 (.8)	
Multifamily mortgage loans.....	119 (100.0)	11 (9.2)	15 (12.6)	93 (78.2)		
All other mortgage loans.....	122 (100.0)	14 (11.5)	15 (12.3)	91 (74.6)	2 (1.6)	
Participation loans with correspondent banks.....	123 (100.0)	4 (3.3)	10 (8.1)	108 (87.8)		1 (.8)
Loans to brokers.....	122 (100.0)	8 (6.6)	17 (13.9)	97 (79.5)		

<sup>1</sup> After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.

<sup>2</sup> For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

<sup>3</sup> "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

pace in view of the interest rate attractiveness of these deposits as well as in reflection of the relatively high savings rate and general consumer uncertainty about the economic outlook. Sales of CD's also were large, although less than the volume immediately following the suspension of short-term CD ceiling rates.

While rates on market instruments continued to decline, many banks invested some of their excess funds in the securities market. Short- and intermediate-term State and local

bonds were the more heavily favored, although longer-term securities gained increasing popularity in view of the yield advantage on these issues. The imposition of reserve requirements in late September on commercial paper issued by bank affiliates precipitated large declines in such borrowings. Banks also reduced their high-cost borrowings from foreign branches.

This ready supply of lendable funds, which led to sharply improved liquidity positions at most banks, encouraged an appreci-

#### QUARTERLY SURVEY—MAY 1970

#### CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON MAY 15, 1970, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER

Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

Item	Total	Much stronger	Moderately stronger	Essentially unchanged	Moderately weaker	Much weaker
<b>Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans:<sup>1</sup></b>						
Compared with 3 months earlier.....	124 (100.0)	3 (2.4)	26 (21.0)	81 (65.3)	13 (10.5)	1 (.8)
Anticipated in next 3 months.....	125 (100.0)	.....	25 (20.0)	89 (71.2)	11 (8.8)	.....
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Much firmer policy</b>	<b>Moderately firmer policy</b>	<b>Essentially unchanged</b>	<b>Moderately easier policy</b>	<b>Much easier policy</b>
<b>Loans to nonfinancial businesses:</b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rates charged.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	14 (11.2)	77 (61.6)	32 (25.6)	.....
Compensating or supporting balances..	125 (100.0)	3 (2.4)	22 (17.6)	98 (78.4)	2 (1.6)	.....
Standards of creditworthiness.....	125 (100.0)	5 (4.0)	21 (16.8)	99 (79.2)	.....	.....
Maturity of term loans.....	125 (100.0)	4 (3.2)	11 (8.8)	108 (86.4)	2 (1.6)	.....
<b>Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications:</b>						
Established customers.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	10 (8.0)	108 (86.4)	5 (4.0)	.....
New customers.....	125 (100.0)	8 (6.4)	23 (18.4)	85 (68.0)	9 (7.2)	.....
Local service area customers.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	11 (8.8)	106 (84.8)	6 (4.8)	.....
Nonlocal service area customers.....	124 (100.0)	9 (7.3)	21 (16.9)	92 (74.2)	2 (1.6)	.....
<b>Factors relating to applicant:<sup>2</sup></b>						
Value as depositor or source of collateral business.....	124 (100.0)	4 (3.2)	21 (16.9)	97 (78.3)	2 (1.6)	.....
Intended use of the loan.....	125 (100.0)	5 (4.0)	10 (8.0)	110 (88.0)	.....	.....
<b>Loans to independent finance companies:<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rate charged.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	3 (2.4)	95 (76.0)	25 (20.0)	.....
Compensating or supporting balances..	125 (100.0)	3 (2.4)	5 (4.0)	117 (93.6)	.....	.....
Enforcement of balance requirements..	125 (100.0)	4 (3.2)	16 (12.8)	105 (84.0)	.....	.....
Establishing new or larger credit lines..	125 (100.0)	11 (8.8)	17 (13.6)	96 (76.8)	1 (.8)	.....
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Considerably less willing</b>	<b>Moderately less willing</b>	<b>Essentially unchanged</b>	<b>Moderately more willing</b>	<b>Considerably more willing</b>
<b>Willingness to make other types of loans:</b>						
Term loans to businesses.....	125 (100.0)	4 (3.2)	15 (12.0)	103 (82.4)	3 (2.4)	.....
Consumer instalment loans.....	124 (100.0)	.....	7 (5.6)	105 (84.7)	11 (8.9)	1 (.8)
Single-family mortgage loans.....	122 (100.0)	5 (4.1)	5 (4.1)	92 (75.4)	18 (14.8)	2 (1.6)
Multifamily mortgage loans.....	119 (100.0)	4 (3.4)	8 (6.7)	99 (83.2)	6 (5.0)	2 (1.7)
All other mortgage loans.....	122 (100.0)	3 (2.5)	13 (10.7)	102 (83.5)	4 (3.3)	.....
Participation loans with correspondent banks.....	124 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	7 (5.6)	113 (91.2)	2 (1.6)	.....
Loans to brokers.....	123 (100.0)	6 (4.9)	19 (15.4)	98 (79.7)	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.

<sup>2</sup> For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

<sup>3</sup> "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

able relaxation of lending terms. Besides further reductions in the prime rate, the respondents in the November survey reported significant easing in terms and conditions to both new and nonlocal customers. Marked changes also were indicated in the willingness to make term loans to businesses, consumer instalment loans, and mortgage loans,

including for the first time mortgages on multifamily and nonresidential properties. However, in light of concern over the quality of credit, banks maintained or strengthened their standards of creditworthiness, and they apparently made little change in their policies with respect to compensating balances. □

**QUARTERLY SURVEY—AUGUST 1970**

**CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON AUGUST 15, 1970, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER**

Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

Item	Total	Much stronger	Moderately stronger	Essentially unchanged	Moderately weaker	Much weaker
<b>Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans:<sup>1</sup></b>						
Compared with 3 months earlier.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	28 (22.4)	85 (68.0)	10 (8.0)	
Anticipated in next 3 months.....	125 (100.0)		29 (23.2)	84 (67.2)	12 (9.6)	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Much firmer policy</b>	<b>Moderately firmer policy</b>	<b>Essentially unchanged</b>	<b>Moderately easier policy</b>	<b>Much easier policy</b>
<b>Loans to nonfinancial businesses:</b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rates charged.....	125 (100.0)		22 (17.6)	100 (80.0)	3 (2.4)	
Compensating or supporting balances.....	125 (100.0)	1 (.8)	31 (24.8)	92 (73.6)	1 (.8)	
Standards of creditworthiness.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	26 (20.8)	97 (77.6)		
Maturity of term loans.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	17 (13.6)	105 (84.0)	1 (.8)	
<b>Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications:</b>						
Established customers.....	125 (100.0)		6 (4.8)	115 (92.0)	4 (3.2)	
New customers.....	124 (100.0)	5 (4.0)	15 (12.1)	92 (74.2)	11 (8.9)	1 (.8)
Local service area customers.....	125 (100.0)		5 (4.0)	111 (88.8)	9 (7.2)	
Nonlocal service area customers.....	124 (100.0)	6 (4.8)	16 (12.9)	100 (80.7)	2 (1.6)	
<b>Factors relating to applicant:<sup>2</sup></b>						
Value as depositor or source of collateral business.....	124 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	21 (16.9)	101 (81.5)		
Intended use of the loan.....	125 (100.0)		13 (10.4)	111 (88.8)	1 (.8)	
<b>Loans to independent finance companies:<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rate charged.....	124 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	10 (8.1)	112 (90.3)		
Compensating or supporting balances.....	124 (100.0)	1 (.8)	14 (11.3)	109 (87.9)		
Enforcement of balance requirements.....	124 (100.0)	5 (4.0)	24 (19.4)	95 (76.6)		
Establishing new or larger credit lines.....	124 (100.0)	16 (12.9)	14 (11.3)	92 (74.2)	2 (1.6)	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Considerably less willing</b>	<b>Moderately less willing</b>	<b>Essentially unchanged</b>	<b>Moderately more willing</b>	<b>Considerably more willing</b>
<b>Willingness to make other types of loans:</b>						
Term loans to businesses.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	15 (12.0)	102 (81.6)	6 (4.8)	
Consumer instalment loans.....	124 (100.0)		8 (6.5)	108 (87.0)	8 (6.5)	
Single-family mortgage loans.....	121 (100.0)	1 (.8)	5 (4.1)	95 (78.6)	20 (16.5)	
Multifamily mortgage loans.....	121 (100.0)	3 (2.5)	7 (5.8)	101 (83.4)	10 (8.3)	
All other mortgage loans.....	122 (100.0)	3 (2.5)	9 (7.4)	104 (85.2)	6 (4.9)	
Participation loans with correspondent banks.....	124 (100.0)		1 (.8)	119 (96.0)	4 (3.2)	
Loans to brokers.....	123 (100.0)	1 (.8)	13 (10.6)	108 (87.8)	1 (.8)	

<sup>1</sup> After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.  
<sup>2</sup> For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

<sup>3</sup> "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.



**QUARTERLY SURVEY—NOVEMBER 1970**

**CHANGES IN BANK LENDING PRACTICES AT SELECTED LARGE BANKS: POLICY ON NOVEMBER 15, 1970, COMPARED WITH POLICY 3 MONTHS EARLIER**

Number of banks; figures in parentheses indicate percentage distribution of total banks reporting

Item	Total	Much stronger	Moderately stronger	Essentially unchanged	Moderately weaker	Much weaker
<b>Strength of demand for commercial and industrial loans:<sup>1</sup></b>						
Compared with 3 months earlier.....	125 (100.0)		4 (3.2)	46 (36.8)	72 (57.6)	3 (2.4)
Anticipated in next 3 months.....	125 (100.0)		15 (12.0)	55 (44.0)	54 (43.2)	1 (.8)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Much firmer policy</b>	<b>Moderately firmer</b>	<b>Essentially unchanged</b>	<b>Moderately easier</b>	<b>Much easier</b>
<b>Loans to nonfinancial businesses:</b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rates charged.....	125 (100.0)		1 (.8)	31 (24.8)	87 (69.6)	6 (4.8)
Compensating or supporting balances..	125 (100.0)		4 (3.2)	116 (92.8)	5 (4.0)	
Standards of creditworthiness.....	125 (100.0)		11 (8.8)	109 (87.2)	5 (4.0)	
Maturity of term loans.....	125 (100.0)	1 (.8)	4 (3.2)	106 (84.8)	14 (11.2)	
<b>Practice concerning review of credit lines or loan applications:</b>						
Established customers.....	125 (100.0)		2 (1.6)	81 (64.8)	40 (32.0)	2 (1.6)
New customers.....	125 (100.0)		8 (6.4)	58 (46.4)	51 (40.8)	8 (6.4)
Local service area customers.....	125 (100.0)		1 (.8)	81 (64.8)	39 (31.2)	4 (3.2)
Nonlocal service area customers.....	125 (100.0)		6 (4.8)	92 (73.6)	25 (20.0)	2 (1.5)
<b>Factors relating to applicant:<sup>2</sup></b>						
Value as depositor or source of collateral business.....	124 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	5 (4.0)	110 (88.8)	7 (5.6)	
Intended use of the loan.....	125 (100.0)	1 (.8)	3 (2.4)	105 (84.0)	16 (12.8)	
<b>Loans to independent finance companies:<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Terms and conditions:</b>						
Interest rate charged.....	125 (100.0)		4 (3.2)	65 (52.0)	51 (40.8)	5 (4.0)
Compensating or supporting balances..	125 (100.0)	1 (.8)	3 (2.4)	119 (95.2)	2 (1.6)	
Enforcement of balance requirements..	125 (100.0)	1 (.8)	7 (5.6)	117 (93.6)		
Establishing new or larger credit lines..	125 (100.0)	3 (2.4)	5 (4.0)	96 (76.8)	21 (16.8)	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Considerably less willing</b>	<b>Moderately less willing</b>	<b>Essentially unchanged</b>	<b>Moderately more willing</b>	<b>Considerably more willing</b>
<b>Willingness to make other types of loans:</b>						
Term loans to businesses.....	125 (100.0)		2 (1.6)	85 (68.0)	38 (30.4)	
Consumer instalment loans.....	124 (100.0)		2 (1.6)	90 (72.6)	28 (22.6)	4 (3.2)
Single-family mortgage loans.....	121 (100.0)	1 (.8)		88 (72.8)	31 (25.6)	1 (.8)
Multifamily mortgage loans.....	121 (100.0)	1 (.8)		104 (86.0)	16 (13.2)	
All other mortgage loans.....	123 (100.0)	1 (.8)		102 (83.0)	19 (15.4)	1 (.8)
Participation loans with correspondent banks.....	125 (100.0)	2 (1.6)	2 (1.6)	105 (84.0)	16 (12.8)	
Loans to brokers.....	124 (100.0)	1 (.8)	6 (4.8)	109 (87.9)	8 (6.5)	

<sup>1</sup> After allowance for bank's usual seasonal variation.

<sup>2</sup> For these factors, firmer means the factors were considered to be more important in making decisions for approving credit requests, and easier means they were considered to be less important.

<sup>3</sup> "Independent," or "noncaptive," finance companies are finance companies other than those organized by a parent company mainly for the purpose of financing dealer inventory and carrying instalment loans generated through the sale of the parent company's products.

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# Statements to Congress

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*Statement by Arthur F. Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, March 31, 1971.*

I appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on S. 1201.

Section 1 of the bill would extend for a 2-year period the authority granted in 1966 for flexible, coordinated regulation of rates payable on time and savings deposits. For a number of years the Board has recommended that this authority be made permanent. This recommendation does not, of course, mean that rate ceilings should always be in force. On the contrary, we hope that changes in the structure of our financial institutions and in economic and financial conditions will, in time, warrant a suspension of such ceilings so that depository institutions can compete more freely for the savings of the public. Recognizing that ceilings are not always useful, Congress in 1966 authorized the regulatory agencies to suspend them when it is appropriate to do so.

In addition to authorizing suspension of ceilings, the 1966 amendments widened the grounds for differentiating between kinds of deposits in establishing ceilings. Both of these features of the 1966 law proved to be of great value last summer, when ceilings on large-denomination certificates of deposit with short maturities were suspended, thereby helping to relieve tensions in the commercial paper market that arose in the wake of the Penn Central bankruptcy.

This authority lapsed on March 22, but apparently will soon be extended until June 1. This temporary reversion to the pre-1966 law has created no real problems in view of current market conditions. At other times, however, return to the pre-1966 law could force retention of ceilings when they are no longer needed, or require imposition of ceilings without regard to size of deposit. The authority to differentiate between large-denomination money-market CD's and smaller consumer-type deposits may be needed again if we are to avoid undesirable shifts of funds out of thrift institutions or disruption in financial markets generally. The Board therefore continues to believe that the 1966 law should be made permanent.

Section 2 of the bill would remove the time limitation on the authority of the President to establish voluntary programs, including programs for restraining credit, under the Defense Production Act. The authority to establish voluntary credit restraint programs under that Act was terminated by the Congress in 1952, but was restored 2 years ago in Public Law 91-151. The Board recommended against restoration of this authority in 1969, on the ground that it was not needed. However, Congress decided that this authority, along with authority for mandatory credit controls, should be on the statute books in case of need, so that the President "would be afforded the broadest possible spectrum of alternatives in fighting inflation." Since the 1969 legislation provided permanent authority or mandatory credit controls, we see no reason for treating the authority for voluntary programs differently.

Section 3 of the bill would extend the authority granted to the President in the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 to impose mandatory controls over prices, rents, wages, and salaries. The Board believes that measures besides general monetary and fiscal policies are needed under present conditions to deal with the twin problems of inflation and unemployment. As I suggested earlier this month in testifying before the full committee, a multifaceted incomes policy is called for to improve the functioning of our labor and product markets—a policy that the Board believes should include a Wage-Price Review Board. Such a board, with power to mobilize public opinion in support of voluntary efforts to curb inflationary wage and price actions, would be more in harmony with our traditions than would mandatory controls, which should be used only as a last resort.

If the Congress believes, nevertheless, that the President should have standby powers to freeze wages and prices, provision should be made for prompt congressional review of any freeze order. The Board endorses the approach taken by the House in H.R. 4246, which assures such a review by providing that if the authority to impose mandatory controls is exercised it shall expire shortly thereafter. Congress could, of course, extend the authority if upon review it determined that such action was necessary. The Board recommends that you adopt this House provision. We are inclined to believe that such a procedure would offer more positive congressional control over this very broad grant of power than would reliance solely on a termination date fixed without reference to whether the authority is exercised. While S. 1201 would restore the general authority for a relatively short period (until September 30 of this year), Congress presumably would not wish to review the grant of

standby authority at intervals as short as 6 months. By restoring the standby authority for a longer period, as the House bill does, but providing that it shall expire in 6 months in case it is exercised, congressional review will be assured when it is most timely.

Let us turn now to Section 5 of the bill, passing over Section 4 for a moment. Section 5 would amend the standby authority for selective credit controls granted by the Credit Control Act of 1969. The 1969 legislation provides that the President may authorize the Board to control “any and all extensions of credit” whenever he determines that such action is necessary to prevent or control “inflation generated by an excessive volume of credit.” S. 1201 would authorize imposition of such controls if either the President or the Board made the required determination of need. The Board hopes, as I am sure the members of the committee hope, that it will never be necessary to use this authority. And if, contrary to our expectations, conditions should arise calling for such action, we would hope and expect that the Board and the President would agree that it was in fact needed. Thus we see no necessity at present for authorizing the Board to act without a Presidential finding.

Finally, Section 4 of S. 1201 would authorize the Board to require banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System to maintain supplemental reserves against assets, in addition to the reserves they must now maintain against depositary liabilities. The purpose of the supplemental reserve requirements would be to facilitate flows of credit into specified channels and restrain flows into sectors where, in the Board’s judgment, such restraint would “help stabilize the national economy.” The Board unanimously recommends against enactment of this section of the bill at the present time.

All of us agree, I am sure, on the need to explore ways to avoid unwanted selective effects of general monetary restraint. But use of reserve requirements for this purpose poses problems for which we do not yet have answers. Much further study is needed.

One problem arises from the fact that the requirements would apply only to member banks. A set of requirements designed to induce member banks to make more loans in specified areas, and less in others, would increase the burden of maintaining membership in the Federal Reserve System, and thus increase the competitive advantage of nonmember banks. This would be particularly true if the order of priorities or the extent of incentives and penalties were subject to frequent changes. The System is already experiencing attrition of membership which, as it continues, progressively lessens the effectiveness of changes in reserve requirements as an instrument of monetary policy.

The main reason member banks are leaving the System now is that they believe reserve requirements are too costly. If attrition were increased by adoption of supplementary reserve requirements, the effectiveness of such requirements in influencing credit flows would be reduced. For that reason as well as for reasons of equity, supplementary reserve requirements on assets, if contemplated at all, should apply to all insured commercial banks. Furthermore, consideration would need to be given to imposing such requirements on other credit-granting institutions as well.

Another shortcoming of supplementary reserve requirements is that they would complicate the already intricate task of the Federal Reserve System in discharging the main responsibility assigned to it by the Congress—namely, to conduct monetary policy so as to promote prosperity while

protecting the integrity of the Nation's money. Once supplementary reserve requirements came into use, shifts in the level of required reserves would result from every shift in the lending policies of commercial banks. As required reserves rose or fell, funds for expansion of bank credit would be absorbed or released. These movements would introduce an additional element of uncertainty into the task of achieving, through open market operations, a desired rate of growth in the money supply or in bank credit.

Even if these operational difficulties could be overcome, there would still be fundamental objections to this section of the bill. I trust you will consider most carefully the implications of granting the central bank the vast discretionary authority contained in this bill to determine social priorities in the use of credit. The Federal Reserve System has the critically important assignment of providing for aggregate supplies of money and credit needed to promote healthy economic growth with reasonable price stability. Congress has granted the System a considerable measure of independence, to ensure that it will be insulated from short-run political pressures in performing this function. We believe there is great value to our society in this arrangement, and that its continuance depends on confining the discretion of the central bank, in the main, to matters of general monetary policy.

S. 1201 authorizes the Board to establish supplementary reserve requirements to facilitate flows of credit into housing, small businesses, exports, municipal finance, farms with sales of less than \$100,000 a year, and development of areas of low income or high unemployment. Increasing credit flows for these purposes implies reducing them for others—relatively, if not absolutely. The implications of such a wide-ranging substi-

tution of public for private decisions need to be considered with utmost care.

Our free credit markets have served our Nation well over the years by channeling financial resources to productive and socially beneficial uses. The Board recognizes, nevertheless, that market mechanisms are imperfect and that the effects of monetary ease or restraint do not affect all sectors of the economy uniformly. There is ample justification, therefore, for serious efforts to improve the functioning of our financial markets—particularly, to cushion the effects of monetary restraint on sectors such as housing.

Such efforts have been made on an extensive scale in our country, and they have typically taken the form of supplementing the market mechanism rather than subjecting the decision-making process of private financial institutions to detailed and shifting governmental rules. Federally sponsored credit agencies that borrow funds in the money and capital markets and channel them to sectors of high social priority have played a particularly constructive role in this regard. So also have government loan guarantees to encourage private investment in risk enterprises or in low- and middle-income housing.

For most of the specific sectors singled out for special attention in S. 1201, special credit facilities already exist. The Nation's homebuilding industry, for example, is provided special assistance, particularly in periods of monetary restraint, by the Federal home loan banks, Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, and through a variety of programs operated by the Department of Housing and Urban Development; small firms are aided in securing credit by the

Small Business Administration; the Nation's farmers are assisted by the Farmers Home Administration and the several lending agencies of the cooperative farm credit system. These agencies have performed a vital service in improving the functioning of financial markets. If the Congress should conclude that the sectors singled out for special attention in S. 1201 deserve more ready access to sources of credit, certainly the most direct and probably also the best means of accomplishing this objective would be to expand the scope of operations of existing Federal credit agencies in these fields, and to create new entities where they seem needed.

However, if after due deliberation the Congress were to decide that supplementary reserve requirements on assets of banks are to play some role in redistributing fund flows in financial markets, we would strongly urge that the order and degree of priorities should be determined by the Congress and embodied in legislation. Broad discretionary authority of this kind should not be lodged in the Federal Reserve, which is not the appropriate body to make fundamental decisions regarding social priorities.

It may be useful to note that the trend over the past 10 years or more in central banks of other industrial countries has been *away* from practices that discriminate in favor of particular sectors and *toward* policy instruments that have broad application and generalized effects.

Let me say, in conclusion, that while grave doubts surround the specific provisions of Section 4 of the bill, the Board recognizes the need to continue to explore means by which undesirable selective effects of general monetary policies can be prevented.

*Statement by Andrew F. Brimmer, Member, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, April 7, 1971.*

I am delighted to respond to the invitation to present my views on S. 1201. I will restrict my comments to Section 4 of the bill, which would give to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System authority to establish supplemental reserve requirements against assets for Federal Reserve member banks—in addition to the reserves they are now required to keep against deposit liabilities.

I welcome this hearing as an important step in the evolution of reserve requirements as a tool of monetary policy. Supplemental reserve requirements on assets could prove highly beneficial in avoiding unwanted and disproportionate effects of monetary restraint in particular sectors of the economy. These hearings focus public attention on the proposal and serve to stimulate examination and refinements. Hopefully, the result will be its adoption in some form in the near future. However, I think the preferable course of action is not to adopt Section 4 at this juncture. I can see a number of questions which should be resolved before the proposal is put into effect. I also have several specific reservations about some aspects of the present draft:

- In its present form, the bill would apply only to Federal Reserve member banks. I believe all insured commercial banks should be covered.
- The bill is overly specific with respect to the

types of credit flows which should be facilitated. With less detail, the broad objectives of the proposed legislation could still be achieved.

Before proceeding with the rest of this testimony, let me express my appreciation to the chairman of this subcommittee for taking note of the fact, when he introduced this bill, that I suggested on April 1, 1970, variable reserve requirements on bank assets should be explored. I am flattered that only a year later the idea is being given a hearing before this committee of Congress.

In the rest of this statement, I will try to accomplish the following tasks:

- Provide information on the changing sources and uses of funds raised in capital markets in recent years, partly in response to the changing posture of monetary policy.
- Show that a significant part of the sharp changes in the availability of commercial bank credit in recent years can be traced to the behavior of roughly 20 multinational banks (which are an integral part of the Euro-dollar market) and about 60 larger banks which are dominant in their regions.
- Demonstrate the strong tendency for commercial banks to prefer loans to business firms over loans to other sectors of the economy—with the preference for business loans rising progressively as the size of banks increases.
- Show that medium-sized national banks make relatively greater use of their legal real estate lending limit, compared to both the smallest and largest institutions.
- Show that insured nonmember banks are accounting for an increasing share of the fluctuations in bank credit and the money supply—and consequently are further complicating the task of monetary management.
- Show that the Federal Reserve has already made considerable use of differential requirements to soften the effects of policy measures

or to encourage banks to modify their borrowing and lending behavior to conform more to the objectives of monetary policy. —Show that variable reserve requirements on bank assets need not place the Federal Reserve in the midst of private decision making and can encourage market forces to dampen undesirable effects of monetary restraint.

I believe that this analysis demonstrates the need to broaden the instruments of public policy available to cushion the impact of monetary restraint on particular sectors of the economy. Supplemental reserve requirements on assets may well provide an answer to this problem if they are extended (along with the privilege of borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks) to insured non-member banks as well as members.

#### **MONETARY POLICY AND CREDIT FLOWS IN RECENT YEARS**

The differential impact of monetary policy on particular types of credit flows can be seen clearly in the record for the last few years. It will be recalled that, as a byproduct of the policy of severe monetary restraint followed in 1969, a striking change occurred in the pattern of credit flows compared with that for the previous year. In 1970, to a considerable extent, such credit flows returned to more traditional channels. Of course, the policy of monetary restraint in 1969 itself was an integral part of the national campaign to check inflation. In the same vein, the policy of moderate easing in credit conditions was part of our national effort to cushion the slowdown in the economy and thereby prevent a large decline in production and an unacceptable rise in unemployment. Thus, in both 1969 and 1970 the pattern of credit flows was a byproduct of concerted efforts to attain the Nation's economic objectives.

To provide perspective on these changing credit flows, statistics are presented in Table

1<sup>1</sup> showing the amount and sources of funds raised in capital markets, by major economic sectors, in 1968, 1969, and 1970. Several highlights should be mentioned. The first thing to note is that a decline in the borrowing activity of the Federal Government was the cause of the reduction in total credit flows in 1969. In both 1968 and 1970 net Federal borrowing accounted for about one-seventh of total funds raised by non-financial sectors, and a small net repayment occurred in 1969.

For all other nonfinancial sectors, the volume of funds in 1969 expanded substantially from the level in the previous year, despite conditions of severe monetary restraint. Among principal borrowers, business firms (particularly corporate borrowers) recorded the most striking gains in both absolute and relative terms. Their heavy borrowing was undertaken partly to finance a sizable expansion in current output and partly to finance a strong investment boom.

In contrast, in 1969 the volume of funds raised by State and local governments shrank somewhat, and net borrowing by households rose slightly. In 1970 total funds obtained by nonfinancial sectors (other than the Federal Government) declined to roughly the same level registered in 1968. But among these sectors, only State and local governments and agricultural businesses increased the volume of funds raised. The gain for State and local units was especially marked; in fact, last year they registered considerable progress toward making up the shortfall in borrowing which occurred during the period of credit stringency in 1969. The largest drop in the amount of funds raised last year occurred among households. A substantial part of

<sup>1</sup> Copies of tables and charts referred to herein are available upon request to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

the reduced borrowing by households in 1970 centered in home mortgages and consumer credit—both of which in turn reflected the lower rate of spending on home construction and consumer durable goods. Finally, with the moderation of economic activity in 1970—particularly with the passing of the investment boom which had been so evident in 1969—net corporate borrowing declined slightly. It will be recalled that the strength of business expenditures for plant and equipment in 1969 and the rapid expansion of commercial bank loans to business to help finance such outlays were of major concern to the Federal Reserve in that year.

The significant changes in the sources of funds supplied to capital markets in the last few years can also be traced in Table 1. In 1969 there was a sharp swing away from financial institutions and toward households and nonfinancial businesses as sources of funds. The reverse was true last year, and the more traditional pattern in the supply of funds was substantially restored. The greatest fluctuations occurred at commercial banks, but changes at other financial institutions (especially at savings and loan associations) were also noticeable. In 1969 commercial banks, which bore the brunt of monetary restraint, lost a sizable amount of time deposits, and their lending ability was severely restrained. Last year, reflecting the greater availability of bank reserves, the relative role of commercial banks in supplying funds returned to what it had been in 1968. Also in 1970 the relative position of savings and loan associations was substantially restored—a reflection of the greatly enhanced flow of savings to them (as well as to mutual savings banks and other financial intermediaries).

Of course, the most graphic picture of the impact of monetary policy on credit flows

can be seen in the behavior of commercial banks. The figures in Table 2 can be used for this purpose. In 1969 commercial banks' liabilities (the key to their lending ability) rose by only two-fifths as much as in the preceding year. As already mentioned, the primary reason was a noticeable loss of time deposits—especially negotiable certificates of deposits (CD's) in denominations of \$100,000 and over. The latter experience, in turn, was due to the decision of supervisory authorities to hold the maximum rates of interest which could be paid on time deposits below sharply rising market yields. In 1970 (and particularly after midyear when the ceilings were suspended with respect to CD's with maturities of less than 90 days) interest rates offered by the banks were again competitive with market yields—which were declining sharply—and the banks gained funds.

The figures in Table 2 also show the sharp changes in uses of commercial bank funds in recent years. In 1969 total bank credit expanded by less than half the amount recorded the previous year. However, the rise in bank loans in 1969 was about as large as that recorded the year before. To meet this private demand for credit, the banks liquidated a sizable amount of U.S. Government securities and switched the funds into loans. In 1970 the growth in bank credit was nearly double that recorded in the preceding year. But the overwhelming proportion of the banks' funds went into investments, and only a modest growth occurred in bank loans. Finally, in 1969 commercial banks pulled in a record amount of Euro-dollars through their foreign branches in an effort to offset the loss of domestic time deposits. Last year they employed a substantial portion of their enlarged resources to repay liabilities to their foreign branches.



### **BANKING STRUCTURE AND THE BEHAVIOR OF BANK CREDIT FLOWS**

About a year ago, I devised a framework of analysis which allows one to study the lending behavior of commercial banks according to the character of their business.<sup>2</sup> The framework was constructed by recasting data for selected groups of large banks which report to the Federal Reserve on a weekly basis.

Given the purpose of these hearings, it might be helpful to summarize here developments at these groups of banks during the last few years. The results of the regrouping are shown in Tables 3 and 4. In this schema, I identified 20 banks as "Multinational banks" and another 60 banks as "Major regional banks." Those banks classed as multinational banks were picked on the basis of their size, volume of business loans, importance in the Federal funds market in particular and the money market in general, the volume of their foreign lending, and the extent of their participation in the Euro-dollar market. Similar criteria were used to classify major regional banks, but greater stress was given to domestic activities and the relative importance of these banks in their own area of the country. The remaining 250 weekly reporting banks were designated "Large local banks."<sup>3</sup>

The experience of these groups of banks with deposit flows has differed considerably. In 1968 the multinational banks lagged somewhat behind the other two groups in the expansion of deposits. However, in 1969 both the multinational banks and major regional banks experienced deposit outflows that were relatively much more severe than those recorded by the large local banks.

<sup>2</sup> The approach was first described in "The Banking Structure and Monetary Management," which I presented before the San Francisco Bond Club, April 1, 1970.

<sup>3</sup> It should be remembered that the smallest banks in this group have total deposits of at least \$100 million.

Yet, similar relative changes were recorded in earning asset holdings, both unadjusted and adjusted for loan sales, at all groups of banks. This similarity in total asset performance in the face of markedly different deposit flows reflected greater flexibility among the largest banks in developing alternative sources of lendable funds. The two larger groups of banks relied much more heavily on domestic nondeposit sources and siphoned substantially larger volumes of funds from the Euro-dollar market. The multinational banks were particularly heavy borrowers in the Euro-dollar market. The affiliates of multinational and major regional banks also sold a considerably larger volume of commercial paper—and in turn purchased larger quantities of loans—than did the large local banks.

General changes in the composition of asset portfolios were somewhat more similar at these three groups of banks. However, data in Table 3 do indicate that the multinational banks made relatively larger reductions in their security holdings than did the other two bank groups. At the same time, after adjustment for loan sales, growth in total loans and in business loans was considerably stronger at the multinational banks than at either the major regional or large local banks in 1969.

The pattern of deposit and credit flows at these three groups of banks in 1970 differed considerably from that recorded in 1969. Referring again to Tables 3 and 4, it will be noted that the multinational banks gained a substantial volume of new deposits during the year. This growth, measured in both absolute and relative terms, was considerably stronger than that which occurred at the major regional banks, and it was somewhat stronger than that recorded by the large local banks.

Yet growth in earning assets at the multinational banks was only slightly above that

recorded by the major regional banks and was considerably less than that which occurred at the large local banks. The explanation for the failure of earning asset developments at the three groups of banks to match more closely changes in deposits at these banks is that the multinational banks decided to use a large portion of their incoming deposit funds to reduce nondeposit liabilities. The large local banks, on the other hand, channeled only a small portion of their relatively large inflow of deposits to the repayment of nondeposit liabilities, while there was virtually no net change at major regional banks.

A fairly diverse pattern of change in credit expansion can also be seen in the statistical data for the three groups of banks. It appears that loan demands, particularly business loan demands, eased markedly at both the multinational and major regional banks during 1970. Multinational banks recorded a slight drop in their total loans, adjusted for loan sales, and a somewhat larger decrease in their business loans. The major regional banks had a modest rise in total loans (adjusted) and no net change in loans to business. In contrast, growth in total loans at the large local banks was somewhat stronger in 1970 than in 1969. In fact, the 1970 advance in their business loans was nearly as large as the relatively sharp advance recorded in 1969. All three groups of banks made net additions to their investment portfolios during 1970. However, growth at the multinational banks was substantially stronger than at the other groups of banks.

The above analysis provides useful insight into the relative impact that changes in monetary and credit conditions have on different categories of banks and into the ways in which these different groups of institutions have adjusted to the shifting deposit and loan circumstances. I find informa-

tion of this kind especially helpful in understanding how shifts in monetary policy or other exogenous developments work their way through the banking system and how the results of these developments alter the course of general economic conditions.

#### **ASSET PREFERENCES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS**

It is widely recognized that commercial banks channel a major share of their lendable funds into loans to business firms. However, the extent to which this is true is less widely appreciated. To cast more light on the role of business loans in bank lending, the composition of earning assets (total loans and investments) of all insured commercial banks, as of June 1966 and June 1970, was examined in considerable detail. The results are shown in Tables 5 through 12 and in Charts A through C.<sup>4</sup> There is no need to discuss here the detailed findings. However, several points should be made, for they throw considerable light on the asset preferences of commercial banks. The first comments are based on the banks' structure of earning assets in June 1970, and they apply to all classes of banks: all insured banks combined; all Federal Reserve member banks; national banks; and insured nonmember banks. Charts A through C might be particularly helpful in following the discussion. Chart A refers to all insured banks; Chart B to Federal Reserve member banks; and Chart C to insured nonmember banks. The following generaliza-

<sup>4</sup> In this part of the analysis, the 13,000-odd insured commercial banks were grouped by deposit size, and 22 asset categories were identified separately. For each individual bank, the ratio of a particular asset category to the bank's total earning assets was calculated. These ratios for individual banks were then averaged to obtain ratios for each size group of banks. All insured banks were further subdivided into three classes: all Federal Reserve member banks; national banks; and insured nonmember banks. Data were obtained from the call reports for June 1966 and June 1970.

tions seem to hold true for each group of banks:

- Small banks hold a larger proportion of their earning assets in securities than do larger banks: the ratio of total investments (mainly U.S. Government and State and local issues) to total earning assets declines continually as the size group of banks increases. While there are minor differences among various classes of banks, the ratio generally drops from about 40 per cent for the smallest banks to about 15 per cent for the largest.
- Holdings of U.S. Treasury securities become a progressively smaller proportion of total earning assets—and of total investments held—as the size of banks increase.
- Holdings of State and local government securities, expressed as a percentage of total earning assets, is generally higher at medium-size banks than at either the smallest or largest size group.
- The ratio of total loans (including Federal funds sold) to total earning assets rises continually as the size of banks increases. Again, while there are some differences among bank classes, the ratio is generally about 60 per cent for the smallest size group and rises to about 75 per cent at the largest size group.
- Of the various categories of loans, business loans display the closest—and clearest—association with size of bank. The relative importance of such loans compared with total earning assets climbs progressively and in tandem as the size of banks advances. The ratio of business loans to total earning assets rises from about 8 per cent at the smallest size group to about 25 to 30 per cent at the largest.
- A similar pattern—although less dramatic—is evident in the case of loans to financial institutions (banks, nonbank financial institutions, and brokers and dealers) and in loans to other investors for carrying securities. These “financial” loans rise from about 1 per cent at the smallest banks to about 8 per cent at the largest lenders.
- Loans to farmers as a percentage of total earning assets decline as the size of bank increases—from around 17 per cent to 1 per cent.
- Real estate loans expressed as a proportion of total earning assets are generally highest at the medium-size banks and lowest at both the smallest and largest size groups of banks. In general, such loans at the largest banks amount to about 15 per cent of total earning assets. In contrast, at medium-size banks, the ratio was about 20 per cent.
- A similar “rainbow-shaped” distribution of loans to individuals, with respect to size of bank, can be observed.

Still further insights into the lending behavior of commercial banks can be gotten from an analysis of the changes in the composition of their assets, by size of bank, between June 1966 and June 1970. The following generalizations are applicable for all classes of banks:

- During these 4 years, total investments declined as a percentage of total earning assets at all size groups (and in all classes) of banks. The extent of the decline was fairly uniform—ranging, in almost all instances, between 2 and 3 percentage points.
- In this period, U.S. Treasury issues declined—and other securities increased—in relative importance at all size groups of banks.
- Total loans increased in relative importance during these years. With respect to business loans, there was little if any change in relative importance—except at the very largest banks, where such loans climbed a few percentage points in relation to total earning assets.
- Real estate loans decreased at the smallest size group of banks and increased at the largest size groups—when expressed as a proportion of total earning assets. However, in both cases, the changes were quite moderate—about 1 or 2 percentage points.
- No general pattern of change in relative importance of other loan categories is discernible. The changes which did occur in particular size groups were quite small.

One other aspect of the analysis of commercial bank asset preferences may be of particular interest to this committee. This concerns the extent to which national banks are using their statutory potential to make real estate loans. Under Section 24 of the Federal Reserve Act, a national bank's total

real estate loans are limited to an amount equal to its total capital and surplus or 70 per cent of its time and savings deposits—whichever is the greater. Thus, one can readily compare the national bank's actual holdings of real estate loans with their statutory lending potential.

The 70 per cent time and savings deposits criterion was used in the present analysis, and the results are shown in Table 13 and Chart D.<sup>5</sup> Several of the findings should be mentioned:

- The very largest and very smallest size groups of banks appear to make less use of their real estate lending than do banks in the medium-size range. Thus, the pattern of use is approximately the same as that observed with respect to real estate loans as a proportion of the banks' total earning assets.
- The relative use of real estate lending potential by all except the very largest size group of banks declined between 1966 and 1970. At the largest banks, use of the potential rose significantly.
- As a result of these changes, in 1970 the use of lending potential by the largest group of banks was higher than that for the three smallest size classes. Banks in the three intermediate-size groups, however, continued to make the most intensive use of their lending potential.

On the basis of the evidence yielded by this analysis of commercial banks' asset preferences, I reach the following conclusions: the attraction of loans to business is so strong that one should ordinarily expect banks to respond to the fullest extent possible to the demand for credit by business firms. Experience indicates, moreover, that in a period of severe monetary restraint, other sectors of the economy are likely to obtain proportionately less—while the business sector obtains proportionately more—of a given supply of commercial bank funds. Since the Federal Reserve must channel

through the banking system whatever additions to bank reserves it finds consistent with over-all monetary policy objectives, this suggests that the lending behavior of commercial banks must be a matter of prime concern. In my judgment the Federal Reserve needs a better set of tools with which to assure that the banks' lending behavior reinforces the basic aims of monetary management.

#### **GROWING IMPORTANCE OF BANKS OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

I stressed at the outset that the authority to set supplemental reserve requirements on assets should not be restricted to member banks of the Federal Reserve System. Instead, it should also apply to insured commercial banks that are not members of the System. There are at least two reasons why this should be the case.

The first one is the need to avoid aggravating the already serious problem of attrition in Federal Reserve membership. Between 1960 and 1970 the number of member banks shrank by 414 (6 per cent) to 5,803, while the number of all insured commercial banks expanded by 338 (2½ per cent). The number of insured banks that are not members of the Federal Reserve System rose by 749 (11 per cent) to 7,675. Among Federal Reserve member banks, the number of national banks increased by 95 to 4,637. In contrast, the number of State-chartered member banks (which are members by choice) dropped by 509 (30 per cent) to 1,166.

Reflecting these trends, a significant change occurred in the structure of the banking system during the last decade as far as membership in the Federal Reserve System is concerned. In 1960 member banks constituted 47 per cent of the total number of insured commercial banks, and they held 84 per cent of total deposits and of total

<sup>5</sup> The calculations were made using the same statistical procedures described above for the analysis of the banks' asset composition.

loans and investments. By 1970 they represented 43 per cent of the banks, and the ratio for both deposits and loans had dropped to 80 per cent. Moreover, during the last decade, insured nonmember banks accounted for one-quarter of the rise in total deposits and in total loans and investments—although they held only one-sixth of the total in each category in 1960.

To a considerable extent, the attrition in Federal Reserve membership can be traced to the reluctance of many of the smaller State-chartered banks to carry the already existing burden of required reserves. In fact, all of the relative decline in the proportion of banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System was among State-chartered institutions. State members declined from 13 per cent to 9 per cent of all insured commercial banks between 1960 and 1970, while national banks remained unchanged at 34 per cent. This already difficult situation should not be made worse by restricting the application of supplemental reserve requirements only to Federal Reserve member banks.

The second reason for covering insured nonmember banks is their growing impact on total bank credit and the money supply. The magnitude of this impact can be seen clearly in Tables 14, 15, and 16. Table 14 shows the level of the total money supply and its components as of December for each year from 1960 to 1970. Table 15 shows (a) Federal Reserve member bank and nonmember bank demand deposits as a percentage of demand deposits included in the total money supply and (b) the distribution of changes in these items for each year 1960–70. These data indicate that, in all years except 1970, the proportion of the change in the demand deposit component of the money supply accounted for by nonmember banks was greater than the proportion of total demand deposits accounted for by these

banks. From these data it would appear that, on average, nonmember banks have an impact on the change in the money supply which is greater than the relative share of money supply deposits held at these institutions.

In Table 16 total bank credit and selected components outstanding at each class of bank are shown for each year 1960–70. These data tell the same kind of story sketched above in the case of the money supply. Nonmember banks are providing a rising share of the credit extended by insured commercial banks, and they are responsible for an increasing proportion of the fluctuations in the volume of such credit outstanding. Their impact on the market for particular types of bank loans (for example, real estate loans) in a given year can be especially noticeable.

Thus, the lending behavior of commercial banks outside the Federal Reserve System is already complicating the task of monetary management. Hopefully, the situation will not be made more complicated by the continued exemption of nonmember banks from the requirement to carry reserves fixed by the Federal Reserve—while supplemental reserves on assets are applied to member banks. Instead, it would be preferable that all insured commercial banks be required to carry reserves—both on deposits and on assets—set by the Federal Reserve on the basis of over-all requirements of monetary management. At the same time, as the Federal Reserve Board has recommended for several years, nonmember banks should be given the privilege of borrowing at Federal Reserve Banks.

#### **RESERVE REQUIREMENTS IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

At this juncture, I would like to digress briefly to stress a few points that are frequently overlooked in discussions of the appropriate role of required reserves in the

banking system. Unfortunately, even today the fact that such reserves are useful purely as instruments of monetary management is not fully understood—and the possibility of extending this function further is comprehended even less.

In the United States several historical experiences with required reserves are quite instructive. It will be recalled that the National Banking Act of 1863 for the first time established legal reserve requirements for federally chartered banks. The basic assumption was that required reserves would provide liquidity for both bank notes and deposits. National banks in central reserve and reserve cities had to maintain reserves equal to 25 per cent of outstanding notes and deposits, and for banks in other cities (country banks) the ratio was 15 per cent. The requirement for notes was dropped in 1874. The notion that reserves were assumed to provide liquidity for individual banks was evidenced by the form in which required reserves could be held: for banks, in central reserve cities, vault cash; for reserve city banks, half in vault cash and half in deposits in central reserve or reserve city banks; for country banks, two-fifths in vault cash and three-fifths in deposits in reserve city or central reserve city banks. The record of American economic history shows quite clearly that the system of required reserves established under the National Banking Act failed to meet the liquidity goal each time it was tested. The reason for the failure (the impossibility of an individual bank being able to liquidate enough assets to meet withdrawals during periods of crisis) was understood by only a few observers.

Perhaps that fact explains why the concept of "pooling" reserves was carried over into the Federal Reserve Act in 1913. While a few innovations were made in the administration of required reserves, the idea that they were needed as a source of liquidity

persisted until the mid-1930's. By an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act in May 1933 (referred to as the Thomas Amendment), authority was given for the first time to vary reserve requirements for member banks. However, the authority was subject to the proclamation of an emergency by the President (which was never done in this connection), and the authority was never used. In the Banking Act of 1935, the discretionary authority was given to the Federal Reserve Board directly. This step represented a clear recognition of the role of required reserves as a tool of monetary control—which could be used to influence directly the rate of expansion of aggregate bank credit. The Board has made considerable use of this authority since it was first employed in August 1936.

In my opinion the next step in the evolution of the reserve requirement tool should be to make it more useful in cushioning the impact of shifts in bank credit flows on particular sectors of the economy. The suggestion that the Board have authority to set supplemental reserve requirements on bank assets represents such an innovation.

#### **EVOLUTION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS IN RECENT YEARS**

The suggestion that one of the traditional instruments of monetary policy be reordered to influence the cost and availability of credit in particular economic sectors is not especially startling. As a matter of fact, the Federal Reserve Board has shown considerable flexibility in the use of reserve requirements in the last few years. For the most part this has involved tailoring changes in such requirements to differentiate the impact by size of bank—as implied by deposit size. For example, in July 1966 the requirement on time deposits over \$5 million was raised from 4 per cent to 5 per cent—and kept at 4 per cent on deposits below that amount. In

September of the same year the percentage was raised further to 6 per cent on the \$5 million and over category; again no change was made for amounts below that figure. In March 1967 in two ½-percentage-point steps, reserve requirements were cut from 4 per cent to 3 per cent on savings deposits and on time deposits under \$5 million. The requirement was left at 6 per cent on time deposits over \$5 million.

In January 1968 the Federal Reserve Board also began to differentiate reserve requirements on demand deposits. At that time, the requirement was raised from 16½ per cent to 17 per cent on deposits over \$5 million at reserve city banks, while the requirement on amounts below this figure was left unchanged. At country banks, the corresponding increase was from 12 per cent to 12½ per cent for demand deposits over \$5 million, while it remained at 12 per cent on amounts below that cutoff. In April 1969 a ½ percentage point increase was made effective at all member banks and on all demand deposits while maintaining the ½ percentage point differential on demand deposits above and below \$5 million.

Undoubtedly the most imaginative use of reserve requirements in recent years has been their application to Euro-dollar borrowings by American banks. In October 1969 the Board established a marginal reserve requirement of 10 per cent on Euro-dollar borrowings in excess of amounts outstanding in a base period—the four weeks ending May 28, 1969—and on foreign branch loans to U.S. residents in excess of base-period amounts. (Banks that did not have outstanding borrowings were given minimum reserve-free bases equal to a specified percentage of deposits.) The Board also provided that the reserve-free bases be subject to automatic downward adjustment to the extent that borrowings fell below the base-period levels, thereby creating some in-

centives for banks to avoid precipitate reduction in Euro-dollar borrowings at times, such as the present, when interest differentials favor repayment of those borrowings.

In the same vein the Federal Reserve Board published for comment a proposal to apply reserve requirements to commercial paper when offered by a bank-related corporation and when the proceeds are used to supply funds to the member bank. The Board put this issue aside for a time in early 1970 because of a desire to avoid exerting additional restraint on money and credit markets. However, the question was opened again last summer, and reserve requirements were applied to bank-related commercial paper in October 1970. Demand deposit requirement percentages were applied to paper with initial maturities of less than 30 days, and time deposit requirements were applied to paper with longer maturities. This action was announced a month in advance of the effective date, and banks were able to shift most of their commercial paper funds into the time deposit requirement category. In this action the Board lowered reserve requirements on time deposits over \$5 million 1 percentage point to 5 per cent and established the new commercial paper requirement at the same level.

In November 1970, following significant reductions by some banks in outstanding Euro-dollar borrowings and in reserve-free bases, the Board increased from 10 per cent to 20 per cent the rate of reserve requirements on borrowings in excess of reserve-free bases, thereby giving the banks an added inducement to preserve their reserve-free bases against a time of future need. At that time the Board also applied the automatic downward adjustment to banks that operated under a minimum base equal to 3 per cent of deposits.

On January 15, 1971, the Board amended its regulations to permit banks to count to-

ward maintenance of their reserve-free bases any funds invested by foreign branches in Export-Import Bank securities offered under a program announced by that institution. At that time the Board postponed for banks using a minimum base the application of the automatic downward adjustment of their bases. Last week a further amendment was made to the Board's regulations which extended to direct Treasury securities the same privilege previously accorded the Export-Import Bank issues.

#### **EXTENDING THE RANGE OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS**

It was against this emerging background that I first suggested in February 1970 that consideration might be given to applying a supplemental reserve requirement on loans extended by U.S. banks to foreign borrowers as a replacement for the present voluntary foreign credit restraint program. At the time I emphasized that such a market-oriented approach would be superior to one based on ceilings fixed by administrative decision—and at the same time it would offer meaningful protection to our balance of payments.

In April last year I went on to suggest that thought might also be given to the possibility of adopting such a requirement for domestic purposes as well. The objective of the supplemental reserve on domestic loans would be to raise the cost of bank lending by reducing the marginal rate of return to the bank making the loan—and thereby dampen the expansion of bank loans. The basic purpose of the supplemental reserve would not be simply to levy new reserve requirements on the banking system. If it were thought that its adoption would raise the average level of reserves required beyond what the Board thought was necessary for general stabilization purposes, the regular reserve requirements applicable to deposits of Federal Reserve member banks (and hopefully

to nonmember banks in the future) could be reduced.

In suggesting that this possibility be explored, I am convinced that the Federal Reserve needs a better means of influencing the availability of credit in different sectors of the economy. At the same time, I am keenly aware of the desirability of assuring that the instrument used would minimize interference with normal business decisions and the economic forces of the market place. The banking community—within whatever outer limits of credit expansion the central bank considers are consistent with stabilization policy—can best allocate financial resources among individual borrowers. Therefore, banks should be assured as much freedom of choice as the basic objectives of maintaining a balanced economy would permit.

Since, during a period of inflation, the object would continue to be to restrain the *growth* of bank lending rather than to burden the amount of lending achieved by some date in the past, the reserves might apply only to the amount of lending above some determined volume. That is, the cash reserves would constitute marginal, rather than average, required reserves. The approach might be varied so that a cash reserve requirement might be applied against whatever new loans the bank might extend rather than apply a marginal reserve against the amount of loans above the amount outstanding on a particular date.

Under either variant of this approach, the percentage reserve requirement would be set on the basis of the Federal Reserve's determination of the degree of influence to be applied, for domestic stabilization reasons, against unchecked bank loan expansion. The restraint would be levied in proportion to the lending. The approach would not require immediate asset adjustments by each bank; instead it would leave the deci-



sion to individual banks to adapt their lending to the circumstances at the time.

The loans that would be subject to the supplemental reserve requirement could be defined in a way that would take account of any set of priorities that might be established from time to time. For example: if the objective of public policy were to give priority to loans to meet the credit needs of State and local governments, it could be achieved through a lower reserve ratio against State and local security holdings than the ratio applied to other assets. Loans to acquire homes could be encouraged—if public policy calls for giving housing a high priority—by setting the requirement very low, or perhaps at zero. In contrast, if policy called for substantial restraint on consumer credit or on loans to business, the reserve ratio applicable to such loans could be set quite high. In fact, any array of loan priorities could be adopted and the reserve requirement scaled accordingly—depending on the changing needs of public policy.

Under ordinary circumstances, however, if there were no need to pursue a policy of monetary restraint—and consequently no need to be concerned about the side effects of such a policy course—less differentiation among types of assets would be necessary. In fact, if there were no need to counteract any adverse byproducts of monetary restraint, no supplemental reserve requirements would need to be established. If already employed, they would not have to be changed.

Such a supplemental cash reserve requirement system sketched above would have the effect of cushioning the impact of monetary policy on particular sectors of the economy. However, it would do so without any direct interference by the Federal Reserve in the detailed lending decisions of individual banks. The new reserve requirement, which probably would be much smaller than the

reserves now required against deposit liabilities, would not necessarily pose insurmountable problems for over-all monetary policy. While there would be an impact on the required reserves of commercial banks, if the Federal Reserve wished, this could be offset by an appropriate reduction in reserve requirements on deposits or by open market operations. While the technical aspects of open market operations might become more complex, I believe such difficulties could be overcome.

Another question that would be raised if supplemental reserve requirements were employed concerns larger corporations which have access to credit in many markets. If bank loans were the only forms of credit so restrained, these corporations could well do their borrowing elsewhere, displacing other borrowers. Consequently, it is necessary to assess the degree to which such shifts from banks to other credit markets could impair the objective of assuring that credit is available for high-priority needs.

But having cited several questions, I remain confident that answers to problems such as these can be found if enough effort is devoted to solving them.

Last year when I urged the consideration of the supplemental reserve requirement against assets, I stressed that it be viewed as a long-run approach. I emphasized that time would be needed to explore its ramifications—aside from the fact that the Federal Reserve Board does not now have the authority to apply reserve requirements to domestic loans of member banks. Moreover, to avoid adding further to the already existing inequities between nonmember and member banks of the Federal Reserve System, I urged that all commercial banks be made subject to the new provision. As I indicated above, I still believe that this step should be taken. It might be recalled that, for several years, the Board has urged in its

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ANNUAL REPORT that legislation be passed which would permit the establishment of a system of graduated reserve requirements on deposits, while extending the coverage to nonmember banks—who would also be given access to the Federal Reserve Banks' discount window.

Now that Congress is weighing the modification of reserve requirements, I hope consideration will be given to extending them to nonmember banks. I also hope that these hearings are the first step in a process

that will lead, within a year or so, to further broadening of the scope of reserve requirements to include the option to impose variable requirements on particular types of bank loans or investments. In the meantime, its probable impact on our banking system must be carefully assessed. I believe such an assessment will provide answers to the questions that have been raised about this proposal—and thus hasten progress toward a better monetary policy—a goal we all seek. □

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# Record of Policy Actions

## of the Federal Open Market Committee

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Records of policy actions taken by the Federal Open Market Committee at each meeting, in the form in which they will appear in the Board's Annual Report, are released approximately 90 days following the date of the meeting and are subsequently published in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN.

The record for each meeting includes the votes on the policy decisions made at the meeting as well as a résumé of the basis for the decisions. The summary descriptions of economic and financial conditions are based on the information that was available to the Committee at the time of the meeting, rather than on data as they may have been revised since then.

Policy directives of the Federal Open Market Committee are issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York—the Bank selected by the Committee to execute transactions for the System Open Market Account.

Records of policy actions have been published regularly in the BULLETIN beginning with the July 1967 issue, and such records have continued to be published in the Board's Annual Reports.

The record for the meeting held on January 12, 1971, follows:

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## MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 12, 1971

### Authority to effect transactions in System Account.

The information reviewed at this meeting suggested that real output of goods and services (real gross national product) had declined in the fourth quarter of 1970, largely as a consequence of the strike in the automobile industry that ended in late November. The resumption of higher automobile production was expected to result in a bulge in economic activity in early 1971. The rate of advance in major price indexes appeared to have moderated recently, following substantial increases earlier in the fall.

In December the labor market eased further, and the unemployment rate rose to 6.0 from 5.8 per cent in November. Although both nonfarm payroll employment and industrial production increased, the advances appeared to be attributable to the ending of the auto strike. On the other hand, weekly data suggested that nonautomotive retail sales might have been relatively strong during December. In November private housing starts had risen considerably further, to the highest rate in nearly 2 years.

Average wholesale prices—which had declined from mid-October to mid-November—were about unchanged in the following month, when a further reduction in prices of farm products and foods about offset an increase in prices of industrial commodities. Over the fourth quarter as a whole wholesale prices rose much less than in the preceding quarters of 1970 as a result of declines in prices of farm products and foods. In November the rise in the consumer price index slowed appreciably from the accelerated rate of the two preceding months.

Staff projections suggested that real GNP would rise sharply in the first quarter in the aftermath of the auto strike, but that the pace of the advance would then slow. For both the first and second quarters the projections contemplated sizable increases in residential construction expenditures and in State and local government outlays. Prospects were for moderate increases in consumer spending, apart from the anticipated return to a higher rate of new car purchases early in the year. Neither defense spending nor business outlays on fixed investment were expected to contribute to expansion in GNP over the first

half of the year. It was noted, however, that these projections did not make allowance for the probability that steel users would accumulate inventories of that metal as a hedge against a possible strike in the steel industry at the end of July, when current wage contracts will expire.

The deterioration in the U.S. foreign trade balance that had been under way since mid-1970 continued in November. In June and July merchandise exports had been substantially larger than imports, but the surplus had declined in each of the three succeeding months, and in November exports were slightly smaller than imports. With respect to the over-all balance of payments, tentative estimates for the fourth quarter suggested that on the "liquidity" basis<sup>1</sup> the deficit had remained about as large as in the third quarter. The deficit on the "official reserve transactions" basis was very large, mainly as a result of heavy repayments of Euro-dollar borrowings by U.S. banks.

Interest rates in the Euro-dollar market rose considerably in the first half of December and then declined sharply after midmonth, reflecting seasonal forces to a large extent. Also contributing to the early-December rise in rates was more aggressive bidding by U.S. banks for Euro-dollars following the November 30 announcement by the Board of Governors of certain measures designed to moderate repayments of Euro-dollar borrowings by these banks. In general, exchange rates for major foreign currencies eased in early December while Euro-dollar interest rates were rising; then toward the end of the month they firmed as Euro-dollar rates declined. Effective January 9, the Bank of France reduced its discount rate from 7 to 6½ per cent.

The Treasury was expected to announce on January 20 the terms on which it would refund securities maturing on February 15, includ-

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<sup>1</sup> The balance on the "liquidity" basis is measured by changes in U.S. reserves and in liquid U.S. liabilities to all foreigners. The balance on the "official reserve transactions" basis (sometimes referred to as the "official settlements" basis) is measured by changes in U.S. reserves and in liquid and certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official agencies, mainly monetary authorities. The latter balance differs from the former by (1) treating changes in liquid U.S. liabilities to foreigners other than official agencies (including liabilities to U.S. bank branches abroad) as ordinary capital flows, and (2) treating changes in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign monetary authorities as financing items rather than ordinary capital flows.

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ing about \$5 billion held by the public. It appeared likely that the Treasury would decide at the same time to refund securities maturing in mid-March, and perhaps also to pre-refund certain issues maturing later in the year.

In capital markets the strong rally that had been under way since late October halted in mid-December, but only temporarily; yields rose on most types of long-term bonds during the closing weeks of the year, but they turned down again in early January. Short-term interest rates followed a similar pattern. For example, the market rate on 3-month Treasury bills reached a low of about 4.75 per cent shortly after mid-December, advanced to about 4.90 per cent near year-end, and then declined to about 4.65 per cent on the day before this meeting.

Various factors contributed to the upward pressures on interest rates in late December. These included the very heavy recent and prospective volume of corporate and municipal bond offerings, the possibility that the Treasury might pre-refund a sizable volume of securities in connection with its mid-February financing, and—in the Government securities sector—uncertainties that existed for a time about the availability of insurance against loss or theft. The renewed declines in market interest rates were stimulated by continuing reports of sluggishness in economic activity, by an easing of conditions in money markets, and by further reductions in the prime lending rate of commercial banks and in Federal Reserve discount rates. The prime rate was lowered to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent on December 22, 1970, and then to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on January 6, 1971; and discount rates at 10 Federal Reserve Banks were reduced from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}$  per cent effective January 8.

In December interest rates on residential mortgages declined further in both primary markets for conventional home loans and secondary markets for federally underwritten mortgages. Nonbank thrift institutions continued to experience very heavy inflows of savings funds during December, and the net outflows following year-end interest and dividend crediting were much smaller than usual.

At commercial banks substantial increases were recorded in December in both consumer-type time and savings deposits and large-denomination certificates of deposit (CD's). The volume of business loans outstanding (adjusted to include loans that had been sold to

affiliates) declined for the fourth successive month. However, banks continued to acquire securities at a rapid rate, and total bank credit—as measured by the “adjusted bank credit proxy”<sup>2</sup>—rose sharply from November to December.

Various measures of the money stock also expanded considerably on the average in December—including “ $M_1$ ,” defined as private demand deposits plus currency in circulation; and “ $M_2$ ,” defined as  $M_1$  plus commercial bank time deposits other than large-denomination CD’s. However, growth in  $M_1$  was smaller both in December and over the fourth quarter as a whole than had been expected at the time of the previous meeting of the Committee. After having expanded at an annual rate of approximately 6 per cent during the first three quarters of 1970,  $M_1$  increased over the fourth quarter at a rate of about 3.5 per cent.<sup>3</sup> Fourth-quarter growth rates for  $M_2$  and the adjusted bank credit proxy were about 9 and 8 per cent, respectively.

System open market operations following the mid-December meeting of the Committee had been directed initially at maintaining the money market conditions that had recently been attained. Subsequently, however, when it became clear that  $M_1$  was expanding at rates below earlier expectations, easier money market conditions were sought. Operations were complicated by the market churning that is typical of the period around a year-end, and conditions fluctuated relatively widely from day to day. Most recently, however, Federal funds had traded at an effective rate of about 4½ per cent,

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<sup>2</sup> The series called the “adjusted bank credit proxy” consists of daily-average figures on total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, plus Euro-dollar borrowings, bank-related commercial paper, and certain other nondeposit items. In recent years the Committee has been making use of this series as the best available measure, although indirect, of developing movements in bank credit. Because the series can be compiled with a very short lag, it can be kept more nearly current than available bank loan and investment data. Moreover, daily-average figures for a calendar month are much less subject to the influence of single-date fluctuations than are the available month-end data on total bank credit, which represent estimates of loans and investments at all commercial banks on 1 day—the last Wednesday—of each month. For monthly statistics, see the series entitled “Total member bank deposits plus nondeposit items” in the statistical section of the Federal Reserve BULLETIN (on p. A-17 of the January 1971 issue).

<sup>3</sup> Calculated on the basis of the daily-average level in the last month of the quarter relative to that in the last month of the preceding quarter.

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compared with the rates around 5 per cent that had prevailed shortly before the preceding meeting. During the interval the System supplied a substantial volume of reserves, partly through purchases of longer-term Treasury securities.

Staff analysis suggested that the bulge in economic activity anticipated for the first quarter would tend to produce more rapid growth in money and bank credit than had been recorded in the fourth quarter. According to the analysis, however, some further easing of money market conditions probably would be required if  $M_1$  were to expand sufficiently over the first quarter—at an annual rate of about 7.5 per cent—to compensate for the shortfall in the fourth quarter from the expected growth rate.

The Committee agreed that it would be desirable at this time to promote accommodative conditions in credit markets and moderate expansion in monetary and credit aggregates. In the discussion divergent views were expressed about the degree to which open market operations during the period immediately ahead should be directed toward attaining specific objectives for various monetary and credit aggregates. A number of members favored seeking growth rates in the first quarter high enough to make up for the fourth-quarter shortfall in  $M_1$ . Others, while not necessarily opposed to such growth rates, noted that their concern about the shortfall was mitigated by the recent relatively high rates of expansion in  $M_2$  and the bank credit proxy, or by the fact that they did not attach great importance in any event to short-run fluctuations in the growth rate of a single monetary aggregate.

At the conclusion of the discussion the Committee agreed that the attainment of its objectives for both credit conditions and the monetary and credit aggregates would be facilitated by some moderate easing of money market conditions; and that such easing should be accomplished soon, partly because it would become necessary to take account of the forthcoming Treasury financing later in the month. The members also agreed that money market conditions should be eased somewhat further if it appeared that the aggregates were expanding at rates below those consistent with making up the fourth-quarter shortfall in  $M_1$ .

The following current economic policy directive was issued to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:



The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that real output of goods and services declined in the fourth quarter of 1970, largely as a consequence of the recent strike in the automobile industry. Unemployment increased further in December. The resumption of higher automobile production is expected to result in a bulge in activity in early 1971. Wage rates generally are continuing to rise at a rapid pace, but gains in productivity appear to be slowing the increase in unit labor costs. The rise in both wholesale and consumer prices appears to have moderated recently, following substantial increases earlier in the fall. Most market interest rates turned down again in recent days, and Federal Reserve discount rates were reduced by an additional one-quarter of a percentage point. Demands for funds in capital markets have continued heavy, but business loan demands at banks remain weak. Although growth in the money supply accelerated in December, over the fourth quarter as a whole it was at a rate below that prevailing in the preceding three quarters. Banks made substantial further additions to their holdings of securities in December, and bank credit increased sharply. The foreign trade surplus has declined markedly in recent months. The over-all balance of payments deficit on the liquidity basis in the fourth quarter was apparently about as large as in the third quarter. The deficit on the official settlements basis was very large as banks continued to repay Euro-dollar liabilities. In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions conducive to the resumption of sustainable economic growth, while encouraging an orderly reduction in the rate of inflation and the attainment of reasonable equilibrium in the country's balance of payments.

To implement this policy, the Committee seeks to promote accommodative conditions in credit markets and moderate expansion in monetary and credit aggregates. System open market operations until the next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining bank reserves and money market conditions consistent with those objectives, taking account of the forthcoming Treasury financing.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Burns, Brimmer, Daane, Heflin, Maisel, Mitchell, Robertson, Swan, Mayo, and Treiber. Vote against this action: Mr. Francis.

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Absent and not voting: Messrs. Hayes and Sherrill. (Mr. Treiber voted as alternate for Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Mayo voted as alternate for the late Mr. Hickman.)

Mr. Francis dissented from this action for reasons similar to those underlying his dissent from the directive adopted at the December meeting. In his judgment, if growth in  $M_1$  were maintained over coming months at an average annual rate of approximately 5 per cent—about the average prevailing over the second half of 1970—the longer-run performance of production and prices would be better than if money were to expand at some faster rate. In addition, he favored reducing the emphasis given to money market conditions in implementing open market policy.

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# Law Department

Statutes, regulations, interpretations, and decisions

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## INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

By Joint Resolution approved March 31, 1971 (Public Law 92-8) Congress extended until June 1, 1971, the flexible authority of the Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in regulating the maximum rates of interest or dividends payable by insured banks and savings and loan associations on deposits or share accounts.

## RESERVES AGAINST EURODOLLAR BORROWINGS

The Board of Governors, effective April 1, 1971, amended footnote 8 to section 213.7(a) of Regulation M, "Foreign Activities of National Banks", to provide a means by which a member bank may retain its reserve-free base with respect to its Euro-dollar borrowings from its foreign branches by counting within its base the amount of purchases by its foreign branches of certain U.S. Treasury obligations. The text of the amendment reads as follows:

### AMENDMENT TO REGULATION M

Effective April 1, 1971, footnote 8 to section 213.7(a) is amended to read as set forth below. The text of section 213.7(a) reads as follows:

#### SECTION 213.7—RESERVES AGAINST FOREIGN BRANCH DEPOSITS

(a) **Transactions with parent bank.** During each week of the four-week period beginning October 16, 1969, and during each week of each successive four-week ("maintenance") period, a member bank having one or more foreign branches shall maintain with the Reserve Bank of its district, as a reserve against its foreign branch deposits, a daily average balance equal to 20 per cent of the amount by which the daily average total of

(1) net balances due from its domestic offices to such branches, and

(2) assets (including participations) held by such branches which were acquired from its domestic offices,<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Excluding (1) assets so held on June 26, 1969, representing credit extended to persons not residents of the

during the four-week ("computation") period ending on the Wednesday fifteen days before the beginning of the maintenance period, exceeds the greater of

(i) the lowest corresponding daily average total<sup>8</sup> for any computation period ending after November 25, 1970, or

(ii) 3 per cent of the member bank's daily average deposits subject to § 204.5(a) of this chapter (Regulation D) during the current computation period, or the lowest corresponding daily average total<sup>8</sup> for any computation period beginning on or after January 21, 1971, and after the bank has had a foreign branch in operation for more than 90 days, whichever amount is the lesser:

*Provided*, That the applicable base computed under (i) or (ii) shall be reduced by the daily average amount of any deposits of the member bank subject to § 204.5(c) of this chapter (Regulation D) during the computation period.

\* \* \* \* \*

## MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

The Board of Governors, effective March 30, 1971, amended Regulation G, "Securities Credit by Persons other than Banks, Brokers, or Dealers", by adding a new subparagraph (3) to section 207.1(f), and Regulation U, "Credit by Banks for the Purpose of Purchasing or Carrying Margin Stocks", by adding new paragraph (1) to section 221.2. The amendments, which are issued pursuant to section 7(d) (E) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, authorize the Board, upon certification by the Securities Investor Protection Corporation that circumstances exist which warrant such action, to

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United States and (2) credit extended or renewed by a domestic office after June 26, 1969, to persons not residents of the United States to the extent such credit was not extended in order to replace credit outstanding on that date which was paid prior to its original maturity (see definition of United States resident in footnote 9).

<sup>8</sup> Including the principal amount paid by a foreign branch of the member bank for obligations held by such branch that were purchased by it from the Export-Import Bank of the United States pursuant to its program announced on January 15, 1971, or purchased by it from the U.S. Treasury pursuant to its program announced on April 1, 1971, and excluding assets representing credit extended to persons not residents of the United States.

exempt a loan for the purpose of making a loan or providing capital to a broker or dealer subject to Regulation T, "Credit by Brokers and Dealers", from the restrictions imposed by Regulations G and U. The text of the amendments reads as follows:

#### AMENDMENT TO REGULATION G

Effective March 30, 1971, section 207.1(f) is amended by adding a new subparagraph (3) as follows:

##### SECTION 207.1—GENERAL RULE

\* \* \* \* \*

##### (f) Credit extended to person subject to Regulation T.

\* \* \* \* \*

(3) The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may by Order exempt from the prohibitions of this paragraph (f) and the requirements of this part, either unconditionally or upon specified terms and conditions or for stated periods, any loan for the purpose of making a loan or providing capital to a person who is subject to Part 220 of this Chapter (Regulation T), upon a finding that the granting of such an exemption is necessary or appropriate, in the public interest or for the protection of investors; *Provided*, That the Securities Investor Protection Corporation shall have certified to the Board that such action is appropriate under the circumstances.

#### AMENDMENT TO REGULATION U

Effective March 30, 1971, section 221.2 is amended by deleting the period at the end of paragraph (k) and inserting in its place "; and", and by adding a new paragraph (l) as follows:

##### SECTION 221.2—EXCEPTIONS TO GENERAL RULE

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 221.1, a bank may extend and may maintain any credit for the purpose specified in § 221.1, without regard to the limitations prescribed therein, or in § 221.3(t), if the credit comes within any of the following descriptions.

\* \* \* \* \*

(l) Any loan for the purpose of making a loan or providing capital to a person who is subject to

Part 220 of this Chapter (Regulation T), which loan has been exempted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, by Order, from the requirements of this part, either unconditionally or upon specified terms and conditions or for stated periods, upon a finding that the granting of such an exemption is necessary or appropriate, in the public interest or for the protection of investors; *Provided*, That the Securities Investor Protection Corporation shall have certified to the Board that such action is appropriate under the circumstances.

#### BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

The Board of Governors, effective March 18, 1971, amended Regulation Y, "Bank Holding Companies" by adding paragraph (d) to section 222.4. The amendment implements the Board's authority to impose conditions upon holding company acquisitions and expansions on the basis of section 4(c)(12) of the Bank Holding Company Act. Under the amendment, acquisitions of going concerns by a company that became a bank holding company as a result of the 1970 amendments to the Bank Holding Company Act and elects to divest itself of its bank may normally be made following a simple notification procedure, and *de novo* expansion may be undertaken without further action. Acquisitions by other such companies require the Board's approval. That approval will normally be limited to acquisitions a holding company demonstrates are necessary to assure that the company's required divestitures can be made as quickly as possible, as efficiently as possible, and with as little economic loss to the divesting company as possible. A form for use in filing an irrevocable declaration under this amendment has been adopted by the Board. Copies are available at the Federal Reserve Banks.

The text of the amendment reads as follows:

#### AMENDMENT TO REGULATION Y

Effective March 18, 1971, section 222.4 is amended by adding a new paragraph as follows:

##### SECTION 222.4—INTERESTS IN NONBANKING ORGANIZATIONS

\* \* \* \* \*

(d) **Certain acquisitions by companies that became bank holding companies on December 31, 1970, as a result of the 1970 amendments.** Except as provided in this paragraph, no bank holding company may acquire, directly or indirectly, any

shares or commence to engage in any activities on the basis of section 4(c)(12) of the Act. A company may file with the Board an irrevocable declaration, in the form approved by the Board, that it will cease to be a bank holding company by January 1, 1981, unless it is granted an exemption under section 4(d) of the Act. A company that has filed such a declaration may (1) commence new activities *de novo*, either directly or through a subsidiary, without further action under this paragraph, until such time as the Board notifies the company to the contrary, and (2) make an acquisition of a going concern 45 days after the company has informed its Reserve Bank of the proposed acquisition, unless the company is notified to the contrary within that time or unless it is permitted to make the acquisition at an earlier date, based on exigent circumstances of a particular case. If the company has not filed such a declaration, no acquisition may be made, or activity commenced, on the basis of section 4(c)(12) except with prior approval of the Board. Normally only requests with respect to acquisitions or expansion of activities that the company demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Board are necessary to enable it more efficiently to market its assets subject to divestiture will be approved. This paragraph does not apply to acquisitions made pursuant to a binding commitment entered into before March 23, 1971.

#### UNDIVIDED PROFITS AS "CAPITAL STOCK AND SURPLUS"

The Board of Governors has reexamined the question whether a member bank's undivided profits may be considered as part of its "capital stock and surplus", as that or a similar term is used in provisions of the Federal Reserve Act that limit member banks with respect to the following: loans to affiliates (12 U.S.C. 371c), purchases of investment securities (12 U.S.C. 335), loans on stock or bond collateral (12 U.S.C. 248(m)), deposits with nonmember banks (12 U.S.C. 463), bank acceptances (12 U.S.C. 372, 373), investments in and by Edge and Agreement corporations (12 U.S.C. 601, 615, 618), and the amount of paper of one borrower that may be discounted or accepted as collateral for an advance by a Federal Reserve Bank (12 U.S.C. 330, 345, 347).

Upon such reexamination the Board concludes that its negative view expressed in 1964 is unnecessarily restrictive in the light of the Congressional purpose in establishing limitations on bank activi-

ties in terms of a bank's capital structure. Accordingly, the Board has decided that, for the purposes of the limitations set forth above, undivided profits may be included as part of "capital stock and surplus".

As used herein, the term "undivided profits" includes paid-in or earned profits (unearned income must be deducted); reserves for loan losses or bad debts, less the amount of tax which would become payable with respect to the tax-free portion of the reserve if such portion were transferred from the reserve; valuation reserves for securities; and reserves for contingencies. It does not include reserves for dividends declared or reserves for taxes, interest and expenses.

#### ORDERS UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

##### UNION BANK, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

*In the matter of the application of Union Bank, Los Angeles, California, for approval of merger with Bank of Long Beach, N.A., Long Beach, California.*

#### ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION FOR MERGER OF BANKS UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Union Bank, Los Angeles, California, a member State bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Bank of Long Beach, N.A., Long Beach, California, under the charter and name of Union Bank. As an incident to the merger, the two existing offices and an approved office (not yet in operation) of Bank of Long Beach, N.A. would become branches of the resulting bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published as required by said Act.

In accordance with the Act, the Board requested reports on the competitive factors involved from the Attorney General, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Board has considered all relevant material contained in the record in the light of the factors set forth in the Act, including the effect of the proposal on competition, the financial and managerial resources and prospects of the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, and finds that:

Union Bank (deposits of \$1.5 billion) is the

seventh largest bank in California, having about 3.3 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in the State. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970.) It operates its main office and 16 branches in southern California; in northern California it maintains ten offices and has recently (February 11, 1971) received approval to operate another office as an incident to a merger. Bank of Long Beach, N.A. (deposits of \$16 million) operates two offices in Long Beach, California, and has received approval to operate an office in the downtown district of that city.

Bank of Long Beach, N.A., with about 2.5 per cent of market deposits, ranks eighth among the 12 banks (total of 50 offices) operating in its market area, which includes the cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, and Signal Hill. Among the competitors of Bank of Long Beach, N.A. are five of the largest banks in the State; these five banks operate 64 per cent of the offices located in the area and control about 69 per cent of the deposits in the area.

The office of Union Bank located closest to the nearest office of Bank of Long Beach, N.A. is in Torrance, which is about 12 miles west of Long Beach. A large number of offices of other banks are located in the densely populated areas intervening between the present offices of Union Bank and Bank of Long Beach, N.A. There is, therefore, no substantial existing competition between these two banks.

Under California law each bank could be permitted to establish *de novo* branch offices in the areas served by the other. Because of the small size of Bank of Long Beach, N.A., it appears unlikely that bank would in the near future establish a *de novo* branch outside its market. It also does not appear probable that Union Bank would establish a *de novo* branch office in the Long Beach area. In 1966, Union Bank withdrew an application to establish such a branch because a large scale real estate development did not progress beyond the planning stages; since that time, Union Bank indicates that the area is not sufficiently attractive for establishment of a *de novo* office of Union Bank. Furthermore, since Bank of Long Beach, N.A. has only a very small share of the deposits in its area, the amount of potential competition between the merging banks which would be eliminated in this market area by the proposed transaction is not significant; at the same time, Union Bank's entry into the market by acquisition of Bank of Long Beach, N.A. would likely increase competition among the large banks in the market.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not eliminate significant existing or potential competition. Considerations relating to the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the banks are consistent with approval of the application. Customers of Long Beach, N.A. would benefit by the merger because Union Bank plans to offer them an additional source of a wider range of banking services, such as computer and trust services, and through its larger lending limit would be better able to meet the needs of medium and large-sized business customers. Therefore, convenience and needs considerations lend support to approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed merger would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, on the basis of the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the merger so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 12, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

THE FARMERS SAVINGS AND TRUST  
COMPANY,  
MANSFIELD, OHIO

*In the matter of the application of The Farmers Savings and Trust Company, Mansfield, Ohio, for approval of merger with the Lucas State Bank, Lucas, Ohio.*

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS  
UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by The Farmers Savings and Trust Company, Mansfield, Ohio ("Applicant"), a member State bank of the Federal Re-

serve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and the Lucas State Bank, Lucas, Ohio ("Bank"), under the charter and the name of Applicant. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of Bank would become a branch of Applicant. Notice of the proposed merger, in the form approved by the Board, has been published as required by said Act.

Pursuant to the Act, the Board requested reports on the competitive factors involved from the Attorney General, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Board has considered all relevant material contained in the record in the light of the factors set forth in the Act, including the effect of the proposal on competition, the financial and managerial resources and prospects of the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, and finds that:

Applicant (deposits \$44 million), the third largest of seven banks located in Richmond County, holds about 17 per cent of Richmond County commercial banking deposits. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970.) Bank (deposits \$3 million) is the smallest of the seven institutions located in Richmond County. Applicant is a subsidiary of First Banc Group of Ohio, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, which is the fourth largest registered bank holding company in the State, controlling about 3 per cent of deposits in the State of Ohio. Consummation of the proposed merger would not increase substantially the concentration of banking resources in any relevant area.

Applicant was instrumental in organizing Bank in 1928 and provided Bank with its initial management. Since that time Applicant and Bank have been closely associated, and each president of Bank has been either a president or senior officer of Applicant. There is no indication that this close relationship which exists between Applicant and Bank is likely to change in the foreseeable future regardless of the Board's action with respect to the present application. In view of the close relationship which has existed between Applicant and Bank it may be reasonably concluded that present and potential competition would neither be foreclosed by approval of the application nor encouraged by its denial. It does not appear that competition with and between other banks in Richmond County would be affected in any significant way by consummation of the proposal.

The Board concludes that consummation of the proposed merger would not have an adverse effect on competition in any area. The financial and

managerial resources and prospects of the merging banks and the resulting bank are satisfactory and consistent with approval of the application. Consummation of the merger would provide customers of Bank with certain additional banking services; the convenience and needs aspects of the proposal lend weight, therefore, to approval of the transaction. Based upon the foregoing, it is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposal would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, on the basis of the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the merger so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 12, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

MANAPORT BANK,  
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

*In the matter of the application of Manaport Bank, for approval of merger with First Manassas Bank and Trust Company.*

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828 (c)), an application by Manaport Bank, Manassas, Virginia, a proposed State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval, of the merger of that Bank and First Manassas Bank and Trust Company, Manassas, Virginia, under the charter of the former and the name of the latter. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the record, including reports received pursuant to the Act on the competitive factors involved in

the proposed merger, and in the light of the factors set forth in said Act,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement<sup>1</sup> of this date concerning the application of Northern Virginia Bankshares Incorporated, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia, to become a holding company, that said merger application be and hereby is approved, provided that said merger shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, April 8, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Daane, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governors Mitchell and Maisel.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

TRUST COMPANY OF GEORGIA,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*In the matter of the application of Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia, for approval of acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities of Peachtree Bank and Trust Company, Chamblee, Georgia.*

STAY OF ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION FOR  
ACQUISITION OF ASSETS AND ASSUMPTION OF  
LIABILITIES UNDER BANK MERGER ACT

On February 22, 1971 the Board of Governors issued an Order pursuant to the Bank Merger Act

<sup>1</sup> See page 358 of this BULLETIN.

(12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), approving an application by Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia for prior approval of the merger of Trust Company with Peachtree Bank and Trust Company, Chamblee, Georgia, by means of Trust Company's purchase of assets and assumption of liabilities of Peachtree Bank.

There has come before the Board pursuant to section 262.2(f)(6) of the Board's Rules of Procedure (12 CFR 262.2(f)(6)) a petition by the United States Department of Justice for (1) reconsideration of the Board's Order of February 22, 1971, and (2) a stay in the operation of its Order of February 22, 1971 until such time as the Board rules on the petition for reconsideration, and if reconsideration is granted, until such reconsideration is completed and the application is either re-approved or disapproved.

The petition appears to raise complex issues of a procedural and substantive nature. In order that the Board may give appropriate consideration to these issues, a stay of the Board's approval Order of February 22, 1971 appears to be in the interests of all parties as well as in the public interest. Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Board's Order of February 22, 1971, in this matter be and hereby is stayed until further order of the Board.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 19, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, and Brimmer. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governor Sherrill.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]



**ORDERS UNDER SECTION 3 OF BANK  
HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

**MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK STOCK COR-  
PORATION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN**

*In the matter of the application of Marshall & Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of State Bank of Mayville, Mayville, Wisconsin.*

**ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY**

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Marshall & Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of State Bank of Mayville, Mayville, Wisconsin ("Bank").

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Wisconsin and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner offered no objection to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 5, 1971 (36 Federal Register 129), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant, the third largest registered bank holding company and banking organization in Wisconsin, controls twelve banks with aggregate deposits of \$558 million, representing 6.4 per cent

of the State's total deposits. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.) Upon acquisition of Bank (\$14 million in deposits), Applicant would increase its share of State-wide deposits to 6.6 per cent.

Bank has its principal office in Mayville and one branch in Knowles, a few miles north of Mayville. It is the only bank in Mayville and serves an area of approximately 215 square miles in northeast Dodge County. The closest banking office of any subsidiary of Applicant to Bank is a branch office of Ripon State Bank in Brandon, approximately 25 miles northwest of Mayville in Fond du Lac County. Under Wisconsin law, no present subsidiary of Applicant may establish a branch in Bank's service area. There appears to be no significant competition between Bank and Ripon State Bank or any other subsidiary of Applicant.

Bank is the largest of five banks competing in its service area, holding 43.5 per cent of area deposits. The second and third largest banks in such area hold 20 per cent and 17.4 per cent of area deposits, respectively. All of the banks in Bank's service area primarily serve the towns in which they are located, and Bank is not regarded as dominating such area.

Based upon the record before it, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not have significant adverse effects on competition in any relevant area. Considerations relating to the financial and managerial resources and future prospects, as they relate to Applicant, its subsidiaries, and Bank are regarded as consistent with approval of the application. Bank's affiliation with Applicant appears to offer the prospect that expanded or improved banking services will be provided by, or made available through, Bank to the communities in Bank's service area—notably, with respect to loan, trust, and computer services—and that Bank's operations will be strengthened through special services provided by Applicant. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities in Bank's service area lend some support for approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consum-

mated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 11, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH  
BANKSHARES, INC.,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

*In the matter of the application of Virginia Commonwealth Bankshares, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, for approval of acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of The Bank of Virginia of Roanoke Valley, Vinton, Virginia, a proposed new bank.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of Virginia Commonwealth Bankshares, Inc., Richmond, Virginia ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of The Bank of Virginia of Roanoke Valley, Vinton, Virginia, a proposed new bank.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Virginia and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 14, 1971 (36 Federal Register 575), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and

all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant is the fourth largest banking organization and the second largest bank holding company in Virginia, controlling 13 banks with aggregate deposits of \$582.1 million. This represents 8.0 per cent of total banking deposits in the State of Virginia. (Banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company acquisitions and formations approved by the Board through February 28, 1971.) Since Bank is a proposed new bank, consummation of the proposal would not increase concentration in any market.

Bank would have a single office in the town of Vinton and would primarily serve that town, the eastern side of the city of Roanoke, and eastern Roanoke County. The three largest banks in the city of Roanoke each have branches in Vinton, with which Bank would be in competition. The relevant banking market is considered to approximate the cities of Roanoke and Salem and all of Roanoke County. Applicant has two bank subsidiaries with offices in that market. One such subsidiary, The Bank of Virginia, headquartered in Richmond, has a branch office in downtown Roanoke. The other, The Bank of Virginia of the Southwest, has four offices in Salem and its environs. These two subsidiaries of Applicant together hold approximately 11.5 per cent of deposits in the relevant market. Under Virginia law, no present banking subsidiary of Applicant may establish a branch in Bank's primary service area.

Based upon the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not have an adverse effect on competition in any relevant area and might have a pro-competitive effect through the introduction of an additional banking alternative for residents of eastern Roanoke County, presently the fastest growing area in the relevant market. The banking factors, as they relate to Applicant, its subsidiaries, and Bank, and considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, are regarded as consistent with approval

of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order; and provided further that (c) The Bank of Virginia of Roanoke Valley shall be opened for business not later than six months after the date of this Order. The time periods described in (b) and (c) above may be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 15, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

SOCIETY CORPORATION,  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*In the matter of the application of Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Peoples Bank of Youngstown, Youngstown, Ohio.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of Society Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Peoples Bank of Youngstown, Youngstown, Ohio ("Bank").

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Ohio Superintendent of Banks and requested his views and recommendation. The

Superintendent recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 26, 1971 (36 Federal Register 1232), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant, the second largest bank holding company and the fourth largest banking organization in Ohio, controls 10 banks with aggregate deposits of \$1,038 million, representing 5.2 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in the State. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, and reflect holding company acquisitions approved by the Board to date.) Upon acquisition of Bank (\$32 million deposits), Applicant would control 5.3 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in the State; its position relative to other banking organizations and holding companies would remain the same.

Bank is by a substantial margin the smallest of four banks headquartered in Youngstown and the sixth largest of 14 banks in the Youngstown-Warren SMSA, holding less than 4.1 per cent of total area deposits. The fifth largest bank in this market has control over almost three times as many deposits as Bank. Applicant's closest subsidiary bank is located 33 miles from Youngstown and there is no meaningful competition between Bank and that bank or any other of Applicant's subsidiaries. Further, in light of the distances involved and Ohio law restricting branching, it seems unlikely on the facts of record that any significant competition would develop in the future. Based on the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would have no adverse effect on competition in any relevant area and might stimulate competition in the Youngstown area.

