

FEDERAL RESERVE
BULLETIN

JANUARY 1943



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
WASHINGTON

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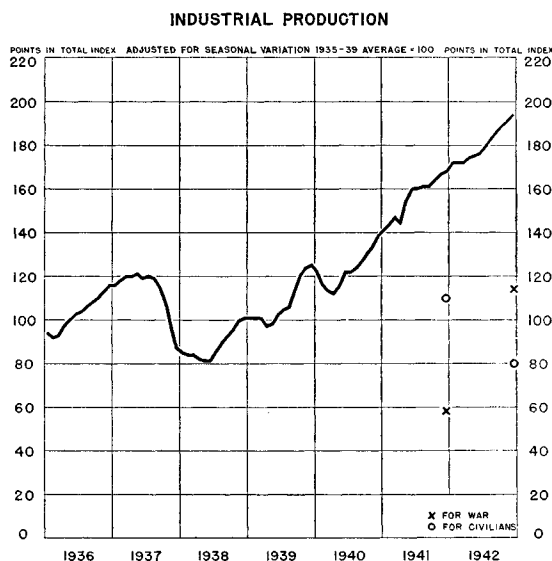
REVIEW OF 1942—TRANSITION TO WAR ECONOMY

In 1942 the economy of the United States was in transition from a peacetime to a wartime basis. According to official announcements, the armed forces, which had been about 2 million men when the United States entered the war in December 1941, were expected to exceed 6 million at the end of 1942. During the year about a million men were transported abroad in expeditionary forces; additional training facilities were provided for the armed forces in this country; and output of munitions increased fourfold. Merchant ship construction was greatly increased, in an effort not only to offset current shipping losses but also to provide additional cargo space. By the end of 1942 deliveries of completed ships were at a rate of about 12 million tons a year as compared with a rate of one million a year earlier, and a further increase was in prospect. Supplies of munitions and other items made available during the year were sufficient to permit substantial increases in lend-lease shipments.

CONVERSION OF INDUSTRY

Much industrial equipment, including a large part of that in the automobile industry, was converted to war production and many new plants were built and equipped. Furthermore, many additional projects were being completed, providing additional capacity for production of scarce

materials as well as for manufacture of finished war products. Industrial production as a whole, as is shown on the chart,



The figures on industrial production for war and civilian purposes are based primarily on estimates for individual industries and have been tested by other calculations, but at best are only rough approximations.

All December 1942 figures are estimates.

increased from 168 per cent of the 1935-1939 average in December 1941 to an estimated 194 in December 1942, notwithstanding curtailment of production for civilian use. In an effort to conserve scarce materials for war production, considerable essential information was gathered and systems of priorities improved and in some instances replaced by direct allocation and inventory control.

In the conversion process many skilled workers were made available for war production and many new workers, chiefly women, were drawn into the labor force. Toward the year-end action was being taken by the manpower authorities to prevent undue shifting of workers from one job to another and to keep adequate numbers of trained workers in war industries and certain essential civilian lines.

MAINTENANCE OF CONSUMPTION

Curtailement of output of certain goods for civilian use, particularly metal products, was reflected to some extent in retail markets, but only slowly in most instances. Production of most consumer goods continued at a high level, and by the time output was curtailed in selected lines, producers and distributors generally had on hand large stocks of such items. Consequently, except for a few products, notably automobiles, tires, and petroleum products, consumer goods were freely available for purchase during most of the year; only at the year-end were scarcities appearing in retail markets for a substantial number of items, including various foods. Rationing programs were developed and adopted to ensure equitable distribution of a number of scarce essential commodities. A more detailed statement on the supply and price situation appears on pages 7-12 of this BULLETIN.

PRICE CONTROLS

On the financial as well as the physical side, the transition to a wartime basis was accelerated in 1942. Total war appropriations and contract authorizations rose from 64 billion dollars at the end of November 1941 to 206 billion in June 1942 and 238 billion in November 1942. War orders in-

creased sharply, and war expenditures expanded without a corresponding rise in taxes and savings. Thus, the upward pressure on prices was greatly increased. In the early part of the year prices at retail as well as at wholesale advanced rapidly, with some of the heavy buying at that time representing purchases in advance of needs, for protection against possible scarcities. To maintain orderly price conditions and thereby to promote the war effort, action was taken in May by the Office of Price Administration to stabilize prices of most goods at the highest levels reached in March. This action was taken under authority of the Emergency Price Control Act passed toward the end of January. Maximum rent ceilings were set up for an increasing number of localities as a part of the effort to stabilize the cost of living.

During the period from March to September most retail prices showed little change, but food prices, many of which were uncontrolled at existing levels, continued to advance, as shown on the chart. Wage-rate increases were also substantial in this period. In October, at the request of the President, Congress passed an amendment to the Price Control Act providing for stabilization of prices of commodities previously not under control and for stabilization of wage levels, both with certain qualifications. The same amendment provided authority for appointment of a Director of Economic Stabilization. In a tax measure adopted in October, the annual yield of Federal taxes was increased by about 7 billion dollars, with the bulk of the increased payments coming from individuals. In the calendar year 1942 net receipts from Federal taxes totaled over 16 billion dollars. Meanwhile, individuals were saving an increasing proportion of their in-

comes, chiefly by buying war bonds, paying off instalment and other debts, and accumulating currency and deposits.

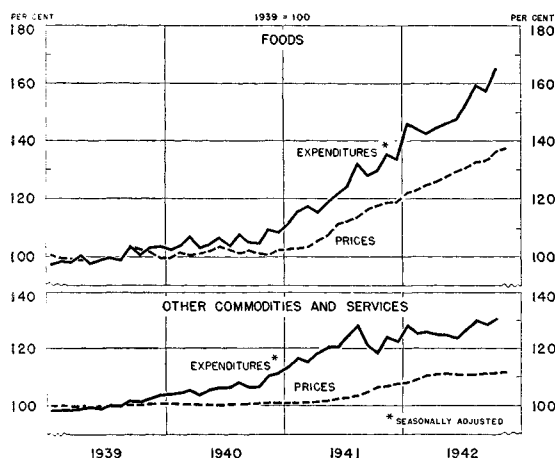
Supply conditions for some commodities became more favorable than had been anticipated earlier in the year. Domestic production of many farm products reached record levels, and imports of some materials, notably wool, were larger than had been expected. As a result of all the diverse elements in the situation, including estab-

WAGE CONTROLS

Reflecting continued growth in demand for labor and the transfer of workers to the armed forces, there was a continued upward pressure on wage rates and salary levels. By order of the Director of Economic Stabilization, responsibility for salary level limitation was given to the Treasury and the War Labor Board, and the jurisdiction of the War Labor Board was extended to all wage-scale changes for workers not on farms, including changes mutually agreed upon by employees and employers. Acting under this wage control arrangement, the War Labor Board adopted a general policy of rejecting requests involving increases of more than the 15 per cent cost-of-living rise from January 1941 to May 1942. A considerable number of increases continued to be allowed, however, for industries in which previous raises had amounted to less than 15 per cent; for industries where wages were at substandard levels; and for industries where, in view of special circumstances, increases appeared essential to promote the war effort.

In manufacturing industries, average, hourly earnings were about 90 cents in October, reflecting in part overtime payments in war industries, where the work week was typically 48 hours or more. In December 1941 the average had been 79 cents. Thus, the rise in this period was 11 cents, part of which was due to an increase in the proportion of workers employed in the war industries, where wage rates were relatively high and where the amount of work at overtime rates was unusually large.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURES AND RETAIL PRICES



Prices, food index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau's cost-of-living index with foods excluded converted to 1939 base. Expenditures, based on Department of Commerce seasonally adjusted data computed on 1939 base; sales of retail food stores and eating and drinking places totaled and subtracted from estimated total consumer expenditures providing an approximate breakdown of food and other expenditures. Latest figures shown for prices are for November 1942; October figures shown for expenditures are preliminary.

lished controls for most commodities, such price increases as occurred were small in most markets after March. Food prices, however, continued to advance, reflecting increases in prices of uncontrolled items and also in price ceilings of some controlled foods. The cost of living at the year-end was about 20 per cent higher than in the period of virtual stability from 1939 to early 1941, 5 per cent higher than in March 1942 and 2 per cent higher than in September 1942.

FISCAL AND MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

In fiscal affairs the period since Pearl Harbor has been one of rapidly increasing expenditures, and of sharply increased borrowing, with higher tax receipts offsetting only in part the rise in outlays. Expenditures for war purposes rose from about 2 billion dollars in December 1941 to 6 billion in December 1942. Further increases in expenditures, in tax receipts, and in borrowing were in prospect.

Bank purchases of United States Government securities continued in large volume. Nearly half of the increase in the public debt during 1942 was acquired by the banking system, including commercial banks and Federal Reserve Banks. As a consequence the proportion of commercial banks' loans and investments that was in United States Government securities increased from about two-fifths to over half during the year. Bank deposits rose accordingly, thus increasing required reserves and reducing excess reserves. Another drain on excess reserves came from an accelerated increase of money in circulation, which reflected chiefly the growth of payrolls, the rise in consumer expenditures and retail prices, the removal of many persons from their customary homes and bank connections, and increased holdings of idle currency.

As a result of these developments, member bank reserves in excess of requirements declined sharply during the year. Most of the decrease occurred at central reserve city banks in New York and Chicago, where Treasury receipts from taxes and security sales exceeded Treasury expenditures. In view of this situation, reserve requirements on demand deposits at member banks in central reserve cities were reduced by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve

System, in August, September, and October, by gradual steps from 26 to 20 per cent. Additional reserves were supplied to banks through purchases of Government securities by the Federal Reserve Banks. For the year as a whole the System's holdings showed an increase of 3.8 billion dollars.

FURTHER TRANSITION IN 1943

While the transition of the economy from a peacetime to a wartime basis had gone a long way by the end of 1942, it was not yet complete. In a great many ways the effects of war had only begun to be felt and the country was facing another year of profound readjustment in 1943.

On the physical side important shifts are to be expected in the use of manpower, in the production and distribution of goods, and in consumption. Under the program announced by the President, the armed forces are to be built up by an additional 4 million men during 1943. Also, working forces in war industries will be expanded by perhaps 3 million. About half these requirements will be met directly by drawing on students and women not ordinarily in the labor market, and the other half of the 7 million will be drawn from less essential jobs in industries producing or distributing goods for civilians or providing services for civilians. The workers withdrawn from civilian activities will be replaced in part by people not previously employed or seeking jobs; also there will be unusual incentives to increase output per employee. Already before the end of 1942, however, some civilian activities were being limited by manpower shortages and the prospect was for further reduction in output of civilian goods on this account as well as on account of material shortages. These curtailments and those that occurred

in 1942, together with declines in stocks from earlier high levels, will be reflected to an increasing extent in reductions in the physical volume of retail sales. A growing number of items will be unavailable for purchase by consumers, at least in previous quantities, and consumers' use of durable goods on hand will be curtailed somewhat by shortages of gasoline, fuel oil, and the like. A growing number of problems relating to equitable distribution of scarce essential goods will have to be faced.

These physical readjustments, involving a general tightening of conditions in the civilian economy to meet the war program, will give rise to many problems of a price and financial nature for the people generally and for the regulatory authorities. Shortages of workers and materials are likely to be widespread, in industry and on farms, with consequent pressure on the authorities for price and wage advances. At the same time, producers and distributors, faced with declining business volumes, may regard higher prices as essential to maintain earnings.

Money incomes available for spending on goods and services or for savings, that is, incomes after payment of taxes now in effect, will be far in excess of those in 1942, while the supply of goods on which to spend them will be much smaller. As a result, there will be a strong upward pressure on retail prices, unless means are found, through additional taxes and savings, to channel more of the income into the war effort. It is not unlikely that saving—or nonspending—will be stimulated to some extent by the absence of some types of goods. There was evidence of that in 1942, and there is likely to be more. On the other hand, absorption of current income into repayment of debt, on instalment or

otherwise, has probably passed its peak. Also, the large and expanding volume of bank deposits and currency is available for increased spending.