Considerations relating to the convenience and

needs of the communities to be served lend some weight toward approval of the application as affiliation with Applicant would facilitate loan participations and would enable Bank to provide international banking services. The banking factors are regarded as consistent with approval. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such time be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 15, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS FINANCIAL  
CORPORATION,  
WESTWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS

*In the matter of the application of First Massachusetts Financial Corporation, Westwood, Massachusetts, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of Massachusetts Bank and Trust Company, Brockton, Massachusetts.*

ORDER APPROVING ACTION TO BECOME A  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by First Massachusetts Financial Corporation, Westwood, Massachusetts, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 51 per cent or more of the voting shares of Massachusetts Bank and Trust Company, Brockton, Massachusetts.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks and requested her views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on February 19, 1971 (36 Federal Register 3221), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, and finds that:

Applicant is a nonoperating corporation formed for the purpose of acquiring Bank (deposits \$8.6 million). As it has no present operations or subsidiaries, consummation of the proposal would eliminate neither existing nor potential competition. On the contrary, the acquisition would, as noted below, have a pro-competitive effect by strengthening one of the three commercial banking alternatives in the City of Brockton.

Considerations relating to the financial and managerial resources of Bank lend strong support toward approval of the application. Bank suffers from a substantial capital weakness and, as part of the proposal, and in an attempt to remedy this situation, Applicant will immediately place new capital into Bank through the purchase of common stock. Applicant further proposes to provide additional capital to Bank, if needed, at the conclusion of the first year after acquisition. Applicant proposes managerial changes which should also serve to strengthen Bank and both changes should permit it to become a viable competitor in Brockton. Both the Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation have strongly recommended approval of the application, in both cases on the basis of considerations concerning the banking factors. While there is no evidence that substantial banking needs of the Brockton community are going unserved, the proposal would benefit the conven-

ience and needs of the community by strengthening a convenient local source of banking services. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served thus lend additional weight toward approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 12, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

FIRST BANC GROUP OF OHIO, INC.,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO

*In the matter of the application of First Banc Group of Ohio, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, for approval of acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of the successor by merger to The Citizens National Bank of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by First Banc Group of Ohio, Inc., Columbus, Ohio ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of a new national bank into which would be merged The Citizens National Bank of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio ("Bank"). The new national bank has significance only as a means of acquiring all of the shares of the bank to be merged into it; the pro-

posal is therefore treated as one to acquire shares of The Citizens National Bank of Wooster.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller offered no objection to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 30, 1971 (36 Federal Register 1495) providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant, the eighth largest banking organization in Ohio, controls seven banks with deposits of approximately \$584 million, representing less than 3 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in the State. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.) The acquisition of Bank, with deposits of \$19.3 million, would increase Applicant's control of deposits in the State less than 0.1 per cent.

Bank is located 60 miles south-southwest of Cleveland, in Wayne County, and is the fourth largest bank in the County controlling about 14 per cent of its deposits. Applicant's nearest subsidiary to Bank is located 32 miles to the west and one county, served by 12 offices of five banks, intervenes between the two. It appears that no present competition exists between any of Applicant's subsidiaries and Bank. On the facts of record and in light of Ohio's branching restrictions, it appears unlikely that consummation of the proposal herein would foreclose potential competition. Based upon the record, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would have no significant adverse effect on competition in any relevant area.

The banking factors as they pertain to Applicant and Bank are consistent with approval of the application. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of banking customers in Wayne County lend some weight in favor of approval of the application. Although the needs of those customers are presently being served, consummation of the acquisition will enable Bank to offer an additional competitive alternative for such services as trust and credit card services. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such time be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 17, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Maisel, Brimmer, and Sherrill.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

EXCHANGE BANCORPORATION, INC.,  
TAMPA, FLORIDA

*In the matter of the application of Exchange Bancorporation, Inc., Tampa, Florida, for approval of acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares) of Exchange Bank of North Winter Haven, Winter Haven, Florida, a proposed new bank.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Exchange Bancorporation, Inc., Tampa, Florida ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares (less

directors' qualifying shares) of Exchange Bank of North Winter Haven, Winter Haven, Florida ("Bank"), a proposed new bank.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Florida, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 5, 1971 (36 Federal Register 129), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served and finds that:

Applicant presently controls five banks, which hold deposits of approximately \$282 million, representing 2.3 per cent of total deposits held by Florida's commercial banks, and is the State's ninth largest banking organization and bank holding company. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through February 28, 1971.) Applicant's acquisition of the proposed new bank would have no immediate effect on concentration of banking resources.

Applicant's closest subsidiaries to Bank are Exchange National Bank of Winter Haven (\$50 million deposits) located two miles south of Bank's proposed location and Bank of Central Florida (\$7 million deposits) located in Haines City, 11 miles northeast of Bank's proposed site. Two of the three banks with which Bank would compete are subsidiaries of bank holding companies both of which are larger than Applicant. It appears that consummation of this proposal would serve to stimulate additional competition; existing competition would not be affected and no significant potential competition would be foreclosed; nor would there be undue adverse effects on any competing banks.

The banking factors with respect to Applicant,

its subsidiaries and Bank are generally satisfactory. Although present banking needs are being served, the establishment of Bank would provide more convenient banking services to customers in the North Winter Haven area. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities involved lend some weight toward approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, and provided further that (c) Exchange Bank of North Winter Haven shall be open for business not later than six months after the date of this Order. The periods described in (b) and (c) hereof may be extended for good cause by the Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 30, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governor Maisel.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

**BANCOHIO CORPORATION,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO**

*In the matter of the application of BancOhio Corporation, Columbus, Ohio, for approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Citizens Banking Company, Perrysburg, Ohio.*

**ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY**

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of BancOhio Corporation, Columbus, Ohio ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The

Citizens Banking Company, Perrysburg, Ohio ("Citizens Bank").

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Superintendent of Banks for the State of Ohio and requested his views and recommendation. The Superintendent had no objection to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on February 9, 1971 (36 Federal Register 2643), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant is the second largest banking organization and the largest bank holding company in Ohio, controlling 27 banks with deposits totaling \$1.4 billion, representing 6.9 per cent of deposits held by all banking organizations in the State. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through February 28, 1971.) Applicant's acquisition of Bank, with deposits of \$12 million, would increase its share of deposits in the State by an insignificant amount.

Citizens Bank operates two offices in and primarily serves the city of Perrysburg, which is a residential suburb 10 miles south of Toledo. It is the larger of two banks in Perrysburg (the smaller of which is a branch of a \$42 million bank headquartered fifteen miles away), the fourth largest bank in Wood County and the ninth largest of eleven banks in the Toledo area with 1.3 per cent of area deposits. Bank of Wood County, a subsidiary of the third largest bank holding company in Ohio, holds deposits of \$42 million and is the largest bank in Wood County. Four of the largest banks in the Toledo area are located in Toledo. The nearest subsidiaries of Applicant to Bank are 33 miles southwest and 47

miles southeast. It appears that none of Applicant's subsidiaries competes with Bank in any meaningful degree and considering the limitations of Ohio branching law and other facts of record, development of such competition appears unlikely. Based on the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not adversely affect competition in any relevant area, but should enable Bank to compete more aggressively with its much larger competitors without having any adverse effects on the smaller banks located in the Toledo area with which it competes.

Considerations relating to financial and managerial resources and prospects, as they relate to Applicant, its subsidiaries and Bank, are regarded as consistent with approval of the application. Perrysburg is a growing residential area located less than fifteen minutes from downtown Toledo. Although all services are available in Toledo, affiliation with Applicant will enable Bank to offer trust, international banking and other services in the community and to expand Bank's loan portfolio. Thus considerations relating to convenience and needs of the communities involved lend support to approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such time be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 30, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Mitchell, Daane, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governor Maisel.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

VALLEY BANCORPORATION,  
APPLETON, WISCONSIN

*In the matter of the application of Valley Bancorporation, Appleton, Wisconsin, for approval*

*of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Weyauwega, Wisconsin.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Valley Bancorporation, Appleton, Wisconsin, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Weyauwega, Wisconsin.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Wisconsin Commissioner of Banking, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner did not object to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on November 7, 1970 (35 Federal Register 17225), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, March 30, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Daane, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson, Maisel, and Brimmer.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]



## STATEMENT

Valley Bancorporation, Appleton, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Farmers and Merchants Bank, Weyauwega, Wisconsin ("F & M Bank").

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Wisconsin Commissioner of Banking, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner did not object to approval of the application.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition, the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. In each case, the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

*Competitive effect of the proposed transaction.* Applicant is the seventh largest banking organization and seventh largest bank holding company in Wisconsin by virtue of its control of nine banks with aggregate deposits of approximately \$116 million, representing 1.3 per cent of the commercial deposits in the State.<sup>1</sup> Consummation of the proposal would not significantly affect concentration of deposits on a State-wide basis nor would it affect Applicant's relative position among the largest banking organizations in the State.

<sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, and reflect holding company acquisitions approved by the Board through February 28, 1971.

F & M Bank (\$7 million of deposits) is the only bank in the city of Weyauwega, which is about 31 miles west of Appleton and is in the southeastern portion of Waupaca County. F & M Bank, with about 15 per cent of market deposits, is the fourth smallest of the seven banking organizations in its market area, which encompasses the southern half of Waupaca County and extends eight miles south into northern portions of Waushara and Winnebago Counties. The three larger banking organizations in the market together control about 60 per cent of the deposits in the market. Upon consummation of the proposal, six alternative banking organizations will remain in the market, and Applicant will not be represented in the principal city in the market.

The banking office of a subsidiary of Applicant located nearest to F & M Bank is in Fremont, about 7 miles east of Weyauwega. The Fremont office (\$4 million of deposits) is a small branch of Applicant's lead bank, which is headquartered in Appleton. The Fremont office has only about 8 per cent of market deposits, making it the second smallest banking organization in the market.

Weyauwega has a population of about 1,300, and Fremont has only 600; the intervening area is also sparsely populated. The two cities are separated by the Wolf River and its marshes, and the river is bridged at only one point in the area. This natural barrier prevents residents from having unrestricted access to the two banking offices in the area.

There is some competition between the Fremont office and F & M Bank, but this competition is not regarded as substantial. Because of the sparse population of the area and the natural barrier between the banks, the proximity of the two offices has not resulted in the kind of direct competition that might, perhaps, be expected to be the case with nearby banking alternatives. F & M has sought to expand its service area principally in a north-south direction.

Nor is there a likelihood that consummation of the proposal would foreclose significant potential competition. Under the branching laws of Wisconsin, the Wolf River is virtually at the western perimeter of the permissible branching area for banks headquartered in Appleton. Applicant's lead bank already has four offices in a small area on the eastern side of the Wolf River. The economic activity of the area appears to be insufficient to justify the opening of new offices in the Fremont area, and State law prevents further expansion westward.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area. While the acquisition would eliminate some present competition, it does not appear that such competition is significant. The Board therefore further concludes that the proposal would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* Applicant's financial condition is principally related to that of its subsidiaries. It has recently added capital at two of its subsidiary banks and plans to strengthen the condition of a third. In light of Applicant's plans and its recent actions to implement those plans, the financial conditions of Applicant and its subsidiaries are regarded as satisfactory. Their managements are considered competent, and their prospects appear favorable. The financial condition, management and prospects of F & M Bank are regarded as satisfactory. Overall, the banking factors are considered consistent with approval of the application.

*Convenience and needs of the communities to be served.* The needs of the residents of the area are apparently being adequately met at the present time. However, the residents should reap benefits as a result of consummation of the proposal. Through F & M Bank's affiliation with Applicant, customers of F & M Bank will be able to take advantage of a larger lending limit. In addition, the trust services offered by the Fremont office of Applicant's system will be made more conveniently available to customers of F & M Bank. It also appears likely that the economies of scale that Applicant should be able to effect through consummation of the proposal will result in new, expanded and improved services to be offered at F & M Bank. Such services could not ordinarily be offered by a small unaffiliated bank. Thus, it appears that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities involved lend some support for approval of the application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all the relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNORS  
ROBERTSON, MAISEL, AND BRIMMER

In our opinion, consummation of the proposal will have an adverse competitive effect which is not outweighed by considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the Weyauwega-Fremont community or by any other considerations.

There can be no doubt that existing competition will be eliminated by consummation of the proposal. An office of Applicant's lead bank is located in Fremont, and this banking office is the nearest competitor of F & M Bank, which is located in Weyauwega. The Fremont office and F & M Bank are on the same road and are located only seven miles apart. There are no other banks in either Fremont or Weyauwega and none in the intervening area. The two principal competitors of F & M Bank are located in Waupaca, which is located in exactly the opposite direction from Weyauwega as compared to Fremont.

The majority minimizes the significance of the proximity of the Fremont office to F & M Bank by referring to the natural barrier presented by the Wolf River. The fact is that the two banking offices are located in the same trade area. All that the Wolf River with its limited bridges does is to increase slightly for a few persons the distances to F & M Bank relative to the distances to the Fremont office. At the present time, many residents and small businesses in the Weyauwega-Fremont area have a convenient choice between two competing offices. The Board's action today will lead to the elimination of that choice for those residents.

We think the statistics compel the conclusion that the Fremont office and F & M Bank are direct and substantial competitors. The Fremont office obtains about 14 per cent of its deposit business from the service area of F & M Bank, and F & M Bank obtains about 6 per cent of its deposit business and 8 per cent of its loan business from the service area of the Fremont office. The amount of business which F & M Bank takes away from the Fremont office is substantial. The deposits that F & M Bank derives in the service area of the Fremont office amount to 14 per cent of the deposits that the Fremont office derives in its own service area. The comparable statistic for loans is a striking 33 per cent.

Furthermore, the number of customers in the service area of each bank who have taken their business to the other bank assumes even greater significance when we consider the well-known fact

that the present customers of each bank are able to gain improvements in terms and services because each bank fears that its remaining customers may also switch to the other bank if improvements are not made.

By looking to the number of competitors left in the market and their relative sizes, the majority finds that there will be no substantial diminution of existing competition. We think that, when we are presented with a proposal whereby Applicant seeks to acquire the competitor nearest to an office of one of Applicant's subsidiaries, it is far better to emphasize the competitive situation in the immediate area than to look broadly to the market. However, even when we evaluate the effect of this proposal at the market level, we find that the statistics strongly support the conclusion that the effect of the proposal is substantially anti-competitive. At the present time, Applicant has about 8 per cent of market deposits, making it the second smallest banking organization in the market. Upon consummation of the proposal, Applicant's share of the market will be tripled, making it the largest banking organization in the market; and a substantial banking alternative will be eliminated.

Indeed, under an even broader view of the relevant area, we find that consummation of the proposal will have significant anti-competitive effects. Applicant's lead bank is headquartered in Appleton, the nearest large city to Weyauwega. Offices of that bank have been established between Appleton and Weyauwega; four of these are within 25 miles of Weyauwega. Consummation of the proposal will facilitate Applicant's expansion westward from Appleton and will further entrench Applicant as the dominant banking organization in that area.

We find no benefits to the Weyauwega-Fremont community that could possibly outweigh the serious anti-competitive effect of the proposal. Weyauwega is a very small city (population 1,352). The population in the service area of F & M Bank is estimated to be about 5,000, and the area is characterized by slow growth. The city of Weyauwega has little industry; its retail business is limited and based largely upon the agricultural population around it. We find no evidence that the residents in the area need a wider range of banking services or that the needs they do have are not being adequately met.

The principal benefits to the community cited by Applicant to accrue as a result of consummation of the proposal are the larger lending limit that F & M Bank can offer and the furnishing of trust

services through the Fremont office. We do not find a significant need for either of these alleged benefits. If such needs do arise, F & M could, as it has in the past, utilize loan participations and the trust services of its correspondent banks. Furthermore, quite obviously the trust services and larger lending limit of the Fremont office are now available to Weyauwega-Fremont residents. We do not see how these services will be made more conveniently available by consummation of this proposal.

We believe that it is not in the public interest for us to approve a proposal that would have the effect of serving somewhat better the occasional needs of a few residents of the community at the expense of depriving all the residents of a clear choice between two competing banking offices. The proposal before us would have that effect.

We would, therefore, deny the application.

#### AMERICAN BANKSHARES CORPORATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

*In the matter of the application of American Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Menomonee Falls Bank, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.*

#### ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by American Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Menomonee Falls Bank, Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin ("Bank").

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Wisconsin and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner offered no objection to approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on December 25, 1970 (35 Federal Register 19644), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed

transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant, the sixth largest banking organization in Wisconsin, controls three banks with aggregate deposits of \$126 million, representing 1.4 per cent of the State's total deposits. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect bank holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.) Upon acquisition of Bank (\$8.9 million in deposits), Applicant would increase its share of State-wide deposits by only 0.1 per cent, leaving unchanged its present ranking among banking organizations in the State.

Bank is located in the town of Menomonee Falls which is approximately 15 miles northwest of downtown Milwaukee. The only other bank in Menomonee Falls is almost four times as large as Bank. The closest banking office of any subsidiary of Applicant to Bank is situated about eight miles away within the city limits of Milwaukee. Though there is some existing competition between this subsidiary of Applicant and Bank, it is of a small magnitude. Applicant has 3.9 per cent of deposits in a market approximated by Milwaukee County and the eastern portion of Waukesha County while Bank has only 0.3 per cent of deposits in this area. Based upon the record before it, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not have significant adverse effects on competition in any relevant area.

Banking factors as they relate to Applicant are generally satisfactory and are consistent with approval of the application and in the case of Bank weigh in favor of approval due to the likelihood of strengthened management.

Bank's affiliation with Applicant appears to offer the prospect that expanded or improved banking services, such as a more varied loan policy, will be provided by Bank to customers in Bank's service area, and that Bank's operations will be strength-

ened through special services provided by Applicant. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities in Bank's service area thus lend support for approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, April 1, 1971.

Voting for this action: Vice Chairman Robertson and Governors Mitchell, Daane, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Chairman Burns and Governor Maisel.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANCORPORATION, INC.,  
DENVER, COLORADO

*In the matter of the application of The First National Bancorporation, Inc., Denver, Colorado, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK  
STOCK BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by The First National Bancorporation, Inc., Denver, Colorado, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The

Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency, and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller indicated his view that the proposed acquisition would have no adverse competitive effect.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on July 25, 1970 (35 Federal Register 12041), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired, and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such time shall be extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, April 1, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Mitchell, Daane, and Sherrill. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson, Maisel, and Brimmer.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

The First National Bancorporation, Inc., Denver, Colorado ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Exchange National Bank of Colorado Springs, Colorado Springs, Colorado ("Bank").

*Views and recommendation of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the application and requested his

views and recommendation thereon. The Comptroller indicated his view that the proposed acquisition would have no adverse competitive effect.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. In each case, the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

*Competitive effect of proposed transaction.* Applicant, the second largest banking organization and bank holding company in Colorado, controls six banks with deposits of \$553 million, representing 14 per cent of all commercial bank deposits in Colorado.<sup>1</sup> It became a bank holding company in 1968 through the acquisition of First National Bank of Denver ("Denver Bank"), and three other banks in the Denver area. On acquisition of Bank (deposits of \$52 million) Applicant would increase its control of State deposits by slightly more than 1 per cent and would become, by a slight margin, Colorado's largest banking organization and bank holding company.

Bank is the second largest of 12 banks located in the City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado. The county is served by 18 banks representing 15 banking organizations:

<sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board through January 31, 1971. Included among Applicant's subsidiaries are the First National Bank of Greeley, Greeley, Colorado (\$39 million deposits) and The Security State Bank of Sterling, Sterling, Colorado (\$21 million deposits), which were approved by the Board on June 9, 1970, and November 3, 1970, respectively. Consummation of these acquisitions has been delayed by litigation instituted by the United States Department of Justice.

## COLORADO SPRINGS BANKING MARKET

Banking Organizations	Total Deposits June 30, 1970	Percentage of Market Share
<i>Affiliated Bankshares of Colorado, Inc.</i> (holding company approved 1969)	98.2	34
First National Bank of Colorado Springs	90.5	31
Fort Carson National Bank	4.4	2
Bank of Manitou	3.3	1
<i>Farrar Group</i>	66.9	23
The Exchange N.B. of Colorado Springs <sup>1</sup>	52.3	18
Colorado Commercial Bank	14.6	5
<i>Colorado Springs National Bank and affiliate</i>	45.8	16
Colorado Springs National Bank <sup>2</sup>	38.4	13
The East Colorado Springs National Bank	7.4	2
<i>Central Colorado Bancorp, Inc.</i> (holding company approved 1970)	31.2	11
The Central Colorado Bank	25.1	9
The Academy Boulevard Bank	6.1	2
<i>American Heritage Bank and Trust Company</i>	12.7	4
<i>The Pikes Peak N.B. of Colorado Springs</i>	7.5	3
<i>Air Academy National Bank</i>	7.0	2
All others (6)	23.5	8
	292.8	101 <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Subject of present application.

<sup>2</sup> While acquisition by United Banks of Colorado, Inc. has been approved, consummation has been delayed by litigation instituted by the United States Department of Justice.

<sup>3</sup> Percentages do not add to 100 due to rounding.

Thus, although Bank is the county's second largest bank with 18 per cent of deposits, it is slightly more than one-half as large as the county's largest banking organization which controls approximately 34 per cent of county deposits. It should be noted that the 12 smallest banks are retail institutions which have successfully served local markets in competition with the larger banks in the county. The last two banks to be chartered—in 1969 and 1966—have deposits of \$2 million and \$6 million, respectively. It appears that consummation of the acquisition would not unduly affect competition by these smaller banking institutions.

The closest banking subsidiary of Applicant to Bank is First National Bank of South Glenn (deposits \$6 million) which is located 57 miles north of Colorado Springs and does not compete to any significant extent with Bank. Applicant's largest subsidiary, First National Bank of Denver (deposits \$468 million), which is located 71 miles north of Colorado Springs, does compete with Bank to a limited extent, primarily through a mortgage loan production office located in Colorado Springs. However that bank made only 2 per cent of the mortgage loans in Colorado Springs in 1969. It appears from the facts of record that consummation of the transaction would not eliminate substantial existing competition between any of Applicant's subsidiaries and Bank.

Approval of the application would have several pro-competitive effects insofar as banking in El Paso County is concerned. Bank is affiliated through common individual ownership with the fifth largest bank in the county (\$15 million deposits). An effect of approval of the pending

application would be to end that affiliation and create an additional competitor in the market. Another affiliate in the same chain banking organization is The First National Bank of Pueblo (\$54 million deposits), the largest bank in Pueblo, Colorado.<sup>2</sup> The chain of which Bank is now a part would thus continue to have representation in two major Colorado markets, and would continue to be a significant competitive factor in both.

In approving the present application, the Board has approved the entry of four holding companies into the Colorado Springs market. Two of these approvals severed pre-existing "chain" relationships and in effect added two new competitors to the Colorado Springs area. While the entry of additional holding companies into the area is a matter of conjecture, there remain several unaffiliated banks which, in appropriate circumstances, could be acquired by existing or newly formed holding companies.

The introduction of Applicant as a competitive force in Colorado Springs and El Paso County should have the effect of reducing the market dominance of the area's largest banking organization. While the desirability of strengthening competition between the largest and second largest organizations in a market is not such as would ordinarily justify an acquisition which eliminates direct and significant competition, it is, we believe, a consideration which should be given appropriate weight in determining the public interest where, as

<sup>2</sup> A proposal by Applicant to acquire that bank was denied by the Board on September 1, 1970 (1970 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 731).

here, the only possible adverse effects of the proposal are of a more speculative nature.

The Board has considered a comment by the Department of Justice, which concludes that the proposed acquisition would have a significantly adverse effect on competition on the grounds, among others, that consummation of the acquisition might eliminate a source of correspondent services for unaffiliated Colorado Springs banks, would entrench the highly concentrated banking structure in El Paso County, would eliminate potential competition, and might trigger acquisitions of leading local banks throughout Colorado by the large State-wide holding companies.

As regards the possible loss of correspondent services, the argument appears to be premised on the theory that the affiliation of a Denver bank with a Colorado Springs bank will reduce the number of correspondents for the other banks in Colorado Springs, in part because these banks would be unwilling to entrust confidential or business data to an affiliate of a competitor. However, correspondent services vary in character and importance, and the majority could be equally well performed by banks outside the areas in which the Justice Department alleges anticompetitive effects. Banks in Colorado Springs and in the State have more "upstream correspondents" outside than within the State. Portfolio and management advice, loan participations, and miscellaneous specialized services could be furnished by these out-of-State correspondents. Check processing may be done by banks with computer facilities, at service bureaus or at the Federal Reserve in Denver; no confidential information is involved which might preclude a bank from seeking the services of an affiliate of a competitor.

Moreover, the argument relies, in part, at least, on the premise that Applicant's Denver subsidiary, a leading correspondent bank in the State, would be less desirable or less available as a correspondent for banks in the Colorado Springs area if it had an affiliate in that area. A difficulty with the argument is that it would appear applicable, if valid in any case, to any proposal through which the Denver bank would obtain a Colorado Springs affiliate, without particular regard to the size or market position of such affiliate. More broadly applied, it argues against permitting a large correspondent bank to become a subsidiary of a holding company, or in any other way expand into markets in which are located banks for which it serves, or could serve, as correspondent. The

Board is not aware of any evidentiary basis for the premise on which the argument is based, and, in the absence of a demonstration that such expansion in fact, rather than in theory, leads to a curtailment in the availability of essential correspondent services, is unwilling to adopt that conclusion as a principal basis for curtailing expansion which is likely to result in better service to the communities affected.

With regard to the alleged entrenchment effect, eight banks have been chartered in the Colorado Springs area in the past 15 years and remain viable. The number of competing banks in the area does not now appear so small as to justify, much less require, denial of Applicant's proposal in order to preserve a mere possibility (as distinguished from a probability) of additional entry. Applicant has indicated that its expansion plans into Colorado Springs are premised on the acquisition of a "wholesale" bank that is capable of offering sophisticated banking services and of supplying the capital requirements for the expanding industrial needs of the city. These services cannot economically be offered through acquisition of a small bank or through *de novo* entry, unless the market involved affords unusual prospects for rapid expansion of such a subsidiary. Analysis indicates that prospects of the Colorado Springs market are not as attractive, in this sense at least, as might at first appear, as is more fully detailed in the Concurring Statement of Governor Mitchell. For example, probably because a substantial percentage of area personnel are transient military personnel with other banking connections, the average account size and the per capita account size of Colorado Springs banks are relatively small, despite the area's growing population. Accordingly, although it is nearly always possible that foreclosure of a given route of expansion will encourage a resourceful organization to seek an alternative, the Board does not in this case find the present competitive circumstances to be so exigent, or possible alternatives so clearly preferable or so likely to result, as to warrant denial of a proposal which would provide immediate benefits of competition, service, and economies of scale.

Insofar as any "triggering effect" which approval of the application may have, each subsequent application also must receive the approval of the Board. Presumably, one of the reasons for the requirement of administrative approval of individual cases, rather than the establishment of firm legislative guidelines, is to permit the recogni-

tion of distinctions which may exist among cases which would otherwise be grouped in proscribed or permitted categories. Each application should be analyzed on the basis of the competitive structure of the market and other facts existing at the time of Board consideration of the matter. On that basis, and after careful consideration of this entire record, the Board concludes that Applicant's acquisition of Bank would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* The financial condition of Applicant and its subsidiary banks is generally satisfactory, their management is qualified, and prospects of the group appear favorable.

Bank is in satisfactory financial condition, but because of the recent retirement of its chief executive officer is undergoing a transitional period as regards its management, and at the present time needs additional assistance in the trust department and data processing department. Applicant's ability to provide assistance in these areas and to furnish management depth would further enhance Bank's prospects.

These factors lend some weight for approval of the application.

*Convenience and needs of the communities involved.* Consummation of the Applicant's proposal would have no significant effect on the convenience and needs of the communities served by its present subsidiary banks.

Colorado Springs, situated 71 miles south of Denver, has a population of 135,060 and is the second largest city and metropolitan area in Colorado; the population of El Paso County is almost twice that of the city. The economy of the area is dependent on military installations, tourism and light manufacturing. Banking needs of the area appear to be adequately and conveniently served at the present time by the banks located there; however, affiliation of Bank with Applicant could offer customers an alternative for sophisticated services which the area's growth is likely to demand. Applicant indicates that some specialized loan services would be introduced at Bank and that internal improvements in trust services and data processing would be effected.

These considerations all lend weight for approval of the application.

*Summary and conclusion.* On the basis of all relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

CONCURRING STATEMENT OF  
GOVERNOR MITCHELL

I concur in the majority view that the application should be approved. I believe such action is consistent with the approvals given by the Board in two recent cases, one involving Affiliated Bankshares of Colorado<sup>1</sup> and the other United Banks of Colorado.<sup>2</sup> I am, however, troubled by the fact that the record in this and other recent cases involving the restructuring of the Colorado banking system gives rise to so much difference of judgment and opinion on the questions of competition, concentration and the convenience and needs of the public.

*Competition, Concentration and Service to the Public*

In assessing the impact on the public interest of bank mergers, holding company acquisitions or *de novo* entry, there does not seem to be much disagreement on basic goals. The public will benefit from more competition, less concentration, greater convenience in the location of banking facilities, and the provision of more diversified services. Unfortunately, these objectives often seem not to be entirely compatible because more and better services can only be realized through economies of scale and in banking this requires larger banking organizations and may involve questions of concentration and anti-competitiveness.

Public policy has been and continues highly ambivalent on the role of competition and concentration in banking. Widespread banking failures in the early Thirties increased reliance on governmental policies designed to partially insulate banks and other depository institutions from the pressures of competition. Banks were prohibited, pricewise, from competing with each other in supplying demand deposit services. In many States, banks were prevented from branching into the "home office" territory of another bank. In other States, competition via branching of all kinds

<sup>1</sup> 1969 *Federal Reserve BULLETIN*, 552.

<sup>2</sup> 1970 *Federal Reserve BULLETIN*, 845.



was prohibited. State and Federal chartering authorities often severely restricted entry in order to prevent "over banking" and on the grounds there was no need for additional offices.

Today, a more competitive environment in banking is possible because deposit insurance has all but removed failure as a cause of depositor loss and stronger banking managements and better supervisory techniques have been developed. But many constraints on competition still apply. Federal law limits competition for funds seeking a higher interest return. At times, Regulation Q has all but prohibited competition among financial institutions for loanable resources; banks have been severely limited in their competitive access to financial and capital markets.

Under the circumstances, the statutory injunction in the merger law to avoid anti-competitive mergers or acquisitions is often difficult to implement. Statutes aimed at "protecting" depository institutions may do so by prohibiting effective competition. At the present time, competition on the deposit side is largely limited to service and convenience features. The evidence of such competition is often far from readily apparent as it adheres to continuing personal and intangible relationships between bankers and their customers. On the other hand, it is quite obvious that banks generally operate in competitive markets in their investment and lending operations. Portfolios of Governments, State and local securities, mortgages, and loans to consumers, brokers and dealers, businesses and agriculture are acquired in competition with nonlocal banks, other local intermediaries, nonfinancial corporations and Government or Government-sponsored agencies.

In recent years competition in banking at the local level has been becoming more of a reality as sheltering policies and neighborhood or local monopolies are being broken down by greater mobility of customers and their greater awareness of competitive terms. Radio and TV advertising, banking by mail or near work has broadened the banking alternatives for most households and businesses in urban areas. But banking competition can only exist in a meaningful sense if at least some banking units have the capacity to broaden their services and make them more conveniently available. Their capability to do so is a matter of realizing economies of scale.

*Economies of scale in banking.* Banking has long enjoyed significant economies of scale but in the past decade, in particular, such economies have become increasingly important as specialization

and professionalization in banking has increased and as electronic accounting, analysis, and data processing have altered the profile of customer services and the cost dimensions of doing business.

The changing banking structure of Colorado and Colorado Springs is illustrative of the difficulties of transition in a State which has traditionally limited economies of scale and is in the process of moving toward a structure in which some of the advantages of scale may be realized.

Branching constraints have impaired Colorado banking's ability to service its customers more adequately. Comparative statistics and the studies of Professor Benston (see Appendix A) indicate that there are significant economies of scale in banking and that they tend to be "spent" in providing additional convenience in offices and facilities when they are realized. This conclusion conforms to expectations and "explains" the comparative structure data. Thus, per capita demand deposits in accounts under \$100,000 tend to be relatively uniform among major banking markets regardless of the number of banking offices. Additional banking offices add to the convenience of depositors but do not add to the aggregate of such deposits in the area though they may strengthen a given bank's competitive position. For example, the State of Washington's SMSA's have almost the identical population of Colorado's (1,810,000 compared to 1,764,000), the demand deposits under \$100,000 in the areas are very nearly the same, too, \$766 million and \$763 million, but there are almost 2½ times as many banking offices in these areas in Washington as in Colorado.

Since Colorado needs more banking facilities and can only achieve this objective by changes in its banking structure which will permit economies of scale to be realized it follows that in the absence of branching authorization, holding company development should be encouraged.

Moreover, holding companies ought to be required to extend their operations with *de novo* offices whenever feasible. This general rule would be modified only if the banking market to be entered already had a normal complement of offices or because the economy of the area does not appear capable of profitably supporting an average standard of banking convenience.

*Entry into new markets.* From a practical standpoint, the crux of the matter is a judgment on the attitude of banking entrepreneurship toward entry into a given market. When a bank seeks regulatory approval for entry how does it draw the

line between *de novo* entry and purchase of a market share or between purchase of a major or minor market share? *De novo* entry has the disadvantage of start-up costs and getting customers away from someone else. It seems to work best in rapidly growing areas where established institutions in the older sections have locational disadvantages which a new institution can avoid. Despite this important advantage it seems clear from the record of cases before the regulatory agencies that the purchase of as large a market share as is available is ordinarily the preferred method of entry. In some instances, moreover, it is the only method of entry that will be considered by a knowledgeable banking entrepreneur. And, so far as the public interest is concerned, there is ordinarily a positive advantage when the acquiring bank replaces an incompetent, stodgy or deteriorating management.

Given a general entrepreneurial preference for entry via acquisition, there is nothing inherently hostile to the public interest in regulatory authorities recognizing the legitimacy of corporate interests. An acquisition is not suspect because it promises a profit for the stockholders of the acquired bank or the acquiring bank, or both. It becomes suspect if there is some evidence that the newcomer will be less competitive, is predatory in its policies, or by the record of its acquisitions can be shown to be moving toward domination of some banking market.

Even if none of these conditions exist, the public interest may still be better served by *de novo* entry, especially if the absorption of a competent and aggressive competitor should be involved. But if banking markets are too fractionated by new entries economies of scale will be minimal and so will banking service standards. Moreover, a regulatory decision turning on the method of entry, granting entry is desirable, may be highly conjectural as to how entrepreneurism will react to being limited to this alternative. If its reaction is negative, regulatory policy is used, in effect to preserve the status quo. What is needed is an insight into the basis on which banks make entry decisions. What do they regard as a realistic balancing of the services that can be provided in a new market and the cost incurred in doing so?

Since banks have to be motivated by profitable prospects, the level of convenience and banking service they offer to the public depends crucially on deposit levels which they believe can be achieved. These, in turn, depend upon the community's deposit potential, the extent to which

market shares are likely to be protected or fractionated by public policy, and the economies of scale attainable under State laws. Broadly speaking, the approximate level of locally oriented bank deposits is substantially determined by the economic characteristics of the community and the competition from nonbank intermediaries, market instruments, and nonlocal banks. The market shares that individual competitors can attract is a function of their competitive abilities and the cost involved in implementing them. Many banking markets are so small or so fractionated that knowledgeable competitors would not attempt to enter them. Such markets can only attract marginal operators offering services of the lowest order.

When banking entrepreneurs are given relative freedom to establish offices, they ordinarily tend to provide far more facilities than are available in Colorado today. Greater convenience to the public is possible with branching or holding company systems than with unit systems. Branching systems can service markets much more intensively than unit banks and generally considerably more intensively than holding companies. They can do so because a certain scale of operation is essential to cover the management overhead of a banking organization and because more specialization is possible. Looked at from the standpoint of entry alternatives, an area in which a competitive banking office can generate \$2-3 million in demand and time accounts may support a profitable branch operation but be unprofitable for a holding company affiliate. A larger potential might support a holding company affiliate but be insufficient to cover the costs of an independent bank. Scale also has a good deal to do with the quality and feasibility of several banking functions, such as portfolio management, the extension of consumer and other specialized credits and the functional applications of data processing equipment.

In certain holding company systems important operating economies of scale are being realized; in others, there is little to distinguish operations from those of a unit bank. If operating economies are not exploited and passed on to the public in the form of better and more convenient banking facilities one of the major community advantages inherent in holding company banking organizations is lost.

Whether the relatively new holding companies in Colorado have achieved significant economies of scale is another fact on which the record is unsatisfactory. The probability is that progress is being made in that direction but, of necessity,

rather slowly. The point is a critical one in appraising the likelihood of *de novo* entry. Acquisition may be the only feasible route unless the potential market is expanding so rapidly that scale economies characteristic of larger independent units will make for profitable operations.

#### *The Quality of Banking Services*

A thorough appraisal of the quality of banking services in Colorado is not included in the record even though in this decision, as well as others before it, structural implications have been deliberately regarded as of primary importance. Those portions of Colorado where the banking structure is changing are growing much faster than the country as a whole (34 per cent compared to 12 per cent in the past decade). They are absorbing far more in capital and credit than can be locally generated, hence they need to attract funds from other sections of the nation and maximize their utilization of available local resources. It is not clear how this is being done. Nor is it clear whether the Colorado banking system is functioning adequately by contemporary or historical standards. Banking does not, of course, serve all of the financial needs of this or any other section of the country. Insurance companies, savings and loan associations, credit unions, capital markets, investment trusts, Government and quasi-Government agencies, as well as individual investors provide credit and capital, too. But knowledgeable and capable bankers are a key element in any community experiencing rapid economic growth. The essential need for Colorado at this stage of its development is access to their financial resources and expertise.

Some indication of the quality of service and the market penetration of local banking organizations can be inferred from comparative performance of banking in Colorado, in the United States and in roughly comparable markets where competitive forces have been permitted to accommodate banking needs more fully. Accordingly, I have assembled in the attached Appendix A relevant evidence available to me which I believe sufficiently documents the applicability of the foregoing generalizations to Colorado banking.

The relationships and inferences outlined in that Appendix point to the conclusion that, to better serve public needs and convenience, Colorado should have more banking offices—or at least as many more offices as are economically consistent

with the limitations on branching in the Colorado law.

Simply in terms of facilities, the Colorado region as a whole, with one banking office for 14,600 persons is, as indicated in the attachments, seriously deficient in providing convenient banking accommodations. But the ratio of persons to offices varies widely in sub-markets within the region. In Weld County (Greely), for example, it is 5,900—only slightly in excess of the national average. In Logan County, where the Board recently approved an acquisition, the figure is 4,600. In the Denver and Pueblo SMSA's the population per office is much higher—17,700 and 16,700, respectively. Colorado Springs, with 12,700 persons per office, would clearly benefit from additional banking offices. Such an improvement in public convenience would no doubt have long since been achieved had Colorado permitted branch banking. Its consummation is problematical, if not academic, under unit banking and at least doubtful in the near future with holding company affiliations.

Whether or not there are unmet banking needs in Colorado Springs or any other community depends upon the service standards applied. A currency exchange or supermarket can cash checks conveniently. A limited service office of a bank can accept deposits. But there is more to modern banking than accepting deposits and cashing checks. A present-day bank should be able to offer competitively priced services in a broad variety of financial markets. To do so it must have prospects for growth and earnings to attract men with ability and investors with money. Meeting the convenience and needs of the community, therefore, involves far more than an enumeration of available service items and features. Basically what matters in a bank is the financial capacity and banking know-how to deal with the entire spectrum of a community's financial problems.

#### *Colorado Springs Banking Market*

Banking opportunities in the Colorado Springs SMSA are generally thought to be promising, but the economic and deposit data are not equally reassuring, particularly in comparison with other areas in Colorado. As presented in the attached Appendix B, such data make it seem doubtful that *de novo* entry into the Colorado Springs SMSA has more than a marginal appeal. The cost of branch entry might be entirely feasible, but—

given the scale economies achievable in Colorado holding company practices at this time—affiliated *de novo* entry is, on the record of present performance, not obviously attractive.

**Concentration ratios.** One popular approach to evaluating competitive situations is the use of concentration ratios—the share of the particular market enjoyed by each banking organization. Shares are usually measured in terms of total deposits or assets. Markets are usually towns, cities, counties, SMSA's or States. The definition of the appropriate market area often involves considerable judgment and approximation but if the intent is to seek that market in which the greater part of the deposit competition is local, then the measure of total deposits or total assets is often inappropriate.

Local market shares can be much more reliably measured by using either demand or time and saving deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations whose account balances are less than some amount which is large enough to exclude account holders who are susceptible to nonlocal bank competition. The amount cutoff needed to segregate local customers will not likely be less than \$10,000 nor more than \$100,000, depending upon the character of the community and the proximity of nonlocal banks.

Using pertinent concentration ratios of this type, I do not believe it can be established that, from the standpoint of public policy, the banking structure of Colorado Springs is unduly concentrated or so anti-competitive as to require redress. I base that judgment on the clear evidence of the degree of nonbank and nonlocal bank competition existing in the many banking markets and on the fact that Congress has not directed a broad revision or dismantling of the existing banking structure. It is illuminating to factually compare the concentration ratios in SMSA's comparable in size to Colorado Springs, assuming this application had been approved.

The data conveniently available to me are concentration ratios based on June 1968 demand deposits IPC in accounts of under \$100,000. The ratios are for the largest bank in each area and the four largest banks combined. The accompanying table divides 160 SMA's into two equal groups, those smaller and those larger than Colorado Springs. The concentration ratio for the largest bank in the Colorado Springs area is 31 per cent and for the four largest 73 per cent. The large bank ratio falls into the modal groups in the accompanying table and the four bank ratio falls

significantly below the modes in both the larger and the smaller SMSA's.

CONCENTRATION RATIOS IN 160 SMSA's, 1968

Ratio	Largest Bank		Ratio	Largest four Banks	
	Larger SMSA's	Smaller SMSA's		Larger SMSA's	Smaller SMSA's
50 & over	9%	15%	90 & over	24%	50%
40-50	15	26	80-90	34	20
30-40	37	28	70-80	13	14
20-30	30	23	60-70	15	10
Less than 20	9	8	Less than 60	14	6
	100	100		100	100

Another way of looking at concentration ratios is to compare distributions of such ratios in unit banking States with those in limited branching or state-wide branching States. The following table does this for 47 SMSA's in 15 unit banking States and 57 SMSA's in 17 limited branching States. It is immediately apparent that these measures show significantly lower levels of concentration in unit banking States. But the ratios do not take into account the affiliations through common ownership of banking chains, satellite arrangements or the dependence inherent in many bank loans to purchase a controlling stock interest. Nor do they incorporate the effects of the recent expansion of holding companies in several States, most notably Florida and Missouri. Therefore, in many unit banking States, the concentration ratios fall significantly short of reflecting the present degree of concentration in ownership and control of banks.

CONCENTRATION RATIOS FOR 47 METROPOLITAN AREAS IN UNIT BANKING STATES COMPARED TO 57 SUCH AREAS IN LIMITED BANKING STATES<sup>1</sup>

Concentration Ratio	One Bank		Four Banks	
	Unit %	Limited Branching %	Unit %	Limited Branching %
Less than 10		2		
10 to 20	15	2		
20 to 30	43	16		
30 to 40	26	38	2	
40 to 50	6	33	2	
50 to 60	6	5	15	3
60 to 70	2	2	15	16
70 to 80	2	2	19	9
80 to 90			21	24
90 & over			26	48
	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Areas with total deposits of less than \$500 million on June 30, 1970. Concentration ratios based on demand deposits IPC under \$100,000, as of June 30, 1968.

The unit banking States are: Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The limited branching States are: Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah and Wisconsin.

Concentration ratios are sometimes calculated for States as indicative of the dominance of a small

number of banking organizations. The usefulness of such data is limited as there are very few instances in which a State can be regarded as a realistic market area. The following table shows such concentration ratios as of June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1970. It is based on total deposits and all units of a holding company are combined into one banking organization. The data are most interesting because they show a significant decline between 1961 and 1970 in shares of the largest and next to largest banks in over half of the States, little change in a third and an increase in 10 per cent.

MARKET SHARES OF LARGEST BANKING ORGANIZATIONS IN EACH STATE, 1970 AND 1961.

State	June 30, 1970		June 30, 1961	
	Number 1	Number 1 & 2	Number 1	Number 1 & 2
Alabama (LB)	12	19	18	25
Alaska (B)	34	61	31	55
Arizona (B)	46	79	47	83
Arkansas (U)	7	11	7	13
California (B)	38	51	41	54
Colorado (U)	15	28	19	34
Connecticut (B)	19	36	18	35
Delaware (B)	33	54	43	63
D.C. (B)	30	54	32	56
Florida (U)	8	14	7	14
Georgia (LB)	20	31	21	36
Hawaii (B)	38	70	43	82
Idaho (B)	37	66	36	67
Illinois (U)	14	27	17	34
Indiana (LB)	9	18	10	19
Iowa (U)	6	9	7	11
Kansas (U)	6	9	7	11
Kentucky (LB)	10	19	12	23
Louisiana (LB)	10	16	14	22
Maine (B)	16	29	14	25
Maryland (B)	20	33	21	35
Massachusetts (LB)	27	39	28	40
Michigan (LB)	17	26	21	31
Minnesota (U)	27	51	31	56
Mississippi (LB)	14	25	13	23
Missouri (U)	8	16	10	19
Montana (U)	29	44	30	43
Nebraska (U)	10	18	15	25
Nevada (B)	62	77	73	86
New Hampshire (LB)	16	26	12	18
New Jersey (LB)	5	10	6	12
New Mexico (LB)	17	32	17	31
New York (LB)	17	31	17	32
North Carolina (B)	21	38	24	41
North Dakota (U)	17	34	19	37
Ohio (LB)	10	16	12	18
Oklahoma (U)	7	14	12	23
Oregon (B)	43	81	43	85
Pennsylvania (LB)	12	19	13	21
Rhode Island (B)	53	85	54	88
South Carolina (B)	23	37	25	36
South Dakota (B)	24	39	24	33
Tennessee (LB)	9	18	11	21
Texas (U)	5	11	8	15
Utah (LB)	30	46	32	53
Vermont (B)	14	28	9	19
Virginia (B)	14	25	7	14
Washington (B)	33	53	36	55
West Virginia (U)	5	10	6	12
Wisconsin (LB)	16	22	20	27
Wyoming (U)	15	23	17	28

I conclude from my analysis of this case that the changes in banking structure taking place in Colorado are not only needed to provide better banking service and to facilitate growth in this developing metropolitan region, but that there is no significant evidence that undue concentration is a threat or that competitive opportunities per-

mitted under our regulatory system are in danger of being stifled.

#### APPENDIX A

Banking data for the Colorado metropolitan region, for the U. S. and for two additional metropolitan regions, comprising most of the three SMSA's in Utah (Salt Lake, excluding Davis County, Ogden and Provo-Orem) and two SMSA's in the Puget Sound area of Washington (Seattle and Tacoma), are instructive in revealing the effect of structure patterns on banking services and market penetration.

About 80 per cent of Colorado's 2,196,000 population is located in a multi-city metropolitan region east of the mountains, extending from Fort Collins, in the North, to Pueblo, in the South, and centering in Denver. It consists of the seven counties which form three SMSA's plus two counties which are important banking markets. This is the region of Colorado in which the banking structure is undergoing rapid change. It is presently served by 122 (December 1969) banking offices (excluding industrial banks and military facilities) and 100 banking organizations. These banking facilities are so located and linked that they could readily be incorporated into a single urban clearing area. The area is blanketed by common press, radio and television coverage and in this sense is a single market.

Colorado has a much higher population to banking office ratio than either the U. S. as a whole or the comparable metropolitan areas. (See accompanying Table) Thus it is atypical in that the banks in that area provide only 40 per cent of the facilities available on the average in the country as a whole. Economization of offices reduces the cost of banking but, under present-day practices, at the expense of inconvenience to bank customers and the assumption of certain banking services, notably check cashing and currency service, by supermarkets, other retailers, or currency exchanges.

Commercial banks are not the only financial intermediaries providing credit and depository service to the public—savings and loan associations, credit unions, and mutual savings banks (in some areas) are highly competitive with banks.<sup>1</sup> The

<sup>1</sup>It is sometimes assumed from the over-all deposit statistics that all or most of the 63 million households in the nation have checking accounts. The 84 odd million demand deposit accounts in the nation's commercial banks should not be so interpreted. This total includes businesses, nonprofit institutions and multiple accounts of

table shows the number of offices and amount of deposits in the Colorado, Utah and Washington areas. These inter-area comparisons are useful in revealing a relatively stable relationship between area income and depository aggregates. But the crude *total* deposit aggregates include correspondent bank balances, money market CD's and large compensating balances in demand accounts which are highly exposed to nonlocal bank competition and often do not accurately portray local competitive positions. If depository totals are refined to more nearly reflect household and local sources of funds, the nature and degree of local bank and nonbank competition and the role of branching is more clearly revealed. (See Table) These relationships are more consistent than total deposits with such income variables as personal income or adjusted gross income.

A reasonable conclusion from these data, bearing in mind that banking facilities are two to three times as numerous in the nation and the illustrative areas as in the Denver region, is that branching makes possible larger organizations and economies of scale that cannot be attained in unit banking and that may be seriously diluted even in holding company organizations. In Washington and Utah, and branching States generally, those economies appear to be absorbed by intra-depository industry competition. In the process more convenient depository services are provided but apparently without significantly enlarging the industry's market size. In States where competition is limited by law and numerous offices are not available, the inconveniences and costs of getting to and from more remote locations are apparently borne by bank customers, particularly household depositors.

Such a conclusion is consistent with the findings in a recent paper (Sept. 1970), by Professor George Benston, of the University of Rochester, wherein he summarized several studies on economies of scale in commercial banking as follows: <sup>2</sup>

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households (estimates for the average household range from 1.2 to 1.4 accounts). A large number of income recipients, probably between 10 and 15 per cent, do not have checking accounts but use coin and currency for their transactions and credit unions, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, U. S. savings bonds, and passbook accounts in commercial banks as readily accessible sources of liquidity in an emergency or for major household expenditures. Banks clearly are not the sole alternative for savers nor do they even handle a majority of money settlements for millions of households.

<sup>2</sup> Presented at the 1970 Conference of University Professors, sponsored by the American Bankers Association, the University of California, Los Angeles, and the University of Southern California.

For an average commercial bank, overall elasticity with respect to operating costs is .93. A 10 per cent increase in the output at the average bank of each service while holding all other independent variables constant at their geometric mean values is accompanied by a 9.3 per cent increase in operating costs.

\* \* \* \*

Branch banking was found to be more expensive than unit banking for both commercial banks and savings and loans. However, these costs increase at a decreasing rate as additional branches are added. Further, for commercial banks, the additional cost of branching appears to be offset by the economies of larger scale operation, since larger banks tend to be branch banks. . . .

. . . Elasticities measured indicate that larger firms are preferable *et. par.* However, for specific regulatory decisions the amount of the expected savings and operating costs should be compared to an estimate of the disadvantages, if any, of favoring larger banks. However, one can generalize that the size of the economies of scale is not such that medium sized banks would be "squeezed out" by larger banks if growth and mergers were allowed. However, small banks do appear to have a considerable cost disadvantage, especially with respect to branches of larger banks. In choosing between chartering a small unit bank or allowing branching of a larger bank, the regulatory authorities should prefer the branching application unless considerations of competition are overriding.

Benston's findings are especially relevant to the issue of a restructured banking system in Colorado. They suggest that greater dependence on large banking organizations could extend the scope and improve the convenience of banking in that State.

## APPENDIX B

The richness and penetration of the banking market in the Colorado Springs SMSA is best examined by reviewing the comparative performance by all area depository institutions; commercial banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions. As is apparent from the data already cited, this comparison should be done by reference to the level of bank time and savings deposits under \$100,000 since this is the financial sector which is sensitive to local competitive forces.

Time and savings account deposits at all depository institutions in per capita terms are significantly lower in the Colorado Springs SMSA (\$849) than in the Pueblo (\$1,320) and Denver SMSA's (\$1,725), or in Boulder or Larimer Counties.

The major source for the relatively poor showing of intermediaries in the Colorado Springs SMSA does not seem to be due to lack of competition on the part of the commercial banks there. It lies in the failure of the intermediaries as a group to match the performance of similar institutions in the Denver and Pueblo SMSA's

or in Boulder or Larimer Counties. In fact, even though time and savings deposits of commercial banks lag well behind the combined total for savings and loan associations and credit unions in all of these areas (no more than 40 per cent of the depository market), the differential is not significantly less adverse in Colorado Springs than elsewhere.

The relatively stable relationship of population to demand deposit accounts under \$100,000 noted earlier in the comparison of the Colorado metropolitan region with SMSA's in Utah and Washington and with national data also shows up within Colorado. The average size of such accounts under \$1,000 and per capita demand

deposit totals are not greatly different within the region. However, there are significantly more accounts per capita in Colorado Springs (.41) compared to Denver and Pueblo SMSA's (.34).

A partial explanation of these characteristics of the Colorado Springs banking and depository markets probably lies in the fact that 20 to 30 per cent of the households or potential depositors in the area are military personnel. Some have established financial connections in other locations. Others obviously make only partial use of local banking facilities, apparently using service-charge type demand deposit accounts. Thus the banks in Colorado Springs seem to be able to attract at least as many and even more accounts (relative

#### COLORADO DEPOSIT MARKETS

	SMSA's			Counties	
	Col. Springs	Denver	Pueblo	Boulder	Larimer
<i>Time &amp; Savings Accounts per capita</i>					
Commercial Banks (under \$100,000)	\$ 334	\$ 670	\$ 410	\$ 428	\$ 575
Savings & Loan and Credit Unions	515	1,055	910	806	870
Total	849	1,725	1,320	1,234	1,445
Per Cent Time & Saving in Commercial Banks	39	39	31	35	40
No. of Bank Time & Saving Accts. per capita	.32	.34	.34	.34	.32
<i>IPC Demand Deposits Under \$100,000</i>					
Amount per capita	\$ 393	\$ 455	\$ 321	\$ 408	\$ 395
No. of accts. per capita	.41	.34	.34	.42	.43
Average size of IPC Demand Acct. (Under \$1,000)	\$ 217	\$ 235	\$ 207	\$ 243	\$ 217

#### COMPARATIVE BANKING AND DEPOSITORY MEASURES

Colorado, Utah, Washington, United States

	Metropolitan Areas			U.S. Totals
	Colorado	Utah	Washington	
Population (thousands) 4/1/70 (preliminary)	1,764	728	1,810	204,351
Number of:				
Comm. banking offices (8/70)	121	105	281	36,049
Mutual savings bank offices (8/70)	0	0	26	1,528
Savings & loan offices (5/31/70)	94	23	78	8,498
Total Offices	215	128	385	46,075
Population per:				
Commercial banking office	14,582	6,937	6,440	5,669
Depository inst. office	8,206	5,690	4,700	4,435
Adj. gross income per capita (dollars)	2,136	1,870	2,868	2,280
Personal income per capita (dollars)	3,492	2,868	4,067	3,421
<i>Total deposits</i> (millions of dollars)				
Commercial banks (6/29/68)	2,902	1,188	2,605	400,878
Mutual savings banks (6/29/68)	0	0	819	63,031
Savings & loan assns. (9/68)	1,460	327	987	126,779
Total	4,362	1,515	4,411	590,688
<i>Total deposits per capita</i> (dollars)				
Commercial banks	1,645	1,631	1,440	1,961
Mutual savings banks	0	0	453	308
Savings & loan assns.	828	449	545	621
Total	2,473	2,080	2,438	2,890
<i>Time &amp; Savings IPC</i> (under \$100,000) (millions of dollars)				
Commercial banks	1,073	459	1,173	144,863
Mutual savings banks	0	0	806	62,064
Total	1,073	459	1,979	206,927
<i>Time &amp; Savings</i> (under \$100,000 per capita) (dollars)				
Commercial banks	608	631	684	709
Mutual savings banks & savings & loan assns.	828	449	991	925
Total	1,436	1,080	1,639	1,624
<i>Demand deposits under \$100,000</i> (millions of dollars)				
IPC Total	763	266	766	93,171
Per Capita	432	365	423	456
<i>Per capita deposits under \$100,000 of mutual savings banks, savings &amp; loan assns., IPC demand, time and savings of commercial banks</i> (dollars)	1,868	1,445	2,062	2,080

to population) than in other Colorado areas but the average balances are consistently lower, particularly in time and savings accounts.

Another bit of evidence suggesting that the market in Colorado Springs is less attractive than might appear is that savings and loan and credit union totals also run well behind those in the other areas. Part of the reason must be that adjusted gross income lags in the Colorado Springs SMSA. It is almost a third higher in Denver SMSA and Boulder County; it is 10 per cent higher in Pueblo SMSA. In short, Colorado Springs is not a particularly productive banking market even when cultivated intensively.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNORS  
ROBERTSON, MAISEL, AND BRIMMER

In our judgment, Applicant's acquisition of Bank will eliminate existing competition, foreclose potential competition, lessen the likelihood of formation of a strong competitor to the existing holding companies in the State, and further the concentration of banking resources in Colorado. Based on the facts of record and the statutory criteria, we would deny the application.

Consummation of the proposal will eliminate present competition between Bank and Applicant's largest subsidiary, First National Bank of Denver ("Denver Bank"), located 71 miles north of Colorado Springs. Such competition is particularly significant and immediate with respect to mortgage lending; Denver Bank maintains a loan production office approximately one block from Bank in Colorado Springs that competes actively with Bank for mortgage loans. During the first six months of 1970, Bank ranked third in mortgage lending in the Colorado Springs area, while Denver Bank ranked fourth. Combined, Denver Bank and Bank constitute the largest mortgage lender in the area. Additionally, Denver Bank derives a substantial number of its trust accounts from Colorado Springs and the two banks compete to some extent for the deposit accounts of large companies and developers in the area.

Bank is the ninth largest banking organization and the second largest independent bank in Colorado. It is affiliated with another bank in Colorado Springs (\$14 million deposits) and with two banks in the Pueblo area (combined deposits of \$58 million), one of which is the largest bank in its area and the largest independent bank in the State.

Thus, Bank is part of a banking group with assets of over \$120 million—one of only eight organizations in Colorado which have deposits in excess of \$100 million—which could serve as the nucleus of a new holding company offering competition to Applicant and the other large banking organizations in the State.

Ordinarily, a favorable aspect of the application would be its introduction of new competition into Colorado Springs by breaking the affiliation between Bank and another bank in that market. Under the circumstances of this case, however, the breaking of the affiliation will likely mean that one less Statewide banking organization will be formed, with all the members of the above-described chain becoming affiliates of one or the other of the few large holding companies now in existence. Any benefits to competition which consummation of the proposal might provide could be achieved through means less inimical to regional competition than the present proposal. Moreover, alternate methods of entry in the Colorado Springs area would also be more beneficial to competition in that area, since such entry would likely lead to meaningful deconcentration, while Applicant's acquisition of the largest independent bank in the area would tend to produce the opposite result.

In this connection, we believe that Colorado Springs is not, as the majority contends, an unattractive market for *de novo* entry. That market has enjoyed a good growth rate (between 1960 and 1970 the population has increased from 70,000 to 135,000), and has a higher than average population per banking office (12,700). The total deposits per banking office (\$13,434,000) compare favorably with the ratio in the State of Colorado (\$13,617,000) as well as that prevailing throughout the United States (\$12,559,000).

In addition to the above, we previously have expressed our belief that approval of the acquisition of large banking organizations by the large Colorado holding companies is inconsistent with the Congressional mandate to control the expansion of bank holding companies so as to prevent concentration of banking resources in a few large organizations (e.g., 1970 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 543). The consideration which compelled our votes to deny that application apply with equal if not stronger force to the present application.

On all of the facts of record, we conclude that the acquisition will substantially lessen competition without offsetting public benefit, and that it should be denied.



NORTHERN VIRGINIA BANKSHARES  
INCORPORATED,  
BAILEY'S CROSSROADS, VIRGINIA

*In the matter of the application of Northern Virginia Bankshares Incorporated, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of (1) Hamilton Bank and Trust Co., Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia, and (2) First Manassas Bank and Trust Co., Manassas, Virginia, by merger into two non-operating banks.*

ORDER APPROVING ACTION TO BECOME A  
BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Northern Virginia Bankshares Incorporated, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia, for the Board's approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of (1) Hamilton Bank and Trust Co., Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia and (2) First Manassas Bank and Trust Co., Manassas, Virginia, by merger into two non-operating banks.<sup>1</sup>

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Virginia Commissioner of Banking and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on February 4, 1971 (36 Federal Register 2430), which provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless

such period is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, April 8, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Daane, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governors Mitchell and Maisel.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Northern Virginia Bankshares Incorporated, Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company, through the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of (1) Hamilton Bank and Trust Co. ("Hamilton Bank"), Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia by merger into a nonoperating bank of which Applicant plans to own all the shares, and (2) First Manassas Bank and Trust Co. ("Manassas Bank"), Manassas, Virginia, by merger into a nonoperating bank of which Applicant plans to own all the shares.

The nonoperating banks have no significance except as a means to facilitate the acquisition of all the voting shares of Hamilton Bank and Manassas Bank. Accordingly, the proposal is treated herein as the proposed acquisition of the shares of these two banks.

*Views and recommendations of supervisory authority.* As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Virginia Commissioner of Banking, and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

*Statutory considerations.* Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition, the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are

<sup>1</sup> See page 332 of this BULLETIN.

clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. In each case, the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

*Competitive effects of the proposed transaction.* The 10 largest banking organizations in the State of Virginia, six of which are registered bank holding companies, control total deposits of \$5.01 billion, representing 69.3 per cent of the deposits held by all commercial banks in the State.<sup>1</sup> Consummation of the proposal herein would result in Applicant becoming the State's eighth and smallest registered bank holding company, controlling .1 per cent of commercial bank deposits in the State.

Hamilton Bank (\$8.3 million deposits), located in suburban Washington, D. C., operates two offices in Fairfax County, Virginia, and has received permission to open two additional branches in Alexandria and Falls Church, Virginia. Hamilton Bank is one of the smaller of the 21 banks located in Fairfax County, an area dominated by the State's seven largest banking organizations.

Manassas Bank (\$1.1 million deposits) is located in a neighborhood shopping center in Prince William County near the town of Manassas, approximately 30 miles southwest of Washington, D. C. Manassas Bank is by far the smallest of the competing banks located in the northwest portion of Prince William County, and holds only about 2.4 per cent of the commercial bank deposits in that area.

Hamilton Bank and Manassas Bank are located 25 miles apart, and do not appear to be significant competitors, primarily because of overlapping ownership and management. Manassas Bank was organized under the leadership of the president of Hamilton Bank. In addition, each bank serves its immediate area, and neither derives any significant business from the service area of the other. Furthermore, it does not appear likely that competition between the two banks would develop in the future because of numerous banking alternatives in the area and Virginia's banking law which precludes either bank from establishing a branch office in the county of the other.

<sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of this proposal would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States, and would not restrain trade, substantially lessen competition, or tend to create a monopoly.

*Financial and managerial resources and future prospects.* Applicant's financial condition and its management appear to be satisfactory and its prospects, which are dependent upon those of its two proposed subsidiaries, appear favorable.

The financial condition and management of Hamilton Bank are satisfactory, and its prospects are regarded as favorable. The financial condition and management of Manassas Bank are satisfactory, and its prospects, which are favorable, would be enhanced through affiliation with Applicant.

The Board concludes that considerations relating to the banking factors are consistent with approval of the application as they relate to Applicant and Hamilton Bank, and lend some weight toward approval as they relate to Manassas Bank.

*Convenience and needs of the communities involved.* The major banking needs of the areas served by Hamilton Bank and Manassas Bank appear to be adequately served by present banking facilities. Consummation of the proposal, however, would enlarge the lending base of each Bank; and moreover, Applicant may eventually become an alternative source of expanded banking services to the larger banking organizations now represented in the areas involved.

These considerations are consistent with, and lend some support for, approval of the application.

*Summary and conclusions.* On the basis of all the relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

COLORADO CNB BANKSHARES, INC.,  
DENVER, COLORADO

*In the matter of the application of Colorado CNB Bankshares, Inc., Denver, Colorado, for approval of acquisition of at least 80 per cent of the voting shares of First National Bank of Sterling, Sterling, Colorado.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK  
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors,

pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), the application of Colorado CNB Bankshares, Inc., Denver, Colorado, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of at least 80 per cent of the voting shares of First National Bank of Sterling, Sterling, Colorado ("Bank").

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended approval.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on February 9, 1971 (36 Federal Register 2643), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant is the third largest banking organization in Colorado by virtue of control of 6 banks with aggregate deposits of approximately \$282 million, representing 7.4 per cent of all deposits of commercial banks in the State. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, adjusted to reflect holding company acquisitions approved by the Board through February 28, 1971). Upon acquisition of Bank (\$6.6 million of deposits), Applicant would increase its share of State-wide deposits to 7.6 per cent, and Applicant would retain its relative position among banking organizations in the State.

On the basis of deposits, Bank is the smallest of the three banks in Sterling and, with about 16.5 per cent of market deposits, Bank ranks third in size among the four banks located in the relevant market, defined as approximately Logan County. The largest bank in the market holds 52.8 per cent of deposits in the area.

Applicant's subsidiary that is closest to Bank is separated from it by 115 miles. The record indicates that there is no significant competition between Bank and any of Applicant's subsidiary banks, and none is likely to develop in the future. Apparently, there is little likelihood that Applicant would establish a *de novo* office in the area served by Bank. Thus, it appears that consummation of Applicant's proposal would not eliminate significant existing competition nor foreclose potential competition. Rather, affiliation with Applicant should enable Bank to compete more aggressively with the two larger banks in Sterling.

On the basis of the record before it, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not have an adverse effect on competition in any relevant area. The financial and managerial resources and prospects of Applicant, and its subsidiaries, are regarded as consistent with approval of the application. Bank's prospects for growth, continuity of management and the recruiting and training of management personnel should be enhanced by consummation of the proposed affiliation. Also, Applicant proposes to assist in providing customers of Bank with a number of expanded and improved services with respect to loans and fiduciary services. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities involved lend some support to approval of the application. It is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such time is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, April 8, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Daane, Brimmer, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governors Mitchell and Maisel.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
Deputy Secretary.

[SEAL]

FIRST FLORIDA BANCORPORATION,  
TAMPA, FLORIDA

*In the matter of the application of First Florida Bancorporation, Tampa, Florida, for approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Midway Bank at Tampa, Tampa, Florida.*

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK  
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by First Florida Bancorporation, Tampa, Florida ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Midway Bank at Tampa, Tampa, Florida ("Midway Bank").

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Florida State Commissioner of Banking and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 28, 1971 (36 Federal Register 1373), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

The Board has considered the application in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, including the effect of the proposed acquisition on competition, the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the Applicant and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Upon such consideration, the Board finds that:

Applicant controls 18 banks with aggregate deposits of approximately \$360 million, representing 2.9 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in the State, and is the sixth largest banking organization in Florida. (All banking data are as of June 30, 1970, and reflect holding company

acquisitions approved through February 28, 1971.)

Midway Bank (deposits of \$6 million) is located in an unincorporated area west of the Tampa city limits. Applicant's lead bank is located in downtown Tampa; and a much smaller bank subsidiary of Applicant is located near the eastern end of the city. These two present subsidiary banks in the Tampa area control about 14 per cent of market deposits and, as a result, Applicant is the third largest banking organization in the market, defined as approximately Hillsborough County except for Plant City. Midway Bank controls only .7 per cent of market deposits, which makes it the third smallest of the 19 banking organizations in the market. Therefore, consummation of the proposal will increase market concentration only marginally.

Midway Bank and Applicant's smaller Tampa bank are not regarded as competitors nor is it likely that they would become competitors in the future. They are located at opposite ends of the city, about 15 miles apart, and there are several intervening banks. Nor does Midway Bank compete to a significant extent with Applicant's lead bank, despite some overlap in the service areas of the two banks. Applicant's lead bank is a large wholesale-oriented institution, while Midway Bank is a small retail-oriented institution; thus, in general, they serve customers with different needs. Furthermore, the two banks have been affiliated since 1968 and common directors and officers serve both banks. Because this affiliation, and the fact that Applicant's lead bank is better equipped to provide large credits and more sophisticated banking services, it obtains business from Midway Bank's service area on a referral basis from Midway Bank. In addition, there are a number of banks in the area intervening between Midway Bank and Applicant's lead bank. On the basis of the facts of record, it seems unlikely that the two banks would become competitors in the future. Therefore, it appears that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not eliminate any significant existing competition nor foreclose significant potential competition; nor does it appear likely that consummation would have any undue adverse effects on other banks in the areas involved.

On the basis of the record before it, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not adversely affect competition in any relevant area. The financial condition, management, and prospects of Applicant and its sub-

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sidiary banks are regarded as generally satisfactory. Under the direction of Applicant's lead bank, the financial condition of Midway Bank has improved considerably; the management of Midway Bank is regarded as satisfactory and its prospects appear to be favorable. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served lend some weight in support of approval of the application because Midway Bank, through association with a large full-service banking organization, would be able to continue to offer specialized services, such as trust, travel, and international services, and would be assured a source of qualified management and additional capital, if needed. It is the Board's judgment that consummation of the proposed acquisition would be in the public interest, and that the application should be approved.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the findings summarized above, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that the action so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after the date of this Order, unless such time is extended for good cause by the Board, or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta pursuant to delegated authority.

By order of the Board of Governors, April 8, 1971.

Voting for this action: Chairman Burns and Governors Robertson, Maisel, and Sherrill. Absent and not voting: Governors Mitchell, Daane, and Brimmer.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,  
*Deputy Secretary.*

[SEAL]

# National Summary of Business Conditions

Released for publication April 14

Industrial production edged up slightly in March, nonfarm employment changed little, and the unemployment rate increased. Retail sales rose. Bank credit, the money supply, and time and savings deposits increased. Between mid-March and mid-April yields on U.S. Government securities increased, and those on municipal and corporate bonds changed little through early April and then rose somewhat.

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production in March was 165.2 per cent of the 1957-59 average, compared with 164.9 per cent in February and 171.1 per cent a year earlier; the total index was 174.6 per cent at its peak in July 1969. Output of consumer goods rose in March but was offset by further curtailments in production of business and defense equipment. Over-all output of industrial materials was about unchanged.

Auto assemblies were at an annual rate of about 9 million units, the same as in February. Production schedules for April indicate some decline from the February-March rate. Output of furniture, television sets, and consumer staples rose in March. Production of industrial equipment and commercial aircraft declined further and commercial and farm equipment remained at about the February level. Output of iron and steel and

construction materials increased further in March, but nondurable materials declined.

## EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm payroll employment was little changed between February and March, and continued well below the level of a year earlier. Employment increases in construction and in State and local governments were about offset by a further decline in manufacturing, mainly in durable goods industries. The average workweek of manufacturing production workers rose 0.4 hour, following a decrease of 0.3 hour in February. The unemployment rate increased in March to 6.0 per cent from 5.8 per cent in February.

## RETAIL SALES

The value of retail sales in March rose 1.5 per cent from February. Sales at durable goods stores were up 2 per cent and at nondurable goods stores 1.5 per cent. Total sales were 7 per cent above a year earlier.

## AGRICULTURE

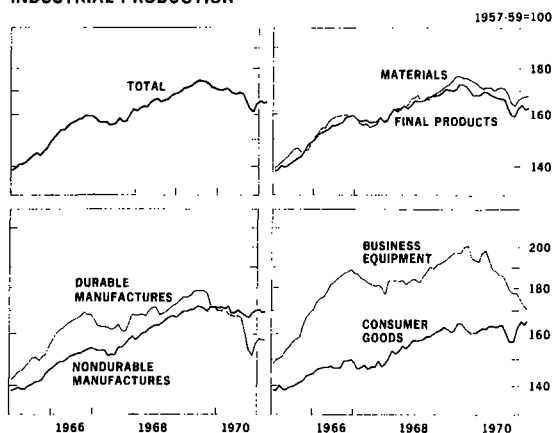
Recent surveys show that farmers intend to expand crop plantings this year but to reduce hog output in response to the short feed supplies and heavy hog production in recent months. Total crop acreage is expected to be up 4 per cent from last year and 7 per cent from 1969 when a record crop was produced.

## WHOLESALE AND CONSUMER PRICES

The wholesale price index increased 0.3 per cent after seasonal adjustment from February to March. Industrial commodities rose 0.2 per cent, largely as a result of higher prices for construction materials. Farm and food products were slightly higher as processed foods and feeds more than offset a decline in prices of farm products.

The consumer price index rose 0.2 per cent in February, seasonally adjusted, following an increase of 0.3 per cent in January. Sharp declines in mortgage interest rates and prices of used cars and gasoline offset much of the continued strong

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



F.R. indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures: March.

advance for other service costs and resumed price increases for food and apparel.

### BANK CREDIT, DEPOSITS, AND RESERVES

Commercial bank credit, adjusted for transfers of loans between banks and their affiliates, increased substantially further in March. Over the first quarter, growth averaged about \$5 billion per month—more than twice the average monthly expansion in the fourth quarter of 1970. Growth in holdings of municipal and Federal agency issues—which had slackened in February—accelerated in March and holdings of U.S. Treasury issues increased substantially further partly in association with Treasury financing operations. Expansion in loans slowed in March, principally because of weakness in business loans.

The money stock increased sharply further in March—at an annual rate of 10.5 per cent. Expansion over the first quarter was at an annual rate of 8.6 per cent compared with rates of 3.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1970 and 6.1 per cent in the third. Time and savings deposits also continued to increase substantially, rising over \$5 billion in March. Inflows of consumer type

time and savings deposits at large banks and total time and savings deposits at country banks continued very heavy but sales of large negotiable CD's slackened further.

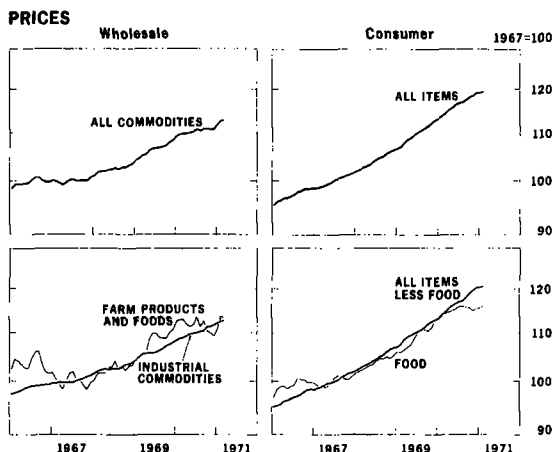
Net borrowed reserves of member banks averaged about \$120 million over the 5 weeks ending March 31 compared with \$70 million in February. Member bank excess reserves declined but borrowings also dropped slightly.

### SECURITY MARKETS

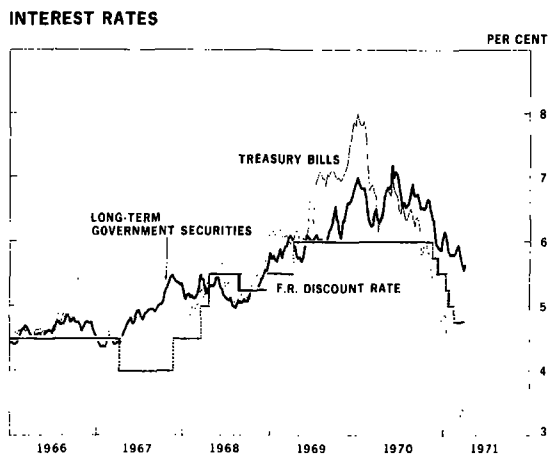
Treasury bill rates increased by around 65 to 80 basis points from mid-March to mid-April. The 3-month bill was bid at around 4.05 per cent in mid-April compared with 3.30 per cent a month earlier. Yields on intermediate-term Government securities also advanced sharply over the same period—generally by about half a percentage point—while long-term Treasury bond yields changed little.

Yields on new corporate bond issues remained steady from mid-March to early April but then increased. Municipal bond yields rose but still remained below early March yields.

Prices on common stocks were relatively steady until late in the period and then rose.



Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Farm products and foods" is BLS "Farm products, and processed foods and feeds." Latest figures: Consumer, February; Wholesale, March.



Discount rate, range or level for all F.R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U.S. Govt. bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures: week ending April 9.

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# Financial and Business Statistics

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## Guide to Tabular Presentation

### SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e	Estimated	N.S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted for seasonal variation
c	Corrected	IPC	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
p	Preliminary	SMSA	Standard metropolitan statistical area
r	Revised	A	Assets
rp	Revised preliminary	L	Liabilities
I, II,		S	Sources of funds
III, IV	Quarters	U	Uses of funds
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified	*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the particular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when the unit is millions)
A.R.	Annual rate	....	(1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or (3) figure delayed
S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for seasonal variation		

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow.

A heavy vertical rule is used in the following instances: (1) to the right (to the left) of a total when the components shown to the right (left) of it add to that total (totals separated by ordinary rules include more components than those shown), (2) to the right (to the left) of items that are not part of a balance sheet, (3) to the left of memorandum items.

"U.S. Govt. securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies (the flow of funds figures also

include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. "State and local gov't." also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

The footnotes labeled NOTE (which always appear last) provide (1) the source or sources of data that do not originate in the System; (2) notice when figures are estimates; and (3) information on other characteristics of the data.

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A 6 BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS as of APRIL 1971

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves
	Total held	Re- quired <sup>1</sup>	Excess			Total held	Re- quired <sup>1</sup>	Excess			Total held	Re- quired <sup>1</sup>	Excess		
1939—Dec.	11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	.....	2,611	1,141	601	540	.....	540
1941—Dec.	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,385	5,142	4,153	989	.....	989	1,143	848	295	.....	295
1945—Dec.	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	-144	939	924	14	.....	14
1950—Dec.	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	.....	5
1960—Dec.	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	.....	8
1963—Dec.	20,746	20,210	536	327	209	3,951	3,895	56	37	19	1,056	1,051	5	.....	26
1964—Dec.	21,609	21,198	411	243	168	4,083	4,062	21	35	-14	1,083	1,086	-3	.....	28
1965—Dec.	22,719	22,267	452	454	-2	4,301	4,260	41	111	-70	1,143	1,128	15	.....	23
1967—Dec.	25,260	24,915	345	238	107	5,052	5,034	18	40	-22	1,225	1,217	8	.....	13
1968—Dec.	27,221	26,766	455	765	-310	5,157	5,057	100	230	-130	1,199	1,184	15	.....	85
1969—Dec.	28,031	27,774	257	1,086	-829	5,441	5,385	56	259	-203	1,285	1,267	18	.....	27
1970—Mar.	27,473	27,358	115	896	-781	5,349	5,344	5	153	-148	1,265	1,249	16	.....	31
Apr.	28,096	27,978	118	822	-704	5,482	5,453	29	227	-198	1,295	1,316	-21	.....	61
May	27,910	27,729	181	976	-795	5,307	5,302	5	176	-171	1,285	1,287	-2	.....	23
June	27,567	27,380	187	888	-701	5,201	5,164	37	132	-95	1,250	1,247	3	.....	3
July	28,128	27,987	141	1,358	-1,217	5,315	5,306	9	269	-260	1,290	1,293	-3	.....	129
Aug.	28,349	28,204	145	827	-682	5,381	5,378	3	159	-156	1,298	1,304	-6	.....	61
Sept.	28,825	28,553	272	607	-335	5,497	5,436	61	117	-56	1,316	1,310	6	.....	14
Oct.	28,701	28,447	254	462	-208	5,583	5,542	41	12	29	1,307	1,309	-2	.....	11
Nov.	28,558	28,438	120	425	-305	5,441	5,444	-3	60	-63	1,282	1,283	-1	.....	11
Dec.	29,265	28,993	272	321	-49	5,623	5,589	34	25	9	1,329	1,322	7	.....	4
1971—Jan.	30,488	30,209	279	370	-91	5,976	5,917	59	40	19	1,387	1,392	-5	.....	1
Feb.	29,880	29,679	201	328	-127	5,854	5,810	44	29	15	1,403	1,380	23	.....	4
Mar. <sup>31</sup>	29,672	29,493	179	319	-140	5,662	5,703	-41	51	-92	1,377	1,390	-13	.....	16
Week ending—															
1970—Mar. 4	27,462	27,264	198	836	-638	5,309	5,288	21	86	-65	1,213	1,238	-25	.....	7
11	27,233	27,162	71	932	-861	5,300	5,326	-26	169	-195	1,255	1,247	8	.....	9
18	27,631	27,481	150	817	-667	5,434	5,429	5	146	-141	1,255	1,266	-11	.....	7
25	27,472	27,376	96	936	-840	5,338	5,312	26	102	-76	1,240	1,225	15	.....	97
Sept. 2	28,370	28,192	178	660	-482	5,303	5,288	15	79	-64	1,277	1,276	1	.....	1
9	28,931	28,516	415	763	-348	5,539	5,450	89	187	-98	1,311	1,293	18	.....	11
16	28,921	28,565	356	500	-144	5,599	5,478	121	89	32	1,302	1,326	-24	.....	29
23	28,394	28,441	-47	460	-507	5,296	5,380	-84	78	-162	1,315	1,289	26	.....	12
30	29,034	28,762	272	661	-389	5,581	5,476	105	103	2	1,319	1,340	-21	.....	18
Oct. 7	28,786	28,434	352	398	-46	5,615	5,568	47	.....	47	1,337	1,312	25	.....	25
14	28,464	28,423	41	450	-409	5,550	5,563	-13	21	-34	1,336	1,343	-7	.....	21
21	28,890	28,701	189	586	-397	5,682	5,666	16	21	-5	1,287	1,314	-27	.....	29
28	28,447	28,256	191	433	-242	5,417	5,399	18	11	7	1,301	1,276	25	.....	25
Nov. 4	28,652	28,334	318	423	-105	5,571	5,475	96	11	85	1,298	1,291	7	.....	12
11	28,725	28,443	282	445	-163	5,488	5,466	22	69	-47	1,298	1,319	-21	.....	21
18	28,763	28,599	164	330	-166	5,588	5,558	30	.....	30	1,308	1,301	7	.....	7
25	28,373	28,297	76	436	-360	5,266	5,327	-61	89	-150	1,231	1,237	-6	.....	18
Dec. 2	28,875	28,458	417	455	-38	5,540	5,391	149	89	60	1,277	1,270	7	.....	18
9	28,718	28,582	136	290	-154	5,387	5,438	-51	.....	-51	1,312	1,303	9	.....	9
16	29,038	28,918	120	399	-279	5,671	5,634	37	59	-22	1,302	1,327	-25	.....	18
23	29,298	29,088	210	325	-115	5,574	5,602	-28	39	-67	1,341	1,330	11	.....	11
30	29,843	29,409	434	270	164	5,843	5,693	150	.....	150	1,362	1,332	30	.....	30
1971—Jan. 6	30,611	30,035	576	407	169	6,064	5,902	162	71	91	1,396	1,411	-15	.....	15
13	30,242	30,210	32	277	-245	5,850	5,910	-60	.....	-60	1,402	1,384	18	.....	18
20	31,029	30,937	92	472	-380	6,165	6,198	-33	92	-125	1,424	1,464	-40	.....	5
27	30,172	29,890	282	354	-72	5,752	5,760	-8	26	-34	1,373	1,335	38	.....	38
Feb. 3	29,959	29,722	237	283	-46	5,775	5,742	33	.....	33	1,331	1,346	-15	.....	15
10	29,760	29,555	205	247	-42	5,685	5,755	-70	.....	-70	1,379	1,367	12	.....	12
17	30,202	29,905	297	561	-264	6,118	6,043	75	117	-42	1,367	1,388	-21	.....	18
24	29,916	29,599	317	250	67	5,770	5,732	38	.....	38	1,417	1,386	31	.....	31
Mar. 3	29,542	29,372	170	258	-88	5,583	5,568	15	.....	15	1,387	1,402	-15	.....	15
10	29,404	29,322	82	421	-339	5,595	5,657	-62	120	-182	1,355	1,367	-12	.....	44
17	29,955	29,690	265	290	-25	5,853	5,830	23	46	-23	1,447	1,419	28	.....	28
24 <sup>31</sup>	29,501	29,438	63	333	-270	5,654	5,669	-15	59	-74	1,360	1,390	-30	.....	14
31 <sup>31</sup>	29,979	29,559	420	257	163	5,832	5,714	118	.....	118	1,387	1,379	8	.....	14

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Other reserve city banks					Country banks					Period
Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	
Total held	Required <sup>1</sup>	Excess			Total held	Required <sup>1</sup>	Excess			
3,140	1,953	1,188		1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668	.....1939—Dec.
4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800	.....1941—Dec.
6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965	.....1945—Dec.
6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634	.....1950—Dec.
7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583	.....1960—Dec.
8,393	8,325	68	190	-122	7,347	6,939	408	74	334	.....1963—Dec.
8,735	8,713	22	125	-103	7,707	7,337	370	55	315	.....1964—Dec.
9,056	8,989	67	228	-161	8,219	7,889	330	92	238	.....1965—Dec.
10,081	10,031	50	105	-55	8,901	8,634	267	80	187	.....1967—Dec.
10,990	10,900	90	270	-180	9,875	9,625	250	180	70	.....1968—Dec.
10,970	10,964	6	479	-473	10,335	10,158	177	321	-144	.....1969—Dec.
10,737	10,802	-65	436	-501	10,122	9,963	159	276	-117	.....1970—Mar.
11,038	11,066	-28	372	-400	10,281	10,143	138	162	-24	.....Apr.
10,978	10,948	30	477	-447	10,340	10,192	148	300	-152	.....May
10,849	10,847	2	489	-487	10,267	10,122	145	267	-122	.....June
11,074	11,118	-44	682	-726	10,449	10,270	179	278	-99	.....July
11,174	11,178	-4	424	-428	10,496	10,344	152	183	-31	.....Aug.
11,407	11,375	32	369	-337	10,605	10,432	173	107	66	.....Sept.
11,319	11,270	49	338	-289	10,492	10,326	166	101	65	.....Oct.
11,216	11,274	-58	301	-359	10,619	10,437	182	53	129	.....Nov.
11,548	11,506	42	264	-222	10,765	10,576	189	28	161	.....Dec.
11,974	11,962	12	294	-282	11,151	10,938	213	35	178	.....1971—Jan.
11,647	11,712	-65	268	-333	10,976	10,777	199	27	172	.....Feb.
11,708	11,653	55	236	-181	10,925	10,747	178	16	162	.....Mar. <sup>p</sup>
Week ending—										
10,773	10,751	22	404	-382	10,167	9,987	180	339	-159	.....1970—Mar. 4
10,644	10,722	-78	530	-608	10,034	9,867	167	224	-57	.....11
10,866	10,866		394	-394	10,076	9,920	156	270	-114	.....18
10,781	10,833	-52	458	-510	10,113	10,006	107	279	-172	.....25
11,232	11,242	-10	402	-412	10,558	10,386	172	179	-7	.....Sept. 2
11,509	11,424	85	430	-345	10,572	10,349	223	117	106	.....9
11,445	11,376	69	317	-248	10,575	10,385	190	94	96	.....16
11,241	11,328	-87	320	-407	10,542	10,444	98	50	48	.....23
11,406	11,393	13	386	-373	10,728	10,553	175	154	21	.....30
11,349	11,253	96	308	-212	10,485	10,301	184	90	94	.....Oct. 7
11,168	11,278	-110	337	-447	10,410	10,239	171	71	100	.....14
11,446	11,376	70	405	-335	10,475	10,345	130	131	-1	.....21
11,183	11,203	-20	305	-325	10,546	10,378	168	117	51	.....28
11,215	11,188	27	314	-287	10,568	10,380	188	86	102	.....Nov. 4
11,383	11,326	57	311	-254	10,556	10,332	224	65	159	.....11
11,313	11,343	-30	296	-326	10,554	10,397	157	34	123	.....18
11,215	11,206	9	288	-279	10,661	10,527	134	41	93	.....25
11,325	11,269	56	301	-245	10,733	10,528	205	47	158	.....Dec. 2
11,363	11,356	7	263	-256	10,656	10,485	171	27	144	.....9
11,415	11,460	-45	294	-339	10,650	10,497	153	28	125	.....16
11,611	11,564	47	261	-214	10,772	10,592	180	25	155	.....23
11,682	11,666	16	245	-229	10,956	10,718	238	25	213	.....30
12,028	11,903	125	310	-185	11,123	10,819	304	26	278	.....1971—Jan. 6
11,912	11,996	-84	249	-333	11,078	10,920	158	28	130	.....13
12,214	12,246	-32	332	-364	11,226	11,029	197	43	154	.....20
11,862	11,800	62	286	-224	11,185	10,995	190	42	148	.....27
11,766	11,759	7	253	-246	11,087	10,875	212	30	182	.....Feb. 3
11,728	11,702	26	229	-203	10,968	10,731	237	18	219	.....10
11,733	11,753	-20	380	-400	10,984	10,721	263	46	217	.....17
11,744	11,673	71	228	-157	10,985	10,808	177	22	155	.....24
11,633	11,655	-22	242	-264	10,939	10,747	192	16	176	.....Mar. 3
11,537	11,572	-35	244	-279	10,917	10,726	191	13	178	.....10
11,774	11,724	50	231	-181	10,881	10,717	164	13	151	.....17
11,593	11,639	-46	246	-262	10,894	10,770	124	14	110	.....24 <sup>p</sup>
11,805	11,690	115	221	-106	10,955	10,776	179	22	157	.....31 <sup>p</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Monthly data are averages of daily figures within the calendar month; they are not averages of the 4 or 5 weeks ending on Wed. that fall within the month. Beginning with Jan. 1964, reserves are estimated except for weekly averages.

Total reserves held: Based on figures at close of business through Nov. 1959; thereafter on closing figures for balances with F.R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash; see also note 3 to preceding table.

Required reserves: Based on deposits as of opening of business each day.

Borrowings at F.R. Banks: Based on closing figures.

## BASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

Reporting banks and week ending—	Basic reserve position				Interbank Federal funds transactions					Related transactions with U.S. Govt. securities dealers			
	Excess reserves <sup>1</sup>	Less—		Net—		Gross transactions			Net transactions		Loans to dealers <sup>3</sup>	Borrowings from dealers <sup>4</sup>	Net loans
		Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Net inter-bank Federal funds trans.	Surplus or deficit	Per cent of avg. required reserves	Purchases	Sales	Total two-way transactions <sup>2</sup>	Purchases of net buying banks	Sales of net selling banks			
<i>Total—46 banks</i>													
1971—Feb. 3.....	76		6,346	-6,270	48.7	9,345	2,999	2,726	6,619	272	3,083	106	2,977
10.....	27		7,693	-7,666	59.5	10,459	2,766	2,662	7,797	104	3,158	99	3,058
17.....	41	235	7,094	-7,287	55.1	10,437	3,343	3,257	7,180	86	1,996	263	1,733
24.....	170		6,509	-6,339	49.3	10,049	3,539	3,407	6,642	133	2,134	234	1,899
Mar. 3.....	72	1	6,434	-6,363	50.3	9,575	3,142	2,974	6,601	168	2,439	218	2,220
10.....	-20	159	7,369	-7,548	59.6	10,657	3,288	3,080	7,577	209	2,505	200	2,305
17.....	66	46	6,906	-6,885	53.0	10,003	3,097	2,892	7,111	205	1,926	200	1,727
24.....	-8	67	6,732	-6,807	53.5	9,775	3,043	2,740	7,034	302	2,005	325	1,679
31.....	172	18	5,934	-5,779	45.0	8,998	3,065	2,687	6,312	378	1,879	440	1,439
<i>8 in New York City</i>													
1971—Feb. 3.....	44		1,784	-1,740	33.5	2,936	1,152	958	1,978	194	1,762	102	1,660
10.....	-27		2,551	-2,578	49.4	3,349	798	755	2,594	43	1,668	89	1,579
17.....	43	114	3,215	-3,286	59.7	3,989	774	774	3,215		1,230	192	1,037
24.....	81		2,410	-2,330	44.7	3,550	1,140	1,092	2,458	49	1,296	137	1,160
Mar. 3.....	65		2,365	-2,300	45.6	3,263	898	860	2,402	38	1,554	148	1,406
10.....	-10	108	3,087	-3,205	62.5	3,864	776	687	3,177	89	1,513	135	1,378
17.....	19	46	2,737	-2,764	52.2	3,509	772	772	2,737	1	1,269	142	1,127
24.....	16	52	2,936	-2,973	57.8	3,548	611	612	2,936		1,316	101	1,215
31.....	147		2,713	-2,566	49.5	3,419	706	657	2,762	49	1,252	173	1,079
<i>38 outside New York City</i>													
1971—Feb. 3.....	32		4,562	-4,530	59.0	6,409	1,847	1,768	4,641	79	1,322	4	1,318
10.....	54		5,141	-5,088	66.4	7,110	1,968	1,907	5,203	61	1,490	10	1,479
17.....	-2	121	3,879	-4,002	51.9	6,448	2,569	2,483	3,965	86	766	71	695
24.....	90		4,099	-4,010	52.5	6,499	2,399	2,315	4,184	85	837	97	740
Mar. 3.....	7	1	4,069	-4,064	53.3	6,313	2,244	2,114	4,199	130	885	71	815
10.....	-10	51	4,281	-4,343	57.6	6,794	2,512	2,393	4,400	119	992	65	926
17.....	47		4,169	-4,122	53.5	6,494	2,325	2,120	4,374	205	658	58	600
24.....	-24	15	3,796	-3,834	50.6	6,227	2,431	2,129	4,098	302	689	224	465
31.....	25	18	3,221	-3,213	42.0	5,580	2,359	2,029	3,550	330	626	267	360
<i>5 in City of Chicago</i>													
1971—Feb. 3.....	-4		1,286	-1,291	105.4	1,598	311	287	1,310	24	114		114
10.....	9		1,468	-1,459	117.3	1,800	332	292	1,509	41	113		113
17.....	-12	18	904	-933	73.6	1,458	554	518	939	35	85		85
24.....	19		1,269	-1,251	99.0	1,634	365	344	1,290	20	102		102
Mar. 3.....	7		1,317	-1,311	102.6	1,701	384	359	1,343	26	93		93
10.....	-7	44	1,340	-1,391	111.9	1,753	413	376	1,377	37	115		115
17.....	16		1,426	-1,411	109.0	1,884	457	389	1,495	68	68		68
24.....		14	1,158	-1,172	94.4	1,592	435	389	1,203	46	90		90
31.....	9	14	1,060	-1,066	85.0	1,404	344	295	1,109	49	106		106
<i>33 others</i>													
1971—Feb. 3.....	36		3,276	-3,240	50.2	4,811	1,535	1,481	3,331	55	1,207	4	1,204
10.....	45		3,674	-3,629	56.6	5,310	1,636	1,615	3,694	20	1,376	10	1,366
17.....	10	103	2,975	-3,068	47.6	4,990	2,015	1,964	3,026	51	681	71	610
24.....	71		2,830	-2,759	43.3	4,865	2,035	1,971	2,894	65	735	97	638
Mar. 3.....	1	1	2,752	-2,753	43.4	4,611	1,859	1,756	2,856	104	793	71	722
10.....	-3	8	2,941	-2,952	46.9	5,040	2,099	2,017	3,023	82	877	65	812
17.....	32		2,743	-2,711	42.3	4,611	1,868	1,731	2,879	137	590	58	533
24.....	-24		2,638	-2,663	42.0	4,635	1,997	1,740	2,895	257	599	224	375
31.....	17	4	2,161	-2,148	33.6	4,176	2,015	1,734	2,442	281	520	267	253

<sup>1</sup> Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Prior to Sept. 25, 1968, carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, were deducted. Excess reserves for later periods are net of all carryover reserves.

<sup>2</sup> Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure for each bank indicates extent to which the bank's weekly average purchases and sales are offsetting.

<sup>3</sup> Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing

banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealers subject to resale), or other lending arrangements.

<sup>4</sup> Federal funds borrowed, net funds acquired from each dealer by clearing banks, reverse repurchase agreements (sales of securities to dealers subject to repurchase), resale agreements, and borrowings secured by Govt. or other issues.

NOTE.—Weekly averages of daily figures. For description of series and back data, see Aug. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 944-74.

**CURRENT RATES**

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Advances to and discounts for member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 <sup>3</sup>		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a <sup>1</sup>			Advances under Sec. 10(b) <sup>2</sup>			Rate on Mar. 31, 1971	Effective date	Previous rate
	Rate on Mar. 31, 1971	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Mar. 31, 1971	Effective date	Previous rate			
Boston.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
New York.....	4¾	Feb. 19, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 19, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 19, 1971	7
Philadelphia.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
Cleveland.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
Richmond.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 26, 1971	7
Atlanta.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
Chicago.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
St. Louis.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
Minneapolis.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
Kansas City.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
Dallas.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7
San Francisco.....	4¾	Feb. 13, 1971	5	5¼	Feb. 13, 1971	5½	6¾	Feb. 13, 1971	7

<sup>1</sup> Discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations or any other obligations eligible for F.R. Bank purchase. Maximum maturity: 90 days except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively.

<sup>2</sup> Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.

<sup>3</sup> Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Govt. or any agency thereof. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

**SUMMARY OF EARLIER CHANGES**

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level)—All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)—All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)—All F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1945.....	† ½	½	1957—Aug. 9.....	3 -3½	3	1965—Dec. 6.....	4 -4½	4½
1946—Apr. 25.....	† ½-1	1	23.....	3½	3½	13.....	4½	4½
May 10.....	1	1	Nov. 15.....	3 -3½	3	1967—Apr. 7.....	4 -4½	4
1948—Jan. 12.....	1 -1¼	1¼	Dec. 2.....	3	3	14.....	4	4
19.....	1¼	1¼	1958—Jan. 22.....	2¾-3	3	Nov. 20.....	4 -4½	4½
Aug. 13.....	1¼-1½	1½	24.....	2¾-3	2¾	27.....	4½	4½
23.....	1½	1½	Mar. 7.....	2¼-3	2¼	1968—Mar. 15.....	4½-5	4½
1950—Aug. 21.....	1½-1¾	1¾	13.....	2¼-2¾	2¼	22.....	5	5
25.....	1¾	1¾	21.....	2¼	2¼	Apr. 19.....	5 -5½	5½
1953—Jan. 16.....	1¾-2	2	Apr. 18.....	1¾-2¼	1¾	26.....	5½	5½
23.....	2	2	May 9.....	1¾	1¾	Aug. 16.....	5¼-5½	5½
1954—Feb. 5.....	1¾-2	1¾	Aug. 15.....	1¾-2	1¾	30.....	5¼	5¼
15.....	1¾	1¾	Sept. 12.....	1¾-2	2	Dec. 18.....	5¼-5½	5½
Apr. 14.....	1½-1¾	1¾	23.....	2	2	20.....	5½	5½
16.....	1½-1¾	1½	Oct. 24.....	2 -2½	2	1969—Apr. 4.....	5½-6	6
May 21.....	1½	1½	Nov. 7.....	2½	2½	8.....	6	6
1955—Apr. 14.....	1½-1¾	1½	1959—Mar. 6.....	2½-3	3	1970—Nov. 11.....	5¾-6	6
15.....	1½-1¾	1¾	16.....	3	3	13.....	5¾-6	5¾
May 2.....	1¾	1¾	May 29.....	3 -3½	3½	16.....	5¾	5¾
Aug. 4.....	1¾-2¼	1¾	June 12.....	3½	3½	Dec. 1.....	5½-5¾	5¾
5.....	1¾-2¼	2	Sept. 11.....	3½-4	4	4.....	5½-5¾	5½
12.....	2 -2¼	2	18.....	4	4	11.....	5½	5½
Sept. 9.....	2 -2¼	2¼	1960—June 3.....	3½-4	4	1971—Jan. 8.....	5¼-5½	5¼
13.....	2¼	2¼	10.....	3½-4	3½	15.....	5¾	5¾
Nov. 18.....	2¼-2½	2½	14.....	3½	3½	19.....	5 -5¼	5¼
23.....	2½	2½	Aug. 12.....	3 -3½	3	22.....	5 -5¼	5
1956—Apr. 13.....	2½-3	2¾	Sept. 9.....	3	3	29.....	5	5
20.....	2¾-3	2¾	1963—July 17.....	3 -3½	3½	Feb. 13.....	4¾-5	5
Aug. 24.....	2¾-3	3	26.....	3½	3½	19.....	4¾	4¾
31.....	3	3	1964—Nov. 24.....	3½-4	4	In effect Mar. 31, 1971.....	4¾	4¾

† Preferential rate of ½ of 1 per cent for advances secured by U.S. Govt. obligations maturing in 1 year or less. The rate of 1 per cent was continued for discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations with maturities beyond 1 year.

NOTE.—Rates under Secs. 13 and 13a (as described in table and notes above). For data before 1946, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1943, pp. 439-42 and Supplement to Section 12, p. 3.

The rate charged by the F.R. Bank of N.Y. on repurchase contracts against U.S. Govt. obligations was the same as its discount rate except in the following periods (rates in percentages): 1955—May 4-6, 1.65;

Aug. 4, 1.85; Sept. 1-2, 2.10; Sept. 8, 2.15; Nov. 10, 2.375; 1956—Aug. 24-29, 2.75; 1957—Aug. 22, 3.50; 1960—Oct. 31—Nov. 17, Dec. 28-29, 2.75; 1961—Jan. 9, Feb. 6-7, 2.75; Apr. 3-4, 2.50; June 29, 2.75; July 20, 3.1, Aug. 1-3, 2.50; Sept. 28-29, 2.75; Oct. 5, 2.50; Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 2.75; 1962—Mar. 20-21, 2.75; 1964—Dec. 10, 3.85; Dec. 15, 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 3.875; 1965—Jan. 4-8, 3.875; 1968—Apr. 4, 5, 11, 15, 16, 5.125; Apr. 30, 5.75; May 1-3, 6, 9, 13-16, 5.75; June 7, 11-13, 19, 21, 24, 5.75; July 5, 16, 5.625; Aug. 16, 19, 5.25; 1971—Jan. 21, 27, 4.75; Feb. 1-2, 4.50; 4, 11, 4.25; 16-17, 4.00; 18-19, 3.75. Mar. 1-2, 10, 12, 15-18, 24, 29-31, 3.75.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

Dec. 31, 1949, through July 13, 1966					Beginning July 14, 1966							
Effective date <sup>1</sup>	Net demand deposits <sup>2</sup>			Time deposits (all classes of banks)	Effective date <sup>1</sup>	Net demand deposits <sup>2,4</sup>				Time deposits <sup>4,5</sup> (all classes of banks)		
	Central reserve city banks	Re-reserve city banks	Country banks			Reserve city banks		Country banks		Savings deposits	Other time deposits	
						Under \$5 million	Over \$5 million	Under \$5 million	Over \$5 million		Under \$5 million	Over \$5 million
In effect Dec. 31, 1949.....	22	18	12	5	1966—July 14, 21, Sept. 8, 15.....	6 16½		6 12		6 4	6 4	5 6
1951—Jan. 11, 16.....	23	19	13	6	1967—Mar. 2.....					3½ 3	3½ 3	
Jan. 25, Feb. 1.....	24	20	14		Mar. 16.....							
1953—July 9, 1.....	22	19	13		1968—Jan. 11, 18.....	16½	17	12	12½			
1954—June 24, 16.....	21			5	1969—Apr. 17.....	17	17½	12½	13			
July 29, Aug. 1.....	20	18	12		1970—Oct. 1.....							5
1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1.....	19½	17½	11½		In effect Mar. 31, 1971.	17	17½	12½	13	3	3	5
Mar. 20, Apr. 1.....	19	17	11		Present legal requirement:							
Apr. 17.....	18½				Minimum.....	10		7		3	3	3
Apr. 24.....	18	16½			Maximum.....	22		14		10	10	10
1960—Sept. 1.....	17½											
Nov. 24.....			12									
Dec. 1.....	16½											
1962—July 28.....	(3)											
Oct. 25, Nov. 1.....				4								

<sup>1</sup> When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at central reserve or reserve city banks and the second to the change at country banks. For changes prior to 1950 see Board's Annual Reports.

<sup>2</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

<sup>3</sup> Authority of the Board of Governors to classify or reclassify cities as central reserve cities was terminated effective July 28, 1962.

<sup>4</sup> Since Oct. 16, 1969, member banks have been required under Regulation M to maintain reserves against balances above a specified base due from domestic offices to their foreign branches. Effective Jan. 7, 1971, the applicable reserve percentage was increased from the original 10 per cent to 20 per cent. Regulation D imposes a similar reserve requirement on bor-

rowings above a specified base from foreign banks by domestic offices of a member bank. For details concerning these requirements, see Regulations D and M and appropriate supplements and amendments thereto.

<sup>5</sup> Effective Jan. 5, 1967, time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts became subject to same requirements as savings deposits.

<sup>6</sup> See preceding columns for earliest effective date of this rate.

NOTE.—All required reserves were held on deposit with F.R. Banks June 21, 1917, until Dec. 1959. From Dec. 1959 to Nov. 1960, member banks were allowed to count part of their currency and coin as reserves; effective Nov. 24, 1960, they were allowed to count all as reserves. For further details, see Board's Annual Reports.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

(Per cent of market value)

Period		For credit extended under Regulations T (brokers and dealers), U (banks), and G (others than brokers, dealers, or banks)						
Beginning date	Ending date	On margin stocks			On convertible bonds			On short sales (T)
		T	U	G	T	U	G	
1937—Nov. 1	1945—Feb. 4	40						50
1945—Feb. 5	July 4	50						50
July 5	1946—Jan. 20	75						75
1946—Jan. 21	1947—Jan. 31	100						100
1947—Feb. 1	1949—Mar. 29	75						75
1949—Mar. 30	1951—Jan. 16	50						50
1951—Jan. 17	1953—Feb. 19	75						75
1953—Feb. 20	1955—Jan. 3	50						50
1955—Jan. 4	Apr. 22	60						60
Apr. 23	Jan. 15	70						70
1958—Jan. 16	1958—Aug. 4	50						50
Aug. 5	Oct. 15	70						70
Oct. 16	1960—July 27	90						90
1960—July 28	1962—July 9	70						70
1962—July 10	1963—Nov. 5	50						50
1963—Nov. 6	1968—Mar. 10	70						70
1968—Mar. 11	June 7	70			50			70
June 8	1970—May 5	80			60			80
Effective May 6, 1970.....		65			50			65

NOTE.—Regulations G, T, and U, prescribed in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit to purchase and carry margin stocks that may be extended on securities as collateral by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended; margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100 per cent) and the maximum loan value. The term margin stocks is defined in the corresponding regulation. Regulation G and special margin requirements for bonds convertible into stocks were adopted by the Board of Governors effective Mar. 11, 1968.

MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

Rates Jan. 1, 1962—July 19, 1966					Rates beginning July 20, 1966							
Type of deposit	Effective date				Type of deposit	Effective date						
	Jan. 1, 1962	July 17, 1963	Nov. 24, 1964	Dec. 6, 1965		July 20, 1966	Sept. 26, 1966	Apr. 19, 1968	Jan. 21, 1970			
Savings deposits: <sup>1</sup>					Savings deposits.....	4	4	4	4½			
12 months or more.....	4	4	4	4	Other time deposits: <sup>2</sup>							
Less than 12 months.....	3½	3½				Multiple maturity: <sup>3</sup>						
					30-89 days.....	4	4	4	4½			
					90 days-1 year.....	5	5	5	5			
					1 year to 2 years.....				5½	5	5	5½
					2 years and over.....							5¾
					Single-maturity:							
					Less than \$100,000:							
					30 days to 1 year.....	5½	5	5	5			
					1 year to 2 years.....				5½	5	5	5½
					2 years and over.....							5¾
					\$100,000 and over:							
					30-59 days.....	5½	5½		(4)			
					60-89 days.....				5½	5½	5	(4)
					90-179 days.....							6¾
					180 days to 1 year.....							7
					1 year or more.....				7½			

<sup>1</sup> Closing date for the Postal Savings System was Mar. 28, 1966. Maximum rates on postal savings accounts coincided with those on savings deposits.

<sup>2</sup> For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits, see BULLETINS for Oct. 1962, p. 1279; Aug. 1965, p. 1084; and Feb. 1968, p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> Multiple-maturity time deposits include deposits that are automatically renewable at maturity without action by the depositor and deposits that are payable after written notice of withdrawal.

<sup>4</sup> The rates in effect beginning Jan. 21 through June 23, 1970, were 6¼ per cent on maturities of 30-59 days and 6½ per cent on maturities of

60-89 days. Effective June 24, 1970, maximum interest rates on these maturities were suspended until further notice.

NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks are established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q; however, a member bank may not pay a rate in excess of the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located. Beginning Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by nonmember insured commercial banks, as established by the FDIC, have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks	Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other				New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
Four weeks ending Jan. 27, 1971					Four weeks ending Feb. 24, 1971						
Gross demand—Total.....	193,260	44,165	7,989	68,160	72,946	Gross demand—Total.....	187,458	43,725	7,886	65,509	70,338
Interbank.....	26,673	12,068	1,525	10,012	3,068	Interbank.....	25,578	11,845	1,459	9,414	2,860
U.S. Govt.....	5,286	969	261	2,130	1,926	U.S. Govt.....	7,268	1,471	381	2,792	2,624
Other.....	161,301	31,128	6,203	56,019	67,952	Other.....	154,612	30,409	6,046	53,303	64,854
Net demand <sup>1</sup> .....	145,755	27,608	6,257	51,465	60,425	Net demand <sup>1</sup> .....	141,750	27,036	6,248	49,978	58,488
Time.....	182,494	21,528	6,284	67,870	86,813	Time.....	186,456	21,860	6,518	69,152	88,926
Demand balances due from dom. banks.....	11,380	1,159	134	2,777	7,311	Demand balances due from dom. banks.....	10,859	1,185	132	2,632	6,910
Currency and coin.....	5,561	468	120	1,780	3,192	Currency and coin.....	5,227	443	98	1,627	3,059
Balances with F.R. Banks.....	24,953	5,490	1,279	10,224	7,961	Balances with F.R. Banks.....	24,733	5,394	1,276	10,116	7,947
Total reserves held.....	30,514	5,958	1,399	12,004	11,153	Total reserves held.....	29,960	5,837	1,374	11,743	11,006
Required.....	30,268	5,943	1,399	11,986	10,941	Required.....	29,696	5,818	1,372	11,722	10,784
Excess.....	246	15		18	212	Excess.....	264	19	2	21	222

<sup>1</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Balances with F.R. Banks are as of close of business; all other items (excluding total reserves held and excess reserves) are as of opening of business.



## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1971					1971		1970
	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Mar. 3	Mar. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
<b>Assets</b>								
Gold certificate account	10,464	10,464	10,464	10,464	10,464	10,464	10,464	11,045
Special Drawing Rights certificate account	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Cash	268	270	269	266	265	268	266	188
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings	391	819	566	1,521	262	391	263	684
Other								
Acceptances:								
Bought outright	53	51	50	47	47	53	54	52
Held under repurchase agreements	85	10	98	28	44	85		
Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements	185	9	96	30	29	185		
U.S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills	25,638	25,479	25,437	25,437	25,694	25,638	25,801	20,897
Certificates—Other								
Notes	34,031	33,825	33,777	33,718	33,718	34,031	33,624	32,073
Bonds	3,172	3,101	3,087	3,078	3,078	3,172	3,037	2,815
Total bought outright	<sup>1</sup> 62,841	<sup>1</sup> 62,405	<sup>1</sup> 62,301	<sup>1</sup> 62,233	<sup>1</sup> 62,490	<sup>1</sup> 62,841	<sup>1</sup> 62,462	55,785
Held under repurchase agreements	1,319	41	657	232	1,319	1,319		
Total U.S. Govt. securities	64,160	62,446	62,958	62,465	62,738	64,160	62,462	55,785
Total loans and securities	64,874	63,335	63,768	64,091	63,120	64,874	62,779	56,521
Cash items in process of collection	<sup>p</sup> 9,855	<sup>p</sup> 9,514	<sup>p</sup> 11,278	<sup>p</sup> 9,851	<sup>p</sup> 10,954	<sup>p</sup> 9,855	9,579	9,205
Bank premises	134	134	134	133	133	134	131	116
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies	33	33	33	33	107	33	107	1,169
IMF gold deposited <sup>2</sup>	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	210
All other	671	655	595	536	468	671	435	644
Total assets	<sup>p</sup> 86,858	<sup>p</sup> 84,964	<sup>p</sup> 87,100	<sup>p</sup> 85,933	<sup>p</sup> 86,070	<sup>p</sup> 86,858	84,320	79,498
<b>Liabilities</b>								
F.R. notes	49,513	49,452	49,586	49,511	49,151	49,513	48,868	46,222
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves	<sup>p</sup> 25,895	<sup>p</sup> 24,255	<sup>p</sup> 25,589	<sup>p</sup> 24,522	<sup>p</sup> 24,589	<sup>p</sup> 25,895	24,409	22,495
U.S. Treasurer—General account	858	926	363	1,203	960	858	1,064	1,192
Foreign	201	146	134	134	114	201	147	200
Other:								
IMF gold deposit <sup>2</sup>	159	159	159	159	159	159	159	210
All other	635	510	559	586	581	635	617	629
Total deposits	<sup>p</sup> 27,748	<sup>p</sup> 25,996	<sup>p</sup> 26,804	<sup>p</sup> 26,604	<sup>p</sup> 26,403	<sup>p</sup> 27,748	26,396	24,726
Deferred availability cash items	7,342	7,336	8,607	7,416	8,161	7,342	6,747	6,378
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	546	537	525	537	554	546	535	523
Total liabilities	<sup>p</sup> 85,149	<sup>p</sup> 83,321	<sup>p</sup> 85,522	<sup>p</sup> 84,068	<sup>p</sup> 84,269	<sup>p</sup> 85,149	82,546	77,849
<b>Capital accounts</b>								
Capital paid in	717	715	713	713	712	717	711	681
Surplus	702	702	702	702	702	702	702	668
Other capital accounts	290	226	163	450	387	290	361	300
Total liabilities and capital accounts	<sup>p</sup> 86,858	<sup>p</sup> 84,964	<sup>p</sup> 87,100	<sup>p</sup> 85,933	<sup>p</sup> 86,070	<sup>p</sup> 86,858	84,320	79,498
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	255	259	260	261	265	255	266	170
Marketable U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign and international accounts <sup>3</sup>	15,130	14,919	14,705	14,141	13,251	15,130	13,057	9,118
<b>Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts</b>								
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	52,996	52,926	52,956	52,782	52,764	52,996	<sup>c</sup> 52,791	49,106
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,220	3,292
U.S. Govt. securities	51,665	51,665	51,665	51,665	51,665	51,665	51,665	47,900
Total collateral	54,885	54,885	54,885	54,885	54,885	54,885	54,885	51,192

<sup>1</sup> See note 6 on p. A-5.<sup>2</sup> See note 1 (b) at top of p. A-75.<sup>3</sup> This caption valid beginning Sept. 16, 1970; figures prior to that date include both marketable and nonmarketable securities for foreign account only.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON MARCH 31, 1971

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chi- ago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
<b>Assets</b>													
Gold certificate account.....	10,464	460	1,686	811	848	977	574	1,889	339	230	375	336	1,939
Special Drawing Rights certif. acct....	400	23	93	23	33	36	22	70	15	7	15	14	49
F.R. notes of other banks.....	1,080	121	242	36	60	60	364	27	16	13	26	21	94
Other cash.....	268	11	22	10	29	17	36	38	15	7	28	17	38
Discounts and advances:													
Secured by U.S. Govt. securities....	97	26	39	*		3	*	26	*	*	3		
Other.....	294		13					281					
Acceptances:													
Bought outright.....	53		53										
Held under repurchase agreements..	85		85										
Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements.....	185		185										
U.S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright.....	162,841	3,149	16,040	3,264	4,871	4,712	3,073	10,160	2,365	1,240	2,454	2,929	8,584
Held under repurchase agreements..	1,319		1,319										
<b>Total loans and securities.....</b>	<b>64,874</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>17,734</b>	<b>3,264</b>	<b>4,871</b>	<b>4,715</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>10,467</b>	<b>2,365</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>2,929</b>	<b>8,584</b>
Cash items in process of collection...	12,598	699	2,346	659	926	925	1,258	2,031	610	431	834	806	1,073
Bank premises.....	134	2	8	3	15	11	17	17	13	13	18	9	8
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies..	33	1	29	2	3	2	2	5	1	1	1	2	4
IMF gold deposited <sup>3</sup> .....	159		159										
All other.....	671	45	180	40	48	51	31	100	24	13	24	30	85
<b>Total assets.....</b>	<b>90,681</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>22,479</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>6,794</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>14,644</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>11,874</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>													
F.R. notes.....	50,593	2,853	12,121	2,901	4,118	4,524	2,515	8,850	1,938	867	1,864	1,923	6,119
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves.....	25,895	881	7,160	1,203	1,636	1,301	1,612	3,679	847	629	1,065	1,478	4,404
U.S. Treasurer—General account..	858	49	203	85	71	66	64	42	45	32	54	19	128
Foreign.....	201	8	479	8	15	8	11	25	6	4	7	9	21
Other:													
IMF gold deposit <sup>3</sup> .....	159		159						*				
All other.....	635	*	587	2		14	2	6		1	2	2	19
<b>Total deposits.....</b>	<b>27,748</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>4,572</b>
Deferred availability cash items.....	10,085	640	1,575	533	800	748	1,037	1,697	484	374	694	617	886
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	546	27	149	28	42	38	26	85	20	11	20	24	76
<b>Total liabilities.....</b>	<b>88,972</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>22,033</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>6,682</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>14,384</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>11,653</b>
<b>Capital accounts</b>													
Capital paid in.....	717	33	188	37	65	37	49	107	24	16	31	40	90
Surplus.....	702	33	185	36	63	36	47	105	24	16	30	39	88
Other capital accounts.....	290	13	73	15	23	22	14	48	10	5	11	13	43
<b>Total liabilities and capital accounts..</b>	<b>90,681</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>22,479</b>	<b>4,848</b>	<b>6,833</b>	<b>6,794</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>14,644</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>3,778</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>11,874</b>
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspond- ents.....	255	12	567	13	23	13	17	38	9	6	11	14	32

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank).....	52,996	3,014	12,844	2,981	4,286	4,653	2,751	9,122	2,027	898	1,948	2,054	6,418
Collateral held against notes out- standing:													
Gold certificate account.....	3,220	250	500	300	510	500		1,000	155			5	
U.S. Govt. securities.....	51,665	2,840	12,600	2,800	3,900	4,210	2,900	8,450	1,930	930	1,975	2,130	7,000
<b>Total collateral.....</b>	<b>54,885</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>13,100</b>	<b>3,100</b>	<b>4,410</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>7,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> See note 6 on p. A-5.

<sup>2</sup> After deducting \$24 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

<sup>3</sup> See note 1 (b) to table at top of page A-75.

<sup>4</sup> After deducting \$122 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

<sup>5</sup> After deducting \$188 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

NOTE.—Some figures for cash items in process of collection and for member bank reserves are preliminary.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities, by maturity											
	Total			Treasury bills			Others within 1 year			1-5 years		
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch., maturity shifts, or redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts
1970—Feb.	801	395	100	801	395	100			-564			1,319
Mar.	2,657	2,577	119	2,657	2,577	119			154			-154
Apr.	1,124	747		1,124	747							
May	2,225	835	244	2,017	835	244	17		-9,414	167		11,106
June	2,659	1,612	641	2,449	1,612	641	23			146		
July	1,626	744		1,626	744							
Aug.	1,127	106	*	1,127	106	*			-21			-129
Sept.	2,657	2,367	308	2,474	2,367	308	17			90		
Oct.	245	183	134	245	183	134						
Nov.	2,871	1,391		2,715	1,391		37		6,362	80		-6,712
Dec.	3,414	2,280		2,883	2,280		5			365		
1971—Jan.	1,515	1,547	327	1,515	1,547	327						
Feb.	5,832	5,153		5,347	5,153				-3,732	174		4,092

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities—Continued						Repurchase agreements (U.S. Govt. securities)		Net change in U.S. Govt. securities	Federal agency obligations (net repurchase agreements)	Bankers' acceptances		Net change <sup>1</sup>
	5-10 years			Over 10 years			Gross purchases	Gross sales			Out-right, net	Under repurchase agreements, net	
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts							
1970—Feb.			-688			-66	4,407	4,599	114	-30	-1	-26	57
Mar.							1,176	1,176	-38	-4	-4		-43
Apr.							3,685	3,338	723	34	6	49	811
May	16		-1,692	9			953	1,299	799	-34	-15	-49	702
June	37			4			905	905	407	-10			397
July							2,008	2,008	882		5		887
Aug.			150				3,181	2,852	1,351	31	-4	30	1,407
Sept.	61			16			3,906	3,861	28	50	3	21	101
Oct.							3,465	3,353	40	8	*	-14	34
Nov.	23		386	16		-36	3,863	4,125	1,218	-27	1	13	1,204
Dec.	113			48			5,109	5,334	908	-61	21	-50	819
1971—Jan.							2,298	2,298	-359		2		-357
Feb.	189		-360	121			4,183	4,183	679		-5		673

<sup>1</sup> Net change in U.S. Govt. securities, Federal agency obligations, and bankers' acceptances.

NOTE.—Sales, redemptions, and negative figures reduce System holdings; all other figures increase such holdings.

CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Austrian schillings	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	Danish kroner	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1968—Dec.	2,061	1,444		8	3		433	165	1	1	4	3
1969—Dec.	1,967	1,575		1	*		199	60	125	1	3	4
1970—Jan.	975	605		1	*		100	60	201	1	3	4
Feb.	1,179	215		1	*			159	801	1	3	*
Mar.	1,169	207		1	*			157	801	1	3	*
Apr.	1,101	199		1	*			93	805	1	3	*
May	510	199		*	*			94	205	1	*	11
June	690	180		*	*			94	400	1	*	15
July	290	180		*	*			95		1	*	14
Aug.	280	180		*	*			96		1	*	3
Sept.	680	580		*	*			96		1	*	3
Oct.	408	306		*	*			97		1	*	4
Nov.	265	161		*	*			98		1	*	4
Dec.	257	154		*	*			98		1	*	4

**MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS**

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1971					1971		1970
	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Mar. 3	Mar. 31	Feb. 28	Mar. 31
Discounts and advances—Total.....	391	819	566	1,521	262	391	264	684
Within 15 days.....	389	817	565	1,521	262	389	263	639
16 days to 90 days.....	2	2	1			2	1	45
91 days to 1 year.....								
Acceptances—Total.....	138	61	148	75	91	138	54	52
Within 15 days.....	98	22	110	45	61	98	22	15
16 days to 90 days.....	40	39	38	30	30	40	32	37
91 days to 1 year.....								
U.S. Government securities—Total.....	64,345	62,455	63,054	62,495	62,767	64,345	62,441	55,785
Within 15 days <sup>1</sup> .....	4,434	3,480	4,267	3,127	2,959	4,434	1,831	1,673
16 days to 90 days.....	14,414	14,516	14,280	14,911	15,144	14,414	15,410	22,606
91 days to 1 year.....	14,934	14,174	14,284	14,302	14,509	14,934	15,179	9,965
Over 1 year to 5 years.....	23,619	23,452	23,436	23,420	23,420	23,619	23,356	13,976
Over 5 years to 10 years.....	6,080	6,001	5,970	5,922	5,922	6,080	5,875	6,953
Over 10 years.....	864	832	817	813	813	864	790	612

<sup>1</sup> Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

**BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER**

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts <sup>1</sup> (billions of dollars)					Turnover of demand deposits				
	Total 233 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	226 other SMSA's	Total 233 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	226 other SMSA's
		N.Y.	6 others <sup>2</sup>				N.Y.	6 others <sup>2</sup>		
1970—Feb.....	9,790.3	4,232.1	2,309.1	5,558.1	3,249.0	72.3	148.8	74.2	51.9	42.8
Mar.....	9,842.0	4,336.7	2,291.4	5,505.3	3,213.9	70.6	145.7	72.2	50.2	41.2
Apr.....	10,164.2	4,422.0	2,417.9	5,742.3	3,324.4	72.8	149.7	75.8	52.1	42.5
May.....	10,015.7	4,249.4	2,460.0	5,766.4	3,306.4	73.4	150.6	78.4	53.3	43.0
June.....	10,136.3	4,366.0	2,443.3	5,770.3	3,327.0	73.1	149.3	77.5	52.7	42.7
July.....	10,207.8	4,324.3	2,508.2	5,883.6	3,375.3	73.1	145.3	79.4	53.6	43.1
Aug.....	10,550.5	4,770.6	2,478.8	5,779.9	3,301.1	75.7	162.8	77.9	52.5	42.2
Sept.....	10,552.0	4,668.1	2,502.9	5,883.9	3,381.0	75.3	161.0	77.9	53.0	42.8
Oct.....	10,780.2	4,899.8	2,497.4	5,880.5	3,383.0	78.1	175.9	78.4	53.4	43.2
Nov.....	10,533.9	4,824.0	2,420.1	5,709.9	3,289.8	75.6	168.5	75.8	51.6	41.8
Dec.....	10,896.5	5,016.1	2,480.1	5,880.3	3,400.2	77.0	170.6	76.7	52.4	42.6
1971—Jan.....	10,710.1	4,825.9	2,475.2	5,884.2	3,409.0	76.4	168.3	77.3	52.8	42.9
Feb.....	11,535.6	5,477.4	2,550.4	6,058.2	3,507.8	82.2	191.3	80.1	54.2	43.9

<sup>1</sup> Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco—Oakland, and Los Angeles—Long Beach.

NOTE.—Total SMSA's includes some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.

For description of series, see Mar. 1965 BULLETIN, p. 390.

The data shown here differ from those shown in the Mar. 1965 BULLETIN because they have been revised, as described in the Mar. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 389.

**DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation <sup>1</sup>	Coin and small denomination currency						Large denomination currency							
		Total	Coin	\$1 <sup>2</sup>	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1958	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962	35,338	25,356	2,782	1,636	97	2,375	7,071	11,395	9,983	2,990	6,448	240	293	3	10
1963	37,692	26,807	3,030	1,722	103	2,469	7,373	12,109	10,885	3,221	7,110	249	298	3	4
1964	39,619	28,100	3,405	1,806	111	2,517	7,543	12,717	11,519	3,381	7,590	248	293	2	4
1965	42,056	29,842	4,027	1,908	127	2,618	7,794	13,369	12,214	3,540	8,135	245	288	3	4
1966	44,663	31,695	4,480	2,051	137	2,756	8,070	14,201	12,969	3,700	8,735	241	286	3	4
1967	47,226	33,468	4,918	2,035	136	2,850	8,366	15,162	13,758	3,915	9,311	240	285	3	4
1968	50,961	36,163	5,691	2,049	136	2,993	8,786	16,508	14,798	4,186	10,068	244	292	3	4
1969	53,950	37,917	6,021	2,213	136	3,092	8,989	17,466	16,033	4,499	11,016	234	276	3	5
1970—Feb.	52,032	36,227	5,988	2,060	136	2,862	8,482	16,699	15,805	4,384	10,914	229	271	3	5
Mar.	52,701	36,780	6,028	2,086	136	2,915	8,622	16,993	15,921	4,418	10,999	228	269	3	5
Apr.	53,034	37,012	6,053	2,105	136	2,920	8,646	17,152	16,022	4,446	11,075	226	266	3	4
May	53,665	37,509	6,084	2,134	136	2,953	8,744	17,458	16,157	4,488	11,173	225	264	3	4
June	54,351	37,994	6,128	2,157	136	2,983	8,837	17,753	16,357	4,567	11,298	223	262	3	4
July	54,473	37,959	6,145	2,132	136	2,943	8,743	17,861	16,513	4,621	11,404	221	260	3	4
Aug.	54,669	38,042	6,170	2,142	136	2,942	8,743	17,909	16,627	4,654	11,487	220	259	3	4
Sept.	54,795	38,082	6,193	2,168	136	2,964	8,747	17,875	16,712	4,668	11,562	219	257	3	4
Oct.	55,021	38,192	6,213	2,181	136	2,975	8,761	17,926	16,829	4,694	11,656	217	255	3	4
Nov.	56,381	39,284	6,251	2,242	136	3,068	9,090	18,497	17,097	4,781	11,839	216	254	3	4
Dec.	57,093	39,639	6,281	2,310	136	3,161	9,170	18,581	17,454	4,896	12,084	215	252	3	4
1971—Jan.	55,345	38,081	6,254	2,190	136	2,971	8,673	17,857	17,264	4,809	11,983	214	251	3	4
Feb.	55,611	38,298	6,266	2,178	136	2,972	8,753	17,994	17,313	4,822	12,022	213	249	3	4

<sup>1</sup> Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Before 1955 details are slightly overstated because they include small amounts of paper currency held by the Treasury and the F.R. Banks for which a denominational breakdown is not available.

<sup>2</sup> Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

NOTE.—Condensed from Statement of United States Currency and Coin, issued by the Treasury.

**KINDS OF UNITED STATES CURRENCY OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION**

(Condensed from Circulation Statement of United States Money, issued by Treasury Department. In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total, outstanding, Feb. 28, 1970	Held in the Treasury				Currency in circulation <sup>1</sup>		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F.R. Banks and Agents	Held by F.R. Banks and Agents	1971		1970
						Feb. 28	Jan. 31	
Gold	10,732	(10,464)	2,268					
Gold certificates	(10,464)			<sup>3</sup> 10,463				
Federal Reserve notes	52,791		133		3,924	48,734	48,482	45,450
Treasury currency—Total	7,213		71		266	6,876	6,863	6,583
Standard silver dollars	485		3			482	482	482
Fractional Coin	6,108		58		265	5,785	5,773	5,506
United States notes	323		10			312	311	293
In process of retirement <sup>4</sup>	298					298	298	302
Total—Feb. 28, 1971	<sup>5</sup> 70,736	(10,464)	471	10,463	4,191	55,611		
Jan. 31, 1971	<sup>5</sup> 70,957	(10,464)	472	10,463	4,677		55,345	
Feb. 28, 1970	<sup>5</sup> 67,393	(11,045)	580	11,044	3,736			52,032

<sup>1</sup> Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. A-5.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$159 million gold deposited by and held for the International Monetary Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of credits payable in gold certificates, the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, FRS.

<sup>4</sup> Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury.

<sup>5</sup> Does not include all items shown, as gold certificates are secured by gold. Duplications are shown in parentheses.

NOTE.—Prepared from Statement of United States Currency and Coin and other data furnished by the Treasury. For explanation of currency reserves and security features, see the Circulation Statement or the Aug. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 936.

**MEASURES OF THE MONEY STOCK**  
(In billions of dollars)

Month or week	Seasonally adjusted			Not seasonally adjusted		
	M <sub>1</sub> (Currency plus demand deposits)	M <sub>2</sub> (M <sub>1</sub> plus time deposits at coml. banks other than large time C.D.'s <sup>1</sup> )	M <sub>3</sub> (M <sub>2</sub> plus deposits at nonbank thrift institutions <sup>2</sup> )	M <sub>1</sub> (Currency plus demand deposits)	M <sub>2</sub> (M <sub>1</sub> plus time deposits at coml. banks other than large time CD's <sup>1</sup> )	M <sub>3</sub> (M <sub>2</sub> plus deposits at nonbank thrift institutions <sup>2</sup> )
1967—Dec.....	183.1	345.6	528.5	188.6	350.1	533.3
1968—Dec.....	197.4	378.2	572.6	203.4	383.0	577.5
1969—Dec.....	203.6	387.1	588.4	209.8	392.0	593.5
1970—Mar.....	206.6	390.4	592.4	204.7	389.1	591.4
Apr.....	208.3	393.9	597.2	209.3	395.8	599.3
May.....	209.2	396.4	600.8	205.3	393.4	597.6
June.....	209.6	398.6	604.1	207.8	396.9	602.8
July.....	210.6	401.9	609.1	209.0	400.5	607.9
Aug.....	211.8	406.1	614.7	208.7	403.1	611.3
Sept.....	212.8	409.6	619.7	211.4	408.2	618.0
Oct.....	213.0	412.1	623.9	213.0	412.3	624.0
Nov.....	213.5	414.5	628.2	215.3	415.4	628.6
Dec.....	214.6	419.0	634.6	221.1	424.1	639.9
1971—Jan.....	214.8	423.0	642.1	221.3	428.9	648.4
Feb.....	217.3	430.8	653.9	215.5	428.4	651.2
Mar. <sup>p</sup> .....	219.2	437.4	.....	217.2	436.1	.....
Week ending—						
1971—Feb. 24.....	217.9	432.6	.....	212.7	426.7	.....
Mar. 3.....	218.5	434.6	.....	216.7	432.3	.....
10.....	218.3	435.2	.....	216.9	434.0	.....
17.....	218.4	436.2	.....	217.8	436.4	.....
24.....	219.3	438.5	.....	216.2	436.1	.....
31 <sup>p</sup> .....	220.7	441.1	.....	217.7	438.9	.....

**COMPONENTS OF MONEY STOCK MEASURES AND RELATED ITEMS**  
(In billions of dollars)

Month or week	Seasonally adjusted						Not seasonally adjusted						
	Cur- rency	Commercial banks			Nonbank thrift institu- tions <sup>4</sup>	Cur- rency	Commercial banks			Nonbank thrift institu- tions <sup>4</sup>	U.S. Govt. depos- its <sup>5</sup>		
		Demand deposits	Time and savings deposits				Demand deposits	Time and savings deposits					
CD's <sup>3</sup>	Other	Total	CD's <sup>3</sup>	Other	Total								
1967—Dec.....	40.4	142.7	21.0	162.5	183.5	183.0	41.2	147.4	20.6	161.5	182.1	183.1	5.0
1968—Dec.....	43.4	154.0	24.0	180.8	204.8	194.4	44.3	159.1	23.6	179.6	203.2	194.6	5.0
1969—Dec.....	46.0	157.7	11.2	183.4	194.6	201.3	46.9	162.9	11.1	182.1	193.2	201.5	5.6
1970—Mar.....	46.7	159.8	11.5	183.8	195.3	202.1	46.3	158.4	11.5	184.4	195.9	202.4	6.9
Apr.....	47.1	161.2	12.9	185.6	198.5	203.3	46.6	162.6	12.8	186.5	199.3	203.5	5.3
May.....	47.7	161.6	13.2	187.1	200.3	204.4	47.3	158.0	13.0	188.1	201.1	204.2	6.4
June.....	47.8	161.9	13.2	189.0	202.2	205.5	47.7	160.1	13.2	189.2	202.3	205.9	6.5
July.....	48.1	162.5	16.9	191.3	208.2	207.2	48.3	160.7	16.6	191.5	208.1	207.5	6.8
Aug.....	48.2	163.7	19.0	194.2	213.2	208.7	48.3	160.4	19.5	194.4	214.0	208.2	7.1
Sept.....	48.2	164.6	21.7	196.8	218.5	210.1	48.2	163.1	21.6	196.8	218.4	209.8	6.8
Oct.....	48.5	164.5	23.2	199.1	222.2	211.9	48.5	164.5	23.2	199.3	222.5	211.7	6.1
Nov.....	48.7	164.8	23.9	201.1	225.0	213.6	49.2	166.1	24.6	200.0	224.6	213.2	5.6
Dec.....	48.9	165.7	26.0	204.4	230.4	215.6	50.0	171.1	25.8	203.0	228.7	215.9	7.1
1971—Jan.....	49.2	165.5	27.1	208.2	235.3	219.1	49.1	172.1	27.0	207.6	234.5	219.5	6.6
Feb.....	49.6	167.7	27.4	213.5	240.9	223.1	49.2	166.3	27.4	212.9	240.3	222.9	8.3
Mar. <sup>p</sup> .....	50.0	169.2	27.9	218.2	246.1	.....	49.5	167.7	28.0	218.9	246.9	.....	5.4
Week ending—													
1971—Feb. 24.....	49.5	168.4	27.4	214.6	242.0	.....	48.8	163.9	27.5	214.0	241.5	.....	8.0
Mar. 3.....	49.8	168.7	27.7	216.1	243.7	.....	49.2	167.5	27.8	215.6	243.5	.....	7.5
10.....	49.8	168.5	27.8	216.9	244.7	.....	49.8	167.1	28.2	217.1	245.3	.....	5.5
17.....	50.0	168.4	28.5	217.8	246.2	.....	49.7	168.1	28.4	218.6	247.0	.....	5.8
24.....	50.0	169.3	27.9	219.2	247.1	.....	49.5	166.7	28.1	219.9	248.0	.....	5.4
31 <sup>p</sup> .....	50.1	170.6	27.3	220.4	247.7	.....	49.3	168.4	27.5	221.3	248.8	.....	4.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes, in addition to currency and demand deposits, savings deposits, time deposits open account, and time certificates of deposits other than negotiable time certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more by large weekly reporting commercial banks.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes M<sub>2</sub>, plus the average of the beginning and end of month deposits of mutual savings banks and savings and loan shares.  
<sup>3</sup> Negotiable time certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more by large weekly reporting commercial banks.  
<sup>4</sup> Average of the beginning and end-of-month deposits of mutual savings banks and savings and loan shares.  
<sup>5</sup> At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—For description of revised series and for back data, see Dec. 1970 BULLETIN, pp. 887-909.  
Averages of daily figures. Money stock consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, F.R. Banks, and vaults of all commercial banks. Time deposits adjusted are time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt.

AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Member bank reserves, S.A. <sup>1</sup>			Deposits subject to reserve requirements <sup>2</sup>								Total member bank deposit plus nondeposit items <sup>3</sup>	
	Total	Non-borrowed	Required	S.A.				N.S.A.				S.A.	N.S.A.
				Total	Time and savings	Demand		Total	Time and savings	Demand			
						Private	U.S. Govt.			Private	U.S. Govt.		
1967—Dec.	25.94	25.68	25.60	273.5	149.9	118.9	4.6	276.2	148.1	123.6	4.5	.....	.....
1968—Dec.	27.96	27.22	27.61	298.2	165.8	128.2	4.2	301.2	163.8	133.3	4.1	.....	.....
1969—Dec.	27.93	26.81	27.71	285.8	151.5	129.4	4.9	288.6	149.7	134.4	4.6	305.7	308.6
1970—Mar.	27.72	26.78	27.54	286.2	150.6	129.8	5.9	285.4	151.0	128.5	5.8	306.1	305.3
Apr.	28.22	27.35	28.05	290.2	153.5	131.4	5.2	290.7	153.8	132.5	4.5	309.6	310.2
May	27.89	26.92	27.69	289.1	154.6	131.4	3.0	287.9	154.9	127.7	5.4	309.3	308.2
June	27.90	27.06	27.71	290.5	155.7	129.9	4.8	289.6	155.7	128.5	5.4	311.1	310.3
July	28.04	26.69	27.90	296.0	160.7	130.9	4.4	296.3	160.9	129.6	5.8	315.8	316.1
Aug.	28.59	27.78	28.41	303.2	164.9	131.9	6.4	301.0	166.0	129.1	5.9	321.9	319.8
Sept.	29.24	28.71	29.02	308.0	169.5	132.3	6.2	306.8	169.9	131.2	5.8	324.5	323.2
Oct.	29.39	28.93	29.13	310.6	173.0	132.4	5.2	310.9	173.2	132.6	5.1	324.8	325.1
Nov.	29.47	29.03	29.23	314.0	175.7	132.3	6.0	312.8	174.9	133.4	4.6	326.7	325.6
Dec.	29.93	29.58	29.70	319.6	179.9	133.5	6.2	322.8	178.2	138.7	6.0	331.2	334.4
1971—Jan.	30.23	29.80	30.03	323.9	183.2	134.1	6.7	328.2	182.8	139.7	5.6	334.1	338.3
Feb.	30.52	30.18	30.26	329.1	187.5	135.4	6.2	328.4	187.1	134.3	7.0	337.7	337.0
Mar. <sup>p</sup>	30.76	30.41	30.53	333.2	191.7	136.7	4.8	332.2	192.3	135.4	4.5	340.2	339.2

<sup>1</sup> Averages of daily figures. Data reflect percentages of reserve requirements made effective Apr. 17, 1969. Required reserves are based on average deposits with a 2-week lag.

<sup>2</sup> Averages of daily figures. Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits except those due to the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks. Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for repayment of personal loans were eliminated from time deposits for reserve purposes. Jan. 1969 data are not comparable with earlier data due to the withdrawal from the System on Jan. 2, 1969, of a large member bank.

<sup>3</sup> Total member bank deposits subject to reserve requirements, plus Euro-dollar borrowings, bank-related commercial paper, and certain other nondeposit items. This series for deposits is referred to as "the adjusted bank credit proxy."

NOTE.—Due to changes in Regulations M and D, required reserves include increases of approximately \$400 million since Oct. 16, 1969. Back data may be obtained from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total <sup>1,2</sup>	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities		Total <sup>1,2</sup>	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>			U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>
1960—Dec. 31	194.5	113.8	59.8	20.8	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961—Dec. 30	209.6	120.4	65.3	23.9	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962—Dec. 31	227.9	134.0	64.6	29.2	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1963—Dec. 31	246.2	149.6	61.7	35.0	252.4	153.9	63.4	35.1
1964—Dec. 31	267.2	167.7	60.7	38.7	273.9	172.1	63.0	38.8
1965—Dec. 31	294.4	192.6	57.1	44.8	301.8	197.4	59.5	44.9
1966—Dec. 31	310.5	208.2	53.6	48.7	317.9	213.0	56.2	48.8
1967—Dec. 30	346.5	225.4	59.7	61.4	354.5	230.5	62.5	61.5
1968—Dec. 31	384.6	251.6	61.5	71.5	393.4	257.4	64.5	71.5
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>3</sup>	401.3	278.1	51.9	71.3	410.5	284.5	54.7	71.3
1970—Feb. 25	399.7	278.5	49.8	71.4	395.7	273.5	51.4	70.8
Mar. 25	400.9	277.6	50.3	73.0	399.0	274.8	51.5	72.7
Apr. 29	403.5	277.0	52.4	74.0	403.5	276.9	52.3	74.3
May 27	405.9	278.0	53.4	74.5	403.9	277.0	52.6	74.3
June 30	406.4	277.4	54.1	75.0	410.1	282.9	51.6	75.6
July 29	412.8	281.5	55.8	75.5	412.6	283.4	53.5	75.7
Aug. 26	418.3	284.1	57.5	76.7	415.4	283.2	55.1	77.1
Sept. 30	423.7	287.3	57.6	78.8	423.3	288.0	55.8	79.5
Oct. 28 <sup>p</sup>	424.0	286.9	56.3	80.8	423.6	285.5	57.1	81.0
Nov. 25 <sup>p</sup>	427.3	287.7	56.5	83.2	426.8	286.2	58.0	82.6
Dec. 31 <sup>e</sup>	432.5	288.9	58.0	85.6	442.4	295.5	61.2	85.7
1971—Jan. 27 <sup>p</sup>	438.0	291.2	58.4	88.4	437.1	288.5	61.3	87.3
Feb. 24 <sup>p</sup>	443.6	294.3	59.6	89.8	440.0	289.8	61.2	89.0
Mar. 31 <sup>p</sup>	447.6	294.3	61.2	92.1	445.4	292.4	61.4	91.7

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 9, 1966, about \$1.1 billion of balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were deducted as a result of a change in Federal Reserve regulations.

Beginning June 30, 1966, CCC certificates of interest and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participation certificates totaling an estimated \$1 billion are included in "Other securities" rather than "Loans."

<sup>3</sup> Beginning June 30, 1969, data revised to include all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries; earlier data include commercial banks only. Also, loans and investments

are now reported gross, without valuation reserves deducted, rather than net of valuation reserves as was done previously. For a description of the revision, see Aug. 1969 BULLETIN, pp. 642-46.

NOTE.—For monthly data 1948-68, see Aug. 1968 BULLETIN, pp. A-94-A-97. For a description of the seasonally adjusted series see the following BULLETINS: July 1962, pp. 797-802; July 1966, pp. 950-55; and Sept. 1967, pp. 151-17.

Data are for last Wed. of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates.

CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Date	Assets									Total assets, net— Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital	
	Gold stock and S.D.R. certificates <sup>1</sup>	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit						Other securities <sup>3</sup>		Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans net <sup>2,3</sup>	U.S. Treasury securities							
					Total	Coml. and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other <sup>4</sup>				
1947—Dec. 31	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800
1950—Dec. 30	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,008	184,384	14,624
1967—Dec. 30	11,982	6,784	468,943	282,040	117,064	66,752	49,112	1,200	69,839	487,709	444,043	43,670
1968—Dec. 31	10,367	6,795	514,427	311,334	121,273	68,285	52,937	51	81,820	531,589	484,212	47,379
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>5</sup>	10,367	6,849	532,663	335,127	115,129	57,952	57,154	23	82,407	549,879	485,545	64,337
1970—Mar. 25	11,800	6,900	519,800	325,300	110,400	54,800	55,600	84,100	538,400	472,100	66,300	
Apr. 29	11,800	6,900	523,900	326,300	111,700	55,600	56,100	85,800	542,600	476,800	65,800	
May 27	11,800	7,000	526,100	327,000	113,100	56,000	57,100	86,000	544,800	475,800	69,000	
June 30	11,767	6,986	536,845	336,860	112,475	54,742	57,714	19	87,510	555,596	487,093	68,501
July 29	11,800	7,000	539,300	336,400	115,100	56,800	58,300	87,800	558,100	489,800	68,300	
Aug. 26	11,800	7,000	545,400	338,100	118,000	58,300	59,600	89,400	564,200	494,000	70,200	
Sept. 30	11,500	7,100	554,800	343,800	119,000	59,000	60,000	91,900	573,300	504,600	68,800	
Oct. 28 <sup>p</sup>	11,500	7,100	554,300	341,300	119,600	60,300	59,300	93,400	572,900	505,300	67,600	
Nov. 25 <sup>p</sup>	11,500	7,100	558,900	341,300	122,400	61,200	61,100	95,200	577,500	509,900	67,600	
Dec. 30 <sup>p</sup>	11,500	7,100	576,300	352,500	125,000	64,300	60,600	100	98,800	594,900	528,700	66,200
1971—Jan. 27 <sup>p</sup>	11,100	7,200	573,500	345,900	126,700	64,500	62,000	300	101,000	591,800	526,200	65,600
Feb. 24 <sup>p</sup>	11,100	7,200	576,500	346,800	126,800	64,400	61,700	700	102,900	594,800	528,300	66,500
Mar. 31 <sup>p</sup>	11,100	7,300	585,700	349,600	129,800	64,900	64,200	800	106,300	604,100	537,300	66,800

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

Date	Money stock						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)							
	Seasonally adjusted <sup>6</sup>			Not seasonally adjusted			Time				Foreign net <sup>9</sup>	U.S. Government		
	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>7</sup>	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>7</sup>	Total	Commercial banks <sup>2</sup>	Mutual savings banks <sup>8</sup>	Postal Savings System <sup>4</sup>		Treasury cash holdings	At coml. and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1947—Dec. 31	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,246	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1967—Dec. 30	181,500	39,600	141,900	191,232	41,071	150,161	242,657	182,243	60,414	1,344	2,179	1,344	5,508	1,123
1968—Dec. 31	199,600	42,600	157,000	207,347	43,527	163,820	267,627	202,786	64,841	1,344	2,455	695	5,385	703
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>5</sup>	206,800	45,400	161,400	214,689	46,358	168,331	260,992	193,533	67,459	1,344	2,683	596	5,273	1,312
1970—Mar. 25	200,000	45,900	154,100	196,900	45,400	151,600	264,100	196,200	68,000	1,344	2,700	600	6,300	1,500
Apr. 29	198,400	46,300	152,100	198,400	45,900	152,600	267,400	199,500	68,000	1,344	2,600	600	6,400	1,400
May 27	198,600	46,500	152,100	196,200	46,400	149,800	269,300	201,000	68,300	1,344	2,400	500	6,200	1,300
June 30	199,600	46,600	153,000	201,614	47,032	154,582	273,109	203,916	69,193	1,344	2,641	439	8,285	1,005
July 29	199,300	46,800	152,500	199,100	46,900	152,200	279,200	210,000	69,200	1,344	2,600	500	7,400	1,000
Aug. 26	199,900	46,800	153,100	198,200	47,100	151,100	283,400	214,100	69,300	1,344	2,600	500	8,600	900
Sept. 30	203,500	47,200	156,300	202,200	47,300	154,900	289,400	219,500	69,900	1,344	2,400	400	8,800	1,200
Oct. 28 <sup>p</sup>	201,600	47,400	154,200	202,400	47,300	155,100	292,000	221,800	70,200	1,344	2,600	500	6,600	1,300
Nov. 25 <sup>p</sup>	202,000	47,600	154,400	205,200	48,900	156,300	294,800	224,300	70,500	1,344	2,500	500	6,200	800
Dec. 30 <sup>p</sup>	208,600	47,800	160,800	215,800	48,900	166,900	300,900	229,200	71,700	1,344	2,600	400	7,700	1,300
1971—Jan. 27 <sup>p</sup>	202,900	48,300	154,600	205,400	47,600	157,800	307,200	234,600	72,600	1,344	2,500	500	9,400	1,200
Feb. 24 <sup>p</sup>	204,500	48,600	155,900	203,400	48,000	155,400	313,250	240,100	73,100	1,344	2,500	500	7,300	1,400
Mar. 31 <sup>p</sup>	213,500	49,400	164,100	207,600	48,900	158,700	321,100	246,700	74,400	1,344	2,500	500	4,900	900

<sup>1</sup> Includes Special Drawing Rights certificates beginning January 1970.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with data for June 30, 1966, about \$1.1 billion in "Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans" were excluded from "Time deposits" and deducted from "Loans" at all commercial banks. These changes resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations. See table (and notes), *Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans*, p. A-23.

<sup>3</sup> See note 2 on p. A-22.

<sup>4</sup> After June 30, 1967, Postal Savings System accounts were eliminated from this statement.

<sup>5</sup> Figures for this and later dates take into account the following changes (beginning June 30, 1969) for commercial banks: (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis—that is, before deduction of valuation reserves. See also note 1.

<sup>6</sup> Series began in 1946; data are available only for last Wed. of month.

<sup>7</sup> Other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>8</sup> Includes relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, also includes certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities.

<sup>9</sup> Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by \$1,900 million (\$1,500 million to time deposits and \$400 million to demand deposits).

NOTE.—For back figures and descriptions of the consolidated condition statement and the seasonally adjusted series on currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted, see "Banks and the Monetary System," Section I of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*, and BULLETINS for Jan. 1948 and Feb. 1960. Except on call dates, figures are partly estimated and are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

For description of substantive changes in official call reports of condition beginning June 1969, see BULLETIN for August 1969, pp. 642-46.



PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments						Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>4</sup>	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities		Cash assets <sup>3</sup>	Total <sup>1</sup>		Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other						
			U.S. Treasury	Other <sup>2</sup>				Demand	Time	Demand		Time <sup>1</sup>				
										U.S. Govt.	Other					
<b>All commercial banks:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31...	50,746	21,714	21,808	7,225	26,551	79,104	71,283	10,982		44,349	15,952	23	7,173	14,278		
1945—Dec. 31...	124,019	26,083	90,606	7,331	34,806	160,312	150,227	14,065		105,921	30,241	219	8,950	14,011		
1947—Dec. 31...	116,284	38,057	69,221	9,006	37,502	155,377	144,103	12,792	240	1,343	94,367	65	10,059	14,181		
1966—Dec. 31...	322,661	217,726	56,163	48,772	69,119	403,368	352,287	19,770	967	4,992	167,751	158,806	4,859	32,054	13,767	
1967—Dec. 30...	359,903	235,954	62,473	61,477	77,928	451,012	395,008	21,883	1,314	5,234	184,066	182,511	5,777	34,384	13,722	
1968—Dec. 31...	401,262	265,259	64,466	71,537	83,752	500,657	434,023	24,747	1,211	5,010	199,901	203,154	8,899	37,006	13,679	
1969—Dec. 31...	421,597	295,547	54,709	71,341	89,984	530,665	435,577	27,174	735	5,054	208,870	193,744	18,360	39,978	13,661	
1970—Mar. 25...	412,410	288,230	51,520	72,660	76,360	508,420	407,980	21,810	580	6,140	183,090	196,360	22,840	40,370	13,664	
Apr. 29...	417,170	290,550	52,330	74,290	78,410	515,650	413,780	21,600	660	6,230	185,620	199,670	23,530	40,590	13,665	
May 27...	417,340	290,370	52,640	74,330	78,930	516,630	413,720	22,180	690	5,960	183,740	201,150	23,080	40,850	13,665	
June 30...	423,240	296,091	51,569	75,579	85,631	529,679	432,429	26,338	898	8,076	192,999	204,118	18,546	41,708	13,671	
July 29...	425,530	296,330	53,510	75,690	74,930	520,800	422,740	22,440	1,350	7,170	181,540	210,240	19,850	41,510	13,671	
Aug. 26...	430,080	297,900	55,050	77,130	78,820	529,640	429,680	22,890	1,630	8,270	182,520	214,370	20,160	41,720	13,675	
Sept. 30...	436,790	301,530	55,750	79,510	85,760	543,900	447,320	26,480	1,710	8,470	190,810	219,850	19,170	42,040	13,678	
Oct. 28...	439,350	301,310	57,050	80,990	78,310	538,950	439,790	24,780	1,740	6,220	184,870	222,180	20,200	42,080	13,684	
Nov. 25...	442,490	301,860	58,020	82,610	82,400	546,470	445,690	24,680	1,740	5,790	188,780	224,700	21,680	42,270	13,687	
Dec. 30...	461,120	314,300	61,100	85,720	87,080	570,560	469,850	27,640	1,860	7,330	203,410	229,610	22,140	42,500	13,687	
1971—Jan. 27...	453,850	305,310	61,250	87,290	83,300	558,140	461,630	25,380	1,990	9,080	190,210	234,970	20,650	42,660	13,692	
Feb. 24...	457,650	307,450	61,160	89,040	81,930	560,790	462,880	25,870	1,950	6,890	187,620	240,550	21,660	42,980	13,700	
Mar. 31...	463,100	310,080	61,350	91,670	93,690	579,750	482,240	30,660	1,960	3,960	198,540	247,120	22,290	43,470	13,700	
<b>Member of F.R. System:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31...	43,521	18,021	19,539	5,961	23,113	68,121	61,717	10,385	140	1,709	37,136	12,347	4	5,886	6,619	
1945—Dec. 31...	107,183	22,775	78,338	6,070	29,845	138,304	129,670	13,576	64	22,179	69,640	24,210	208	7,589	6,884	
1947—Dec. 31...	97,846	32,628	57,914	7,304	32,845	132,060	122,528	12,353	50	1,176	80,609	28,340	54	8,464	6,923	
1966—Dec. 31...	263,687	182,802	41,924	38,960	60,738	334,559	291,063	18,788	794	4,432	138,218	128,831	4,618	26,278	6,150	
1967—Dec. 30...	293,120	196,849	46,956	49,315	68,946	373,584	326,033	20,811	1,169	4,631	151,980	147,442	5,370	28,098	6,071	
1968—Dec. 31...	325,086	220,285	47,881	56,920	73,756	412,541	355,414	23,519	1,061	4,309	163,920	162,605	8,458	30,060	5,978	
1969—Dec. 31...	336,738	242,119	39,833	54,785	79,034	432,270	349,883	25,841	609	4,114	169,750	149,569	17,395	32,047	5,869	
1970—Mar. 25...	328,556	235,138	37,340	56,078	67,594	413,148	326,028	20,845	454	5,100	148,270	151,359	21,582	32,343	5,839	
Apr. 29...	332,097	236,436	38,192	57,469	69,174	418,597	330,136	20,608	531	5,251	149,940	153,806	22,376	32,528	5,828	
May 27...	331,389	235,805	38,259	57,325	69,710	418,609	329,541	21,183	567	4,914	148,414	154,463	21,749	32,733	5,816	
June 30...	335,551	240,100	37,324	58,127	75,539	428,975	345,514	25,122	691	6,957	155,916	156,829	17,507	33,184	5,803	
July 29...	337,377	240,309	38,950	58,118	65,971	420,844	336,818	21,371	1,139	6,181	146,003	162,124	18,675	33,047	5,795	
Aug. 26...	341,096	241,594	40,305	59,197	69,769	428,607	342,995	21,825	1,423	7,054	146,996	165,697	19,059	33,223	5,785	
Sept. 30...	346,643	244,769	40,779	61,095	75,853	440,724	358,433	25,339	1,500	7,258	153,951	170,385	17,169	33,479	5,784	
Oct. 28...	348,424	244,377	41,872	62,175	68,978	435,498	350,996	23,643	1,535	5,169	148,472	172,177	19,021	33,481	5,781	
Nov. 25...	350,746	244,442	42,661	63,643	72,422	441,486	355,566	23,516	1,535	4,855	151,385	174,275	20,538	33,629	5,773	
Dec. 30...	366,578	255,301	45,054	66,223	76,993	462,506	376,543	26,390	1,657	6,052	164,115	178,329	21,166	33,806	5,766	
1971—Jan. 27...	359,731	247,183	45,222	67,326	73,521	451,224	369,092	24,179	1,785	7,929	152,695	182,504	19,557	33,950	5,761	
Feb. 24...	362,488	248,916	44,840	68,732	72,296	452,887	369,632	24,680	1,744	5,730	150,712	186,766	20,440	34,213	5,754	
Mar. 31...	366,723	250,777	45,193	70,753	83,092	469,355	386,692	29,399	1,749	3,726	159,983	191,835	21,107	34,658	5,754	
<b>Reserve city member:</b>																
<b>New York City:</b>																
1941—Dec. 31...	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	1,648	36		
1945—Dec. 31...	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,640	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	1,950	37		
1947—Dec. 31...	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	267	19,040	1,445	30	37		
1966—Dec. 31...	46,536	35,941	4,920	5,674	14,869	64,424	51,837	6,370	467	1,016	26,535	17,449	1,874	5,298	12	
1967—Dec. 30...	52,141	39,059	6,027	7,055	18,797	74,609	60,407	7,238	741	1,084	31,282	20,062	1,880	5,715	12	
1968—Dec. 31...	57,047	42,968	5,984	8,094	19,948	81,364	63,900	8,964	622	888	33,351	20,076	2,733	6,137	12	
1969—Dec. 31...	60,333	48,305	5,048	6,980	22,349	87,753	62,381	10,349	268	694	36,126	14,944	4,405	6,301	12	
1970—Mar. 25...	57,225	45,505	4,408	7,312	21,809	84,348	58,076	9,585	211	844	32,203	15,233	5,467	6,272	12	
Apr. 29...	58,010	45,286	5,091	7,633	20,778	84,145	57,536	8,927	245	968	32,116	15,280	5,756	6,290	12	
May 27...	57,288	44,819	4,981	7,488	22,007	84,604	57,147	9,356	280	882	31,742	14,887	5,821	6,335	12	
June 30...	57,088	44,881	4,413	7,795	23,070	85,666	60,615	11,148	321	1,236	32,590	15,320	4,057	6,374	12	
July 29...	58,720	45,917	5,142	7,661	18,322	82,356	57,063	9,322	592	1,382	28,927	16,840	4,855	6,340	12	
Aug. 26...	58,468	45,208	5,458	7,802	20,982	84,893	58,959	9,668	729	1,214	29,943	17,405	5,243	6,405	12	
Sept. 30...	59,484	46,265	5,144	8,075	23,057	88,026	64,019	12,161	719	1,355	31,072	18,712	4,184	6,439	12	
Oct. 28...	59,215	45,990	5,337	7,888	19,175	83,785	59,297	10,738	776	658	28,024	19,101	5,038	6,385	12	
Nov. 25...	59,657	45,717	5,463	8,477	20,151	85,368	59,654	10,276	814	749	28,552	19,263	6,224	6,424	12	
Dec. 30...	63,437	48,359	5,878	9,200	22,916	91,955	66,943	12,053	919	924	32,827	20,220	6,120	6,442	12	
1971—Jan. 27...	60,658	45,791	6,011	8,856	21,274	87,437	64,712	11,270	950	1,985	29,761	20,746	4,997	6,449	12	
Feb. 24...	60,791	46,610	5,378	8,803	20,393	86,749	63,848	11,367	919	879	29,352	21,331	5,855	6,510	12	
Mar. 31...	59,912	45,457	5,683	8,772	27,111	93,161	71,345	14,672	846	573	33,114	22,140	5,741	6,723	12	

For notes see p. A-23.

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets <sup>3</sup>	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>4</sup>	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Securities				Total <sup>3</sup>	Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other		Time <sup>1</sup>			
			U.S. Treasury	Other <sup>2</sup>				Demand	Time	Demand	Time				
								U.S. Govt.	Other						
<b>Reserve city member (cont.):</b>															
<b>City of Chicago: 7, 8</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	127	2,419	476		288	13	
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,489	7,459	7,046	1,312	1,552	3,462	719		377	12	
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	72	4,201	913		426	14	
1966—Dec. 31	11,802	8,756	1,545	1,502	2,638	14,935	12,673	1,433	25	6,008	4,898	484	1,199	11	
1967—Dec. 30	12,744	9,223	1,574	1,947	2,947	16,296	13,985	1,434	21	6,250	6,013	383	1,346	10	
1968—Dec. 31	14,274	10,286	1,863	2,125	3,008	18,099	14,526	1,535	21	6,542	6,171	682	1,433	9	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>6</sup>	14,365	10,771	1,564	2,030	2,802	17,927	13,264	1,677	15	6,770	4,626	1,290	1,517	9	
1970—Mar. 25	14,258	10,451	1,571	2,236	2,701	17,923	12,002	1,232	41	5,762	4,709	2,425	1,530	9	
Apr. 29	14,522	10,530	1,688	2,304	2,760	18,154	12,299	1,234	41	5,999	4,792	2,503	1,535	9	
May 27	14,178	10,341	1,616	2,221	2,658	17,736	12,218	1,265	41	5,952	4,728	2,233	1,550	9	
June 30	14,648	10,986	1,540	2,121	2,622	18,291	13,266	1,682	16	347	6,102	5,119	1,507	9	
July 29	14,449	10,662	1,688	2,099	2,560	18,021	12,937	1,237	54	457	5,764	5,425	1,689	9	
Aug. 26	14,556	10,642	1,796	2,118	2,911	18,520	12,841	1,192	58	342	5,725	5,524	1,229	9	
Sept. 30	15,058	11,151	1,746	2,161	2,788	18,849	13,764	1,595	69	380	6,017	5,703	1,959	9	
Oct. 28	14,835	10,735	1,925	2,175	3,040	18,841	13,399	1,301	79	250	5,921	5,848	2,253	9	
Nov. 25	15,076	10,921	1,839	2,316	2,981	19,016	13,538	1,375	79	250	5,855	5,979	2,330	9	
Dec. 30	15,810	11,387	1,984	2,439	3,133	19,997	14,433	1,435	76	243	6,626	6,053	2,230	9	
1971—Jan. 27	15,530	10,901	2,208	2,421	2,981	19,487	14,303	1,313	79	487	6,091	6,333	1,969	9	
Feb. 24	15,479	11,000	2,048	2,431	3,083	19,482	14,264	1,451	58	252	6,010	6,493	2,125	9	
Mar. 31	16,056	11,345	2,179	2,532	2,695	19,609	14,665	2,074	130	168	5,598	6,695	1,961	9	
<b>Other reserve city: 7, 8</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	1,967	351	
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,898	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2,566	359	
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,659	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	2,844	353	
1966—Dec. 31	95,831	69,464	13,040	13,326	24,228	123,863	108,804	8,593	233	1,633	49,004	49,341	1,952	169	
1967—Dec. 30	105,724	73,571	14,667	17,487	26,867	136,626	120,485	9,374	310	1,715	53,288	55,798	2,555	163	
1968—Dec. 31	119,006	83,634	15,036	20,337	28,136	151,957	132,305	10,181	307	1,884	57,449	62,484	4,239	161	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>6</sup>	121,324	90,896	11,944	18,484	29,954	157,512	126,232	10,663	242	1,575	58,923	54,829	9,881	157	
1970—Mar. 25	117,942	87,645	11,078	19,219	23,272	147,381	114,763	7,757	116	2,148	49,856	54,886	11,180	158	
Apr. 29	119,213	88,093	11,298	19,822	25,042	150,648	117,118	8,113	159	2,304	50,306	56,236	11,788	158	
May 27	119,002	88,033	11,287	19,682	24,393	149,816	116,945	8,213	160	1,945	49,990	56,637	11,025	157	
June 30	121,213	90,152	11,372	19,689	27,106	154,889	123,673	9,530	273	3,115	53,317	57,438	9,779	156	
July 29	120,894	89,581	11,665	19,648	24,422	151,834	120,708	8,374	409	2,349	50,046	59,530	9,777	156	
Aug. 26	123,418	91,106	12,341	19,971	25,008	154,765	123,746	8,544	552	3,049	50,085	61,516	9,485	156	
Sept. 30	125,582	91,955	12,859	20,768	27,368	159,587	129,246	8,992	628	3,082	53,139	63,405	9,019	156	
Oct. 28	126,646	91,973	13,299	21,374	25,157	158,316	127,238	9,032	599	2,138	51,709	63,760	9,380	156	
Nov. 25	126,943	91,301	13,789	21,853	26,774	160,182	129,249	9,213	561	1,977	52,625	64,873	9,711	156	
Dec. 30	133,782	96,404	14,656	22,722	27,956	168,418	136,577	10,062	581	2,304	57,155	66,475	10,874	156	
1971—Jan. 27	130,725	92,805	14,490	23,430	26,930	164,214	133,018	8,875	675	3,141	52,463	67,864	10,413	156	
Feb. 24	131,751	92,932	14,498	24,321	26,701	164,992	133,375	9,169	686	2,262	52,063	69,195	10,014	156	
Mar. 31	134,204	94,302	14,636	25,266	29,361	170,513	138,409	9,791	692	1,592	55,594	70,740	11,044	156	
<b>Country member: 7, 8</b>															
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	6,219	
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,059	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	6,476	
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	6,519	
1966—Dec. 31	109,518	68,641	22,419	18,458	19,004	131,338	117,749	2,392	69	1,474	56,672	57,144	308	5,958	
1967—Dec. 30	122,511	74,995	24,689	22,826	20,334	146,052	131,156	2,766	96	1,564	61,161	65,569	552	5,886	
1968—Dec. 31	134,759	83,397	24,998	26,364	22,664	161,122	144,682	2,839	111	1,281	66,578	73,873	804	5,796	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>6</sup>	140,715	92,147	21,278	27,291	23,928	169,078	148,007	3,152	84	1,671	67,930	75,170	1,820	5,691	
1970—Mar. 25	139,131	91,537	20,283	27,311	19,812	163,496	141,187	2,271	86	1,850	60,449	76,531	2,510	5,660	
Apr. 29	140,326	92,501	20,115	27,710	20,594	165,624	143,183	2,334	86	1,746	61,519	77,498	2,303	5,649	
May 27	140,921	92,612	20,375	27,934	20,652	166,453	143,231	2,349	86	1,855	60,730	78,211	2,670	5,638	
June 30	142,603	94,081	19,999	28,522	22,741	170,129	147,960	2,763	81	2,259	63,907	78,951	2,164	5,626	
July 29	143,314	94,149	20,455	28,710	20,667	168,633	146,110	2,438	84	1,993	61,266	80,329	2,354	5,618	
Aug. 26	144,654	94,638	20,710	29,306	20,868	170,429	147,449	2,411	84	2,449	61,243	81,252	2,202	5,608	
Sept. 30	146,519	95,398	21,030	30,091	22,640	174,262	151,404	2,591	84	2,441	63,723	82,565	2,007	5,607	
Oct. 28	147,728	95,679	21,311	30,738	21,606	174,556	151,062	2,572	81	2,123	62,818	83,468	2,350	5,604	
Nov. 25	149,070	96,503	21,570	30,997	22,516	176,920	153,125	2,652	81	1,879	64,353	84,160	2,273	5,596	
Dec. 30	153,549	99,151	22,536	31,862	22,988	182,136	158,590	2,840	81	2,581	67,507	85,581	1,942	5,589	
1971—Jan. 27	152,818	97,686	22,513	32,619	22,336	180,086	157,059	2,721	81	2,316	64,380	87,561	2,178	5,584	
Feb. 24	154,467	98,374	22,916	33,177	22,119	181,664	158,145	2,693	81	2,337	63,287	89,747	2,446	5,577	
Mar. 31 <sup>6</sup>	156,551	99,673	22,695	34,183	23,925	186,072	162,273	2,862	81	1,393	65,677	92,260	2,361	5,577	

For notes see p. A-23.

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance	Loans and investments					Total assets— Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>4</sup>	Deposits						Bor- row- ings	Total capital ac- counts	Num- ber of banks
	Total	Loans 1, 2	Securities		Cash assets <sup>3</sup>		Total <sup>3</sup>	Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other					
			U.S. Treas- ury	Other 2				De- mand	Time	Demand		Time 1			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
<b>Insured banks:</b>															
<b>Total:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654	1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426	
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883	23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297	
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398	
1963—Dec. 20..	252,579	155,261	62,723	34,594	50,337	310,730	273,657	15,077	443	6,712	140,702	110,723	3,571	25,277	13,284
1964—Dec. 31..	275,053	174,234	62,499	38,320	59,911	343,876	305,113	17,664	733	6,487	154,043	126,185	2,580	27,377	13,486
1965—Dec. 31..	303,593	200,109	59,120	44,364	60,327	374,051	330,323	18,149	923	5,508	159,659	146,084	4,325	29,827	13,540
1966—Dec. 31..	321,473	217,379	55,788	48,307	68,515	401,409	351,438	19,497	881	4,975	166,689	159,396	4,717	31,609	13,533
1967—Dec. 30..	358,536	235,502	62,094	60,941	77,348	448,878	394,118	21,598	1,258	5,219	182,984	183,060	5,531	33,916	13,510
1968—Dec. 31..	399,566	264,600	64,028	70,938	83,061	498,071	432,719	24,427	1,155	5,000	198,535	203,602	8,675	36,530	13,481
1969—June 30 <sup>6</sup>	408,620	283,199	53,723	71,697	87,311	513,960	423,957	24,889	800	5,624	192,357	200,287	14,450	38,321	13,464
Dec. 31..	419,746	294,638	54,399	70,709	89,090	527,598	434,138	26,858	695	5,038	207,311	194,237	18,024	39,450	13,464
1970—June 30..	421,141	294,963	51,248	74,929	84,885	526,484	431,094	26,017	829	8,040	191,752	204,456	18,215	41,159	13,478
<b>National member:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786	1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117	
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,144	90,220	84,939	9,229	14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,644	5,017	
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005	
1963—Dec. 20..	137,447	84,845	33,384	19,218	28,635	170,233	150,823	8,863	146	3,691	76,836	61,288	1,704	13,548	4,615
1964—Dec. 31..	151,406	96,688	33,405	21,312	34,064	190,289	169,615	10,521	211	3,604	84,534	70,746	1,109	15,048	4,773
1965—Dec. 31..	176,605	118,537	32,347	25,720	36,880	219,744	193,860	12,064	458	3,284	92,533	85,522	2,627	17,434	4,815
1966—Dec. 31..	187,251	129,182	30,355	27,713	41,690	235,996	206,456	12,588	437	3,035	96,755	93,642	3,120	18,459	4,799
1967—Dec. 30..	208,971	139,315	34,308	35,348	46,634	263,375	231,374	13,877	652	3,142	106,019	107,684	3,478	19,730	4,758
1968—Dec. 31..	236,130	159,257	35,300	41,572	50,953	296,594	257,884	15,117	657	3,090	116,422	122,597	5,923	21,524	4,716
1969—June 30 <sup>6</sup>	242,241	170,834	29,481	41,927	52,271	305,800	251,489	14,324	437	3,534	113,134	120,060	9,895	22,628	4,700
Dec. 31..	247,526	177,435	29,576	40,514	54,721	313,927	256,314	16,299	361	3,049	121,719	114,885	12,279	23,248	4,668
1970—June 30..	247,862	176,376	28,191	43,295	51,942	312,480	254,261	14,947	393	5,066	113,296	120,559	13,051	24,106	4,637
<b>State member:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739	621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502	
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411	8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,945	1,867	
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	381	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918	
1963—Dec. 20..	72,680	46,866	15,958	9,855	15,760	91,235	78,553	5,655	236	2,295	40,725	29,642	1,795	7,506	1,497
1964—Dec. 31..	77,091	51,002	15,312	10,777	18,673	98,852	86,108	6,486	453	2,234	44,005	32,931	1,372	7,853	1,452
1965—Dec. 31..	74,972	51,262	12,645	11,065	15,934	93,640	81,657	5,390	382	1,606	39,598	34,680	1,607	7,492	1,406
1966—Dec. 31..	77,377	54,560	11,569	11,247	19,049	99,504	85,547	6,200	357	1,397	41,464	36,129	1,498	7,819	1,351
1967—Dec. 30..	85,128	58,513	12,649	13,966	22,312	111,188	95,637	6,934	516	1,489	45,961	40,736	1,892	8,368	1,313
1968—Dec. 31..	89,894	61,965	12,581	15,348	22,803	116,885	98,467	8,402	404	1,219	47,498	40,945	2,535	8,536	1,262
1969—June 30 <sup>6</sup>	88,346	64,007	9,902	14,437	26,344	119,358	93,858	9,773	285	1,341	45,152	37,307	4,104	8,689	1,236
Dec. 31..	90,088	65,560	10,257	14,271	24,313	119,219	94,445	9,541	248	1,065	48,030	35,560	5,116	8,800	1,201
1970—June 30..	88,404	64,439	9,133	14,832	23,598	117,209	91,967	10,175	299	1,891	42,620	36,983	4,457	9,078	1,166
<b>Nonmember:</b>															
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129	53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810	
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244	1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416	
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478	
1963—Dec. 20..	42,464	23,550	13,391	5,523	5,942	49,275	44,280	559	61	726	23,140	19,793	72	4,234	7,173
1964—Dec. 31..	46,567	26,544	13,790	6,233	7,174	54,747	49,389	658	70	649	25,504	22,509	99	4,488	7,262
1965—Dec. 31..	52,028	30,310	14,137	7,581	7,513	60,679	54,806	695	83	618	27,528	25,882	91	4,912	7,320
1966—Dec. 31..	56,857	33,636	13,873	9,349	7,777	65,921	59,434	709	87	543	28,471	29,625	99	5,342	7,384
1967—Dec. 30..	64,449	37,675	15,146	11,629	8,403	74,328	67,107	786	89	588	31,004	34,640	162	5,830	7,440
1968—Dec. 31..	73,553	43,378	16,155	14,020	9,305	84,605	76,368	908	94	691	34,615	40,060	217	6,482	7,504
1969—June 30 <sup>6</sup>	78,032	48,358	14,341	15,333	8,696	88,802	78,610	791	78	749	34,070	42,921	451	7,004	7,528
Dec. 31..	82,133	51,643	14,565	15,925	10,056	94,453	83,380	1,017	85	924	37,561	43,792	629	7,403	7,595
1970—June 30..	84,875	54,149	13,924	16,802	9,346	96,794	84,865	894	137	1,083	35,837	46,913	708	7,975	7,675

For notes see p. A-23.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Classification by FRS membership and FDIC insurance	Loans and investments						Total assets— Total liabilities and capital accounts <sup>4</sup>	Deposits						Bor- row- ings	Total capital ac- counts	Num- ber of banks			
	Total	Securities				Cash assets <sup>3</sup>		Total <sup>3</sup>	Interbank <sup>3</sup>		Other		Time <sup>1</sup>				Bor- row- ings	Total capital ac- counts	Num- ber of banks
		Loans 1, 2	U.S. Treas- ury	Other <sup>2</sup>	Total				De- mand	Time	Demand								
											U.S. Govt.	Other							
<b>Noninsured nonmember:</b>																			
1941—Dec. 31.....	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329		1,291		253	13	329	852				
1945—Dec. 31.....	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181		1,905		365	4	279	714				
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>5</sup> .....	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	185	18	1,392	478	4	325	783				
1963—Dec. 20.....	1,571	745	463	362	374	2,029	1,463	190	83	17	832	341	93	389	285				
1964—Dec. 31.....	2,312	1,355	483	474	578	3,033	2,057	273	86	23	1,141	534	99	406	274				
1965—Dec. 31.....	2,455	1,549	418	489	572	3,200	2,113	277	85	17	1,121	612	147	434	263				
1967—Dec. 30.....	2,638	1,735	370	533	579	3,404	2,172	285	58	15	1,081	733	246	457	211				
1968—Dec. 31.....	2,901	1,875	429	597	691	3,789	2,519	319	56	10	1,366	767	224	464	197				
1969—June 30 <sup>6</sup> .....	2,809	1,800	321	688	898	3,942	2,556	298	81	15	1,430	731	290	502	209				
Dec. 31.....	2,982	2,041	310	632	895	4,198	2,570	316	41	16	1,559	638	336	528	197				
1970—June 30.....	3,043	2,073	321	650	746	4,140	2,280	321	69	36	1,247	606	331	549	193				
<b>Total nonmember:</b>																			
1941—Dec. 31.....	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457		5,504		3,613	18	1,288	7,662				
1945—Dec. 31.....	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425		14,101		6,045	11	1,362	7,130				
1947—Dec. 31.....	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	190	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261				
1963—Dec. 20.....	44,035	24,295	13,854	5,885	6,316	51,304	45,743	749	144	743	23,972	20,134	165	4,623	7,458				
1964—Dec. 31.....	48,879	27,899	14,273	6,707	7,752	57,780	51,447	931	156	672	26,645	23,043	198	4,894	7,536				
1965—Dec. 31.....	54,483	31,858	14,555	8,070	8,085	63,879	56,919	972	168	635	28,649	26,495	238	5,345	7,583				
1967—Dec. 30.....	67,087	39,409	15,516	12,162	8,983	77,732	69,279	1,071	147	603	32,085	35,372	408	6,286	7,651				
1968—Dec. 31.....	76,454	45,253	16,585	14,617	9,997	88,394	78,887	1,227	150	701	35,981	40,827	441	6,945	7,701				
1969—June 30 <sup>6</sup> .....	80,841	50,159	14,662	16,021	9,594	92,743	81,166	1,090	160	765	35,500	43,652	741	7,506	7,737				
Dec. 31.....	85,115	53,683	14,875	16,556	10,950	98,651	85,949	1,333	126	940	39,120	44,430	965	7,931	7,792				
1970—June 30.....	87,919	56,222	14,245	17,452	10,092	100,934	87,145	1,215	207	1,119	37,084	47,520	1,038	8,523	7,868				

<sup>1</sup> See table (and notes) at the bottom of this page.  
<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as securities, and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to securities. This reduced Total loans and increased "Other securities" by about \$1 billion. Total loans include Federal funds sold, and beginning with June 1967 securities purchased under resale agreements. Figures for which are included in "Federal funds sold, etc.," on p. A-24.  
<sup>3</sup> Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes items not shown separately. See also note 1.  
<sup>5</sup> Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, see note 4, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.  
<sup>6</sup> Figure takes into account the following changes (beginning June 30, 1969) for commercial banks: (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis—that is, before deduction of valuation reserves—rather than net as previously reported.  
<sup>7</sup> Regarding reclassification as a reserve city, see Aug. 1962 BULLETIN, p. 993. For various changes between reserve city and country status in 1960-63, see note 6, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.  
<sup>8</sup> Beginning Jan. 4, 1968, a country bank with deposits of \$321 million was reclassified as a reserve city bank. Beginning Feb. 29, 1968, a reserve

city bank in Chicago with total deposits of \$190 million was reclassified as a country bank.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959). Commercial banks represent all commercial banks, both member and nonmember; stock savings banks; and nondeposit trust companies.  
 For the period June 1941-June 1962 member banks include mutual savings banks as follows: three before Jan. 1960; two through Dec. 1960, and one through June 1962. Those banks are not included in insured commercial banks.  
 Beginning June 30, 1969, commercial banks and member banks exclude a small national bank in the Virgin Islands; also, member banks exclude, and noninsured commercial banks include, a small member bank engaged exclusively in trust business.  
 Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.  
 Data for national banks for Dec. 31, 1965, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.  
 Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.  
 For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULLETIN, pp. 870-71.

DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank	Dec. 31, 1968	June 30, 1969	Dec. 31, 1969	June 30, 1970	Class of bank	Dec. 31, 1968	June 30, 1969	Dec. 31, 1969	June 30, 1970
All commercial.....	1,216	1,150	1,131	945	All member—Cont.				
Insured.....	1,216	1,149	1,129	943	Other reserve city.....	332	293	304	222
National member.....	730	694	688	536	Country.....	605	588	571	492
State member.....	207	187	188	178	All nonmember.....	278	269	255	230
All member.....	937	881	876	714	Insured.....	278	268	253	229
					Noninsured.....			2	2

NOTE.—These hypothecated deposits are excluded from Time deposits and Loans at all commercial banks beginning with June 30, 1966, as shown in the tables on pp. A-20, A-21, and A-26—A-30 (consumer installment loans), and in the table at the bottom of p. A-18. These changes

resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations. See June 1966 BULLETIN, p. 808.

These deposits have not been deducted from Time deposits and Loans for commercial banks as shown on pp. A-22 and A-23 and on pp. A-24 and A-25 (IPC only for time deposits).

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Total loans and investments	Federal funds sold, etc. <sup>2</sup>	Other loans <sup>1</sup>								Investments						
			Total <sup>3,4</sup>	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural <sup>5</sup>	For purchasing or carrying securities		To financial institutions		Real estate	Other, to individuals <sup>3</sup>	Other <sup>5</sup>	U.S. Treasury securities <sup>6</sup>			State and local gov't. securities	Other securities <sup>5</sup>
						To brokers and dealers	To others	Banks	Others				Total	Bills and certificates	Notes		
<b>Total:<sup>2</sup></b>																	
1947—Dec. 31..	116,284		38,057	18,167	1,660	830	1,220	115	9,393	5,723	947	69,221	9,982	6,034	53,205	5,276	3,729
1968—Dec. 31..	402,477	6,747	259,727	98,357	9,718	6,625	4,108	2,206	13,729	65,137	58,337	6,724	64,466			58,570	12,867
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	422,728	9,928	286,750	108,443	10,329	5,739	4,027	2,488	15,062	70,020	63,256	7,388	54,709			59,183	12,168
1970—June 30..	424,184	11,193	285,843	108,361	11,233	3,972	3,565	2,522	14,393	70,550	64,180	7,068	51,569			62,975	12,604
<b>All insured:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290		21,259	9,214	1,450	614	662	40	4,773	4,505		21,046	988	3,159	16,899	3,651	3,333
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809		25,765	9,461	1,314	3,164	3,606	49	4,677	2,361	1,132	88,912	21,526	16,045	51,342	3,873	3,258
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274		37,583	18,012	1,610	823	1,190	114	9,266	5,654	914	67,941	9,676	5,918	52,347	5,129	3,621
1968—Dec. 31..	399,566	6,526	258,074	97,741	9,700	6,409	4,063	2,145	13,621	64,804	58,142	6,655	64,028			58,288	12,850
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	419,746	9,693	284,945	107,885	10,314	5,644	3,991	2,425	14,890	69,669	63,008	7,319	54,399			58,840	11,880
1970—June 30..	421,141	10,867	284,096	107,587	11,215	3,886	3,541	2,457	14,248	70,252	63,921	7,009	51,248			62,619	12,311
<b>Member—Total:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	43,521		18,021	8,671	972	594	598	39	3,494	3,653		19,539	971	3,007	15,561	3,090	2,871
1945—Dec. 31..	107,183		22,775	8,949	855	3,133	3,378	47	3,455	1,900	1,057	78,338	19,260	14,271	44,807	3,254	2,815
1947—Dec. 31..	97,846		32,628	16,962	1,046	811	1,065	113	7,130	4,662	839	57,914	7,803	4,815	45,295	4,199	3,105
1968—Dec. 31..	326,023	5,551	215,671	87,819	5,921	6,174	3,379	2,012	12,797	50,461	45,404	6,189	47,881			48,423	8,498
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	337,613	7,356	235,639	96,095	6,187	5,408	3,286	2,258	14,035	53,207	48,388	6,776	39,833			47,227	7,558
1970—June 30..	336,266	8,267	232,548	95,190	6,626	3,749	2,920	2,228	13,452	53,215	48,729	6,439	37,324			50,108	8,019
<b>New York City:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	12,896		4,072	2,807	8	412	169	32	123	522		7,265	311	1,623	5,331	729	830
1945—Dec. 31..	26,143		7,334	3,044		2,453	1,172	26	80	287	272	17,574	3,910	3,325	10,339	606	629
1947—Dec. 31..	20,393		7,179	5,361		545	267	93	111	564	238	11,972	1,642	558	9,772	638	604
1968—Dec. 31..	57,047	747	42,222	25,258	17	3,803	903	1,099	3,426	3,619	3,485	1,694	5,984			7,233	861
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	60,333	802	47,503	28,189	12	3,695	776	1,047	4,547	3,835	3,595	1,807	5,048			6,192	788
1970—June 30..	57,088	553	44,328	26,692	16	2,444	741	1,228	4,178	3,728	3,773	1,528	4,413			6,847	948
<b>City of Chicago:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	2,760		954	732	6	48	52	1	22	95		1,430	256	153	1,022	182	193
1945—Dec. 31..	5,931		1,333	760	2	211	233		36	51	40	4,213	1,600	749	1,864	181	204
1947—Dec. 31..	5,088		1,801	1,418	3	73	87		46	149	26	2,890	367	248	2,274	213	185
1968—Dec. 31..	14,274	312	9,974	6,118	49	535	253	205	1,219	738	848	281	1,863			1,810	315
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	14,365	215	10,556	6,444	50	337	262	186	1,219	842	862	354	1,564			1,837	192
1970—June 30..	14,648	383	10,603	6,635	45	379	141	152	1,154	823	942	331	1,540			1,861	261
<b>Other reserve city:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	15,347		7,105	3,456	300	114	194	4	1,527	1,508		6,467	295	751	5,421	956	820
1945—Dec. 31..	40,108		8,514	3,661	205	427	1,503	17	1,459	853	387	29,552	8,016	5,653	15,883	1,126	916
1947—Dec. 31..	36,040		13,449	7,088	225	170	484	15	3,147	1,969	351	20,196	2,731	1,901	15,563	1,342	1,053
1968—Dec. 31..	119,339	2,197	81,769	34,632	1,362	1,116	1,254	588	6,005	18,939	16,916	2,520	15,036			18,111	2,226
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	121,628	3,021	88,180	37,701	1,386	878	1,300	876	6,006	19,706	17,569	2,757	11,944			16,625	1,859
1970—June 30..	121,435	3,473	86,901	37,502	1,478	588	1,151	689	5,981	19,536	17,156	2,820	11,372			17,733	1,955
<b>Country:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	12,518		5,890	1,676	659	20	183	2	1,823	1,528		4,377	110	481	3,787	1,222	1,028
1945—Dec. 31..	35,002		5,596	1,484	648	42	471	4	1,881	707	359	26,999	5,732	4,544	16,722	1,342	1,067
1947—Dec. 31..	36,324		10,199	3,096	818	23	227	5	3,827	1,979	224	22,857	3,063	2,108	17,687	2,006	1,262
1968—Dec. 31..	135,364	2,295	81,706	21,811	4,493	720	969	119	2,147	27,164	24,154	1,694	24,998			21,269	5,095
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	141,286	3,318	89,401	23,762	4,739	498	947	148	2,263	28,824	26,362	1,858	21,278			22,572	4,718
1970—June 30..	143,095	3,858	90,716	24,361	5,088	337	887	159	2,139	29,127	26,858	1,759	19,999			23,667	4,855
<b>Nonmember:</b>																	
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454		5,432	1,205	614	20	156	2	2,266	1,061	109	11,318	2,179	1,219	7,920	1,073	625
1968—Dec. 31..	76,454	1,196	44,056	10,538	3,797	451	729	194	932	14,676	12,933	535	16,585			10,147	4,469
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup>	85,115	2,572	51,111	12,348	4,141	329	741	231	1,028	16,813	14,868	612	14,875			11,956	4,600
1970—June 30..	87,919	2,926	53,296	13,171	4,606	223	645	294	941	17,336	15,451	629	14,245			12,876	4,585

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with June 30, 1948, figures for various loan items are shown gross (i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves); they do not add to the total and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. Total loans continue to be shown net. See also note 10.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes securities purchased under resale agreements. Prior to June 30, 1967, they were included in loans—for the most part in loans to "Banks." Prior to Dec. 1965, Federal funds sold were included with "Total" loans and loans to "Banks."  
<sup>3</sup> See table (and notes), *Deposits Accumulated for Payment of Personal Loans*, p. A-23.

<sup>4</sup> Breakdowns of loan, investment, and deposit classifications are not available before 1947; summary figures for 1941 and 1945 appear in the table on pp. A-20—A-23.  
<sup>5</sup> Beginning with June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as "Other securities," and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to "Other securities." This increased "Other securities" by about \$1 billion.  
<sup>6</sup> Beginning with Dec. 31, 1965, components shown at par rather than at book value; they do not add to the total (shown at book value) and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. See also note 10.  
 For other notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Reserves with F.R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks <sup>7</sup>	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>8</sup>	Demand deposits					Time deposits					Borrowings	Capital accounts	
					Interbank		U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Certified and officers' checks, etc.	IPC	Interbank	U.S. Govt. and Postal Savings	State and local govt.	IPC <sup>3</sup>			
					Domestic <sup>7</sup>	Foreign <sup>9</sup>											
<b>Total:<sup>3</sup></b>																	
1947—Dec. 31.....	17,796	2,216	10,216	87,123	11,362	1,430	1,343	6,799	2,581	84,987	240	111	866	34,383	65	10,059	
1968—Dec. 31.....	21,230	7,195	18,910	167,145	22,501	2,245	5,010	16,876	9,684	173,341	1,211	368	19,110	184,892	8,899	37,006	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	21,449	7,320	20,314	172,079	24,553	2,620	5,054	17,558	11,899	179,413	735	103	13,221	181,443	18,360	39,978	
1970—June 30.....	21,526	7,090	18,208	158,241	23,759	2,579	8,076	17,062	10,254	165,683	898	202	17,148	187,713	18,546	41,708	
<b>All insured:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31.....	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,762	3,677	1,077	36,544	158	59	492	15,146	10	6,844	
1945—Dec. 31.....	15,810	1,829	11,075	74,722	12,566	1,248	23,740	5,098	2,585	72,593	70	103	496	29,277	21	8,671	
1947—Dec. 31.....	17,796	2,145	9,736	85,751	11,236	1,379	1,325	6,692	2,559	83,723	54	111	826	33,946	65	9,734	
1968—Dec. 31.....	21,230	7,165	18,343	165,527	22,310	2,117	5,000	16,774	9,442	172,319	1,155	368	19,057	184,178	8,675	36,530	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	21,449	7,292	19,528	170,280	24,386	2,471	5,038	17,434	11,476	178,401	695	211	13,166	180,860	18,024	39,450	
1970—June 30.....	21,526	7,061	17,577	156,743	23,624	2,393	8,040	16,955	10,073	164,725	829	202	17,088	187,166	18,215	41,159	
<b>Member—Total:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31.....	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,754	9,714	671	1,709	3,066	1,009	33,061	140	50	418	11,878	4	5,886	
1945—Dec. 31.....	15,811	1,438	7,117	64,184	12,333	1,243	22,179	4,240	2,450	62,950	64	99	399	23,712	208	7,589	
1947—Dec. 31.....	17,797	1,672	6,270	73,528	10,978	1,375	1,176	5,504	2,401	72,704	50	105	693	27,542	54	8,464	
1968—Dec. 31.....	21,230	5,634	11,279	131,491	21,483	2,036	4,309	12,851	8,592	142,476	1,061	330	15,668	147,545	8,458	30,060	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	21,449	5,676	11,931	133,435	23,441	2,399	4,114	13,274	10,483	145,992	609	186	9,951	140,308	17,395	32,047	
1970—June 30.....	21,526	5,476	10,617	121,562	22,809	2,313	6,957	12,930	9,179	133,807	691	168	13,142	144,233	17,607	33,184	
<b>New York City:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31.....	5,105	93	141	10,761	3,595	607	866	319	450	11,282	6	.....	29	778	.....	1,648	
1945—Dec. 31.....	4,015	111	78	15,065	3,535	1,105	6,940	237	1,338	15,712	17	10	20	1,206	195	2,120	
1947—Dec. 31.....	4,639	151	70	16,653	3,236	1,217	267	290	1,105	17,646	12	12	14	1,418	30	2,259	
1968—Dec. 31.....	4,506	443	420	20,808	7,532	1,433	888	1,068	4,827	27,455	622	73	1,623	18,380	2,733	6,137	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	4,358	463	455	21,316	8,708	1,641	694	1,168	6,605	28,354	268	45	207	14,692	4,405	6,301	
1970—June 30.....	4,621	429	606	17,479	9,474	1,673	1,236	1,136	5,628	25,825	321	40	572	14,708	4,057	6,374	
<b>City of Chicago:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31.....	1,021	43	298	2,215	1,027	8	127	233	34	2,152	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	288	
1945—Dec. 31.....	942	36	200	3,153	1,292	20	1,552	237	66	3,160	.....	.....	.....	719	.....	377	
1947—Dec. 31.....	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	.....	.....	.....	902	.....	426	
1968—Dec. 31.....	1,164	98	281	5,183	1,445	89	257	245	207	6,090	21	2	624	5,545	682	1,433	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	869	123	150	5,221	1,581	96	175	268	229	6,273	15	1	216	4,409	1,290	1,517	
1970—June 30.....	885	96	135	4,683	1,607	75	347	326	178	5,597	16	1	390	4,729	1,507	1,566	
<b>Other reserve city:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31.....	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	4,302	54	491	1,144	286	11,127	104	20	243	4,542	.....	1,967	
1945—Dec. 31.....	6,326	494	2,174	22,372	6,307	110	8,221	1,763	611	22,281	30	38	160	9,563	2	2,566	
1947—Dec. 31.....	7,095	562	2,125	25,714	5,497	131	405	2,282	705	26,003	22	45	332	11,045	1	2,844	
1968—Dec. 31.....	8,847	1,800	2,986	43,674	9,725	456	1,884	3,835	1,947	51,667	307	168	7,378	55,271	4,239	10,684	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	9,044	1,787	3,456	44,169	10,072	590	1,575	3,934	1,928	53,062	242	86	4,609	50,439	9,881	11,464	
1970—June 30.....	8,784	1,728	2,810	40,393	9,021	509	3,115	3,798	1,723	47,797	273	67	6,005	51,588	9,779	11,868	
<b>Country:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31.....	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	790	2	225	1,370	239	8,500	30	31	146	6,082	4	1,982	
1945—Dec. 31.....	4,527	796	4,665	23,595	1,199	8	5,465	2,004	435	21,797	17	52	219	12,224	11	2,525	
1947—Dec. 31.....	4,993	929	3,900	27,424	1,049	7	432	2,647	528	25,203	17	45	337	14,177	23	2,934	
1968—Dec. 31.....	6,714	3,293	7,592	61,827	2,781	58	1,281	7,703	1,612	57,263	111	86	6,043	68,348	804	11,807	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	7,179	3,302	7,870	62,729	3,080	72	1,671	7,905	1,721	58,304	84	54	4,920	70,768	1,820	12,766	
1970—June 30.....	7,236	3,222	7,066	59,008	2,707	56	2,259	7,670	1,650	54,587	81	60	6,176	73,207	2,164	13,377	
<b>Nonmember:<sup>3</sup></b>																	
1947—Dec. 31.....	.....	544	3,947	13,595	385	55	167	1,295	180	12,284	190	6	172	6,858	12	1,596	
1968—Dec. 31.....	.....	1,560	7,631	35,654	1,018	209	701	4,205	1,092	30,865	150	38	3,442	37,347	441	6,945	
1969—Dec. 31 <sup>10</sup> .....	.....	1,644	8,383	38,644	1,112	222	940	4,284	1,416	33,420	126	25	3,269	41,135	965	7,931	
1970—June 30.....	.....	1,614	7,592	36,678	949	266	1,119	4,132	1,075	31,877	207	34	4,005	43,480	1,038	8,523	

<sup>7</sup> Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

<sup>8</sup> Through 1960 demand deposits other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961, demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>9</sup> For reclassification of certain deposits in 1961, see note 6, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.

<sup>10</sup> Beginning June 30, 1969, reflects (1) inclusion of consolidated reports (including figures for all bank-premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries) and (2) reporting of figures for total loans and for individual categories of securities on a gross basis—that is, before deduction of valuation reserves. See also notes 1 and 6.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States; member banks in U.S. possessions were included through 1968 and then excluded.

For the period June 1941—June 1962 member banks include mutual savings banks as follows: three before Jan. 1960, two through Dec. 1960, and one through June 1962. Those banks are not included in all insured or total banks.

Beginning June 30, 1969, a small noninsured member bank engaged exclusively in trust business is treated as a noninsured bank and not as a member bank.

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc. For other notes see opposite page.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments	Loans													
		Federal funds sold, etc. <sup>1</sup>					Other								
		Total	To commercial banks	To brokers and dealers involving—		To others	Total	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	To brokers and dealers		To others		To nonbank finan. institutions	
				U.S. Treasury securities	Other securities					U.S. Treasury secs.	Other secs.	U.S. Treasury secs.	Other secs.	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other
<i>Large banks—</i>															
<i>Total</i>															
1970															
Mar. 4	233,826	6,898	5,658	972	173	95	168,477	78,333	2,006	1,043	3,113	96	2,373	5,663	5,496
11	232,584	6,458	5,462	731	234	31	167,529	78,271	1,997	817	3,140	94	2,360	5,210	5,447
18	233,246	6,424	6,016	207	154	47	168,268	78,972	2,005	429	3,213	98	2,368	5,373	5,436
25	232,951	5,836	5,427	237	106	66	168,339	78,496	2,007	594	3,542	100	2,361	5,407	5,438
1971															
Feb. 3	258,967	9,690	7,639	1,502	328	221	175,021	80,284	2,010	1,413	3,429	146	2,325	6,986	6,012
10	259,270	10,252	7,858	1,956	355	83	174,731	80,342	2,012	1,597	3,332	143	2,321	6,628	5,997
17	256,538	7,794	7,061	330	338	65	174,846	80,753	2,032	774	3,468	142	2,323	6,712	6,017
24	257,168	9,012	7,453	1,194	342	23	174,538	80,800	2,023	1,174	3,267	144	2,330	6,391	6,021
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	259,580	9,023	7,826	822	335	40	175,811	81,111	2,035	1,288	3,695	167	2,350	6,786	5,993
10 <sup>p</sup>	258,059	7,787	6,459	907	326	95	175,211	81,235	2,028	792	3,754	138	2,377	6,593	6,010
17 <sup>p</sup>	259,663	8,278	7,323	495	360	100	176,183	81,841	2,033	826	3,676	158	2,370	6,750	6,155
24 <sup>p</sup>	257,950	7,440	6,538	537	291	74	175,816	81,458	2,038	876	3,516	142	2,361	6,626	6,162
31 <sup>p</sup>	260,092	8,287	6,883	880	391	133	176,290	81,208	2,048	858	3,970	129	2,357	7,014	6,264
<i>New York City</i>															
1970															
Mar. 4	53,717	1,238	1,179	20	10	29	41,899	25,670	12	850	1,886	12	748	1,836	1,581
11	53,945	1,781	1,699	30	44	8	41,402	25,682	12	591	1,927	10	746	1,654	1,584
18	54,229	1,864	1,816	35	101	3	41,590	25,950	12	268	1,963	12	749	1,696	1,569
25	53,986	1,455	1,399	35	10	11	41,858	25,726	12	475	2,276	13	745	1,721	1,554
1971															
Feb. 3	58,024	1,671	1,519	45	2	107	42,490	25,412	16	1,146	2,186	12	619	2,132	1,406
10	57,289	1,317	1,201	70	2	44	42,468	25,468	15	1,371	2,137	13	615	1,957	1,399
17	56,408	1,048	1,001	30	3	17	42,452	25,658	15	671	2,223	13	616	2,134	1,427
24	56,986	1,693	1,588	90	1	15	42,344	25,754	15	1,000	2,080	16	614	1,936	1,468
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	57,412	1,467	1,395	57	1	15	42,975	25,734	17	1,059	2,391	17	615	2,176	1,459
10 <sup>p</sup>	56,197	551	456	46	1	49	42,390	25,746	17	614	2,480	18	618	1,973	1,464
17 <sup>p</sup>	56,974	1,367	1,291	61	1	15	42,613	25,825	17	647	2,412	20	617	2,094	1,478
24 <sup>p</sup>	55,849	646	610	26	1	10	42,334	25,716	17	695	2,247	22	613	2,047	1,456
31 <sup>p</sup>	56,048	390	363	21	14	11	42,419	25,591	17	601	2,702	22	601	2,190	1,463
<i>Outside New York City</i>															
1970															
Mar. 4	180,109	5,660	4,479	952	163	66	126,578	52,663	1,994	193	1,227	84	1,625	3,827	3,915
11	178,639	4,677	3,763	701	190	23	126,127	52,589	1,985	226	1,213	84	1,614	3,556	3,863
18	179,017	4,560	4,200	172	144	44	126,678	53,022	1,993	161	1,250	86	1,619	3,677	3,867
25	178,965	4,381	4,028	202	96	55	126,481	52,770	1,995	119	1,266	87	1,616	3,686	3,884
1971															
Feb. 3	200,943	8,019	6,120	1,457	328	114	132,531	54,872	1,994	267	1,243	134	1,706	4,854	4,606
10	201,981	8,935	6,657	1,886	353	39	132,263	54,874	1,997	226	1,195	130	1,706	4,671	4,598
17	200,130	6,746	6,060	300	338	48	132,394	55,095	2,017	103	1,245	129	1,707	4,578	4,590
24	200,182	7,319	5,865	1,104	342	8	132,194	55,046	2,008	174	1,187	128	1,716	4,455	4,553
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	202,168	7,556	6,431	765	335	25	132,836	55,377	2,018	229	1,304	150	1,735	4,610	4,534
10 <sup>p</sup>	201,862	7,236	6,003	861	326	46	132,821	55,489	2,011	178	1,274	120	1,759	4,620	4,546
17 <sup>p</sup>	202,689	6,911	6,032	434	360	85	133,570	56,016	2,016	179	1,264	138	1,753	4,656	4,677
24 <sup>p</sup>	202,101	6,794	5,928	511	291	64	133,482	55,742	2,021	181	1,269	120	1,748	4,659	4,706
31 <sup>p</sup>	204,044	7,897	6,520	878	377	122	133,871	55,617	2,031	257	1,268	107	1,756	4,824	4,801

For notes see p. A-30.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Real estate	Loans (cont.)						Investments					Wednesday
	Other (cont.)						U.S. Treasury securities					
	To commercial banks		Consumer instalment	Foreign govts. <sup>2</sup>	All other	Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes and bonds maturing—			
	Domestic	Foreign							Within 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs.	After 5 yrs.	
<i>Large Banks—Total</i>												
1970												
33,445	503	1,410	20,174	951	13,871	22,344	2,972	2,934	13,850	2,588	Mar. 4	
33,435	453	1,460	20,179	948	13,718	22,120	2,308	2,925	13,816	2,571	11	
33,476	449	1,544	20,135	985	13,785	21,919	2,563	3,063	13,750	2,543	18	
33,485	486	1,461	20,165	965	13,832	21,872	2,526	3,157	13,690	2,499	25	
1971												
34,274	457	1,458	21,703	790	13,734	28,576	6,270	4,719	14,840	2,747	Feb. 3	
34,291	465	1,454	21,633	797	13,719	28,259	5,868	4,717	14,954	2,720	10	
34,362	534	1,481	21,579	779	13,890	27,762	5,425	3,033	15,007	4,297	17	
34,416	462	1,465	21,567	774	13,704	27,593	5,232	2,994	15,221	4,146	24	
34,401	418	1,504	21,545	760	13,758	28,222	5,949	3,032	15,207	4,034	Mar. 3P	
34,483	427	1,507	21,499	762	13,606	28,123	5,862	3,056	15,264	3,941	10P	
34,477	470	1,450	21,511	757	13,709	27,709	5,467	3,045	15,193	4,004	17P	
34,528	483	1,395	21,538	789	13,804	27,046	4,706	3,123	15,164	4,053	24P	
34,553	454	1,338	21,591	783	13,723	28,060	5,676	3,141	15,186	4,057	31P	
<i>New York City</i>												
1970												
3,355	300	730	1,646	579	2,694	4,248	972	314	2,656	306	Mar. 4	
3,344	251	793	1,640	588	2,580	4,295	1,013	327	2,657	298	11	
3,337	237	875	1,640	606	2,656	4,235	956	359	2,630	290	18	
3,358	266	809	1,644	580	2,679	4,151	840	391	2,636	284	25	
1971												
3,527	145	815	1,899	495	2,680	5,790	1,491	903	2,969	427	Feb. 3	
3,525	146	800	1,860	505	2,657	5,548	1,242	889	2,985	432	10	
3,546	223	824	1,859	491	2,752	4,972	1,073	383	2,880	636	17	
3,552	145	831	1,857	494	2,582	5,062	1,115	376	2,984	587	24	
3,559	148	870	1,845	480	2,605	5,030	1,283	386	2,867	494	Mar. 3P	
3,591	136	873	1,839	485	2,536	5,238	1,430	409	2,860	539	10P	
3,592	172	839	1,835	482	2,583	5,052	1,223	401	2,855	573	17P	
3,617	169	783	1,841	501	2,590	4,826	964	421	2,870	571	24P	
3,607	142	723	1,823	481	2,456	5,384	1,459	429	2,875	621	31P	
<i>Outside New York City</i>												
1970												
30,090	203	680	18,528	372	11,177	18,096	2,000	2,620	11,194	2,282	Mar. 4	
30,091	202	667	18,539	360	11,138	17,825	1,795	2,598	11,159	2,273	11	
30,119	212	669	18,495	379	11,129	17,684	1,607	2,704	11,120	2,253	18	
30,127	220	652	18,521	385	11,153	17,721	1,686	2,766	11,054	2,215	25	
1971												
30,747	312	643	19,804	295	11,054	22,786	4,779	3,816	11,871	2,320	Feb. 3	
30,766	319	654	19,773	292	11,062	22,711	4,626	3,828	11,969	2,288	10	
30,816	311	657	19,720	288	11,138	22,790	4,352	2,650	12,127	3,661	17	
30,864	317	634	19,710	280	11,122	22,531	4,117	2,618	12,237	3,559	24	
30,842	270	634	19,700	280	11,153	23,192	4,666	2,646	12,340	3,540	Mar. 3P	
30,892	291	634	19,660	277	11,070	22,885	4,432	2,647	12,404	3,402	10P	
30,885	298	611	19,676	275	11,126	22,657	4,244	2,644	12,338	3,431	17P	
30,911	314	612	19,697	288	11,214	22,220	3,742	2,702	12,294	3,482	24P	
30,946	312	615	19,768	302	11,267	22,676	4,217	2,712	12,311	3,436	31P	

For notes see p. A-30.



ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments (cont.)					Cash items in process of collection	Reserves with F.R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks	Investments in subsidiaries not consolidated	Other assets	Total assets/total liabilities
	Other securities											
	Total	Obligations of State and political subdivisions		Other bonds, corp. stock, and securities								
		Tax warrants <sup>3</sup>	All other	Certif. of participation <sup>4</sup>	All other <sup>5</sup>							
<i>Large Banks—Total</i>												
1970												
Mar. 4	36,107	3,693	28,496	1,052	2,866	34,593	15,920	2,865	4,790	646	13,561	306,201
11	36,477	3,855	28,515	1,061	3,046	32,536	15,206	3,094	4,479	649	13,548	302,096
18	36,635	4,023	28,678	1,025	2,909	34,463	17,762	3,098	4,662	666	13,449	307,346
25	36,904	4,089	28,664	1,082	3,069	29,248	16,861	3,189	4,379	667	13,595	300,890
1971												
Feb. 3	45,680	6,486	32,919	1,210	5,065	31,870	17,978	3,202	6,358	725	14,897	333,997
10	46,028	6,688	33,044	1,234	5,062	30,802	16,105	3,381	7,021	724	14,912	332,215
17	46,136	6,838	32,972	1,238	5,088	36,931	21,808	3,454	7,319	733	14,799	341,582
24	46,025	6,850	32,981	1,159	5,035	29,520	17,212	3,529	6,410	734	14,503	329,076
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	46,524	6,808	33,347	1,179	5,190	33,232	18,471	3,159	6,655	737	15,031	336,865
10 <sup>p</sup>	46,938	7,088	33,510	1,158	5,182	30,671	18,625	3,307	6,551	736	14,780	332,729
17 <sup>p</sup>	47,493	7,203	33,748	1,194	5,348	33,723	19,508	3,373	6,717	737	14,730	338,451
24 <sup>p</sup>	47,648	7,118	33,959	1,214	5,357	29,639	18,167	3,431	6,362	737	15,325	331,611
31 <sup>p</sup>	47,455	6,898	33,831	1,193	5,533	36,286	19,479	3,327	7,488	737	15,494	342,903
<i>New York City</i>												
1970												
Mar. 4	6,332	1,002	4,540	82	708	17,672	4,512	392	392	288	4,979	81,952
11	6,467	996	4,609	91	771	17,584	3,802	406	382	288	4,956	81,363
18	6,540	1,046	4,675	89	730	18,603	4,752	399	362	289	4,888	83,522
25	6,522	1,079	4,597	93	753	16,141	4,512	392	298	290	4,905	80,524
1971												
Feb. 3	8,073	1,489	5,239	134	1,211	14,437	4,359	430	1,128	340	5,315	84,033
10	7,956	1,375	5,342	111	1,128	15,461	4,642	446	1,546	341	5,308	85,033
17	7,936	1,440	5,273	100	1,123	17,251	6,112	435	1,612	343	5,314	87,475
24	7,887	1,431	5,241	88	1,127	13,695	4,431	423	1,185	345	5,224	82,289
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	7,940	1,348	5,348	94	1,150	15,357	3,786	408	1,206	346	5,423	83,938
10 <sup>p</sup>	8,018	1,518	5,292	94	1,114	15,075	5,131	428	1,211	346	5,271	83,659
17 <sup>p</sup>	7,942	1,498	5,225	100	1,119	16,261	4,531	436	1,293	346	5,230	85,071
24 <sup>p</sup>	8,043	1,329	5,444	91	1,179	14,463	5,081	423	1,110	346	5,734	83,006
31 <sup>p</sup>	7,855	1,326	5,181	93	1,255	18,904	5,153	412	1,904	346	5,767	88,534
<i>Outside New York City</i>												
1970												
Mar. 4	29,775	2,691	23,956	970	2,158	16,921	11,408	2,473	4,398	358	8,582	224,249
11	30,010	2,859	23,906	970	2,275	14,952	11,404	2,688	4,097	361	8,592	220,733
18	30,095	2,977	24,003	936	2,179	15,860	13,010	2,699	4,300	377	8,561	223,824
25	30,382	3,010	24,067	989	2,316	13,107	12,349	2,797	4,081	377	8,690	220,366
1971												
Feb. 3	37,607	4,997	27,680	1,076	3,854	17,433	13,619	2,772	5,230	385	9,582	249,964
10	38,072	5,313	27,702	1,123	3,934	15,341	11,463	2,935	5,475	383	9,604	247,182
17	38,200	5,398	27,699	1,138	3,965	19,680	15,696	3,019	5,707	390	9,485	254,107
24	38,138	5,419	27,740	1,071	3,908	15,825	12,781	3,106	5,225	389	9,279	246,787
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	38,584	5,460	27,999	1,085	4,040	17,875	14,685	2,751	5,449	391	9,608	252,927
10 <sup>p</sup>	38,920	5,570	28,218	1,064	4,068	15,596	13,494	2,879	5,340	390	9,509	249,070
17 <sup>p</sup>	39,551	5,705	28,523	1,094	4,229	17,462	14,977	2,937	5,424	391	9,500	253,380
24 <sup>p</sup>	39,605	5,789	28,515	1,123	4,178	15,176	13,086	3,008	5,252	391	9,591	248,605
31 <sup>p</sup>	39,600	5,572	28,650	1,120	4,278	17,382	14,326	2,915	5,584	391	9,727	254,369

For notes see p. A-30.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Deposits															Wednesday
Demand										Time and savings					
Total	IPC	States and political subdivisions	U.S. Govt.	Domestic interbank		Foreign		Certified and officers' checks	Total <sup>6</sup>	IPC		States and political subdivisions	Domestic interbank	Foreign govts. <sup>2</sup>	
				Commer- cial	Mutual sav- ings	Govts., etc. <sup>2</sup>	Commer- cial banks			Sav- ings	Other				
<i>Large Banks—Total</i>															
1970															
136,146	91,594	6,512	5,365	18,558	610	837	2,191	10,479	95,893	45,677	35,675	6,914	275	7,099	Mar. 4
131,897	91,014	5,966	2,961	17,907	571	713	2,180	10,585	96,268	45,783	35,774	6,999	284	7,174	11
135,912	90,243	5,983	5,509	18,570	558	760	2,850	11,439	96,732	45,931	35,845	7,117	267	7,347	18
130,762	89,223	6,360	4,018	16,643	489	788	2,370	10,871	97,354	45,982	36,220	7,234	276	7,415	25
1971															
141,118	94,435	7,179	6,747	21,461	700	789	2,332	7,475	123,628	49,456	53,733	14,153	1,555	4,253	Feb. 3
137,736	93,091	6,642	4,873	21,927	663	799	2,380	7,361	124,575	49,793	54,273	14,325	1,564	4,129	10
145,510	98,310	7,045	5,235	22,952	735	836	2,505	7,892	124,772	50,139	54,415	14,155	1,559	3,974	17
135,249	93,744	6,483	4,320	20,175	608	796	2,319	6,804	125,842	50,458	54,889	14,497	1,533	3,931	24
141,127	96,064	6,693	4,924	22,251	639	770	2,229	7,557	127,092	51,024	55,412	14,676	1,573	3,860	Mar. 3 <sup>P</sup>
136,351	95,189	6,264	3,063	20,814	616	742	2,360	7,301	128,155	51,546	55,972	14,656	1,579	3,824	10 <sup>P</sup>
140,449	97,533	6,181	3,926	21,310	644	733	2,380	7,742	129,021	52,025	56,034	14,649	1,555	4,167	17 <sup>P</sup>
134,079	95,125	6,469	2,135	19,650	594	739	2,243	7,124	129,075	52,377	55,868	14,599	1,566	4,111	24 <sup>P</sup>
146,453	99,265	6,957	2,873	24,704	785	804	2,271	8,794	129,175	52,973	55,544	14,485	1,532	4,080	31 <sup>P</sup>
<i>New York City</i>															
1970															
42,825	22,574	648	1,154	7,721	340	680	1,538	8,170	13,597	4,355	4,156	129	150	4,701	Mar. 4
42,038	22,095	571	642	7,861	320	545	1,522	8,482	13,720	4,370	4,206	130	157	4,752	11
43,920	21,028	554	1,458	8,421	310	602	2,193	9,354	13,851	4,388	4,206	132	140	4,880	18
41,451	21,132	540	821	7,515	256	632	1,734	8,821	14,075	4,391	4,355	135	147	4,942	25
1971															
42,251	22,073	926	1,850	9,817	386	644	1,729	4,826	19,724	4,710	10,619	1,050	875	2,335	Feb. 3
42,146	22,228	529	1,079	10,611	361	642	1,742	4,954	19,971	4,748	10,938	1,032	858	2,262	10
44,059	23,223	771	1,115	10,654	388	677	1,812	5,419	19,955	4,795	10,983	1,027	855	2,162	17
40,030	22,375	550	850	9,304	320	623	1,653	4,355	20,290	4,830	11,302	1,020	856	2,149	24
42,397	22,716	508	1,392	10,282	328	620	1,590	4,961	20,697	4,886	11,620	1,142	836	2,086	Mar. 3 <sup>P</sup>
40,916	22,632	483	707	9,621	309	595	1,741	4,828	20,988	4,962	11,885	1,131	821	2,060	10 <sup>P</sup>
42,567	23,383	549	857	9,883	342	573	1,698	5,282	21,125	5,032	11,855	1,090	784	2,235	17 <sup>P</sup>
39,994	22,610	653	307	9,138	309	582	1,609	4,786	21,092	5,088	11,775	1,117	803	2,176	24 <sup>P</sup>
46,755	24,452	664	551	12,543	424	650	1,605	5,866	21,074	5,182	11,633	1,170	786	2,170	31 <sup>P</sup>
<i>Outside New York City</i>															
1970															
93,321	69,020	5,864	4,211	10,837	270	157	653	2,309	82,296	41,322	31,519	6,785	125	2,398	Mar. 4
89,859	68,919	5,395	2,319	10,046	251	168	658	2,103	82,548	41,413	31,568	6,869	127	2,422	11
91,992	69,215	5,429	4,051	10,149	248	158	657	2,085	82,881	41,543	31,639	6,985	127	2,467	18
89,311	68,091	5,820	3,197	9,128	233	156	636	2,050	83,279	41,591	31,865	7,099	129	2,473	25
1971															
98,867	72,362	6,253	4,897	11,644	314	145	603	2,649	103,904	44,746	43,114	13,103	680	1,918	Feb. 3
95,590	70,863	6,113	3,794	11,316	302	157	638	2,407	104,604	45,045	43,335	13,293	706	1,867	10
101,451	75,087	6,274	4,120	12,298	347	159	693	2,473	104,817	45,344	43,432	13,128	704	1,812	17
95,219	71,369	5,933	3,470	10,871	288	173	666	2,449	105,552	45,628	43,587	13,477	677	1,782	24
98,730	73,348	6,185	3,532	11,969	311	150	639	2,596	106,395	46,138	43,792	13,534	737	1,774	Mar. 3 <sup>P</sup>
95,435	72,557	5,781	2,358	11,193	307	147	619	2,473	107,167	46,584	44,087	13,525	758	1,764	10 <sup>P</sup>
97,882	74,150	5,632	3,069	11,427	302	160	682	2,460	107,896	46,993	44,179	13,559	771	1,932	17 <sup>P</sup>
94,085	72,515	5,816	1,828	10,512	285	157	634	2,338	107,983	47,289	44,093	13,482	763	1,935	24 <sup>P</sup>
99,698	74,813	6,293	2,322	12,161	361	154	666	2,928	108,101	47,791	43,911	13,315	746	1,910	31 <sup>P</sup>

For notes see p. A-30.

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Federal funds purchased, etc. <sup>7</sup>	Borrowings from—			Reserves for—		Total capital accounts	Total loans (gross) adjusted <sup>9</sup>	Total loans and investments (gross) adjusted <sup>9</sup>	Demand deposits adjusted <sup>10</sup>	Memoranda			Gross liabilities of banks to their foreign branches
		F.R. Banks	Others	Other liabilities etc. <sup>8</sup>	Loans	Securities					Large negotiable time CD's included in time and savings deposits <sup>11</sup>			
											Total	Issued to IPC's	Issued to others	
<i>Large Banks—Total</i>														
1970														
Mar. 4	17,866	237	2,816	25,516	4,037	76	23,614	169,214	227,665	77,630	10,986	4,886	6,100	12,350
11	17,980	346	2,772	25,107	4,033	75	23,618	168,072	226,669	78,493	11,143	4,926	6,217	12,477
18	18,433	456	2,683	25,516	4,036	74	23,504	168,227	226,781	77,370	11,326	4,947	6,379	12,419
25	16,591	1,334	2,543	24,699	4,033	74	23,500	168,262	227,038	80,853	11,795	5,322	6,473	11,885
1971														
Feb. 3	19,043	218	1,034	19,941	4,071	79	24,865	176,615	250,871	81,040	26,995	17,502	9,493	6,432
10	19,048	236	968	20,645	4,071	79	24,857	176,660	250,947	80,134	27,415	17,843	9,572	6,234
17	19,890	1,500	964	19,947	4,069	81	24,849	175,045	248,943	80,392	27,225	17,795	9,430	5,871
24	18,035	227	933	19,772	4,070	80	24,868	175,635	249,253	81,234	27,489	18,024	9,465	5,667
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	19,174	245	887	19,159	4,077	81	25,023	176,590	251,336	80,720	27,824	18,192	9,632	5,018
10 <sup>p</sup>	17,880	1,503	829	18,741	4,078	80	25,112	176,112	251,173	81,801	28,179	18,573	9,606	4,807
17 <sup>p</sup>	19,691	551	828	18,678	4,076	80	25,077	176,668	251,870	81,490	28,391	18,482	9,909	4,177
24 <sup>p</sup>	18,481	795	865	19,067	4,078	80	25,091	176,235	250,929	82,635	28,128	18,251	9,877	4,321
31 <sup>p</sup>	18,852	377	828	17,768	4,059	79	25,312	177,240	252,755	82,590	27,523	17,708	9,815	3,051
<i>New York City</i>														
1970														
Mar. 4	4,808		323	13,097	1,203	1	6,098	41,658	52,238	16,278	2,661	527	2,134	8,066
11	4,669		324	13,307	1,203	1	6,101	41,233	51,995	15,951	2,732	545	2,187	8,107
18	4,973	60	324	13,154	1,202		6,038	41,401	52,176	15,438	2,796	552	2,244	8,038
25	4,469	115	315	12,883	1,203		6,013	41,648	52,321	16,974	3,004	728	2,276	7,751
1971														
Feb. 3	5,090		116	9,413	1,210		6,229	42,497	56,360	16,147	8,063	5,716	2,347	4,141
10	5,698		83	9,704	1,209		6,222	42,438	55,942	14,995	8,306	6,022	2,284	3,866
17	6,293	499	84	9,153	1,210		6,222	42,276	55,184	15,039	8,310	6,058	2,252	3,776
24	5,573		83	8,893	1,214		6,206	42,304	55,253	16,181	8,514	6,295	2,219	3,449
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	4,681		82	8,606	1,216		6,259	42,899	55,869	15,366	8,731	6,472	2,259	3,059
10 <sup>p</sup>	4,783	800	82	8,539	1,216		6,335	42,349	55,605	15,513	8,954	6,741	2,213	3,096
17 <sup>p</sup>	5,171	320	72	8,254	1,219		6,343	42,517	55,511	15,566	9,018	6,663	2,355	2,550
24 <sup>p</sup>	5,233	393	72	8,676	1,219		6,327	42,201	55,070	16,086	8,995	6,615	2,380	2,712
31 <sup>p</sup>	5,337		71	7,686	1,200		6,411	42,304	55,543	14,757	8,820	6,381	2,439	1,846
<i>Outside New York City</i>														
1970														
Mar. 4	13,058	237	2,493	12,419	2,834	75	17,516	127,556	175,427	61,352	8,325	4,359	3,966	4,284
11	13,311	346	2,448	11,800	2,830	74	17,517	126,839	174,674	62,542	8,411	4,381	4,030	4,370
18	13,460	396	2,359	12,362	2,834	74	17,466	126,826	174,605	61,932	8,530	4,395	4,135	4,381
25	12,122	1,219	2,228	11,816	2,830	74	17,487	126,614	174,717	63,879	8,791	4,594	4,197	4,134
1971														
Feb. 3	13,953	218	918	10,528	2,861	79	18,636	134,118	194,511	64,893	18,932	11,786	7,146	2,291
10	13,350	236	885	10,941	2,862	79	18,635	134,222	195,005	65,139	19,109	11,821	7,288	2,368
17	13,597	1,001	880	10,794	2,859	81	18,627	132,769	193,759	65,353	18,915	11,737	7,178	2,095
24	12,462	227	850	10,879	2,856	80	18,662	133,331	194,000	65,053	18,975	11,729	7,246	2,218
Mar. 3 <sup>p</sup>	14,493	245	805	10,553	2,861	81	18,764	133,691	195,467	65,354	19,093	11,720	7,373	1,959
10 <sup>p</sup>	13,097	703	747	10,202	2,862	80	18,777	133,763	195,568	66,288	19,225	11,832	7,393	1,711
17 <sup>p</sup>	14,520	231	756	10,424	2,857	80	18,734	134,151	196,359	65,924	19,373	11,819	7,554	1,627
24 <sup>p</sup>	13,248	402	793	10,391	2,859	80	18,764	134,034	195,859	66,569	19,133	11,636	7,497	1,609
31 <sup>p</sup>	13,515	377	757	10,082	2,859	79	18,901	134,936	197,212	67,833	18,703	11,327	7,376	1,205

<sup>1</sup> Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.<sup>2</sup> Includes official institutions and so forth.<sup>3</sup> Includes short-term notes and bills.<sup>4</sup> Federal agencies only.<sup>5</sup> Includes corporate stock.<sup>6</sup> Includes U.S. Govt. and foreign bank deposits, not shown separately.<sup>7</sup> Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.<sup>8</sup> Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.<sup>9</sup> Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.<sup>10</sup> All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.<sup>11</sup> Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Outstanding					Net change during—							
	1971					1971			1971	1970		1970	
	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Mar. 17	Mar. 10	Mar. 3	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	I	IV	III	2nd half	1st half
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals.....	2,315	2,323	2,296	2,282	2,214	141	54	-26	169	-169	149	-20	81
Machinery.....	5,182	5,186	5,314	5,378	5,273	-168	103	-182	-247	-595	-173	-768	271
Transportation equipment.....	2,837	2,859	2,908	2,892	2,885	41	-107	-26	-92	-69	238	169	127
Other fabricated metal products.....	1,976	1,981	1,969	1,942	1,943	69	56	-57	68	-269	-75	-344	249
Other durable goods.....	2,703	2,688	2,693	2,632	2,620	90	157	-98	149	-249	51	-198	237
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	2,567	2,605	2,664	2,674	2,677	-76	119	-342	-537	549	-199	350	-499
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	2,484	2,471	2,480	2,444	2,407	82	214	-130	166	-522	127	-395	376
Petroleum refining.....	1,183	1,370	1,380	1,415	1,402	-197	-58	-88	-343	-105	-8	-113	-79
Chemicals and rubber.....	2,812	2,822	2,815	2,800	2,781	31	120	-119	32	-22	85	63	-128
Other nondurable goods.....	1,893	1,911	1,923	1,887	1,902	4	-5	-104	-105	-214	101	-113	27
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	3,895	3,890	3,886	3,896	3,910	-88	-25	5	-108	-181	-76	-257	-577
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	1,322	1,304	1,323	1,282	1,306	5	-60	-2	-57	375	106	481	-292
Other wholesale.....	3,711	3,742	3,743	3,694	3,675	81	54	-125	10	26	52	78	54
Retail.....	4,207	4,133	4,172	4,111	4,141	135	62	-35	162	-201	-107	-308	173
Transportation.....	6,286	6,282	6,257	6,196	6,236	141	12	133	286	119	247	366	-96
Communication.....	1,357	1,414	1,376	1,371	1,378	-59	-4	112	49	46	-27	19	-250
Other public utilities.....	2,021	2,078	2,182	2,160	2,326	-365	13	25	-327	-240	-146	-386	-831
Construction.....	3,583	3,550	3,537	3,520	3,508	117	55	.....	172	146	51	197	66
Services.....	7,198	7,192	7,182	7,188	7,197	-35	-74	-91	-200	300	225	525	-147
All other domestic loans.....	4,746	4,671	4,750	4,735	4,732	79	15	-274	-180	-52	148	96	-115
Bankers' acceptances.....	1,527	1,571	1,570	1,660	1,596	-110	130	-184	-164	945	241	1,186	-203
Foreign commercial and industrial loans.....	2,549	2,525	2,517	2,462	2,420	145	6	-11	140	198	57	255	-84
Total classified loans.....	68,354	68,568	68,937	68,621	68,529	63	599	-1,619	-957	-184	1,068	884	-1,640
Total commercial and industrial loans.....	81,208	81,458	81,841	81,235	81,111	427	742	-1,579	-410	372	1,607	1,979	-1,940

See NOTE to table below.

"TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Outstanding									Net change during—				
	1971				1970					1971	1970		1970	
	Mar. 31	Feb. 24	Jan. 27	Dec. 30	Nov. 25	Oct. 28	Sept. 30	Aug. 26	July 29	I	IV	III	II	2nd half
Durable goods manufacturing:														
Primary metals.....	1,630	1,564	1,544	1,527	1,535	1,548	1,677	1,474	1,523	103	-150	157	68	7
Machinery.....	2,591	2,634	2,666	2,681	2,690	2,826	2,924	2,920	2,824	-90	-243	140	-16	-103
Transportation equipment.....	1,613	1,633	1,647	1,633	1,621	1,627	1,655	1,608	1,599	-20	-22	91	-11	69
Other fabricated metal products.....	733	747	750	742	801	781	807	789	770	-9	-65	45	3	-20
Other durable goods.....	1,216	1,222	1,107	1,089	1,131	1,136	1,141	1,135	1,158	127	-52	9	-30	-43
Nondurable goods manufacturing:														
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	974	971	949	985	932	984	1,008	968	968	-11	-23	1	47	-22
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	617	659	674	657	703	720	751	733	767	-40	-94	-11	36	-105
Petroleum refining.....	915	1,142	1,191	1,213	1,220	1,230	1,248	1,183	1,199	-298	-35	-18	11	-53
Chemicals and rubber.....	1,850	1,834	1,800	1,849	1,738	1,693	1,780	1,664	1,687	1	69	71	-96	140
Other nondurable goods.....	1,100	1,116	1,116	1,171	1,159	1,171	1,183	1,106	1,098	-71	-12	112	-75	100
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	3,123	3,270	3,354	3,326	3,329	3,419	3,461	3,381	3,489	-203	-135	-121	-127	-256
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	80	79	79	79	83	73	82	82	80	1	-3	-6	10	-9
Other wholesale.....	782	754	783	756	739	727	697	704	708	26	59	5	-4	64
Retail.....	1,417	1,459	1,450	1,399	1,371	1,351	1,360	1,334	1,292	18	39	52	102	91
Transportation.....	4,867	4,763	4,731	4,564	4,453	4,443	4,417	4,347	4,425	303	147	141	-55	288
Communication.....	402	398	398	415	415	386	448	487	424	-13	-33	40	-68	7
Other public utilities.....	973	1,056	1,029	1,018	1,022	1,017	1,065	1,042	1,031	-45	-47	32	-128	-15
Construction.....	1,107	1,063	1,048	1,044	1,005	972	957	985	959	63	-87	46	8	189
Services.....	3,142	3,154	3,186	3,209	3,208	3,069	3,132	3,060	3,049	-67	77	115	22	192
All other domestic loans.....	1,268	1,319	1,346	1,285	1,716	1,241	1,225	1,242	1,267	-17	60	-2	15	56
Foreign commercial and industrial loans.....	1,792	1,716	1,723	1,716	1,283	1,612	1,604	1,599	1,599	76	112	-16	21	96
Total loans.....	32,192	32,553	32,571	32,358	32,205	32,026	32,622	31,843	31,916	-166	-264	883	-267	619

NOTE.—About 160 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

For description of series see article "Revised Series on Commercial and Industrial Loans by Industry," Feb. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 209.

Commercial and industrial "term" loans are all outstanding loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year and all outstanding loans granted under a formal agreement—revolving credit or standby—on which the original maturity of the commitment was in excess of 1 year.

**LOANS SOLD OUTRIGHT BY COMMERCIAL BANKS**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Date	To own subsidiaries, foreign branches, holding companies, and other affiliates			To all others except banks		
	Total	By type of loan		Total	By type of loan	
		Commercial and industrial	All other		Commercial and industrial	All other
1970—Dec. 2.....	3,491	2,450	1,041	1,832	462	1,370
9.....	3,424	2,403	1,022	1,853	459	1,394
16.....	3,155	2,261	894	1,830	440	1,390
23.....	3,029	2,170	859	1,846	449	1,397
30.....	2,735	1,899	836	1,890	442	1,448
1971—Jan. 6.....	2,832	1,964	868	1,929	453	1,476
13.....	2,723	1,908	815	1,902	432	1,470
20.....	2,667	1,882	785	1,903	425	1,478
27.....	2,600	1,832	768	1,908	427	1,481
Feb. 3.....	2,725	1,817	908	1,914	435	1,479
10.....	2,704	1,816	888	1,909	429	1,480
17.....	2,608	1,777	831	1,883	423	1,460
24.....	2,622	1,807	815	1,872	411	1,461
Mar. 3.....	2,610	1,713	897	1,875	412	1,463
10.....	2,562	1,701	861	1,885	417	1,468
17.....	2,472	1,636	836	1,868	421	1,447
24.....	2,401	1,614	787	1,872	420	1,452
31.....	2,560	1,556	1,004	1,849	412	1,437

NOTE.—Amounts sold under repurchase agreement are excluded. Figures include small amounts sold by banks other than large weekly reporting banks.

**RATES ON SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS OF BANKS**

Interest rate (per cent per annum)	All sizes		Size of loan (in thousands of dollars)									
			1-9		10-99		100-499		500-999		1,000 and over	
	Nov. 1970	Aug. 1970	Nov. 1970	Aug. 1970	Nov. 1970	Aug. 1970	Nov. 1970	Aug. 1970	Nov. 1970	Aug. 1970	Nov. 1970	Aug. 1970
Percentage distribution of dollar amount												
Less than 7.50.....	9.7	.8	4.7	3.7	2.3	1.4	3.5	1.0	6.7	.5	13.6	.7
7.50.....	35.1	.3	4.3	.7	5.9	.5	17.8	.5	27.5	.....	47.3	.2
7.51-7.99.....	16.6	.3	4.2	1.0	7.0	.6	18.0	.2	22.7	.1	16.4	.4
8.00.....	8.9	41.9	10.7	8.7	11.0	8.2	11.5	19.5	11.3	36.5	7.2	57.3
8.01-8.49.....	6.8	20.1	7.3	6.0	11.3	8.8	10.8	19.2	7.6	25.0	4.7	21.4
8.50.....	5.8	7.9	8.0	6.3	10.8	11.0	8.0	11.6	6.6	10.0	4.1	5.6
8.51-8.99.....	3.7	7.3	9.7	8.0	10.1	13.4	7.8	12.7	2.2	6.8	1.7	4.4
9.00.....	3.6	6.2	11.6	14.0	9.8	13.4	6.4	9.4	4.3	6.7	1.4	3.7
9.01-9.49.....	1.9	4.2	10.1	12.9	7.3	11.7	3.2	7.7	2.3	4.1	.5	1.6
9.50.....	2.5	3.4	7.9	11.2	7.4	9.3	4.1	5.7	2.0	3.9	1.2	1.3
Over 9.50.....	5.4	7.4	21.6	27.3	17.1	21.6	8.9	12.4	6.9	6.3	1.9	3.4
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total loans:												
Dollars (millions).....	4,208.6	4,193.4	39.6	38.7	378.4	402.6	777.0	815.1	566.3	574.3	2,447.3	2,362.7
Number (thousands).....	27.8	28.6	9.9	9.7	12.0	12.7	4.0	4.2	.9	.9	1.0	1.1
Center	Weighted average rates (per cent per annum)											
35 centers.....	8.07	8.50	8.89	9.15	8.79	9.07	8.34	8.75	8.09	8.46	7.74	8.25
New York City.....	7.74	8.24	8.67	9.07	8.60	8.95	8.12	8.59	7.83	8.24	7.59	8.12
7 other Northeast.....	8.47	8.89	9.00	9.41	9.09	9.42	8.60	9.01	8.30	8.68	7.99	8.49
8 North Central.....	8.05	8.47	8.71	8.90	8.72	8.99	8.36	8.79	8.26	8.46	7.78	8.27
7 Southeast.....	8.15	8.49	8.72	8.76	8.64	8.79	8.16	8.54	7.95	8.45	7.78	8.15
8 Southwest.....	8.08	8.53	8.85	9.08	8.53	8.84	8.26	8.59	7.99	8.48	7.69	8.33
4 West Coast.....	8.16	8.54	9.41	9.51	8.99	9.19	8.38	8.81	8.12	8.61	7.90	8.28

NOTE.—Beginning Feb. 1967 the Quarterly Survey of Interest Rates on Business Loans was revised. For description of revised series see pp. 721-27 of the May 1967 BULLETIN.

PRIME RATE CHARGED BY BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

In effect during—	Rate	Effective date	Rate	Effective date	Rate	Effective date	Rate
1929.....	5½-6	1951—Jan. 8.....	2½	1959—May 18.....	4½	1969—Jan. 7.....	7
1930.....	3½-6	Oct. 17.....	2¾	Sept. 1.....	5	Mar. 17.....	7½
1931.....	2¾-5	Dec. 19.....	3	1960—Aug. 23.....	4½	June 9.....	8½
1932.....	3¼-4	1953—Apr. 27.....	3¼	1965—Dec. 6.....	5	1970—Mar. 25.....	8
1933.....	1½-4	1954—Mar. 17.....	3	1966—Mar. 10.....	5½	Sept. 21.....	7½
1934—		1955—Aug. 4.....	3¼	June 29.....	5¾	Nov. 12.....	7¼
1947 (Nov.).....	1½	Oct. 14.....	3½	Aug. 16.....	6	Nov. 23.....	7
		1956—Apr. 13.....	3¾	1967—Jan. 26-27...	5½-5¾	Dec. 22.....	6¾
Effective date		Aug. 21.....	4	Mar. 27.....	5½	1971—Jan. 6.....	6½
1947—Dec. 1.....	1¾	1957—Aug. 6.....	4½	Nov. 20.....	6	Jan. 15.....	6¼
1948—Aug. 1.....	2	1958—Jan. 22.....	4	Nov. 13.....	6¼	Jan. 18.....	6
1950—Sept. 22.....	2¼	Apr. 21.....	3½	Dec. 2.....	6½	Feb. 16.....	5¾
		Sept. 11.....	4	Dec. 18.....	6¾	Mar. 11.....	5¼-5½
						Mar. 19.....	5¼

1 Date of change not available.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper 4- to 6-months <sup>1</sup>	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months <sup>2</sup>	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days <sup>1</sup>	Federal funds rate <sup>3</sup>	U.S. Government securities (taxable) <sup>4</sup>						
					3-month bills <sup>5</sup>		6-month bills <sup>5</sup>		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues <sup>7</sup>
					Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield) <sup>5</sup>	Other <sup>6</sup>	
1963.....	3.55	3.40	3.36	3.18	3.157	3.16	3.253	3.25	3.30	3.28	3.72
1964.....	3.97	3.83	3.77	3.50	3.549	3.54	3.686	3.68	3.74	3.76	4.06
1965.....	4.38	4.27	4.22	4.07	3.954	3.95	4.055	4.05	4.06	4.09	4.22
1966.....	5.55	5.42	5.36	5.11	4.881	4.85	5.082	5.06	5.07	5.17	5.16
1967.....	5.10	4.89	4.75	4.22	4.321	4.30	4.630	4.61	4.71	4.84	5.07
1968.....	5.90	5.69	5.75	5.66	5.339	5.33	5.470	5.48	5.45	5.62	5.59
1969.....	7.83	7.16	7.61	8.22	6.677	6.64	6.853	6.84	6.77	7.06	6.85
1970.....	7.72	7.23	7.31	7.17	6.458	6.42	6.562	6.55	6.53	6.90	7.37
1970—Mar.....	8.33	7.68	7.60	7.76	6.710	6.63	6.598	6.59	6.52	6.88	7.20
Apr.....	8.06	7.26	7.54	8.10	6.480	6.50	6.568	6.61	6.54	6.96	7.49
May.....	8.23	7.43	8.02	7.94	7.035	6.83	7.262	7.02	7.12	7.69	7.97
June.....	8.21	7.55	7.78	7.60	6.742	6.67	6.907	6.86	7.07	7.50	7.86
July.....	8.29	7.64	7.61	7.21	6.468	6.45	6.555	6.51	6.63	7.00	7.58
Aug.....	7.90	7.48	7.20	6.61	6.412	6.41	6.526	6.56	6.55	6.92	7.56
Sept.....	7.32	7.12	7.03	6.29	6.244	6.12	6.450	6.47	6.40	6.68	7.24
Oct.....	6.85	6.76	6.54	6.20	5.927	5.90	6.251	6.21	6.23	6.34	7.06
Nov.....	6.30	6.16	5.79	5.60	5.288	5.28	5.422	5.42	5.39	5.52	6.37
Dec.....	5.73	5.48	5.32	4.90	4.860	4.87	4.848	4.89	4.87	4.94	5.86
1971—Jan.....	5.11	5.07	4.77	4.14	4.494	4.44	4.510	4.47	4.39	4.29	5.72
Feb.....	4.47	4.37	4.09	3.72	3.773	3.69	3.806	3.78	3.84	3.80	5.31
Mar.....	4.19	4.05	3.80	3.71	3.323	3.38	3.431	3.50	3.61	3.66	4.74
Week ending—											
1970—Dec. 5.....	5.63	5.50	5.38	5.50	5.084	4.98	4.979	4.95	4.93	5.05	5.81
12.....	5.75	5.49	5.48	4.91	4.882	4.92	4.874	4.94	4.91	5.06	5.80
19.....	5.75	5.50	5.25	5.07	4.775	4.77	4.785	4.81	4.79	4.88	5.82
26.....	5.75	5.45	5.25	4.84	4.727	4.82	4.765	4.87	4.88	4.85	5.96
1971—Jan. 2.....	5.75	5.44	5.25	4.82	4.830	4.87	4.836	4.88	4.86	4.85	5.94
9.....	5.68	5.41	5.23	3.82	4.921	4.84	4.927	4.89	4.71	4.76	5.99
16.....	5.38	5.25	4.88	4.27	4.640	4.51	4.633	4.55	4.48	4.40	5.78
23.....	4.85	4.93	4.48	4.13	4.213	4.20	4.243	4.22	4.19	3.87	5.58
30.....	4.53	4.69	4.45	4.23	4.201	4.19	4.235	4.24	4.18	4.11	5.54
Feb. 6.....	4.63	4.63	4.35	4.09	4.110	4.06	4.114	4.11	4.11	4.03	5.49
13.....	4.63	4.53	4.13	3.59	3.845	3.71	3.839	3.75	3.80	3.82	5.33
20.....	4.38	4.31	4.03	4.14	3.640	3.56	3.679	3.65	3.72	3.70	5.24
27.....	4.25	4.03	3.85	3.46	3.497	3.43	3.590	3.57	3.68	3.64	5.15
Mar. 6.....	4.25	3.88	3.75	3.41	3.347	3.35	3.467	3.44	3.64	3.69	5.07
13.....	4.25	4.08	3.70	3.29	3.307	3.28	3.359	3.39	3.52	3.56	4.75
20.....	4.20	4.13	3.83	3.93	3.307	3.39	3.416	3.51	3.57	3.59	4.55
27.....	4.05	4.13	3.80	3.70	3.331	3.37	3.481	3.54	3.63	3.68	4.56

<sup>1</sup> Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.

<sup>2</sup> Averages of daily rates, published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.

<sup>3</sup> Seven-day average for week ending Wednesday.

<sup>4</sup> Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.

<sup>5</sup> Bills quoted on bank discount rate basis.

<sup>6</sup> Certificates and selected note and bond issues.

<sup>7</sup> Selected note and bond issues.

## BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total <sup>1</sup>	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1962	3.95	3.30	3.03	3.67	4.62	4.33	5.02	4.47	4.86	4.51	4.50	3.37	6.06
1963	4.00	3.28	3.06	3.58	4.50	4.26	4.86	4.42	4.65	4.41	4.30	3.17	5.68
1964	4.15	3.28	3.09	3.54	4.57	4.40	4.83	4.52	4.67	4.53	4.32	3.01	5.54
1965	4.21	3.34	3.16	3.57	4.64	4.49	4.87	4.61	4.72	4.60	4.33	3.00	5.87
1966	4.66	3.90	3.67	4.21	5.34	5.13	5.67	5.30	5.37	5.36	4.97	3.40	6.72
1967	4.85	3.99	3.74	4.30	5.82	5.51	6.23	5.74	5.89	5.81	5.34	3.20	5.71
1968	5.25	4.48	4.20	4.88	6.51	6.18	6.94	6.41	6.77	6.49	5.78	3.07	5.84
1969	6.10	5.73	5.45	6.07	7.36	7.03	7.81	7.22	7.46	7.49	6.41	3.24	6.05
1970	6.59	6.42	6.12	6.75	8.51	8.04	9.11	8.26	8.77	8.68	7.22	3.83	
1970—Mar.	6.39	6.08	5.81	6.40	8.18	7.84	8.63	7.98	8.33	8.34	6.97	3.60	5.78
Apr.	6.53	6.50	6.24	6.87	8.20	7.83	8.70	8.00	8.34	8.37	6.98	3.70	
May	6.94	7.00	6.70	7.33	8.46	8.11	8.98	8.19	8.59	8.72	7.26	4.20	
June	6.99	7.12	6.81	7.41	8.77	8.48	9.25	8.55	8.76	9.06	7.57	4.17	7.50
July	6.57	6.68	6.40	7.02	8.85	8.44	9.40	8.61	9.11	9.01	7.62	4.20	
Aug.	6.75	6.27	5.96	6.65	8.73	8.13	9.44	8.44	9.19	8.83	7.41	4.07	
Sept.	6.63	6.18	5.90	6.49	8.68	8.09	9.39	8.40	9.10	8.80	7.31	3.82	6.34
Oct.	6.59	6.41	6.07	6.74	8.63	8.03	9.33	8.35	9.06	8.74	7.33	3.74	
Nov.	6.24	6.04	5.79	6.33	8.65	8.05	9.38	8.37	9.06	8.77	7.30	3.72	
Dec.	5.97	5.49	5.21	5.80	8.35	7.64	9.12	7.95	8.96	8.45	6.88	3.46	
1971—Jan.	5.91	5.34	5.08	5.65	8.04	7.36	8.74	8.57	8.70	8.17	6.53	3.32	
Feb.	5.84	5.28	4.92	5.73	7.75	7.08	8.39	7.24	8.39	7.94	6.32	3.18	
Mar.	5.71	5.26	5.00	5.56	7.84	7.21	8.46	7.36	8.39	8.08	6.48	3.10	
Week ending—													
1971—Jan. 2	6.16	5.49	5.25	5.75	8.19	7.48	8.97	7.75	8.86	8.31	6.92	3.36	
9	6.09	5.59	5.40	5.80	8.16	7.45	8.90	7.71	8.84	8.26	6.79	3.36	
16	5.96	5.30	5.00	5.60	8.10	7.42	8.82	7.66	8.76	8.22	6.62	3.35	
23	5.83	5.24	4.95	5.60	8.02	7.36	8.69	7.54	8.63	8.19	6.33	3.30	
30	5.78	5.24	4.95	5.60	7.87	7.19	8.54	7.38	8.57	8.01	6.38	3.26	
Feb. 6	5.80	5.39	5.10	5.75	7.79	7.10	8.47	7.26	8.52	7.96	6.30	3.20	
13	5.78	5.16	4.75	5.65	7.74	7.06	8.40	7.20	8.41	7.94	6.34	3.17	
20	5.83	5.24	4.85	5.75	7.72	7.07	8.34	7.22	8.32	7.93	6.24	3.15	
27	5.92	5.35	5.00	5.80	7.74	7.10	8.34	7.25	8.32	7.95	6.41	3.19	
Mar. 6	5.94	5.46	5.15	5.85	7.78	7.13	8.40	7.27	8.37	8.00	6.43	3.18	
13	5.77	5.24	4.95	5.60	7.84	7.20	8.47	7.32	8.40	8.11	6.53	3.11	
20	5.65	5.14	4.90	5.40	7.88	7.26	8.50	7.38	8.40	8.13	6.44	3.05	
27	5.54	5.18	5.00	5.40	7.86	7.25	8.47	7.42	8.38	8.07	6.46	3.10	
Number of issues <sup>2</sup>	7	20	5	5	119	20	30	40	29	40	14	500	500

<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat. As of Dec. 23, 1967, Aaa-rated railroad bonds are no longer a component of the railroad average or the Aaa composite series.

<sup>2</sup> Number of issues varies over time; figures shown reflect most recent count.

NOTE.—Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data. Bonds: Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: (1) U.S.

Govt.: Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more. (2) State and local gov.: General obligations only, based on Thurs. figures. (3) Corporate: Averages of daily figures. (2) and (3) are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on eight median yields for a sample of non-callable issues—12 industrial and two public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bond prices (per cent of par)			Common stock prices											Volume of trading in stocks (thousands of shares)	
				New York Stock Exchange												
	U.S. Govt. (long-term)	State and local	Corporate AAA	Standard and Poor's index (1941-43=10)				New York Stock Exchange index (Dec. 31, 1965=50)					American Stock Exchange total index <sup>1</sup>			
				Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Total	Industrial	Transportation	Utility	Finance				
1967.....	76.55	100.5	81.8	91.93	99.18	46.72	68.10	50.77	51.97	53.51	45.43	49.82	19.67	10,143	4,508	
1968.....	72.33	93.5	76.4	98.70	107.49	48.84	66.42	55.37	58.00	50.58	44.19	65.85	27.72	12,971	6,353	
1969.....	64.49	79.0	68.5	97.84	106.30	45.95	62.64	54.67	57.45	46.96	42.80	70.49	28.73	11,403	5,001	
1970.....	60.52	72.3	61.6	83.22	91.29	32.13	54.48	45.72	48.03	32.14	37.24	54.64	22.59	10,532	3,376	
1970—Mar.....	62.04	75.6	62.8	88.65	96.95	37.33	59.04	49.46	51.53	36.85	40.77	67.37	25.15	10,141	3,122	
Apr.....	60.89	71.9	62.8	85.95	94.01	36.05	57.19	47.51	49.47	34.99	39.49	64.07	23.56	10,146	3,150	
May.....	57.78	67.8	61.2	76.06	83.16	31.10	51.15	41.65	43.33	29.85	35.48	54.58	20.92	12,299	3,908	
June.....	57.37	67.5	59.5	75.59	82.96	28.94	49.22	41.28	43.40	28.51	33.74	54.21	20.81	10,294	3,189	
July.....	60.59	70.6	59.0	75.72	83.00	26.59	50.91	41.15	43.04	26.46	34.90	54.00	20.11	10,358	2,202	
Aug.....	59.20	73.8	60.0	77.92	85.40	26.74	52.62	42.28	44.20	27.66	35.74	56.05	20.39	10,420	2,474	
Sept.....	60.10	72.3	60.8	82.58	90.66	29.14	54.44	45.10	47.43	30.43	36.74	60.13	21.72	14,423	4,438	
Oct.....	60.44	71.9	61.3	84.37	92.85	31.73	53.37	46.06	48.87	32.38	36.01	59.04	22.39	11,887	3,135	
Nov.....	63.27	75.1	61.9	84.28	92.58	30.80	54.86	45.84	48.54	31.23	36.71	57.40	21.73	11,519	2,677	
Dec.....	65.63	79.8	64.7	90.05	98.72	32.95	59.96	49.00	51.68	33.70	39.93	61.95	22.19	15,241	4,330	
1971—Jan.....	66.10	79.9	66.5	93.49	102.22	36.64	63.43	51.29	53.72	37.76	42.52	66.41	23.56	17,429	4,493	
Feb.....	66.78	81.5	66.8	97.11	106.62	38.78	62.49	53.42	56.45	40.37	42.30	68.19	25.02	19,540	6,054	
Mar.....	67.94	82.8	65.8	99.60	109.59	39.70	62.42	54.89	58.43	41.71	41.60	70.66	25.88	16,955	5,570	
Week ending—																
1971—Mar. 6.....	65.89	80.4	65.7	97.56	107.30	39.61	61.24	53.68	57.02	41.06	41.11	68.90	25.41	16,472	5,573	
13.....	67.40	82.9	65.9	99.42	109.41	39.95	62.08	54.77	58.33	41.81	41.47	69.87	25.87	18,315	6,354	
20.....	68.47	83.4	65.9	101.05	111.21	40.03	63.13	55.66	59.34	42.38	41.84	71.36	26.12	18,268	6,079	
27.....	65.51	83.9	66.0	100.02	110.03	39.38	62.93	55.18	58.73	41.50	41.81	71.48	26.00	15,598	4,712	

<sup>1</sup> Begins June 30, 1965, at 10.90. On that day the average price of a share of stock listed on the American Stock Exchange was \$10.90.

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in table on preceding page on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year bond. Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average

yields as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond; Wed. closing prices. Common stocks, derived from component common stock prices. Average daily volume of trading, normally conducted 5 days per week for 3½ hours per day, or 27½ hours per week. In recent years shorter days and/or weeks have cut total weekly trading to the following number of hours: 1967—Aug. 8-20, 20; 1968—Jan. 22-Mar. 1, 20; June 30-Dec. 31, 22; 1969—Jan. 3-July 3, 20; July 7-Dec. 31-22.5; 1970—Jan. 2-May 1, 25.

TERMS ON CONVENTIONAL FIRST MORTGAGES

Period	New homes						Existing homes					
	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) <sup>1</sup>	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) <sup>1</sup>	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)
1964.....	5.78	.57	24.8	74.1	23.7	17.3	5.92	.55	20.0	71.3	18.9	13.4
1965.....	5.74	.49	25.0	73.9	25.1	18.3	5.87	.55	21.8	72.7	21.6	15.6
1966.....	6.14	.71	24.7	73.0	26.6	19.2	6.30	.72	21.7	72.0	22.2	15.9
1967.....	6.33	.81	25.2	73.6	28.0	20.4	6.40	.76	22.5	72.7	24.1	17.4
1968.....	6.83	.89	25.5	73.9	30.7	22.4	6.90	.83	22.7	73.0	25.6	18.5
1969.....	7.66	.91	25.5	72.8	34.1	24.5	7.68	.88	22.7	71.5	28.3	19.9
1970—Jan.....	8.16	1.08	25.0	69.3	36.1	25.1	8.13	.94	22.4	70.3	29.8	20.5
Feb.....	8.23	1.09	25.2	71.8	35.0	24.9	8.23	1.02	22.4	70.2	29.4	20.4
Mar.....	8.29	1.11	25.0	71.1	35.8	25.1	8.26	.98	22.6	70.4	29.7	20.6
Apr.....	8.24	1.02	24.8	71.3	34.9	24.5	8.19	.90	22.7	70.2	29.6	20.4
May.....	8.28	.98	25.3	71.7	35.8	25.3	8.18	.94	22.8	70.3	30.5	21.1
June.....	8.31	.99	25.1	71.3	36.3	25.6	8.19	.98	23.0	71.5	30.5	21.5
July.....	8.32	1.01	25.1	71.5	35.3	24.9	8.21	.95	23.1	71.5	31.0	21.7
Aug.....	8.35	.98	24.8	71.6	35.7	25.5	8.25	.89	23.1	71.7	30.4	21.4
Sept.....	8.31	1.03	25.2	72.7	35.3	25.3	8.27	.88	22.8	71.7	29.7	21.0
Oct.....	8.33	1.05	25.1	72.4	34.6	24.8	8.20	.88	22.8	71.5	29.0	20.5
Nov.....	8.26	.99	25.3	72.1	35.8	25.2	8.18	.85	22.8	71.5	29.9	21.1
Dec.....	8.20	1.07	25.8	73.8	35.3	25.8	8.12	.85	23.3	71.9	30.7	21.7
1971—Jan.....	8.03	.92	25.8	73.3	36.2	26.4	7.94	.82	23.5	72.5	30.7	22.0
Feb.....	7.75	1.01	26.3	74.0	36.6	26.6	7.67	.78	24.0	73.2	31.2	22.5

<sup>1</sup> Fees and charges—related to principal mortgage amount—include loan commissions, fees, discounts, and other charges, which provide added income to the lender and are paid by the borrower. They exclude any closing costs related solely to transfer of property ownership.

NOTE.—Compiled by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data are weighted averages

based on probability sample survey of characteristics of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups (including mortgage companies) for purchase of single-family homes. Data exclude loans for refinancing, reconditioning, or modernization; construction loans to homebuilders; and permanent loans that are coupled with construction loans to owner-builders. Series beginning 1965, not strictly comparable with earlier data. See also the table on Home-Mortgage Yields, p. A-53.



**STOCK MARKET CREDIT**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Credit extended to margin customers by—			Customers' net debit balances	Customers' net free credit balances	Net credit extended by brokers
	Brokers <sup>1</sup>	Banks <sup>2</sup>	Total			
1970—Feb.	4,570	2,390	6,960	6,562	2,463	4,099
Mar.	4,520	2,370	6,890	6,353	2,441	3,912
Apr.	4,360	2,330	6,690	5,985	2,248	3,724
May	4,160	2,290	6,450	5,433	2,222	3,211
June	(4,150) (3,860)	2,290	6,150	5,281	2,009	3,272
July	3,800	2,290	6,090	(4)	52,180	(4)
Aug.	3,810	2,300	6,110	(4)	2,083	(4)
Sept.	3,920	2,330	6,250	(4)	2,236	(4)
Oct.	4,010	2,270	6,280	(4)	2,163	(4)
Nov.	4,010	2,320	6,332	(4)	2,197	(4)
Dec.	4,030	2,330	6,360	(4)	2,286	(4)
1971—Jan.	4,000	2,300	6,300	(4)	2,452	(4)
Feb.	4,090	2,330	6,420	(4)	2,743	(4)

<sup>1</sup> End-of-month data. Total amount of credit extended by member firms of the N.Y. Stock Exchange in margin accounts, excluding credit extended on convertible bonds and other debt instruments and in special subscription accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are for last Wed. of month for large commercial banks reporting weekly and represent loans made to others than brokers or dealers for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. Excludes loans collateralized by obligations of the U.S. Govt.

<sup>3</sup> Change in series. From Jan. 1966 to June 1970 the total of broker-extended margin credit was estimated by expanding the total of such credit extended by a small sample of N.Y. Stock Exchange member firms according to the proportion of total Customers' net debit balances extended by these firms. Beginning with June 30, 1970, total broker-extended margin credit is derived from reports by the majority of N.Y. Stock Exchange member firms that carry margin accounts for customers; these firms, as a group, account for nearly all such credit extended by members of that exchange.

<sup>4</sup> Series discontinued.

<sup>5</sup> Change in series.

NOTE.—Customers' net debit and free credit balances are end-of-month ledger balances as reported to the New York Stock Exchange by all member firms that carry margin accounts. They exclude balances carried for other member firms of national securities exchanges as well as balances of the reporting firm and of its general partners. Net debit balances are total debt owed by those customers whose combined accounts net to a debit. Free credit balances are in accounts of customers with no unfulfilled commitments to the broker and are subject to withdrawal on demand. Net credit extended by brokers is the difference between customers' net debit and free credit balances since the latter are available for the brokers' use until withdrawn.

**EQUITY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS**

(Per cent of total debt, except as noted)

End of period	Total debt (millions of dollars) <sup>1</sup>	Equity class (per cent)					
		80 or more	70-79	60-69	50-59	40-49	Under 40
1970—Feb.	4,670	15.7	21.1	16.3	13.3	11.1	22.5
Mar.	4,520	15.3	20.3	15.8	13.4	11.2	24.0
Apr.	4,360	11.8	18.1	14.5	13.8	11.6	30.2
May	4,160	9.6	15.8	18.3	14.2	13.5	28.6
June	3,860	8.3	12.4	18.8	15.7	13.5	31.4
July	3,800	8.1	15.1	21.1	16.0	13.8	25.8
Aug.	3,810	10.7	15.1	22.9	16.6	13.6	21.1
Sept.	3,920	11.4	18.3	24.4	16.7	13.1	16.0
Oct.	4,010	9.9	15.2	25.5	16.9	14.3	18.2
Nov.	4,010	10.4	14.8	26.1	17.5	14.1	17.2
Dec.	4,030	11.0	16.1	27.1	16.8	13.5	15.5
1971—Jan.	4,000	12.1	19.6	28.3	17.1	10.0	12.8
Feb.	4,090	11.4	19.5	31.1	16.3	9.3	12.3

<sup>1</sup> See note 1 to table above.

NOTE.—Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral values.

**REGULATORY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS**

(Per cent of total adjusted debt, except as noted)

End of period	Adjusted debt/collateral value (per cent)						Total adjusted debt (millions of dollars)
	Under 20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or more	
	Unrestricted			Restricted			
1970—Feb.	4.2	26.9	16.8	11.4	7.9	32.8	9,040
Mar.	3.7	27.1	16.3	11.6	7.5	33.8	8,880
Apr.	1.5	21.8	16.7	12.1	9.3	38.6	8,450
May	1.0	4.8	31.8	13.9	8.8	39.8	9,100
June	1.3	1.0	23.3	24.9	9.4	40.1	8,490
July	1.1	1.0	32.7	16.7	9.0	39.5	8,610
Aug.	.7	1.1	37.8	14.3	9.2	36.9	8,580
Sept.	.6	1.1	45.5	12.0	8.9	31.9	8,900
Oct.	.7	1.0	38.4	18.0	9.2	32.6	8,780
Nov.	1.0	0.9	39.0	16.4	9.7	33.0	8,570
Dec.	.0	.3	47.0	13.7	9.5	29.4	8,140
1971—Jan.	.0	.4	55.1	12.5	8.4	23.6	8,180
Feb.	.0	.4	56.2	13.2	7.7	22.5	8,410

<sup>1</sup> Debt representing more than 30 per cent but less than 35 per cent of collateral value is unrestricted as of May 6, 1970, but is not separable from the remainder of this category.

NOTE.—Adjusted debt is computed in accordance with requirements set forth in Regulation T and often differs from the same customer's net debit balance mainly because of the inclusion of special miscellaneous accounts in adjusted debt. Collateral in the margin accounts covered by these data now consists exclusively of stocks listed on a national securities exchange. Unrestricted accounts are those in which adjusted debt does not exceed the loan value of collateral; accounts in all classes with higher ratios are restricted.

**SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BALANCES AT BROKERS, BY EQUITY STATUS OF ACCOUNTS**

(Per cent of total, except as noted)

End of period	Net credit status	Equity class of accounts in debit status		Total balance (millions of dollars)
		60 per cent or more	Less than 60 per cent	
1970—Feb.	53.0	38.3	8.8	4,420
Mar.	54.0	34.7	11.2	4,340
Apr.	54.0	35.9	10.2	4,140
May	50.3	38.8	10.9	4,840
June	49.5	39.1	11.4	4,550
July	47.5	40.5	11.9	4,390
Aug.	46.7	42.6	10.7	4,430
Sept.	46.6	44.5	9.0	4,480
Oct.	46.2	43.9	9.9	4,430
Nov.	45.5	43.9	10.6	4,240
Dec.	48.2	42.3	9.4	4,030
1971—Jan.	49.2	43.6	7.2	4,260
Feb.	49.1	44.2	6.7	4,380

NOTE.—Special miscellaneous accounts contain credit balances that may be used by customers as the margin deposit required for additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceeds) occur.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial and finance company paper					Dollar acceptances										
	Total	Placed through dealers		Placed directly		Total	Held by—						Based on—			
		Bank related	Other <sup>1</sup>	Bank related	Other <sup>2</sup>		Accepting banks			F.R. Banks		Others	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	All other	
							Total	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	Foreign corr.					
1964.....	8,361	.....	2,223	.....	6,138	3,385	1,671	1,301	370	94	122	1,498	667	999	1,719	
1965.....	9,058	.....	1,903	.....	7,155	3,392	1,223	1,094	129	187	144	1,837	792	974	1,626	
1966.....	13,279	.....	3,089	.....	10,190	3,603	1,198	983	215	193	191	2,022	997	829	1,778	
1967.....	16,535	.....	4,901	.....	11,634	4,317	1,906	1,447	459	164	156	2,090	1,086	989	2,241	
1968.....	20,497	.....	7,201	.....	13,296	4,428	1,544	1,344	200	58	109	2,717	1,423	952	2,053	
1969.....	31,709	1,216	10,601	3,078	16,814	5,451	1,567	1,318	249	64	146	3,674	1,889	1,153	2,408	
1970—Mar.....	37,164	1,223	12,411	5,295	18,235	5,352	1,398	1,156	242	52	170	3,732	1,891	1,113	2,349	
Apr.....	38,011	1,088	12,647	5,584	18,692	5,614	1,577	1,314	263	106	194	3,737	2,034	1,137	2,444	
May.....	39,724	1,126	12,826	6,474	19,298	5,801	1,539	1,287	252	42	231	3,989	2,139	1,189	2,472	
June.....	37,798	1,044	11,945	6,559	18,250	5,849	1,589	1,339	250	32	232	3,996	2,190	1,162	2,497	
July.....	36,961	986	11,048	6,834	18,093	5,973	1,599	1,324	275	37	239	4,098	2,294	1,198	2,482	
Aug.....	36,570	802	11,242	6,501	18,025	5,979	1,911	1,541	370	63	253	3,752	2,354	1,294	2,331	
Sept.....	33,958	505	12,013	4,115	17,325	5,848	1,952	1,557	395	87	235	3,574	2,396	1,285	2,167	
Oct.....	34,401	520	12,564	3,179	18,138	6,167	2,125	1,737	388	73	238	3,731	2,553	1,323	2,292	
Nov.....	33,966	526	12,775	2,600	18,065	6,267	2,368	1,875	493	87	243	3,569	2,490	1,388	2,390	
Dec.....	31,765	409	12,262	1,940	17,154	7,058	2,694	1,960	735	57	250	4,037	2,601	1,561	2,895	
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	32,295	362	13,071	1,668	17,194	6,912	2,742	2,058	684	59	270	3,841	2,589	1,555	2,768	
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	32,506	383	13,538	1,518	17,067	6,984	3,189	2,406	784	54	266	3,475	2,618	1,520	2,847	

<sup>1</sup> As reported by dealers; includes finance company paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.