That total physical production for war and civilian uses may continue to rise is indicated partly by current large additions to plant capacity, mainly for production of finished war products but to some extent for production of materials now scarce. War production will expand as additional plant capacity, materials, and labor are made available from one source or another. Expansion in the production of munitions, as distinguished from other war production, will be facilitated after a time by the tapering off of the large program for industrial and military construction, which will make available more materials and workers for munitions production. How far the expansion in war production as a whole may be offset by declines elsewhere in the economy will depend to a considerable degree on the availability of workers not previously in the labor market, and on output per worker, which will reflect a wide range of factors including the training and experience of employees, the hours of work, plant efficiency, and the over-all organization of production in the economy.

Production for war is largely in manufacturing and mining and consequently is reflected in a constant rise in industrial activity. The Board's index of industrial production, which had already advanced from 116 per cent of the 1935-1939 average in May 1940 to 168 in December 1941 and 194 in December 1942, is almost certain to rise further in 1943 by a substantial amount. Agricultural production was also larger in 1942 than ever before, as a result partly of planned increase but mainly because of exceptionally favorable weather condi-

tions. In transportation, demands on available facilities will become even greater, since increases in military demands are likely to be offset only in part by reductions in the distribution of goods to retailers and consumers or additions to transportation facilities. By the end of 1942 distributors were already finding it increasingly difficult to obtain goods to sell or to hire people to sell them, and declining activity in the field of distribution seems indicated.

The exact nature and extent of the physical and financial readjustments in 1943 will depend in part on what further changes are made in the war program as new conditions develop. Recently the program has been reshaped somewhat to place added emphasis on requirements for such items as airplanes and ships, and less emphasis on certain munitions and new construction. Such changes, aimed to balance the program in the light of new developments and of an

improved situation with regard to military and industrial equipment, are of a different sort from the changes being made a year ago when the aim, under different circumstances, was to expand output and equipment in almost every direction. But, whatever the exact war measures taken, it appears that the present broad program is for a further transition to a war basis at a rapid rate and that many of the problems of 1942 in both physical and financial fields will be intensified in 1943. Experience already gained may be expected to assist in dealing with these problems and in making the maximum use of the nation's resources in a balanced and orderly fashion, so far as that is possible in a war economy. Policies in relation to price stabilization will not only promote full utilization of the nation's resources during the war but will also help to facilitate postwar readjustment.

SUPPLY AND PRICE SITUATION*

By the end of 1942 national income payments to individuals were running at an annual rate not far from 125 billion dollars. This represented a rise of about one-fifth during the year, reflecting marked increases in production and employment and also in prices and wage rates. During the past year, individual tax payments increased and savings rose considerably; nevertheless, according to the best estimates available, consumer expenditures continued to increase.

CONSUMER EXPENDITURES AND RETAIL PRICES

Partly as a result of rising consumer demand, retail prices showed a further sharp rise in the early part of 1942 and a slower increase thereafter. The physical volume of consumer purchases of some finished goods, like foods and clothing, were larger during 1942 than in 1941, but in general, the unit volume of goods purchased was probably lower, reflecting largely a sharp drop in purchases of new durable goods. For some of these, like automobiles and mechanical refrigerators, only limited sales for essential purposes have been permitted. In some other lines, like radios and electrical appliances, purchases have continued in a fairly large volume out of the unusually large stocks built up in the early part of 1942. Also, sales of such important nondurable goods as gasoline and fuel oil are now substantially below a year ago and automobile tires have been closely rationed since the beginning of the year.

Accompanying the curtailment in the volume of goods available for purchase this year, there has been an increase in the volume of funds withheld from consumption expenditures. There has also been a diversion of expenditures from goods to services and a considerable shift from certain types of products, mostly durable

goods, to other products, especially foods. In October, food purchases were about 25 per cent larger than a year ago and 65 per cent larger than in 1939, as shown on the chart on page 3. So far the actual consumption of foods has continued to expand, but this is not expected to be the case in 1943 when supplies available to civilians will be considerably reduced as compared with 1942 and may be about the same as the 1935-39 average. Rising incomes, which have increased the money available for food purchases, together with the difficulties of expanding food supplies, have been important factors contributing to the greater difficulty of controlling food prices than prices of other articles.

In the autumn of 1941 and again in the spring and summer of 1942, consumer purchases of commodities other than foods declined from previous peak levels, and, as stocks accumulated, prices of these items were under less pressure. The recent rise in expenditures for these other commodities and services, as shown by the chart on page 3, reflects to some extent sales of clothing and shoes out of unusually large inventories accumulated by the middle of 1942.

FOOD PRICES

Retail prices of foods advanced 16 per cent during the 12 months ending in the middle of November and at that time were 31 per cent above the 1935-39 average. During this first year after the United States entry into war prices of foods rose, as a group, at a rate almost as fast as during the previous year, although in 1942 an increasing number of foods were made subject to retail price controls. For the most part, increases were much greater in commodities not subject to maximum retail prices and most of the increases shown by individual items occurred before they were subject to direct control. About 60 per cent of the food budget was covered by the general

*This material is supplementary to the Review of the Month, adding more detailed information concerning supply and price problems in the transition to a wartime economy.

SUPPLY AND PRICE SITUATION

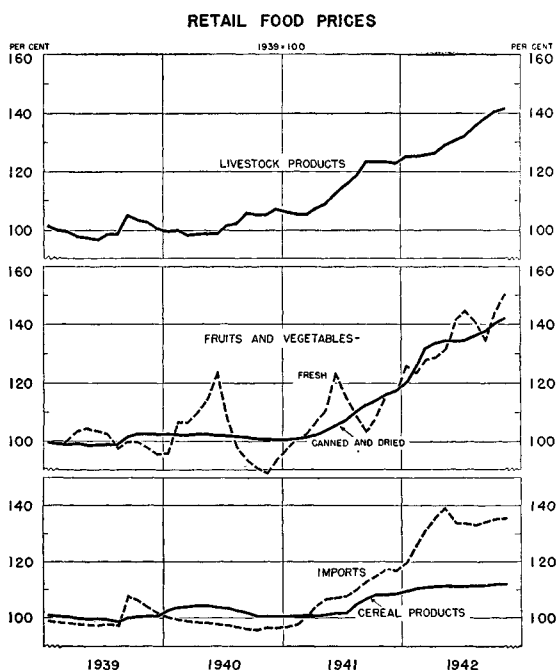
order effective in May limiting retail prices to the highest levels charged in March. The next important extension of controls became effective in October, after the amendment of the Price Control Act, when about 30 per cent more of the food budget was covered by maximum retail prices. The major foods which remained uncontrolled were fresh vegetables, apples, and fish. From October to November, prices of uncontrolled items included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index showed an average advance of 7 per cent, only a small part of which was seasonal.

tory limits of Federal price controls. Another important factor contributing to the sharp advances in prices of these items has been the huge Federal purchases for military and lend-lease purposes. There have been no restrictions on buying of fresh fruits and vegetables by processors to fill Federal specifications for canned and dried products. In 1943 canners have been ordered to reserve about one-half of their pack for the Government, as compared with a third in 1942. Also, lend-lease requirements for pork, lard, and manufactured dairy products have been exceptionally large.

In order to reserve ample meat supplies for Federal needs, restrictions have been placed on deliveries for civilian consumption. The first order issued on October 1 limited deliveries during the fourth quarter to the following percentages of the same quarter last year—pork 75, beef 80, and lamb and mutton 95. In November, beef quotas were cut further to 70 per cent, effective for the whole quarter. On December 17, quotas for the first quarter of 1943 were announced with further reductions.

Plans are being developed for consumer rationing of meats and cheese and canned, dried, and frozen fruits and vegetables in the early part of 1943. In the last quarter of 1942 individuals were asked to restrict their consumption of meat to 2½ pounds per week, but actual practice has been far from uniform as habits vary widely and as supplies have not been evenly distributed in different areas of the country and within particular markets. It is expected that a formal allocation of the supplies to individuals may provide a more equitable distribution and ease the pressure on prices of meats.

Wholesale and retail prices of milk were frozen in the spring of 1942 at March levels. Prices of butter and other manufactured dairy products directly related to milk prices showed little change during the summer period of flush milk production but advanced in the autumn prior to establishment of maximum levels for these products. In the meantime, prices paid to farmers were also increased substantially. In recent months, milk production has con-



Federal Reserve grouping of Bureau of Labor Statistics' data shifted to 1939 base. Dairy products, eggs, meats, and lard included in the livestock products group; beverages, sugar, and bananas in the imports group. The canned and dried fruits and vegetables group is a new combination. Prices of fats and oils other than lard, included in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index, are not shown in the above chart. Latest figures shown are for November 1942.

Retail prices of livestock products, including meats, poultry, and dairy products, and of fruits and vegetables have risen more since last spring than prices of other foods, as is shown on the chart. Prices of these products have been generally more difficult to control than most other foods, owing to their peculiar supply problems, marketing methods, and the statu-

tinued slightly higher than a year ago, notwithstanding a shortage of labor on dairy farms, as production efforts by operators have been intensified and as the number of cows has been somewhat larger than a year ago. Demand from public and private sources has increased more, however, than the supply of milk. In addition, important geographical shifts in population and income have increased distribution problems. Regional offices of the Office of Price Administration have been authorized to increase milk prices in particular localities where the effect of price disparities on available supply is most acute.

Retail prices of imported foods—coffee, tea, bananas, and sugar—are currently lower than before the issuance of the general price order this spring. The two leading imported foods, coffee and sugar, have been rationed, and this has tended to stabilize demand and prices. Also, since last summer war risk insurance rates have been lowered and there has been other Government action, including provision of subsidies to stabilize transportation charges. Prior to May, retail prices of imports had shown a larger rise than prices of domestic foods.

Prices of cereal products, in contrast to other domestic foods and imports, have shown only a small advance during the past year, as shown in the chart. Also, except for an 8 per cent rise in 1941, owing chiefly to an increase in bread prices, the group has shown little change since 1939. To an important degree the stability of these prices has reflected the influence of ample raw material supplies and of price controls; also, demand for such products has risen relatively little. Domestic wheat stocks are the largest on record and equivalent to two years' requirements. Early in October flour prices were controlled, and in recent weeks buyers have reported difficulty in securing adequate flour supplies because subsequent rises in wheat prices have reduced milling margins. Also, wheat has not been freely offered for sale, partly because large stocks are under Federal loan or are owned by the Government with restrictions governing their disposal.

1943 FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAM

A program for maintaining or exceeding this year's record domestic food output in 1943 was announced in November by the Department of Agriculture. Production in 1942 was estimated to be 10 per cent above 1941 and 20 per cent larger than in 1939. According to the announcement, it was then anticipated that about one-fourth of the total production in 1943 would be required by our armed forces and our Allies. Expanded production will be sought in the most essential foods, particularly for meats, milk, eggs, poultry, dry beans and peas, potatoes and vegetable oil crops. Reductions are planned in acreages of truck crops that require extensive use of labor and transportation facilities in relation to their food value. Although stocks of feed grains are large, some expansion in grain acreages is planned to provide additional feedstuffs required to obtain needed supplies of livestock products. The production program is to be accompanied by comprehensive price supports for most leading crops and livestock products at around present market levels.

Subsidy programs are in effect for loan wheat sold to flour millers, vegetable oils and products, cheese, and fluid milk in some markets. Any reductions obtainable in marketing margins by rationalizing deliveries and making other economies would lessen the need for subsidies or increases in retail prices. To keep the need for such adjustments at a minimum it will also be necessary to limit prices paid primary producers to levels required to stimulate essential output.

CLOTHING SUPPLIES AND RETAIL PRICES

Retail prices of clothing have been fairly stable since last spring, in contrast to rising food prices, as the result mainly of larger supplies held by distributors and consumers and of more widespread Federal price controls. Usually expenditures and price developments in clothing products resemble those in foods more closely than those in other important groups of consumer goods and services. Military requirements in the textile and leather industries have

been relatively much less than in the durable goods industries, but the war program has resulted in increased employment and income generally, thereby stimulating civilian demand for clothing. In 1941 and 1942 unit sales of clothing averaged about one-fifth larger than in 1939.