<sup>2</sup> As reported by finance companies that place their paper directly with investors.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Loans		Securities			Cash	Other assets	Total assets— Total liabilities and general reserve accs.	Deposits <sup>2</sup>	Other liabilities	General reserve accounts	Mortgage loan commitments <sup>3</sup> classified by maturity (in months)					
	Mortgage	Other	U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Corporate and other <sup>1</sup>							3 or less	3-6	6-9	Over 9	Total	
																	1960.....
1961.....	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654
1962.....	32,056	602	6,107	527	5,177	956	695	46,121	41,336	828	3,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,548
1963.....	36,007	607	5,863	440	5,074	912	799	49,702	44,606	943	4,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,549
1964.....	40,328	739	5,791	391	5,099	1,004	886	54,238	48,849	989	4,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820
1965.....	44,433	862	5,485	320	5,170	1,017	944	58,232	52,443	1,124	4,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,697
1966.....	47,193	1,078	4,764	251	5,719	953	1,024	60,982	55,006	1,114	4,863	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,010
1967.....	50,311	1,203	4,319	219	8,183	993	1,138	66,365	60,121	1,260	4,984	742	982	799	.....	.....	2,523
1968.....	53,286	1,407	3,834	194	10,180	996	1,256	71,152	64,507	1,372	5,273	811	1,034	1,166	.....	.....	3,011
1969.....	55,781	1,824	3,296	200	10,824	912	1,307	74,144	67,026	1,588	5,530	584	485	452	946	.....	2,467
1970—Feb.....	55,966	2,122	3,303	190	10,938	884	1,353	74,755	67,255	1,918	5,582	549	458	496	882	.....	3,385
Mar.....	56,119	2,080	3,274	194	11,212	848	1,436	75,164	67,855	1,713	5,596	648	478	476	807	.....	2,409
Apr.....	56,279	2,048	3,294	188	11,319	853	1,385	75,366	67,861	1,906	5,599	603	502	453	801	.....	2,360
May.....	56,423	2,223	3,362	190	11,465	852	1,374	75,889	68,196	2,071	5,621	616	502	388	769	.....	2,275
June.....	56,644	2,131	3,214	197	11,766	956	1,404	76,312	68,724	1,957	5,631	646	474	363	707	.....	2,190
July.....	56,804	2,239	3,241	196	11,945	920	1,459	76,804	69,039	2,121	5,643	665	457	351	678	.....	2,151
Aug.....	56,986	2,249	3,271	197	12,099	972	1,464	77,238	69,222	2,327	5,689	603	406	332	715	.....	2,057
Sept.....	57,202	2,240	3,281	197	12,222	1,001	1,459	77,602	69,817	2,087	5,698	635	334	266	691	.....	1,926
Oct.....	57,398	2,291	3,215	207	12,243	1,035	1,465	77,855	70,093	2,051	5,712	596	338	274	666	.....	1,875
Nov.....	57,473	2,332	3,219	205	12,378	1,112	1,483	78,202	70,361	2,111	5,730	564	315	311	662	.....	1,852
Dec.....	57,775	2,255	3,151	197	12,876	1,270	1,471	78,995	71,580	1,690	5,726	619	322	302	688	.....	1,931
1971—Jan.....	58,014	2,365	3,196	206	13,457	1,129	1,564	79,930	72,441	1,739	5,750	638	322	285	705	.....	1,950
Feb.....	58,194	2,592	3,328	222	13,919	1,270	1,575	81,100	73,366	1,926	5,809	723	352	283	790	.....	2,148

<sup>1</sup> Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and nonguaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.

<sup>2</sup> See note 6, p. A-19.

<sup>3</sup> Commitments outstanding of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Assn. of the State of New York. Data include building loans beginning with Aug. 1967.

NOTE.—National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in the BULLETIN; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U.S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies. Loans are shown net of valuation reserves.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total assets	Government securities				Business securities			Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other assets
		Total	United States	State and local	Foreign <sup>1</sup>	Total	Bonds	Stocks				
<b>Statement value:</b>												
1961	126,816	11,896	6,134	3,888	1,874	55,294	49,036	6,258	44,203	4,007	5,733	5,683
1962	133,291	12,448	6,170	4,026	2,252	57,576	51,274	6,302	46,902	4,107	6,234	6,024
1963	141,121	12,438	5,813	3,852	2,773	60,780	53,645	7,135	50,544	4,319	6,655	6,385
1964	149,470	12,322	5,594	3,774	2,954	63,579	55,641	7,938	55,152	4,528	7,140	6,749
1965	158,884	11,679	5,119	3,530	3,030	67,599	58,473	9,126	60,013	4,681	7,678	7,234
1966	167,022	10,837	4,823	3,114	2,900	69,816	61,061	8,755	64,609	4,883	9,117	7,760
1967	177,832	10,573	4,683	3,145	2,754	76,070	65,193	10,877	67,516	5,187	10,059	8,427
1968	188,636	10,509	4,456	3,194	2,859	82,127	68,897	13,230	69,973	5,571	11,306	9,150
<b>Book value:</b>												
1966	167,022	10,864	4,824	3,131	2,909	68,677	61,141	7,536	64,661	4,888	9,911	8,801
1967	177,361	10,530	4,587	2,993	2,950	73,997	65,015	8,982	67,575	5,188	10,060	11,011
1968	187,695	10,483	4,365	3,036	3,052	79,403	68,575	10,828	70,071	5,573	11,284	10,881
1969—Dec.	197,208	10,914	4,514	3,221	3,179	84,566	70,859	13,707	72,027	5,912	13,825	9,964
1970—Jan.	197,677	10,962	4,532	3,242	3,188	84,764	71,542	13,222	72,340	5,923	14,060	9,628
Feb.	198,506	10,980	4,527	3,250	3,203	85,021	71,600	13,421	72,527	5,984	14,295	9,699
Mar.	199,403	10,941	4,505	3,242	3,194	85,344	71,532	13,812	72,616	5,990	14,535	9,977
Apr.	199,090	10,833	4,414	3,223	3,196	85,103	71,764	13,339	72,793	6,030	14,759	9,572
May	199,173	10,895	4,472	3,226	3,197	84,633	71,858	12,775	72,982	6,061	14,951	9,651
June	199,683	10,788	4,401	3,222	3,165	84,656	71,894	12,762	73,165	6,103	15,180	9,791
July	201,002	11,071	4,650	3,251	3,170	85,404	72,200	13,204	73,352	6,144	15,354	9,677
Aug.	201,918	11,090	4,653	3,255	3,182	85,841	72,497	13,344	73,427	6,158	15,517	9,885
Sept.	203,148	11,004	4,561	3,265	3,178	86,675	72,915	13,760	73,540	6,202	15,674	10,053
Oct.	203,922	11,029	4,565	3,277	3,187	87,099	73,389	13,710	73,728	6,255	15,813	9,998
Nov.	205,064	11,049	4,588	3,281	3,180	87,755	73,644	14,111	73,848	6,311	15,918	10,183
Dec.	206,193	10,967	4,494	3,285	3,188	88,183	73,123	15,060	74,345	6,362	16,025	10,311

<sup>1</sup> Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data; figures are estimates for all life insurance companies in the United States.

Year-end figures: Annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Month-end figures: Book value of ledger assets. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately but are included in total, in "Other assets."

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Assets				Total assets—Total liabilities	Liabilities					Mortgage loan commitments <sup>4</sup>	
	Mortgages	Investment securities <sup>1</sup>	Cash	Other <sup>2</sup>		Savings capital	Reserves and undivided profits	Borrowed money <sup>3</sup>	Loans in process	Other	Made during period	Outstanding at end of period
1961	68,834	5,211	3,315	4,775	82,135	70,885	5,708	2,856	1,550	1,136	.....	1,872
1962	78,770	5,563	3,926	5,346	93,605	80,236	6,520	3,629	1,999	1,221	.....	2,193
1963	90,944	6,445	3,979	6,191	107,559	91,308	7,209	5,015	2,528	1,499	.....	2,572
1964	101,333	6,966	4,015	7,041	119,355	101,887	7,899	5,601	2,239	1,729	.....	2,549
1965	110,306	7,414	3,900	7,960	129,580	110,385	8,704	6,444	2,198	1,849	.....	2,707
1966	114,427	7,762	3,366	8,378	133,933	113,969	9,096	7,462	1,270	2,136	.....	1,482
1967	121,805	9,180	3,442	9,107	143,534	124,531	9,546	4,738	2,257	2,462	.....	3,004
1968	130,802	11,116	2,962	9,571	152,890	131,618	10,315	5,705	2,449	2,803	.....	3,584
1969	140,347	10,893	2,439	8,620	162,299	135,670	11,239	9,728	2,455	3,207	807	2,812
1970	140,483	10,900	1,864	8,576	161,823	134,253	11,262	10,207	2,301	3,800	722	2,738
Feb.	140,706	11,163	2,084	8,649	162,602	134,458	11,259	10,253	2,203	4,429	846	2,815
Mar.	140,904	11,502	2,223	8,761	163,390	136,053	11,247	10,013	2,171	3,906	1,084	3,041
Apr.	141,390	11,554	2,359	8,852	164,155	136,260	11,252	10,056	2,224	4,363	1,391	3,487
May	142,113	12,108	2,523	8,986	165,730	137,013	11,254	10,169	2,294	5,000	1,588	3,956
June	143,241	12,097	2,643	9,052	167,033	138,814	11,620	10,480	2,461	3,658	1,544	4,038
July	144,320	12,742	2,404	8,999	168,465	139,357	11,617	10,555	2,530	4,406	1,700	4,303
Aug.	145,434	12,826	2,413	9,091	169,764	139,907	11,615	10,622	2,581	5,039	1,531	4,303
Sept.	146,556	12,850	2,455	9,182	171,043	141,734	11,609	10,705	2,679	4,316	1,628	4,354
Oct.	147,712	13,277	2,715	9,248	172,952	142,825	11,588	10,721	2,747	5,071	1,711	4,539
Nov.	148,896	13,340	3,155	9,356	174,747	143,928	11,592	10,691	2,838	5,698	1,628	4,633
Dec.	150,562	13,058	3,520	9,434	176,574	146,744	12,012	10,942	3,087	3,789	1,602	4,393
1971—Jan.	151,503	15,506	2,930	9,386	179,325	149,298	12,056	10,494	3,055	4,422	1,665	4,565
Feb.	152,638	16,812	3,236	9,523	182,209	151,743	12,060	10,080	3,157	5,169	2,054	5,225

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Govt. securities only through 1967. Beginning 1968 the total reflects liquid assets and other investment securities. Included are U.S. Govt. obligations, Federal agency securities, State and local gov't. securities, time deposits at banks, and miscellaneous securities, except FHLBB stock. Compensating changes have been made in "Other assets."

<sup>2</sup> Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures. See also note 1.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of advances from FHLBB and other borrowing.

<sup>4</sup> Insured savings and loan assns. only. Data on outstanding commitments are comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on preceding page) except that figures for loans in process are not included above but are included in the figures for mutual savings banks.

<sup>5</sup> Balance sheet data for all operating savings and loan associations were revised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for 1969 and 1970.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.

**MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Federal home loan banks						Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations)	Banks for cooperatives		Federal intermediate credit banks		Federal land banks		
	Assets			Liabilities and capital				Loans to cooperatives (A)	Debentures (L)	Loans and discounts (A)	Debentures (L)	Mortgage loans (A)	Bonds (L)	
	Advances to members	Investments	Cash and deposits	Bonds and notes	Member deposits	Capital stock								
1967	4,386	2,598	127	4,060	1,432	1,395	5,348	4,919	1,506	1,253	3,411	3,214	5,609	4,904
1968	5,259	2,375	126	4,701	1,383	1,402	6,872	6,376	1,577	1,334	3,654	3,570	6,126	5,399
1969	9,289	1,862	124	8,422	1,041	1,478	10,541	10,511	1,732	1,473	4,275	4,116	6,714	5,949
1970	10,614	3,864	105	10,183	2,332	1,607	15,502	15,206	2,030	1,755	4,974	4,799	7,186	6,395
1970—Jan.	9,852	1,536	72	8,822	806	1,503	11,070	10,717	1,804	1,508	4,371	4,161	6,738	5,938
Feb.	9,937	1,787	93	9,171	802	1,537	11,540	11,659	1,844	1,577	4,474	4,311	6,777	6,032
Mar.	9,745	2,870	107	9,825	986	1,558	12,016	12,227	1,840	1,576	4,644	4,422	6,833	6,032
Apr.	9,860	3,090	89	9,993	1,110	1,574	12,456	12,411	1,828	1,594	4,810	4,591	6,890	6,113
May	10,008	2,964	78	9,888	1,189	1,579	13,287	12,605	1,796	1,539	4,942	4,739	6,943	6,113
June	10,236	2,844	106	9,880	1,333	1,586	13,659	13,165	1,749	1,509	5,097	4,879	6,995	6,179
July	10,372	2,704	70	10,029	1,194	1,592	14,085	13,401	1,762	1,518	5,034	4,980	7,026	6,259
Aug.	10,445	2,729	99	10,091	1,244	1,595	14,452	13,976	1,778	1,537	5,015	4,918	7,061	6,339
Sept.	10,524	2,722	109	10,089	1,340	1,598	14,815	14,396	1,852	1,537	4,998	4,839	7,101	6,339
Oct.							14,702	14,702	1,973	1,601	4,972	4,818	7,137	6,395
Nov.							15,397	15,067	2,020	1,700	4,934	4,767	7,156	6,395
Dec.	10,614	3,864	105	10,183	2,332	1,607	15,502	15,206	2,030	1,755	4,974	4,799	7,186	6,395
1971—Jan.	10,326	4,101	112	9,836	2,751	1,599	15,619	15,311	2,119	1,786	5,055	4,845	7,210	6,395
Feb.							15,552	15,111	2,164	1,819	5,177	4,959	7,258	6,645

NOTE.—Data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Farm Credit Admin. Among omitted balance sheet items are capital accounts of all agencies, except for stock of FHLB's. Bonds, debentures, and notes are valued at par. They include only publicly

offered securities (excluding, for FHLB's bonds held within the FHLB System) and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; for a listing of these securities, see table below. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

**OUTSTANDING ISSUES OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED AGENCIES, FEBRUARY 28, 1971**

Agency, and date of issue and maturity	Cou-pon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)	Agency, and date of issue and maturity	Cou-pon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)	Agency, and date of issue and maturity	Cou-pon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)
<b>Federal home loan banks<sup>1</sup></b>			<b>Federal National Mortgage Association—Cont.</b>			<b>Federal intermediate credit banks</b>		
<b>Notes:</b>			<b>Debentures:</b>			<b>Debentures:</b>		
Bonds:			3/11/68 - 3/11/71	6.00	350	6/11/70 - 3/1/71	8.15	511
2/25/69 - 2/25/71	6.60	200	2/10/70 - 4/12/71	8.75	500	7/1/70 - 4/1/71	8.05	491
7/25/69 - 2/25/71	8.00	400	11/10/69 - 5/10/71	8.20	400	8/3/70 - 5/3/71	7.25	472
3/25/70 - 3/25/71	7.70	450	4/10/69 - 6/10/71	6.85	250	9/1/70 - 6/1/71	7.30	274
9/25/69 - 4/26/71	8.35	250	12/12/69 - 7/12/71	8.60	400	10/1/70 - 7/1/71	7.10	537
4/27/70 - 4/26/71	7.25	400	8/23/60 - 8/10/71	4.5	63	11/2/70 - 8/2/71	6.80	584
5/26/69 - 5/25/71	7.00	350	4/10/70 - 8/10/71	7.38	200	12/1/70 - 9/1/71	5.70	412
5/25/70 - 5/25/71	8.20	500	7/10/70 - 8/10/71	8.05	250	1/4/71 - 10/4/71	5.30	375
2/25/70 - 6/25/71	8.45	650	9/11/61 - 9/10/71	4.5	96	2/1/71 - 11/1/71	4.55	675
7/27/70 - 7/27/71	7.5	500	9/10/68 - 9/10/71	5.3	350	3/2/70 - 3/1/73	8.15	203
8/25/70 - 8/25/71	7.65	650	6/10/70 - 10/21/71	8.45	500	9/1/70 - 7/2/73	7.75	200
9/25/70 - 9/27/71	7.35	400	5/10/69 - 11/10/71	6.85	350	1/4/71 - 7/1/74	5.95	224
10/27/69 - 11/26/71	8.20	250	3/10/70 - 12/10/71	6.3	500			
11/25/69 - 2/25/72	8.20	200	2/10/60 - 2/10/72	5.5	98			
6/26/70 - 2/25/72	8.20	300	3/10/69 - 3/10/72	6.3	250	<b>Federal land banks</b>		
5/25/70 - 5/25/72	8.15	200	10/14/69 - 3/10/72	6.3	200	<b>Bonds:</b>		
9/25/70 - 11/27/72	7.8	250	12/11/61 - 6/12/72	4.5	100	2/15/57 - 2/15/67-72	4.5	72
2/25/70 - 2/26/73	8.35	350	2/10/70 - 6/12/72	8.70	300	2/20/70 - 4/20/71	8.5	300
10/27/70 - 8/27/73	7.20	450	5/11/70 - 9/11/72	8.40	400	4/20/70 - 4/20/71	7.35	225
1/26/70 - 1/25/74	8.40	300	6/10/70 - 9/11/72	7.40	200	5/1/56 - 5/1/71	3.5	60
6/26/70 - 2/25/74	8.40	250	11/10/69 - 12/11/72	8.00	200	7/15/69 - 7/20/71	8.15	270
8/25/69 - 8/25/74	7.65	184	10/13/70 - 12/11/72	7.20	400	10/20/69 - 7/20/71	8.45	232
11/25/69 - 11/25/74	8.05	239	11/10/70 - 3/12/73	7.30	450	10/20/68 - 10/20/71	6.00	447
1/26/71 - 2/25/75	6.10	250	12/12/69 - 3/12/73	8.30	250	8/20/68 - 2/15/72	5.70	230
8/25/70 - 5/26/75	8.00	265	6/12/61 - 6/12/73	4.5	146	2/23/71 - 4/20/72	4.45	300
7/27/70 - 8/25/75	7.95	300	7/10/70 - 6/12/73	8.35	350	6/22/70 - 7/20/72	8.20	442
12/18/70 - 11/25/75	6.50	350	3/10/70 - 9/10/73	8.10	300	9/14/56 - 9/15/72	3.5	109
3/25/70 - 2/25/80	7.75	350	12/10/70 - 12/10/73	5.75	500	9/22/69 - 9/15/72	8.35	337
10/15/70 - 10/15/80	7.80	200	4/10/70 - 3/11/74	7.75	350	10/23/72 - 10/23/72	5.5	200
			8/5/70 - 6/10/74	7.90	400	7/20/70 - 1/22/73	7.95	407
			9/10/69 - 9/10/74	7.85	250	2/20/63 - 2/20/73-78	4.5	148
<b>Federal National Mortgage Association—Secondary market operations</b>			2/10/71 - 9/10/74	5.65	300	1/20/70 - 7/20/73	8.45	198
<b>Discount notes</b>		2,410	11/10/70 - 3/10/75	7.55	300	8/20/73 - 7/20/73	7.95	350
<b>Capital debentures:</b>			10/13/70 - 9/10/75	7.50	350	4/20/70 - 10/22/73	7.80	300
9/30/68 - 10/1/73	6.00	250	2/13/62 - 2/10/77	4.5	198	2/20/72 - 2/20/74	4.5	155
4/1/70 - 4/1/75	8.00	200	12/10/70 - 6/10/77	6.38	250	10/20/70 - 4/22/74	7.30	354
			1/21/71 - 6/10/81	7.25	250	2/20/70 - 1/20/75	8.5	220
			2/10/71 - 6/10/82	6.65	250	4/20/65 - 4/21/75	4.5	200
						2/21/66 - 2/24/76	5.00	123
<b>Mortgage-backed bonds:</b>			<b>Banks for cooperatives</b>			7/20/66 - 7/20/76	5.5	150
6/1/70 - 6/1/71	8.13	150	<b>Debentures:</b>			5/2/66 - 4/20/78	5.5	150
9/9/70 - 10/2/72	7.50	400	10/1/70 - 4/2/71	7.10	270	2/20/67 - 1/22/79	5.00	442
6/1/70 - 6/2/75	8.38	250	11/2/70 - 5/3/71	6.70	343	2/23/71 - 4/20/81	6.70	224
9/29/70 - 10/1/90	8.63	200	12/10/70 - 6/1/71	5.70	371			
			1/4/71 - 7/1/71	5.25	320			
			2/1/71 - 8/2/71	4.50	415			
			10/1/70 - 10/1/73	7.30	100			

<sup>1</sup> Data for changes in Oct. and Nov. 1970 not yet available.  
NOTE.—These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also note to table above.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. budget					Means of financing								Other means of financing, net <sup>4</sup>
	Receipt-expenditure account		Net lending	Budget outlays <sup>1</sup>	Budget surplus or deficit (-)	Borrowings from the public <sup>2</sup>					Less: Cash and monetary assets			
	Budget receipts	Net expenditures				Public debt securities	Plus: Agency securities	Less: Investments by Govt. accounts		Less: Special notes <sup>3</sup>	Equals: Total borrowing	Treasury operating balance	Other	
								Special issues	Other					
<b>Fiscal year:</b>														
1967.....	149,552	153,201	5,053	158,254	-8,702	6,314	5,079	5,035	4,000	-482	2,838	-5,222	304	945
1968.....	153,671	172,802	6,030	178,833	-25,161	21,357	5,944	3,271	2,049	-1,119	23,100	-397	1,700	3,364
1969.....	187,784	183,072	1,476	184,548	3,236	6,142	633	7,364	2,089	-1,384	-1,295	596	1,616	269
1970.....	193,743	194,456	2,131	196,588	-2,845	17,198	-1,739	9,386	676	.....	5,397	2,151	-581	-982
<b>Half year:</b>														
1969—Jan.—June...	104,886	90,863	500	91,362	13,523	-4,309	-815	7,643	604	-1,000	-12,370	1,194	1,590	1,630
July—Dec.....	90,833	97,563	1,364	98,927	-8,093	14,505	-429	3,935	330	.....	9,811	-767	315	-2,170
1970—Jan.—June...	102,910	96,893	767	97,661	5,248	2,693	-1,310	5,451	346	.....	-4,415	2,918	-896	1,188
July—Dec.....	87,562	104,084	99	104,183	-16,621	18,240	-19	1,807	157	.....	16,257	54	-952	-534
<b>Month:</b>														
1970—Feb.....	14,931	14,994	-104	14,891	40	1,275	-789	1,204	-579	.....	-139	191	-404	-114
Mar.....	13,111	16,283	254	16,540	-3,429	3,161	21	770	97	.....	23,314	316	-768	664
Apr.....	22,043	17,858	200	18,057	3,986	-4,813	-39	-285	123	.....	-4,691	85	526	1,317
May.....	13,986	16,337	108	16,445	-2,459	3,893	-278	1,565	599	.....	1,452	-1,008	-1,258	-1,259
June.....	22,561	14,871	480	15,351	7,210	-169	-160	2,909	-82	.....	-3,156	2,034	265	-1,755
July.....	12,609	19,344	-17	19,327	-6,718	5,649	-38	-233	-153	.....	5,997	-646	-386	-312
Aug.....	15,172	17,429	66	17,495	-2,323	4,333	-3	1,539	76	.....	2,716	-58	-367	-818
Sept.....	18,725	17,329	114	17,443	1,281	-2,223	12	-890	27	.....	-1,347	1,497	7	1,570
Oct.....	11,493	17,490	150	17,640	-6,147	1,522	-17	-1,178	122	.....	2,561	-2,383	-192	1,011
Nov.....	14,134	16,616	112	16,728	-2,594	3,440	-5	81	48	.....	3,306	-429	-71	-1,212
Dec.....	15,429	15,876	-326	15,550	-121	5,519	31	2,487	38	.....	3,024	2,185	-54	-772
1971—Jan.....	15,773	16,870	245	17,115	-1,341	-818	-1,013	-551	-86	.....	660	-1,518	654	2,854
Feb.....	15,130	16,717	-170	16,546	-1,417	2,324	-1,001	1,464	-382	.....	240	-1,718	-193	-734

End of period	Selected balances										Memo: Debt of Govt.-sponsored corps.—Now private <sup>5</sup>
	Treasury operating balance				Federal securities						
	F.R. Banks	Tax and loan accounts	Gold balance	Total	Public debt securities	Agency securities	Less: Investments of Govt. accounts		Less: Special notes <sup>3</sup>	Equals: Total held by public	
							Special issues	Other			
<b>Fiscal year:</b>											
1967.....	1,311	4,272	112	5,695	326,221	18,455	56,155	17,663	3,328	267,529	9,220
1968.....	1,074	4,113	111	5,298	347,578	24,399	59,374	19,766	2,209	290,629	10,041
1969.....	1,258	4,525	112	5,894	353,720	14,249	66,738	20,923	825	279,483	24,991
1970.....	1,005	6,929	111	8,045	370,919	12,510	76,124	21,599	825	284,880	35,789
<b>Calendar year:</b>											
1969.....	1,312	3,903	112	5,327	368,226	13,820	70,677	21,250	825	289,294	30,578
1970.....	1,156	6,834	109	8,099	389,158	12,491	77,931	21,756	825	301,138	.....
<b>Month:</b>											
1970—Feb.....	915	5,592	111	6,618	368,847	12,966	71,164	20,863	825	288,961	32,946
Mar.....	1,192	5,630	111	6,934	372,007	12,987	71,935	20,959	825	291,275	34,214
Apr.....	1,784	5,123	111	7,019	367,194	12,948	71,650	21,082	825	286,584	34,851
May.....	1,295	4,605	111	6,011	371,088	12,670	73,215	21,681	825	288,036	35,068
June.....	1,005	6,929	111	8,045	370,919	12,510	76,124	21,599	825	284,880	35,762
July.....	1,200	6,087	111	7,399	376,568	12,471	75,891	21,446	825	290,877	36,398
Aug.....	1,056	6,174	111	7,341	380,901	12,469	77,431	21,521	825	293,593	37,116
Sept.....	1,238	7,489	111	8,839	378,678	12,481	76,541	21,548	825	292,246	37,404
Oct.....	920	5,424	111	6,455	380,200	12,465	75,363	21,669	825	294,808	37,811
Nov.....	587	5,217	110	5,914	383,640	12,460	75,444	21,717	825	298,113	38,252
Dec.....	1,156	6,834	109	8,099	389,158	12,491	77,931	21,756	825	301,138	38,802
1971—Jan.....	976	8,532	109	9,616	388,341	13,504	77,380	21,842	825	301,798	38,600
Feb.....	1,064	6,725	109	7,898	390,664	12,503	78,843	21,461	825	302,038	.....

<sup>1</sup> Equals net expenditures plus net lending.

<sup>2</sup> The decrease in Federal securities resulting from conversion to private ownership of Govt.-sponsored corporations (totaling \$9,853 million) is not included here. In the bottom panel, however, these conversions decrease the outstanding amounts of Federal securities held by the public mainly by reductions in agency securities. The Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) was converted to private ownership in Sept. 1968 and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (FICB) and Banks for Cooperatives in Dec. 1968.

<sup>3</sup> Represents non-interest-bearing public debt securities issued to the

International Monetary Fund and international lending organizations. New obligations to these agencies are handled by letters of credit.

<sup>4</sup> Includes accrued interest payable on public debt securities, deposit funds, miscellaneous liability and asset accounts, and seigniorage.

<sup>5</sup> Includes debt of Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, D.C. Stadium Fund, FNMA (beginning Sept. 1968), FICB, and banks for cooperatives (beginning Dec. 1968).

NOTE.—Half years may not add to fiscal year totals due to revisions in series which are not yet available on a monthly basis.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Budget receipts																
	Total	Individual income taxes				Corporation income taxes		Social insurance taxes and contributions					Excise taxes	Customs	Estate and gift	Misc. receipts <sup>3</sup>	
		With-held	Non-with-held	Re-funds	Net total	Gross receipts	Re-funds	Employment taxes and contributions <sup>1</sup>		Un-empl. insur.	Other net receipts <sup>2</sup>	Net total					
								Pay-roll taxes	Self-empl.								
<b>Fiscal year:</b>																	
1967.....	149,552	50,521	18,850	7,845	61,526	34,918	946	26,047	1,776	3,659	1,867	33,349	13,719	1,901	2,978	2,108	
1968.....	153,671	57,301	20,951	9,527	68,726	29,897	1,232	27,680	1,544	3,346	2,052	34,622	14,079	2,038	3,051	2,491	
1969.....	187,784	70,182	27,258	10,191	87,249	38,338	1,660	32,521	1,715	3,328	2,353	39,918	15,222	2,319	3,491	2,908	
1970.....	193,743	77,416	26,236	13,240	90,412	35,037	2,208	37,190	1,942	3,465	2,700	45,298	15,705	2,430	3,644	3,424	
<b>Half year:</b>																	
1969—Jan.—June.....	104,886	36,446	21,743	9,715	48,474	22,844	876	17,577	1,584	2,039	1,174	22,374	7,388	1,106	2,074	1,504	
July—Dec.....	90,833	38,797	5,771	481	44,087	15,179	982	17,057	131	1,270	1,282	19,740	8,241	1,263	1,496	1,809	
1970—Jan.—June.....	102,910	38,619	20,465	12,759	46,325	19,858	1,226	20,134	1,811	2,196	1,416	25,558	7,464	1,168	2,148	1,615	
July—Dec.....	87,562	37,445	5,569	565	42,449	12,744	1,467	17,768	133	1,348	1,576	20,826	8,152	1,317	1,537	2,005	
<b>Month:</b>																	
1970—Feb.....	14,931	7,536	886	1,446	6,976	774	136	4,224	139	842	201	5,406	1,204	165	265	278	
Mar.....	13,111	6,091	1,235	3,907	3,419	4,559	320	3,006	146	64	221	3,436	1,192	202	322	301	
Apr.....	22,043	5,748	8,992	4,039	10,701	4,895	317	2,847	1,081	234	259	4,419	1,226	207	599	314	
May.....	13,986	7,058	1,063	2,863	5,258	862	148	4,585	207	857	202	5,851	1,319	192	348	304	
June.....	22,561	6,014	3,797	458	9,353	7,517	188	3,294	127	70	278	3,769	1,367	207	328	207	
July.....	12,609	6,040	477	236	6,281	1,071	234	2,745	.....	186	255	3,185	1,439	218	293	356	
Aug.....	15,172	6,985	333	100	7,219	666	182	4,494	.....	587	249	5,330	1,309	223	224	382	
Sept.....	18,725	5,907	3,623	81	9,449	4,543	265	2,521	123	47	270	2,962	1,272	218	234	313	
Oct.....	11,493	5,667	497	55	6,110	1,089	420	2,311	.....	106	280	2,697	1,237	231	262	288	
Nov.....	14,134	7,007	216	42	7,181	711	187	3,474	.....	374	259	4,107	1,549	207	239	327	
Dec.....	15,429	5,838	422	50	6,209	4,664	179	2,222	9	50	265	2,545	1,346	220	285	339	
1971—Jan.....	15,773	6,339	4,280	40	10,579	1,085	558	2,178	113	165	264	2,720	1,195	199	269	286	
Feb.....	15,130	7,246	654	1,407	6,493	683	310	4,835	141	721	248	5,944	1,505	175	280	361	
Period	Budget outlays <sup>4</sup>																
	Total	National defense	Intl. affairs	Space research	Agriculture	Natural resources	Commerce and transp.	Commun. develop. and housing	Educ. and man-power	Health and welfare	Vet. ersans	Interest	General govt.	Intra-govt. trans-actions <sup>5</sup>			
<b>Fiscal year:</b>																	
1967.....	158,254	70,081	4,547	5,423	4,376	1,821	7,594	2,616	5,853	37,885	6,897	12,588	2,510	-3,936			
1968.....	178,833	80,517	4,619	4,721	5,943	1,655	8,094	4,076	6,739	43,780	6,882	13,744	2,561	-4,499			
1969.....	184,548	81,232	3,785	4,247	6,221	2,081	7,921	1,961	6,525	49,395	7,640	15,791	2,866	-5,117			
1970.....	196,588	80,295	3,570	3,749	6,201	2,480	9,310	2,965	7,289	56,785	8,677	18,312	3,336	-6,380			
1971* <sup>6</sup>	212,755	76,443	3,586	3,368	5,262	2,636	11,442	3,858	8,300	70,474	9,969	19,433	4,381	-7,197			
1972* <sup>6</sup>	229,232	77,512	4,032	3,151	5,804	4,243	10,937	4,495	8,808	76,749	10,644	19,687	4,970	-7,771			
<b>Half Year:</b>																	
1969—Jan.—June.....	91,362	41,408	1,878	2,114	1,293	860	3,372	928	3,764	25,202	3,975	8,183	1,542	-3,158			
July—Dec.....	98,927	40,616	1,941	1,839	5,476	1,515	4,611	1,820	3,120	26,063	4,148	8,623	1,520	-2,365			
1970—Jan.—June.....	97,661	39,683	1,627	1,910	711	1,017	4,651	1,291	4,314	30,432	4,537	9,687	1,817	-4,015			
July—Dec.....	104,183	38,485	1,409	1,720	4,633	1,575	5,794	1,677	3,744	32,710	4,625	9,594	1,823	-3,606			
<b>Month:</b>																	
1970—Feb.....	14,891	6,199	298	299	-187	75	7605	160	716	4,511	719	1,614	243	-362			
Mar.....	16,540	6,608	312	325	76	181	683	252	532	5,019	801	1,686	308	-242			
Apr.....	18,057	6,806	336	332	107	185	967	280	642	5,996	751	1,631	272	-249			
May.....	16,445	6,516	296	285	144	211	715	98	694	5,207	806	1,563	312	-401			
June.....	15,351	6,926	225	378	-88	218	1,002	291	1,147	5,001	731	1,655	368	-2,503			
July.....	19,327	6,794	199	268	2,430	208	843	471	553	5,276	732	1,597	190	-234			
Aug.....	17,495	6,253	285	282	720	371	885	259	680	5,289	766	1,705	346	-347			
Sept.....	17,443	6,374	221	282	44	337	1,231	268	651	5,434	722	1,731	396	-250			
Oct.....	17,640	6,354	311	302	927	316	1,105	234	593	5,545	767	1,148	334	-296			
Nov.....	16,728	5,965	234	266	422	283	898	132	534	5,488	829	1,738	264	-324			
Dec.....	15,550	6,745	160	318	90	59	832	314	733	5,678	808	1,676	294	-2,157			
1971—Jan.....	17,115	6,153	184	262	632	-409	826	373	676	5,899	768	1,631	367	-247			
Feb.....	16,546	5,851	236	295	-89	234	759	217	686	5,929	797	1,695	294	-357			

<sup>1</sup> Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and Railroad Retirement accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Supplementary medical insurance premiums and Federal employee retirement contributions.

<sup>3</sup> Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous receipts.

<sup>4</sup> Outlays by functional categories are published in the *Monthly Treasury Statement* (beginning April 1969). Monthly back data (beginning July 1968) are published in the *Treasury Bulletin* of June 1969.

<sup>5</sup> Consists of government contributions for employee retirement and interest received by trust funds.

<sup>6</sup> Estimates presented in the Jan. 1971 *Budget Document*. Breakdowns do not add to totals because special allowances for contingencies, Federal pay increase, and allowance for revenue sharing, totaling \$800 million for fiscal 1971 and \$5,969 million for fiscal 1972, are not included.

NOTE.—Half years may not add to fiscal year totals due to revisions in series which are not yet available on a monthly basis.

**GROSS PUBLIC DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY**

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross public debt <sup>1</sup>	Public issues									Special issues <sup>4</sup>		
		Total	Marketable					Convertible bonds	Nonmarketable				
			Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes	Bonds <sup>2</sup>		Total <sup>3</sup>	Savings bonds & notes			
1941—Dec.	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0			6.0	33.6		8.9	6.1	7.0	
1946—Dec.	259.1	233.1	176.6	17.0	30.0		10.1	119.5		56.5	49.8	24.6	
1962—Dec.	303.5	255.8	203.0	48.3	22.7		53.7	78.4		4.0	48.8	47.5	43.4
1963—Dec.	309.3	261.6	207.6	51.5	10.9		58.7	86.4		3.2	50.7	48.8	43.7
1964—Dec.	317.9	267.5	212.5	56.5			59.0	97.0		3.0	52.0	49.7	46.1
1965—Dec.	320.9	270.3	214.6	60.2			50.2	104.2		2.8	52.9	50.3	46.3
1966—Dec.	329.3	273.0	218.0	64.7	5.9		48.3	99.2		2.7	52.3	50.8	52.0
1967—Dec.	344.7	284.0	226.5	69.9			61.4	95.2		2.6	54.9	51.7	57.2
1968—Dec.	358.0	296.0	236.8	75.0			76.5	85.3		2.5	56.7	52.3	59.1
1969—Dec.	368.2	295.2	235.9	80.6			85.4	69.9		2.4	56.9	52.2	71.0
1970—Mar.	372.0	297.9	238.2	83.7			91.4	63.1		2.4	57.3	52.0	72.1
Apr.	367.2	293.3	234.0	79.7			91.3	63.1		2.4	56.9	52.0	71.8
May	371.1	295.8	236.6	80.1			93.5	63.0		2.4	56.9	52.0	73.3
June	370.9	292.7	232.6	76.2			93.5	63.0		2.4	57.7	52.0	76.3
July	376.6	298.5	237.8	81.4			93.5	62.9		2.4	58.3	52.0	76.1
Aug.	380.9	301.4	240.5	81.9			99.9	58.7		2.4	58.5	52.1	77.5
Sept.	378.7	300.1	239.3	80.7			99.9	58.7		2.4	58.4	52.1	76.7
Oct.	380.2	302.9	242.2	83.7			99.8	58.7		2.4	58.3	52.2	75.4
Nov.	383.6	306.0	244.4	84.6			101.2	58.6		2.4	59.2	52.4	75.6
Dec.	389.2	309.1	247.7	87.9			101.2	58.6		2.4	59.1	52.5	78.1
1971—Jan.	388.3	308.8	247.7	87.9			101.2	58.5		2.4	58.7	52.6	77.7
Feb.	390.7	309.8	248.1	89.3			104.3	54.5		2.4	59.3	52.8	78.9
Mar.	391.7	309.7	247.5	89.0			104.3	54.2		2.4	59.9	53.0	80.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which \$628 million on Mar. 31, 1971, was not subject to statutory debt limitation).

<sup>2</sup> Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal saving bonds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes (not shown separately): depository bonds, retirement plan bonds, foreign currency series, foreign series, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds; before 1934, Armed Forces leave bonds; before

1956, tax and savings notes; and before Oct. 1965, Series A investment bonds.

<sup>4</sup> Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and the Federal home loan banks.

NOTE.—Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury. See also second paragraph in NOTE to table below.

**OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC DEBT**

(Par value, in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross public debt	Held by—		Held by private investors									
		U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds	F.R. Banks	Total	Com-mercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other corporations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and international <sup>1</sup>	Other misc. investors <sup>2</sup>
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1939—Dec.	41.9	6.1	2.5	33.4	12.7	2.7	5.7	2.0	.4	1.9	7.5	.2	.3
1946—Dec.	259.1	27.4	23.4	208.3	74.5	11.8	24.9	15.3	6.3	44.2	20.0	2.1	9.3
1962—Dec.	303.5	53.2	30.8	219.5	67.1	6.0	11.5	18.6	20.1	47.0	19.1	15.3	14.8
1963—Dec.	309.3	55.3	33.6	220.5	64.2	5.6	11.2	18.7	21.1	48.2	20.0	15.9	15.6
1964—Dec.	317.9	58.4	37.0	222.5	63.9	5.5	11.0	18.2	21.1	49.1	20.7	16.7	16.3
1965—Dec.	320.9	59.7	40.8	220.5	60.7	5.3	10.3	15.8	22.9	49.7	22.4	16.7	16.7
1966—Dec.	329.3	65.9	44.3	219.2	57.4	4.6	9.5	14.9	24.3	50.3	24.3	14.5	19.4
1967—Dec.	344.7	73.1	49.1	222.4	63.8	4.1	8.6	12.2	24.1	51.2	22.8	15.8	19.9
1968—Dec.	358.0	76.6	52.9	228.5	66.0	3.6	8.0	14.2	24.4	51.9	23.9	14.3	22.4
1969—Dec.	368.2	89.0	57.2	222.0	56.8	2.9	7.1	13.3	25.4	51.8	29.1	11.4	24.1
1970—Feb.	368.8	89.4	55.8	223.6	53.0	2.9	7.1	13.2	26.2	51.6	31.1	12.3	26.1
Mar.	372.0	90.4	55.8	225.9	55.5	2.9	7.0	12.7	25.5	51.6	31.6	13.2	25.9
Apr.	367.2	90.2	56.5	220.5	54.5	2.8	7.1	11.9	24.7	51.6	31.1	13.2	23.6
May	371.1	92.3	57.3	221.4	53.9	2.9	6.9	12.5	25.2	51.6	31.4	13.8	23.3
June	370.9	95.2	57.7	218.0	53.3	2.9	6.8	11.1	24.6	51.6	30.9	14.8	22.0
July	376.6	94.8	58.6	223.2	55.1	2.8	7.1	12.0	24.2	51.6	31.2	15.9	23.4
Aug.	380.9	96.4	59.9	224.6	58.0	2.9	7.2	11.7	24.2	51.7	30.6	16.5	21.8
Sept.	378.7	95.5	60.0	223.2	56.9	2.9	7.1	10.3	24.0	51.7	31.0	17.4	22.1
Oct.	380.2	94.4	60.0	225.8	58.9	2.8	7.0	11.1	24.2	51.9	30.5	18.2	21.4
Nov.	383.6	94.6	61.2	227.9	59.8	2.7	6.9	10.8	23.2	51.9	30.4	20.0	22.1
Dec.	389.2	97.1	62.1	229.9	63.2	2.8	7.0	10.6	22.9	52.1	29.8	20.6	21.1
1971—Jan.	388.3	96.7	61.8	229.9	62.1	2.7	7.3	11.1	23.0	52.1	29.5	20.9	21.1
Feb.	390.7	98.0	62.5	230.2	62.1	2.8	7.2	10.2	23.8	52.3	28.9	22.7	20.1

<sup>1</sup> Consists of investments of foreign and international accounts in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of savings and loan assns., nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, and dealers and brokers. Also included are certain Govt. deposit accounts and Govt.-sponsored agencies.

NOTE.—Reported data for F.R. Banks and U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; Treasury estimates for other groups.

The debt and ownership concepts were altered beginning with the Mar. 1969 BULLETIN. The new concepts (1) exclude guaranteed securities and (2) remove from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and add to other miscellaneous investors the holdings of certain Govt.-sponsored but privately-owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts.

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
<b>All holders:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	236,812	108,611	75,012	33,599	68,260	35,130	8,396	16,415
1969—Dec. 31	235,863	118,124	80,571	37,553	73,301	20,026	8,358	16,054
1970—Dec. 31	247,713	123,423	87,923	35,500	82,318	22,554	8,556	10,863
1971—Jan. 31	247,667	123,418	87,918	35,500	82,317	22,553	8,542	10,839
Feb. 28	248,092	115,534	89,303	26,231	86,011	27,197	8,529	10,821
<b>U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	15,402	2,438	1,034	1,404	4,503	2,964	2,060	3,438
1969—Dec. 31	16,295	2,321	812	1,509	6,006	2,472	2,059	3,437
1970—Dec. 31	17,092	3,005	708	2,297	6,075	3,877	1,748	2,387
1971—Jan. 31	17,209	3,085	804	2,281	6,104	3,885	1,748	2,387
Feb. 28	17,101	2,672	804	1,868	6,028	4,266	1,748	2,387
<b>Federal Reserve Banks:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	52,937	28,503	18,756	9,747	12,880	10,943	203	408
1969—Dec. 31	57,154	36,023	22,265	13,758	12,810	7,642	224	453
1970—Dec. 31	62,142	36,338	25,965	10,373	19,089	6,046	229	440
1971—Jan. 31	61,783	35,979	25,606	10,373	19,089	6,046	229	440
Feb. 28	62,462	32,441	25,800	6,641	23,356	5,875	290	500
<b>Held by private investors:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	168,473	77,670	55,222	22,448	50,877	21,223	6,133	12,569
1969—Dec. 31	162,414	79,780	57,494	22,286	54,485	9,912	6,075	12,164
1970—Dec. 31	168,479	84,080	61,250	22,830	57,154	12,631	6,579	8,036
1971—Jan. 31	168,675	84,354	61,508	22,846	57,124	12,622	6,565	8,012
Feb. 28	168,529	80,421	62,699	17,722	56,627	17,056	6,491	7,934
<b>Commercial banks:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	53,174	18,894	9,040	9,854	23,157	10,035	611	477
1969—Dec. 31	45,173	15,104	6,727	8,377	24,692	4,399	564	414
1970—Dec. 31	50,917	19,208	10,314	8,894	26,609	4,474	367	260
1971—Jan. 31	49,866	18,483	9,490	8,993	26,393	4,384	359	248
Feb. 28	49,051	16,100	9,373	6,727	25,890	6,483	354	224
<b>Mutual savings banks:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	3,524	696	334	362	1,117	709	229	773
1969—Dec. 31	2,931	501	149	352	1,251	263	203	715
1970—Dec. 31	2,745	525	171	354	1,168	339	329	385
1971—Jan. 31	2,701	483	174	309	1,170	337	323	389
Feb. 28	2,818	462	205	257	1,151	487	335	383
<b>Insurance companies:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	6,857	903	498	405	1,892	721	1,120	2,221
1969—Dec. 31	6,152	868	419	449	1,808	253	1,197	2,028
1970—Dec. 31	6,066	893	456	437	1,723	849	1,369	1,231
1971—Jan. 31	6,309	932	495	437	1,764	891	1,413	1,309
Feb. 28	6,271	812	415	397	1,570	981	1,628	1,278
<b>Nonfinancial corporations:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	5,915	4,146	2,848	1,298	1,163	568	12	27
1969—Dec. 31	5,007	3,157	2,082	1,075	1,766	63	12	8
1970—Dec. 31	3,057	1,547	1,194	353	1,260	242	2	6
1971—Jan. 31	3,376	1,889	1,522	367	1,266	208	2	12
Feb. 28	2,909	1,474	1,266	208	1,210	216	3	6
<b>Savings and loan associations:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	4,724	1,184	680	504	1,675	1,069	346	450
1969—Dec. 31	3,851	808	269	539	1,916	357	329	441
1970—Dec. 31	3,263	583	220	363	1,899	281	243	258
1971—Jan. 31	3,259	632	306	326	1,847	288	240	253
Feb. 28	3,385	624	341	283	1,816	468	224	253
<b>State and local governments:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	13,426	5,323	4,231	1,092	2,347	805	1,404	3,546
1969—Dec. 31	13,909	6,416	5,200	1,216	2,853	524	1,225	2,893
1970—Dec. 31	11,204	5,184	3,803	1,381	2,458	774	1,191	1,598
1971—Jan. 31	11,282	5,360	4,086	1,274	2,443	788	1,168	1,524
Feb. 28	12,079	6,151	5,035	1,116	2,320	923	1,164	1,520
<b>All others:</b>								
1968—Dec. 31	80,853	46,524	37,591	8,933	19,526	7,316	2,411	5,075
1969—Dec. 31	85,391	52,926	42,648	10,278	20,199	4,053	2,545	5,665
1970—Dec. 31	91,227	56,140	45,092	11,048	22,037	5,672	3,078	4,298
1971—Jan. 31	91,882	56,575	45,435	11,140	22,241	5,726	3,060	4,277
Feb. 28	92,016	54,798	46,064	8,734	22,670	7,498	2,783	4,270

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

Beginning with Dec. 1968, certain Govt.-sponsored but privately-owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts have been removed from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and added to "All others." Comparable data are not available for earlier periods.

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total mar-

ketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date by those reporting in the Survey and the number of owners surveyed were: (1) about 90 per cent by the 5,697 commercial banks, 490 mutual savings banks, and 744 insurance companies combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 469 nonfinancial corporations and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 70 per cent by 503 State and local govts.

"All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.



**DEALER TRANSACTIONS**

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Commercial banks	All other	
					U.S. Govt. securities	Other				
1970—Feb.	2,936	2,302	421	176	36	1,332	124	1,043	437	513
Mar.	2,681	2,238	298	114	31	1,208	92	921	460	501
Apr.	2,046	1,801	160	59	27	887	70	665	424	387
May	2,164	1,685	337	106	36	868	73	717	506	378
June	2,146	1,867	190	59	29	728	68	820	529	414
July	2,395	2,073	200	96	27	832	77	914	573	447
Aug.	2,121	1,578	372	146	25	722	74	820	505	398
Sept.	2,500	2,041	293	137	28	878	90	931	602	403
Oct.	2,768	2,266	284	190	28	1,018	109	1,094	547	569
Nov.	3,418	2,430	601	338	50	1,330	172	1,278	638	712
Dec.	2,590	2,043	343	153	52	949	123	1,025	493	428
1971—Jan.	3,482	2,629	564	248	40	1,346	130	1,364	642	671
Feb.	3,317	2,293	579	397	49	1,179	145	1,232	760	679
Week ending—										
Feb. 3	2,981	2,215	527	214	26	1,177	106	1,089	609	639
10	3,680	2,535	679	424	42	1,395	170	1,317	799	874
17	3,342	2,336	578	369	60	1,263	117	1,343	620	586
24	3,341	2,183	562	532	64	1,028	166	1,265	881	620
Mar. 3	3,000	2,235	429	293	43	1,063	122	1,116	699	554
10	3,466	2,248	638	507	72	1,193	173	1,444	657	675
17	3,347	2,178	642	479	49	1,190	161	1,235	761	603
24	2,758	1,958	399	340	62	927	124	1,050	658	666
31	2,772	2,010	412	305	45	816	131	1,131	695	401

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of New York. They do not include allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or

sales of securities under repurchase agreement, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

**DEALER POSITIONS**

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities, by maturity					U.S. Govt. agency securities
	All maturities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	
1970—Feb.	3,182	2,464	374	330	14	559
Mar.	3,667	3,116	248	285	17	731
Apr.	4,507	4,228	107	164	8	705
May	2,668	1,886	461	306	16	654
June	2,199	1,859	111	227	2	615
July	3,267	3,102	-18	171	13	828
Aug.	4,474	3,389	454	604	27	819
Sept.	4,020	3,326	246	433	16	724
Oct.	3,963	3,449	103	379	33	1,001
Nov.	4,760	3,399	617	682	62	1,066
Dec.	5,571	4,399	612	485	76	1,049
1971—Jan.	5,634	4,626	525	403	80	966
Feb.	4,655	3,320	569	691	75	946
Week ending—						
1971—Jan. 6	5,789	4,863	444	417	65	950
13	5,588	4,776	367	391	54	860
20	5,224	4,338	455	351	80	897
27	5,714	4,726	632	249	107	1,108
Feb. 3	5,777	3,912	909	852	104	1,037
10	4,781	3,162	730	798	92	970
17	4,399	3,199	449	680	70	873
24	4,165	3,100	397	615	53	927

NOTE.—The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract, unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.  
Average of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period.

**DEALER FINANCING**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations <sup>1</sup>	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1970—Feb.	2,995	660	504	650	1,180
Mar.	3,719	958	943	588	1,229
Apr.	4,922	1,293	1,373	546	1,710
May	2,898	637	830	466	964
June	2,310	422	626	421	842
July	3,214	855	770	518	1,071
Aug.	4,900	1,526	1,168	834	1,373
Sept.	4,220	1,164	1,456	449	1,152
Oct.	4,233	1,370	1,232	392	1,240
Nov.	5,149	1,517	1,527	416	1,689
Dec.	5,949	1,868	1,960	379	1,742
1971—Jan.	6,198	1,888	1,695	527	2,088
Feb.	5,684	1,673	1,318	369	2,324
Week ending—					
1971—Jan. 6	6,260	1,874	2,039	455	1,892
13	6,094	1,669	1,729	467	2,229
20	5,508	1,513	1,487	426	2,081
27	6,374	2,141	1,534	626	2,073
Feb. 3	7,238	2,462	1,956	568	2,252
10	6,769	2,164	1,916	475	2,215
17	5,835	1,559	1,072	328	2,876
24	4,315	1,064	674	377	2,201

<sup>1</sup> All business corporations, except commercial banks and insurance companies.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period. Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also NOTE to the table on the left.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, MARCH 31, 1971

(In millions of dollars)

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
<b>Treasury bills</b>		<b>Treasury bills—Cont.</b>		<b>Treasury notes—Cont.</b>		<b>Treasury bonds—Cont.</b>	
Apr. 1, 1971	3,305	Aug. 26, 1971	1,402	Oct. 1, 1972	33	Sept. 15, 1967-72	1,951
Apr. 8, 1971	3,404	Aug. 31, 1971	1,704	Apr. 1, 1973	34	Dec. 15, 1967-72	2,566
Apr. 15, 1971	3,408	Sept. 2, 1971	1,401	May 15, 1973	5,842	Aug. 15, 1971	2,805
Apr. 22, 1971	3,403	Sept. 9, 1971	1,401	Aug. 15, 1973	1,839	Nov. 15, 1971	1,087
Apr. 22, 1971†	4,262	Sept. 16, 1971	1,401	Oct. 1, 1973	30	Feb. 15, 1972	981
Apr. 29, 1971	3,403	Sept. 23, 1971	1,601	Feb. 15, 1974	3,141	Aug. 15, 1972	2,579
Apr. 30, 1971	1,700	Sept. 30, 1971	1,703	Apr. 1, 1974	34	Aug. 15, 1973	3,894
May 6, 1971	3,406	Oct. 31, 1971	1,701	May 15, 1974	4,507	Nov. 15, 1973	4,344
May 13, 1971	3,404	Nov. 30, 1971	1,702	Aug. 15, 1974	10,284	Feb. 15, 1974	3,127
May 20, 1971	3,407	Dec. 31, 1971	1,702	Oct. 1, 1974	42	May 15, 1974	3,580
May 27, 1971	3,304	Jan. 31, 1972	1,199	Nov. 15, 1974	3,981	Nov. 15, 1974	2,239
May 31, 1971	1,701	Feb. 28, 1972	1,201	Feb. 15, 1975	5,148	May 15, 1975-85	1,212
June 3, 1971	3,300	Mar. 31, 1972	1,200	Apr. 1, 1975	8	June 15, 1978-83	1,539
June 10, 1971	3,301			May 15, 1975	6,760	Feb. 15, 1980	2,592
June 17, 1971	3,301	<b>Treasury notes</b>		Aug. 15, 1975	7,680	Nov. 15, 1980	1,904
June 22, 1971†	2,515	Apr. 1, 1971	35	Oct. 1, 1975	29	May 15, 1985	1,064
June 24, 1971	3,303	May 15, 1971	4,265	Feb. 15, 1976	3,739	Aug. 15, 1987-92	3,807
June 30, 1971	1,702	May 15, 1971	4,176	May 15, 1976	2,697	Feb. 15, 1988-93	247
July 1, 1971	1,402	Aug. 15, 1971	2,257	Aug. 15, 1976	4,194	May 15, 1989-94	1,553
July 8, 1971	1,402	Oct. 1, 1971	72	Feb. 15, 1977	5,163	Feb. 15, 1990	4,698
July 15, 1971	1,408	Nov. 15, 1971	971	Aug. 15, 1977	2,263	Feb. 15, 1995	1,225
July 22, 1971	1,401	Nov. 15, 1971	5,832	Feb. 15, 1978	8,386	Nov. 15, 1998	3,948
July 29, 1971	1,400	Feb. 15, 1972	799				
July 31, 1971	1,703	Feb. 15, 1972	2,681				
Aug. 5, 1971	1,405	Apr. 1, 1972	34				
Aug. 12, 1971	1,400	May 15, 1972	5,310	<b>Treasury bonds</b>		<b>Convertible bonds</b>	
Aug. 19, 1971	1,402	May 15, 1972	2,037	June 15, 1967-72	1,234	Investment Series B	
						Apr. 1, 1975-80	2,351

† Tax-anticipation series.

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury.

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All issues (new capital and refunding)								Total amount delivered <sup>3</sup>	Issues for new capital						
	Total	Type of issue				Type of issuer				Total	Use of proceeds					
		General obligations	Revenue	HAA <sup>1</sup>	U.S. Govt. loans	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other <sup>2</sup>			Education	Roads and bridges	Utilities <sup>4</sup>	Housing <sup>5</sup>	Veterans' aid	Other purposes
1963	10,538	5,855	4,180	254	249	1,620	3,636	5,281	10,496	9,151	3,029	812	2,344	598	120	2,396
1964	10,847	6,417	3,585	637	208	1,628	3,812	5,407	10,069	10,201	3,392	688	2,437	727	50	2,838
1965	11,329	7,177	3,517	464	170	2,401	3,784	5,144	11,538	10,471	3,619	900	1,965	626	50	3,311
1966	11,405	6,804	3,935	325	312	2,590	4,110	4,695	11,303	11,303	3,738	1,476	1,880	533	50	3,667
1967	14,766	8,985	5,013	477	334	2,842	4,810	7,115	14,643	14,643	4,473	1,254	2,404	645	50	5,867
1968	16,596	9,269	6,317	528	282	2,774	5,946	7,884	16,489	16,489	4,820	1,526	2,833	787	50	6,523
1969	11,881	7,725	3,556	402	197	3,359	3,596	4,926	11,838	11,838	3,252	1,432	1,734	543	50	4,884
1970	18,164	11,850	6,082	131	103	4,174	5,595	8,399	18,110	18,110	5,062	1,532	3,525	466	50	7,526
1970—Feb.	1,214	901	302	.....	12	346	264	604	1,209	1,209	406	59	238	14	.....	490
Mar.	1,555	1,088	459	.....	8	434	391	731	1,549	1,549	395	208	228	85	.....	633
Apr.	1,647	1,217	416	.....	15	303	345	1,001	1,647	1,647	473	167	292	12	.....	703
May	996	674	315	.....	7	254	311	433	987	987	298	30	367	11	.....	281
June	1,085	651	423	.....	12	165	379	543	1,085	1,085	528	61	147	8	.....	342
July	1,348	1,055	288	.....	4	388	229	730	1,348	1,348	268	130	142	4	.....	803
Aug.	1,359	873	481	.....	5	331	518	509	1,358	1,358	404	136	196	4	.....	617
Sept.	1,758	1,207	541	.....	9	534	536	688	1,756	1,756	491	137	243	21	.....	864
Oct.	1,924	1,184	695	32	13	290	531	1,102	1,923	1,923	532	123	380	68	.....	821
Nov.	1,748	892	753	99	5	247	765	736	1,743	1,743	523	63	364	12	.....	683
Dec.	2,190	1,270	914	.....	6	371	826	793	2,176	2,176	425	327	623	121	.....	681
Jan.	2,684	1,601	960	121	2	577	1,131	975	2,673	2,673	503	390	426	373	.....	980
Feb.	1,820	1,219	596	.....	6	585	607	629	1,804	1,804	515	132	312	123	.....	721

<sup>1</sup> Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act, which are secured by contract requiring the Housing Assistance Administration to make annual contributions to the local authority.

<sup>2</sup> Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser and payment to issuer, which occurs after date of sale.

<sup>4</sup> Water, sewer, and other utilities.

<sup>5</sup> Includes urban redevelopment loans.

NOTE.—The figures in the first column differ from those shown on the following page, which are based on *Bond Buyer* data. The principal difference is in the treatment of U.S. Govt. loans.

Investment Bankers Assn. data; par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated. Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

**TOTAL NEW ISSUES**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues <sup>1</sup>										
	Total	Noncorporate				Total	Corporate				
		U.S. Govt. <sup>2</sup>	U.S. Govt. agency <sup>3</sup>	State and local (U.S.) <sup>4</sup>	Other <sup>5</sup>		Bonds			Stock	
							Total	Publicly offered	Privately placed	Preferred	Common
1963.....	35,199	10,827	1,168	10,107	887	12,211	10,856	4,713	6,143	343	1,011
1964.....	37,122	10,656	1,205	10,544	760	13,957	10,865	3,623	7,243	412	2,679
1965.....	40,108	9,348	2,731	11,148	889	15,992	13,720	5,570	8,150	725	1,547
1966.....	45,015	8,231	6,806	11,089	815	18,074	15,561	8,018	7,542	574	1,939
1967.....	68,514	19,431	8,180	14,288	1,817	24,798	21,954	14,990	6,964	885	1,959
1968.....	65,562	18,025	7,666	16,374	1,531	21,966	17,383	10,732	6,651	637	3,946
1969.....	52,496	4,765	8,617	11,460	961	26,744	18,347	12,734	5,613	682	7,714
1970.....	88,664	14,831	16,180	15,160	949	38,944	30,264	25,384	4,880	1,388	7,292
1970—Jan.....	6,144	413	1,648	1,314	133	2,636	2,120	1,595	525	60	456
Feb.....	6,003	416	2,523	1,198	63	1,802	1,334	1,068	266	50	417
Mar.....	6,799	461	1,201	1,504	94	3,539	2,385	1,914	471	90	1,064
Apr.....	5,891	387	700	1,625	9	3,170	2,469	2,022	448	67	634
May.....	9,548	3,701	950	974	14	3,909	3,441	3,041	399	69	399
June.....	6,985	819	1,693	1,058	27	3,389	2,368	1,931	436	222	436
July.....	5,896	405	1,107	1,310	306	2,768	2,151	1,831	320	88	529
Aug.....	8,155	3,573	915	1,318	76	2,273	1,935	1,731	205	92	246
Sept.....	8,199	1,428	1,600	1,650	4	3,518	2,814	2,425	389	176	528
Oct.....	4,412	412	2,169	1,882	113	3,777	2,694	2,390	303	180	903
Nov.....	9,040	2,414	750	1,684	10	4,182	3,283	3,001	283	124	774
Dec.....	7,651	401	924	2,245	100	3,980	3,270	2,436	834	168	541
1971—Jan.....	7,340	436	1,050	2,614	223	3,017	2,528	2,032	496	64	425

Period	Gross proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks	Bonds	Stocks
1963.....	3,202	313	676	150	948	9	2,259	418	953	152	2,818	313
1964.....	2,819	228	902	220	944	38	2,139	620	669	1,520	3,391	466
1965.....	4,712	704	1,153	251	953	60	2,332	604	808	139	3,762	514
1966.....	5,861	1,208	1,166	257	1,856	116	3,117	549	1,814	189	1,747	193
1967.....	9,894	1,164	1,950	117	1,859	466	4,217	718	1,786	193	2,247	186
1968.....	5,668	1,311	1,759	116	1,665	1,579	4,407	873	1,724	43	2,159	662
1969.....	4,448	1,904	1,888	3,022	1,899	247	5,409	1,326	1,963	225	2,739	1,671
1970.....	9,191	1,322	1,949	2,545	2,188	92	8,016	3,001	5,059	83	3,861	1,636
1970—Jan.....	690	121	172	165	330	10	557	81	229	4	141	134
Feb.....	314	43	65	122	163	7	417	123	216	10	160	163
Mar.....	882	533	110	200	262	.....	613	293	286	20	231	108
Apr.....	616	73	283	276	154	.....	939	170	56	6	421	176
May.....	801	17	113	338	63	.....	535	65	1,747	.....	182	49
June.....	896	42	124	396	117	2	673	430	353	1	204	151
July.....	602	36	232	162	215	8	624	219	143	.....	335	191
Aug.....	663	20	91	96	125	.....	531	99	278	1	248	122
Sept.....	937	56	118	228	145	.....	904	337	443	2	266	81
Oct.....	929	76	288	286	138	.....	653	448	338	34	348	238
Nov.....	927	180	147	129	170	7	845	505	693	.....	502	78
Dec.....	932	124	207	147	307	58	725	230	277	5	822	146
1971—Jan.....	647	68	243	241	184	.....	555	68	392	.....	222	112

<sup>1</sup> Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes guaranteed issues.  
<sup>3</sup> Issues not guaranteed.  
<sup>4</sup> See NOTE to table at bottom of preceding page.

<sup>5</sup> Foreign governments and their instrumentalities, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of new issues maturing in more than 1 year sold for cash in the United States.

**NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of change, all issuers <sup>1</sup>								
	All securities			Bonds and notes			Common and preferred stocks		
	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change
1966.....	19,799	7,541	12,258	15,629	4,542	11,088	4,169	3,000	1,169
1967.....	25,964	7,735	18,229	21,299	5,340	15,960	4,664	2,397	2,267
1968.....	25,439	12,377	13,062	19,381	5,418	13,962	6,057	6,959	-900
1969.....	28,841	10,813	18,027	19,523	5,767	13,755	9,318	5,045	4,272
1970.....	38,707	9,079	29,628	29,495	6,667	22,825	9,213	2,411	6,801
1969-IV.....	7,473	2,109	5,364	4,710	1,609	3,101	2,763	500	2,263
1970-I.....	7,272	2,185	5,086	4,987	1,507	3,480	2,285	679	1,606
II.....	10,114	2,227	7,886	7,876	1,545	6,330	2,238	682	1,556
III.....	9,385	2,089	7,297	7,598	1,546	6,051	1,788	542	1,245
IV.....	11,936	2,577	9,359	9,034	2,069	6,964	2,902	508	2,394

Period	Type of issuer											
	Manu- facturing		Commercial and other <sup>2</sup>		Transpor- tation <sup>3</sup>		Public utility		Communi- cation		Real estate and financial <sup>1</sup>	
	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks
1966.....	4,324	32	616	-598	956	718	2,659	533	1,668	575	864	-90
1967.....	7,237	832	1,104	282	1,158	165	3,444	652	1,716	467	1,302	-130
1968.....	4,418	-1,842	2,242	821	987	-149	3,669	892	1,579	120	1,069	-741
1969.....	3,747	69	1,075	1,558	946	186	4,464	1,353	1,834	241	1,687	866
1970.....	6,641	870	853	1,778	1,104	36	6,861	2,917	4,806	94	2,564	1,107
1969-IV.....	266	484	181	580	97	41	1,447	467	551	87	559	605
1970-I.....	1,084	463	-160	415	591	17	1,214	395	546	27	204	289
II.....	1,334	-6	343	633	64	-24	1,953	583	2,134	10	504	361
III.....	2,169	39	263	326	21	-15	1,917	750	991	6	691	139
IV.....	2,054	374	407	404	428	58	1,777	1,189	1,135	51	1,165	318

<sup>1</sup> Excludes investment companies.

<sup>2</sup> Extractive and commercial and miscellaneous companies.

<sup>3</sup> Railroad and other transportation companies.

exclude foreign sales and include sales of securities held by affiliated companies, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements are defined in the same way and also include securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on opposite page, new issues

**OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)			Month	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)		
	Sales <sup>1</sup>	Redemptions	Net sales	Total <sup>2</sup>	Cash position <sup>3</sup>	Other		Sales <sup>1</sup>	Redemptions	Net sales	Total <sup>2</sup>	Cash position <sup>3</sup>	Other
1958.....	1,620	511	1,109	13,242	634	12,608	1970-Jan...	523	303	220	44,945	3,959	40,986
1959.....	2,280	786	1,494	15,818	860	14,958	Feb...	407	249	158	48,202	4,209	43,993
1960.....	2,097	842	1,255	17,026	973	16,053	Mar...	451	289	162	47,915	4,046	43,869
1961.....	2,951	1,160	1,791	22,789	980	21,809	Apr...	371	306	65	42,785	3,909	38,876
1962.....	2,699	1,123	1,576	21,271	1,315	19,956	May...	304	300	4	39,824	4,042	35,782
1963.....	2,460	1,504	952	25,214	1,341	23,873	June...	364	197	167	38,459	4,396	34,230
1964.....	3,404	1,875	1,528	29,116	1,329	27,787	July...	306	193	113	40,714	4,817	35,897
1965.....	4,359	1,962	2,395	35,220	1,803	33,417	Aug...	311	167	144	42,452	4,794	37,658
1966.....	4,671	2,005	2,665	34,829	2,971	31,858	Sept...	357	218	139	44,353	4,593	39,760
1967.....	4,670	2,745	1,927	44,701	2,566	42,135	Oct...	420	243	177	43,567	4,377	39,190
1968.....	6,820	3,841	2,979	52,677	3,187	49,490	Nov...	343	215	128	45,223	4,126	41,097
1969.....	6,717	3,661	3,056	48,291	3,846	44,445	Dec...	467	307	160	47,618	3,649	43,969
1970.....	4,670	2,745	1,927	44,701	2,566	42,135	1971-Jan...	487	242	245	50,251	3,663	46,588
1968.....	6,820	3,841	2,979	52,677	3,187	49,490	Feb...	349	322	27	51,300	3,600	47,700
1969.....	6,717	3,661	3,056	48,291	3,846	44,445							

<sup>1</sup> Includes contractual and regular single purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment income dividends; excludes reinvestment of realized capital gains dividends.

<sup>2</sup> Market value at end of period less current liabilities.

<sup>3</sup> Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities, less current liabilities.

NOTE.—Investment Company Institute data based on reports of members, which comprise substantially all open-end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data reflect newly formed companies after their initial offering of securities.

## SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1968				1969 <sup>1</sup>				
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
<b>Manufacturing</b>														
Total (177 corps.):														
Sales	177,237	195,738	201,399	225,740	243,449	53,633	57,732	53,987	60,388	57,613	61,392	61,061	63,383	
Profits before taxes	22,046	23,487	20,898	25,375	25,622	5,985	6,878	5,580	6,932	6,565	6,887	5,851	6,319	
Profits after taxes	12,461	13,307	12,664	13,787	14,090	3,298	3,609	3,030	3,850	3,579	3,750	3,244	3,517	
Dividends	6,527	6,920	6,989	7,271	7,757	1,716	1,731	1,746	2,078	1,838	1,916	1,885	2,118	
Nondurable goods industries (78 corps.): <sup>2</sup>														
Sales	64,897	73,643	77,969	84,861	92,033	20,156	21,025	21,551	22,129	21,764	23,198	23,445	23,626	
Profits before taxes	7,846	9,181	9,039	9,866	10,333	2,387	2,492	2,545	2,442	2,524	2,664	2,641	2,504	
Profits after taxes	4,786	5,473	5,379	5,799	6,103	1,428	1,411	1,471	1,489	1,492	1,559	1,529	1,523	
Dividends	2,527	2,729	3,027	3,082	3,289	743	751	763	825	812	808	820	849	
Durable goods industries (99 corps.): <sup>3</sup>														
Sales	112,341	122,094	123,429	140,879	151,416	33,477	36,707	32,435	38,259	35,849	38,195	37,616	39,756	
Profits before taxes	14,200	14,307	11,822	15,510	15,290	3,598	4,386	3,036	4,490	4,041	4,224	3,210	3,815	
Profits after taxes	7,675	7,834	6,352	7,989	7,989	1,871	2,198	1,559	2,361	2,087	2,190	1,715	1,997	
Dividends	4,000	4,191	3,964	4,189	4,469	972	981	983	1,253	1,026	1,108	1,065	1,270	
<b>Selected industries:</b>														
<b>Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):</b>														
Sales	16,427	19,038	20,134	22,109	24,593	5,184	5,389	5,737	5,799	5,714	5,923	6,631	6,325	
Profits before taxes	1,710	1,916	1,967	2,227	2,425	498	563	590	576	534	581	666	644	
Profits after taxes	896	1,008	1,041	1,093	1,171	255	260	285	293	261	275	314	321	
Dividends	509	564	583	616	661	150	155	155	156	162	165	164	170	
<b>Chemical and allied products (20 corps.):</b>														
Sales	18,158	20,007	20,561	22,808	24,494	5,436	5,697	5,782	5,893	5,845	6,230	6,236	6,183	
Profits before taxes	2,891	3,073	2,731	3,117	3,258	760	807	806	744	844	875	818	721	
Profits after taxes	1,630	1,737	1,579	1,618	1,773	390	419	412	398	448	473	441	411	
Dividends	926	948	960	1,002	1,031	236	236	243	287	252	251	254	274	
<b>Petroleum refining (16 corps.):</b>														
Sales	17,828	20,887	23,258	24,218	25,586	5,890	6,013	6,100	6,214	6,107	6,610	6,264	6,605	
Profits before taxes	1,962	2,681	3,004	2,866	2,941	767	692	740	667	726	728	750	737	
Profits after taxes	1,541	1,898	2,038	2,206	2,224	592	520	561	534	562	558	554	550	
Dividends	737	817	1,079	1,039	1,123	253	255	258	273	282	273	282	286	
<b>Primary metals and products (34 corps.):</b>														
Sales	26,548	28,558	26,532	30,171	33,674	7,150	8,427	7,461	7,133	7,671	8,612	8,448	8,943	
Profits before taxes	2,931	3,277	2,487	2,921	3,052	669	915	601	735	691	828	715	818	
Profits after taxes	1,689	1,903	1,506	1,750	1,912	376	550	343	482	431	504	435	542	
Dividends	818	924	892	952	987	224	230	233	264	242	245	247	253	
<b>Machinery (24 corps.):</b>														
Sales	25,364	29,512	32,721	35,660	38,719	8,371	8,864	8,907	9,517	8,957	9,757	10,542	9,463	
Profits before taxes	3,107	3,612	3,482	4,134	4,377	936	1,008	1,112	1,079	1,071	1,167	1,141	998	
Profits after taxes	1,626	1,875	1,789	2,014	2,147	448	499	537	531	526	576	568	477	
Dividends	774	912	921	992	1,128	247	248	248	249	270	271	293	294	
<b>Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):</b>														
Sales	42,712	43,641	42,306	50,526	52,290	12,343	13,545	9,872	14,767	13,328	13,638	11,300	14,024	
Profits before taxes	6,253	5,274	3,906	5,916	5,268	1,507	1,851	640	1,918	1,663	1,542	652	1,411	
Profits after taxes	3,294	2,877	1,999	2,903	2,604	783	847	330	943	806	750	342	706	
Dividends	1,890	1,775	1,567	1,642	1,723	364	364	364	550	365	436	366	556	
<b>Public utility</b>														
<b>Railroad:</b>														
Operating revenue	10,208	10,661	10,377	10,859	11,451	2,611	2,758	2,708	2,782	2,741	2,916	2,836	2,958	
Profits before taxes	979	1,094	385	678	683	127	206	149	196	128	220	149	186	
Profits after taxes	815	906	319	565	461	112	174	110	169	98	173	98	92	
Dividends	468	502	538	515	488	117	132	100	166	116	136	100	136	
<b>Electric power:</b>														
Operating revenue	15,816	16,959	17,954	19,421	21,075	5,106	4,553	4,869	4,892	5,480	4,913	5,370	5,312	
Profits before taxes	4,213	4,414	4,547	4,789	4,938	1,351	1,040	1,271	1,125	1,384	1,065	1,366	1,123	
Profits after taxes	2,586	2,749	2,908	3,002	3,186	863	641	764	733	873	707	827	779	
Dividends	1,838	1,938	2,066	2,201	2,299	539	555	543	565	580	577	561	581	
<b>Telephone:</b>														
Operating revenue	11,320	12,420	13,311	14,430	16,057	3,486	3,544	3,629	3,771	3,853	3,975	4,044	4,185	
Profits before taxes	3,185	3,537	3,694	3,951	4,098	971	989	990	1,001	1,070	1,043	979	1,006	
Profits after taxes	1,718	1,903	1,997	1,961	2,080	525	441	493	502	540	523	497	520	
Dividends	1,153	1,248	1,363	1,428	1,493	351	318	396	363	368	371	373	381	

<sup>1</sup>Manufacturing figures reflect changes by a number of companies in accounting methods and other reporting procedures.

<sup>2</sup>Includes 17 corporations in groups not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup>Includes 27 corporations in groups not shown separately.

NOTE.—*Manufacturing corporations:* Data are obtained primarily from published reports of companies.

*Railroad:* Interstate Commerce Commission data for Class I line-haul railroads.

*Electric power:* Federal Power Commission data for Class A and B electric utilities, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and

profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include affiliated nonelectric operations.

*Telephone:* Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General Depts. of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.) and for two affiliated telephone companies. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the two affiliates.

*All series:* Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends.

Back data available from the Division of Research and Statistics.

Series have been temporarily discontinued.

**CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS**

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances <sup>1</sup>	Quarter	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances <sup>1</sup>
1963.....	59.4	26.3	33.1	16.5	16.6	31.8	1969—I...	93.0	43.5	49.5	24.1	25.5	48.5
1964.....	66.8	28.3	38.4	17.8	20.6	33.9	II...	93.4	43.8	49.7	24.4	25.2	49.3
1965.....	77.8	31.3	46.5	19.8	26.7	36.4	III...	89.9	42.1	47.9	25.0	22.9	50.1
1966.....	84.2	34.3	49.9	20.8	29.1	39.5	IV...	88.5	41.4	47.1	25.2	21.9	51.0
1967.....	79.8	33.2	46.6	21.4	25.3	43.0	1970—I...	82.6	38.0	44.6	25.2	19.4	52.0
1968.....	88.7	40.6	48.2	23.3	24.9	46.5	II...	82.0	38.1	43.9	25.1	18.8	53.0
1969.....	91.2	42.7	48.5	24.7	23.9	49.8	III...	84.4	38.9	45.4	25.4	20.0	54.0
1970 <sup>2</sup> .....	81.6	37.6	44.0	25.2	18.8	53.5	IV <sup>2</sup> ...	77.5	35.4	42.1	25.1	16.9	55.0

<sup>1</sup> Includes depreciation, capital outlays charged to current accounts, and accidental damages.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

**CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS**

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets						Current liabilities					
		Total	Cash	U.S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U.S. Govt. <sup>1</sup>	Other				U.S. Govt. <sup>1</sup>	Other		
1963.....	163.5	351.7	46.5	20.2	3.6	156.8	107.0	17.8	188.2	2.5	130.4	16.5	38.7
1964.....	170.0	372.2	47.3	18.6	3.4	169.9	113.5	19.6	202.2	2.7	140.3	17.0	42.2
1965.....	180.7	410.2	49.9	17.0	3.9	190.2	126.9	22.3	229.6	3.1	160.4	19.1	46.9
1966.....	188.2	442.6	49.3	15.4	4.5	205.2	143.1	25.1	254.4	4.4	179.0	18.3	52.8
1967.....	198.9	470.4	54.1	12.7	5.1	216.0	153.4	29.0	271.4	5.8	190.6	14.1	60.8
1968.....	212.0	513.8	58.0	14.2	5.1	237.1	165.8	33.6	301.8	6.4	209.8	16.4	69.1
1969—I.....	214.6	523.3	54.6	16.0	4.8	241.3	170.4	36.1	308.7	6.9	210.7	18.5	72.7
II.....	215.6	534.5	55.4	13.5	4.8	248.6	175.2	36.9	318.9	7.2	220.1	15.0	76.5
III.....	213.8	544.7	53.9	12.4	4.6	256.3	180.0	37.4	330.9	7.5	227.9	15.9	79.6
IV.....	213.2	555.9	54.9	12.7	4.8	261.0	184.8	37.8	342.7	7.3	238.1	16.6	80.6
1970—I.....	213.3	561.0	52.9	12.5	4.7	264.5	188.0	38.5	347.7	7.2	238.4	18.0	84.2
II.....	213.6	566.3	52.5	10.7	4.4	268.7	190.2	39.9	352.7	7.0	244.1	14.6	87.1
III.....	214.0	567.6	53.7	9.3	4.2	270.0	191.8	38.5	353.6	6.8	243.0	15.4	88.3

<sup>1</sup> Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corporations' books.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan assns., insurance companies, and investment companies.

**BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Total	Manufacturing		Mining	Transportation			Public utilities		Communications	Other <sup>1</sup>	Total (S.A. A.R.)
		Durable	Non-durable		Railroad	Air	Other	Electric	Gas and other			
1964.....	46.97	9.28	10.07	1.34	1.66	1.02	1.50	3.97	1.51	4.61	12.02	.....
1965.....	54.42	11.50	11.94	1.46	1.99	1.22	1.68	4.43	1.70	5.30	13.19	.....
1966.....	63.51	14.96	14.14	1.62	2.37	1.74	1.64	5.38	2.05	6.02	14.48	.....
1967.....	65.47	14.06	14.45	1.65	1.86	2.29	1.48	6.75	2.00	6.34	14.59	.....
1968.....	67.76	14.12	14.25	1.63	1.45	2.56	1.59	7.66	2.54	6.83	15.14	.....
1969.....	75.56	15.96	15.72	1.86	1.86	2.51	1.68	8.94	2.67	8.30	16.05	.....
1970.....	79.71	15.80	16.15	1.89	1.78	3.03	1.23	10.65	2.49	10.10	16.59	.....
1971 <sup>2</sup> .....	83.13	15.40	16.45	1.90	1.82	2.36	1.39	13.03	2.40	11.14	17.22	.....
1969—II.....	18.81	3.98	3.84	.48	.44	.66	.46	2.22	.77	2.00	3.97	73.94
III.....	19.25	4.03	4.12	.47	.49	.53	.40	2.23	.80	2.11	4.07	77.84
IV.....	21.46	4.59	4.53	.49	.55	.64	.44	2.61	.62	2.39	4.60	77.84
1970—I.....	17.47	3.59	3.56	.45	.42	.73	.28	2.15	.39	2.14	3.76	78.22
II.....	20.33	4.08	4.07	.47	.47	.80	.31	2.59	.69	2.59	4.26	80.22
III.....	20.26	3.87	4.12	.46	.46	.74	.30	2.79	.78	2.56	4.16	81.88
IV.....	21.66	4.26	4.40	.50	.43	.76	.33	3.12	.63	2.81	4.42	78.63
1971—I <sup>2</sup> .....	17.96	3.21	3.46	.44	.38	.45	.29	2.86	.41	6.47	80.55	.....
II <sup>2</sup> .....	20.89	3.86	4.03	.50	.53	.71	.36	3.29	.61	7.01	82.54	.....

<sup>1</sup> Includes trade, service, construction, finance, and insurance.  
<sup>2</sup> Anticipated by business.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corporate and noncorporate business; excludes agriculture, real estate operators, medical, legal, educational, and cultural service, and nonprofit organizations.

**MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING**

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Farm			Nonfarm								
	All holders	Financial institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders <sup>2</sup>		All holders	Financial institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders <sup>3</sup>	All holders	1- to 4-family houses <sup>4</sup>			Multifamily and commercial properties <sup>5</sup>			Mortgage type <sup>6</sup>	
			U.S. agencies	Individuals and others					Total	Finan. institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions <sup>1</sup>	Other holders	FHA—VA-underwritten	Conventional
1941.....	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	6.4	1.5	4.9	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	3.0	28.2
1945.....	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	4.8	1.3	3.4	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.3	26.5
1964.....	300.1	241.0	11.4	47.7	18.9	7.0	11.9	281.2	197.6	170.3	27.3	83.6	63.7	19.9	77.2	204.0
1965.....	325.8	264.6	12.4	48.7	21.2	7.8	13.4	304.6	212.9	184.3	28.7	91.6	72.5	19.1	81.2	223.4
1966.....	347.4	280.8	15.8	50.9	23.3	8.4	14.9	324.1	223.6	192.1	31.5	100.5	80.2	20.3	84.1	240.0
1967 <sup>p</sup> .....	370.2	298.8	18.4	53.0	25.5	9.1	16.3	344.8	236.1	201.8	34.2	108.7	87.9	20.9	88.2	256.6
1968 <sup>p</sup> .....	397.5	319.9	21.7	55.8	27.5	9.7	17.8	370.0	251.2	213.1	38.1	118.7	97.1	21.6	92.8	277.2
1968—II <sup>p</sup> ..	382.9	308.1	20.6	54.2	26.7	9.6	17.1	356.1	243.2	206.7	36.5	112.9	91.8	21.2	90.7	265.4
1968—III <sup>p</sup> ..	389.8	313.5	21.1	55.1	27.2	9.6	17.5	362.6	247.0	209.7	37.3	115.6	94.1	21.5	92.0	270.6
1968—IV <sup>p</sup> ..	397.5	319.9	21.7	55.8	27.5	9.7	17.8	370.0	251.2	213.1	38.1	118.7	97.1	21.6	92.8	277.2
1969—I <sup>p</sup> ...	403.7	324.7	22.6	56.4	28.1	9.8	18.3	375.7	254.8	216.0	38.8	120.9	98.9	21.9	94.5	281.2
1969—II <sup>p</sup> ...	411.7	331.0	23.4	57.1	28.8	10.1	18.7	382.9	259.5	219.9	39.5	123.4	101.0	22.4	96.6	286.3
1969—III <sup>p</sup> ...	418.7	335.7	24.9	58.1	29.2	10.1	19.1	389.5	263.4	222.5	40.9	126.0	103.1	22.9	98.5	291.0
1969—IV <sup>p</sup> ...	425.3	339.1	26.8	59.4	29.5	9.9	19.6	395.9	266.8	223.6	43.2	129.0	105.5	23.5	100.2	295.7
1970—I....	429.3	340.6	28.5	60.1	29.8	9.8	20.0	399.5	268.5	223.7	44.8	131.0	107.1	23.9	101.9	297.9
1970—II <sup>p</sup> ...	435.6	344.4	30.1	61.2	30.3	9.8	20.5	405.2	271.7	225.6	46.1	133.5	109.0	24.5	103.2	302.3
1970—III...	442.7	349.6	31.3	61.8	30.7	9.8	20.8	412.0	275.8	228.6	47.2	136.2	111.2	25.0	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust companies but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance companies, and savings and loan assns.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. agencies include former FNMA and, beginning fourth quarter 1968, new GNMA as well as FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Admin., and in earlier years, RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. They also include U.S. sponsored agencies—new FNMA and Federal land banks. Other agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others."

<sup>3</sup> Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm debt held by Farmers Home Admin.

<sup>4</sup> For multifamily and total residential properties, see p. A-52.

<sup>5</sup> Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by savings and loan assns.

<sup>6</sup> Data by type of mortgage on nonfarm 1- to 4-family properties alone are shown on p. A-52.

NOTE.—Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal National Mortgage Assn., Federal Housing Admin., Public Housing Admin., Veterans Admin., and Comptroller of the Currency.