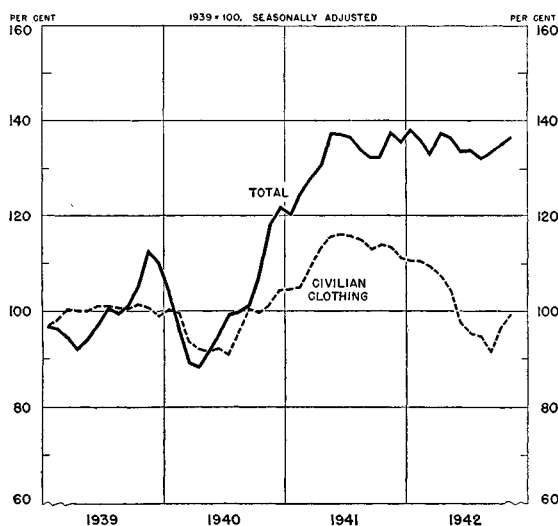
Textile production, which had increased from 1939 to the middle of 1941 at about the same rate as total industrial production, has shown little change since that time. In the 1939-1941 period, the most important advance in textile activity was in cotton consumption, reflecting partly large industrial demand for heavier fabrics and also large demand for cotton textiles to be used for apparel and house furnishings. Rayon and wool textile production also increased sharply. The rise in leather and shoe production was on a smaller scale and, as shown on the accompanying chart, total activity in the textile and leather products industries was 35 per cent higher in the middle

been for war purposes. Manufacturing activity generally has advanced further since 1941, and imports of burlap and industrial fibers have continued on a restricted basis, increasing industrial demands for domestic textile products. Large war demands for nonapparel items like parachutes, tires, and tents have been met in addition to the demands for a great volume of uniforms, furnishings, and shoes for the armed forces. Moreover, lend-lease requirements for rayon yarn and cotton goods have also been important.

Output of civilian clothing, also shown on the chart, declined sharply this spring and early summer from the peak levels of 1941 and early 1942, owing partly to an accumulation of stocks. Recently production has started to rise, but it will now be more difficult for output to reach the previous peak level, or a level which would meet consumers' demand at the current rate. Requirements for textile raw materials and plant facilities in 1943 for industrial and military uses will be much greater than they were in 1941 and the number of workers in the textile industry will probably be smaller. The extent of the diversion of output of textile and leather products from civilian clothing to industrial and military uses is indicated in the chart. In connection with the chart, it should be noted that the total production series reflects manufacturing activity at all stages and particularly the early stages of production, and that clothing output occurs at various periods, averaging about two or three months, after the first stages of manufacture.

For the most part Federal controls over the output of clothing, including conservation and simplification measures, have been relatively limited. The leading exception has been the sharp curtailment ordered this year in worsted civilian fabric production and in wool carpet production. If output of these products had been maintained at the high level reached in 1941, it would have reduced raw wool stocks considerably and would have been far in excess of market requirements this year. Sales of men's wear, particularly, have been consider-

PRODUCTION OF TEXTILE AND LEATHER PRODUCTS



Total, Federal Reserve indexes of textiles and products and leather and products combined, using value-added weights and converting to 1939 base.

Civilian clothing, estimated output of finished men's and women's apparel, including shoes, based on unit output figures and man-hour data with series combined on the basis of value of product weights. Latest figure shown is estimate for November 1942.

of 1941 than in 1939. This high level has been generally maintained since that time.

An increasing proportion of the output has

SUPPLY AND PRICE SITUATION

ably reduced by the transfer of men into the armed forces. In general, there was a marked decline in clothing purchases in retail markets during the second quarter of the year, as is shown in the chart below. Inventories mounted to a high level in the summer but, with production sharply curtailed, inventories held by distributors had been considerably reduced by

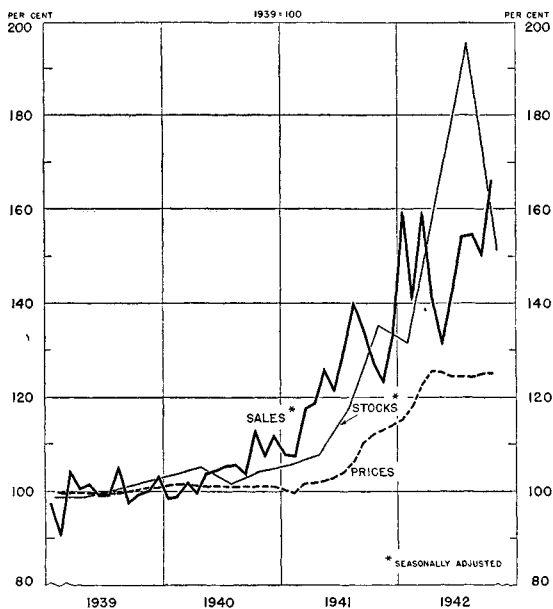
by employment of some 2 million previously unemployed and by an unusual expansion of the labor force. In civilian employment the year's increase is entirely accounted for by additional employment of women. Available man-hours were also increased by lengthening the hours of work in practically all lines of activity, and in numerous lines the gains in output have been enhanced by improvement in efficiency. On the other hand, extensive employment of inexperienced workers, inadequate numbers of experienced supervisors, high rates of labor turnover, uneven flow of materials, and labor hoarding are factors which have tended to limit output per worker.

Agricultural employment increased somewhat in spite of the transfer of large numbers of men to the armed forces and to higher paid jobs in war industries. Labor shortages caused no important crop losses this year but toward the end of the year the maintenance of production in some lines, notably dairying, became increasingly difficult.

Among nonagricultural lines, manufacturing recorded the largest rise in employment, which was about 1.7 million persons or 12 per cent. There was also a large increase in the number working for the Federal Government and employment in the transportation and public utility industries increased somewhat. Mining and trade had fewer employees at the end of 1942 than at the end of 1941, while construction and the finance, service, and miscellaneous group showed little change.

Large employment gains in manufacturing industries have been heavily concentrated in those industries producing directly for war purposes, particularly shipbuilding, aircraft, machinery, chemicals, iron and steel, and non-ferrous metals. Some of the industries less essential to the prosecution of the war, such as furniture, stone, clay, glass, textiles, and wearing apparel, reported declines in employment over the year. In practically all manufacturing industries the proportion of workers employed in war production increased considerably.

CLOTHING IN RETAIL STORES



Monthly figures except for stocks, which are quarterly as of January 31, April 30, July 31, and October 31. All series include apparel, shoes, and piece goods.

Prices based on clothing group in Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost-of-living index converted to 1939 base; monthly data prior to September 1940 estimated; sales derived from Department of Commerce data on retail sales of apparel stores and Federal Reserve data on sales in clothing departments of department stores; stocks based largely on department store data. Latest figures shown are for October 1942, sales data preliminary.

the end of October. Making allowance for higher prices, stocks of clothing in department stores were then at about the same level as a year earlier. Stocks of some classes of products, particularly women's dresses and hosiery, were lower, but men's clothing stocks were larger.

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION OF LABOR

In the first year of war, some 4 million men were added to the armed forces and civilian employment increased by 2.5 million or 5 per cent. These calls on manpower have been met

SUPPLY AND PRICE SITUATION

The general manpower situation presents an increasingly difficult national problem. Transfers into the armed forces and into war industry are planned in about the same number as during 1942. Meanwhile, sources of additional workers are more limited; unemployment is almost at a minimum; the number of persons employed in less essential civilian pursuits has already been reduced somewhat; and most of the women of the more employable ages, living in industrial areas and with relatively light home duties, have already taken jobs. Many of the new workers recruited will be able to take only part-time jobs. Some further curtailment in

civilian activities may be expected and output per worker may be increased by one device or another. The existence of difficult manpower problems in some industries and occupations has been recognized in action taken by various manpower agencies, including the Selective Service, with a view to maintaining a sufficient supply of trained workers to meet essential requirements, particularly in war industries and on farms. The problems in this field will unfold as the year goes on and the situation will have to be reappraised as the facts with regard to labor supply, efficiency, and the like become more apparent.

GUARANTEED WAR LOANS

During December 319 applications for guarantees of loans amounting to 295 million dollars were authorized through the Federal Reserve Banks acting under Regulation V of the Board of Governors as fiscal agents for the War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission. To November 30 a total of 2,327 loans aggregating 2,367 million dollars had been authorized for guarantee. Of the total number authorized 27 per cent were for amounts up to \$25,000 and 59 per cent for amounts up to \$100,000. Figures on guaranteed loans through November are shown in the table on page 55.

After consulting with representatives of the War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, and the Federal Reserve Banks, the Board of Governors prescribed, effective December 30, 1942, fees to be charged financing institutions for guarantees of war production loans, as follows:

Percentage of loan guaranteed	Guarantee fee (Per cent of loan rate ¹)
60% or less	10
65%	12-1/2
70%	15
75%	17-1/2
80%	20
85%	22-1/2
90% (for loans of \$150,000 or less)	25
90% (for loans over \$150,000)	25-30
Over 90%	30-50

¹Maximum rate of interest that may be charged borrowers on loans guaranteed by War Department, Navy Department, and Maritime Commission is 5%.

NEW INDEXES OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

Indexes of factory employment and payrolls compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been considerably revised. New indexes without seasonal adjustment were published by that Bureau in December 1942. These indexes for both employment and payrolls and new seasonally adjusted indexes for employment, compiled by the Board of Governors, are shown below by months for the period from January 1939 through November 1942. Separate indexes are given in all cases for the group of industries producing durable goods and for those producing nondurable goods.

For durable manufactures the new seasonal adjustments are final, being based on detailed adjustments by industries; for the nondurable group the adjustment has been made on an overall basis for the group as a whole, and should be considered as tentative until adjustments are computed for individual industries. Seasonally adjusted indexes by groups and selected industries will be published in the *BULLETIN* at a later date.

The indexes cover wage earners working in manufacturing establishments as defined by the 1939 Census of Manufactures and the Standard Industrial Classification and are expressed as a percentage of the 1939 average. The indexes for individual industries are computed on the basis of monthly reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are adjusted to Census of Manufactures data for 1939. The figures for major industry groups, for durables and nondurables groups, and for total are adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to agree with more comprehensive data provided by Social Security records. Reports of employers to the Unemployment Compensation Agencies are the principal source of information for these adjustments.

As shown in the following table, the revised index in May 1942 for all factory employment was approximately 4 per cent higher relative to 1939 than the old series. Some of the upward revision in the May 1942 employment

relative to 1939 resulted from the adjustment to Social Security data. The greater part, however, resulted from introduction of more reporting firms into the Bureau's current sample, and from recombination and reweighting of the data used.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT

	Number of wage earners (in thousands)		Index (1939 = 100)
	1939 Average	May 1942	May 1942
Total			
Old series.....	7,888	10,866	137.8
Revised series.....	8,192	11,754	143.5
Durable goods			
Old series.....	3,475	5,919	170.3
Revised series.....	3,611	6,398	177.2
Nondurable goods			
Old series.....	4,413	4,947	112.1
Revised series.....	4,581	5,356	116.9

In addition to the revisions in relative levels, the Bureau has made changes in its estimates of aggregate employment of wage earners in manufacturing industries. The new aggregates for 1939 are about 300,000 workers, or 4 per cent above the number of wage earners reported in the 1939 Census of Manufactures. These revised estimates were derived by comparing Social Security data for the first half of 1940, the earliest period for which satisfactory data are available, with estimates for that period derived from 1939 Census figures and current Bureau of Labor Statistics data and by applying the percentage thus obtained to 1939 Census figures. Current estimates of aggregate employment of wage earners have been raised nearly 600,000 as a result of the adjustment to the Social Security data.

The seasonally adjusted index for durable manufactures here shown is based on examination of each of the 71 industry series included in durable manufactures. In 1939, 48 of these series, including nearly all the important ones, were adjusted for seasonal variation.

Since 1939, employment on war work, which is non-seasonal in character in most instances, has gained in importance continuously and at

NEW INDEXES OF FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

an accelerated rate. Through 1941 and to a lesser extent subsequently, seasonal fluctuations caused by consumer habits of purchase continued to exist. The effects of model changes in automobiles and refrigerators and other durable goods and the effects of customary buying periods in the spring and fall continued to operate. Thus, the absolute numbers of workers affected by seasonal fluctuations in durable manufactures showed little diminution until 1942, although the relative importance of these fluctuations decreased, as total durable employment grew.

In contrast to 48 industry series adjusted for seasonality in 1939, only 13 series are adjusted currently. Three of these—jewelry, tin cans and tinware, and stoves—are in the metals group, the remainder being stone, clay, and glass, lumber, or furniture industries. Still fewer series will show seasonal movements in 1943. Some seasonal movement will still exist, however, as the weather directly influences production and employment, as in the cases of lumber and cement, and also as it indirectly influences production and employment through the growing season, as for tin cans and tinware.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
[1939 average = 100]

Year and month	Employment						Payrolls		
	Total		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods
	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Adjusted	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	Unadjusted
1939.....		100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940.....		107.5		115.5		101.3	114.5	125.1	104.1
1941.....		130.3		151.3		113.7	165.3	199.3	132.0
1939—January.....	95.9	93.8	94.3	92.6	97.1	94.8	91.2	88.5	93.8
February.....	96.3	95.4	95.5	93.9	97.0	96.6	93.9	90.7	96.9
March.....	96.7	96.7	95.5	95.2	97.6	97.8	96.0	92.8	99.2
April.....	96.8	96.7	96.1	96.2	97.3	97.0	93.9	93.1	94.6
May.....	96.8	96.0	95.6	96.0	97.7	96.0	93.7	93.0	94.3
June.....	97.8	96.5	96.8	96.7	98.6	96.5	95.5	95.4	95.5
July.....	99.0	97.0	97.7	95.3	100.0	98.3	93.6	90.3	96.9
August.....	100.1	100.5	98.4	96.6	101.4	103.6	100.0	96.5	103.4
September.....	101.4	104.8	100.9	103.0	101.7	106.3	104.2	103.4	105.1
October.....	104.9	108.1	106.7	109.8	103.5	106.7	112.7	116.8	108.7
November.....	106.6	107.7	109.4	111.7	104.3	104.5	112.0	118.0	106.1
December.....	107.0	107.0	112.2	113.0	102.9	102.2	113.4	121.5	105.4
1940—January.....	105.9	104.0	111.3	110.1	101.7	99.2	107.4	114.3	100.6
February.....	104.8	104.2	109.9	109.2	100.9	100.3	107.2	112.9	101.7
March.....	103.6	103.8	108.9	109.2	99.2	99.5	107.9	114.1	101.9
April.....	102.4	102.6	108.4	108.9	97.8	97.7	105.8	113.9	98.0
May.....	102.8	102.1	109.1	109.5	97.8	96.2	105.8	114.4	97.3
June.....	103.7	102.5	110.2	110.3	98.5	96.4	107.6	117.6	97.7
July.....	105.2	103.1	112.0	109.3	99.8	98.2	106.6	113.5	99.9
August.....	108.1	107.8	116.7	113.7	101.4	103.2	115.1	123.8	106.6
September.....	109.7	112.2	119.3	120.3	102.2	105.9	122.1	133.8	110.7
October.....	112.0	114.8	123.0	125.3	103.4	106.5	126.9	143.5	110.7
November.....	114.6	116.0	127.2	129.0	104.8	105.8	127.5	146.1	109.3
December.....	116.8	117.4	130.2	131.5	106.3	106.3	134.1	153.8	114.8
1941—January.....	118.5	116.5	133.4	132.3	106.7	104.1	132.1	154.6	110.1
February.....	120.5	119.3	136.3	135.6	108.0	106.4	139.5	163.7	115.7
March.....	122.2	121.6	138.8	138.8	109.1	108.0	144.7	170.3	119.6
April.....	125.1	124.6	143.2	143.6	110.8	109.7	148.8	177.1	121.2
May.....	127.9	127.1	147.5	147.8	112.4	110.7	159.4	193.0	126.5
June.....	131.1	130.2	152.1	152.2	114.5	112.8	168.2	205.6	131.7
July.....	133.9	133.3	156.9	155.5	115.7	115.7	169.4	204.4	135.1
August.....	135.6	136.2	159.1	156.8	117.0	119.9	176.1	210.9	142.0
September.....	136.4	138.9	160.7	161.1	117.3	121.4	182.0	218.7	146.1
October.....	136.9	139.0	161.6	163.3	117.5	119.8	186.8	228.9	145.6
November.....	137.0	138.4	162.4	164.2	117.0	118.1	185.0	228.0	143.0
December.....	138.1	138.3	164.2	164.5	117.6	117.6	191.0	236.0	147.1
1942—January.....	138.8	136.6	165.6	164.2	117.7	114.8	195.9	248.6	144.4
February.....	140.2	138.7	168.2	167.2	118.1	116.3	202.9	257.9	149.1
March.....	141.6	140.6	171.2	170.5	118.2	117.0	209.2	267.3	152.3
April.....	143.0	142.2	174.1	173.8	118.4	117.3	214.8	277.2	153.7
May.....	144.5	143.5	177.3	177.2	118.7	116.9	221.2	288.2	155.7
June.....	146.1	145.1	181.4	181.5	118.3	116.5	226.5	299.1	155.4
July.....	148.5	148.5	186.1	186.1	118.8	118.8	234.3	310.3	160.0
August.....	150.1	152.1	190.4	191.1	118.4	121.3	245.8	327.3	166.1
September.....	151.7	154.5	193.3	194.2	119.0	123.2	252.5	337.2	169.6
October.....	153.5	155.3	197.0	198.1	119.2	121.5	260.9	350.2	173.6
November.....	^p 155.6	^p 156.6	^p 200.8	^p 201.5	^p 120.0	^p 121.2	^p 270.8	^p 367.5	^p 176.2
December.....									

^p Preliminary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

The Twelfth Annual Report of the Bank for International Settlements, covering the year ending March 31, 1942, was presented by Mr. Thomas H. McKittrick, President of the Bank, at its annual general meeting at Basle on June 8, 1942. Selections from the Report, with a minimum of textual changes, are given herewith.

INTRODUCTION

The present conflict has indeed become a world conflagration: by the end of 1941 countries having no less than 90 per cent of the entire population of the world were actually involved in war, the population of neutral and nonbelligerent countries making up the remainder in the proportion of 6 per cent in Latin America and 4 per cent in isolated countries scattered over other parts of the world. The wide compass which the war has thus taken has naturally had a profound influence on all economic life: through the interruption in commercial and financial relations, the world has been divided into a series of separate trade areas; and, through the tremendous diversion of resources in men, materials and machinery from civilian to military ends, the ordinary mechanism of economic activity has been transformed with a speed and to an extent never before known.

Mindful of the lessons of the last war, the belligerent countries have not pursued a policy of "business as usual". From the very beginning they instituted a measure of control similar to that which developed only gradually during the years 1914-18. This does not mean, however, that there have been *no changes in economic policy*. Germany and the United Kingdom, during the first stages of the war, were both intent on furthering their exports in order to pay for essential imports. Germany for some time retained her system of export subsidies and the United Kingdom favoured exports in a

NOTE.—The excerpts republished herewith represent about one-fifth of the text of the Report. The Introduction and the Conclusion are quoted in full. The remaining chapters in the Report are entitled as follows: II, Exchange rates, foreign trade, and commodity prices; III, Production and movements of gold; IV, International debtor-creditor relationships; V, Government finance, money and capital markets, and the stock exchanges; VI, Central banking developments; VII, Current activities of the bank. Selected summary passages from all except Chapter VII are given on the following pages; certain tables and charts of special interest are shown on page 41.

For earlier Reports, see BULLETIN for November 1941, October 1940, September 1939, etc.

number of ways (*inter alia* the 14 per cent depreciation of sterling in August-September 1939 had that effect). But, under the strain of the war effort and with the growing scarcity of goods, the imperative necessity of augmenting domestic resources by the greatest possible surplus of imports soon became evident. Germany was able to use her stronger commercial and military position on the continent of Europe while the United Kingdom mobilised foreign resources and, in addition, obtained lend-lease assistance from the spring of 1941; the two countries were thus in a position to exchange their initial export drive for a policy of exporting only the minimum needed to satisfy the essential requirements of the countries with which trade was still maintained.

In other countries there has been a similar shift in emphasis from stimulation of exports to increased attention to imports. This change is characterised by such measures as abolition of import prohibitions, suspension or reduction of customs duties, a freer allocation of exchange for imports of vital commodities, appreciation of currencies, etc. while, in commercial negotiations, it has become increasingly the primary objective of each party to cover at least the minimum requirements of the most-needed supplies. But imports for one country are exports for another and, in so far as imports are not counterbalanced by visible or invisible exports, arrangements must be made for credits or other forms of assistance. Between nations on the same side in the war, steps have been taken to ensure that financial considerations do not limit the flow of war materials and other important commodities (arrangements between Germany and Italy, Germany and Finland, lend-lease assistance, the gift of 1 billion dollars by Canada to the United Kingdom, etc.). Neutral countries have used the granting of credits as a means of bargaining to obtain indispensable supplies and transport facilities. Fears that an inflow of goods would cause unemployment or hamper the growth of home industries belong to the past; with the great wartime demand for labour, the governments have even become less concerned with the need of safeguarding foreign markets in order to provide employment for their export trades; and import control, where maintained, is primarily used to select, for the

limited transport possibilities available, the most important commodities among those which can still be obtained. In general, efforts are made to compensate for the loss of foreign supplies by a diversified home production. Thus in Latin American countries, cut off from the continent of Europe and affected by changes in the Pacific, industrialisation has been vigorously pushed, but is retarded by the difficulty of obtaining the necessary machinery. The connection between exchange control and import policy as forced upon the Latin American countries may be seen from the following quotation out of the annual report of the Banco Central of the Argentine Republic for the year 1941: "Thus it was that to a considerable extent the origin of our imports ceased to be determined by reasons of price, quality or the individual preferences of the consumer and they were forcibly diverted towards those countries with which we had an exchange balance which had to be used up. Such exchange could not any longer be used freely to effect payments or purchases in other countries but had to be utilised in the country which had originated it by its purchases. The exchange permit, as well as being a means of restriction of imports, thus also became a selective instrument and, in the light of experience, it can be affirmed that this second function was often more important than the original one".

The rise in productive power, which began with the industrial revolution over a century ago, has enabled the modern state to devote an increased proportion of the national output to war purposes before encroaching upon the minimum needs of civilian consumption. Total warfare, when brought to its logical conclusion, requires the utmost mobilisation of economic strength both by direct intervention in the field of production and by the impact through the budget on the distribution of resources. The magnitude of present war efforts is reflected in the overwhelming proportion—up to 80 per cent in the main belligerent countries—of war expenditure in relation to the total budget, and also in the *high proportion of the national income now taken by the state*.

Estimates of national income are not easy to form at a time of rising prices and of rapid change in the pattern of economic life. On the other hand, much greater efforts have recently been made to obtain promptly as reliable data as possible although not all the available information is published. Indexes of production, for example, are made public for only a limited number of countries. There are several ways of

relating government expenditure to the national income, each one appropriate for its own particular purpose; only in international comparisons is it difficult indeed to be sure that the same method has been applied to the different data used. This difficulty is increased when governments receive contributions from abroad, since in such cases the methods of compilation usually vary considerably. The difficulties can not be wholly overcome, but, even so, the proportions between, for instance, government expenditure and the amounts available for consumption are useful in throwing light on some of the main problems of war economics (with allowance made for the amount of error involved in the estimates).

According to a German estimate,¹ the total public expenditure (central and local) in Germany amounted to 100 milliard Reichsmark for the year 1941, with private consumption at 70-75 milliard. Public and private spending together thus reached 170-175 milliard Reichsmark, corresponding to a net national income of 110-115 milliard, an amount which, in the first place, has to be increased by 32-35 milliard to account for transfers of income and for the effect of indirect taxes on prices. To the net national income must also be added an amount of 15-17 milliard Reichsmark, representing contributions from abroad to the German war-financing and to the supply of commodities for the German economy (including credits in clearing), and a further amount of 5-10 milliard, being the estimated value of drafts on accumulated domestic resources (domestic disinvestment).