Figures for first three quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

**MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings <sup>1</sup>						Mutual savings bank holdings <sup>2</sup>							
	Total	Residential			Other non-farm	Farm	Total	Residential			Other non-farm	Farm		
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed				Conventional	Total	FHA-insured			VA-guaranteed	Conventional
1941.....	4,906	3,292	.....	.....	1,048	566	4,812	3,884	.....	.....	900	28		
1945.....	4,772	3,395	.....	.....	856	521	4,208	3,387	.....	.....	797	24		
1964.....	43,976	28,933	7,315	2,742	18,876	12,405	2,638	40,556	36,487	12,287	11,121	13,079	4,016	53
1965.....	49,675	32,387	7,702	2,688	21,997	14,377	2,911	44,617	40,096	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1966.....	54,380	34,876	7,544	2,599	24,733	16,366	3,138	47,337	42,242	14,500	11,471	16,272	5,041	53
1967.....	59,019	37,642	7,709	2,696	27,237	17,931	3,446	50,490	44,641	15,074	11,795	17,772	5,732	117
1968.....	65,696	41,433	7,926	2,708	30,800	20,505	3,758	53,456	46,748	15,569	12,033	19,146	6,592	117
1967—IV.....	59,019	37,642	7,709	2,696	27,237	17,931	3,446	50,490	44,641	15,074	11,795	17,772	5,732	117
1968—I.....	60,119	38,157	7,694	2,674	27,789	18,396	3,566	51,218	45,171	15,179	11,872	18,120	5,931	116
1968—II.....	61,967	39,113	7,678	2,648	28,787	19,098	3,756	51,793	45,570	15,246	11,918	18,406	6,108	115
1968—III.....	63,779	40,251	7,768	2,657	29,826	19,771	3,757	52,496	46,051	15,367	11,945	18,739	6,329	116
1968—IV.....	65,696	41,433	7,926	2,708	30,800	20,505	3,758	53,456	46,748	15,569	12,033	19,146	6,592	117
1969—I.....	67,146	42,302	7,953	2,711	31,638	20,950	3,894	54,178	47,305	15,678	12,097	19,530	6,756	117
1969—II.....	69,079	43,532	8,060	2,743	32,729	21,459	4,088	54,844	47,818	15,769	12,151	19,898	6,908	117
1969—III.....	70,336	44,331	8,065	2,793	33,470	21,924	4,081	55,359	48,189	15,813	12,169	20,207	7,053	117
1969—IV.....	70,705	44,573	8,063	2,663	33,950	22,113	4,019	56,138	48,682	15,862	12,166	20,654	7,342	114
1970—I.....	70,854	44,568	7,888	2,496	34,184	22,248	4,038	56,433	48,892	15,865	12,144	20,883	7,427	114
1970—II <sup>p</sup> ...	71,291	44,845	7,800	2,575	34,469	22,392	4,054	56,961	49,291	15,916	12,150	21,225	7,556	114
1970—III...	72,091	45,345	.....	.....	.....	22,637	4,109	57,432	49,708	.....	.....	.....	7,628	96

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies, but not bank trust depts.

<sup>2</sup> Data for 1941 and 1945, except for totals, are special F.R. estimates.

NOTE.—Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United

States and possessions. First and third quarters, estimates based on special F.R. interpolations after 1963 or beginning 1964. For earlier years, the basis for first- and third-quarter estimates included F.R. commercial bank call report data and data from the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

**MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired					Loans outstanding (end of period)						
	Total	Nonfarm			Farm	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed			Other <sup>1</sup>	Total	FHA-insured		VA-guaranteed	Other
1945.....	976					6,637	5,860	1,394		4,466	766	
1962.....	7,478	6,859	1,355	469	5,035	619	46,902	43,502	10,176	6,395	26,931	3,400
1963.....	9,172	8,306	1,598	678	6,030	866	50,544	46,752	10,756	6,401	29,595	3,792
1964.....	10,433	9,386	1,812	674	6,900	1,047	55,152	50,848	11,484	6,403	32,961	4,304
1965.....	11,137	9,988	1,738	553	7,697	1,149	60,013	55,190	12,068	6,286	36,836	4,823
1966.....	10,217	9,223	1,300	467	7,456	994	64,609	59,369	12,351	6,201	40,817	5,240
1967.....	8,470	7,633	757	444	6,432	837	67,516	61,947	12,161	6,122	43,664	5,569
1968.....	7,925	7,153	719	346	6,088	772	69,973	64,172	11,961	5,954	46,257	5,801
1969.....	7,200	6,658	602	199	5,857	542	72,031	66,257	11,690	5,669	48,898	5,774
1969—Dec.....	803	774	48	8	718	29	72,127	66,353	11,744	5,697	48,912	5,774
1970—Jan.....	599	572	34	8	530	27	72,340	66,621	11,696	5,660	49,265	5,719
Feb.....	564	541	27	6	508	23	72,527	66,836	11,675	5,638	49,523	5,691
Mar.....	576	546	24	12	510	30	72,616	66,943	11,642	5,636	49,665	5,673
Apr.....	524	493	31	4	458	31	72,793	67,121	11,621	5,609	49,891	5,672
May.....	521	502	39	9	454	19	72,982	67,320	11,606	5,583	50,131	5,662
June.....	549	522	25	5	492	27	73,165	67,498	11,569	5,556	50,373	5,667
July.....	551	531	50	5	476	20	73,352	67,687	11,561	5,528	50,598	5,665
Aug.....	472	458	31	8	419	14	73,427	67,767	11,526	5,499	50,742	5,660
Sept.....	520	489	31	6	452	31	73,540	67,875	11,486	5,467	50,922	5,665
Oct.....	555	527	28	5	494	28	73,728	68,058	11,453	5,442	51,163	5,670
Nov.....	553	533	37	6	490	20	73,848	68,189	11,436	5,416	51,337	5,659
Dec.....	1,143	1,099	44	8	1,047	44	74,345	68,693	11,325	5,390	51,978	5,652

<sup>1</sup> Includes mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations are in process.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the monthly figures may not add to annual totals; and for loans outstanding

the end-of-Dec, figures may differ from end-of-year figures because (1) monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets, whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and (2) data for year-end adjustments are more complete. Beginning 1970 monthly and year-earlier data are on a statement balance basis.

**MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total <sup>1</sup>	New home construction	Home purchase	Total <sup>2</sup>	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional
1945.....	1,913	181	1,358	5,376			
1963.....	25,173	7,185	10,055	90,944	4,696	6,960	79,288
1964.....	24,913	6,638	10,538	101,333	4,894	6,683	89,756
1965.....	24,192	6,013	10,830	110,306	5,145	6,398	98,763
1966.....	16,924	3,653	7,828	114,427	5,269	6,157	103,001
1967.....	20,122	4,243	9,604	121,805	5,791	6,351	109,663
1968.....	21,983	4,916	11,215	130,802	6,658	7,012	117,132
1969.....	21,832	4,756	11,244	140,209	7,910	7,653	124,646
1970—Feb.....	1,042	223	502	140,568	8,000	7,680	124,888
Mar.....	1,262	284	585	140,766	8,092	7,677	124,997
Apr.....	1,400	325	627	141,252	8,184	7,712	125,356
May.....	1,586	373	741	141,975	8,325	7,761	125,889
June.....	2,086	398	1,017	143,103	8,579	7,862	126,662
July.....	2,080	393	1,071	143,103	8,579	7,862	127,403
Aug.....	2,111	369	1,147	145,296	9,011	8,050	128,234
Sept.....	2,183	388	1,100	146,418	9,224	8,115	129,079
Oct.....	2,127	406	1,032	147,570	9,441	8,230	129,903
Nov.....	1,972	355	919	148,896	9,226	8,336	130,794
Dec.....	2,474	416	968	150,560	10,195	8,507	131,860
1971—Jan.....	1,667	307	752	151,503	10,474	8,673	132,377
Feb.....	1,876	346	819	152,638	10,829	8,763	133,046

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans for repairs, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc. not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1958, includes shares pledged against mortgage loans; beginning with 1966, includes junior liens and real estate sold on contract; and beginning with 1967, includes downward structural adjustment for change in universe.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

**FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Advances	Repayments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members' deposits
			Total	Short-term <sup>1</sup>	Long-term <sup>2</sup>	
1945.....	278	213	195	176	19	46
1963.....	5,601	4,296	4,784	2,863	1,921	1,151
1964.....	5,565	5,025	5,325	2,846	2,479	1,199
1965.....	5,007	4,335	5,997	3,074	2,923	1,043
1966.....	3,804	2,866	6,935	5,006	1,929	1,036
1967.....	1,527	4,076	4,386	3,985	401	1,432
1968.....	2,734	1,861	5,259	4,867	392	1,382
1969.....	5,531	1,500	9,289	8,434	855	1,041
1970—Feb.....	384	299	9,937	8,717	1,220	801
Mar.....	136	388	9,745	8,501	1,243	985
Apr.....	393	278	9,860	7,721	2,138	1,108
May.....	240	92	10,008	7,031	2,997	1,188
June.....	299	71	10,236	7,002	3,234	1,331
July.....	243	106	10,373	4,445	5,927	1,193
Aug.....	179	106	10,446	3,967	6,478	1,238
Sept.....	204	125	10,524	3,477	7,047	1,339
Oct.....	134	119	10,539	3,265	7,274	1,496
Nov.....	112	126	10,524	3,156	7,368	1,978
Dec.....	224	134	10,615	3,081	7,534	2,331
1971—Jan.....	43	331	10,326	2,924	7,403	2,750
Feb.....	27	428	9,926	2,697	7,230	3,093

<sup>1</sup> Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.

<sup>2</sup> Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.



**MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES**

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All residential			Multifamily <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Financial institutions	Other holders	Total	Financial institutions	Other holders
1941.....	24.2	14.9	9.4	5.9	3.6	2.2
1945.....	24.3	15.7	8.6	5.7	3.5	2.2
1963.....	211.2	176.7	34.5	29.0	20.7	8.3
1964.....	231.1	195.4	35.7	33.6	25.1	8.5
1965.....	250.1	213.2	36.9	37.2	29.0	8.2
1966.....	264.0	223.7	40.3	40.3	31.5	8.8
1967 <sup>P</sup> .....	280.0	236.6	43.4	43.9	34.7	9.2
1968 <sup>P</sup> .....	298.6	250.8	47.8	47.3	37.7	9.6
1968—III.....	293.3	246.4	46.9	46.2	36.7	9.5
IV.....	298.6	250.8	47.8	47.3	37.7	9.6
1969—I.....	303.0	254.4	48.6	48.3	38.4	9.9
II.....	308.9	259.3	49.6	49.4	39.3	10.1
III.....	314.1	262.7	51.4	50.6	40.2	10.4
IV.....	319.0	265.0	54.0	52.2	41.3	10.9
1970—I.....	312.7	265.8	55.9	53.2	42.1	11.1
II <sup>P</sup> .....	326.2	268.7	57.5	54.5	43.1	11.4
III <sup>P</sup> .....	332.9	272.8	60.1	55.9	44.1	11.8

<sup>1</sup> Structures of five or more units.

NOTE.—Based on data from same source as for "Mortgage Debt Outstanding" table (second preceding page).

**MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- to 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES**

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government-underwritten			Conventional
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed <sup>1</sup>	
1954.....	18.6	4.3	4.1	.2	14.3
1963.....	182.2	65.9	35.0	30.9	116.3
1964.....	197.6	69.2	38.3	30.9	128.3
1965.....	212.9	73.1	42.0	31.1	139.8
1966.....	223.6	76.1	44.8	31.3	147.6
1967 <sup>P</sup> .....	236.1	79.9	47.4	32.5	156.1
1968 <sup>P</sup> .....	251.2	83.8	50.6	33.2	167.4
1967—IV.....	236.1	79.9	47.4	32.5	156.1
1968—I.....	239.1	81.0	48.1	32.9	158.1
II.....	243.2	82.1	48.7	33.4	161.1
III.....	247.0	83.2	49.6	33.6	163.8
IV.....	251.2	84.4	50.6	33.8	166.8
1969—I.....	254.8	85.3	51.4	33.9	169.5
II.....	259.5	87.1	52.2	34.9	172.3
III.....	263.5	88.8	53.4	35.4	174.6
IV.....	266.8	90.1	54.5	35.6	176.9
1970—I.....	268.5	91.6	55.6	36.0	177.1
II <sup>P</sup> .....	271.7	92.1	56.1	36.0	179.9
III <sup>P</sup> .....	275.8				

<sup>1</sup> Includes outstanding amount of VA vendee accounts held by private investors under repurchase agreement.

NOTE.—For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived. Based on data from FHLBB, Federal Housing Admin., and Veterans Admin.

**GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE**

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured				VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Property improvements <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>	Mortgages	
		New homes	Ex-lsiting homes			New homes	Ex-lsiting homes
1945.....	665	257	217	20	171	192	.....
1964.....	8,130	1,608	4,965	895	663	2,846	1,023, 1,821
1965.....	8,689	1,705	5,760	591	634	2,652	876, 1,774
1966.....	7,320	1,729	4,366	583	641	2,600	980, 1,618
1967.....	7,150	1,369	4,516	642	623	3,405	1,143, 2,259
1968.....	8,275	1,572	4,924	1,123	656	3,774	1,430, 2,343
1969.....	9,129	1,551	5,570	1,316	693	4,072	1,493, 2,579
1969—Sept..	872	148	566	95	63	364	134, 230
Oct.....	911	160	553	140	59	397	148, 249
Nov.....	705	131	430	90	55	328	125, 203
Dec.....	793	148	448	146	50	317	134, 183
1970—Jan...	807	178	433	139	58	313	139, 174
Feb.....	643	141	361	109	32	235	107, 128
Mar.....	780	176	406	157	42	257	114, 143
Apr.....	864	176	385	257	45	232	97, 135
May.....	943	176	351	367	48	237	98, 139
June.....	1,097	218	478	336	64	262	99, 163
July.....	1,087	230	475	319	62	297	108, 189
Aug.....	1,030	247	504	228	49	316	111, 204
Sept.....	1,099	268	521	247	63	336	113, 223

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.

<sup>2</sup> Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than \$1,000 need be secured.

NOTE.—Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take into account principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

**DELINQUENCY RATES ON HOME MORTGAGES**

(Per 100 mortgages held or serviced)

End of period	Loans not in foreclosure but delinquent for—				Loans in foreclosure
	Total	30 days	60 days	90 days or more	
1963.....	3.30	2.32	.60	.38	.34
1964.....	3.21	2.35	.55	.31	.38
1965.....	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40
1966.....	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36
1967.....	3.47	2.66	.54	.27	.32
1968.....	3.17	2.43	.51	.23	.26
1969.....	3.22	2.43	.52	.27	.27
1966—III.....	3.09	2.25	.52	.32	.36
IV.....	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36
1967—I.....	3.04	2.17	.56	.31	.38
II.....	2.85	2.14	.45	.26	.34
III.....	3.15	2.36	.52	.27	.31
IV.....	3.47	2.66	.54	.27	.32
1968—I.....	2.84	2.11	.49	.24	.32
II.....	2.89	2.23	.44	.22	.28
III.....	2.93	2.23	.48	.22	.26
IV.....	3.17	2.43	.51	.23	.26
1969—I.....	2.77	2.04	.49	.24	.26
II.....	2.68	2.06	.41	.21	.25
III.....	2.91	2.18	.47	.26	.25
IV.....	3.22	2.43	.52	.27	.27
1970—I.....	2.96	2.14	.52	.30	.31
II.....	2.83	2.10	.45	.28	.31
III.....	3.10	2.26	.53	.31	.25

NOTE.—Mortgage Bankers Association of America data from reports on 1- to 4-family FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, and conventional mortgages held by more than 400 respondents, including mortgage bankers (chiefly), commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations.

**GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Mortgage commitments	
	Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Purchases	Sales	Made during period	Out standing
1966.....	2,667	2,062	604	620	.....	371	491
1967.....	3,348	2,756	592	860	.....	1,045	1,171
1968.....	4,220	3,569	651	1,089	1	867	1,266
1969.....	4,820	4,220	600	827	.....	615	1,130
1969-Dec...	4,820	4,220	600	99	.....	54	1,130
1970-Jan...	4,862	4,266	596	59	.....	34	1,098
Feb...	4,903	4,311	592	58	.....	24	1,057
Mar...	4,938	4,350	588	53	.....	95	1,014
Apr...	4,965	4,381	584	44	.....	48	970
May...	5,006	4,426	580	62	.....	92	925
June...	5,033	4,458	575	58	.....	191	992
July...	5,070	4,499	571	55	.....	172	966
Aug...	5,102	4,535	567	54	.....	123	802
Sept...	5,109	4,546	563	27	.....	57	795
Oct...	5,132	4,573	559	46	.....	42	775
Nov...	5,141	4,587	554	35	.....	42	776
Dec...	5,184	4,634	550	70	.....	37	738

NOTE.—Government National Mortgage Assn. data. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to Special Assistance and Management and Liquidating portfolios of former FNMA and include mortgages subject to participation pool of Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust, but exclude conventional mortgage loans acquired by former FNMA from the RFC Mortgage Co., the Defense Homes Corp., the Public Housing Admin., and Community Facilities Admin.

**FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Mortgage commitments	
	Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Purchases	Sales	Made during period	Out standing
1966.....	4,396	3,345	1,051	2,081	.....	1,920	214
1967.....	5,522	4,048	1,474	1,400	12	1,736	501
1968.....	7,167	5,121	2,046	1,944	.....	2,697	1,287
1969.....	10,950	7,680	3,270	4,121	.....	6,630	3,539
1970-Jan...	11,513	8,062	3,452	592	.....	836	3,694
Feb...	12,005	8,392	3,613	522	.....	816	3,933
Mar...	12,499	8,739	3,760	526	.....	696	4,108
Apr...	12,949	9,069	3,880	485	.....	592	4,152
May...	13,287	9,324	3,962	374	.....	817	4,510
June...	13,658	9,610	4,047	434	.....	712	4,709
July...	14,084	9,936	4,148	470	.....	532	4,684
Aug...	14,452	10,218	4,234	413	.....	718	4,834
Sept...	14,807	10,499	4,308	406	.....	650	4,849
Oct...	15,152	10,780	4,372	397	.....	535	4,805
Nov...	15,396	10,981	4,416	294	.....	541	4,930
Dec...	15,502	11,071	4,431	165	.....	600	5,203
1971-Jan...	15,520	11,092	4,428	75	.....	139	5,092

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Assn. data. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to secondary market portfolio of former FNMA. Mortgage commitments made during the period include some multifamily and non-profit hospital loan commitments in addition to 1- to 4- family loan commitments accepted in FNMA's free market auction system.

**FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY UNDER FREE MARKET SYSTEM**

**HOME-MORTGAGE YIELDS**

(In per cent)

Period	Primary market (conventional loans)			Secondary market
	FHLBB series (effective rate)		FHA series	
	New homes	Existing homes	New homes	
1966.....	6.25	6.41	6.40	6.38
1967.....	6.46	6.52	6.53	6.55
1968.....	6.97	7.03	7.12	7.21
1969.....	7.81	7.82	7.99	8.26
1970-Mar.....	8.47	8.43	8.55	9.20
Apr.....	8.41	8.34	8.55	9.10
May.....	8.45	8.34	8.55	9.11
June.....	8.48	8.36	8.55	9.16
July.....	8.49	8.37	8.60	9.11
Aug.....	8.52	8.41	8.60	9.07
Sept.....	8.48	8.42	8.50	9.01
Oct.....	8.51	8.35	8.50	8.97
Nov.....	8.43	8.32	8.45	8.90
Dec.....	8.38	8.26	8.30	8.40
1971-Jan.....	8.18	8.08	7.95	.....
Feb.....	7.92	7.80	7.75	.....
Mar.....	.....	.....	7.60	7.32

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. The FHA data are based on opinion reports submitted by field offices on prevailing local conditions as of the first of the succeeding month. Yields on FHA-insured mortgages are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30-year mortgages with minimum downpayment and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Gaps in data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates. The FHA series on average contract interest rates on conventional first mortgages in primary markets are unweighted and are rounded to the nearest 5 basis points. The FHLBB effective rate series reflects fees and charges as well as contract rates (as shown in the table on conventional first-mortgage terms, p. A-35) and an assumed prepayment at end of 10 years

Date of auction	Mortgage amounts					Implicit yield, by commitment period (in months)		
	Offered	Accepted				3	6	12-18
		Total	By commitment period (in months)					
			3	6	12-18			
In millions of dollars								
In per cent								
1970-June 15..	249.7	127.9	34.2	86.7	7.0	9.27	9.30	9.31
29..	156.3	98.9	30.6	56.5	11.8	9.32	9.33	9.34
July 13..	286.2	113.3	24.9	72.9	15.3	9.20	9.21	9.22
27..	323.8	150.4	37.0	91.0	22.3	9.10	9.12	9.12
Aug. 3..	441.3	180.1	41.4	91.0	47.8	9.03	9.03	9.04
24..	492.8	215.1	48.9	124.4	41.9	9.03	9.03	9.03
Sept. 8..	384.2	200.1	45.6	117.0	37.5	9.06	9.04	9.04
24..	207.8	195.3	40.1	121.5	33.7	9.01	9.01	9.02
Oct. 5..	267.5	149.8	62.2	73.1	14.5	8.90	8.92	8.97
19..	352.5	149.7	53.2	88.1	8.4	8.89	8.90	8.95
Nov. 2..	341.5	181.2	100.0	62.4	18.7	8.90	8.93	8.93
16..	222.4	170.3	75.8	79.4	15.1	8.89	8.90	8.90
Dec. 7..	166.5	127.8	54.7	60.9	12.2	8.56	8.54	8.57
14..	165.1	124.7	42.1	72.1	10.5	8.51	8.43	8.47
1971-Jan. 25..	44.1	35.5	9.9	25.6	.....	7.82	7.96	8.40
Feb. 8..	23.4	23.3	10.6	12.7	.....	7.67	7.67	.....
Mar. 1..	185.6	51.8	15.2	29.3	7.3	7.43	7.43	7.56
15..	193.5	74.0	17.9	41.2	14.9	7.32	7.44	7.54
29..	122.5	67.0	36.7	26.3	3.9	7.32	7.45	7.55

NOTE.—Implicit secondary market yields are gross—before deduction of 50-basis-point fee paid for mortgage servicing. They reflect the average accepted bid price for Govt.-underwritten mortgages after adjustment by Federal Reserve to allow for FNMA commitment fees and FNMA stock purchase and holding requirements, assuming a prepayment period of 15 years for 30-year loans. Commitments for 12-18 months are for new homes only.

## TOTAL CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and mod- ernization loans <sup>1</sup>	Personal loans	Total	Single- payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939.....	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941.....	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945.....	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1950.....	21,471	14,703	6,074	4,799	1,016	2,814	6,768	1,821	3,367	1,580
1955.....	38,830	28,906	13,460	7,641	1,693	6,112	9,924	3,002	4,795	2,127
1960.....	56,141	42,968	17,658	11,545	3,148	10,617	13,173	4,507	5,329	3,337
1965.....	90,314	71,324	28,619	18,565	3,728	20,412	18,990	7,671	6,430	4,889
1966.....	97,543	77,539	30,556	20,978	3,818	22,187	20,004	7,972	6,686	5,346
1967.....	102,132	80,926	30,724	22,395	3,789	24,018	21,206	8,428	6,968	5,810
1968.....	113,191	89,890	34,130	24,899	3,925	26,936	23,301	9,138	7,755	6,408
1969.....	122,469	98,169	36,602	27,609	4,040	29,918	24,300	9,096	8,234	6,970
1970.....	126,802	101,161	35,490	29,949	4,110	31,612	25,641	9,484	8,850	7,307
1970—Feb.....	120,077	96,892	36,119	26,987	3,970	29,816	23,185	9,074	6,789	7,322
Mar.....	119,698	96,662	36,088	26,814	3,951	29,809	23,036	9,054	6,645	7,337
Apr.....	120,402	97,104	36,264	26,850	3,960	30,030	23,298	9,102	6,900	7,296
May.....	121,346	97,706	36,455	27,055	4,003	30,193	23,640	9,159	7,273	7,208
June.....	122,542	98,699	36,809	27,303	4,040	30,547	23,843	9,239	7,473	7,131
July.....	123,092	99,302	36,918	27,538	4,081	30,765	23,790	9,254	7,509	7,027
Aug.....	123,655	99,860	36,908	27,801	4,104	31,047	23,795	9,294	7,508	6,993
Sept.....	123,907	100,142	36,738	28,055	4,123	31,226	23,765	9,316	7,485	6,960
Oct.....	123,866	99,959	36,518	28,152	4,126	31,163	23,907	9,313	7,656	6,938
Nov.....	123,915	99,790	36,011	28,378	4,133	31,268	24,125	9,345	7,757	7,023
Dec.....	126,802	101,161	35,490	29,949	4,110	31,612	25,641	9,484	8,850	7,307
1971—Jan.....	125,077	100,101	35,004	29,575	4,067	31,455	24,976	9,480	8,094	7,402
Feb.....	123,815	99,244	34,869	28,928	4,051	31,396	24,571	9,506	7,353	7,712

<sup>1</sup> Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."

NOTE.—Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for house-

hold, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate mortgage loans. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965*, and pp. 983-1003 of the BULLETIN for Dec. 1968.

## INSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions					Retail outlets		
		Total	Com- mercial banks	Finance cos. <sup>1</sup>	Credit unions	Mis- cellaneous lenders <sup>1</sup>	Total	Auto- mobile dealers <sup>2</sup>	Other retail outlets
1939.....	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,836	132	18	1,438	123	1,315
1941.....	6,085	4,480	1,726	2,541	198	15	1,605	188	1,417
1945.....	2,462	1,776	745	910	102	19	686	28	658
1950.....	14,703	11,805	5,798	5,315	590	102	2,898	287	2,611
1955.....	28,906	24,398	10,601	11,838	1,678	281	4,508	487	4,021
1960.....	42,968	36,673	16,672	15,435	3,923	643	6,295	359	5,936
1965.....	71,324	61,533	28,962	24,282	7,324	965	9,791	315	9,476
1966.....	77,539	66,724	31,319	26,091	8,255	1,059	10,815	277	10,538
1967.....	80,926	69,490	32,700	26,734	8,972	1,084	11,436	285	11,151
1968.....	89,890	77,457	36,952	29,098	10,178	1,229	12,433	320	12,113
1969.....	98,169	84,982	40,305	31,734	11,594	1,349	13,187	336	12,851
1970.....	101,161	87,064	41,895	31,123	12,500	1,546	14,097	327	13,770
1970—Feb.....	96,892	84,393	39,990	31,538	11,459	1,406	12,499	331	12,168
Mar.....	96,662	84,308	39,956	31,433	11,533	1,386	12,354	331	12,023
Apr.....	97,104	84,802	40,245	31,537	11,644	1,376	12,302	332	11,970
May.....	97,706	85,335	40,515	31,595	11,778	1,447	12,371	333	12,038
June.....	98,699	86,311	40,979	31,862	12,030	1,440	12,388	336	12,052
July.....	99,302	86,876	41,703	31,561	12,141	1,471	12,426	337	12,089
Aug.....	99,860	87,315	41,934	31,588	12,292	1,501	12,545	337	12,208
Sept.....	100,142	87,471	42,051	31,510	12,409	1,501	12,671	337	12,334
Oct.....	99,959	87,243	42,010	31,309	12,422	1,502	12,716	335	12,381
Nov.....	99,790	86,820	41,740	31,081	12,438	1,561	12,970	332	12,638
Dec.....	101,161	87,064	41,895	31,123	12,500	1,546	14,097	327	13,770
1971—Jan.....	100,101	86,308	41,611	30,791	12,353	1,553	13,793	324	13,469
Feb.....	99,244	85,910	41,446	30,511	12,351	1,602	13,334	323	13,011

<sup>1</sup> Finance companies consist of those institutions formerly classified as sales finance, consumer finance, and other finance companies. Miscellaneous lenders include savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

<sup>2</sup> Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other retail outlets."  
See also NOTE to table above.

**INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Purchased	Direct			
1939.....	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941.....	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945.....	745	66	143	114	110	312
1950.....	5,798	1,177	1,294	1,456	834	1,037
1955.....	10,601	3,243	2,062	1,338	2,042	1,916
1960.....	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1965.....	28,962	10,209	5,659	4,166	2,571	6,357
1966.....	31,319	11,024	5,956	4,681	2,647	7,011
1967.....	32,700	10,927	6,267	5,126	2,629	7,751
1968.....	36,952	12,213	7,105	6,060	2,719	8,855
1969.....	40,305	12,784	7,620	7,415	2,751	9,735
1970.....	41,895	12,433	7,587	8,633	2,760	10,482
1970—Feb....	39,990	12,585	7,533	7,474	2,691	9,707
Mar....	39,956	12,552	7,538	7,476	2,678	9,712
Apr....	40,245	12,550	7,598	7,568	2,685	9,844
May....	40,515	12,600	7,635	7,667	2,705	9,908
June....	40,979	12,680	7,722	7,828	2,731	10,018
July....	41,703	13,002	7,759	8,078	2,755	10,109
Aug....	41,934	12,981	7,748	8,183	2,770	10,252
Sept....	42,051	12,890	7,734	8,263	2,783	10,381
Oct....	42,010	12,824	7,730	8,286	2,785	10,385
Nov....	41,740	12,628	7,654	8,299	2,779	10,380
Dec....	41,895	12,433	7,587	8,633	2,760	10,482
1971—Jan....	41,611	12,253	7,530	8,613	2,727	10,488
Feb....	41,446	12,165	7,561	8,535	2,704	10,481

See NOTE to first table on preceding page.

**INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY FINANCE COMPANIES**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1941.....	2,541	1,438	194	204	705
1945.....	910	202	40	62	606
1950.....	5,315	3,157	692	80	1,386
1955.....	11,838	7,108	1,448	42	3,240
1960.....	15,435	7,703	2,553	173	5,006
1965.....	24,282	9,400	4,425	224	10,233
1966.....	26,091	9,889	5,171	191	10,840
1967.....	26,734	9,538	5,479	154	11,563
1968.....	29,098	10,279	5,999	113	12,707
1969.....	31,734	11,053	6,514	106	14,064
1970.....	31,123	9,941	6,648	94	14,440
1970—Feb....	31,538	10,908	6,523	103	14,004
Mar....	31,433	10,876	6,489	102	13,966
Apr....	31,537	10,949	6,478	101	14,009
May....	31,595	10,990	6,505	99	14,001
June....	31,862	11,073	6,560	98	14,131
July....	31,561	10,771	6,499	96	14,195
Aug....	31,588	10,732	6,529	94	14,233
Sept....	31,510	10,619	6,568	94	14,229
Oct....	31,309	10,465	6,594	94	14,156
Nov....	31,081	10,226	6,548	94	14,213
Dec....	31,123	9,941	6,648	94	14,440
1971—Jan....	30,791	9,754	6,605	93	14,339
Feb....	30,511	9,672	6,493	93	14,253

NOTE.—Finance companies consist of those institutions formerly classified as sales finance, consumer finance, and other finance companies.

**INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL LENDERS**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1941.....	213	47	9	11	146
1945.....	121	16	4	10	91
1950.....	692	159	40	102	391
1955.....	1,959	560	130	313	956
1960.....	4,566	1,460	297	775	2,034
1965.....	8,289	3,036	498	933	3,822
1966.....	9,314	3,470	588	980	4,336
1967.....	10,056	3,707	639	1,006	4,704
1968.....	11,407	4,213	727	1,093	5,374
1969.....	12,943	4,809	829	1,183	6,122
1970.....	14,046	5,202	898	1,256	6,690
1970—Feb....	12,865	4,762	822	1,176	6,105
Mar....	12,919	4,791	826	1,171	6,131
Apr....	13,020	4,835	834	1,174	6,177
May....	13,225	4,897	845	1,199	6,284
June....	13,470	4,998	863	1,211	6,398
July....	13,612	5,049	872	1,230	6,461
Aug....	13,793	5,110	881	1,240	6,562
Sept....	13,910	5,158	890	1,246	6,616
Oct....	13,924	5,164	891	1,247	6,622
Nov....	13,999	5,171	893	1,260	6,675
Dec....	14,046	5,202	898	1,256	6,690
1971—Jan....	13,906	5,143	888	1,247	6,628
Feb....	13,953	5,148	889	1,254	6,662

NOTE.—Other financial lenders consist of credit unions and miscellaneous lenders.

**NONINSTALMENT CREDIT**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts		Service credit
		Commercial banks	Other financial institutions	Retail outlets	Credit cards <sup>1</sup>	
1941.....	3,087	693	152	1,645	597	
1945.....	3,203	674	72	1,612	855	
1950.....	6,768	1,576	245	3,291	76	1,986
1955.....	9,924	2,635	367	4,579	216	2,567
1960.....	13,173	3,884	623	4,893	436	3,437
1965.....	18,990	6,690	981	5,724	706	4,889
1966.....	20,004	6,946	1,026	5,812	874	5,346
1967.....	21,206	7,340	1,088	5,939	1,029	5,850
1968.....	23,301	7,975	1,163	6,450	1,305	6,308
1969.....	24,300	7,900	1,196	6,650	1,584	6,970
1970.....	25,641	8,205	1,279	6,932	1,918	7,307
1970—Feb....	23,185	7,857	1,217	5,210	1,579	7,362
Mar....	23,036	7,843	1,211	5,062	1,583	7,337
Apr....	23,298	7,892	1,210	5,289	1,611	7,286
May....	23,640	7,925	1,234	5,633	1,640	7,288
June....	23,843	8,005	1,234	5,765	1,708	7,331
July....	23,790	8,005	1,249	5,727	1,782	7,332
Aug....	23,795	8,041	1,253	5,664	1,844	6,952
Sept....	23,765	8,062	1,254	5,617	1,872	6,950
Oct....	23,907	8,059	1,254	5,797	1,859	6,938
Nov....	24,125	8,071	1,274	5,884	1,873	7,023
Dec....	25,641	8,205	1,279	6,932	1,918	7,367
1971—Jan....	24,976	8,196	1,284	6,144	1,950	7,402
Feb....	24,571	8,205	1,301	5,435	1,918	7,712

<sup>1</sup> Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating-oil accounts. Bank credit card accounts outstanding are included in estimates of instalment credit outstanding.

See also NOTE to first table on preceding page.

## INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAYED, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1965.....		78,586		27,227		22,750		2,266		26,343
1966.....		82,335		27,341		25,591		2,200		27,203
1967.....		84,693		26,667		26,952		2,113		28,961
1968.....		97,053		31,424		30,593		2,268		32,768
1969.....		102,888		32,354		33,079		2,278		35,177
1970.....		104,130		29,831		36,781		2,145		35,373
1970—Feb.....	8,625	7,106	2,536	2,214	3,018	2,275	179	137	2,892	2,480
Mar.....	8,392	8,243	2,496	2,584	2,922	2,725	165	152	2,809	2,782
Apr.....	8,491	8,773	2,571	2,776	2,843	2,792	183	185	2,894	3,020
May.....	9,004	8,857	2,595	2,696	3,183	3,008	180	213	3,046	2,940
June.....	8,683	9,534	2,587	3,023	2,925	3,019	189	220	2,982	3,272
July.....	9,065	9,497	2,685	2,952	3,124	3,141	192	220	3,064	3,184
Aug.....	8,809	8,915	2,537	2,540	3,168	3,152	173	197	2,931	3,026
Sept.....	8,849	8,580	2,621	2,402	3,071	3,097	186	194	2,971	2,887
Oct.....	8,580	8,670	2,349	2,463	3,113	3,200	182	184	2,936	2,823
Nov.....	8,414	8,271	2,127	2,006	3,113	3,147	180	176	2,994	2,942
Dec.....	8,536	10,194	2,170	2,045	3,281	4,562	177	149	2,908	3,438
1971—Jan.....	8,916	7,545	2,461	1,997	3,252	2,868	177	122	3,026	2,558
Feb.....	9,081	7,489	2,687	2,336	3,204	2,431	197	155	2,993	2,567
Repayments										
1965.....		69,957		23,543		20,518		2,116		23,780
1966.....		76,120		25,404		23,178		2,110		25,428
1967.....		81,306		26,499		25,535		2,142		27,130
1968.....		88,089		28,018		28,089		2,132		29,850
1969.....		94,609		29,882		30,369		2,163		32,195
1970.....		101,138		30,943		34,441		2,075		33,679
1970—Feb.....	8,207	7,616	2,550	2,386	2,761	2,634	171	158	2,725	2,438
Mar.....	8,194	8,473	2,501	2,615	2,792	2,898	169	171	2,732	2,789
Apr.....	8,195	8,331	2,527	2,600	2,729	2,756	173	176	2,766	2,799
May.....	8,589	8,253	2,600	2,505	2,888	2,803	174	170	2,927	2,777
June.....	8,242	8,541	2,573	2,669	2,750	2,771	174	183	2,745	2,918
July.....	8,622	8,894	2,752	2,843	2,874	2,906	170	179	2,826	2,966
Aug.....	8,577	8,357	2,632	2,550	2,967	2,889	175	174	2,803	2,744
Sept.....	8,490	8,298	2,599	2,572	2,913	2,843	174	175	2,804	2,708
Oct.....	8,662	8,853	2,550	2,683	3,036	3,103	179	181	2,897	2,886
Nov.....	8,716	8,440	2,577	2,513	3,082	2,921	176	169	2,881	2,837
Dec.....	8,515	8,823	2,618	2,566	2,945	2,991	175	172	2,777	3,094
1971—Jan.....	8,829	8,605	2,623	2,483	3,145	3,242	175	165	2,886	2,715
Feb.....	8,979	8,346	2,636	2,471	3,212	3,078	188	171	2,943	2,626
Net change in credit outstanding <sup>2</sup>										
1965.....		8,629		3,684		2,232		150		2,563
1966.....		6,215		1,937		2,413		90		1,775
1967.....		3,387		168		1,417		-29		1,831
1968.....		8,964		3,406		2,504		136		2,918
1969.....		8,279		2,472		2,710		115		2,982
1970.....		2,992		-1,112		2,340		70		1,694
1970—Feb.....	418	-510	-14	-172	257	-359	8	-21	167	42
Mar.....	198	-230	-5	-31	130	-173	-4	-19	77	-7
Apr.....	296	442	44	176	114	36	10	9	128	221
May.....	415	602	-5	191	295	205	6	43	119	163
June.....	441	993	14	354	175	248	15	37	237	354
July.....	443	603	-67	109	250	235	22	41	238	218
Aug.....	232	558	-95	-10	201	263	-2	23	128	282
Sept.....	359	282	22	-170	158	254	12	19	167	179
Oct.....	-82	-183	-201	-220	77	97	3	3	39	-63
Nov.....	-302	-169	-450	-507	31	226	4	7	113	105
Dec.....	21	1,371	-448	-521	336	1,571	2	-23	131	344
1971—Jan.....	87	-1,060	-162	-486	107	-374	2	-43	140	-157
Feb.....	102	-857	51	-135	-8	-647	9	-16	50	-59

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.<sup>2</sup> Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans,

purchases and sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1965, and pp. 983-1003 of the BULLETIN for Dec. 1968.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAYED, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Finance companies		Other financial lenders		Retail outlets	
	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.	S.A. <sup>1</sup>	N.S.A.
<b>Extensions</b>										
1965.....		78,586		29,528		25,192		9,436		14,430
1966.....		82,335		30,073		25,406		10,362		16,494
1967.....		84,693		30,850		25,496		10,911		17,436
1968.....		97,053		36,332		28,836		12,850		19,035
1969.....		102,888		38,533		30,854		14,245		19,256
1970.....		104,130		39,136		29,662		14,619		20,713
1970—Feb.....	8,625	7,106	3,167	2,735	2,510	2,125	1,198	1,038	1,750	1,208
Mar.....	8,392	8,243	3,193	3,206	2,439	2,391	1,122	1,144	1,638	1,502
Apr.....	8,491	8,773	3,208	3,450	2,502	2,581	1,198	1,229	1,583	1,513
May.....	9,004	8,857	3,291	3,341	2,639	2,503	1,252	1,309	1,822	1,704
June.....	8,683	9,534	3,262	3,643	2,616	2,912	1,233	1,407	1,572	1,572
July.....	9,065	9,497	3,382	3,697	2,590	2,731	1,365	1,418	1,728	1,651
Aug.....	8,809	8,915	3,308	3,385	2,427	2,416	1,235	1,318	1,839	1,796
Sept.....	8,849	8,580	3,417	3,352	2,441	2,300	1,265	1,212	1,726	1,716
Oct.....	8,580	8,670	3,276	3,301	2,371	2,387	1,221	1,187	1,712	1,795
Nov.....	8,414	8,271	3,159	2,885	2,300	2,342	1,184	1,150	1,771	1,894
Dec.....	8,536	10,194	3,326	3,390	2,240	2,795	1,187	1,206	1,783	2,803
1971—Jan.....	8,916	7,545	3,338	2,885	2,411	1,961	1,288	1,055	1,879	1,644
Feb.....	9,081	7,489	3,478	2,988	2,513	2,121	1,282	1,117	1,808	1,263
<b>Repayments</b>										
1965.....		69,957		25,663		22,551		8,310		13,433
1966.....		76,120		27,716		23,597		9,337		15,470
1967.....		81,306		29,469		24,853		10,169		16,815
1968.....		88,089		32,080		26,472		11,499		18,038
1969.....		94,609		35,180		28,218		12,709		18,502
1970.....		101,138		37,961		29,858		13,516		19,803
1970—Feb.....	8,207	7,616	3,101	2,889	2,368	2,158	1,099	989	1,639	1,580
Mar.....	8,194	8,473	3,119	3,240	2,389	2,496	1,065	1,090	1,621	1,647
Apr.....	8,195	8,331	3,081	3,161	2,415	2,477	1,117	1,128	1,582	1,565
May.....	8,589	8,255	3,170	3,071	2,574	2,445	1,173	1,104	1,672	1,635
June.....	8,242	8,541	3,041	3,179	2,548	2,645	1,087	1,162	1,566	1,555
July.....	8,622	8,894	3,264	3,388	2,580	2,617	1,184	1,276	1,594	1,613
Aug.....	8,577	8,357	3,185	3,154	2,507	2,389	1,158	1,137	1,727	1,677
Sept.....	8,490	8,298	3,249	3,235	2,482	2,378	1,127	1,095	1,632	1,590
Oct.....	8,662	8,853	3,258	3,342	2,551	2,588	1,165	1,173	1,688	1,750
Nov.....	8,716	8,440	3,276	3,155	2,552	2,570	1,135	1,075	1,753	1,640
Dec.....	8,515	8,823	3,262	3,235	2,465	2,753	1,113	1,159	1,675	1,676
1971—Jan.....	8,829	8,605	3,385	3,169	2,486	2,293	1,199	1,195	1,759	1,948
Feb.....	8,979	8,346	3,369	3,153	2,656	2,401	1,186	1,070	1,768	1,722
<b>Net change in credit outstanding <sup>2</sup></b>										
1965.....		8,629		3,865		2,641		1,126		997
1966.....		6,215		2,357		1,809		1,025		1,024
1967.....		3,387		1,381		643		742		621
1968.....		8,964		4,252		2,364		1,351		997
1969.....		8,279		3,353		2,636		1,536		754
1970.....		2,992		1,590		-611		1,103		910
1970—Feb.....	418	-510	66	-154	142	-33	99	49	111	-372
Mar.....	198	-230	74	-34	50	-105	57	54	17	-145
Apr.....	296	442	127	289	87	104	81	101	1	-52
May.....	415	602	121	270	65	58	79	205	150	69
June.....	441	993	221	464	68	267	146	245	6	17
July.....	443	603	533	724	-405	-301	181	142	134	38
Aug.....	232	558	123	231	-80	27	77	181	112	119
Sept.....	359	282	168	117	-41	-78	138	117	94	126
Oct.....	-82	-183	18	-41	-180	-201	56	14	24	45
Nov.....	-302	-169	-117	-270	-252	-228	49	75	18	254
Dec.....	21	1,371	64	155	-225	42	74	47	108	1,127
1971—Jan.....	87	-1,060	-47	-284	-75	-332	89	-140	120	-304
Feb.....	102	-857	109	-165	-143	-280	96	47	40	-459

<sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.

<sup>2</sup> Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments, except in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between extensions and repayments for some particular holders do not equal the

changes in their outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit extended, repaid, or outstanding.

NOTE.—“Other financial lenders” include credit unions and miscellaneous lenders. See also NOTE to preceding table and Note 1 at bottom of p. A-54.

## MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1969 aver- age <sup>a</sup>	1970												1971	
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>r</sup>	Jan. <sup>r</sup>	Feb.	
Total index.....	100.00	172.8	170.5	171.1	170.2	169.0	168.8	169.2	168.8	165.8	162.3	161.5	164.4	165.6	164.9	
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>170.8</i>	<i>169.9</i>	<i>169.7</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>167.7</i>	<i>167.1</i>	<i>166.8</i>	<i>166.5</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>159.4</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>163.9</i>	<i>162.3</i>	
Consumer goods.....	32.31	162.5	162.4	162.0	163.2	162.8	163.5	163.5	163.5	160.1	157.0	157.0	162.4	165.2	164.0	
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	188.6	186.2	186.3	179.9	177.3	176.3	173.7	173.0	169.6	165.9	164.5	164.2	161.3	158.5	
Materials.....	52.65	174.6	171.5	171.7	171.9	170.4	171.2	171.4	171.2	168.9	164.8	163.8	166.0	167.2	167.7	
<b>Consumer goods</b>																
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>173.2</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>158.4</i>	<i>166.4</i>	<i>170.3</i>	<i>172.8</i>	<i>167.5</i>	<i>133.1</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>112.2</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>166.4</i>	<i>174.9</i>	
Autos.....	1.82	162.8	127.6	138.4	136.1	156.0	163.0	163.8	163.3	108.5	76.5	78.1	131.9	155.1	168.1	
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	186.8	190.7	188.5	187.8	180.1	179.9	184.7	173.1	165.6	154.5	157.0	164.3	181.4	183.9	
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>159.3</i>	<i>153.6</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>155.0</i>	<i>153.0</i>	<i>153.2</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>153.4</i>	<i>153.9</i>	<i>150.3</i>	<i>150.9</i>	<i>152.3</i>	<i>150.9</i>	
Home goods.....	4.59	184.0	174.8	179.4	180.0	178.4	177.7	182.5	183.7	179.0	180.2	180.0	174.0	177.5	175.6	
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	180.2	168.6	178.1	178.9	182.6	178.8	192.3	198.6	189.9	194.3	188.1	169.1	174.3	172.6	
Appliances.....	1.33	192.4	186.5	199.1	206.7	213.9	201.4	218.4	223.7	212.8	208.3	208.3	182.2	194.2	192.0	
TV and home radios.....	.47	145.6	118.2	119.1	100.3	94.2	115.2	118.8	127.8	125.5	133.2	131.1	132.2	118.3	118.0	
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	180.3	169.2	170.3	170.6	165.5	164.9	165.2	164.9	164.4	166.5	169.3	170.5	173.9	171.9	
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	191.5	186.7	188.4	189.0	184.1	186.9	185.0	181.6	178.0	174.8	179.3	182.8	184.2	182.1	
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	138.5	135.7	133.4	133.8	131.4	132.4	132.4	133.2	131.7	131.6	125.2	131.3	131.0	.....	
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>168.2</i>	<i>166.2</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>168.0</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>168.1</i>	<i>166.7</i>	<i>168.0</i>	<i>171.1</i>	<i>171.7</i>	<i>169.1</i>	
Processed foods.....	8.43	136.6	139.5	139.6	140.2	141.1	137.9	138.7	139.4	139.3	135.2	138.3	141.0	141.5	137.9	
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	146.8	154.6	146.1	150.1	142.2	142.6	141.9	144.7	149.0	148.1	147.5	152.1	150.6	.....	
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	209.0	217.9	216.5	218.6	219.6	217.4	217.4	213.9	215.5	215.0	220.1	226.8	227.2	220.9	
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	147.1	147.6	146.1	146.0	146.9	147.6	142.9	143.1	140.5	140.8	143.2	144.7	145.5	145.1	
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	199.6	210.3	207.2	212.6	212.3	213.7	212.8	213.5	219.2	221.7	217.2	218.0	219.3	.....	
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	144.6	146.5	150.3	152.1	149.7	153.0	148.2	148.9	152.7	155.2	154.8	155.6	156.9	153.0	
Residential utilities.....	2.46	226.3	241.5	235.0	242.1	242.8	243.3	244.3	245.0	251.7	254.2	247.6	248.5	249.7	.....	
Electricity.....	1.72	249.7	267.5	257.7	267.5	268.1	268.1	269.1	269.7	281.9	285.0	275.1	276.0	277.1	.....	
Gas.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Equipment</b>																
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>195.6</i>	<i>196.9</i>	<i>198.0</i>	<i>193.0</i>	<i>188.7</i>	<i>188.0</i>	<i>186.1</i>	<i>185.9</i>	<i>182.3</i>	<i>178.9</i>	<i>177.8</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>174.3</i>	<i>172.0</i>	
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	179.1	184.9	186.8	182.1	175.8	175.2	174.6	173.3	170.5	169.7	167.9	166.8	164.4	161.3	
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	220.0	222.4	225.0	223.4	220.4	220.4	218.3	214.2	210.5	207.0	205.7	204.3	200.7	199.4	
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	246.7	231.8	226.1	215.4	216.8	213.8	207.3	214.3	206.5	193.7	194.6	202.3	203.6	195.8	
Farm equipment.....	.61	136.8	130.3	134.6	130.4	127.4	128.6	126.0	133.2	133.6	128.0	130.8	127.0	96.7	.....	
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Materials</b>																
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>165.5</i>	<i>157.9</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>159.6</i>	<i>157.5</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>158.4</i>	<i>157.4</i>	<i>151.9</i>	<i>144.3</i>	<i>141.9</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>148.3</i>	<i>149.7</i>	
Consumer durable.....	3.43	163.9	142.3	143.0	143.6	146.0	155.4	156.0	161.3	143.6	110.9	111.2	139.0	150.0	152.4	
Equipment.....	7.84	191.9	188.6	189.8	183.8	177.5	176.6	178.4	175.9	173.1	166.7	164.1	163.6	163.4	161.8	
Construction.....	9.17	152.4	150.7	148.8	148.8	146.8	145.1	146.3	147.3	146.1	144.2	140.6	142.0	144.0	146.3	
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	152.8	150.2	152.4	147.7	146.8	150.0	152.6	147.2	140.1	136.2	133.7	143.3	147.7	148.5	
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>183.9</i>	<i>185.5</i>	<i>184.7</i>	<i>184.6</i>	<i>183.8</i>	<i>184.9</i>	<i>184.9</i>	<i>185.4</i>	<i>186.4</i>	<i>186.0</i>	<i>186.3</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>186.8</i>	<i>186.2</i>	
Business supplies.....	9.11	166.6	166.2	164.8	164.5	162.1	163.4	164.9	165.0	161.2	159.5	160.7	162.2	161.7	160.5	
Containers.....	3.03	168.6	169.3	165.0	166.2	168.2	166.0	161.9	167.5	163.1	164.1	164.2	166.5	167.0	166.8	
General business supplies.....	6.07	165.5	164.7	164.7	163.7	159.1	162.1	166.4	163.7	160.3	157.2	158.9	160.0	159.0	157.4	
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	237.8	239.0	237.2	236.1	233.1	234.7	234.2	233.4	235.8	236.0	238.5	235.3	238.9	238.8	
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>158.2</i>	<i>162.0</i>	<i>162.7</i>	<i>163.8</i>	<i>166.0</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>165.4</i>	<i>167.5</i>	<i>171.8</i>	<i>172.5</i>	<i>170.1</i>	<i>169.3</i>	<i>170.1</i>	<i>169.5</i>	
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	134.9	137.1	137.4	139.1	142.0	142.4	140.2	144.4	147.5	148.0	146.6	145.0	145.5	143.6	
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	216.7	225.0	226.3	226.5	228.1	228.6	229.4	227.9	235.1	236.7	231.1	232.6	234.3	.....	
Electricity.....	2.32	220.6	230.2	231.8	232.0	233.8	234.3	235.0	233.0	238.7	240.8	233.9	235.8	237.9	.....	
General industrial.....	1.03	216.1	218.1	219.4	220.6	221.8	223.9	227.2	225.4	225.8	223.1	216.3	219.5	219.8	.....	
Commercial and other.....	1.21	236.1	253.1	254.8	254.2	256.7	255.9	254.8	252.7	263.0	268.6	261.2	262.1	265.8	.....	
Gas.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<b>Supplementary groups of consumer goods</b>																
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	179.5	166.6	171.4	171.1	173.5	172.7	178.5	177.0	160.1	151.4	152.1	162.5	172.9	175.3	
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	157.1	161.0	159.0	160.7	159.9	159.0	158.8	159.2	160.1	158.9	158.6	162.3	162.7	.....	

For NOTE see p. A-61.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1969 aver- age <sup>P</sup>	1970										1971		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>r</sup>	Jan. <sup>r</sup>	Feb.
Total index.....	100.00	172.8	170.5	171.1	170.2	169.0	168.8	169.2	168.8	165.8	162.3	161.5	164.4	165.6	164.9
<i>Manufacturing, total.....</i>	<i>86.45</i>	<i>173.9</i>	<i>170.3</i>	<i>170.8</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>168.1</i>	<i>168.0</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>167.7</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>159.4</i>	<i>159.0</i>	<i>162.1</i>	<i>163.5</i>	<i>162.7</i>
Durable.....	48.07	176.5	169.6	171.0	168.4	167.6	167.3	167.4	166.7	160.4	153.5	151.4	156.1	158.1	157.6
Nondurable.....	38.38	170.6	171.3	170.6	171.9	168.7	168.9	170.0	169.0	167.7	166.9	168.6	169.7	170.2	169.1
Mining.....	8.23	130.2	134.2	135.1	133.9	134.8	135.5	133.8	137.1	138.9	139.9	139.4	138.8	139.2	137.2
Utilities.....	5.32	221.2	232.7	230.3	233.8	234.9	235.4	236.3	235.8	242.8	244.8	238.7	240.0	241.5	242.9
<b>Durable manufactures</b>															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals.....</i>	<i>12.32</i>	<i>162.5</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>155.2</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>157.1</i>	<i>157.1</i>	<i>154.2</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>146.1</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>151.0</i>
Primary metals.....	6.95	149.1	139.2	141.9	138.9	142.6	142.7	145.2	145.6	142.6	133.9	129.3	135.4	138.6	141.1
Iron and steel.....	5.45	140.3	129.8	134.4	133.0	136.7	138.8	136.8	134.1	129.5	121.5	117.2	122.3	128.2	133.1
Nonferrous metals and products.....	1.50	181.1	177.3	183.6	175.4	174.4	169.2	172.6	169.7	172.1	161.5	162.9	177.1	175.7	173.7
Fabricated metal products.....	5.37	179.8	178.9	178.3	175.2	171.4	172.3	172.5	171.9	169.2	160.6	158.7	160.0	164.6	163.9
Structural metal parts.....	2.86	173.3	174.6	174.4	170.2	164.2	164.4	162.9	164.0	162.7	158.0	158.2	158.9	163.3	164.9
<i>Machinery and related products.....</i>	<i>27.98</i>	<i>188.4</i>	<i>180.0</i>	<i>182.2</i>	<i>178.6</i>	<i>177.6</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>176.0</i>	<i>167.2</i>	<i>158.9</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>164.1</i>	<i>163.0</i>
Machinery.....	14.80	195.7	195.8	199.1	194.9	191.0	190.6	191.2	190.3	186.2	182.9	179.0	176.7	174.7	173.5
Nonelectrical machinery.....	8.43	194.6	195.8	196.6	191.7	187.1	185.2	185.2	183.0	180.0	176.1	172.7	170.4	166.3	166.4
Electrical machinery.....	6.37	197.2	195.9	202.5	199.1	196.3	197.7	199.1	199.9	194.5	191.9	187.4	185.1	185.9	182.9
Transportation equipment.....	10.19	174.6	154.3	156.0	153.1	157.3	159.9	158.1	156.7	139.0	122.0	121.9	142.5	148.6	148.5
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4.68	166.9	142.1	148.9	148.0	158.5	164.4	164.8	164.7	127.3	95.4	96.9	142.0	158.8	166.4
Aircraft and other equipment.....	5.26	177.8	161.4	159.1	154.1	153.0	153.3	149.7	147.1	145.7	141.1	139.5	139.3	136.1	129.0
Instruments and related products.....	1.71	194.4	194.0	193.6	195.4	191.3	187.9	187.0	183.3	181.8	181.3	181.7	180.5	181.4	179.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber.....</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>141.2</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>140.3</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>134.1</i>	<i>134.7</i>	<i>136.9</i>	<i>133.8</i>	<i>135.0</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>136.6</i>
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	2.99	156.0	155.0	151.7	154.6	152.6	149.4	148.8	150.1	148.7	149.4	148.5	152.6	151.3	150.0
Lumber and products.....	1.73	119.1	117.5	113.1	115.5	116.1	107.6	110.5	114.2	108.2	110.1	107.0	105.8	116.9	.....
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous.....</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>176.7</i>	<i>174.0</i>	<i>174.2</i>	<i>173.5</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>168.3</i>	<i>167.3</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>164.8</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>166.7</i>	<i>166.1</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>166.6</i>
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.54	186.9	179.4	180.4	179.5	174.4	173.8	172.5	172.9	171.7	173.9	174.7	174.5	174.5	173.7
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.51	166.4	168.4	167.8	167.4	163.6	162.6	162.0	159.1	157.7	156.3	158.5	157.5	158.0	159.4
<b>Nondurable manufactures</b>															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather.....</i>	<i>7.60</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>138.8</i>	<i>137.5</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>136.7</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>135.9</i>	<i>135.9</i>	<i>135.2</i>	<i>135.7</i>	<i>133.0</i>	<i>135.6</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>132.8</i>
Textile mill products.....	2.90	154.2	151.3	150.3	151.3	147.8	145.9	145.3	146.1	145.7	146.7	145.1	143.9	.....	.....
Apparel products.....	3.59	149.2	141.7	140.1	140.8	137.7	139.0	140.9	140.7	139.3	138.7	135.5	141.7	139.0	.....
Leather and products.....	1.11	101.9	96.9	95.9	100.2	104.5	99.3	95.6	93.6	94.6	97.2	93.1	94.2	94.7	.....
<i>Paper and printing.....</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>164.6</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>165.0</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>161.7</i>	<i>161.9</i>	<i>162.1</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>157.7</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>159.7</i>	<i>160.5</i>	<i>160.5</i>
Paper and products.....	3.43	175.6	174.8	174.9	176.3	174.5	170.8	172.0	172.9	166.2	168.0	171.7	169.5	.....	.....
Printing and publishing.....	4.74	156.3	157.3	156.9	156.9	154.8	155.2	154.6	154.3	151.5	150.2	152.4	152.7	152.6	152.6
Newspapers.....	1.53	142.7	142.1	137.9	139.3	136.9	137.5	140.0	138.7	137.4	134.5	137.2	136.6	134.9	139.3
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber.....</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>222.6</i>	<i>224.1</i>	<i>224.7</i>	<i>227.0</i>	<i>220.2</i>	<i>224.3</i>	<i>226.8</i>	<i>223.5</i>	<i>222.0</i>	<i>221.5</i>	<i>224.1</i>	<i>225.2</i>	<i>226.4</i>	<i>224.3</i>
Chemicals and products.....	7.58	239.0	242.6	242.3	244.4	241.4	243.2	243.3	239.8	240.8	240.7	243.7	243.9	245.9	243.6
Industrial chemicals.....	3.84	283.0	284.3	284.8	289.2	281.3	285.8	285.7	280.7	282.0	282.9	285.4	281.7	284.6	.....
Petroleum products.....	1.97	143.8	143.0	146.6	147.9	146.5	147.8	145.5	147.5	150.3	150.1	154.2	156.0	154.5	151.8
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.99	238.7	234.0	235.3	239.4	212.2	227.8	244.8	236.9	221.4	219.1	218.9	222.3	223.8	.....
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>139.0</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>141.3</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>140.0</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>138.4</i>	<i>141.2</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>143.0</i>	<i>142.7</i>
Foods and beverages.....	10.25	140.7	145.2	143.3	143.7	143.1	140.7	141.1	141.6	142.4	139.6	142.7	144.4	144.7	144.3
Food manufactures.....	8.64	136.7	140.4	140.0	140.1	141.0	138.3	139.5	138.8	138.7	135.7	139.4	140.1	140.9	140.4
Beverages.....	1.61	161.9	170.7	161.0	162.8	154.6	153.7	149.6	156.4	162.2	160.3	160.7	167.6	165.3	.....
Tobacco products.....	.82	117.3	122.8	116.8	125.1	117.8	120.7	126.6	121.8	122.9	124.1	121.6	121.7	121.9	.....
<b>Mining</b>															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas.....</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>127.4</i>	<i>130.2</i>	<i>130.5</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>132.3</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>131.0</i>	<i>135.1</i>	<i>138.2</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>137.1</i>	<i>136.2</i>	<i>136.6</i>	<i>134.8</i>
Coal.....	1.16	117.7	122.3	121.5	123.0	134.2	124.3	127.5	128.5	127.9	128.1	127.3	130.1	131.1	129.5
Crude oil and natural gas.....	5.64	129.3	131.8	132.4	131.3	131.9	135.1	131.7	136.5	140.3	141.5	139.1	137.4	137.7	135.9
Oil and gas extraction.....	4.91	139.0	140.6	141.2	142.9	143.9	146.7	143.2	148.2	152.1	152.6	151.2	148.5	148.9	147.0
Crude oil.....	4.25	132.0	133.0	133.5	135.2	135.8	137.5	134.4	139.8	144.1	145.1	143.8	141.0	141.5	138.7
Gas and gas liquids.....	.66	184.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling.....	.73	64.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Metal, stone, and earth minerals.....</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>146.1</i>	<i>146.8</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>142.2</i>	<i>143.3</i>	<i>150.1</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>148.7</i>
Metal mining.....	.61	142.0	158.4	165.8	162.6	151.8	150.3	150.9	152.3	144.5	145.1	160.1	159.7	157.8	154.4
Stone and earth minerals.....	.82	144.7	149.8	150.1	146.1	142.8	143.0	143.8	142.3	140.5	142.0	142.7	145.2	146.7	144.4
<b>Utilities</b>															
Electric.....	4.04	233.0	246.1	242.8	247.1	248.4	248.7	249.5	248.6	257.1	259.6	251.5	253.0	254.6	.....
Gas.....	1.28	174.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

For NOTE see p. A-61.



MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1969 aver- age <sup>p</sup>	1970										1971		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>r</sup>	Jan. <sup>r</sup>	Feb.
Total index .....	100.00	172.8	171.5	172.1	170.6	169.1	172.1	163.6	169.1	170.2	166.5	162.9	162.5	164.3	165.4
<i>Final products, total</i> .....	<i>47.35</i>	<i>170.8</i>	<i>170.5</i>	<i>169.9</i>	<i>166.9</i>	<i>165.8</i>	<i>169.9</i>	<i>161.8</i>	<i>167.1</i>	<i>168.8</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>160.2</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>163.5</i>	<i>162.4</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	162.5	163.0	161.8	160.6	160.3	165.7	157.6	165.3	168.1	164.0	158.0	157.0	164.4	164.5
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	188.6	186.5	187.3	180.3	177.7	179.0	170.9	170.9	170.4	166.1	164.8	166.4	161.2	158.2
Materials.....	52.65	174.6	172.5	174.0	174.3	172.1	174.1	165.3	170.9	171.5	168.5	165.4	164.7	165.0	168.1
<b>Consumer goods</b>															
<i>Automotive products</i> .....	<i>3.21</i>	<i>173.2</i>	<i>161.6</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>173.8</i>	<i>182.9</i>	<i>131.6</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>135.2</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>148.4</i>	<i>175.0</i>	<i>184.0</i>
Autos.....	1.82	162.8	140.4	152.2	152.4	173.2	185.0	98.3	68.9	108.5	88.0	87.5	137.6	169.1	184.9
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	186.8	189.4	186.5	186.3	174.4	180.1	175.6	179.5	170.3	159.7	157.0	162.5	182.7	182.9
<i>Home goods and apparel</i> .....	<i>10.00</i>	<i>159.3</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>158.3</i>	<i>157.1</i>	<i>154.1</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>154.1</i>	<i>156.2</i>	<i>162.0</i>	<i>154.6</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>150.2</i>	<i>155.7</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	184.0	178.4	182.9	181.4	177.5	180.0	168.7	174.1	182.9	190.9	184.5	171.2	174.9	179.9
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	180.2	181.6	190.1	188.3	185.7	186.0	172.3	170.1	189.9	205.7	188.2	156.1	176.7	187.3
Appliances.....	1.33	192.4	201.9	215.7	223.0	219.8	213.0	200.6	182.8	208.3	223.0	202.1	168.8	197.8	208.4
TV and home radios.....	.47	145.6	124.3	117.8	90.3	89.5	110.0	92.3	134.2	138.0	157.2	148.9	120.3	117.0	127.7
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	180.3	167.2	168.3	165.8	159.2	162.9	157.3	168.7	169.0	175.2	175.6	176.8	170.1	169.8
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	191.5	183.9	186.3	186.2	183.0	186.9	173.9	183.4	186.0	186.3	187.6	184.6	176.8	179.4
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	138.5	141.8	137.4	136.5	134.4	136.4	122.5	133.7	137.5	129.3	117.5	129.2	.....	.....
<i>Consumer staples</i> .....	<i>19.10</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>162.8</i>	<i>161.4</i>	<i>161.2</i>	<i>167.7</i>	<i>169.2</i>	<i>179.4</i>	<i>179.8</i>	<i>172.6</i>	<i>166.6</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>169.4</i>	<i>166.6</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	136.6	133.2	131.6	129.8	132.6	136.5	138.0	153.0	155.0	150.1	143.6	137.2	134.4	131.7
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	146.8	140.8	142.8	151.7	152.8	163.3	148.7	156.7	152.7	152.4	139.8	131.7	135.0	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	209.0	220.1	216.5	216.4	215.2	225.0	216.3	218.2	222.0	220.2	221.2	221.6	222.7	223.1
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	147.1	147.0	148.3	146.6	146.5	145.5	142.9	144.8	141.8	140.7	141.3	144.4	144.2	144.5
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	199.6	218.4	209.1	200.0	193.7	203.6	226.3	236.7	236.2	211.1	202.6	219.8	238.2	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	144.6	150.0	148.7	144.3	144.8	151.3	151.0	153.3	156.2	151.2	153.9	160.9	161.7	156.5
Residential utilities.....	2.46	226.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	249.7	282.2	262.9	246.1	231.9	247.9	296.0	316.1	315.7	265.1	244.8	276.0	314.0	.....
Gas.....	.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Equipment</b>															
<i>Business equipment</i> .....	<i>11.63</i>	<i>195.6</i>	<i>197.3</i>	<i>199.5</i>	<i>194.0</i>	<i>189.7</i>	<i>191.9</i>	<i>182.9</i>	<i>183.5</i>	<i>183.4</i>	<i>178.8</i>	<i>177.2</i>	<i>179.7</i>	<i>173.8</i>	<i>171.6</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	179.1	184.9	187.0	182.1	176.0	178.7	172.9	172.8	172.0	168.7	167.9	169.3	164.7	160.5
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	220.0	220.8	223.0	219.2	217.8	221.1	213.9	214.2	213.7	209.1	208.2	208.8	200.9	198.0
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	246.7	231.8	232.9	224.0	223.3	222.4	203.2	207.9	204.4	193.7	190.7	200.3	197.5	195.5
Farm equipment.....	.61	136.8	143.9	150.5	140.1	134.4	135.6	114.1	110.9	131.0	127.8	119.4	122.0	98.4	.....
<i>Defense equipment</i> .....	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Materials</b>															
<i>Durable goods materials</i> .....	<i>26.73</i>	<i>165.5</i>	<i>158.4</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>160.4</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>162.0</i>	<i>153.2</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>154.9</i>	<i>147.1</i>	<i>143.6</i>	<i>146.9</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>149.6</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	163.9	144.4	147.3	147.9	150.4	158.5	142.7	147.6	140.7	111.5	114.5	146.0	155.3	154.7
Equipment.....	7.84	191.9	190.3	191.9	185.8	178.7	178.4	172.9	170.6	171.4	166.2	164.3	166.1	164.9	163.3
Construction.....	9.17	152.4	141.1	144.0	148.1	149.6	154.1	150.1	155.7	153.4	149.4	142.7	137.7	130.5	136.9
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	152.8	151.6	156.1	153.6	154.9	154.8	138.9	142.9	144.3	139.5	134.8	137.0	143.9	149.8
<i>Nondurable materials</i> .....	<i>25.92</i>	<i>183.9</i>	<i>186.9</i>	<i>187.1</i>	<i>188.5</i>	<i>185.1</i>	<i>186.6</i>	<i>177.8</i>	<i>186.2</i>	<i>188.6</i>	<i>190.5</i>	<i>188.0</i>	<i>182.9</i>	<i>184.9</i>	<i>187.7</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	166.6	165.6	167.8	169.3	164.8	165.1	154.7	165.0	165.2	167.4	164.4	156.6	155.9	159.9
Containers.....	3.03	168.6	167.3	165.8	172.2	169.9	171.1	157.9	177.6	173.1	176.8	164.2	148.2	158.7	164.8
General business supplies.....	6.07	165.5	164.7	168.8	167.8	162.3	162.1	153.1	158.8	161.3	162.7	164.5	160.8	154.5	157.4
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	237.8	243.8	241.9	245.7	236.6	238.5	226.0	231.1	235.8	241.6	240.9	232.9	235.3	243.6
<i>Business fuel and power</i> .....	<i>9.41</i>	<i>158.2</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>162.8</i>	<i>162.1</i>	<i>164.3</i>	<i>166.5</i>	<i>162.3</i>	<i>171.3</i>	<i>174.0</i>	<i>172.7</i>	<i>169.2</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>171.2</i>	<i>170.6</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	134.9	141.6	140.5	140.9	142.0	140.8	131.1	142.6	145.7	148.5	148.0	146.8	147.9	148.4
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	216.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	220.6	221.1	223.6	220.7	227.3	239.0	247.1	253.4	252.9	240.4	226.4	229.4	235.3	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	216.1	212.6	217.0	217.7	222.9	228.4	226.1	229.9	229.2	223.5	216.3	217.3	218.7	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	236.1	240.4	241.0	235.1	243.1	261.0	279.0	288.1	287.2	267.5	246.8	251.6	261.8	.....
Gas.....	.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Supplementary groups of consumer goods</b>															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	179.5	171.5	176.3	175.5	176.0	181.2	153.5	150.4	163.2	161.3	156.9	161.8	174.9	181.6
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	157.1	160.3	157.2	155.9	155.3	160.8	158.9	170.0	169.6	164.9	158.4	155.5	160.6	.....

For NOTE see p. A-61.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1969 aver- age <sup>p</sup>	1970										1971		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. <sup>r</sup>	Jan. <sup>r</sup>	Feb.
<b>Total index</b> .....	100.00	172.8	171.5	172.1	170.6	169.1	172.1	163.6	169.1	170.2	166.5	162.9	162.5	164.3	165.4
<b>Manufacturing, total</b> .....	86.45	173.9	171.3	172.2	171.0	168.9	171.8	161.6	166.4	167.6	164.5	161.2	160.0	161.3	163.3
Durable.....	48.07	176.5	170.7	173.5	170.5	169.4	171.3	159.8	161.0	162.3	156.3	153.3	156.7	157.8	158.6
Nondurable.....	38.38	170.6	172.0	170.6	171.7	168.4	172.3	163.8	173.2	174.2	174.8	171.1	164.2	165.7	169.1
Mining.....	8.23	130.2	134.1	134.0	135.0	137.9	137.6	129.2	138.2	140.1	141.8	140.5	139.4	138.7	137.3
Utilities.....	5.32	221.2													
<b>Durable manufacture</b>															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals</i> .....															
Primary metals.....	12.32	162.5	158.1	161.4	158.7	158.3	159.9	148.0	153.9	155.1	146.7	142.8	145.8	150.9	152.8
Iron and steel.....	6.95	149.1	145.7	150.7	147.9	149.0	147.6	131.1	137.2	137.9	132.2	128.0	131.2	141.4	147.7
Nonferrous metals and products.....	5.45	140.3	136.3	141.1	138.3	139.4	138.8	124.5	128.7	128.2	123.3	118.4	120.5	132.8	139.8
Fabricated metal products.....	1.50	181.1	180.0	185.6	183.1	183.6	179.7	155.3	168.0	173.3	164.6	162.9	170.0	172.7	176.3
Structural metal parts.....	5.37	179.8	174.1	175.1	172.6	170.5	175.7	169.9	175.3	177.3	165.4	162.0	164.8	163.2	159.5
.....	2.86	173.3	167.6	167.6	165.1	163.4	167.7	162.9	168.1	169.2	162.7	160.6	160.5	160.0	158.3
<i>Machinery and related products</i> .....															
Machinery.....	27.98	188.4	182.9	185.8	181.0	179.5	181.4	168.2	165.5	167.7	160.8	158.9	164.6	166.1	166.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	14.80	195.7	198.8	202.1	197.3	192.1	193.6	185.3	184.5	187.0	184.2	180.2	177.7	176.0	176.3
Electrical machinery.....	8.43	194.6	199.7	202.1	197.4	191.8	190.4	182.4	176.2	177.7	172.9	171.0	171.6	168.0	169.7
Transportation equipment.....	6.37	197.2	197.6	202.1	197.2	192.4	197.8	189.2	195.6	199.3	199.1	192.5	185.8	186.5	184.9
Motor vehicles and parts.....	10.19	174.6	158.2	161.6	157.0	161.2	164.6	142.0	136.1	139.0	124.8	125.5	145.2	152.7	153.0
Aircraft and other equipment.....	4.68	166.9	148.3	155.7	155.4	167.7	176.4	134.0	123.0	128.4	100.8	102.5	144.8	166.7	174.3
Instruments and related products.....	5.26	177.8	163.8	163.7	154.9	152.4	151.2	146.1	144.5	145.1	141.8	141.6	142.1	137.5	130.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.71	194.4	191.1	194.6	192.5	189.4	189.8	185.1	184.8	183.8	183.3	183.2	182.7	179.2	177.2
.....	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber</i> .....															
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	4.72	142.5	132.5	134.1	139.9	140.7	143.3	139.9	146.9	143.2	143.0	134.8	128.2	123.4	128.2
Lumber and products.....	2.99	156.0	142.9	145.8	154.0	155.9	159.7	157.0	161.8	157.2	157.6	150.0	144.5	134.7	138.3
.....	1.73	119.1	114.6	113.7	115.5	116.1	115.1	110.5	121.1	119.0	117.8	108.6	100.1	104.0	
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous</i> .....															
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.05	176.7	169.3	171.0	169.0	165.2	168.5	161.9	170.9	170.9	173.9	173.1	171.7	162.7	162.2
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.54	186.9	176.7	178.2	174.7	169.2	173.5	168.2	177.7	176.8	180.5	179.6	181.1	172.8	171.1
.....	1.51	166.4	161.7	163.6	163.2	161.1	163.4	155.5	163.9	164.8	167.2	166.4	162.2	152.5	153.0
<b>Nondurable manufactures</b>															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather</i> .....															
Textile mill products.....	7.60	144.2	146.4	143.0	142.0	139.5	139.3	124.9	139.0	137.8	141.3	135.6	125.4	132.3	140.0
Apparel products.....	2.90	154.2	155.5	154.1	154.3	151.5	147.4	135.9	146.8	148.6	151.1	149.5	138.9		
Leather and products.....	3.59	149.2	152.3	147.1	145.7	142.5	145.3	128.2	144.9	142.1	146.3	138.2	126.1	134.8	
.....	1.11	101.9	103.6	100.7	98.2	98.2	98.8	86.0	99.7	96.0	99.6	91.2	87.9	94.2	
<i>Paper and printing</i> .....															
Paper and products.....	8.17	164.4	166.1	165.7	168.7	164.2	162.8	153.1	160.8	160.1	165.0	164.5	156.0	157.7	162.0
Printing and publishing.....	3.43	175.6	180.9	176.6	182.5	175.4	174.7	159.1	174.6	168.7	178.9	174.3	155.9		
Newspapers.....	4.74	156.3	155.4	157.8	158.8	156.1	154.3	148.8	150.8	153.8	155.0	157.4	156.1	147.8	150.8
.....	1.53	142.7	136.4	140.0	148.4	145.9	138.2	125.3	126.9	138.1	144.3	150.9	140.0	133.7	
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber</i> .....															
Chemicals and products.....	11.54	222.6	228.0	226.9	228.3	220.1	229.2	219.3	223.3	227.5	226.6	225.9	222.1	222.7	227.2
Industrial chemicals.....	7.58	239.0	246.0	244.4	248.4	241.4	248.5	237.5	239.3	244.6	245.0	244.8	241.4	240.8	247.0
Petroleum products.....	3.84	283.0	290.0	287.6	295.0	281.3	287.2	276.0	276.5	284.8	288.5	289.7	284.5	280.3	
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.97	143.8	140.1	141.5	142.0	145.0	152.2	153.2	155.3	156.3	151.6	152.2	152.3	149.9	148.8
.....	1.99	238.7	246.7	245.2	237.0	213.3	232.4	215.4	229.8	232.5	231.1	226.6	217.9	226.0	
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco</i> .....															
Foods and beverages.....	11.07	139.0	135.5	134.6	135.2	137.5	142.7	140.4	153.6	154.2	151.0	143.3	136.7	135.2	133.7
Food manufactures.....	10.25	140.7	136.6	136.1	136.1	138.7	143.8	142.7	155.4	156.3	152.2	144.9	139.7	135.7	134.7
Beverages.....	8.64	136.7	134.0	132.2	130.6	133.2	136.9	138.1	152.8	154.6	150.6	144.3	138.0	135.3	132.7
Tobacco products.....	1.61	161.9	150.2	157.0	165.4	168.5	180.7	167.3	169.4	165.4	161.1	147.8	148.3	137.9	
.....	.82	117.3	122.2	115.0	124.8	122.0	129.1	112.0	131.8	127.7	135.1	124.0	99.1	129.2	
<b>Mining</b>															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas</i> .....															
Coal.....	6.80	127.4	134.1	132.8	132.4	134.0	132.7	122.9	133.5	136.5	139.7	139.2	139.2	140.3	138.9
Crude oil and natural gas.....	1.16	117.7	123.8	122.5	123.9	135.5	127.2	94.7	135.2	135.3	139.6	132.5	127.8	128.5	131.1
Oil and gas extraction.....	5.64	129.3	136.3	134.9	134.2	133.7	133.8	128.8	133.2	136.8	139.7	140.6	141.5	142.7	140.5
Crude oil.....	4.91	139.0	145.8	144.7	144.9	143.5	144.0	139.8	144.4	148.1	150.6	151.7	151.3	152.4	152.4
Gas and gas liquids.....	4.25	132.0	137.0	136.2	137.4	136.5	131.7	137.0	141.2	143.6	143.8	142.4	143.6	142.9	
Oil and gas drilling.....	.66	184.0													
.....	.73	64.2													
<i>Metal, stone, and earth minerals</i> .....															
Metal mining.....	1.43	143.5	133.6	139.7	146.9	156.2	161.0	159.0	160.2	157.2	152.1	146.5	140.6	131.1	129.4
Stone and earth minerals.....	.61	142.0	142.6	147.6	151.2	167.0	169.8	161.5	164.5	163.3	155.3	148.9	143.7	138.9	139.0
.....	.82	144.7	126.9	133.9	143.8	148.1	154.4	157.2	157.0	152.6	149.8	144.8	138.2	125.3	122.3
<b>Utilities</b>															
Electric.....	4.04	233.0	247.2	240.3	231.6	229.2	242.8	268.0	280.2	279.7	253.9	234.2	249.3	268.8	
Gas.....	1.28	74.1													

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in *Industrial Production—1957-59 Base*. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59=100, except as noted)

Period	Industrial production										Capacity utilization in mfg. (per cent)	Construction contracts	Nonagricultural employment—Total <sup>1</sup>	Manufacturing <sup>2</sup>		Total retail sales <sup>3</sup>	Prices <sup>4</sup>	
	Total	Major market groupings			Major industry groupings			Employment	Payrolls	Consumer (1967 = 100)				Wholesale commodity (1967 = 100)				
		Final products			Materials	Mfg.	Mining								Utilities			
		Total	Consumer goods	Equipment														
1952	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	91.3	93.0	106.1	84.5	79	79.5	88.6			
1953	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	94.2	95.6	111.6	93.6	83	80.1	87.4			
1954	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	83.5	93.3	101.8	85.4	82	80.5	87.6			
1955	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	90.0	96.5	105.5	94.8	89	80.2	87.8			
1956	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	87.7	99.8	106.7	100.2	92	81.4	90.7			
1957	100.7	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9	100.8	104.6	93.9	83.6	100.7	104.7	101.4	97	84.3	93.3			
1958	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	74.0	97.8	95.2	93.5	98	86.6	94.6			
1959	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	81.5	101.5	100.1	105.1	105	87.3	94.8			
1960	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	80.6	103.3	99.9	106.7	106	88.7	94.9			
1961	109.7	111.2	112.6	108.3	108.4	109.6	102.6	122.3	78.5	102.9	95.9	105.4	107	89.6	94.5			
1962	118.3	119.7	119.7	119.6	117.0	118.7	105.0	131.4	82.1	105.9	99.1	113.8	115	90.6	94.8			
1963	124.3	124.9	125.2	124.2	123.7	124.9	107.9	140.0	83.3	108.0	99.7	117.9	120	91.7	94.5			
1964	132.3	131.8	131.7	132.0	132.8	133.1	111.5	151.3	85.7	89.4	101.5	124.3	128	92.9	94.7			
1965	143.4	142.5	140.3	147.0	144.2	145.0	114.8	160.9	88.5	93.2	115.8	106.7	138	94.5	96.6			
1966	156.3	155.5	147.5	172.6	157.0	158.6	120.5	173.9	90.5	94.8	121.8	151.7	148	97.2	99.8			
1967	158.1	158.3	148.5	179.4	157.8	159.7	123.8	184.9	85.3	100.0	125.4	155.1	153	100.0	100.0			
1968	165.5	165.1	156.9	182.6	165.8	166.0	126.6	202.5	84.5	113.2	129.3	167.9	165	104.2	102.5			
1969	172.8	170.8	162.5	188.6	174.6	173.9	130.2	221.2	87.0	123.7	133.8	180.8	171	109.8	106.5			
1970																		
1970—Feb.	170.5	169.9	162.4	186.2	171.5	170.3	134.2	232.7	79.8	137.0	135.4	115.0	179.9	175	113.9	109.7		
Mar.	171.1	169.7	162.0	186.3	171.7	170.8	135.1	230.3		132.0	135.6	115.2	182.2	174	114.5	109.9		
Apr.	170.2	168.5	163.2	179.0	171.9	170.0	133.9	233.8		130.0	135.5	114.2	179.3	179	115.2	109.9		
May	169.0	167.7	163.2	177.3	170.4	168.1	134.8	234.9		110.0	134.9	112.6	176.7	178	115.7	110.1		
June	168.8	167.1	162.8	176.3	171.2	168.0	135.5	235.4		120.0	134.5	112.3	178.6	178	116.3	110.3		
July	169.2	166.8	163.5	173.7	171.4	168.5	133.8	236.3		116.0	134.4	111.9	178.1	180	116.7	110.9		
Aug.	168.8	166.5	163.5	173.0	171.2	167.7	137.1	235.8		76.2	135.0	134.1	179.0	180	116.9	110.5		
Sept.	165.8	163.1	160.1	169.6	168.9	163.7	138.9	242.8		118.0	134.3	111.1	178.4	181	117.5	111.0		
Oct.	162.3	159.8	157.0	165.9	164.8	159.4	139.9	244.8		115.0	133.6	106.4	168.8	179	118.1	111.0		
Nov.	161.5	159.4	157.0	164.5	163.8	159.0	139.4	238.7		72.4	130.0	133.4	168.5	177	118.5	110.9		
Dec.	164.4	162.9	162.4	164.2	166.0	162.1	138.8	240.0		132.0	133.9	108.1	176.8	179	119.1	111.0		
1971—Jan.	165.6	163.9	165.2	161.3	167.2	163.5	139.2	241.5		73.1	117.0	134.5	107.9	182	119.2	111.8		
Feb.	164.9	162.3	164.0	158.5	167.7	162.7	137.2	242.9	126.0	134.3	107.4	177.4	183	119.4	112.8			
Mar.	165.2	162.8	165.4	157.3	168.0	162.9	139.8	242.0	134.4	107.0	178.2	186						

<sup>1</sup> Employees only; excludes personnel in the Armed Forces.  
<sup>2</sup> Production workers only.  
<sup>3</sup> F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.  
<sup>4</sup> Prices are not seasonally adjusted.  
<sup>5</sup> Figure is for first quarter 1970.

Capacity utilization: Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, and Department of Commerce.  
 Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Co. monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.  
 Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.  
 Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

NOTE.—All series: Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND PRIVATE HOUSING PERMITS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1968	1969	1970										1971		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Total construction <sup>1</sup>	61,732	67,425	5,249	6,140	6,757	5,417	6,552	6,177	6,229	5,398	5,453	5,144	4,974	4,383	4,993
By type of ownership:															
Public	19,597	22,656	1,652	2,037	1,791	1,695	2,814	2,312	2,078	1,869	2,023	1,937	1,688	1,464	1,578
Private	42,135	44,769	3,597	3,864	4,966	3,722	3,738	3,865	4,151	3,529	3,430	3,208	3,286	2,919	3,415
By type of construction:															
Residential building <sup>1</sup>	24,838	25,219	1,482	1,974	2,466	2,122	2,347	2,347	2,349	2,176	2,301	1,947	2,045	1,631	.....
Nonresidential building	22,512	25,667	2,269	2,191	2,412	1,749	2,469	2,469	2,331	1,943	1,862	1,701	1,693	1,711	.....
Nonbuilding	14,382	16,539	1,498	1,975	1,877	1,544	1,361	1,361	1,549	1,278	1,289	1,497	1,235	1,041	.....
Private housing units authorized <sup>1</sup> (In thousands, S.A., A.R.)	1,330	1,299	1,137	1,099	1,263	1,321	1,306	1,275	1,326	1,371	1,321	1,487	1,768	1,635	1,622

<sup>1</sup> Because of improved collection procedures, data for 1-family homes beginning Jan. 1968 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. To improve comparability, earlier levels may be raised by approximately 3 per cent for total and private construction, in each case, and by 8 per cent for residential building.

NOTE.—Dollar value of construction contracts as reported by the F.W. Dodge Co. does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made into accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.  
 Private housing units authorized are Census Bureau series for 13,000 reporting areas with local building permit systems.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private							Public				
		Total	Non-farm residential	Nonresidential				Other	Total	Military	Highway	Conservation & development	Other <sup>2</sup>
				Total	Buildings								
					Industrial	Commercial	Other buildings <sup>1</sup>						
1961	55,447	38,299	21,680	16,619	2,780	4,674	3,280	5,885	17,148	1,371	5,854	1,384	8,539
1962 <sup>3</sup>	59,667	41,798	24,292	17,506	2,842	5,144	3,631	5,889	17,869	1,266	6,365	1,524	8,714
1963 <sup>4</sup>	63,423	44,057	26,187	17,870	2,906	4,995	3,745	6,224	19,366	1,189	7,084	1,690	9,403
1964	66,200	45,810	26,258	19,552	3,565	5,396	3,994	6,597	20,390	938	7,133	1,729	10,590
1965	72,319	50,253	26,268	23,985	5,118	6,739	4,735	7,393	22,066	852	7,550	2,019	11,645
1966	75,120	51,120	23,971	27,149	6,679	6,879	5,037	8,554	24,000	769	8,355	2,195	12,681
1967	76,160	50,587	23,736	26,851	6,131	6,982	4,993	8,745	25,573	721	8,538	2,196	14,511
1968	84,692	56,996	28,823	28,173	5,594	8,333	4,873	9,373	27,696	824	9,295	2,046	15,531
1969	90,866	62,806	30,603	32,203	6,373	10,136	5,521	10,170	28,060	949	9,276	1,796	16,039
1970—Feb.	91,978	63,340	28,658	34,682	6,000	11,724	6,227	10,731	28,638	890			
Mar.	90,718	64,159	29,381	34,778	5,916	11,831	6,099	10,733	26,559	766			
Apr.	90,721	63,365	29,829	33,777	6,230	10,577	5,857	11,113	27,115	746			
May	89,702	62,656	29,150	33,506	5,864	10,553	5,975	11,114	27,046	868			
June	90,063	61,652	27,698	33,954	5,892	10,903	5,878	11,281	28,411	830			
July	89,084	60,675	27,014	33,661	5,915	10,027	5,932	11,787	28,409	592			
Aug.	89,987	61,493	27,536	33,957	6,241	10,188	5,959	11,569	28,494	845			
Sept.	91,007	62,725	28,768	33,957	5,741	10,375	5,686	12,155	28,282	738			
Oct.	92,338	64,488	30,531	33,957	5,983	10,210	5,572	12,192	27,850	866			
Nov.	92,895	64,549	31,791	32,758	5,752	9,278	5,575	12,153	28,346	701			
Dec.	97,978	66,904	33,275	33,689	5,358	10,372	5,739	12,160	31,074	768			
1971—Jan.	101,740	69,832	34,351	35,481	5,904	11,558	6,083	11,936	31,908	1,016			
Feb.	103,738	70,323	35,406	34,917	5,914	11,155	5,586	12,262	33,415	949			

<sup>1</sup> Includes religious, educational, hospital, institutional, and other buildings.