For the United Kingdom, figures covering roughly the same categories of expenditure and drafts on extraordinary sources for the calendar year 1941 may be extracted from the White Paper issued with the new budget in April 1942. Total public expenditure (central and local) amounted to 5,100 million pounds sterling and personal expenditure on consumption (at market prices) was given at 4,550 million. Eight hundred million pounds sterling were obtained as drafts on capital from abroad (so-called "overseas disinvestment", excluding lend-lease), while "domestic disinvestment" was estimated at nearly 500 million.

Although the figures for these two countries must not be strained for a detailed comparison, it is impossible not to be struck by the similarity of the general proportions. In both, the total

¹ In an article by Dr. G. Keiser on "National Income and War Financing", in "Bank-Archiv", February 15, 1942.

public expenditure is higher than the amount available for personal consumption; in both, the extraordinary contributions from abroad covered about the same proportion of the public expenditure; in Germany, domestic disinvestment is estimated at 5 to 10 per cent of the public expenditure and, in the United Kingdom, at nearly 10 per cent. It may be added that, in the two countries, about one-half of the total public expenditure (central and local) requiring domestic finance is covered by current revenue (mostly taxation). The conclusion would seem to be that, under the conditions of total war obtaining in Germany and the United Kingdom, the mobilisation of resources has been pushed well-nigh as far as is compatible with the limits set by the economic and social structure. For other countries too, the same conclusion would hold good; but corresponding estimates of total public and private spending from current income and drafts on capital are not usually available. In Italy, total public expenditure can currently be estimated at 100 milliard lire with a net national income calculated in Italy at 140 milliard. The Japanese capital mobilisation for the financial year 1942-43 is based on an estimate of the national income at 45 milliard yen, of which the government plans to take 24 milliard. When, in January 1942, the President of the United States submitted the budget to Congress for the financial year 1942-43, he estimated that the war expenditure would absorb about 50 per cent of the current national income; total public expenditure—central and local—in the United States would thus attain about the same proportion to available resources as in other countries which became belligerent at an earlier date. Indeed there appear to be certain necessities which, so to say, dominate the financial and economic problems created by a total war.

(i) Total spending of the government and for private consumption is not kept within the limits of the current national income but drafts are *unhesitatingly made on capital wealth*. That this should be the case is, in a way, self-evident if maximum effort is to be attained, all the resources that can be made available must be brought into play. At home, drafts on capital are effected by postponement of replacement, maintenance and even repairs, or by depletion of merchandise stocks. After the war all this must naturally be made good. It has been pointed out² for Germany that the lowest esti-

mate, namely that every war year would give rise to accumulated replacements costing 5 milliard Reichsmark, needed correction in that, from a certain point, wear and tear increase geometrically. In all the belligerent countries there are no doubt important additions to plant and equipment in the armament sector, but such additions are part of the specific war effort and do not as a rule permanently increase the volume of productive resources; for that reason the fiscal authorities normally permit a very rapid amortisation (in the United States within five years) of new investments in war industries. Depletion of merchandise stocks was an important feature in the first two years of the war but, with the prolongation of hostilities, the importance of this source is being rapidly reduced.

Borrowing abroad and the utilisation of foreign assets (whatever effect such a mobilisation of resources may ultimately have) bring, of course, valuable immediate aid. The United Kingdom drew heavily on its monetary reserves and easily realisable assets on the American market and had practically exhausted its readily available foreign resources by the time that lend-lease assistance was granted by the United States early in 1941.

In this war few foreign loans and credits have been arranged with private lenders. As a rule the governments themselves furnish the funds direct from their Treasuries or through separate agencies; but sometimes they prefer to offer their exporters so-called export guarantees, covering the exchange and credit risks up to a certain percentage, or they attach such provisions to the clearings that exporters can confidently look forward to payments within a certain time. The countries benefiting from the various credit arrangements will as a rule have no repayments to make while the war lasts.

(ii) In the second place, it has been found *impossible to meet wholly by current revenue, the tremendously swollen military expenditure of countries engaged in total warfare*. To provide for as much as one-half of the total state expenditure by current revenue already demands a very great effort. This time taxation has been increased much more resolutely than in the last war, when during the earlier stages there was a distinct reluctance to impose new taxes, the idea apparently prevailing that the war must be made popular at all costs. In the years 1914-18 the United Kingdom covered about 20 per cent of the total government expenditure by taxation, and Germany only 13 per cent. In the present war, income tax, together with sur-

² In a speech by Dr. Lürer, head of the Wirtschaftskammer Hessen, reported in the Frankfurter Zeitung, October 22, 1941.

tax and excess profits duties, has been made the mainstay of the revenue side of the budget; these taxes have been raised to heights never known before, with the double aim of procuring income for the state and of preventing private enrichment in the midst of a public calamity. There is, however, a dilemma involved in the imposition of very high rates, since at a certain point these rates may too radically eliminate the money motive and thus weaken one incentive to increased effort and more economical production.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that the increase in the income structure during a war emergency is very largely among the lower income groups, which can be less easily subjected to heavier direct taxes. Under the influence of growing armament expenditure, national income in the United States rose from 77.1 milliard dollars in 1940 to 94.5 milliard in 1941 (approximately one-third of the rise being due to higher prices). Of the increase amounting to 17.4 milliard dollars, not less than 12.1 milliard or 70 per cent represented income gained by employees, aggregate salaries and wages expanding as the combined result of increased employment, higher wage rates and longer hours. In the United Kingdom, there has also been a remarkable shift in the income structure: wages (excluding salaries but including pay and allowances of soldiers below the rank of officers, in the armed forces and auxiliary services) constituted, before the payment of taxes, 39 per cent of the national income in 1938 and 48 per cent by the end of 1941. At the latter date not less than 85 per cent of the aggregate income retained by the public after the payment of income tax and surtax was the share of persons with an income of 500 pounds sterling a year or less. In Germany, where the price and wage-stop policy has prevented an all-round increase in wage rates, it has been explained officially that, owing to increased overtime, more work by women and payments to persons serving in the armed forces, as well as the earnings of foreign workers, the money income of large sections of the population has nevertheless been raised by several milliards. For absorbing as much as possible of this expansion in purchasing power and providing revenue for the state, an increase in indirect taxation has proved to be the most practical method at the disposal of the authorities. In addition to the heavy income tax and excess profits duties which have been imposed, especially in the higher income brackets, excise duties have accordingly been raised and, in a

number of countries, turnover taxes (usually at an effective rate of at least 5 per cent of the retail prices) have been introduced, providing, *inter alia*, a compensation for the sharp drop in customs receipts caused by the shrinkage in international trade. The actual yields of turnover taxes, which, of course, bring in increased revenue as commodity prices rise, have regularly exceeded expectations. In wartime, governments are hardly in a position to choose between different methods of raising revenue; the amounts needed are so tremendous that all sources must be tapped. From the point of view of fiscal justice, it is not sufficient to examine the incidence of individual taxes but the combined effect of all the tax changes must be taken into account, increased indirect taxation being counterbalanced by the heavy direct taxes which, from the beginning of the war, have been imposed on higher incomes.

(iii) In the third place, the part of government expenditure not met by current revenue has become so great that *peacetime rates of voluntary saving in no way suffice to finance the deficits in the budgets*. In the United Kingdom, for instance, the total of net savings was estimated at 220 million pounds sterling in 1938, while, in 1941, 1,520 million had to be financed by borrowing on the home market (over and above the proceeds from extra-budgetary funds and local-authority surpluses, and compensation in respect of war-damage claims). During a national emergency the propensity to save is no doubt strengthened by appeals to patriotism and by greater prudence in personal spending, but the amounts which can be raised through loans placed with the public and with insurance companies, savings banks, etc. as a rule fail to meet the government need of borrowed funds. With few exceptions, the public Treasuries have been obliged to borrow at the central bank and from the commercial banking system, although well aware that such borrowing leads to an expansion of the amount of money balances in the hands of the public. The problem then is how to prevent the increased amount of money from being spent on goods and services the supply of which has been reduced by the war, or, in other words, how to increase saving.

One method has been to introduce a *system of "forced" savings*. In the United Kingdom, the budget for 1941-42 provided for a reduction in the so-called personal and earned-income allowances (deducted from income for the calculation of income tax), while the amount of tax levied as a result of this reduction was

credited to the taxpayer in the post office savings bank, to be repaid sometime after the war. In 1941-42 these post-war credits came to 60 million pounds sterling. In addition, 20 per cent of the amount paid as excess profits tax (levied at the rate of 100 per cent) will be returned to the taxpayer for certain purposes after the war; in respect of taxes paid in 1940-41, the amount thus to be returned would seem to be about 50 million pounds sterling.

Another form of forced saving may be exemplified by the system introduced in Italy in the spring of 1942, under which certain excess profits must be invested in 3 per cent government securities, blocked for the duration of the war. In a number of countries "forced loans" have been issued (see p. 32); whether they actually entailed an increase in current savings is, however, often somewhat doubtful.

Since the war began, Germany has not imposed any form of "forced" savings but, in the closing months of 1941, two new types of voluntary investments, provided with specific fiscal advantages, were introduced to tie up purchasing power: the first, a deposit in savings and other banks, for small savers; the second, a deposit at the Treasury, of surplus funds accumulated by industrial and other firms as a result of postponed repairs and replacements or set free by the reduction of stocks. Considering the loss of revenue connected with these investments, the extent to which they are permitted has been made subject to definite limitations. Up to the end of March 1942, the first type of investment had produced 250 million Reichsmark and the first tranche of the second type 700 million Reichsmark—not inconsiderable amounts but, of course, of slight fiscal importance at a time when the current needs of the state rise to 8 milliard Reichsmark per month, covered up to one-half by current revenue and one-half by borrowing.

To bring about the necessary contraction in private spending, other methods, amounting in practice to *an indirect form of securing compulsory savings*, have been applied. By a system of rationing and sweeping restrictions on private investments, income-earners are prevented from utilising in full the amount of money at their disposal. Possession of money no longer in itself enables a person to consume goods—he needs, in addition, a ration card or a special permit from the authorities. Sheer inability to spend thus gives rise to "savings": the more comprehensive the rationing system, the more compelling the pressure to save. In countries where the "free sector" is still rather wide, indirect compulsion is perforce less effective in

securing the required volume of savings. Whatever the extent of the free sector, it is usually subjected to heavy indirect taxation. In the United Kingdom, the budget for 1942-43 sharply increased the duties on beer, spirits, wines, tobacco and entertainments, and doubled the rate of the purchase tax to 66-2/3 per cent of the wholesale value of a wide range of "luxury" goods. The first general restrictions imposed in the United States after that country had become involved in the war were applied to the production of such durable consumers' goods as automobiles, refrigerators, radios, etc., which require materials directly in competition with armaments. It was in the purchase of these goods that, up to 1941, consumers' demands had been most considerably expanded, following the increase in the national income; the amount spent on them in 1941 came to somewhat more than 10 milliard dollars. With the exception of certain selected household items—a small proportion of the total—their production for civilian use was rapidly curtailed in the winter of 1941-42.

How much has consumption fallen since the war began? An official of the German Institute for Economic Research arrives at the conclusion that the actual amount of money spent in Germany on consumption was about the same in 1941 as in 1938³. But in the latter year the population in the "Alt-Reich" was 75.4 million, while in the present "Reich" area it amounts to 92.7 million; moreover, the cost-of-living index rose from 1938 to 1941 by 6.7 per cent, and account has also to be taken of the fact that, during a war, some deterioration in the quality of the goods sold is unavoidable. The author points out that the reduction in consumption implied by these facts has been most uneven: there has been hardly any decline in housing accommodation or in the provisions which the agricultural population consume from their own output; and, for large groups of the town population (those engaged in heavy work, families with children), consumption even under rationing is not much less than in peacetime. The consequence is that other sections of the community are correspondingly more affected.

In the White Paper issued together with the British budget for 1942-43, it is estimated that the reduction in the volume of consumption in 1941, compared with 1938, "probably lies within the limits of 15 and 20 per cent". A similar reduction is found in Sweden: an estimate by the "Konjunkturinstitut" puts the contraction

³ In an article by Dr. W. Bauer in "Europa-Kabel", May 22, 1942.

in the volume of private consumption from 1939 to 1941 at 15 to 20 per cent. In European countries other than the three just mentioned the decline in consumption has as a rule been more pronounced, the gradual exhaustion of stocks and the bad harvests both in 1940 and 1941 being two important factors. There is, of course, a minimum below which the health and possibly the life of a people is affected; there is a higher level—difficult to determine—below which the efficiency of the workers is impaired and production consequently begins to suffer.