<sup>2</sup> Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Beginning July 1962, reflects inclusion of new series affecting most private nonresidential groups.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning 1963, reflects inclusion of new series under "Public" (for State and local gov't. activity only).

NOTE.—Census Bureau data, monthly series at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

NEW HOUSING UNITS

(In thousands)

Period	Units started														Mobile home shipments (N.S.A.)
	Total	Private (S.A., A.R.)				Private and public (N.S.A.)			Government underwritten (N.S.A.)						
		Region				Type of structure			Total	Private	Public	Total	FHA	VA	
		North-east	North Central	South	West	1-family	2- to 4-family	5- or more-family							
1961	1,313	247	277	473	316	974	339	1,365	1,313	52	328	244	83	90	
1962	1,463	264	290	531	378	991	471	1,492	1,463	30	339	261	78	118	
1963	1,610	261	328	591	431	1,021	589	1,642	1,610	32	292	221	71	151	
1964	1,529	253	339	582	355	972	108	1,562	1,529	32	264	205	59	191	
1965	1,473	270	362	575	266	964	87	1,510	1,473	37	246	197	49	216	
1966	1,165	207	288	473	198	779	61	1,196	1,165	31	195	138	37	217	
1967	1,292	215	337	520	220	844	72	1,322	1,292	30	232	180	53	240	
1968	1,508	227	369	619	294	900	81	1,548	1,508	40	283	227	56	318	
1969	1,467	206	349	588	323	810	87	1,500	1,467	33	291	240	51	413	
1970—Feb.	1,306	243	209	525	329	725	72	1,306	1,306	3	21	18	4	24	
Mar.	1,392	319	290	519	264	708	70	1,392	1,392	3	30	25	5	29	
Apr.	1,224	222	255	524	223	697	57	1,224	1,224	2	37	32	5	40	
May	1,242	190	228	566	258	728	81	1,242	1,242	2	42	37	5	33	
June	1,393	176	311	592	314	835	78	1,393	1,393	6	46	41	5	35	
July	1,603	264	335	652	352	827	95	1,603	1,603	2	49	43	6	37	
Aug.	1,425	181	298	640	306	838	94	1,425	1,425	3	40	34	6	38	
Sept.	1,509	198	262	673	376	881	122	1,509	1,509	2	40	34	6	41	
Oct.	1,583	227	331	649	376	890	87	1,583	1,583	2	46	40	6	41	
Nov.	1,693	262	355	737	339	934	111	1,693	1,693	1	39	34	5	30	
Dec.	2,054	234	427	916	477	1,240	102	2,054	2,054	3	69	63	6	27	
1971—Jan.	1,709	238	320	716	435	937	110	1,709	1,709	4	37	32	5	25	
Feb.	1,715	244	284	724	463	975	111	1,715	1,715	2	32	27	5	28	

NOTE.—Starts are Census Bureau series (including farm starts) except for Gov't.-underwritten, which are from Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. and represent units started, including rehabilitation

units under FHA, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections. Data may not add to totals because of rounding.

Mobile home shipments are as reported by Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assn.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons, except as noted)

Period	Total non-institutional population (N.S.A.)	Not in labor force (N.S.A.)	Total labor force (S.A.)	Civilian labor force (S.A.)					Unemployment rate <sup>1</sup> (per cent; S.A.)
				Total	Employed <sup>2</sup>			Unemployed	
					Total	In non-agricultural industries	In agriculture		
1965.....	129,236	52,058	77,178	74,455	71,088	66,726	4,361	3,366	4.5
1966.....	131,180	52,288	78,893	75,770	72,895	68,915	3,979	2,875	3.8
1967 <sup>3</sup> .....	133,319	52,527	80,793	77,347	74,372	70,527	3,844	2,975	3.8
1968.....	135,562	53,291	82,272	78,737	75,920	72,103	3,817	2,817	3.6
1969.....	137,841	53,602	84,239	80,733	77,902	74,296	3,606	2,831	3.5
1970.....	140,182	54,280	85,903	82,715	78,627	75,165	3,462	4,088	4.9
1970—Mar.....	139,497	54,489	85,008	82,600	78,969	75,436	3,533	3,631	4.4
Apr.....	139,687	54,456	85,231	82,760	78,886	75,317	3,569	3,874	4.7
May.....	139,884	54,915	84,969	82,621	78,601	75,031	3,570	4,020	4.9
June.....	140,046	52,816	87,230	82,213	78,299	74,763	3,536	3,914	4.8
July.....	140,259	52,304	87,955	82,711	78,574	75,066	3,508	4,137	5.0
Aug.....	140,468	53,220	87,248	82,770	78,508	75,073	3,435	4,262	5.1
Sept.....	140,675	55,019	85,656	82,975	78,479	75,043	3,436	4,496	5.4
Oct.....	140,886	54,631	86,255	83,300	78,691	75,398	3,293	4,609	5.5
Nov.....	141,091	54,705	86,386	83,473	78,550	75,197	3,353	4,923	5.9
Dec.....	141,301	55,137	86,164	83,609	78,463	75,055	3,408	5,146	6.2
1971—Jan.....	141,500	55,872	85,628	83,897	78,864	75,451	3,413	5,033	6.0
Feb.....	141,670	56,017	85,653	83,384	78,537	75,208	3,329	4,847	5.8
Mar.....	141,885	56,286	85,599	83,475	78,475	75,079	3,396	5,000	6.0

<sup>1</sup> Per cent of civilian labor force.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.  
<sup>3</sup> Beginning 1967, data not strictly comparable with previous data. Description of changes available from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information relating to persons 16 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1965.....	60,815	18,062	632	3,186	4,036	12,716	3,023	9,087	10,074
1966.....	63,955	19,214	627	3,275	4,151	13,245	3,100	9,551	10,792
1967.....	65,857	19,447	613	3,208	4,261	13,606	3,225	10,099	11,398
1968.....	67,915	19,781	606	3,285	4,310	14,084	3,382	10,623	11,845
1969.....	70,274	20,169	619	3,437	4,431	14,645	3,557	11,211	12,204
1970.....	70,664	19,393	622	3,347	4,498	14,950	3,679	11,577	12,597
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1970—Mar.....	71,242	19,944	626	3,481	4,502	14,984	3,665	11,537	12,503
Apr.....	71,149	19,795	622	3,426	4,468	14,991	3,673	11,564	12,610
May.....	70,839	19,572	620	3,351	4,478	14,968	3,677	11,572	12,601
June.....	70,629	19,477	620	3,324	4,511	14,927	3,679	11,532	12,559
July.....	70,587	19,402	618	3,314	4,539	14,933	3,676	11,514	12,591
Aug.....	70,414	19,271	619	3,305	4,520	14,912	3,670	11,521	12,596
Sept.....	70,531	19,285	621	3,262	4,511	14,961	3,684	11,622	12,585
Oct.....	70,182	18,684	621	3,278	4,509	15,011	3,696	11,665	12,718
Nov.....	70,085	18,538	625	3,303	4,493	14,945	3,711	11,695	12,775
Dec.....	70,303	18,842	625	3,319	4,437	14,851	3,723	11,727	12,779
1971—Jan.....	70,652	18,807	625	3,241	4,499	15,133	3,746	11,778	12,823
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	70,559	18,718	624	3,182	4,515	15,133	3,745	11,786	12,856
Mar. <sup>p</sup> .....	70,568	18,655	622	3,229	4,515	15,135	3,753	11,780	12,879
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1970—Mar.....	70,460	19,794	610	3,161	4,443	14,700	3,639	11,433	12,680
Apr.....	70,758	19,627	616	3,286	4,432	14,818	3,658	11,564	12,757
May.....	70,780	19,432	620	3,344	4,469	14,878	3,670	11,641	12,726
June.....	71,385	19,627	635	3,504	4,561	14,994	3,708	11,717	12,639
July.....	70,602	19,325	635	3,572	4,593	14,924	3,738	11,698	12,117
Aug.....	70,527	19,446	636	3,606	4,574	14,869	3,732	11,648	12,016
Sept.....	70,922	19,512	628	3,500	4,561	14,936	3,695	11,634	12,456
Oct.....	70,692	18,850	622	3,471	4,527	15,038	3,689	11,677	12,818
Nov.....	70,644	18,645	623	3,379	4,515	15,191	3,697	11,660	12,934
Dec.....	71,234	18,864	621	3,226	4,446	15,744	3,704	11,645	12,984
1971—Jan.....	69,622	18,622	611	2,910	4,427	14,899	3,701	11,554	12,898
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	69,503	18,557	607	2,819	4,438	14,749	3,708	11,609	13,016
Mar. <sup>p</sup> .....	69,782	18,508	606	2,932	4,456	14,814	3,727	11,674	13,065

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

Data on total and government employment have been revised back to 1964 due to adjustment of State and local government series to Oct. 1967 Census of Governments.  
 Beginning with 1968, series has been adjusted to Mar. 1969 benchmark.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>				Not seasonally adjusted <sup>1</sup>			
	1970	1971			1970	1971		
	Mar.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>14,512</b>	<b>13,595</b>	<b>13,530</b>	<b>13,480</b>	<b>14,385</b>	<b>13,432</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>13,357</b>
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	<b>8,409</b>	<b>7,679</b>	<b>7,633</b>	<b>7,566</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>7,634</b>	<b>7,595</b>	<b>7,538</b>
Ordnance and accessories.....	151	110	105	102	150	112	105	102
Lumber and wood products.....	511	492	493	500	498	473	477	487
Furniture and fixtures.....	390	371	369	370	388	370	367	367
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	517	496	496	488	503	477	475	475
Primary metal industries.....	1,063	992	992	985	1,066	986	992	987
Fabricated metal products.....	1,087	1,014	1,013	991	1,079	1,011	1,008	984
Machinery.....	1,381	1,190	1,177	1,160	1,395	1,192	1,188	1,172
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	1,323	1,181	1,176	1,168	1,313	1,187	1,177	1,160
Transportation equipment.....	1,358	1,254	1,234	1,237	1,372	1,266	1,244	1,251
Instruments and related products.....	289	261	259	252	289	261	259	252
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	339	318	319	313	326	299	303	301
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	<b>6,103</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>5,914</b>	<b>6,006</b>	<b>5,798</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>5,819</b>
Food and kindred products.....	1,235	1,199	1,201	1,209	1,153	1,134	1,120	1,128
Tobacco manufactures.....	67	63	63	63	60	62	60	57
Textile-mill products.....	861	835	831	827	858	826	825	825
Apparel and related products.....	1,223	1,208	1,198	1,211	1,230	1,185	1,205	1,218
Paper and allied products.....	558	535	533	530	552	530	527	524
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	690	673	671	668	690	669	669	668
Chemicals and allied products.....	613	595	593	595	615	588	590	596
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	119	117	117	117	116	114	114	113
Rubber and misc. plastic products.....	453	420	422	428	449	419	421	424
Leather and leather products.....	284	271	268	266	283	271	269	266

<sup>1</sup> Data adjusted to 1969 benchmark.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked <sup>1</sup> (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings <sup>1</sup> (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1970	1971			1970	1971			1970	1971		
	Mar.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Mar. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>132.40</b>	<b>138.60</b>	<b>138.29</b>	<b>139.74</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.52</b>
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>142.51</b>	<b>149.57</b>	<b>149.23</b>	<b>151.10</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.74</b>
Ordnance and accessories.....	41.1	41.2	41.8	42.1	145.66	156.83	155.70	156.75	3.57	3.77	3.77	3.75
Lumber and wood products.....	39.5	39.4	40.1	40.3	112.97	117.09	120.56	124.12	2.86	3.01	3.06	3.08
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.4	39.5	39.2	39.8	105.96	110.09	109.91	112.97	2.71	2.83	2.84	2.86
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	41.8	41.2	41.2	41.7	137.12	142.21	143.42	146.67	3.32	3.52	3.55	3.56
Primary metal industries.....	40.7	40.3	40.6	41.4	157.49	164.83	166.05	170.57	3.86	4.08	4.10	4.11
Fabricated metal products.....	41.2	40.5	40.2	40.3	142.33	147.17	146.07	146.40	3.48	3.67	3.67	3.66
Machinery.....	41.8	40.2	40.1	40.1	157.88	155.57	156.39	157.96	3.75	3.87	3.90	3.91
Electrical equipment and supplies.....	40.2	39.8	39.2	39.6	129.92	135.83	134.85	136.67	3.24	3.43	3.44	3.46
Transportation equipment.....	40.4	41.3	41.5	41.6	160.40	182.10	181.56	181.66	4.01	4.42	4.45	4.42
Instruments and related products.....	40.7	39.7	39.3	40.0	133.50	136.28	135.98	139.20	3.28	3.45	3.46	3.48
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39.0	38.8	37.8	38.6	109.20	112.22	111.72	112.71	2.80	2.93	2.94	2.92
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>118.78</b>	<b>124.09</b>	<b>123.52</b>	<b>124.55</b>	<b>3.03</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.21</b>
Food and kindred products.....	40.5	40.8	40.6	40.1	124.00	134.13	132.87	132.26	3.10	3.32	3.33	3.34
Tobacco manufactures.....	37.5	39.4	36.1	37.1	105.56	115.28	107.81	113.04	2.90	3.01	3.02	3.14
Textile-mill products.....	40.2	40.4	40.2	40.3	97.04	101.60	101.85	102.51	2.42	2.54	2.54	2.55
Apparel and related products.....	35.6	35.2	34.7	35.1	84.85	85.61	86.06	87.54	2.37	2.46	2.48	2.48
Paper and allied products.....	42.2	41.9	41.8	41.7	140.70	147.74	147.80	148.99	3.35	3.56	3.57	3.59
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	38.0	37.7	37.4	37.4	145.92	151.03	151.78	153.34	3.84	4.06	4.08	4.10
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.6	150.48	157.77	158.18	159.74	3.60	3.82	3.83	3.84
Petroleum refining and related industries.....	42.2	42.6	43.5	42.9	176.81	185.64	190.40	190.40	4.23	4.42	4.48	4.48
Rubber and misc. plastic products.....	40.7	40.1	40.0	39.9	127.26	132.47	131.08	130.28	3.15	3.32	3.31	3.29
Leather and leather products.....	37.4	37.0	36.6	37.0	91.64	95.23	95.20	95.42	2.47	2.56	2.58	2.60

<sup>1</sup> Data adjusted to 1969 benchmark.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data are for production and related workers only.

CONSUMER PRICES

(1967 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing						Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation						
			Total	Rent	Home-ownership	Fuel oil and coal	Gas and electricity	Furnishings and operation			Total	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services		
1929	51.3	48.3		76.0					48.5								
1933	38.8	30.6		54.1					36.9								
1941	44.1	38.4	53.7	57.2		40.5	81.4		44.8	44.2		37.0	41.2	47.7	49.2		
1945	53.9	50.7	59.1	58.8		48.0	79.6		61.5	47.8		42.1	55.1	62.4	56.9		
1960	88.7	88.0	90.2	91.7	86.3	89.2	98.6	93.8	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	90.1	87.3	87.8		
1961	89.6	89.1	90.9	92.9	86.9	91.0	99.4	93.7	90.4	90.6	86.7	81.4	90.6	89.3	88.5		
1962	90.6	89.9	91.7	94.0	87.9	91.5	99.4	93.8	90.9	92.5	88.4	83.5	92.2	91.3	89.1		
1963	91.7	91.2	92.7	95.0	89.0	93.2	99.4	94.6	91.9	93.0	90.0	85.6	93.4	92.8	90.6		
1964	92.9	92.4	93.8	95.9	90.8	92.7	99.4	95.0	92.7	94.3	91.8	87.3	94.5	95.0	92.0		
1965	94.5	94.4	94.9	96.9	92.7	94.6	99.4	95.3	93.7	95.9	93.4	89.5	95.2	95.9	94.2		
1966	97.2	99.1	97.2	98.2	96.3	97.0	99.6	97.0	96.1	97.2	96.1	93.4	97.1	97.5	97.2		
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1968	104.2	103.6	104.2	102.4	105.7	103.1	100.9	104.4	105.4	103.2	105.0	106.1	104.2	104.7	104.6		
1969	109.8	108.9	110.8	105.7	116.0	105.6	102.8	109.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	109.3	108.7	109.1		
1970—Feb.	113.9	114.1	115.7	108.4	123.5	108.1	105.6	111.6	114.0	109.8	113.7	117.1	111.7	110.9	113.6		
Mar.	114.5	114.2	116.9	108.8	125.5	108.2	105.8	112.4	114.6	109.7	114.2	118.2	112.2	111.2	114.0		
Apr.	115.2	114.6	117.6	109.1	126.5	108.3	106.6	112.8	115.0	111.2	114.9	119.1	112.4	111.9	114.7		
May	115.7	114.9	118.2	109.4	127.5	108.4	106.7	113.2	115.7	112.1	115.4	119.7	112.8	112.6	115.1		
June	116.3	115.2	118.6	109.8	128.5	108.6	106.3	113.5	116.0	112.7	116.1	120.5	112.7	113.3	115.7		
July	116.7	115.8	119.2	110.1	129.0	109.6	106.6	113.7	115.3	113.4	116.6	121.3	113.1	113.7	116.2		
Aug.	116.9	115.9	119.9	110.5	130.0	110.1	107.3	113.9	115.4	112.7	117.2	122.0	113.7	114.2	116.8		
Sept.	117.5	115.7	120.6	110.9	131.3	111.4	107.6	114.2	117.2	113.0	117.7	122.6	114.0	114.7	117.4		
Oct.	118.1	115.5	121.2	111.4	131.9	112.5	108.8	114.5	118.2	115.2	118.2	122.8	114.4	115.2	118.0		
Nov.	118.5	114.9	121.9	111.8	132.5	113.9	109.9	115.1	119.0	116.0	118.7	123.4	114.5	116.0	118.3		
Dec.	119.1	115.3	122.6	112.6	133.4	114.9	110.7	115.3	119.2	116.9	119.1	124.2	115.0	116.2	118.5		
1971—Jan.	119.2	115.5	122.7	112.9	133.4	116.7	111.5	115.4	117.6	117.5	119.8	124.9	115.3	117.3	118.9		
Feb.	119.4	115.9	122.6	113.6	132.3	117.2	112.8	115.9	118.1	117.5	120.2	125.8	115.4	117.5	119.1		

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1967 = 100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods and feeds	Industrial commodities												
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals, etc.	Machinery and equipment	Furniture, etc.	Non-metallic minerals	Transportation equipment <sup>1</sup>
1960	94.9	97.2	89.5	95.3	99.5	90.8	96.1	101.8	103.1	95.3	98.1	92.4	92.0	99.0	97.2	93.0
1961	94.5	96.3	91.0	94.8	97.7	91.7	97.2	100.7	99.2	91.0	95.2	91.9	91.9	98.4	97.6	93.3
1962	94.8	98.0	91.9	94.8	98.6	92.7	96.7	99.1	96.3	91.6	96.3	91.2	92.0	97.7	97.6	93.7
1963	94.5	96.0	92.5	94.7	98.5	90.0	96.3	97.9	96.8	93.5	95.6	91.3	92.2	97.0	97.1	94.5
1964	94.7	94.6	92.3	95.2	99.2	90.3	93.7	98.3	95.5	95.4	95.4	93.8	92.8	97.4	97.3	95.2
1965	96.6	98.7	95.5	96.4	99.8	94.3	95.5	99.0	95.9	95.9	96.2	96.4	93.9	96.9	97.5	95.9
1966	99.8	105.9	101.2	98.5	100.1	103.4	97.8	99.4	97.8	100.2	98.8	98.8	96.8	98.0	98.4	97.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	102.5	102.5	102.2	102.5	103.7	103.2	98.9	99.8	103.4	113.3	101.1	102.6	103.2	102.8	103.7	102.2
1969	106.5	108.8	107.3	106.0	105.9	108.6	101.0	99.9	105.4	125.2	104.2	108.5	106.4	104.9	108.1	104.9
1970—Feb.	109.7	114.0	112.1	108.7	107.3	109.4	102.7	101.1	107.9	114.0	107.7	115.1	109.8	106.7	112.1	102.9
Mar.	109.9	114.6	111.8	108.9	107.4	109.5	102.6	101.6	107.7	113.4	108.0	115.9	110.1	106.9	112.5	102.8
Apr.	109.9	111.6	111.8	109.3	107.2	111.0	103.8	102.0	107.5	113.9	108.4	116.6	110.4	107.1	112.9	103.1
May	110.1	111.3	111.1	109.7	107.2	110.4	105.3	102.2	107.5	114.8	108.2	117.4	110.6	107.1	113.0	103.2
June	110.3	111.6	111.7	109.8	107.2	109.9	104.8	102.1	107.4	114.0	108.1	117.8	111.0	107.4	113.0	103.3
July	110.9	113.4	113.3	110.0	107.1	109.8	105.1	102.5	109.0	113.5	108.4	117.7	111.5	107.6	113.2	103.2
Aug.	110.5	108.5	112.9	110.2	107.4	109.8	105.8	102.7	109.7	114.0	108.2	117.5	111.6	107.7	113.6	103.3
Sept.	111.0	112.1	113.0	110.4	107.5	109.9	107.1	102.5	109.4	114.2	108.3	117.4	112.1	107.8	113.8	103.6
Oct.	111.0	107.8	111.8	111.3	107.3	110.4	108.7	103.0	109.5	113.1	108.9	117.7	112.7	108.0	114.2	108.2
Nov.	110.9	107.0	111.7	111.3	107.1	110.9	109.7	103.3	109.1	111.9	108.7	116.8	113.1	108.4	114.6	108.5
Dec.	111.0	107.1	110.7	111.7	106.7	110.4	112.8	103.3	109.4	111.1	108.5	116.2	113.8	108.7	115.1	108.9
1971—Jan.	111.8	108.9	111.8	112.2	106.9	111.7	113.5	103.8	108.4	112.2	109.0	116.5	114.2	109.3	118.8	109.5
Feb.	112.8	113.9	113.3	112.5	106.7	112.4	113.0	104.2	109.1	117.5	109.3	116.4	114.6	109.7	119.0	109.7

<sup>1</sup> For transportation equipment, Dec. 1968=100.

WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL

(1967=100)

Group	1970				1971				Group	1970				1971					
	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.		
<i>Farm products:</i>										<i>Pulp, paper, and allied products:</i>									
Fresh and dried produce.....	116.3	115.7	118.3	125.3					Pulp, paper and products, excluding building paper and board.....	108.3	109.4	109.6	109.6						
Grains.....	92.7	111.0	111.7	108.4					Woodpulp.....	106.8	112.2	112.2	112.2						
Livestock.....	128.2	102.2	118.9	114.9					Wastepaper.....	138.9	107.8	105.9	104.8						
Live poultry.....	110.9	96.3	100.0	100.1					Paper.....	110.5	112.6	112.7	113.1						
Plant and animal fibers.....	90.0	87.0	88.0	88.9					Paperboard.....	102.1	99.3	101.3	102.5						
Fluid milk.....	114.6	117.6	117.7	118.1					Converted paper and paperboard.....	107.6	109.3	109.4	109.0						
Eggs.....	142.5	113.3	97.6	101.2					Building paper and board.....	101.1	100.1	100.4	101.4						
Hay and seeds.....	92.1	108.7	108.6	107.6					<i>Metals and metal products:</i>										
Other farm products.....	115.3	119.9	119.5	116.1					Iron and steel.....	113.6	117.6	118.0	118.2						
<i>Processed foods and feeds:</i>										Steelmill products.....	111.8	116.8	117.0	118.0					
Cereal and bakery products.....	105.6	111.0	111.1	111.5					Nonferrous metals.....	126.9	115.4	114.2	113.7						
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	121.0	108.6	115.2	112.9					Metal containers.....	111.7	115.8	115.8	115.8						
Dairy products.....	109.2	112.8	112.3	115.0					Hardware.....	109.8	115.3	115.5	115.5						
Processed fruits and vegetables.....	108.7	111.2	111.5	111.9					Plumbing equipment.....	111.1	113.2	113.2	113.2						
Sugar and confectionery.....	112.7	118.6	118.3	119.2					Heating equipment.....	108.4	113.6	114.1	114.5						
Beverages and beverage materials.....	111.2	115.0	115.2	115.3					Fabricated structural metal products.....	110.2	115.2	115.7	116.6						
Animal fats and oils.....	160.3	114.6	122.6	142.1					Miscellaneous metal products.....	111.6	117.7	117.7	117.9						
Crude vegetable oils.....	123.4	124.9	127.6	128.8					<i>Machinery and equipment:</i>										
Refined vegetable oils.....	121.2	141.0	147.7	152.5					Agricultural machinery and equip.....	112.0	116.3	116.8	116.5						
Vegetable oil end products.....	110.2	119.4	119.4	119.4					Construction machinery and equip.....	114.1	120.2	120.5	120.8						
Miscellaneous processed foods.....	112.9	111.8	111.9	113.7					Metalworking machinery and equip.....	112.9	115.2	116.0	116.0						
Manufactured animal feeds.....	97.1	108.1	104.9	107.2					General purpose machinery and equipment.....	111.9	117.0	117.3	117.8						
<i>Textile products and apparel:</i>										Special industry machinery and equipment.....	114.5	119.3	119.4	119.6					
Cotton products.....	105.1	107.1	107.5	107.8					Electrical machinery and equip.....	105.3	108.8	109.3	109.7						
Wool products.....	101.1	96.2	95.4	94.5					Miscellaneous machinery.....	111.9	116.1	115.9	116.3						
Manmade fiber textile products.....	104.5	97.2	97.4	97.6					<i>Furniture and household durables:</i>										
Apparel.....	110.4	112.3	112.0	112.2					Household furniture.....	111.0	112.9	113.9	114.0						
Textile housefurnishings.....	102.5	103.3	103.4	103.5					Commercial furniture.....	112.4	117.5	118.2	118.2						
Miscellaneous textile products.....	107.5	106.8	107.3	106.7					Floor coverings.....	99.9	100.8	100.6	100.2						
<i>Hides, skins, leather, and products:</i>										Household appliances.....	105.0	107.0	107.1	107.0					
Hides and skins.....	105.5	98.9	105.3	105.5					Home electronic equipment.....	93.5	94.4	94.2	93.7						
Leather.....	107.2	108.2	108.7	108.6					Other household durable goods.....	115.1	119.4	119.8	119.8						
Footwear.....	112.1	116.0	116.3	116.5					<i>Nonmetallic mineral products:</i>										
Other leather products.....	105.8	107.4	107.6	107.5					Flat glass.....	114.3	123.1	123.1	125.3						
<i>Fuels and related products, and power:</i>										Concrete ingredients.....	114.1	117.6	117.3	120.6					
Coal.....	129.1	176.0	176.0	176.0					Concrete products.....	111.0	117.1	117.6	118.5						
Coke.....	113.3	145.9	145.9	145.9					Structural clay products excluding refractories.....	108.5	111.4	112.7	113.6						
Gas fuels.....	101.0	109.3	108.1	109.4					Refractories.....	119.4	126.7	126.7	126.7						
Electric power.....	102.9	109.8	110.2	111.1					Asphalt roofing.....	104.0	108.8	108.8	123.6						
Crude petroleum.....	106.0	113.2	113.2	113.2					Gypsum products.....	104.1	97.0	97.9	98.9						
Petroleum products, refined.....	98.6	107.9	106.9	105.9					Glass containers.....	119.6	131.9	131.9	131.5						
<i>Chemicals and allied products:</i>										Other nonmetallic minerals.....	110.2	121.0	121.0	121.4					
Industrial chemicals.....	99.9	101.8	101.9	102.2					<i>Transportation equipment:</i>										
Prepared paint.....	112.4	114.5	114.5	115.1					Motor vehicles and equipment.....	107.0	113.9	114.1	113.8						
Paint materials.....	101.9	103.6	103.6	103.5					Railroad equipment.....	114.6	119.0	119.0	119.9						
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	101.1	101.9	102.4	102.6					<i>Miscellaneous products:</i>										
Fats and oils, inedible.....	125.7	133.7	142.6	144.3					Toys, sporting goods, small arms, ammunition.....	109.0	111.7	112.3	113.1						
Agricultural chemicals and products.....	88.8	91.7	92.6	93.9					Tobacco products.....	109.9	116.8	116.9	116.9						
Plastic resins and materials.....	91.2	89.5	89.8	87.3					Notions.....	107.6	111.3	111.3	111.7						
Other chemicals and products.....	107.6	111.0	111.2	111.5					Photographic equipment and supplies.....	104.2	105.6	105.6	105.8						
<i>Rubber and plastic products:<sup>1</sup></i>										Other miscellaneous products.....	106.2	111.3	111.7	111.8					
Crude rubber.....	102.8	99.5	99.1	99.1					<i>Lumber and wood products:</i>										
Tires and tubes.....	105.9	107.5	107.5	107.5					Lumber.....	113.7	113.0	120.3	129.0						
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	111.3	117.0	117.0	117.2					Millwork.....	116.5	114.7	115.2	116.2						
Plastic construction products (Dec. 1969=100).....	99.1	95.3	95.8	95.9					Plywood.....	105.9	104.9	112.8	120.2						
Unsupported plastic film and sheeting (Dec. 1970=100).....		100.0	102.9	102.7					Other wood products.....	117.4	117.8	118.1	118.3						
Laminated sheets, high pressure (Dec. 1970=100).....		100.7	99.9	99.5															

<sup>1</sup> Retitled to include the direct pricing of plastic construction products; continuity of the group index is not affected.  
NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes.



**GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1970				
										IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross national product.....	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	749.9	793.9	865.0	931.4	976.5	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	989.9
Final purchases.....	101.4	57.2	120.1	278.0	735.1	785.7	857.4	922.9	973.1	944.5	957.9	968.1	980.0	986.3
Personal consumption expenditures.....	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	466.3	492.1	535.8	577.5	616.7	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.0
Durable goods.....	9.2	3.5	9.6	30.5	70.8	73.1	84.0	90.0	89.4	90.8	89.1	91.9	91.2	85.3
Nondurable goods.....	37.7	22.3	42.9	98.1	206.9	215.0	230.2	245.8	264.7	252.0	258.8	262.6	265.8	271.5
Services.....	30.3	20.1	28.1	62.4	188.6	204.0	221.6	241.6	262.6	249.8	255.2	259.9	265.1	270.2
Gross private domestic investment.....	16.2	1.4	17.9	54.1	121.4	116.6	126.5	139.8	135.7	140.2	133.2	134.3	138.3	137.1
Fixed investment.....	14.5	3.0	13.4	47.3	106.6	108.4	118.9	131.4	132.3	133.0	131.6	131.2	132.7	133.5
Nonresidential.....	10.6	2.4	9.5	27.9	81.6	83.3	88.7	99.3	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.8	103.6	101.3
Structures.....	5.0	.9	2.9	9.2	28.5	28.0	29.6	33.8	35.2	35.1	35.7	35.3	35.0	34.7
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.6	1.5	6.6	18.7	53.1	55.3	59.1	65.5	67.4	67.5	66.9	67.5	68.6	66.6
Residential structures.....	4.0	.6	3.9	19.4	25.0	25.1	30.3	32.0	29.7	30.4	29.1	28.4	29.2	32.2
Nonfarm.....	3.8	.5	3.7	18.6	24.5	24.5	29.7	31.5	29.1	29.8	28.4	27.8	28.6	31.6
Change in business inventories.....	1.7	-1.6	4.5	6.8	14.8	8.2	7.6	8.5	3.5	7.2	1.6	3.1	5.5	3.6
Nonfarm.....	1.8	-1.4	4.0	6.0	15.0	7.5	7.5	8.0	2.9	6.5	.9	2.6	5.0	3.0
Net exports of goods and services.....	1.1	.4	1.3	1.8	5.3	5.2	2.5	1.9	3.6	2.6	3.5	4.1	4.2	2.6
Exports.....	7.0	2.4	5.9	13.8	43.4	46.2	50.6	55.5	62.2	58.8	61.1	62.8	62.8	62.0
Imports.....	5.9	2.0	4.6	12.0	38.1	41.0	48.1	53.6	58.6	56.2	57.6	58.7	58.6	59.3
Government purchases of goods and services.....	8.5	8.0	24.8	37.9	156.8	180.1	200.2	212.2	220.5	216.3	219.6	218.4	221.0	223.2
Federal.....	1.3	2.0	16.9	18.4	77.8	90.7	99.5	101.3	99.7	102.1	102.3	99.7	98.6	98.2
National defense.....			13.8	14.1	60.7	72.4	78.0	78.8	76.6	78.8	79.3	76.8	75.8	74.6
Other.....			3.1	4.3	17.1	18.4	21.5	22.6	23.1	23.3	23.0	22.9	22.9	23.5
State and local.....	7.2	6.0	7.9	19.5	79.0	89.4	100.7	110.8	120.9	114.2	117.4	118.7	122.4	123.0
Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars.....	203.6	141.5	263.7	355.3	658.1	675.2	707.2	727.1	724.1	729.2	723.8	724.9	727.4	720.3

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series, see the *Survey of Current Business*, July 1968, July 1969, July 1970, and Supplement, Aug. 1966.

**NATIONAL INCOME**

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>a</sup>	1970				
										IV	I	II	III	IV <sup>a</sup>
National income.....	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	620.6	653.6	712.7	769.5	800.4	785.2	791.5	797.4	806.6	806.0
Compensation of employees.....	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.6	435.5	467.2	514.1	564.2	599.8	582.1	592.2	596.4	603.8	606.7
Wages and salaries.....	50.4	29.0	62.1	146.8	394.5	423.1	464.8	509.0	540.1	525.3	534.4	537.4	543.4	545.2
Private.....	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.4	316.8	337.3	369.1	404.9	426.1	417.2	422.6	424.0	428.9	429.1
Military.....	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	14.6	16.2	17.9	19.0	19.3	19.6	20.1	19.5	19.1	18.6
Government civilian.....	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.4	63.1	69.5	77.8	85.1	94.6	88.5	91.7	93.9	95.4	97.5
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	.7	.5	2.7	7.8	41.0	44.2	49.3	55.1	59.7	56.8	57.9	59.0	60.4	61.4
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	20.3	21.9	24.3	27.5	29.3	28.3	28.6	29.0	29.6	29.9
Other labor income.....	.6	.4	.7	3.8	20.7	22.3	24.9	27.6	30.4	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.8	31.5
Proprietors' income.....	15.1	5.9	17.5	37.5	61.3	62.1	64.1	66.8	67.6	67.2	67.6	67.8	67.8	67.4
Business and professional.....	9.0	3.3	11.1	24.0	45.2	47.3	49.1	50.5	51.4	50.6	50.6	51.2	51.7	52.0
Farm.....	6.2	2.6	6.4	13.5	16.1	14.8	15.0	16.4	16.2	16.6	17.0	16.5	16.1	15.3
Rental income of persons.....	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.4	20.0	21.1	21.3	22.0	22.7	22.3	22.5	22.6	22.7	23.0
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	82.4	78.7	85.4	85.8	76.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4	74.5
Profits before tax.....	10.0	1.0	17.7	42.6	84.2	79.8	88.7	91.2	81.6	88.5	82.6	82.0	84.4	77.5
Profits tax liability.....	1.4	.5	7.6	17.8	34.3	33.2	40.6	42.7	37.6	41.4	38.0	38.1	38.9	35.4
Profits after tax.....	8.6	.4	10.1	24.9	49.9	46.6	48.2	48.5	44.0	47.1	44.6	43.9	45.4	42.1
Dividends.....	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	20.8	21.4	23.3	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.1	25.4	25.1
Undistributed profits.....	2.8	-1.6	5.7	16.0	29.1	25.3	24.9	23.9	18.8	21.9	19.4	18.8	20.0	16.9
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.5	-2.1	-2.5	-5.0	-1.8	-1.1	-3.3	-5.4	-4.8	-6.5	-5.8	-4.5	-5.9	-3.0
Net interest.....	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.0	21.4	24.4	27.8	30.7	33.5	31.7	32.4	33.1	33.8	34.5

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table above.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 <sup>P</sup>	1970				
										IV	I	II	III	IV <sup>P</sup>
Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	749.9	793.9	865.0	931.4	976.5	951.7	959.5	971.1	985.5	989.9
Less: Capital consumption allowances	7.9	7.0	8.2	18.3	63.9	68.9	74.0	78.9	84.3	80.7	82.1	83.6	85.0	86.5
Indirect business tax and nontax liability	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.3	65.7	70.4	78.1	85.2	92.1	87.7	89.3	91.1	93.3	94.5
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Statistical discrepancy	.7	.6	.4	1.5	-1.0	-7	-2.4	-4.7	-2.1	-4.3	-5.4	-3.1	-1.1	1.2
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	-.1		.1	.2	2.3	1.4	.7	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1
Equals: National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	620.6	653.6	712.7	769.5	800.4	785.2	791.5	797.4	806.6	806.0
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	82.4	78.7	85.4	85.8	76.8	82.0	76.7	77.5	78.4	74.5
Contributions for social insurance	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	38.0	42.4	47.1	53.6	57.1	55.1	56.0	56.7	57.6	58.1
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements											2.5	-2.1	-.4	
Plus: Government transfer payments	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	41.1	48.7	55.7	61.6	73.9	63.4	66.3	75.8	75.1	78.5
Net interest paid by government and consumers	2.5	1.6	2.2	7.2	22.2	23.6	26.3	29.0	31.8	30.2	31.0	31.4	32.2	32.5
Dividends	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	20.8	21.4	23.3	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.1	25.4	25.1
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Equals: Personal income	85.9	47.0	96.0	227.6	587.2	629.3	688.7	748.9	801.0	770.5	782.3	801.3	807.2	813.3
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	2.6	1.5	3.3	20.7	75.4	83.0	97.5	117.3	116.3	119.9	117.0	117.7	114.2	116.1
Equals: Disposable personal income	83.3	45.5	92.7	206.9	511.9	546.3	591.2	631.6	684.8	650.6	665.3	683.6	693.0	697.2
Less: Personal outlays	79.1	46.5	81.7	193.9	479.3	506.0	550.8	593.9	634.6	609.6	620.5	632.1	640.2	645.5
Personal consumption expenditures	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	466.3	492.1	535.8	577.5	616.7	592.6	603.1	614.4	622.1	627.0
Consumer interest payments	1.5	.5	.9	2.4	12.4	13.2	14.3	15.7	17.0	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.5
Personal transfer payments to foreigners	.3	.2	.2	.5	.6	.7	.7	.8	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9
Equals: Personal saving	4.2	-.9	11.0	13.1	32.5	40.4	40.4	37.6	50.2	41.1	44.8	51.5	52.7	51.8
Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars	150.6	112.2	190.3	249.6	458.9	477.5	499.0	511.5	529.8	517.8	522.9	532.0	534.2	530.0

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1969	1970	1970										1971		
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
Total personal income	748.9	801.0	781.5	787.6	806.0	799.7	798.2	803.3	806.4	811.9	809.9	812.6	817.5	826.7	828.9
Wage and salary disbursements	509.0	540.1	531.1	535.0	539.9	540.5	538.1	541.5	543.2	546.6	541.8	544.1	549.8	557.8	559.4
Commodity-producing industries	197.5	201.2	202.0	203.9	202.3	200.9	201.3	202.1	202.0	201.5	196.8	196.8	202.3	203.0	202.3
Manufacturing only	157.5	158.9	160.0	161.3	160.0	159.2	159.5	160.1	159.6	159.5	154.3	153.6	158.9	160.2	160.0
Distributive industries	119.8	128.4	125.7	126.7	126.0	127.2	127.9	129.1	129.7	130.2	130.6	131.4	130.5	133.4	134.0
Service industries	87.7	96.6	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.5	95.7	96.8	97.3	97.9	98.8	99.8	100.4	102.2	103.0
Government	104.1	114.0	109.3	109.8	116.5	116.9	113.2	113.5	114.2	117.0	115.6	116.1	116.6	119.2	120.1
Other labor income	27.6	30.4	29.3	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.6	30.8	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.1
Proprietors' income	66.8	67.6	67.6	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.7	67.8	67.8	67.8	67.6	67.3	67.1	67.1	66.9
Business and professional	50.5	51.4	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.3	51.5	51.6	51.7	51.8	51.9	52.0	52.1	52.2	52.1
Farm	16.4	16.2	17.0	17.2	16.9	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.8
Rental income	22.0	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.1	23.2	22.8
Dividends	24.7	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.3	24.7	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.7	24.1	25.9	26.0
Personal interest income	59.7	65.2	63.4	63.7	64.2	64.5	64.8	65.3	66.0	66.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.5	68.0
Transfer payments	65.1	77.6	69.7	71.1	84.1	76.6	77.6	78.1	78.6	79.6	81.7	81.9	82.9	83.8	84.4
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	26.0	27.8	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.0	28.1	28.4	30.6	30.6
Nonagricultural income	726.7	778.6	758.4	764.3	783.0	777.0	775.7	780.9	784.0	789.7	787.9	791.0	796.2	805.5	807.6
Agriculture income	22.2	22.4	23.1	23.3	23.0	22.7	22.4	22.4	22.3	22.2	21.9	21.6	21.3	21.2	21.3

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Monthly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

SUMMARY OF FUNDS RAISED AND ADVANCED IN U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates; in billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1968					1969					1970				
						IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
<b>Funds raised, by type and sector</b>																				
1 Total funds raised by nonfinancial sectors.....	68.5	83.5	96.9	90.4	95.4	90.7	92.5	93.6	88.4	86.8	80.9	102.9	92.2	105.7	1					
2 U.S. Government.....	3.5	13.0	13.4	-3.6	12.7	-7.0	-5.4	-9.5	-7	1.2	2.7	16.2	12.3	19.6	2					
3 Public debt securities.....	2.3	8.9	10.3	-1.3	12.8	-8.4	-5.8	-8.8	4.9	4.9	3.2	18.2	11.6	18.4	3					
4 Budget agency issues.....	1.2	4.1	3.1	-2.4	-1	1.4	5	-7	-5.6	-3.7	-5	-2.0	.8	1.2	4					
5 All other nonfinancial sectors.....	64.9	70.5	83.5	94.1	82.7	97.7	97.9	103.0	89.1	85.7	78.2	86.7	79.9	86.1	5					
6 Capital market instruments.....	39.9	48.9	50.2	53.9	65.4	58.3	57.6	55.1	51.2	51.7	51.6	60.7	62.9	86.4	6					
7 Corporate equity shares.....	.9	2.4	-7	4.8	6.6	-2.1	3	3.6	6.0	9.2	5.9	6.0	5.4	9.1	7					
8 Debt capital instruments.....	39.0	46.6	50.9	49.1	58.8	60.4	57.3	51.5	45.2	42.5	45.6	54.7	57.5	77.3	8					
9 State and local govt. sec.....	5.7	8.7	9.6	8.1	11.8	14.2	12.8	9.4	5.6	4.7	8.9	10.2	8.9	19.3	9					
10 Corporate and ign. bonds.....	11.0	15.9	14.0	13.1	22.4	16.3	15.8	13.3	12.1	11.1	15.0	22.4	22.3	29.9	10					
11 Mortgages.....	22.3	22.0	27.3	27.9	24.6	29.9	28.7	28.8	27.5	26.7	21.8	22.1	26.3	28.1	11					
12 Home mortgages.....	11.4	11.6	15.2	15.7	12.7	16.1	16.5	16.6	15.7	13.9	10.8	11.1	14.3	14.6	12					
13 Other residential.....	3.1	3.6	3.5	4.8	5.6	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	5.6	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.3	13					
14 Commercial.....	5.7	4.7	6.6	5.5	4.5	8.0	5.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	5.0	14					
15 Farm.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.2	15					
16 Other private credit.....	25.0	21.6	33.3	40.2	17.3	39.4	40.3	47.9	38.0	33.9	26.6	26.0	16.9	-3	16					
17 Bank loans n.e.c.....	10.3	9.6	13.4	15.7	.7	20.9	17.0	19.1	11.7	14.2	7.3	8.3	2.1	-14.6	17					
18 Consumer credit.....	7.2	4.6	11.1	9.3	4.3	12.1	10.2	10.8	8.9	7.5	4.9	6.1	6.1	7.3	18					
19 Open market paper.....	1.0	2.1	1.6	3.3	3.8	.7	4.9	4.7	2.7	1.0	4.9	2.2	.5	7.5	19					
20 Other.....	6.4	5.2	7.3	11.8	8.4	5.7	8.1	13.3	14.6	11.2	9.5	9.4	8.3	6.6	20					
21 By borrowing sector.....	64.9	70.5	83.5	94.1	82.7	97.7	97.9	103.0	89.1	85.7	78.2	86.7	79.9	86.1	21					
22 Foreign.....	1.5	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.8	4.0	6.0	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	4.5	22					
23 State and local governments.....	6.4	8.8	9.9	8.5	12.2	14.6	13.4	9.7	5.8	5.1	9.4	10.4	9.2	19.7	23					
24 Households.....	23.2	19.7	31.8	32.2	21.3	34.7	33.0	36.0	31.5	28.2	24.5	20.6	22.7	17.5	24					
25 Nonfinancial business.....	33.8	37.9	38.8	49.7	46.3	45.6	47.4	51.3	49.4	49.9	41.6	54.1	45.4	44.4	25					
26 Corporate.....	24.9	29.3	30.3	39.1	37.9	35.0	37.1	41.1	37.4	41.0	34.9	45.0	34.4	37.3	26					
27 Nonfarm noncorporate.....	5.5	5.0	5.8	7.4	5.1	8.0	7.1	6.6	8.7	6.4	3.7	5.4	7.6	3.9	27					
28 Farm.....	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.3	3.2	28					
<b>Funds advanced directly in credit markets</b>																				
1 Total funds raised.....	68.5	83.5	96.9	90.4	95.4	90.7	92.5	93.6	88.4	86.8	80.9	102.9	92.2	105.7	1					
2 Advanced directly by—																				
3 U.S. Government.....	4.9	4.6	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.7	3.7	2.3	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	2					
4 U.S. Govt. credit agencies, net.....	.3	.5	-2	-2	1.2	-8	4	-8	-1	1.5	-7	1.5	1.2	2.9	3					
5 Funds advanced.....	5.1	-1	3.2	9.0	8.8	2.3	4.0	7.6	10.5	14.1	13.7	6.8	7.5	7.3	4					
6 Less funds raised in cr. mkt.....	4.8	-6	3.5	8.8	7.6	3.1	3.6	8.4	10.6	12.5	14.4	5.4	6.3	4.4	5					
7 Federal Reserve System.....	3.5	4.8	3.7	4.2	5.0	-4.4	4.1	4.0	-5	9.3	1.2	5.5	7.7	5.5	6					
8 Commercial banks, net.....	16.7	36.6	39.5	12.2	31.1	36.2	7.9	29.3	-9	12.1	.9	23.9	65.3	34.4	7					
9 Funds advanced.....	16.8	36.9	39.7	16.5	29.3	36.1	8.8	33.8	4.2	18.9	10.0	28.0	53.8	25.5	8					
10 Less funds raised.....	.1	.2	.2	4.3	-1.8	-1	.9	4.5	5.0	6.8	9.1	4.1	-11.6	-8.9	9					
11 Private nonbank finance.....	25.9	34.4	34.2	30.4	37.3	38.3	31.1	39.8	26.1	24.8	25.1	41.4	39.9	42.7	10					
12 Savings institutions, net.....	7.8	16.8	14.6	10.4	14.9	16.4	15.9	13.3	6.8	5.6	4.7	15.3	18.1	21.7	11					
13 Insurance.....	19.3	18.7	22.0	21.8	23.3	25.2	19.8	27.5	20.6	19.5	22.7	26.1	22.3	22.1	12					
14 Finance n.e.c., net.....	-1.3	-1.1	-2.4	-1.8	-9	-3.2	-4.6	-1.0	-1.3	-2	-2.3	.1	-5	-1.1	13					
15 Foreign.....	-1.8	2.8	2.5	1.3	10.0	11.9	.2	1.0	5.1	-1.1	9.4	9.4	4.9	16.3	14					
16 Private domestic nonfinancial.....	19.1	-2	12.3	39.5	7.5	6.5	46.5	18.6	55.0	37.9	41.0	17.9	-30.1	1.3	15					
17 Business.....	3.6	-2	7.4	13.8	1.9	2.0	15.8	14.1	18.1	7.0	15.2	13.4	-26.9	6.1	16					
18 State and local governments.....	3.4	2.1	.4	6.1	-2.7	3.7	8.1	2.9	7.7	5.6	-1.9	-5.0	-7.9	4.1	17					
19 Households.....	11.9	*	5.8	18.0	7.0	4.1	19.8	1.5	25.9	24.9	23.9	7.4	4.4	-7.5	18					
20 Less net security credit.....	-2	2.2	1.4	-1.6	-1.2	3.3	-2.7	-2	-3.2	-4	-3.8	-2.1	-3	1.4	19					
<b>Sources of funds supplied to credit markets</b>																				
Total borrowing by nonfinancial sectors.....	68.5	83.5	96.9	90.4	95.4	90.7	92.5	93.6	88.4	86.8	80.9	102.9	92.2	105.7	1					
1 Supplied directly and indirectly by pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors:																				
2 Total.....	42.8	51.3	60.8	44.2	69.3	58.1	58.9	26.8	47.1	43.8	54.6	72.2	67.7	82.9	2					
3 Deposits.....	23.7	51.5	48.5	4.7	61.8	51.6	12.5	8.2	-7.9	5.9	13.6	54.3	97.8	81.6	3					
4 Demand dep. and currency.....	4.0	12.4	14.8	7.1	5.5	13.1	5.9	6.6	7.6	8.2	1.5	7.0	6.7	6.6	4					
5 Time and svgs. accounts.....	19.7	39.1	33.7	-2.4	56.4	38.5	6.6	1.6	-15.5	-2.3	12.1	47.3	91.2	75.0	5					
6 At commercial banks.....	12.5	22.5	20.8	-10.5	39.8	23.9	-6.8	-7.4	-21.3	-6.4	7.3	32.0	69.5	50.1	6					
7 At savings instit.....	7.2	16.6	12.9	8.1	16.6	14.6	13.4	9.0	5.8	4.2	4.7	15.2	21.7	24.8	7					
8 Credit mkt. instr., net.....	19.1	-2	12.3	39.5	7.5	6.5	46.5	18.6	55.0	37.9	41.0	17.9	-30.1	1.3	8					
9 U.S. Govt. securities.....	8.5	-1.7	7.7	15.0	-6.8	3.0	21.8	.9	23.2	14.1	6.0	-8.1	-11.7	-13.2	9					
10 Pvt. credit market instr.....	11.4	7.8	13.4	26.9	14.2	15.9	27.2	23.6	29.4	27.3	38.1	23.9	-19.9	14.7	10					
11 Less security debt.....	-2	2.2	1.4	-1.6	-1.2	3.3	-2.7	-2	-3.2	-4	-3.8	-2.1	-3	1.4	11					
12 Other sources:																				
13 Foreign funds.....	.7	4.6	4.3	9.6	2.3	8.2	13.8	14.8	10.4	-6	10.8	2.6	-4.5	.1	12					
14 At banks.....	2.5	1.7	1.8	8.3	-7.8	-3.7	13.7	13.8	5.3	.5	1.3	-6.8	-9.4	-16.1	13					
15 Direct.....	-1.8	2.8	2.5	1.3	10.0	11.9	.2	1.0	5.1	-1.1	9.4	9.4	4.9	16.3	14					
16 Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash bal.....	-4	1.2	-1.1	.4	2.4	-6.8	-5.8	1.7	1.6	3.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	5.7	15					
17 U.S. Government loans.....	4.9	4.6	4.9	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.7	3.7	2.3	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.6	16					
18 Pvt. insur. and pension res.....	16.7	17.5	18.5	18.7	20.0	20.0	14.9	22.4	18.7	18.9	18.7	21.4	19.8	20.2	17					
19 Sources n.e.c.....	3.8	4.3	9.5	15.0	-1.9	8.2	8.2	26.2	6.8	18.6	-8.0	1.7	4.5	-5.9	18					

**PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS**  
(Seasonally adjusted annual rates; in billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1968				1969				1970			
						IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
<b>Demand deposits and currency</b>																	
1 Net incr. in banking system liability . . . . .	2.6	14.8	14.8	8.5	8.9	7.1	-1.0	10.3	11.0	13.2	5.0	8.9	8.6	13.2	1.1		
2 U.S. Government deposits . . . . .	-4	1.1	-1.2	.6	2.3	-6.9	-5.7	1.7	1.9	4.2	1.1	1.6	.8	5.6	2		
3 Money supply . . . . .	3.0	13.7	16.0	7.9	6.6	14.0	4.7	8.6	9.1	9.0	3.9	7.3	7.8	7.6	3		
4 Domestic sectors . . . . .	3.9	13.4	15.7	7.6	6.4	13.6	4.8	8.0	8.5	9.0	2.5	7.7	8.3	7.0	4		
5 Households . . . . .	3.1	9.4	11.1	5.9	3.3	15.5	-9	10.2	9.5	5.1	5.8	5.7	*	1.7	5		
6 Nonfinancial business . . . . .	.7	.8	1.8	-.8	1.1	-5.4	3.9	-5.6	-4.3	3.0	-3.3	.9	5.8	.9	6		
7 State and local governments . . . . .	-.1	-1.0	.7	3.2	.9	.6	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.9	-.4	.7	.7	2.7	7		
8 Financial sectors . . . . .	-.1	1.0	.9	.5	.9	.5	-1.1	1.4	.9	.8	1.0	.6	1.6	.4	8		
9 Mail float . . . . .	.3	3.2	1.2	-1.2	.1	2.6	.3	-1.3	-1.5	-2.8	-.6	-.3	-.2	1.2	9		
10 Rest of the world . . . . .	-1.0	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	-.1	.6	.6	*	1.4	-.4	-.5	1.5	10		
<b>Time and savings accounts</b>																	
1 Net increase—Total . . . . .	20.2	40.8	33.3	-1.6	55.4	38.0	5.9	-2	-15.4	3.4	17.0	44.5	88.8	71.2	1		
2 At commercial banks—Total . . . . .	13.3	23.8	20.6	-9.7	38.0	24.2	-7.6	-9.0	-21.2	-1.1	11.5	28.6	66.9	45.1	2		
3 Corporate business . . . . .	-.7	2.9	1.9	-9.8	12.8	3.9	-14.4	-9.5	-11.0	-4.2	.5	6.1	32.3	12.2	3		
4 State and local governments . . . . .	1.3	2.4	3.2	-5.9	9.1	3.5	-3.7	-5.0	-10.3	-4.6	6.5	10.2	11.5	8.3	4		
5 Foreign . . . . .	.8	1.2	-.3	1.0	-1.9	.2	-.5	-1.4	.4	5.7	4.3	-3.5	-3.2	-5.1	5		
6 Households . . . . .	11.9	17.1	15.7	5.2	17.9	16.5	11.3	7.1	*	2.4	.4	15.7	25.7	29.6	6		
7 At savings institutions . . . . .	7.0	17.0	12.8	8.1	17.3	13.9	13.5	8.8	5.7	4.5	5.5	15.9	21.8	26.1	7		
8 Liabilities—																	
9 Savings and loan assns. . . . .	3.6	10.6	7.5	4.1	11.2	8.1	8.0	4.8	2.9	.7	2.2	9.8	15.6	17.0	8		
10 Mutual savings banks . . . . .	2.6	5.1	4.2	2.6	4.5	4.5	3.8	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.6	4.4	4.7	7.3	9		
11 Credit unions . . . . .	.8	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	10		
12 Assets																	
13 Households . . . . .	7.2	16.6	12.9	8.1	16.6	14.6	13.4	9.0	5.8	4.2	4.7	15.2	21.7	24.8	11		
14 Cr. union depts. at S & L's . . . . .	-.2	.3	-.1	*	.7	-.7	.1	-.2	-.1	.3	.8	.6	.2	1.3	12		
<b>U.S. Government securities</b>																	
1 Total net issues . . . . .	8.7	12.5	16.7	5.5	20.3	-4.2	-.5	-1.0	10.0	13.8	17.2	21.6	18.7	23.9	1		
2 Household savings bonds . . . . .	.6	1.0	.4	-.4	.2	.7	-.4	-.4	-.8	.1	-.9	-.2	.5	1.3	2		
3 Direct excluding savings bonds . . . . .	1.8	7.9	9.9	-.9	12.7	-9.0	-5.4	-8.4	5.6	4.8	4.1	18.4	11.0	17.2	3		
4 Budget agency issues . . . . .	.1	1.5	-.4	1.2	2.6	.8	-1.3	-.8	-.2	2.1	.2	1.0	1.3	3.4	4		
5 Sponsored agency issues . . . . .	5.1	-.6	3.2	9.1	7.6	2.7	4.8	8.4	10.6	12.5	14.4	5.4	6.3	4.4	5		
6 Loan participations . . . . .	1.3	4.0	1.7	-1.9	-1.3	-1.2	-.3	.7	-4.8	-3.3	-2.6	-2.2	-.1	-2.2	6		
7 Net acquisitions, by sector . . . . .	8.7	12.5	16.7	5.5	20.3	-4.2	-.5	-1.0	10.0	13.8	17.2	21.6	18.7	23.9	7		
8 U.S. Government (agency sec.) . . . . .	1.3	-.1	.1	-1.3	.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.2	-.8	-1.0	.1	*	.4	.3	8		
9 Sponsored credit agencies . . . . .	1.0	*	-.1	-2	1.5	.1	-2.0	.3	-.5	1.2	2.0	-.6	1.4	3.5	9		
10 Direct marketable . . . . .	.3	-.9	-.1	-.5	1.6	.1	-2.0	.3	-.8	.4	2.8	-.8	1.6	3.1	10		
11 FHLB special issue . . . . .	.6	-.9	-.3	-.2	.2	*	*	.3	.8	-.8	-.2	-.2	-.2	1.1	11		
12 Federal Reserve System . . . . .	3.5	4.8	3.8	4.2	5.0	-4.3	4.0	4.2	-.4	9.2	1.1	5.4	7.8	5.6	12		
13 Foreign . . . . .	-2.4	2.1	-.5	-1.8	8.4	6.8	-4.5	-1.8	2.7	-3.7	8.0	8.1	4.8	12.8	13		
14 Commercial banks . . . . .	-3.6	9.3	3.4	-9.5	8.2	-4.1	-16.2	-7.2	-9.5	-5.2	-.6	7.3	15.5	9.8	14		
15 Direct . . . . .	-3.4	6.3	2.2	-9.3	5.2	-5.0	-14.4	-8.8	-7.6	-6.2	-.6	7.3	11.5	2.8	15		
16 Agency issues . . . . .	-.2	3.0	1.3	-.3	3.0	.9	-1.8	1.6	-1.9	1.0	1.3	-.1	4.0	6.7	16		
17 Nonbank finance . . . . .	.4	-1.9	2.2	-.8	3.9	-4.8	-2.4	4.8	-4.7	-.8	-.6	9.5	.9	5.3	17		
18 Direct . . . . .	-.2	-2.2	.4	-2.4	1.9	-6.5	-4.4	2.7	-7.3	-.6	-3.2	7.3	-.2	5.6	18		
19 Agency issues . . . . .	.5	.3	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.6	-.2	2.6	2.2	2.9	2.2	19		
20 Pvt. domestic nonfin. . . . .	8.5	-1.7	7.7	15.0	-6.8	3.0	21.8	.9	23.2	14.1	6.0	-8.1	-11.7	-13.2	20		
21 Savings bonds—Households . . . . .	.6	1.0	.4	-.4	.2	.7	-.4	-.4	-.8	.1	-.9	-.2	.5	1.3	21		
22 Direct excl. savings bonds . . . . .	3.3	-3.0	4.1	8.7	-9.4	-.1	16.1	-5.1	18.8	5.0	-3.2	-9.2	-12.5	-12.7	22		
23 Agency issues . . . . .	4.7	.4	3.2	6.7	2.5	2.4	6.2	6.4	5.2	9.1	10.1	1.3	.3	-1.0	23		
<b>Private securities</b>																	
1 Total net issues, by sector . . . . .	18.5	28.2	23.9	27.7	43.0	29.3	30.4	28.8	25.1	26.3	31.3	41.0	39.4	69.2	1		
2 State and local governments . . . . .	5.7	8.7	9.6	8.1	11.8	14.2	12.8	9.4	5.6	4.7	8.9	10.2	8.9	19.3	2		
3 Nonfinancial corporations . . . . .	11.4	17.0	12.1	16.4	27.9	12.2	14.7	14.9	16.1	19.8	20.2	28.9	25.7	35.0	3		
4 Finance companies . . . . .	.8	1.0	.8	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.8	1.5	4		
5 Commercial banks . . . . .	-.1	-.2	-.2	.1	*	-.1	.1	.3	*	-.1	-.2	*	*	1.0	5		
6 Rest of the world . . . . .	.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	.5	.7	-.4	2.1	2.0	6		
7 Net purchases . . . . .	18.5	28.2	23.9	27.7	43.0	29.3	30.4	28.8	25.1	26.3	31.3	41.0	39.4	69.2	7		
8 Households . . . . .	3.2	-1.8	-1.2	2.7	9.9	3.8	3.4	-2.0	4.7	4.8	6.2	8.2	9.5	15.7	8		
9 Nonfinancial corporations . . . . .	1.0	-.2	-1.1	5.1	.4	-.9	6.7	3.1	5.5	5.0	.6	2.0	-.4	1.2	9		
10 State and local governments . . . . .	1.1	1.9	-.4	2.6	.4	-1.8	4.9	3.0	-.9	1.4	.9	1.4	-.8	1.0	10		
11 Commercial banks . . . . .	1.9	9.8	8.9	.3	11.7	13.6	1.6	2.4	-1.1	-1.7	5.0	9.7	12.5	19.5	11		
12 Mutual savings banks . . . . .	.3	2.3	1.6	.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	*	.2	1.2	2.0	1.2	3.1	12		
13 Insurance and pension funds . . . . .	12.9	16.6	17.6	16.8	17.5	19.8	16.3	20.5	15.0	15.4	17.1	20.7	13.2	18.6	13		
14 Finance n.e.c. . . . .	-2.2	-.9	-3.6	-2.5	*	-10.3	-7.6	*	-.6	-1.7	-.3	-3.6	4.0	-.3	14		
15 Security brokers and dealers . . . . .	.1	.2	-.9	.5	1.3	-.9	.2	1.1	2.8	-2.2	.5	.6	5.5	-1.3	15		
16 Investment companies, net . . . . .	-2.4	-1.1	-2.8	-3.0	-1.4	-1.2	-7.8	-1.1	-3.4	.4	-.8	-4.2	-1.6	1.4	16		
17 Portfolio purchases . . . . .	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.8	4.3	-.2	3.6	2.7	4.6	1.3	-1.0	2.4	4.7	17		
18 Net issues of own shares . . . . .	3.7	2.6	4.7	5.6	3.2	5.5	7.6	4.7	6.1	4.2	2.1	3.2	3.9	2.8	18		
19 Rest of the world . . . . .	.3	.6	2.3	2.1	1.2	3.7	3.9	.9	.7	.9	.6	.5	2.1	1.6	19		
<b>Bank loans n.e.c.</b>																	
1 Total net borrowing . . . . .	9.0	7.5	15.7	17.8	.6	23.0	18.0	24.0	11.1	17.6	4.9	9.6	4.9	-17.8	1		
2 Households . . . . .	.4	2.1	3.1	2.4	.3	4.3	2.9	4.2	.9	1.5	2.3	-1.1	.9	-.9	2		
3 Nonfinancial business . . . . .	10.1	7.7	10.6	13.5	.9	17.5	13.9	14.4	12.3	12.8	4.3	9.7	1.1	-11.5	3		
4 Rest of the world . . . . .	-.2	-.2	-.3	-.2	-.4	-.9	.2	.6	-1.5	-.1	-.6	-.3	1.1	-2.2	4		
5 Financial sectors . . . . .	-1.3	-2.1	2.3	2.1	-.2	2.1	.9	4.9	-.6	3.4	-2.3	1.2	2.8	-2.2	5		

## 1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1968	1969	1970 <sup>p</sup>	1969	1970				
				IV <sup>r</sup>	I <sup>r</sup>	II <sup>r</sup>	III <sup>r</sup>	IV <sup>p</sup>	
Transactions other than changes in foreign liquid assets in U.S. and in U.S. monetary reserve assets—Seasonally adjusted									
<b>Exports of goods and services—Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>50,622</b>	<b>55,514</b>	<b>62,962</b>	<b>14,767</b>	<b>15,364</b>	<b>15,798</b>	<b>15,969</b>	<b>15,831</b>	
Merchandise.....	33,588	36,473	42,041	9,890	10,252	10,586	10,700	10,503	
Military sales.....	1,395	1,515	1,479	352	256	430	339	454	
Transportation.....	2,969	3,131	3,665	803	877	926	950	912	
Travel.....	1,775	2,058	2,318	518	560	576	589	593	
Investment income receipts, private	6,922	7,906	8,706	2,083	2,259	2,066	2,170	2,211	
Investment income receipts, Govt.....	765	932	911	231	240	241	224	206	
Other services.....	3,208	3,498	3,844	890	920	973	997	952	
<b>Imports of goods and services—Total</b> .....	<b>-48,129</b>	<b>-53,564</b>	<b>-59,291</b>	<b>-14,075</b>	<b>-14,518</b>	<b>-14,759</b>	<b>-14,969</b>	<b>-15,047</b>	
Merchandise.....	-32,964	-35,835	-39,856	-9,404	-9,729	-9,829	-9,987	-10,311	
Military expenditures.....	-4,535	-4,850	-4,837	-1,245	-1,178	-1,255	-1,210	-1,195	
Transportation.....	-3,269	-3,608	-4,032	-967	-978	-979	-1,073	-1,001	
Travel.....	-3,022	-3,390	-3,916	-840	-925	-988	-1,026	-977	
Investment income payments.....	-2,933	-4,463	-5,109	-1,247	-1,343	-1,320	-1,287	-1,160	
Other services.....	-1,406	-1,419	-1,540	-372	-365	-388	-386	-403	
<b>Balance on goods and services<sup>1</sup></b> .....	<b>2,493</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>784</b>	
<b>Remittances and pensions</b> .....	<b>-1,121</b>	<b>-1,190</b>	<b>-1,387</b>	<b>-309</b>	<b>-328</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>-364</b>	<b>-336</b>	
<b>1. Balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions</b> .....	<b>1,372</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>448</b>	
<b>2. U.S. Govt. grants and capital flow, net</b> .....	<b>-3,975</b>	<b>-3,828</b>	<b>-3,235</b>	<b>-870</b>	<b>-855</b>	<b>-725</b>	<b>-804</b>	<b>-852</b>	
Grants, <sup>2</sup> loans, and net change in foreign currency holdings, and short-term claims.....	-5,359	-5,032	-4,954	-1,183	-1,278	-1,237	-1,192	-1,248	
Scheduled repayments on U.S. Govt. loans.....	1,114	1,291	1,475	324	335	398	386	356	
Nonscheduled repayments and selloffs.....	269	-87	244	-11	88	114	2	40	
<b>3. U.S. private capital flow, net</b> .....	<b>-5,412</b>	<b>-5,233</b>	<b>-6,351</b>	<b>-889</b>	<b>-1,711</b>	<b>-1,944</b>	<b>-1,176</b>	<b>-1,518</b>	
Direct investments.....	-3,209	-3,070	-3,967	-276	-1,411	-1,434	-711	-410	
Foreign securities.....	-1,254	-1,494	-878	-69	-133	66	-549	-261	
Other long-term claims reported by—									
Banks.....	358	330	201	35	24	61	23	93	
Others.....	-220	-424	-589	-249	-381	-13	-132	-63	
Short-term claims reported by—									
Banks.....	-105	-871	-1,084	-371	108	-538	118	-772	
Others.....	-982	296	-34	41	82	-86	75	-105	
<b>4. Foreign capital flow, net, excluding change in liquid assets in the United States</b> .....	<b>8,701</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>897</b>	
Long-term investments.....	6,029	3,959	3,060	1,276	788	612	867	794	
Short-term claims.....	759	76	704	-19	93	165	211	235	
Nonliquid claims on U.S. Govt. associated with—									
Military contracts.....	-105	156	-583	229	-20	-254	-66	-244	
U.S. Govt. grants and capital.....	2	-16	-30	*	-9	-17	-3	*	
Other specific transactions.....	6	-2	-12	-1	-25	11	-20	22	
Other nonconvertible, nonmarketable, medium-term U.S. Govt. securities <sup>4</sup> .....	2,010	-41	723	150	-242	800	75	90	
<b>5. Allocation of Special Drawing Rights</b> .....			867		217	217	217	216	
<b>6. Errors and unrecorded transactions</b> .....	<b>-514</b>	<b>-2,841</b>	<b>-1,274</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-205</b>	<b>-779</b>	<b>-535</b>	<b>245</b>	
<b>Balances</b>									
<b>A. Balance on liquidity basis<sup>5</sup></b>									
Seasonally adjusted (Equals sum of items 1-4+6.)	171	-7,012	-4,715	420	-1,666	-1,452	-817	-780	
Less: Net seasonal adjustments.....				-624	-113	-20	822	-689	
Before seasonal adjustment.....	171	-7,012	-4,715	1,044	-1,553	-1,432	-1,639	-91	
<b>B. Balance on basis of official reserve transactions<sup>5</sup></b>									
Balance A, seasonally adjusted.....	171	-7,012	-4,715	420	-1,666	-1,452	-817	-780	
Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the United States of—									
Commercial banks abroad.....	3,387	9,217	-6,511	149	-1,862	-111	-1,396	-3,142	
Other private residents of foreign countries.....	375	-441	92	-131	-152	192	-148	200	
International and regional organizations other than IMF.....	48	-60	177	-66	142	-125	83	77	
Less: Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.....	2,340	-996	-271	-142	-420	501	-246	-106	
Balance B, seasonally adjusted.....	1,641	2,700	-10,686	514	-3,118	-1,997	-2,032	-3,539	
Less: Net seasonal adjustments.....				-311	-285	72	580	-367	
Before seasonal adjustment.....	1,641	2,700	-10,686	825	-2,833	-2,069	-2,612	-3,172	
<b>MEMO—Balances including SDR allocation</b>									
Balance A, Seasonally adjusted <sup>6</sup> .....					-1,449	-1,235	-600	-564	
Balance A, Before seasonal adjustment.....			-3,848		-686	-1,432	-1,639	-91	
Balance B, Seasonally adjusted.....					-2,901	-1,780	-1,815	-3,323	
Balance B, Before seasonal adjustment.....			-9,819		-1,966	-2,069	-2,612	-3,172	

For notes see end of table.

1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1968	1969	1970 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1970			
				IV	I <sup>2</sup>	II <sup>2</sup>	III <sup>2</sup>	IV <sup>2</sup>
Transactions by which balances were settled—Not seasonally adjusted								
A. To settle balance on liquidity basis.....	-171	7,012	54,715	-1,044	51,553	1,432	1,639	91
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, —).....	-880	-1,187	3,344	-154	481	1,022	801	1,040
Gold.....	1,173	-967	787	-695	-44	14	395	422
SDR's.....			16		-53	-37	-34	140
IMF gold tranche position.....	-870	-1,034	389	-542	-253	227	406	9
Convertible currencies.....	-1,183	814	2,152	1,083	831	818	34	469
Change in liquid liabilities to all foreign accounts..	709	8,199	1,371	-890	1,072	410	838	-949
Foreign central banks and govts.:								
Convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities <sup>7</sup> .....	-10	-163	-126	-212	-126		*	
Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>7</sup> ...	-379	-79	-39	-67	-3	17	20	-73
Deposits, short-term U.S. Govt. securities, etc.....	-2,709	-264	8,231	-227	2,902	522	2,452	2,355
IMF (gold deposits).....	-3	-11	-453		-9		-423	-21
Commercial banks abroad.....	3,387	9,217	-6,511	-187	-1,682	-196	-1,146	-3,487
Other private residents of foreign countries....	375	-441	92	-131	-152	192	-148	200
International and regional organizations other than IMF.....	48	-60	177	-66	142	-125	83	77
B. Official reserve transactions.....	-1,641	-2,700	510,686	-825	52,833	2,069	2,612	3,172
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, —).....	-880	-1,187	3,344	-154	481	1,022	801	1,040
Change in liquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts., and IMF (see detail above under A.).....	-3,101	-517	7,613	-506	2,764	539	2,049	2,261
Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts. of—								
U.S. private organizations.....	534	-834	-806	-206	-154	-235	-233	-184
U.S. Govt.....	1,806	-162	535	41	-258	743	-5	55

<sup>1</sup> Excludes transfers under military grants.  
<sup>2</sup> Excludes military grants.  
<sup>3</sup> Negative entry reflects repurchase of foreign obligations previously sold.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes certificates sold abroad by Export-Import Bank.  
<sup>5</sup> Excludes initial allocation by the IMF of \$867 million of SDR's on Jan. 1, 1970.  
<sup>6</sup> Equals sum of items 1-6.  
<sup>7</sup> With original maturities over 1 year.  
 NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce data. Minus sign indicates net payments (debits); absence of sign indicates net receipts (credits). Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

2. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(Seasonally adjusted; in millions of dollars)

Period	Exports <sup>1</sup>				Imports <sup>2</sup>				Export surplus			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Month:												
Jan.....	2,814	3,209	3,406	3,735	2,687	3,201	3,223	3,686	127	80	183	49
Feb.....	2,775	3,213	3,547	3,690	2,592	3,265	3,278	3,553	184	-340	269	136
Mar.....	3,243	3,197	3,376		3,258	3,297	3,218		-150	221	158	
Apr.....	3,285	3,353	3,409		3,260	3,173	3,263		251	180	146	
May.....	2,740	3,296	3,661		2,755	3,276	3,338		-15	20	323	
June.....	2,870	3,211	3,730		2,792	3,185	3,266		78	26	465	
July.....	2,858	3,168	3,699		2,725	3,064	3,255		133	104	444	
Aug.....	3,295	3,370	3,592		2,872	3,179	3,346		78	191	246	
Sept.....	3,211	3,323	3,553		2,951	3,054	3,428		261	269	125	
Oct.....	3,231	3,362	3,689		2,736	3,221	3,501		-105	141	188	
Nov.....	2,972	3,365	3,499		2,883	3,212	3,428		89	153	71	
Dec.....	2,977	3,238	3,570		2,908	3,006	3,404		70	232	166	
Quarter:												
I.....	8,028	7,604	10,328		7,867	7,643	9,719		161	-39	609	
II.....	8,465	9,860	10,800		8,151	9,635	9,867		314	225	933	
III.....	9,019	9,862	10,845		8,548	9,297	10,029		471	565	816	
IV.....	8,580	9,966	10,758		8,527	9,438	10,333		53	852	425	
Year <sup>4</sup> .....	34,063	37,332	42,732		33,226	36,043	39,948		837	1,289	2,784	

<sup>1</sup> Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.  
<sup>2</sup> General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.  
<sup>3</sup> Significantly affected by strikes.  
<sup>4</sup> Sum of unadjusted figures.  
 NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## 3. U.S. NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Net sales (-) or net acquisitions; in millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1969	1970						
										IV	I	II	III	IV			
<b>Western Europe:</b>																	
Austria.....	-143	-82	-55	-100	-25			4		4							
Belgium.....	-63		-40	-83			-58										
France.....	-456	-518	-405	-884	-601		600	325	-129								-129
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....			-225					500		500							
Ireland.....	-1		-2	-2	-2	-2	-52	41	2	25	2						
Italy.....			200	-80	-60	-85	-209	-76									
Netherlands.....			-60	-35			-19		-50								-30
Spain.....	-146	-130	-32	-180					51								51
Switzerland.....	102		-81	-50	-2	-30	-50	-25	-50								-50
United Kingdom.....	-387	329	618	150	80	-879	-835										
Bank for Intl. Settlements.....								200		200							
Other.....	-12	1	-6	-35	-49	16	-47	11	-29	-7	2	-1	-8	-21			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-1,105</b>	<b>-399</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-1,299</b>	<b>-659</b>	<b>-980</b>	<b>-669</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>-204</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-180</b>			
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>190</b>				<b>200</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>										
<b>Latin American republics:</b>																	
Argentina.....	85	-30			-39	-1	-25	-25	-28	-15	-5						-23
Brazil.....	57	72	54	25	-3	-1	*		-23								-23
Colombia.....	38		10	29	7			*	-1		-1						
Venezuela.....				-25													
Other.....	-5	-11	-9	-13	-6	11	-40	-29	-80	-12	-1	-9	-4	-66			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-54</b>	<b>-131</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-111</b>			
<b>Asia:</b>																	
Iraq.....				-10	-4	-21	-42										
Japan.....					-56				-119								-119
Lebanon.....	-32		-11		-11	-1	-95										
Malaysia.....	-1						-34										
Philippines.....		25	20	*	-1		9	40	-4	5	1	*	3	-8			
Saudi Arabia.....	-13						-50										
Singapore.....							-81	11									
Other.....	-47	-13	-6	-14	-14	-22	-75	-9	-91	-5	2	23	-1	-41	-71		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-366</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-213</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-197</b>			
<b>All other.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>3-166</b>	<b>3-68</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-75</b>			
<b>Total foreign countries.....</b>	<b>-833</b>	<b>-392</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-1,322</b>	<b>-608</b>	<b>-1,031</b>	<b>-1,118</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>4-631</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>4-563</b>			
<b>Intl. Monetary Fund<sup>5</sup>.....</b>				<b>6-225</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-156</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>-322</b>	<b>4142</b>			
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>-833</b>	<b>-392</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>-1,547</b>	<b>-431</b>	<b>-1,009</b>	<b>-1,121</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>-787</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-395</b>	<b>-422</b>			

<sup>1</sup> Includes purchase from Denmark of \$25 million.<sup>2</sup> Includes purchase from Kuwait of \$25 million.<sup>3</sup> Includes sales to Algeria of \$150 million in 1967 and \$50 million in 1968.<sup>4</sup> Data for IMF include the U.S. payment of \$385 million increase in its gold subscription to the IMF and gold sold by the IMF to the United States in mitigation of U.S. sales to other countries making gold payments to the IMF. The country data include U.S. gold sales to various countries in connection with the IMF quota payments. Such U.S. sales to countries and resales to the United States by the IMF total \$548 million each.<sup>5</sup> Includes IMF gold sales to and purchases from the United States, U.S. payment of increases in its gold subscription to IMF, gold deposits by the IMF (see note 1 (b) to Table 4), and withdrawal of deposits. The first withdrawal, amounting to \$17 million, was made in June 1968.

IMF sold to the United States a total of \$800 million of gold (\$200 million in 1956, and \$300 million in 1959 and in 1960) with the right of repurchase; proceeds from these sales invested by IMF in U.S. Govt. securities. In Sept. 1970 IMF repurchased \$400 million.

<sup>6</sup> Payment to the IMF of \$259 million increase in U.S. gold subscription less gold deposits by the IMF.

## Notes to Table 5 on opposite page:

<sup>1</sup> Represents net IMF sales of gold to acquire U.S. dollars for use in IMF operations. Does not include transactions in gold relating to gold deposit or gold investment (see Table 6).<sup>2</sup> Positive figures represent purchases from the IMF of currencies of other members for equivalent amounts of dollars; negative figures represent repurchase of dollars, including dollars derived from charges on purchases and from other net dollar income of the IMF. The United States has a commitment to repurchase within 3 to 5 years, but only to the extent that the holdings of dollars of the IMF exceed 75 per cent of the U.S. quota. Purchases of dollars by other countries reduce the U.S. commitment to repurchase by an equivalent amount.<sup>3</sup> Includes dollars obtained by countries other than the United States from sales of gold to the IMF.<sup>4</sup> Represents the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF (the U.S. quota minus the holdings of dollars of the IMF), which is the amount that the United States could purchase in foreign currencies automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions, the United States could purchase additional amounts equal to its quota.<sup>5</sup> Includes \$259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase, which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.<sup>6</sup> Includes \$30 million of special drawing rights.

NOTE.—The initial U.S. quota in the IMF was \$2,750 million. The U.S. quota was increased to \$4,125 million in 1959, to \$5,160 million in Feb. 1966, and to \$6,700 million in Dec. 1970. Under the Articles of Agreement, subscription payments equal to the quota have been made 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in dollars.

4. U.S. RESERVE ASSETS

(In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total	Gold stock <sup>1</sup>		Convertible foreign currencies	Reserve position in IMF <sup>3</sup>	SDR's <sup>4</sup>	End of month	Total	Gold stock <sup>1</sup>		Convertible foreign currencies <sup>5</sup>	Reserve position in IMF <sup>3</sup>	SDR's <sup>4</sup>
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Treasury						Total <sup>2</sup>	Treasury			
1958...	22,540	20,582	20,534	.....	1,958	.....	1970						
1959...	21,504	19,507	19,456	.....	1,997	.....	Mar...	17,350	11,903	11,367	1,950	2,577	920
1960...	19,359	17,804	17,767	.....	1,555	.....	Apr...	16,919	11,902	11,367	1,581	2,510	926
1961...	18,753	16,947	16,889	116	1,690	.....	May...	16,165	11,900	11,367	980	2,360	925
1962...	17,220	16,057	15,978	99	1,064	.....	June...	16,328	11,889	11,367	1,132	2,350	957
1963...	16,843	15,596	15,513	212	1,035	.....	July...	16,065	11,934	11,367	716	2,454	961
1964...	16,672	15,471	15,388	432	769	.....	Aug...	15,796	11,817	11,367	695	2,323	961
1965...	15,450	13,806	13,733	781	863	.....	Sept...	15,527	11,494	11,117	1,098	1,944	991
1966...	14,882	13,235	13,159	1,321	326	.....	Oct...	15,120	11,495	11,117	811	1,823	991
1967...	14,830	12,065	11,982	2,345	420	.....	Nov...	14,891	11,478	11,117	640	1,812	961
1968...	15,710	10,892	10,367	3,528	1,290	.....	Dec...	14,487	11,072	10,732	629	1,935	851
1969...	16,964	11,859	10,367	72,781	2,324	.....	1971						
1970...	14,487	11,072	10,732	629	1,935	851	Jan...	14,699	11,040	10,732	491	1,700	1,468
							Feb...	14,534	11,039	10,732	327	1,700	1,468
							Mar...	14,342	10,963	10,732	256	1,680	1,443

<sup>1</sup> Includes (a) gold sold to the United States by the International Monetary Fund with the right of repurchase, and (b) gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases. For corresponding liabilities, see Table 6.

<sup>2</sup> Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.

<sup>3</sup> The United States has the right to purchase foreign currencies equivalent to its reserve position in the IMF automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions the United States could purchase additional amounts equal to the U.S. quota. See Table 5.

<sup>4</sup> Includes initial allocation by the IMF of \$867 million of Special Drawing Rights on Jan. 1, 1970, and second allocation of \$717 million of SDR's on Jan. 1, 1971, plus net transactions in SDR's.

<sup>5</sup> For holdings of F.R. Banks only, see pp. A-12 and A-13.

<sup>6</sup> Reserve position includes, and gold stock excludes, \$259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

<sup>7</sup> Includes gain of \$67 million resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969, of which \$13 million represents gain on mark holdings at time of revaluation.

NOTE.—See Table 23 for gold held under earmark at F.R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

5. U.S. POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Transactions affecting IMF holdings of dollars (during period)							IMF holdings of dollars (end of period)		U.S. reserve position in IMF (end of period) <sup>4</sup>
	U.S. transactions with IMF				Transactions by other countries with IMF		Total change	Amount	Per cent of U.S. quota	
	Payments of subscriptions in dollars	Net gold sales by IMF <sup>1</sup>	Transactions in foreign currencies <sup>2</sup>	IMF net income in dollars	Purchases of dollars <sup>3</sup>	Re-purchases in dollars				
1946—1957.....	2,063	600	.....	-45	-2,670	827	775	775	28	1,975
1958—1963.....	1,031	150	.....	60	-1,666	2,740	2,315	3,090	75	1,035
1964—1966.....	776	.....	1,640	45	-723	6	1,744	4,834	94	3326
1967.....	.....	.....	.....	20	-114	.....	-94	4,740	92	420
1968.....	.....	.....	.....	20	-806	.....	-870	3,870	75	1,290
1969.....	.....	22	.....	19	1,343	.....	268	2,836	55	2,324
1970.....	1,155	6,712	150	25	-854	741	1,929	4,765	71	1,935
1970—Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	5	-178	103	-70	2,583	50	2,577
Apr.....	.....	.....	.....	3	-2	66	67	2,650	51	2,510
May.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	150	2,800	54	2,360
June.....	.....	.....	.....	5	-2	7	-10	2,810	54	2,350
July.....	.....	.....	.....	2	-139	33	-104	2,706	52	2,454
Aug.....	.....	.....	.....	1	-20	150	131	2,837	55	2,323
Sept.....	.....	6132	.....	10	-16	253	379	3,216	62	1,944
Oct.....	.....	129	.....	-3	-34	29	121	3,337	65	1,823
Nov.....	.....	104	.....	1	-95	1	11	3,348	65	1,812
Dec.....	1,155	315	.....	-1	-73	21	1,417	4,765	71	1,935
1971—Jan.....	.....	.....	250	-3	-23	11	235	5,000	75	1,700
Feb.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	*	.....	5,000	75	1,700
Mar.....	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	20	20	5,020	75	1,680

For notes see opposite page.



## 6. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Liabilities to Intl. Monetary Fund arising from gold transactions			Liabilities to foreign countries						Liabilities to non-monetary intl. and regional organizations <sup>5</sup>				
		Total	Gold deposit <sup>1</sup>	Gold investment <sup>2</sup>	Official institutions <sup>3</sup>			Banks and other foreigners			Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S. <sup>6</sup>	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>4</sup>		
					Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>4</sup>	Non-marketable convertible U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	Total	Short-term liabilities reported by banks in U.S.				Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>4</sup>	
1957.....	7 15,825	200	.....	200	.....	7,917	.....	.....	.....	5,724	.....	.....	542	.....	.....
1958.....	7 16,845	200	.....	200	.....	8,665	.....	.....	.....	5,950	.....	.....	552	.....	.....
1959.....	19,428	500	.....	500	10,120	9,154	966	.....	7,618	7,077	541	1,190	530	660	.....
1960 <sup>8</sup> .....	(20,994 21,027)	800	.....	800	11,078 11,088	10,212 10,212	866 876	.....	7,591 7,598	7,048 7,048	543 550	1,525 1,541	750 750	775 791	.....
1961 <sup>8</sup> .....	(22,853 22,936)	800	.....	800	11,830 11,830	10,940 10,940	890 890	.....	8,275 8,357	7,759 7,841	516 516	1,948 1,949	703 704	1,245 1,245	.....
1962 <sup>8</sup> .....	(24,068 24,068)	800	.....	800	12,748 12,714	11,997 11,963	751 751	.....	8,359 8,359	7,911 7,911	448 448	2,161 2,195	1,250 1,284	911 911	.....
1963 <sup>8</sup> .....	(26,361 26,322)	800	.....	800	14,387 14,353	12,467 12,467	1,217 1,183	703 703	9,214 9,204	8,863 8,863	351 341	1,960 1,965	808 808	1,152 1,157	.....
1964 <sup>8</sup> .....	(28,951 29,002)	800	.....	800	15,428 15,424	13,224 13,220	1,125 1,125	1,079 1,079	11,001 11,056	10,625 10,680	376 376	1,722 1,722	818 818	904 904	.....
1965.....	29,115	834	34	800	15,372	13,066	1,105	1,201	11,478	11,006	472	1,431	679	752	.....
1966 <sup>8</sup> .....	(29,904 29,779)	1,011	211	800	13,600 13,655	12,484 12,539	860 860	256 256	14,387 14,208	13,859 13,680	528 528	906 905	581 580	325 325	.....
1967 <sup>8</sup> .....	(33,271 33,119)	1,033	233	800	15,653 15,646	14,034 14,027	908 908	711 711	15,894 15,763	15,336 15,205	558 558	691 677	487 473	204 204	.....
1968 <sup>9</sup> .....	(33,828 33,614)	1,030	230	800	12,548 12,481	11,318 11,318	529 462	701 701	19,525 19,381	18,916 18,916	609 465	725 722	683 683	42 39	.....
1969- Dec. <sup>8, 10</sup>	(41,776 41,900)	1,019	219	800	11,992 11,994	11,054 11,056	383 383	555 555	28,106 28,224	27,577 27,695	529 529	659 663	609 613	50 50	.....
1970-Jan... Feb... Mar... Apr... May... June... July... Aug... Sept... Oct... Nov... Dec... 1971-Jan. <sup>11</sup>	42,846 42,991 42,972 43,362 43,226 43,382 43,513 44,012 44,220 44,232 44,493 43,269 43,734	1,019 1,010 1,010 1,010 1,010 1,010 1,010 1,010 587 587 579 566 559	219 210 210 210 210 210 210 210 187 187 179 166 159	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 400 400 400 400 400	12,682 14,025 14,767 14,414 14,797 15,306 16,602 16,622 17,778 18,131 19,961 20,066 20,500	11,870 13,216 13,958 13,605 13,986 14,480 15,756 15,776 16,932 17,376 19,206 19,293 19,727	383 380 380 380 382 397 417 417 417 326 326 344 344	429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429 429	28,410 27,140 26,390 27,172 26,716 26,386 25,143 25,536 25,092 24,700 23,168 21,795 21,637	27,879 26,656 25,914 26,687 26,215 25,850 24,601 24,974 24,525 24,135 22,582 21,156 20,953	531 484 476 485 501 536 542 562 567 565 586 639 684	735 816 805 766 703 680 758 844 763 814 785 842 1,038	685 766 755 715 652 628 705 799 717 769 738 817 1,014	50 50 50 51 51 52 53 45 46 47 45 25 24	

<sup>1</sup> Represents liability on gold deposited by the International Monetary Fund to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Govt. obligations at cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

<sup>4</sup> Derived by applying reported transactions to benchmark data; breakdown of transactions by type of holder estimated for 1960-63. Includes securities issued by corporations and other agencies of the U.S. Govt. that are guaranteed by the United States.