The demands of war are great and imperative: in one way or another, what the governments need must be taken from the public. If it is taken by methods which lead to considerable and cumulative inflation, not only is the social structure put to a serious strain but the war effort itself may be hampered by disorganisation of the whole economic and financial system. The problem of restricting private spending can be tackled in two ways: from the goods side and from the money side. By the first method, the governments seek to limit purchases by such measures as rationing, the importance of which can hardly be overrated. The other way is to absorb, by taxation and borrowing, the excess amount of money in the hands of the public. But not all forms of government financing achieve this purpose; some even make matters worse. Indeed, there is, so to say, *a hierarchy among different methods of raising money from the point of view of their effectiveness in counteracting inflation.*

(i) *Taxation* is no doubt the most effective method to restrict spending, provided that account be taken of the manner in which the increase in money income is distributed among the people: if profits are swollen, more revenue can and should be raised through income and profit taxes; on the other hand, if profits are kept down but wages increased, the new taxation must, to achieve its purpose, fall largely upon the mass of wage-earners.

(ii) *Borrowing of genuine current savings from the public, either directly or through such institutions as insurance companies, savings banks, etc.* also has as its counterpart an effective reduction in spending by the public.

Taxation and borrowing of genuine savings do not on balance affect the money income of the community, or the amount of money outstanding, or indeed the liquidity of the banking system, since the funds taken from the public flow back when spent by the government.

(iii) *Borrowing of funds accumulated in the past, as, e.g., when a bank balance of long standing is*

drawn upon in order to subscribe to an issue of government bonds, is not neutral in quite the same way: when the government spends what it has borrowed, the total money income of the community is increased (since the subscription was not based on current savings); but there will be no increase in the total volume of money balances; nor is the liquidity of the banking system directly affected.

(iv) *Borrowing from commercial banks, either by selling them government securities or by taking up direct credits,* corresponds to no reduction in either the spending power of the community or the volume of money (cash and bank balances) in the hands of the public. On the contrary, spending by the government of funds borrowed from commercial banks will tend to increase the money income of the community and the total of cash and bank balances. True, bank-notes may be hoarded and bank balances may not be drawn upon, i.e. the public may save in the form of holding notes and bank balances, but the amounts thus held are not tied up, being spendable at any time that goods can be obtained. Lending to the government tends to reduce the liquidity of the commercial banks (their liabilities increasing but not their cash). The banks, however, count holdings of Treasury bills as a highly liquid asset (often rediscountable at the central bank) and can strengthen their cash position by allowing some of these bills to run off; besides, the central bank may step in and provide increased cash through its own open-market operations in order to enable the banks to continue their lending to the government.

(v) The greatest degree of danger attaches to *direct borrowing by the government from the central bank,* thus swelling the money volume and money income of the community and either expanding the note circulation or increasing the liquidity of the banking system. In the latter case, the banks, having to carry the costs of increased deposits and in many cases to pay interest on funds deposited with them, may seek to acquire more revenue-producing assets and further increase the volume of their lending, thus entering on a secondary expansion of credit. (To counteract such a tendency, measures have been taken in Denmark, among other countries, to tie up more effectively the increased cash reserves of the commercial banks.)

The above list is not complete. For instance, governments may borrow funds arising from a net repatriation of capital. But the cases included in the list illustrate the most relevant point: what happens to the total amount of

money (cash and bank balances) in the hands of the public and to the liquidity of the banking system as a whole? Perhaps the most practical single distinction is between those operations which absorb part of the money volume already in the hands of the public—(i), (ii) and (iii) in the above list—and those which add to that volume—(iv) and (v) above. It may be possible theoretically to neutralise a continued expansion in money balances by a strict and well-nigh all-inclusive system of rationing, completely preventing the new money from being spent on goods and services; but the burden of withstanding inflation would then be thrown entirely on measures affecting the goods side. Those who are actually in charge of price control in different countries invariably emphasise the necessity of attacking the problem from both sides. Thus, the German Price Commissioner⁴ refers to the lack of balance between the amount of money in the hands of the public and the available volume of goods—some not subject to rationing—and adds: "Since from this lack of balance a tendency arises to offer higher prices for all goods still available, so as to obtain them in preference to other purchases, the absorption of excessive purchasing power is an element of decisive influence in price policy".

The restrictions designed to enable the state to obtain command of the purchasing power in the hands of the public also include *measures taken to reserve for the government the bulk of loanable funds in the money and capital markets*. In wartime the government becomes the main—almost the sole—borrower; it holds, in fact, a monopoly position, export of capital being prevented by exchange restrictions and the domestic credit machinery being controlled, not necessarily by detailed orders but by an understanding on certain general principles with banks and other credit institutions. Thanks to its monopoly position and with the aid of the central bank, the government is able to fix, within certain limits, the rates applicable to its own borrowing. At a time when public debts are piling up to unprecedented heights, it is naturally in the interests of each nation that money should continue to be cheap. The cost of raising new money on government account (at short and long term in the present proportions) is under 3 per cent in Germany and under 2 per cent in the United Kingdom and the United States. But, notwithstanding the obvious fiscal interest of the state, there has been some reaction recently against too low interest rates, partly

because it is believed that savings may thereby be discouraged and partly on account of the adverse influence on life assurance companies and social funds and, through the narrowing of interest margins, on the banking system. In February 1941 an official statement was made in Germany, intimating that there was no intention, for the time being, of seeking a general lowering of the standard rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for long-term Reich borrowing. The directors of the Swedish Riksbank issued a memorandum on monetary policy in November 1941; in this they stated that a further decline in the rate of interest should not be contemplated, nor was a rise justified, and they indicated as desirable the present level characterised by a yield of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on long-term government bonds and 1 per cent on 3-month Treasury bills. Steps have, moreover, been taken in a number of countries to give an increased remuneration to amounts from small savers, sometimes with the added advantage of tax exemption.

If there is some limit to the fall of interest rates for government borrowing it is natural that restrictions should be placed on other borrowers, who might take undue advantage of temporary wartime conditions to convert outstanding debts. This falls within the province of the capital-issue control; in Germany a number of conversions have been allowed to reduce the rate on mortgage bonds and the loans of local authorities to a 4 per cent basis; in England certain conversions by local authorities and public utility undertakings have been permitted, generally to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Similar conversions (as a rule involving no new money) have been allowed elsewhere but generally within well-defined limits; in Holland in March 1942 permission to convert mortgage-bank bonds to a rate below $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was officially refused. But, in spite of these reactions, money is still cheap as judged by earlier standards and seems likely to stay so while the war lasts.

With regard to the future, both the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the German Reichsbank have said that cheap money will continue to be the official policy when the war is over. But it is obvious that, with the great demand for capital which may be expected when that time comes, in order to carry out the tasks of reconstruction (including the repair and replacement of plant and the replenishment of stocks in industry and commerce), conditions may arise which will make the uninterrupted reign of cheap money more difficult to maintain. Special steps may have to be taken to ensure a large volume of savings even

⁴ In an article published in "Der Vierjahresplan", March 15, 1942.

after the war—which means, *inter alia*, that for some time the public as a whole must not expect to be able to use for its immediate needs the purchasing power piled up during the war. Technically, the post-war situation will be the easier for the government to handle, the more the purchasing power now engendered is tied up at long term instead of being “saved” in the form of bank-notes and bank deposits. It is natural, therefore, that, with interest rates already very low, governments should turn their attention to lengthening the maturity dates of their borrowing rather than seek to borrow even more cheaply. Maturity dates on long-term government loans have been lengthened during the past year in the United States, England and Germany, and the “iron savings” in the last country have also the object of tying up small savings more effectively than is the case with savings-bank and other deposits.

The rate of interest, however, is not merely the price paid for loanable funds. It has a wider rôle as a capitalisation factor in determining the value of capital assets and, under normal conditions, as one of the factors which influence the direction of production. For the time being, net industrial and other profits are kept down by heavy taxation, and production is arranged to suit the supreme needs of the state. But it is perhaps not altogether feasible to eliminate all those influences which ordinarily help to establish a proper balance in a country's economy. For the government to press down interest rates or to hold them at an exceptionally low level, the commercial banks must as a rule acquire large blocks of government securities; and, to make such acquisitions possible, they must be provided with plentiful cash balances. If care is not taken, this liquidity may easily become excessive from a monetary point of view, provoking a diversion of funds to other purposes. A clash between fiscal and monetary considerations may indeed arise even in highly controlled markets, since wherever an outlet is still possible the weight of money may make itself felt in all its force.

Thus in a number of countries the mounting volume of liquid funds has sought an outlet in the purchase of capital assets, particularly shares, the prices of which have sometimes risen to such levels that the authorities have seen fit to intervene. The measures then taken are explained by a determination to prevent a flight from the currency. At a time of growing tension between increased supplies of money and reduced supplies of goods, when the public must be induced to buy government securities or at

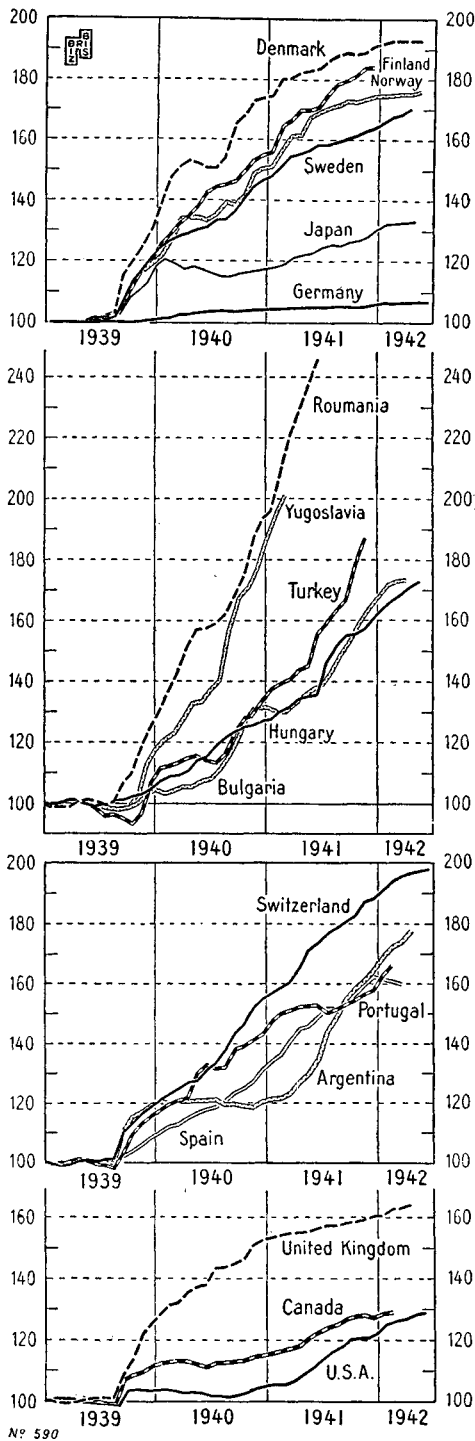
least to leave its money unspent with banks and other credit institutions, *confidence in the currency becomes a question of prime importance*. In the final analysis, this confidence can be sustained only if the new money issued to the public will in the future retain its power to purchase goods and services without any too substantial impairment. Price policy and monetary policy thus go hand in hand. Psychologically, the task of maintaining confidence is now rather more difficult than in the last war, since even in 1919 it was still generally believed that all the main currencies would regain their pre-war parities, the long era of monetary stability before 1914 having made people forget what inflation was and what its effects might be. For this reason, among others, a much more drastic supervision of prices has now become necessary.

While in the sphere of public finance and money and capital markets a great similarity is found between conditions and methods in various countries, a glance at the graph of movements in wholesale prices and the table on the cost of living will show that, in regard to *commodity prices*, there is a marked difference between the virtual stability in Germany and the considerable increases which have taken place in most other countries. To illustrate the main points which have arisen, some account must be given of the developments in a few countries.

Already in 1936 Germany had introduced a “price-stop” system, by which an increase in prices above the level prevailing on October 17 of that year, without the approval of the Price Commissioner, was forbidden. At the beginning of the war the prohibition was extended to wages and in 1940 to profits also. Leaving aside the many technical problems which arise, the basic principle is that all elements which go to make up the prices of finished articles shall be subject to control. The Price Commissioner has explained that prices have only very rarely been increased for the purpose of stimulating production; a rise has been authorised only when conditioned by increases in costs which could not be avoided by the producers and would then, as a rule have to be borne by the consumers; government subsidies to keep prices down have, however, been granted in a certain measure where the support given would help to free the consumers from anxiety and thus eliminate far-reaching repercussions on the whole price structure.

Prices being prevented from rising, the necessary contraction in civilian consumption is effected by rationing and similar measures; and the transfer of labour from one occupation to

Indexes of Wholesale Prices
January-June 1939 = 100



another, since it is not brought about by wage differentials, has to be ensured largely by official orders, the right of the individual worker to move freely from one employment to another being strictly circumscribed. It follows that the success of the German system depends less on the ordinary functions of the cost and price structure than on sound and comprehensive official direction, the efficiency of the control, and the cooperation and discipline shown by the business world and the general public.

In some respects the task of holding down prices has been rather easier in Germany than in other countries. Firstly, price control was in operation before the war started; secondly, Germany had already developed the home production of many substitutes for goods previously imported and had adapted her domestic prices to the costs of this production (it being the characteristic of substitutes not that they are necessarily inferior to the ordinary commodity but that more effort is needed to procure them; if they can be procured as advantageously as the ordinary product they cease to be substitutes); thirdly, the exchange value of the Reichsmark in clearings and payments agreements in the thirties had been kept at the gold parity with a price level which, calculated over the official exchange rates, was higher than in other countries. This made Germany somewhat less susceptible to the price rise in other European countries. (Elsewhere, it was usually discovered only after some time that, in order to secure imports, it is advantageous to have a currency with a high exchange value—hence the recent tendency in several countries to appreciate their currencies.) But, even with these various advantages, the German resistance to price rises would not have had its high degree of effectiveness had not the control been extended to wages and profits and applied with unremitting vigour.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING
JUNE 1939-DECEMBER 1941

Country	Per cent
Germany	+5
United States	+11
Argentina	+11
New Zealand	+12
Australia	+12
India	+21
Japan	+21
United Kingdom	+28
Portugal	+33
Sweden	+34
Switzerland	+34
Hungary	+39
Norway	+43
Denmark	+51
Bulgaria	+60
Roumania	+145*

* To August 1941.

In other countries, where substantial price increases have occurred—often contrary to the efforts of the authorities, not to mention the interests of the consumers—the effect has been, however, that at least to some extent the normal functions of the cost and price system have continued to operate. From 1939 to 1941 the cost of living in Sweden rose by 30–35 per cent and the money income of the public by nearly 10 per cent, the margin between the increase in the cost of living and the increase in the money income roughly corresponding to the decline in the supply of consumers' goods, and thus providing, so to say, a natural balance between supply and demand. In Switzerland, a government commission appointed to advise on price and wage problems gave as its opinion in August 1941 that "in a wage policy applied with discrimination and not as a stereotyped process, the national economy possesses a useful instrument for the direction of production". Wages of Swiss industrial workers have advanced on an average by one-half of the rise in the cost of living, according to the principle that no compensation can be given for that part of the increase in living costs which is due to a greater scarcity of goods and services (since the effects of such a scarcity must be shared by all). The rise in pay being more pronounced in some occupations than in others, wage changes have no doubt helped to attract workers to expanding industries. It has been found, however, that each upward adjustment of wages has in its turn an influence on prices. Moreover, when changes in remuneration are permitted, each particular group, whether as producers or as consumers, is naturally anxious to ensure that it will not be left behind. The diversity of interests is often most clearly brought to the fore in the determination of prices of agricultural products; when these prices are allowed to rise, the cost of living is immediately affected, and this leads to a demand for higher wages by industrial workers and others.

The effects of the British price policy may be shown by a comparison between movements in the first two years of the present and the last war.

While the rise in wholesale prices was about the same during the first two years of both wars, retail prices of food have this time been kept down by regulation and by extensive government subsidies, costing the Exchequer 125 million pounds sterling in 1941. This policy has been adopted in order to make it possible to moderate the rise in wage rates and thus to resist an upward tendency in the whole cost and

price structure. There is no hard and fast prohibition against wage increases, but official participation in wage negotiations has become the rule and, in some branches, as, e.g., agriculture, the wage rates have been determined by official bodies.

Except for a sudden rise by 5 per cent at the outbreak of war, there was little change in the level of wholesale prices in the United States up to the end of 1940; and there was hardly any increase at all, up to that date, in the cost of living. But in 1941 wholesale prices advanced by 17 per cent and living costs by 10 per cent. Simultaneously, hourly wage rates in the manufacturing industries were raised by about 15 per cent and, because of longer hours, overtime rates, promotions, etc., the average pay envelope contained 20 per cent more than in the previous year. Farmers, as a group, had an even larger gain, increasing their income by not less than 40 per cent. A record expansion in the output of consumers' goods provided the counterpart of the increase in purchasing power, but already in the latter half of 1941 the production of durable consumers' goods (especially automobiles) began to be restricted in favour of the armament programme. To slow down price increases, especially on materials vital to armament production, a Price Commission was instituted in May 1940, but its powers were limited; it was only by the Emergency Price Control Act adopted in January 1942 that the Price Administrator was empowered to establish "ceilings" for any commodity and for housing accommodation within the defence areas. But agricultural commodities were still accorded special treatment, the farmers insisting on higher prices to compensate them for past losses in the lean years of agricultural depression. As government spending increased, absorbing between one-quarter and one-half of the national income, it was felt that the established price control would not be sufficient. In April 1942 the President in a message to Congress, recommended the adoption of a seven-point programme including, *inter alia*, provisions for stabilisation of the remuneration received by individuals and stabilisation of agricultural prices. The responsibility for the stabilisation of wages devolves upon the National War Labor Board, the Chairman of which has announced that the Board will not freeze wages but "will not allow them to get out of hand". Demands for wage increases will be dealt with more strictly, but the Board will continue to adjust inequalities and pursue a policy of raising substandard wages.

The countries have thus gone different ways in finding the relationship between movements in living costs and in wages, but there is no doubt a growing tendency to stabilise a certain level of remuneration, ensuring the satisfaction of minimum needs by an extended system of rationing at regulated prices. In Switzerland and a few other countries, among them Italy, compensation for higher living costs has been granted not by a uniform increase in wage rates but by a more flexible system, according to which the lower and some of the middle wage groups have been given special consideration, while for higher income groups the adjustments have been on a smaller scale. The extent of the compensation has also been made in a large measure proportionate to the family burden. In other countries too, the granting of family allowances seems to have made headway under the strain of war conditions.

Rationing serves a triple purpose: (i) to ensure an equitable distribution of foodstuffs and other essential commodities; (ii) to counteract a rise in prices by cutting down demand and (iii) to reduce spending and thus increase savings. As regards the prices of rationed goods, the authorities are often in a difficult dilemma: on the one hand, retail prices must be within the means of those for whom the goods are destined; on the other hand, wholesale prices must not be so low as to discourage production. Up to a point, subsidies may be used to pay the producers without raising the price for the consumers, but subsidising has its limits. Although no belligerent country can rely solely on the price system to secure the reallocation of resources necessary for the pursuit of the war, it would obviously be dangerous to allow the price relationship to develop in such a way as would tend to retard the changes to be effected.

Government control over prices and the distribution of essential commodities is not equally effective in all countries. Under the strain of the war, the industrial population has less to offer in return for agricultural products, which may induce farmers to hold back supplies, as was indeed the tendency in some areas during the later stages of the 1914-18 war and the following inflation period. For a system of rationing to function satisfactorily, it is imperative that the rationed goods should be available in the right places and in the allocated quantities and that these goods, together with those obtainable in the legally free markets, should suffice for the most elementary needs of the consumers. When these conditions are not fulfilled, it becomes almost impossible to prevent a resurgence of the

black markets, socially and otherwise so dangerous. In some countries there are already price levels, so to say, "on two floors": one official, at the prices prescribed by the control, and one illegal, in the black market. The actual prices paid in the latter—often two or three times as high as the official prices—not only reflect the exceptional shortage of the goods dealt in and the excessive purchasing power in the hands of the public but also contain a risk premium on account of the illegality of the transactions. Because of this premium, black-market prices are undoubtedly too high to represent what would be a "natural" price level, supposing there were no control.

When the war is over and goods gradually become available in increased quantities, the question will arise which price level is to be decisive for the future. There will be everywhere a reduced supply of goods for some time to come, together with an abundance of cash and deposits that can be turned into cash. One of the problems will be to prevent the pent-up purchasing power from causing a post-war inflation, lifting prices well above the level reached while the war lasted. It is usually taken for granted that government control over prices, the distribution of essential goods, etc. must be maintained for some time after the war. But the influence of control is mostly in the nature of "brakes", and in the transformation from war to peacetime economy it is most important that productive forces should be allowed to exert their full dynamic influence, not least in order to cope with the problem of unemployment. Government action to sustain the volume of national income by a policy of public works and by other means is being planned in many countries as part of the post-war programme. It is realised that such works must be correctly timed to fit into the trend of post-war business (held back, should there be a "boom", but expanded in case of a marked decline in activity). It is also recognised that changes in the channels of trade when the war is over may necessitate cost adjustments from exceptionally high levels reached during the war, in order to bring goods within the consumers' reach and to restore the export trade. As a rule the countries which have been most successful in reviving industrial activity and getting rid of unemployment have been those which combined a policy of suitably-timed financial expansion with a policy of cost adjustment and in that way managed to establish a true balance within their own national economies and in relation to other countries. Great importance is attached to mobility of labour and

flexibility generally in industry, without which it will be hard indeed to transfer workers from war production to peacetime occupations and to employ those who return from war service. The governments will have to concern themselves with these matters; the problem is perhaps not so much to decide to what extent they should intervene as to fix the main purpose of their intervention: to aid in the transition to a balanced peacetime order instead of simply protecting vested interests, whether of capital or labour.

The acuity of the post-war difficulties will depend on many circumstances which can not yet be foretold, such as the length of the war, the destruction still to come, etc.; but in some respects the financial policies now pursued should make the solution of a certain group of post-war problems somewhat easier than was the case after the last great war. The task of restoring a proper balance between government revenue and expenditure may, for instance, prove less difficult this time: once specific war expenditure has disappeared there should be sufficient budget revenue to meet current requirements, thanks to the more effective taxation imposed during the present war. Another important difference is that much more drastic steps have been taken this time to prevent borrowing for speculative purchases of real estate, acquisition of shares, etc. There can be little room now for the unbridled speculation which characterized the later stages of the 1914-18 war and the post-war boom period. The banks and business men generally have not forgotten the losses which followed an expansion that could not be sustained when the war was over. They have continued the policy, begun during the depression in the thirties, of strengthening their liquid positions, thus being better prepared to meet the trials of a possible post-war slump. Official support for this development is usually given by more generous provision for tax-exempt allocations to industrial depreciation funds.

It is perhaps permissible to hope that, in laying the foundations for a durable peace, a more general attempt will be made to avoid a repetition of those major monetary and economic errors which proved so harmful after the last war, it being borne in mind that mistakes may not show their effects all at once but, like a time bomb, produce disaster suddenly at a later date. Modern production provides the technical means for fairly rapid reparation of the merely material destruction caused by the war. But the attainment of a higher general welfare presupposes in the first place a rebuilding of the economic or-

ganization distorted and disrupted by the war—a task made more complex than in the past by the growing interdependence of political, social and economic factors.