<sup>5</sup> Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

<sup>6</sup> Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account. Liabilities data reported to the Treasury include the face value of these securities, but in this table the cost value of the securities is included under "Gold investment." The difference, which amounted to \$19 million at the end of 1970, is included in this column.

<sup>7</sup> Includes total foreign holdings of U.S. Govt. bonds and notes, for which breakdown by type of holder is not available.

<sup>8</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

<sup>9</sup> Data included on the first line for holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. securities are based on a July 31, 1963, benchmark survey of holdings and

regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 16). Data included on the second line are based on a benchmark survey as of Nov. 30, 1968, and the monthly transactions reports. For statistical convenience, the new series is introduced as of Dec. 31, 1968, rather than as of the survey date.

The difference between the two series is believed to arise from errors in reporting during the period between the two benchmark surveys, from shifts in ownership not involving purchases or sales through U.S. banks and brokers, and from physical transfers of securities to and from abroad. It is not possible to reconcile the two series or to revise figures for earlier dates.

<sup>10</sup> Includes \$17 million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.

NOTE.—Based on Treasury Dept. data and on data reported to the Treasury Dept. by banks and brokers in the United States. Data correspond to statistics following in this section, except for minor rounding differences. Table excludes IMF "holdings of dollars," and holdings of U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special United States notes held by other international and regional organizations.

The liabilities figures are used by the Dept. of Commerce in the statistics measuring the U.S. balance of international payments on the liquidity basis; however, the balance of payments statistics include certain adjustments to Treasury data prior to 1963 and some rounding differences, and they may differ because revisions of Treasury data have been incorporated at varying times. The table does not include certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official institutions that enter into the calculation of the official reserve transactions balance by the Dept. of Commerce.

7. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total foreign countries	Western Europe <sup>1</sup>	Canada	Latin American republics	Asia	Africa	Other countries <sup>2</sup>
1967.....	15,646	9,872	996	1,131	3,145	249	253
1968 <sup>3</sup> .....	12,548	7,009	533	1,354	3,168	259	225
1968 <sup>3</sup> .....	12,481	7,001	532	1,354	3,122	248	224
1969—Dec.....	11,994	5,860	495	1,681	3,190	546	222
1970—Jan.....	12,682	6,291	600	1,745	3,318	533	195
Feb.....	14,025	7,251	662	1,896	3,331	702	183
Mar.....	14,767	7,394	590	2,094	3,780	705	204
Apr.....	14,414	6,942	733	2,101	3,668	725	245
May.....	14,797	7,311	762	2,066	3,632	744	282
June.....	15,306	8,064	500	2,109	3,571	710	352
July.....	16,602	9,569	527	2,102	3,331	691	382
Aug.....	16,622	9,674	690	1,987	3,189	692	390
Sept.....	17,778	11,171	620	1,738	3,254	661	334
Oct.....	18,131	11,589	575	1,767	3,336	526	338
Nov.....	19,961	13,254	637	1,641	3,639	449	341
Dec.....	20,066	13,046	662	1,536	4,060	407	355
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	20,500	13,702	678	1,370	4,046	381	323

<sup>1</sup> Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies in Latin America.

<sup>3</sup> See note 9 to Table 6.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$17 million increase in dollar value of foreign currency liabilities resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.

NOTE.—Data represent short-term liabilities to the official institutions of foreign countries, as reported by banks in the United States, and foreign official holdings of marketable and convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	To all foreigners							IMF gold investment <sup>4</sup>	To nonmonetary international and regional organizations <sup>5</sup>				
	Total <sup>1</sup>	Payable in dollars				Payable in foreign currencies	Total		Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab. <sup>3</sup>	
		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates				Other short-term liab. <sup>3</sup>	Demand			Time <sup>2</sup>
1968.....	31,717	31,081	14,387	5,484		6,797	4,413	636			800	683	
1968 <sup>6</sup> .....	40,040	39,611	20,430	6,834	5,015	7,332	429	800	609	57	83	244	224
1969 <sup>6</sup> .....	40,164	39,735	20,436	6,957	5,015	7,327	429	800	613	62	83	244	223
1970—Feb.....	41,438	41,012	18,880	7,245	6,602	8,285	426	800	766	80	115	317	255
Mar.....	41,427	41,025	18,004	7,238	7,228	8,555	402	800	755	86	131	330	207
Apr.....	41,807	41,445	18,724	7,021	7,164	8,536	362	800	715	92	128	237	258
May.....	41,653	41,302	18,139	7,287	7,564	8,312	351	800	652	70	132	226	224
June.....	41,758	41,420	18,091	7,269	8,159	7,901	338	800	628	83	119	194	232
July.....	41,862	41,518	17,220	7,178	9,103	8,017	344	800	705	73	131	218	284
Aug.....	42,349	42,012	17,432	7,240	9,845	7,495	337	800	799	66	137	252	343
Sept.....	42,574	42,217	17,234	7,238	10,856	6,889	357	400	717	73	135	179	330
Oct.....	42,680	42,330	17,041	7,041	11,665	6,583	350	400	769	68	144	188	368
Nov.....	42,926	42,583	15,833	6,725	13,651	6,374	343	400	738	68	137	148	385
Dec.....	41,666	41,298	15,792	5,885	14,110	5,511	368	400	817	69	156	211	381
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	42,094	41,716	14,763	5,645	14,440	6,868	378	400	1,014	115	151	273	475
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	42,406	41,996	13,433	5,469	16,361	6,733	410	400	935	64	145	279	447

For notes see the following page.

**8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	To residents of foreign countries						To official institutions <sup>7</sup>						Payable in foreign currencies
	Total	Payable in dollars				Payable in foreign currencies	Total	Payable in dollars					
		Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab. <sup>3</sup>			Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab. <sup>3</sup>		
		Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>					Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>				
1968.....	30,234	14,320	5,371	5,602	4,304	636	11,318	2,149	1,899	5,486	1,321	463	
1969 <sup>6</sup> .....	38,631	20,372	6,751	3,971	7,109	429	11,054	1,918	2,951	3,844	2,139	202	
	38,751	20,373	6,874	3,971	7,104	429	11,056	1,919	2,951	3,844	2,140	202	
1970—Feb.....	39,872	18,800	7,130	5,485	8,031	426	13,216	1,664	3,263	5,381	2,706	202	
Mar.....	39,872	17,918	7,107	6,098	8,348	402	13,958	1,448	3,412	5,989	2,907	202	
Apr.....	40,292	18,632	6,893	6,127	8,278	362	13,605	1,300	3,372	6,035	2,750	148	
May.....	40,201	18,069	7,155	6,538	8,088	351	13,986	1,340	3,426	6,417	2,655	148	
June.....	40,330	18,008	7,150	7,166	7,668	338	14,480	1,421	3,475	7,020	2,416	148	
July.....	40,357	17,147	7,047	8,086	7,733	344	15,756	1,576	3,502	7,946	2,584	148	
Aug.....	40,750	17,366	7,103	8,793	7,151	337	15,776	1,249	3,612	8,653	2,114	148	
Sept.....	41,457	17,161	7,103	10,277	6,560	357	16,932	1,369	3,440	10,141	1,834	148	
Oct.....	41,511	16,972	6,897	11,077	6,215	350	17,376	1,444	3,178	10,919	1,687	148	
Nov.....	41,788	15,764	6,588	13,103	5,989	343	19,206	1,367	2,846	12,967	1,878	148	
Dec.....	40,449	15,723	5,729	13,498	5,130	368	19,293	1,629	2,568	13,354	1,594	148	
1971—Jan. <sup>8</sup> .....	40,680	14,647	5,494	13,768	6,393	378	19,727	1,741	2,491	13,609	1,738	148	
Feb. <sup>8</sup> .....	41,071	13,369	5,324	15,682	6,287	410	21,518	1,660	2,427	15,513	1,768	150	

End of period	To banks <sup>8</sup>						To other foreigners						To banks and other foreigners: payable in foreign currencies
	Total	Payable in dollars				Total	Payable in dollars						
		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates		Other short-term liab. <sup>3</sup>	Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other short-term liab. <sup>3</sup>	
			Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>					Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>			
1968.....	18,916	14,299	10,374	1,273	30	2,621	4,444	1,797	2,199	86	362	173	
1969 <sup>6</sup> .....	27,577	23,412	16,745	1,988	20	4,658	3,939	1,709	1,811	107	312	226	
	27,695	23,407	16,744	1,989	20	4,654	4,062	1,710	1,934	107	312	226	
1970—Feb.....	26,656	22,541	15,471	2,077	27	4,967	3,892	1,666	1,790	78	358	223	
Mar.....	25,914	21,751	14,702	1,947	21	5,081	3,964	1,767	1,748	89	361	199	
Apr.....	26,687	22,499	15,547	1,781	19	5,152	3,974	1,785	1,740	74	375	214	
May.....	26,215	22,025	15,020	1,951	20	5,035	3,988	1,710	1,779	102	398	202	
June.....	25,850	21,564	14,817	1,851	26	4,871	4,096	1,770	1,824	120	383	190	
July.....	24,601	20,434	13,909	1,733	24	4,768	3,971	1,662	1,812	116	381	196	
Aug.....	24,974	20,839	14,432	1,726	23	4,658	3,946	1,685	1,764	116	380	189	
Sept.....	24,525	20,400	14,139	1,893	23	4,345	3,917	1,653	1,770	114	380	208	
Oct.....	24,135	20,055	13,921	1,957	32	4,145	3,878	1,607	1,762	127	383	202	
Nov.....	22,582	18,433	12,747	1,922	21	3,743	3,954	1,651	1,820	115	369	195	
Dec.....	21,156	16,894	12,360	1,323	14	3,197	4,042	1,734	1,839	131	338	220	
1971—Jan. <sup>8</sup> .....	20,953	16,683	11,218	1,166	29	4,271	4,040	1,689	1,836	130	385	230	
Feb. <sup>8</sup> .....	19,553	15,219	10,038	997	26	4,158	4,074	1,670	1,901	143	361	260	

<sup>1</sup> Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other."

<sup>3</sup> Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Treasury bills and certificates obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.

<sup>5</sup> Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

<sup>6</sup> Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account.

<sup>7</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage

with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

<sup>8</sup> Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions."

NOTE.—"Short-term" refers to obligations payable on demand or having an original maturity of 1 year or less. For data on long-term liabilities reported by banks, see Table 10. Data exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund; these obligations to the IMF constitute contingent liabilities, since they represent essentially the amount of dollars available for drawings from the IMF by other member countries. Data exclude also U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

**9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS  
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY**

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1969		1970					1971		
	Dec.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>#</sup>	Feb. <sup>#</sup>
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria.....	314	265	274	287	273	263	236	185	204	198
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	530	526	582	581	614	742	709	596	760	766
Denmark.....	153	167	189	189	195	193	187	189	196	216
Finland.....	120	130	134	140	137	134	139	117	117	112
France.....	1,581	1,915	2,030	2,282	2,286	2,311	2,417	2,267	2,354	2,263
Germany.....	1,381	3,455	4,241	4,505	5,439	5,977	7,543	7,520	7,795	8,516
Greece.....	207	179	198	199	204	212	198	184	162	176
Italy.....	627	911	902	839	909	1,104	1,162	1,317	1,579	1,623
Netherlands.....	463	382	469	631	626	800	748	762	584	652
Norway.....	341	216	272	309	287	315	291	324	317	311
Portugal.....	309	257	272	272	275	251	250	274	299	299
Spain.....	202	228	325	416	391	299	234	198	205	209
Sweden.....	412	410	429	431	389	378	449	503	519	541
Switzerland.....	2,005	2,266	2,192	2,032	2,015	1,985	1,914	1,947	1,936	2,009
Turkey.....	28	25	27	28	34	34	37	46	53	51
United Kingdom.....	11,349	9,481	8,339	8,600	9,113	7,865	6,659	5,508	5,637	5,209
Yugoslavia.....	37	32	35	27	33	31	49	37	36	46
Other Western Europe <sup>1</sup> .....	1,553	1,496	1,563	1,154	850	747	828	594	460	374
U.S.S.R.....	11	18	8	7	3	13	13	15	11	9
Other Eastern Europe.....	50	49	53	41	46	43	48	54	63	56
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,674</b>	<b>22,408</b>	<b>22,534</b>	<b>22,971</b>	<b>24,118</b>	<b>23,694</b>	<b>24,112</b>	<b>22,637</b>	<b>23,284</b>	<b>23,634</b>
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,646</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>3,647</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>										
Argentina.....	416	535	588	581	533	605	560	539	508	514
Brazil.....	425	555	544	427	398	419	353	305	344	325
Chile.....	400	458	444	429	325	359	327	265	256	247
Colombia.....	261	302	275	294	282	258	244	247	231	212
Cuba.....	7	7	6	7	7	6	7	7	8	8
Mexico.....	849	859	896	915	846	780	876	820	828	824
Panama.....	140	168	169	170	177	174	178	162	163	174
Peru.....	240	242	210	208	221	213	225	186	177	177
Uruguay.....	111	122	113	108	107	104	108	117	125	124
Venezuela.....	691	682	637	651	630	643	652	735	672	689
Other Latin American republics.....	576	661	651	635	631	618	604	620	617	611
Bahamas and Bermuda.....	1,405	1,505	1,306	1,189	1,015	761	806	733	799	673
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.....	80	95	84	88	95	91	96	98	92	95
Other Latin America.....	34	39	44	40	34	39	42	39	37	38
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>6,231</b>	<b>5,967</b>	<b>5,740</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>5,065</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>4,911</b>	<b>4,866</b>	<b>4,712</b>
<b>Asia:</b>										
China Mainland.....	36	43	41	41	41	38	35	33	36	36
Hong Kong.....	213	225	226	245	235	250	274	258	305	317
India.....	260	356	363	356	366	401	426	302	236	229
Indonesia.....	86	68	59	61	53	50	85	73	60	65
Israel.....	146	147	131	115	121	118	107	135	121	128
Japan.....	3,809	4,018	3,942	3,996	4,149	4,274	4,557	5,147	5,166	5,449
Korea.....	236	289	307	280	263	195	185	199	193	178
Philippines.....	201	261	264	275	242	282	279	297	294	308
Taiwan.....	196	262	260	212	228	247	260	275	292	278
Thailand.....	628	627	603	591	585	549	511	508	489	469
Other.....	606	714	745	779	768	727	680	708	722	735
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,417</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>6,941</b>	<b>6,951</b>	<b>7,052</b>	<b>7,133</b>	<b>7,401</b>	<b>7,936</b>	<b>7,913</b>	<b>8,192</b>
<b>Africa:</b>										
Congo (Kinshasa).....	87	52	50	30	18	17	17	14	16	13
Morocco.....	21	43	33	21	14	14	10	11	7	7
South Africa.....	66	45	47	49	47	53	55	83	71	71
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	23	22	24	19	19	20	17	16	19	19
Other.....	505	683	664	685	678	567	471	395	469	334
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>443</b>
<b>Other countries:</b>										
Australia.....	282	383	418	428	389	390	392	389	376	398
All other.....	29	32	33	31	34	31	33	39	34	46
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>Total foreign countries.....</b>	<b>38,751</b>	<b>40,330</b>	<b>40,357</b>	<b>40,750</b>	<b>41,457</b>	<b>41,511</b>	<b>41,788</b>	<b>40,449</b>	<b>40,680</b>	<b>41,071</b>
<b>International and regional:</b>										
International <sup>2</sup> .....	1,261	1,194	1,250	1,330	848	881	873	975	1,175	1,086
Latin American regional.....	100	131	143	150	145	175	152	131	150	156
Other regional <sup>3</sup> .....	52	103	112	119	124	113	113	111	89	93
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,413</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,335</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>40,164</b>	<b>41,758</b>	<b>41,862</b>	<b>42,349</b>	<b>42,574</b>	<b>42,680</b>	<b>42,926</b>	<b>41,666</b>	<b>42,094</b>	<b>42,406</b>

For notes see the following page.

**9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS  
IN THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRY—Continued**

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Supplementary data <sup>4</sup>

Area or country	1968		1969		1970		Area or country	1968		1969		1970	
	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Dec.		Apr.	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.		
<b>Other Western Europe:</b>							<b>Other Asia—Cont.:</b>						
Cyprus.....	8	2	11	15	.....	Jordan.....	3	4	17	30	.....		
Iceland.....	6	4	9	10	10	Kuwait.....	67	40	46	66	.....		
Ireland, Rep. of.....	24	20	38	32	41	Laos.....	3	4	3	4	5		
<b>Other Latin American republics:</b>						Lebanon.....	78	82	83	82	54		
Bolivia.....	66	65	68	76	69	Malaysia.....	52	41	30	48	22		
Costa Rica.....	51	61	52	43	41	Pakistan.....	60	24	35	34	38		
Dominican Republic.....	69	59	78	96	99	Ryukyu Islands (incl. Okinawa).....	17	20	25	26	.....		
Ecuador.....	66	62	76	72	79	Saudi Arabia.....	29	48	106	166	106		
El Salvador.....	82	89	69	79	75	Singapore.....	67	40	17	25	57		
Guatemala.....	86	90	84	110	100	Syria.....	2	4	4	6	7		
Haiti.....	17	18	17	19	16	Vietnam.....	51	40	94	91	179		
Honduras.....	33	37	29	29	34	<b>Other Africa:</b>							
Jamaica.....	42	29	17	17	19	Algeria.....	8	6	14	13	17		
Nicaragua.....	67	78	63	76	59	Ethiopia (incl. Eritrea).....	13	15	20	33	19		
Paraguay.....	16	18	13	17	16	Ghana.....	3	8	10	7	8		
Trinidad & Tobago.....	10	8	8	11	10	Kenya.....	29	34	43	47	38		
<b>Other Latin America:</b>						Liberia.....	25	28	23	41	22		
British West Indies.....	25	25	30	38	33	Libya.....	69	68	288	430	195		
<b>Other Asia:</b>						Nigeria.....	20	10	11	11	.....		
Afghanistan.....	6	8	16	15	.....	Southern Rhodesia.....	1	2	2	2	1		
Burma.....	5	5	2	5	4	Sudan.....	5	3	3	1	1		
Cambodia.....	2	2	1	1	2	Tanzania.....	21	23	10	18	.....		
Ceylon.....	4	5	3	4	4	Tunisia.....	7	2	6	7	7		
Iran.....	41	44	35	41	32	Uganda.....	6	9	5	7	8		
Iraq.....	86	77	26	6	.....	Zambia.....	25	19	20	38	10		
						<b>All other:</b>							
						New Zealand.....	17	20	16	18	25		

<sup>1</sup> Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.  
<sup>2</sup> Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund but include IMF gold investment.

<sup>3</sup> Asian, African, and European regional organizations, except BIS and European Fund, which are included in "Europe."  
<sup>4</sup> Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe").

**10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED  
BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	To intl. and regional	To foreign countries				Country or area						
			Total	Official institutions	Banks <sup>1</sup>	Other foreigners	Argentina	Other Latin America	Israel	Japan	Thailand	Other Asia	All other countries
1967.....	2,560	698	1,863	1,807	15	40	251	234	126	443	218	502	89
1968.....	3,166	777	2,389	2,341	8	40	284	257	241	658	201	651	97
1969.....	2,490	889	1,601	1,505	55	41	64	175	41	655	70	472	124
<b>1970—</b>													
Feb.....	2,341	872	1,470	1,375	59	36	25	190	6	657	54	414	122
Mar.....	2,343	891	1,452	1,351	62	40	25	202	6	636	49	403	131
Apr.....	2,274	845	1,429	1,318	64	46	25	210	6	636	49	376	127
May.....	2,212	857	1,355	1,241	64	50	25	217	6	619	28	328	132
June.....	2,128	848	1,280	1,116	116	48	25	216	6	576	28	242	187
July.....	2,034	827	1,208	1,036	118	54	25	198	7	523	28	237	191
Aug.....	1,937	839	1,097	928	118	51	25	145	7	499	22	204	194
Sept.....	1,917	863	1,054	883	119	53	25	147	7	477	11	190	197
Oct.....	1,837	845	992	821	119	52	25	147	7	466	9	141	196
Nov.....	1,728	809	919	749	118	52	13	143	7	416	8	138	193
Dec.....	1,697	788	909	695	160	54	13	138	6	385	8	122	236
<b>1971—</b>													
Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	1,586	735	852	635	157	60	13	144	6	340	8	107	233
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	1,453	688	765	562	153	51	13	106	6	310	1	100	229

<sup>1</sup> Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."

11. ESTIMATED FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MARKETABLE U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS AND NOTES

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1969	1970										1971		
	Dec.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>p</sup>	Feb. <sup>p</sup>
<b>Europe:</b>														
Denmark.....	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	3	3	3
France.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
Netherlands.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway.....	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Sweden.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Switzerland.....	42	46	46	46	45	45	44	47	49	49	49	49	48	49
United Kingdom.....	407	358	350	359	369	396	401	411	423	424	447	499	546	544
Other Western Europe.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	29
Eastern Europe.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>681</b>
Canada.....	272	270	271	271	279	286	287	294	284	191	190	192	192	191
<b>Latin America:</b>														
Latin American republics..	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Neth. Antilles & Surinam.	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Other Latin America.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Asia:</b>														
Japan.....	61	62	62	62	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Other Asia.....	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	38	38	38
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
Other countries.....	7	7	7	7	7	22	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
<b>Total foreign countries.....</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,031</b>
<b>International and regional:</b>														
International.....	32	31	30	30	30	30	30	22	22	22	22	*	*	16
Latin American regional..	18	19	20	20	21	21	22	23	23	23	24	24	25	25
Asian regional.....														
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>1,052</b>	<b>1,072</b>

NOTE.—Data represent estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year, and are based on a Nov. 30, 1968, benchmark survey of holdings and regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 16).

12. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars or dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies						
		Total	Belgium	Canada <sup>1</sup>	Denmark	Italy <sup>2</sup>	Korea	Sweden	Taiwan	Thailand	Total	Austria	Belgium	Germany <sup>3</sup>	Italy	Switzerland
1968.....	3,330	1,692	32	1,334	20	146	15	25	20	100	1,638	50		1,051	226	311
1969.....	43,181	1,431	32	1,129		135	15		20	100	41,750			41,084	125	541
1970—Mar.....	2,799	1,717	32	1,429		121	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Apr.....	2,897	1,814	32	1,529		118	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
May.....	3,096	2,013	32	1,729		117	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
June.....	3,511	2,428	32	2,229		32	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
July.....	3,508	2,425	32	2,229		29	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Aug.....	3,508	2,425	32	2,229		29	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Sept.....	3,508	2,425	32	2,229		29	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Oct.....	3,567	2,484	32	2,289		28	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Nov.....	3,564	2,481	32	2,289		25	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Dec.....	3,563	2,480	32	2,289		25	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
1971—Jan.....	3,563	2,480	32	2,289		25	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Feb.....	3,563	2,480	32	2,289		25	15		20	100	1,083			542		541
Mar.....	3,563	2,480	32	2,289		25	15		20	100	1,083			542		541

<sup>1</sup> Includes bonds issued in 1964 to the Government of Canada in connection with transactions under the Columbia River treaty. Amounts outstanding end of 1967 through Oct. 1968, \$114 million; Nov. 1968 through Sept. 1969, \$84 million; Oct. 1969 through Sept. 1970, \$54 million; and Oct. 1970 through latest date, \$24 million.

<sup>2</sup> Bonds issued to the Government of Italy in connection with military purchases in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, nonmarketable U.S. Treasury notes amounting to \$125 million equivalent were issued to a group of German commercial banks in June 1968. The revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969 increased the dollar value of these notes by \$10 million.

<sup>4</sup> Includes an increase in dollar value of \$101 million resulting from revaluation of the German mark in Oct. 1969.

13. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS  
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1969	1970							1971	
	Dec.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. <sup>P</sup>	Feb. <sup>P</sup>
<b>Europe:</b>										
Austria.....	7	6	13	7	4	5	8	6	4	4
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	56	64	53	52	70	68	71	50	69	68
Denmark.....	40	33	28	36	34	36	37	40	46	53
Finland.....	68	63	65	63	63	56	55	66	103	110
France.....	107	82	83	75	104	78	105	113	95	111
Germany.....	205	152	125	169	181	182	184	184	142	171
Greece.....	22	22	25	27	28	27	25	26	21	22
Italy.....	120	100	87	90	102	106	92	101	92	98
Netherlands.....	51	53	49	46	67	52	57	61	74	69
Norway.....	34	33	31	30	33	40	48	54	61	65
Portugal.....	8	12	12	8	10	16	13	11	12	14
Spain.....	70	102	52	51	59	58	54	54	49	56
Sweden.....	67	112	113	103	112	123	110	97	102	100
Switzerland.....	99	115	109	123	100	115	98	100	121	113
Turkey.....	19	16	17	10	6	4	4	9	3	4
United Kingdom.....	408	403	403	340	386	378	430	379	409	512
Yugoslavia.....	28	30	32	33	36	42	41	35	35	31
Other Western Europe.....	9	8	7	6	7	8	12	22	10	11
U.S.S.R.....	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	2	2
Other Eastern Europe.....	34	41	45	43	40	43	41	36	36	41
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,486</b>	<b>1,655</b>
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>861</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>										
Argentina.....	309	311	306	297	306	303	306	324	326	337
Brazil.....	317	305	299	296	316	323	322	322	309	320
Chile.....	188	213	210	210	205	199	189	199	186	184
Colombia.....	225	249	250	256	265	267	272	284	288	296
Cuba.....	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
Mexico.....	803	911	901	889	900	906	934	902	910	944
Panama.....	68	63	68	68	83	94	84	95	82	93
Peru.....	161	172	156	142	132	136	141	147	143	135
Uruguay.....	48	52	57	53	57	54	55	63	56	51
Venezuela.....	240	253	248	251	267	284	284	281	276	275
Other Latin American republics.....	295	298	295	294	285	298	321	340	334	336
Bahamas and Bermuda.....	93	65	56	60	74	129	101	177	175	154
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.....	14	18	16	17	18	14	14	19	19	14
Other Latin America.....	27	21	23	20	22	20	22	22	22	21
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>2,946</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>3,187</b>	<b>3,141</b>	<b>3,171</b>
<b>Asia:</b>										
China Mainland.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Hong Kong.....	36	46	41	35	46	36	36	39	40	41
India.....	10	11	12	11	10	12	12	13	16	13
Indonesia.....	30	52	36	42	46	41	54	56	49	49
Israel.....	108	93	90	80	82	105	110	120	99	121
Japan.....	3,432	3,513	3,484	3,387	3,331	3,370	3,538	3,890	3,675	3,478
Korea.....	158	215	222	228	227	218	197	196	196	194
Philippines.....	215	268	269	209	215	134	129	137	135	137
Taiwan.....	49	79	82	81	81	82	82	95	101	113
Thailand.....	101	100	96	106	108	100	97	109	106	109
Other.....	212	184	180	165	157	160	164	157	167	182
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>4,511</b>	<b>4,345</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>4,437</b>
<b>Africa:</b>										
Congo (Kinshasa).....	6	5	5	4	6	4	5	4	7	4
Morocco.....	3	4	4	6	5	6	4	6	6	6
South Africa.....	55	66	69	68	72	72	76	77	83	84
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	11	15	15	14	13	12	10	13	16	14
Other.....	86	68	65	65	63	63	72	79	78	85
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Other countries:</b>										
Australia.....	53	62	63	66	60	59	59	64	70	105
All other.....	16	18	15	16	17	15	16	16	17	19
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>124</b>
<b>Total foreign countries.....</b>	<b>9,664</b>	<b>10,009</b>	<b>9,726</b>	<b>9,516</b>	<b>9,735</b>	<b>9,831</b>	<b>10,071</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>10,356</b>	<b>10,443</b>
<b>International and regional.....</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>9,667</b>	<b>10,010</b>	<b>9,727</b>	<b>9,517</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>9,832</b>	<b>10,073</b>	<b>10,774</b>	<b>10,357</b>	<b>10,445</b>

NOTE.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for

their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

**14. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS  
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies			
		Total	Loans to—				Collections out- standing	Accept- ances made for acct. of for- eigners	Other	Total	Deposits with for- eigners	Foreign govt. se- curities, coml. and fi- nance paper	Other
			Total	Official insti- tutions	Banks <sup>1</sup>	Others							
1968.....	8,711	8,261	3,165	247	1,697	1,221	1,733	2,854	509	450	336	40	73
1969 <sup>2</sup> .....	{ 9,578 9,667	{ 9,063 9,151	{ 3,281 3,278	{ 262 262	{ 1,946 1,943	{ 1,073 1,073	{ 1,954 2,015	{ 3,169 3,202	{ 658 656	{ 518 516	{ 352 352	{ 84 89	{ 79 74
1970—Feb.....	9,278	8,817	3,207	265	1,914	1,029	2,060	2,987	563	461	320	67	73
Mar.....	9,414	8,999	3,290	294	1,922	1,074	2,157	3,044	508	415	300	50	65
Apr.....	9,518	9,040	3,116	335	1,734	1,047	2,241	3,223	459	478	342	76	60
May.....	9,806	9,308	3,193	315	1,825	1,053	2,312	3,244	559	498	338	93	66
June.....	10,010	9,543	3,316	305	1,932	1,079	2,344	3,287	595	467	314	83	69
July.....	9,727	9,306	3,191	256	1,873	1,063	2,350	3,234	531	421	296	66	59
Aug.....	9,517	9,054	2,975	178	1,711	1,087	2,354	3,171	553	463	354	50	59
Sept.....	9,737	9,257	3,231	186	1,936	1,109	2,381	3,056	589	479	366	40	74
Oct.....	9,832	9,317	3,129	109	1,897	1,123	2,438	3,158	593	515	366	67	83
Nov.....	10,073	9,518	3,132	95	1,894	1,143	2,429	3,330	627	555	354	112	89
Dec.....	10,774	10,123	3,038	119	1,709	1,210	2,414	3,966	705	651	393	92	166
1971—Jan. <sup>2</sup> .....	10,357	9,850	2,849	110	1,561	1,178	2,396	3,950	655	507	308	79	120
Feb. <sup>2</sup> .....	10,445	9,909	2,922	88	1,578	1,256	2,388	3,970	629	535	334	111	91

<sup>1</sup> Excludes central banks which are included with "Official institutions."  
<sup>2</sup> Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage

with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

**15. LONG-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS  
IN THE UNITED STATES**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Type					Country or area							
		Payable in dollars					Payable in foreign curren- cies	United King- dom	Other Europe	Canada	Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	All other countries
		Total	Official insti- tutions	Banks <sup>1</sup>	Other foreign- ers	Other long- term claims								
1968.....	3,567	3,158	528	237	2,393	394	16	68	479	428	1,375	122	617	479
1969.....	3,250	2,806	502	209	2,096	426	18	67	411	408	1,329	88	568	378
1970—Feb.....	3,161	2,727	476	205	2,046	402	33	63	401	416	1,298	86	546	351
Mar.....	3,226	2,796	519	211	2,067	398	31	68	419	406	1,337	87	559	349
Apr.....	3,248	2,815	508	220	2,087	401	32	74	413	420	1,363	89	546	343
May.....	3,232	2,822	511	211	2,100	380	30	67	426	427	1,348	89	530	345
June.....	3,165	2,776	486	209	2,080	362	27	67	425	416	1,328	92	517	319
July.....	3,115	2,733	473	215	2,044	354	29	69	426	417	1,324	100	502	307
Aug.....	3,118	2,707	458	225	2,023	383	29	64	398	411	1,312	106	515	312
Sept.....	3,142	2,737	447	244	2,046	377	28	65	395	416	1,345	108	499	314
Oct.....	3,216	2,827	518	256	2,053	359	30	67	407	409	1,329	109	582	313
Nov.....	3,199	2,809	498	247	2,064	364	26	66	387	398	1,345	113	582	307
Dec.....	3,067	2,691	504	230	1,957	352	25	71	411	312	1,318	115	548	291
1971—Jan. <sup>2</sup> .....	2,953	2,601	485	208	1,909	327	24	70	412	278	1,272	117	523	280
Feb. <sup>2</sup> .....	2,947	2,625	484	208	1,933	296	26	76	420	267	1,248	121	521	295

<sup>1</sup> Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."



## 16. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes <sup>1</sup>					U.S. corporate securities <sup>2</sup>			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks								
	Net purchases or sales								Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales						
	Total	Intl. and regional	Foreign			Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales							Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales
			Total	Official	Other															
1969.....	-4	11	-15	-79	64	15,476	12,795	2,681	1,552	2,578	-1,026	1,519	2,037	-517						
1970.....	46	-25	71	-39	110	11,416	9,849	1,568	1,487	2,420	-934	1,033	995	38						
1971—Jan.—Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	64	16	48	5	43	2,757	2,432	324	242	547	-305	157	203	-46						
1970—Feb.....	-50	*	-50	-3	-47	1,029	950	79	109	265	-156	100	77	23						
Mar.....	-8	*	-8	*	-8	1,108	989	120	168	268	-101	101	115	-13						
Apr.....	10	1	9		9	1,010	850	160	143	186	-42	80	104	-24						
May.....	18	*	18	2	16	769	930	-161	116	70	47	109	90	18						
June.....	51	*	50	15	35	858	783	76	113	97	-16	74	60	15						
July.....	27	1	26	20	6	783	650	133	126	263	-136	62	58	4						
Aug.....	13	-8	21	*	21	656	514	142	143	380	-237	60	45	15						
Sept.....	5	*	5		5	1,034	703	330	110	93	17	76	90	-14						
Oct.....	-93	*	-94	-91	-3	1,177	938	239	109	255	-146	71	120	-50						
Nov.....	23	1	22	*	22	754	609	145	97	87	10	65	76	-11						
Dec.....	49	-22	71	18	53	1,321	1,030	291	140	263	-123	83	86	-3						
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	44	-1	45		45	1,242	1,022	220	116	428	-312	90	95	-5						
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	20	17	3	5	-2	1,515	1,410	105	126	119	7	67	108	-41						

<sup>1</sup> Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes issued to official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 12.

<sup>2</sup> Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States.

Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.

## 17. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE STOCKS, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries	Intl. & regional
1969.....	1,487	150	216	189	490	-245	295	1,094	125	136	90	7	-1	36
1970.....	623	58	195	128	110	-33	24	482	-9	44	85	-1	1	22
1971—Jan.—Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	98	-36	56	23	21	-16	67	114	-23	*	-4	*	*	11
1970—Feb.....	-13	9	16	6	19	-3	-14	32	-25	-24	3	*	*	1
Mar.....	-41	-13	11	-8	-26	22	-19	-33	-30	12	6	-1	*	4
Apr.....	4	-8	20	-23	12	-15	5	-10	25	-18	6	*	*	1
May.....	-200	1	-2	33	-46	-102	-32	-149	-30	-26	3	-1	*	1
June.....	63	6	3	18	23	-23	14	41	8	-2	15	*	*	1
July.....	52	16	18	16	13	-14	9	58	-16	3	6	*	1	1
Aug.....	104	7	18	16	40	20	11	113	-6	-9	4	*	*	2
Sept.....	225	-4	36	37	49	29	6	154	26	20	22	*	*	2
Oct.....	158	-3	23	13	-1	32	21	85	31	30	13	-1	*	-1
Nov.....	98	7	13	18	11	3	31	84	6	1	*	*	*	7
Dec.....	216	39	27	8	39	14	11	137	40	32	4	*	*	3
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	130	-13	27	14	26	7	46	107	11	6	-3	*	-1	12
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	-32	-23	28	9	-6	-23	21	7	-34	-6	*	*	*	*

18. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE BONDS, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries	Intl. and regional
1969.....	1,195	97	200	14	169	251	83	815	32	14	-11	-1	10	336
1970.....	945	35	48	37	134	118	91	464	128	23	28	1	-12	314
1971—Jan.—Feb. <sup>p</sup>	226	5	-3	2	31	24	39	98	25	-2	1	*	-12	117
1970—Feb.....	92	3	8	5	14	35	-12	53	7	-4	1	*	-1	37
Mar.....	161	4	8	19	8	30	9	78	13	10	1	*	*	58
Apr.....	156	7	4	16	32	10	7	76	7	6	1	*	*	65
May.....	40	3	*	*	14	-14	5	9	2	2	2	*	-1	26
June.....	13	4	-6	*	4	-12	3	-8	13	2	10	*	-6	3
July.....	81	4	-2	-1	23	36	8	68	6	5	1	*	-1	1
Aug.....	38	-1	-3	*	-1	-1	1	-4	21	2	*	*	-2	21
Sept.....	106	1	25	*	3	-1	2	31	16	-7	1	*	*	64
Oct.....	81	-1	*	1	8	-8	43	43	14	1	6	*	-2	19
Nov.....	47	2	1	*	3	1	4	13	17	2	3	*	*	13
Dec.....	75	2	7	-3	9	28	18	61	1	1	3	*	1	8
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	89	*	-6	*	15	2	*	12	28	-4	*	*	*	52
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	137	4	3	2	16	22	39	85	-4	1	1	*	-12	65

NOTE.—Statistics include State and local gov. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States. Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

19. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Intl. and regional	Total foreign countries	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
1969.....	-1,544	66	-1,610	74	-1,128	-98	-471	-6	20
1970.....	-895	-257	-639	50	-569	-9	-125	-6	20
1971—Jan.—Feb. <sup>p</sup>	-351	-201	-151	-19	-57	-18	-60	*	3
1970—Feb.....	-133	-38	-95	33	-110	-5	-13	-1	2
Mar.....	-114	22	-136	36	-154	5	-23	-1	1
Apr.....	-66	9	-75	17	-82	-2	-9	*	1
May.....	65	11	54	-1	42	3	8	*	2
June.....	30	5	25	1	39	-1	-15	*	1
July.....	-132	-38	-94	9	-78	-23	-1	*	*
Aug.....	-222	-158	-64	4	-127	56	2	*	1
Sept.....	3	16	-13	5	22	-30	-12	*	2
Oct.....	-196	-91	-105	-33	-51	4	-27	*	2
Nov.....	-1	3	-4	-10	15	-2	-9	-1	1
Dec.....	-125	4	-129	-22	-74	-5	-31	-1	4
1971—Jan. <sup>p</sup> .....	-317	-197	-120	2	-84	-10	-30	*	2
Feb. <sup>p</sup> .....	-35	-4	-31	-21	27	-8	-30	*	1

20. FOREIGN CREDIT AND DEBIT BALANCES IN BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Credit balances (due to foreigners)	Debit balances (due from foreigners)
1966.....	175	128
1967.....	311	298
1968—Sept.....	468	398
Dec.....	636	508
1969—Mar.....	553	393
June.....	566	397
Sept.....	467	297
Dec. <sup>p</sup> .....	434	278
1970—Mar.....	368	220
June.....	334	182
Sept.....	291	203
Dec. <sup>p</sup> .....	349	279

NOTE.—Data represent the money credit balances and money debit balances appearing on the books of reporting brokers and dealers in the United States, in accounts of foreigners with them, and in their accounts carried by foreigners.

**21. LIABILITIES OF U.S. BANKS TO THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES AND FOREIGN BRANCH HOLDINGS OF SPECIAL EXPORT-IMPORT BANK SECURITIES**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Amount	Wednesday	Amount	Wednesday	Amount
1966		1970		1970—Cont.	
Mar. 30	1,879	Jan. 28	13,605	Nov. 4	9,024
June 29	1,951	Feb. 25	13,086	11	8,892
Sept. 28	3,472	Mar. 25	11,885	18	8,766
Dec. 28	4,036	Apr. 29	11,944	25	8,435
1967		July		Dec. 2	8,252
Mar. 29	3,412	1	11,407	9	8,215
June 28	3,166	8	11,498	16	8,305
Sept. 27	4,059	15	11,517	23	7,902
Dec. 27	4,241	22	11,235	30	7,676
1968		Aug. 5		1971	
Mar. 27	4,920	12	10,337	Jan. 6	7,438
June 26	6,202	19	10,283	13	7,861
Sept. 25	7,104	26	10,319	20	7,823
Dec. 31 (1/1/69)	6,039	Sept. 2	10,629	27	7,535
1969		Sept. 9		Feb. 3	7,432
Mar. 26	9,621	16	10,332	10	7,234
June 25	13,269	23	10,220	17	6,871
Sept. 24	14,349	30	10,525	24	6,667
Dec. 31	12,805	Oct. 7	9,663	Mar. 3	6,518
		14	9,830	10	6,307
		21	9,589	17	5,677
		28	9,595	24	5,829
			9,297	31	4,558

NOTE.—The data represent gross liabilities of reporting banks to their branches in foreign countries, and Export-Import bank securities held by foreign branches as follows: \$1,000 million, Jan. 27, 1971—Feb. 24, 1971; and \$1,500 million, Mar. 3, 1971 through latest date. For back data see May 1968 BULLETIN, p. A-104.

**22. MATURITY OF EURO-DOLLAR DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U.S. BANKS**

(End of month; in billions of dollars)

Maturity of liability	1970		1971
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Overnight	1.30	1.37	1.51
Call	2.07	1.78	1.77
Other liabilities, maturing in following calendar months after report date:			
1st	9.07	10.69	8.85
2nd	5.32	4.46	5.00
3rd	3.23	3.75	3.91
4th	1.58	1.57	1.51
5th	1.39	1.33	2.03
6th	1.29	1.46	1.48
7th	.34	.26	.23
8th	.25	.19	.20
9th	.18	.16	.18
10th	.14	.14	.23
11th	.15	.20	.24
12th	.21	.20	.14
Maturities of more than 1 year	.60	.53	.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.11</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>27.83</b>

NOTE.—Includes interest-bearing U.S. dollar deposits and direct borrowings of all branches in the Bahamas and of all other foreign branches for which such deposits and direct borrowings amount to \$50 million or more. Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

**23. DEPOSITS, U.S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U.S. Govt. securities <sup>1</sup>	Earmarked gold
1968	216	9,120	13,066
1969	134	7,030	12,311
1970—Mar.	200	9,118	12,270
Apr.	204	9,154	12,272
May	128	9,754	12,239
June	168	10,888	12,240
July	199	11,803	12,217
Aug.	173	12,489	12,283
Sept.	136	13,983	12,611
Oct.	142	14,458	12,617
Nov.	136	16,196	12,644
Dec.	148	16,226	12,926
1971—Jan.	129	16,206	12,958
Feb.	147	18,033	12,981
Mar.	201	20,534	13,057

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.

NOTE.—Excludes deposits and U.S. Govt. securities held for international and regional organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

**24. SHORT-TERM LIQUID CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars		Payable in foreign currencies		United Kingdom	Canada
		Deposits	Short-term investments <sup>1</sup>	Deposits	Short-term investments <sup>1</sup>		
1968	1,638	1,219	87	272	60	979	280
1969 <sup>2</sup>	1,319	952	116	174	76	610	469
	1,454	1,025	161	183	86	663	519
1970—Feb.	1,573	1,157	193	144	80	951	372
Mar.	1,443	1,047	186	147	63	863	302
Apr.	1,438	1,053	178	142	66	892	270
May	1,459	1,011	200	138	109	837	331
June	1,476	1,041	174	148	112	754	359
July	1,423	1,009	181	159	74	752	309
Aug.	1,276	868	164	151	94	662	297
Sept.	1,375	889	183	177	126	668	382
Oct.	1,455	942	177	177	159	641	477
Nov.	1,488	976	171	175	166	628	524
Dec.	1,066	642	133	170	121	363	440
1971—Jan.	1,257	842	124	178	114	511	410

<sup>1</sup> Negotiable and other readily transferable foreign obligations payable on demand or having a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year from the date on which the obligation was incurred by the foreigner.

<sup>2</sup> Data on the two lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

NOTE.—Data represent the liquid assets abroad of large nonbanking concerns in the United States. They are a portion of the total claims on foreigners reported by nonbanking concerns in the United States and are included in the figures shown in Table 26.

25. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(End of period. Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners				Claims on foreigners			
	1969	1970			1969	1970		
	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June	Sept.
<b>Europe:</b>								
Austria.....	4	3	4	6	5	7	8	9
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	65	72	71	66	59	60	58	54
Denmark.....	3	3	3	3	16	16	17	16
Finland.....	2	1	1	1	7	8	8	13
France.....	137	127	156	141	122	155	176	154
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	218	193	164	166	219	172	174	192
Greece.....	4	3	3	3	19	19	27	28
Italy.....	85	83	85	70	155	169	173	160
Netherlands.....	90	110	116	121	64	72	72	62
Norway.....	4	5	5	6	17	12	13	13
Portugal.....	10	6	5	10	10	14	18	14
Spain.....	59	55	47	48	77	78	72	73
Sweden.....	38	29	31	35	32	27	27	25
Switzerland.....	129	157	157	183	45	47	37	45
Turkey.....	3	2	2	3	12	12	11	13
United Kingdom.....	430	556	635	641	999	1,198	1,081	1,010
Yugoslavia.....	1	2	1	1	18	19	15	17
Other Western Europe.....	21	19	21	21	12	11	12	9
Eastern Europe.....	1	2	3	5	22	17	20	24
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>1,509</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>1,932</b>
Canada.....	226	204	204	213	821	638	685	696
<b>Latin America</b>								
Argentina.....	9	11	15	10	54	55	62	61
Brazil.....	18	13	14	17	86	97	100	107
Chile.....	12	10	11	11	41	42	37	42
Colombia.....	7	6	5	6	33	36	37	37
Cuba.....	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1
Mexico.....	17	24	21	28	151	149	141	149
Panama.....	4	8	5	5	19	19	19	18
Peru.....	12	10	6	6	30	34	37	29
Uruguay.....	5	5	5	5	7	8	6	5
Venezuela.....	25	23	28	14	58	69	65	72
Other L.A. republics.....	43	27	28	35	90	92	102	97
Bahamas and Bermuda.....	31	46	57	89	65	83	158	139
Neth. Antilles and Surinam.....	2	4	38	24	6	7	8	10
Other Latin America.....	4	5	6	5	17	25	20	23
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>790</b>
<b>Asia:</b>								
Hong Kong.....	8	7	8	8	11	13	17	19
India.....	20	27	37	41	37	36	41	42
Indonesia.....	5	5	7	7	12	11	17	14
Israel.....	14	15	17	21	36	34	23	21
Japan.....	144	133	114	135	255	296	310	314
Korea.....	2	1	2	1	28	27	50	29
Philippines.....	9	6	7	7	38	32	33	32
Taiwan.....	3	4	4	8	19	23	29	27
Thailand.....	3	3	3	4	15	15	15	13
Other Asia.....	27	26	28	47	119	113	126	145
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Africa:</b>								
Congo (Kinshasa).....	2	3	14	15	4	4	5	4
South Africa.....	14	19	19	24	30	28	35	29
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	7	1	2	2	9	9	10	11
Other Africa.....	29	33	37	51	46	47	49	48
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Other countries:</b>								
Australia.....	61	65	70	75	61	65	85	71
All other.....	7	6	6	5	10	13	14	15
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>
International and regional.....	*	*	*	*	*	1	2	1
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>2,075</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>4,253</b>

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and commercial concerns and other nonbanking institutions in the United States. Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

**26. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Liabilities			Claims			
	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	
						Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name	Other
1966—Sept.....	1,028	785	243	2,539	2,146	166	227
Dec.....	1,089	827	262	2,628	2,225	167	236
1967—Mar.....	1,148	864	285	2,689	2,245	192	252
June.....	1,203	916	287	2,585	2,110	199	275
Sept.....	1,353	1,029	324	2,555	2,116	192	246
Dec.....	1,371	1,027	343	2,946	2,529	201	216
Dec. <sup>1</sup> .....	1,386	1,039	347	3,011	2,599	203	209
1968—Mar.....	1,358	991	367	3,369	2,936	211	222
June.....	1,473	1,056	417	3,855	3,415	210	229
Sept.....	1,678	1,271	407	3,907	3,292	422	193
Dec.....	1,608	1,225	382	3,783	3,173	368	241
1969—Mar.....	1,576	1,185	391	4,014	3,329	358	327
June.....	1,613	1,263	350	4,023	3,316	429	278
Sept.....	1,797	1,450	346	3,874	3,222	386	267
Dec.....	1,786	1,399	387	3,710	3,124	221	365
Dec. <sup>1</sup> .....	2,075	1,629	446	4,119	3,500	241	379
1970—Mar.....	2,179	1,689	490	4,234	3,703	218	313
June.....	2,329	1,803	526	4,357	3,773	236	349
Sept.....	2,453	1,928	525	4,253	3,653	297	303

<sup>1</sup> Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

**27. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS**

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total liabilities	Claims										
		Total	Country or area									All other
			United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	Other Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	Africa	
1966—Sept.....	249	1,235	23	174	267	202	64	207	102	91	90	14
Dec.....	329	1,256	27	198	272	203	56	212	95	93	87	13
1967—Mar.....	454	1,324	31	232	283	203	58	210	108	98	84	17
June.....	430	1,488	27	257	303	214	88	290	110	98	85	15
Sept.....	411	1,452	40	212	309	212	84	283	109	103	87	13
Dec.....	414	1,537	43	257	311	212	85	278	128	117	89	16
Dec. <sup>1</sup> .....	428	1,570	43	263	322	212	91	274	128	132	89	16
1968—Mar.....	582	1,536	41	265	330	206	61	256	128	145	84	21
June.....	747	1,568	32	288	345	205	67	251	129	134	83	33
Sept.....	767	1,625	43	313	376	198	62	251	126	142	82	32
Dec.....	1,129	1,790	147	306	419	194	73	230	128	171	83	38
1969—Mar.....	1,285	1,872	175	342	432	194	75	222	126	191	72	43
June.....	1,325	1,952	168	368	447	195	76	216	142	229	72	40
Sept.....	1,418	1,965	167	369	465	179	70	213	143	246	71	42
Dec.....	1,725	2,215	152	433	496	172	73	388	141	249	69	42
Dec. <sup>1</sup> .....	2,191	2,332	152	443	537	174	77	417	142	269	75	46
1970—Mar.....	2,252	2,714	159	735	549	178	74	455	158	286	71	47
June.....	2,506	2,727	161	712	557	175	65	475	166	286	76	54
Sept.....	2,746	2,856	157	720	597	177	63	584	144	283	73	58

<sup>1</sup> Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)	Australia		Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)
		(pound)	(dollar)						
1966.....	48690	223.41	1111.22	3.8686	2.0067	92.811	20.946	14.475	31.061
1967.....	30545		111.25	3.8688	2.0125	92.689	20.501	14.325	<sup>2</sup> 29.553
1968.....	28473		111.25	3.8675	2.0026	92.801	16.678	13.362	23.761
1969.....	28492		111.10	3.8654	1.9942	92.855	16.741	13.299	23.774
1970.....	26.589		111.36	3.8659	2.0139	95.802	16.774	13.334	23.742
1970—Mar.....	28.504		111.83	3.8663	2.0133	93.212	16.770	13.340	23.748
Apr.....	28.500		111.84	3.8651	2.0127	93.207	16.770	13.325	23.748
May.....	28.500		111.73	3.8614	2.0140	93.195	16.770	13.324	23.748
June.....	27.241		111.45	3.8618	2.0142	<sup>4</sup> 96.273	16.770	13.334	23.748
July.....	24.934		111.12	3.8670	2.0146	96.872	16.770	13.330	23.748
Aug.....	24.936		110.99	3.8638	2.0145	97.890	16.770	13.329	23.748
Sept.....	24.888		110.87	3.8684	2.0145	98.422	16.770	13.331	23.748
Oct.....	24.874		110.97	3.8698	2.0146	97.890	16.775	13.331	23.736
Nov.....	24.864		111.11	3.8676	2.0147	98.014	16.792	13.336	23.722
Dec.....	24.836		111.12	3.8681	2.0137	98.276	16.792	13.354	23.722
1971—Jan.....	24.829		111.82	3.8665	2.0145	98.831	16.792	13.361	23.722
Feb.....	24.831		112.38	3.8651	2.0148	99.261	16.792	13.359	23.722
Mar.....	24.835		112.42	3.8670	2.0145	99.367	16.792	13.368	23.722

Period	France (franc)	Germany (Deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Neth- erlands (guilder)
1967.....	20.323	25.084	13.255	275.04	.16022	.27613	32.519	8.0056	27.759
1968.....	20.191	25.048	13.269	239.35	.16042	.27735	32.591	8.0056	27.626
1969.....	<sup>6</sup> 19.302	<sup>7</sup> 25.491	13.230	239.01	.15940	.27903	32.623	8.0056	27.592
1970.....	18.087	27.424	13.233	239.59	.15945	.27921	32.396	8.0056	27.651
1970—Mar.....	18.038	27.225	13.260	240.58	.15897	.27963	32.460	8.0056	27.525
Apr.....	18.076	27.459	13.260	240.61	.15895	.27926	32.460	8.0056	27.533
May.....	18.108	27.523	13.240	240.37	.15897	.27862	32.449	8.0056	27.565
June.....	18.111	27.528	13.230	239.77	.15897	.27864	32.391	8.0056	27.588
July.....	18.120	27.537	13.219	239.06	.15893	.27826	32.308	8.0056	27.694
Aug.....	18.109	27.537	13.212	238.77	.15928	.27915	32.287	8.0056	27.775
Sept.....	18.112	27.537	13.211	238.53	.16005	.27935	32.314	8.0056	27.785
Oct.....	18.104	27.531	13.217	238.74	.16052	.27948	32.395	8.0056	27.781
Nov.....	18.120	27.544	13.231	239.03	.16064	.27956	32.402	8.0056	27.793
Dec.....	18.107	27.437	13.229	239.06	.16039	.27959	32.382	8.0056	27.763
1971—Jan.....	18.119	27.496	13.269	240.58	.16045	.27932	32.515	8.0056	27.820
Feb.....	18.122	27.594	13.311	241.78	.16036	.27969	32.615	8.0056	27.814
Mar.....	18.129	27.538	13.304	241.87	.16063	.27971	32.616	8.0056	27.816

Period	New Zealand		Norway (krone)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa (rand)	Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switz- erland (franc)	United King- dom (pound)
	(pound)	(dollar)							
1966.....	276.54		13.984	3.4825	139.13	1.6651	19.358	23.114	279.30
1967.....	276.69	<sup>8</sup> 131.97	13.985	3.4784	139.09	1.6383	19.373	23.104	275.04
1968.....		111.37	14.000	3.4864	139.10	1.4272	19.349	23.169	239.35
1969.....		111.21	13.997	3.5013	138.90	1.4266	19.342	23.186	239.01
1970.....		111.48	13.992	3.4978	139.24	1.4280	19.282	23.199	239.59
1970—Mar.....		111.94	14.001	3.5072	139.82	1.4268	19.232	23.202	240.58
Apr.....		111.96	14.001	3.5021	139.83	1.4274	19.233	23.244	240.61
May.....		111.84	13.987	3.5033	139.69	1.4280	19.233	23.199	240.37
June.....		111.56	13.985	3.4978	139.35	1.4288	19.266	23.171	239.77
July.....		111.23	13.951	3.4913	138.93	1.4290	19.282	23.235	239.06
Aug.....		111.10	13.998	3.4898	138.76	1.4290	19.306	23.247	238.77
Sept.....		110.98	13.994	3.4886	138.62	1.4287	19.225	23.219	238.53
Oct.....		111.08	13.993	3.4893	138.74	1.4290	19.282	23.090	238.74
Nov.....		111.22	13.996	3.4924	138.91	1.4290	19.324	23.155	239.03
Dec.....		111.23	14.021	3.4919	138.93	1.4290	19.340	23.187	239.06
1971—Jan.....		111.94	14.003	3.5000	139.81	1.4290	19.365	23.227	240.58
Feb.....		112.50	14.001	3.5031	140.51	1.4290	19.332	23.266	241.78
Mar.....		112.54	14.010	3.5019	140.56	1.4290	19.369	23.254	241.87

<sup>1</sup> Effective Feb. 14, 1966, Australia adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

<sup>2</sup> Effective Oct. 12, 1967, the Finnish markka was devalued from 3.2 to 4.2 markkaa per U.S. dollar.

<sup>3</sup> A new Argentine peso, equal to 100 old pesos, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1970. Effective June 18, 1970, the peso was devalued from 3.50 to 4.00 pesos to the U.S. dollar.

<sup>4</sup> On June 1, 1970, the Canadian Government announced that, for the time being, Canada will not maintain the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar within the margins required by IMF rules.

<sup>5</sup> Effective June 6, 1966, the Indian rupee was devalued from 4.76 to 7.5 rupees per U.S. dollar.

<sup>6</sup> Effective Aug. 10, 1969, the French franc was devalued from 4.94 to 5.55 francs per U.S. dollar.

<sup>7</sup> Effective Oct. 26, 1969, the new par value of the German mark was set at 3.66 per U.S. dollar.

<sup>8</sup> Effective July 10, 1967, New Zealand adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

NOTE.—After the devaluation of the pound sterling on Nov. 18, 1967, the following countries devalued their currency in relation to the U.S. dollar: Ceylon, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and Spain.

Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

## CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of March 31, 1970		Changes during the last 12 months											Rate as of Mar. 31, 1971			
	Per cent	Month effective	1970									1971					
			Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.		Mar.		
Argentina.....	6.0	Dec. 1957															6.0
Austria.....	5.0	Jan. 1970															5.0
Belgium.....	7.5	Sept. 1969								7.0						6.0	6.0
Brazil.....	20.0	July 1969															20.0
Burma.....	4.0	Feb. 1962															4.0
Canada.....	8.0	July 1969		7.5	7.0					6.5						6.0	5.25
Ceylon.....	5.5	May 1968														5.25	5.5
Chile.....	14.0	July 1969															14.0
Colombia.....	8.0	May 1963															8.0
Costa Rica.....	4.0	June 1966															4.0
Denmark.....	9.0	May 1969														8.0	8.0
Ecuador.....	8.0	Jan. 1970															8.0
El Salvador.....	4.0	Aug. 1964															4.0
Finland.....	7.0	Apr. 1962															7.0
France.....	8.0	Oct. 1969															6.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	7.5	Mar. 1970					7.0									6.5	6.0
Ghana.....	5.5	Mar. 1968															5.5
Greece.....	6.0	July 1969															6.0
Honduras.....	3.0	Jan. 1962															3.0
Iceland.....	9.0	Jan. 1966															9.0
India.....	5.0	Mar. 1968														6.0	6.0
Indonesia.....	9.0	Aug. 1963														6.0	9.0
Iran.....	8.0	Aug. 1969															8.0
Ireland.....	7.81	Mar. 1970	7.19	7.31													7.31
Israel.....	6.0	Feb. 1955															6.0
Italy.....	5.5	Mar. 1970															5.5
Jamaica.....	6.0	May 1969															6.0
Japan.....	6.25	Sept. 1969															5.75
Korea.....	26.0	June 1969	24.0														23.0
Mexico.....	4.5	June 1942															4.5
Netherlands.....	6.0	Aug. 1969															6.0
New Zealand.....	7.0	Mar. 1961															7.0
Nicaragua.....	6.0	Apr. 1954															6.0
Norway.....	4.5	Sept. 1969															4.5
Pakistan.....	5.0	June 1965															5.0
Peru.....	9.5	Nov. 1959															9.5
Philippine Republic.....	10.0	June 1969															10.0
Portugal.....	2.75	Jan. 1969	3.5													3.75	3.75
South Africa.....	5.5	Aug. 1968															6.5
Spain.....	6.5	Mar. 1970														6.25	6.25
Sweden.....	7.0	July 1969															6.5
Switzerland.....	3.75	Sept. 1969															3.75
Taiwan.....	10.8	May 1969														9.8	9.8
Thailand.....	5.0	Oct. 1959															5.0
Tunisia.....	5.0	Sept. 1966															5.0
Turkey.....	7.5	May 1961								9.0							9.0
United Arab Rep. (Egypt).....	5.0	May 1962															5.0
United Kingdom.....	7.5	Mar. 1970	7.0														7.0
Venezuela.....	5.5	June 1969															5.0
Vietnam.....	7.0	Mar. 1970								18.0	5.0						18.0

NOTE.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:

*Argentina*—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;  
*Brazil*—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

*Chile*—17 per cent for forestry paper, pre-shipment loans and consumer loans, 18 per cent for selective and special rediscounts, 19.5 per cent for cash position loans, and 23.5 per cent for construction paper beyond a basic rediscount period. A fluctuating rate applies to paper covering the acquisition of capital goods.

*Colombia*—5 per cent for warehouse receipts covering approved lists of products, 6 and 7 per cent for agricultural bonds, and 12 and 18 per cent for rediscounts in excess of an individual bank's quota;

*Costa Rica*—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

*Ecuador*—5 per cent for special advances and for bank acceptances for

agricultural purposes, 7 per cent for bank acceptances for industrial purposes, and 10 per cent for advances to cover shortages in legal reserves; *Honduras*—Rate shown is for advances only.

*Indonesia*—Various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

*Japan*—Penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

*Peru*—3.5, 5, and 7 per cent for small credits to agricultural or fish production, import substitution industries and manufacture of exports; 8 per cent for other agricultural, industrial and mining paper;

*Philippines*—6 per cent for financing the production, importation, and distribution of rice and corn and 7.75 per cent for credits to enterprises engaged in export activities. Preferential rates are also granted on credits to rural banks; and

*Venezuela*—2 per cent for rediscounts of certain agriculture paper, 4½ per cent for advances against government bonds, and 5½ per cent for rediscounts of certain industrial paper and on advances against promissory notes or securities of first-class Venezuelan companies.

*Vietnam*—10 per cent for export paper; treasury bonds are rediscounted at a rate 4 percentage points above the rate carried by the bond; and there is a penalty rate of 24 per cent for banks whose loans exceed quantitative ceilings.

OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada			United Kingdom			France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		Netherlands		Switzerland
	Treasury bills, 3 months <sup>1</sup>	Day-to-day money <sup>2</sup>	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money <sup>3</sup>	Treasury bills, 60-90 days <sup>4</sup>	Day-to-day money <sup>5</sup>	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1968—Dec.....	5.96	5.31	7.26	6.80	5.99	5.00	8.22	2.75	1.84	4.65	4.96	3.75
1969—Dec.....	7.15	6.95	8.49	7.64	6.75	5.84	8.97	4.42	4.81	5.55	5.98	4.21
1969—Dec.....	7.78	7.78	8.88	7.70	6.90	6.00	10.38	5.75	8.35	6.00	7.11	4.75
1970—Mar.....	7.35	7.35	8.60	7.27	6.97	5.56	9.47	7.00	9.55	6.00	7.04	4.94
Apr.....	6.81	6.82	8.30	6.94	6.26	5.23	9.02	7.00	9.68	6.00	5.57	5.25
May.....	6.51	6.66	8.06	6.82	6.03	5.00	8.90	7.00	9.23	6.00	7.07	5.25
June.....	5.90	5.98	8.06	6.87	6.03	5.00	9.35	7.00	8.76	6.00	6.92	5.25
July.....	5.79	6.00	8.07	6.82	6.01	5.00	8.57	6.75	8.86	6.00	6.96	5.25
Aug.....	5.66	5.74	8.06	6.81	6.08	5.00	8.13	6.75	7.85	6.00	6.03	5.25
Sept.....	5.44	5.51	8.06	6.82	5.84	5.00	8.13	6.75	9.15	6.00	6.31	5.25
Oct.....	5.25	5.24	8.06	6.81	5.93	5.00	7.82	6.75	7.43	6.00	6.89	5.25
Nov.....	4.74	4.52	8.06	6.81	5.81	5.00	7.30	6.25	8.44	5.75	4.33	5.25
Dec.....	4.47	5.07	8.06	6.82	5.95	5.00	7.46	5.75	7.52	5.91	6.73	5.25
1971—Jan.....	4.59	5.25	8.06	6.79	5.84	5.00	6.46	5.75	7.61	5.60	4.46	5.25
Feb.....	4.51	4.90	8.06	6.75	6.08	5.00	.....	5.75	7.32	5.05	5.41	5.25
Mar.....	3.33	3.48	8.06	6.66	6.12	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.  
<sup>2</sup> Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.  
<sup>3</sup> Rate shown is on private securities.  
<sup>4</sup> Rate in effect at end of month.

<sup>5</sup> Monthly averages based on daily quotations.  
 NOTE.—For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*.

ARBITRAGE ON TREASURY BILLS

(Per cent per annum)

Date	United States and United Kingdom					United States and Canada					
	Treasury bill rates			Premium (+) or discount (-) on forward pound	Net incentive (favor of London)	Treasury bill rates				Premium (+) or discount (-) on forward Canadian dollars	Net incentive (favor of Canada)
	United Kingdom (adj. to U.S. quotation basis)	United States	Spread (favor of London)			Canada		United States	Spread (favor of Canada)		
					As quoted in Canada	Adj. to U.S. quotation basis					
1970											
Oct. 2.....	6.69	5.80	.89	-.92	-.03	5.40	5.26	5.80	-.54	.94	.40
9.....	6.69	6.01	.68	-1.27	-.59	5.41	5.27	6.01	-.74	1.10	.36
16.....	6.69	5.86	.83	-1.14	-.31	5.35	5.21	5.86	-.65	.98	.33
23.....	6.69	5.71	.98	-.96	.02	5.22	5.08	5.71	-.63	.33	-.30
30.....	6.69	5.79	.90	-.83	.07	4.97	4.84	5.79	-.95	.41	-.54
Nov. 6.....	6.69	5.44	1.25	-.89	.36	5.00	4.87	5.44	-.57	.43	-.14
13.....	6.69	5.46	1.23	-1.18	.05	4.86	4.74	5.46	-.72	.49	-.23
20.....	6.69	5.10	1.59	-.86	.73	4.60	4.49	5.10	-.61	.57	-.04
27.....	6.69	5.00	1.69	-.98	.71	4.35	4.25	5.00	-.75	.49	-.26
Dec. 4.....	6.69	4.87	1.82	-.71	1.11	4.46	4.36	4.87	-.51	.65	.14
11.....	6.69	4.80	1.89	-.80	1.09	4.54	4.42	4.80	-.38	.61	.23
18.....	6.69	4.68	2.01	-.68	1.33	4.51	4.35	4.68	-.33	.61	.28
24.....	6.69	4.78	1.91	-.91	1.00	4.40	4.29	4.78	-.49	.00	-.49
31.....	6.69	4.80	1.89	-.92	.97	4.44	4.33	4.80	-.47	-.12	-.59
1971											
Jan. 8.....	6.69	4.69	2.00	-.99	1.01	4.55	4.44	4.69	-.25	-.30	-.55
15.....	6.66	4.35	2.31	-1.52	.79	4.65	4.53	4.35	.18	-.63	-.45
22.....	6.66	4.06	2.60	-2.28	.32	4.55	4.44	4.06	.38	-.83	-.45
29.....	6.66	4.08	2.58	-2.72	-.14	4.72	4.60	4.08	.52	-1.11	-.59
Feb. 5.....	6.66	3.97	2.69	-2.70	-.01	4.83	4.71	3.97	.74	-1.03	-.29
11.....	6.66	3.62	3.04	-3.17	-.13	4.83	4.71	3.62	1.09	-1.05	-.04
19.....	6.60	3.37	3.23	-3.57	-.34	4.58	4.47	3.37	1.10	-1.01	-.09
26.....	6.60	3.33	3.27	-3.13	.14	4.03	3.94	3.33	.61	-1.09	-.48
Mar. 5.....	6.70	3.28	3.42	-3.61	-.19	3.98	3.86	3.28	.58	-.88	-.30
12.....	6.70	3.16	3.54	-3.34	.20	3.30	3.23	3.16	.07	-.18	-.11
19.....	6.57	3.30	3.27	-3.20	.07	3.01	2.95	3.30	-.35	.38	.03
26.....	6.57	3.32	3.25	-2.85	.40	3.05	2.99	3.32	-.33	.14	-.19

NOTE.—Treasury bills: All rates are on the latest issue of 91-day bills. U.S. and Canadian rates are market offer rates 11 a.m. Friday; U.K. rates are Friday opening market offer rates in London.  
 Premium or discount on forward pound and on forward Canadian dollar: Rates per annum computed on basis of midpoint quotations (between bid and offer) at 11 a.m. Friday in New York for both spot and forward pound sterling and for both spot and forward Canadian dollars.

All series: Based on quotations reported to F.R. Bank of New York by market sources.  
 For description of series and for back figures, see Oct. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 1241-60. For description of adjustments to U.K. and Canadian Treasury bill rates, see notes to Table 1, p. 1257, and to Table 2, p. 1260, Oct. 1964 BULLETIN.



## GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Estimated total world <sup>1</sup>	Intl. Monetary Fund	United States	Estimated rest of world	Algeria	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Burma	Canada	Chile
1964	43,015	2,179	15,471	25,365	6	71	226	600	1,451	92	84	1,026	43
1965	243,230	31,869	13,806	27,285	6	66	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,151	44
1966	43,185	2,652	13,235	27,300	6	84	224	701	1,525	45	84	1,046	45
1967	41,600	2,682	12,065	26,855	155	84	231	701	1,480	45	84	1,015	45
1968	40,905	2,288	10,892	27,725	205	109	257	714	1,524	45	84	863	46
1969	41,015	2,310	11,859	26,845	205	135	263	715	1,520	45	84	872	47
1970—Feb.		2,435	11,906		205	140	268	714	1,520	45	84	879	47
Mar.	41,205	2,512	11,903	26,790	205	140	269	714	1,520	45	84	879	47
Apr.		2,514	11,902		205	140	268	712	1,518	45	84	879	48
May		2,529	11,900		205	140	269	713	1,520	45	84	880	47
June	41,170	2,544	11,889	26,735	205	140	270	714	1,520	45	84	880	48
July		2,547	11,934		205	140	269	714	1,520	45	84	880	48
Aug.		2,652	11,817		205	140	269	714	1,518	45	63	880	47
Sept.	41,180	2,825	11,494	26,860	205	140	282	714	1,530	45	63	880	47
Oct.		2,902	11,495		205	140	283	714	1,528	45	63	880	47
Nov.		3,224	11,478		205	140	283	714	1,528	45	63	880	47
Dec.	41,285	4,339	11,072	25,875	191	140	239	714	1,470	45	63	791	47
1971—Jan.		4,380	11,040		191	140	240	714	1,470	45	63	791	47
Feb. <sup>2</sup>		4,400	11,039		191	140	240	714	1,468	45	42	791	47

End of period	Colombia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	India	Iran	Iraq	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Japan
1964	58	92	85	3,729	4,248	77	247	141	112	19	56	2,107	304
1965	35	97	84	4,706	4,410	78	281	146	110	21	56	2,404	328
1966	26	108	45	5,238	4,292	120	243	130	106	23	46	2,414	329
1967	31	107	45	5,234	4,228	130	243	144	115	25	46	2,400	338
1968	31	114	45	3,877	4,539	140	243	158	193	79	46	2,923	356
1969	26	89	45	3,547	4,079	130	243	158	193	39	46	2,956	413
1970—Feb.	27	89	45	3,544	4,079	120	243	158	151	38	46	2,978	469
Mar.	27	89	45	3,544	4,079	120	243	158	151	38	46	2,978	469
Apr.	27	89	45	3,544	4,079	120	243	158	151	26	46	2,978	469
May	27	89	45	3,541	4,079	120	243	158	151	26	46	2,981	472
June	26	89	45	3,543	4,080	120	243	158	151	26	46	2,982	472
July	26	89	45	3,543	4,080	120	243	158	151	26	46	2,983	473
Aug.	26	89	45	3,537	4,080	120	243	158	151	26	45	2,983	474
Sept.	26	89	45	3,537	4,081	119	243	148	151	26	45	2,983	530
Oct.	26	65	45	3,537	4,081	119	243	148	151	26	45	2,983	530
Nov.	18	65	45	3,533	4,081	117	243	131	144	16	43	2,981	532
Dec.	17	65	29	3,532	3,980	117	243	131	144	16	43	2,887	532
1971—Jan.	17	65	29	3,532	3,979	114	243	131	143	16	43	2,886	532
Feb. <sup>2</sup>	17	65	29	3,531	3,978	99	243	131	143	16	43	2,885	534

End of period	Kuwait	Lebanon	Libya	Malaysia	Mexico	Morocco	Netherlands	Norway	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Portugal	Saudi Arabia
1964	48	183	17	7	169	34	1,688	31	53	67	23	523	78
1965	52	182	68	2	158	21	1,756	31	53	67	38	576	73
1966	67	193	68	1	109	21	1,730	18	53	65	44	643	69
1967	136	193	68	31	166	21	1,711	18	53	20	60	699	69
1968	122	288	85	66	165	21	1,697	24	54	20	62	856	119
1969	86	288	85	63	169	21	1,720	25	54	25	45	876	119
1970—Feb.	86	288	85	63	170	21	1,730	27	54	26	46	882	119
Mar.	86	288	85	63	170	21	1,730	27	54	40	47	890	119
Apr.	86	288	85	63	170	21	1,730	27	54	40	49	890	119
May	86	288	85	63	171	21	1,730	27	54	40	50	890	119
June	86	288	85	63	171	21	1,730	27	54	40	50	890	119
July	86	288	85	63	171	21	1,750	27	54	40	53	890	119
Aug.	86	288	85	63	171	21	1,751	27	54	40	54	901	119
Sept.	86	288	85	63	176	21	1,801	34	54	40	56	902	119
Oct.	86	288	85	63	176	21	1,801	33	54	40	59	902	119
Nov.	86	288	85	63	176	21	1,832	23	54	40	59	902	119
Dec.	86	288	85	48	176	21	1,787	23	54	.....	56	992	119
1971—Jan.	86	288	85	48	.....	21	1,812	23	54	.....	58	.....	119
Feb. <sup>2</sup>	86	.....	85	48	.....	21	1,812	23	54	.....	59	.....	119

For notes see end of table.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements <sup>4</sup>
1964.....	574	616	189	2,725	55	104	104	139	2,136	171	401	17	-50
1965.....	425	810	202	3,042	55	96	116	139	2,265	155	401	19	-558
1966.....	637	785	203	2,842	62	92	102	93	1,940	146	401	21	-424
1967.....	583	785	203	3,089	81	92	97	93	1,291	140	401	22	-624
1968.....	1,243	785	225	2,624	81	92	97	93	1,474	133	403	50	-349
1969.....	1,115	784	226	2,642	82	92	117	93	1,471	165	403	51	-480
1970—Feb.....	1,035	784	224	2,659	82	92	117	93	.....	165	404	51	-467
Mar.....	1,002	784	224	2,659	82	92	127	93	1,469	165	404	51	-507
Apr.....	992	784	224	2,659	82	92	127	93	.....	165	404	51	-519
May.....	978	784	225	2,659	82	92	127	93	.....	165	404	51	-530
June.....	942	784	225	2,670	82	92	127	93	1,469	165	404	51	-516
July.....	954	784	225	2,670	82	92	127	93	.....	165	404	52	-519
Aug.....	920	534	225	2,720	82	92	126	93	.....	165	404	52	-311
Sept.....	921	534	225	2,720	82	92	126	93	1,454	165	404	52	-303
Oct.....	879	534	225	2,720	82	92	126	93	.....	165	404	52	-308
Nov.....	788	534	225	2,720	82	92	126	93	.....	161	384	52	-305
Dec.....	666	498	200	2,732	82	92	126	85	1,349	162	384	52	-282
1971—Jan.....	632	498	200	2,731	82	92	126	85	.....	162	384	32	-173
Feb.....	632	498	200	2,731	.....	92	126	.....	.....	162	384	32	-173

<sup>1</sup> Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks and govts. of countries listed in this table and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted to include gold subscription payments to the IMF made by

some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas, except those matched by gold mitigation deposits with the United States and United Kingdom; adjustment is \$270 million.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes gold subscription payments made by some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas; for most of these countries the increased quotas became effective in Feb. 1966.

<sup>4</sup> Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold," Section 14 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*.

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production <sup>1</sup>	Africa			North and South America					Asia			Other	
		South Africa	Ghana	Congo (Kinshasa)	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua	Colombia	India	Japan	Philippines	Australia	All other
1964.....	1,405.0	1,018.9	30.3	7.8	51.4	133.0	7.4	6.9	12.8	5.2	16.1	14.9	33.7	66.6
1965.....	1,440.0	1,069.4	26.4	2.3	58.6	125.6	7.6	5.4	11.2	4.6	18.1	15.3	30.7	64.8
1966.....	1,445.0	1,080.8	24.0	5.6	63.1	114.6	7.5	5.2	9.8	4.2	19.4	15.8	32.1	62.9
1967.....	1,410.0	1,068.7	26.7	5.4	53.4	103.7	5.8	5.2	9.0	3.4	23.7	17.2	28.4	59.4
1968.....	1,420.0	1,088.0	25.4	5.9	53.9	94.1	6.2	4.9	8.4	4.0	21.5	18.5	27.6	61.6
1969 <sup>p</sup> .....	1,420.0	1,090.7	24.8	6.0	60.1	89.1	6.3	3.7	7.7	3.4	23.7	20.0	24.5	60.0
1970—Jan.....	.....	92.8	.....	.....	.....	7.5	.5	.....	.5	.2	2.1	.....	1.7	.....
Feb.....	.....	88.4	.....	.....	.....	6.5	.6	.....	.8	.3	1.9	.....	1.8	.....
Mar.....	.....	94.3	.....	.....	.....	7.1	.6	.....	.5	.3	2.1	.....	2.6	.....
Apr.....	.....	92.8	.....	.....	.....	6.6	.5	.....	.6	.3	1.8	.....	1.8	.....
May.....	.....	94.5	.....	.....	.....	7.0	.....	.....	.6	.3	2.2	.....	1.7	.....
June.....	.....	96.6	1.7	.....	.....	7.2	.....	.....	.6	.3	2.0	.....	1.7	.....
July.....	.....	95.2	2.0	.....	.....	6.8	.....	.....	.6	.3	.....	.....	1.6	.....
Aug.....	.....	96.3	2.2	.....	.....	6.3	.....	.....	.7	.....	.....	.....	1.6	.....
Sept.....	.....	96.2	2.2	.....	.....	6.6	.....	.....	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct.....	.....	96.6	.....	.....	.....	6.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1971—Jan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1970

State	Commercial and mutual savings banks								Number maintaining branches or additional offices <sup>1</sup>							
	Total	Commercial				Mutual savings			Total	Commercial				Mutual savings		
		Total	Member		Nonmember		In-sured	Non-in-sured		Total	Member		Nonmember		In-sured	Non-in-sured
			National	State	In-sured	Non-in-sured					National	State	In-sured	Non-in-sured		
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	14,181	13,688	4,621	1,147	7,735	185	328	165	4,294	3,994	1,684	450	1,840	20	213	87
Alabama.....	272	272	89	20	163				89	89	47	5	37			
Alaska.....	13	11	5		5	1	2		7	7	5		2			
Arizona.....	12	12	3	1	8				9	9	2	1	6			
Arkansas.....	250	250	69	12	167	2			82	82	33	7	42			
California.....	152	152	60	9	75	8			121	121	52	9	58	2		
Colorado.....	270	270	122	17	88	43			17	17	13	1	3			
Connecticut.....	130	61	26	4	28	3	69		90	44	20	4	20		46	
Delaware.....	20	18	5	2	11		2		11	9	2	2	5			
District of Columbia.....	14	14	11	1	2				13	13	10	1	2			
Florida.....	500	500	215	9	271	5			29	29	11	1	17			
Georgia.....	441	441	62	10	362	7			106	106	31	7	68			
Hawaii.....	10	10	1		6	3			8	8	1		6	1		
Idaho.....	24	24	7	6	11				13	13	4	3	6			
Illinois.....	1,108	1,108	414	78	613	3			93	93	56	7	30			
Indiana.....	411	407	122	63	219	3	4		193	193	74	23	96			
Iowa.....	666	666	99	50	509	8			217	217	39	17	161			
Kansas.....	601	601	171	32	397	1			67	67	32	7	28			
Kentucky.....	343	343	80	14	245	4			135	135	44	8	83			
Louisiana.....	231	231	49	10	171	1			133	133	38	9	86			
Maine.....	75	43	19	6	14	4	31	1	47	32	15	5	12		15	
Maryland.....	120	115	42	7	65	1	5		76	71	31	6	33	1	5	
Massachusetts.....	334	162	86	15	57	4	8	164	214	121	64	15	41	1	6	87
Michigan.....	331	311	101	103	125	2			202	202	71	65	65	1		
Minnesota.....	730	729	199	24	503	3	1		7	7	2		5			
Mississippi.....	182	182	38	6	138				114	114	34	5	75			
Missouri.....	671	671	98	71	495	7			93	93	25	16	52			
Montana.....	140	140	49	41	49	1			5	5	2	2	1			
Nebraska.....	441	441	125	11	301	4			39	39	23	1	15			
Nevada.....	8	8	4	1	3				6	6	3	1	2			
New Hampshire.....	104	74	48	1	23	2	30		38	30	24	1	5		8	
New Jersey.....	237	217	129	33	53	2	20		181	169	97	28	34		12	
New Mexico.....	66	66	33	6	27				48	48	24	4	20			
New York.....	433	312	169	76	42	25	121		285	190	105	55	22	8	95	
North Carolina.....	98	98	22	2	73	1			68	68	19	1	47	1		
North Dakota.....	169	169	42	4	120	3			51	51	11	1	38	1		
Ohio.....	517	516	217	120	177	2	1		279	279	149	56	74			
Oklahoma.....	434	434	203	19	211	1			57	57	39	3	15			
Oregon.....	50	49	10		37	2	1		30	29	7		22		1	
Pennsylvania.....	479	471	299	23	141	8	8		259	252	160	14	77	1	7	
Rhode Island.....	20	13	5		6	2	7		20	13	5		6	2	7	
South Carolina.....	102	102	19	6	77				62	62	15	3	44			
South Dakota.....	161	161	33	25	103				39	39	9	3	27			
Tennessee.....	308	308	77	13	214	4			143	143	60	5	77	1		
Texas.....	1,191	1,191	530	50	603	8			70	70	18	6	46			
Utah.....	48	48	10	6	32				20	20	5	3	12			
Vermont.....	49	43	26		16	1	6		27	25	15		10		2	
Virginia.....	233	233	101	42	90				151	151	74	24	53			
Washington.....	100	91	25	8	56	2	9		56	49	17	5	27		7	
West Virginia.....	200	200	85	35	80				5	5	2	3				
Wisconsin.....	611	608	125	42	437	4	3		166	166	35	8	123			
Wyoming.....	70	70	41	13	16				2	2	1		1			
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1						1	1	1					

For notes see opposite page.

NUMBER IN OPERATION ON DECEMBER 31, 1970—Continued

State	Branches and additional offices <sup>1</sup>												
	Total	Class of bank						Location			Banking facilities <sup>3</sup>		
		Commercial banks				Mutual savings banks		In head office city	Outside head office city				
		Total	Member	Nonmember		In-sured	Non-in-sured		In head office county	In contiguous counties		In non-contiguous counties	
	National	State	In-sured	Non-in-sured	In-sured	Non-in-sured							
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	22,508	21,424	12,363	3,642	5,371	48	891	193	7,991	7,031	3,713	3,773	219
Alabama.....	267	267	188	13	66				149	94	11	13	5
Alaska.....	57	57	50		7				16	22	11	8	5
Arizona.....	322	322	216	19	87				105	77	77	63	3
Arkansas.....	163	163	81	20	62				96	61	5	1	1
California.....	2,994	2,994	2,369	288	332	5			417	420	611	1,546	37
Colorado.....	10	10	9		1				10				8
Connecticut.....	586	436	221	118	97		150		148	283	132	23	
Delaware.....	98	86	4	38	44		12		16	48	29	5	
District of Columbia.....	103	103	67	29	7				103				2
Florida.....	14	14		1	13				13	1			19
Georgia.....	281	281	163	34	84				210	9	8	54	11
Hawaii.....	138	138	9		127	2			52	36	2	48	4
Idaho.....	155	155	108	28	19				12	12	28	103	1
Illinois.....	92	92	55	7	30				91	1			6
Indiana.....	632	632	340	62	230				328	304			1
Iowa.....	319	319	53	29	237				128	141	50		
Kansas.....	67	67	32	7	28				66	1			2
Kentucky.....	327	327	141	54	132				202	120	5		1
Louisiana.....	392	392	181	36	175				230	150	9	3	2
Maine.....	248	224	101	64	59		24		55	100	79	14	2
Maryland.....	558	515	255	68	185	7	43		155	130	161	112	10
Massachusetts.....	963	735	429	155	149	2	35	193	458	496	8	2	2
Michigan.....	1,205	1,205	561	431	211	2			536	440	218	11	4
Minnesota.....	11	11	6		5				11				
Mississippi.....	345	345	142	13	190				150	102	51	42	3
Missouri.....	91	91	23	16	52				91				2
Montana.....	4	4	1	2	1				3		1		1
Nebraska.....	40	40	24	1	15				40				1
Nevada.....	85	85	60	14	11				20	18	13	34	1
New Hampshire.....	78	62	52	1	9		16		32	39	7		1
New Jersey.....	1,055	1,007	680	196	131		48		283	620	116	36	7
New Mexico.....	128	128	72	6	50				74	45	8	1	1
New York.....	2,770	2,429	1,257	1,037	125	10	341		1,326	778	520	145	6
North Carolina.....	1,121	1,121	553	2	559	7			160	106	227	628	2
North Dakota.....	69	69	10	2	55	2			11	35	22	1	2
Ohio.....	1,298	1,298	744	344	210				588	688	19	3	2
Oklahoma.....	55	55	38	3	14				55				4
Oregon.....	339	337	250	2	85		2		69	42	60	168	
Pennsylvania.....	1,817	1,723	1,044	242	435	2	94		357	721	737	2	5
Rhode Island.....	239	169	92		69	8	70		63	96	46	34	1
South Carolina.....	411	411	237	3	171				90	59	52	210	4
South Dakota.....	98	98	58	4	36				15	31	23	29	
Tennessee.....	486	486	276	33	176		1		307	165	7	7	4
Texas.....	54	54		6	48				54				20
Utah.....	135	135	74	28	33				26	43	19	47	4
Vermont.....	88	86	49		37		2		14	33	30	11	
Virginia.....	806	806	473	122	211				286	135	175	210	18
Washington.....	610	556	443	42	71		54		211	150	96	153	2
West Virginia.....	5	5		2	3				5				
Wisconsin.....	270	270	64	20	186				50	179	40	1	1
Wyoming.....	1	1			1				1				1
Virgin Islands.....	8	8	8						3			5	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes banks that have banking facilities only; banking facilities are shown separately; see note 3.

<sup>2</sup> Includes one national bank in the Virgin Islands, with eight branches, that became a member of the F.R. System in 1957.

<sup>3</sup> Banking facilities (other than branches) that are provided at military and other Govt. establishments through arrangements made by the Treasury; they are operated by 152 banks, 77 of which have no other type of branch or additional office.

NOTE.—Each branch and additional office is located in the same State as its parent bank except that one national bank in N.J. has one branch in Pa., one national bank in Calif. has two branches in Wash. and one in Ore., one noninsured (unincorporated) bank in N.Y. has one branch in Mass. and one in Pa.; three insured nonmember banks in Puerto Rico have 14 branches in N.Y. In the table these branches are shown according to their own location rather than that of the parent bank.

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