EXCHANGE RATES

In the year under review there has been a certain consolidation within each of the large currency areas into which—with few exceptions—the world has become divided. Signs of this consolidation are: a greater consistency of rates and cross rates on the continent of Europe as between the Reichsmark and the so-called free currencies; maintenance of free transfers within the sterling area; the granting of stabilization and other credits by the United States in aid of currencies closely linked to the dollar, and exemption of all countries in the western hemisphere from the freezing of foreign assets; the extension of the yen bloc, together with increased settlements in yen balances (and no longer in dollars and sterling) within the area dominated by Japan. Another large area of the world is served by the rouble of the U. S. S. R. The separation between the different currency areas is made more distinct by the obstacles to trade resulting from the war: there is little interchange of goods between the different groups other than the sterling area and the dollar countries, between which exchange stability has been maintained through the pegging of the sterling-dollar rate.

The coherence of monetary conditions within each area must not, however, be exaggerated for, even if exchange rates are kept stable through clearings, special accounts, monetary credits and in other ways, each currency has still, as a rule, its own individuality, with its own credit structure and volume of means of payment. The internal value (the purchasing power) of each separate currency is liable to change under the influence of reduced supplies of goods and an increased supply of money—in some countries more, in others less, according to the strength of the forces at work, the efficiency of price control, etc. As a result of such changes, it is inevitable that now and then the exchange rates, kept stable by the control, get out of line with the true value of the respective currencies. While the war lasts there is an evident disinclination to make corrections which would involve reductions in exchange value: each government, fighting inflation, is anxious to avoid any alterations which could be interpreted as signs of an avowed depreciation of its currency. In fact, the tendency is to move in the opposite direction: to appreciate the cur-

rency. The contradiction between fixed exchange rates and often rapidly shifting basic conditions may be disguised for the time being by control measures, credits and other expedients, but it undoubtedly gives rise to problems which sooner or later will cry out for solution. In this respect it will make little difference whether the particular countries apply extensive government intervention or restore a greater measure of freedom to their economies, since in any case a correspondence must ultimately be attained between the external and internal value of the various currencies. To the process of readjustment, all countries—large and small—will have to make their contribution in one form or another, in order to re-establish a structure of appropriate exchange rates for the future.

It is often said—and with considerable justification—that the level of costs, and particularly of wages, should be accepted as the best indication of the real exchange value of a currency. In a modern economy the amount paid out as wages generally represents one-half—sometimes even more—of the total national income and is thus the main element in the volume of buying power in the hands of the public. In addition, there is a growing inflexibility of wages, now more than ever fixed by trade union agreements and other regulations. Before 1914 it could probably still be taken for granted that in most countries wages would move fairly rapidly in response to a change in business conditions; if the trend of affairs went against a country and the discount rate had to be increased, the reaction on the labour market was likely to be in the direction of a downward adjustment of wages. No similar response to alterations in the discount rate can be expected at present and its effectiveness as a means of restoring monetary equilibrium has thus been in a large measure impaired.

A growing understanding of the insufficiency of some of the older methods of ensuring a monetary balance has sometimes led to the conclusion that the only way of preventing a perpetuation of monetary disequilibria on foreign account is to admit relatively frequent adjustments in exchange rates. The striving for exchange stability, as known in the past, would thus be replaced by a policy of flexible rates. There will in all probability be cases of major maladjustments in which the correction will have to be made by a depreciation of the currency; reductions of wages by anything like 20 or 30 per cent might well expose the social fabric to too great a strain and too heavily increase the burden of public and private indebtedness.

Should the same view be taken of maladjust-

ments which would demand a reduction of costs by, say, only 10 per cent? Such maladjustments may, indeed, also have most pernicious effects: they may be the cause of much unemployment, lead to a drain in the balance of payments and provoke the introduction of protective measures interfering with the currents of trade. As long as business is booming in the world generally, the unbalanced position of a particular country may not seem a serious handicap; the test comes in the strain of a general depression. For these reasons it is important that relatively limited maladjustments should also be speedily and effectively corrected; but should the correction be made through an alteration in exchange rates or through cost adjustments?

Perhaps no general rule can be laid down; there are arguments on both sides and much depends upon what is feasible in any particular country. Alterations in rates of exchange are undoubtedly disturbing to confidence at home and cause irritation abroad. Either the buyer or the seller of capital goods, for which payments are usually spread over a number of years, would have to face uncertainty as to the price in his own currency whenever there was a prospect of varying exchange rates. (In practice the possibilities of covering forward amounts due under such long-term contracts are very limited.) The investment trades—so important in the business cycle—would thus be particularly handicapped in their international activities. Moreover, a unilateral exchange policy, if it were pursued with little regard to the interests of other countries, would undoubtedly provoke measures of retaliation harmful in their effects not only to the country which altered the exchange value of its currency but to the development of world trade generally. A particular country which adopts a policy of flexible exchange rates is likely to find that—apart from exceptional circumstances, such as the present war period—the tendency will nearly always be to lower but hardly ever to raise the exchange value of the currency; depreciation may provide what appears to be an easy way out of temporary difficulties but has the disadvantage that it does not subject the various branches of the economic life to a process of rationalisation, which may be painful but which in the end leads to an increase in the volume of production and thus in the standard of living.

From many points of view it would be preferable if, in the event of a minor maladjustment, the necessary correction could be made by an adaptation of costs. But monetary authorities alone have no longer the means to give effect to

a policy of cost adjustments. To be successful they must be assisted by direct action on the part of the main economic groups in the country, including the labour organisations. Cooperation of labour or resistance by labour may make all the difference with regard to the monetary policy that can be pursued. Nowadays, labour representatives often demand that they should have an opportunity to participate in the formation of monetary policy. These demands may be regarded as part of a general tendency to associate persons having an intimate knowledge of various economic branches (and not only of financial affairs) with the direction of monetary policy. It is, however, recognised that persons thus brought in must not regard themselves as representatives of particular interests; having been appointed members of a monetary authority, they must help to frame the best policy from a general point of view. That being so, occasions may arise on which they will have to face and press for at least temporary sacrifices by the groups with which they are in special contact.

The complexity of organised interests in a modern society makes it harder in some ways to apply a sound monetary policy; that does not mean that the problems are insoluble but merely that new forms of securing adjustment must be found. Undoubtedly, the attitude of labour plays an increasingly important part in determining the lines of policy which can be successfully pursued; and, as always, greater power involves greater responsibility.

COMMODITY PRICES

The gradual elimination of external influences on the domestic price level and the reinforcement of price control, which characterised developments in Japan, are the outcome of tendencies which, with variations in detail, are found all over the world. In the first stages of the war, a number of factors came into operation which exerted an influence more or less general in character. Notable among these factors were increased costs of transport, especially by sea, the interruption of the normal currents of trade by the blockade and counter-blockade (with effects both in Europe and in overseas countries, where surplus stocks accumulated), the depreciation of the currencies of the sterling area by 14 per cent, and the adjustment of prices on the continent of Europe to the German price level. Some of these factors are still at work; others have, so to say, spent their force: adjustment of prices to the new exchange value of sterling has al-

ready been completed, and so has adjustment to the German price level. Instead of these processes which embraced many countries, the decisive influence is now increasingly exercised by domestic conditions in individual countries, especially the extent to which governments are able to reduce private spending and thus absorb purchasing power, to make room for the tremendous military outlay of a total war. The success with which these tasks are handled is not the same everywhere; and the consequence is a diversity of developments, reflected in the movements of prices shown in the indexes published for the various countries. This does not mean, however, that no similarity is to be found. Since the problems with which the nations have to cope are, in their essence, identical, it is not surprising to find that, in many respects, very much the same measures are taken, with largely similar results.

The reduced influence of foreign factors has made each country more the master of its own fate in the realm of prices; and this greater independence has been used in many places to put a more effective brake on the upward surge of the cost and price structure. Hence a slowing down of the price increases in a great number of countries from the middle of 1941. Experience has shown that price control, to be effective, must not be piecemeal: in particular, attention must be given to costs, i.e. the remuneration paid to the different factors of production. That means that governments must occupy themselves with difficult questions of profits and wages. Although it is impossible to escape a general reduction in the standard of living, governments find themselves forced to provide, by rationing and by some compensation for the increase in the cost of living, that intolerable hardships are avoided and the burdens equitably distributed.

The cost of living has been rising for many reasons. One factor recurring in a great number of countries is concern about the daily bread, leading to an increase in agricultural prices in order to stimulate output. Farmers themselves after years of depression, have seen an opportunity to obtain a higher remuneration for their efforts and have, in the emergency, been able to exert an influence of considerable weight.

With the exception of Germany, where the wheat price had already been raised before the war, substantial increases have been made. Since higher prices have been fixed for other agricultural products also, the result is that, notwithstanding government subsidies, the group "foodstuffs" in the cost-of-living indexes is

generally one which registers a marked increase—sometimes even the highest increase of all. Other groups which often show a particularly high increase are "clothing" and "fuel". In these cases the rise in price is usually connected with reduced imports, for instance, of cotton, wool and petrol from overseas or coal from the European suppliers.

There is one group in the cost-of-living indexes which, uniformly for almost all countries, shows very little change: practically everywhere rents have been prevented from rising. In one or two countries they have even been lowered, since cheaper mortgage rates are considered to have diminished the cost for the owners, who have been ordered to pass on the benefit to their tenants. At the same time, building activity for private purposes has been severely cut down—in some countries even prohibited. There is no room in a total war for private investments unconnected with the armament programme. As a result, an abnormal scarcity of housing accommodation is beginning to make itself felt and will presumably become increasingly acute the longer the war lasts.

A result of all this fixing of prices—some high, some low—will certainly be that at the end of the war the cost and price structure will show a pattern little suited to peacetime requirements. It will certainly not be easy to rectify the many dislocations which will then appear; the adjustments that become necessary will only too often entail an immediate disadvantage for some sections of the community. Still, there can be little doubt that the restoration of a fundamental balance in the cost and price structure is a necessary condition for a healthy expansion in production; and such a balance is just as much needed when the state concerns itself actively with the management of economic affairs. Efforts will no doubt be made to prevent a deflationary drop in prices after the war; but a greater stability in the general price level must not be taken to mean that substantial adjustments in relative prices may be avoided.

GOLD

In the past, gold reserves provided a useful basis for the financing of rapidly rising government expenditure in time of war. But with the development of modern credit systems it has been possible to employ methods on the domestic markets which do not require the possession of metal reserves (not even, it would seem, to maintain confidence in the currency). In relation to foreign markets, however, gold has continued

to serve as a reliable means of payment, being still universally accepted by monetary authorities at a more or less fixed price (in spite of the currency changes in the thirties).

In the present war, gold has again been used on a large scale for foreign payments (especially to the United States) but once more it has been found that other resources are also required. Foreign assets have been mobilised and foreign credits have been arranged. For a number of reasons the forms now used differ from those employed in the last war. Private lending is now almost nil; facilities made available through the clearings, lend-lease aid and stabilisation loans all have in common the provision of credit through official agencies. Well-nigh the whole world being divided into two belligerent camps, a series of arrangements have been concluded which are designed to ensure that financial considerations shall not limit the aid given within each group. That being the case, gold movements have been relegated to a secondary place; indeed, the total amounts involved in the various arrangements for mutual assistance already attain figures which exceed the total value of the world's monetary gold reserves. Not money but the volume of production and the possibilities of transport set the limit for the movements of materials between allied countries.

In these circumstances, the question has been raised whether for the time being gold production serves a useful purpose. Would it not be preferable to divert the man-power and other resources now engaged in the production of gold to other tasks? To some extent such a diversion is brought about almost automatically by the mobilisation of men for military service, by increased costs of production and by the difficulty of obtaining machinery and other materials. It has been suggested that the price of gold be lowered in order to discourage gold production by rendering it less profitable; but the suggestion has not been adopted, on the grounds that such measures would disturb existing monetary arrangements, impair monetary confidence and upset the financial stability of certain of the gold-producing countries. In so far as it is considered desirable to curtail production (and the situation is not the same in all countries), the cut can be effected by more direct methods, such as restriction of the allocation of machinery and other supplies.

The assistance now rendered by various powers to each other is to facilitate the winning of the war. In the immediate post-war period

also it may be found useful to continue some form of assistance since all countries will be interested in the re-establishment of orderly conditions and a speedy recovery of peacetime production and international trade. One of the tasks will be to provide for adequate monetary reserves to make it possible for the various countries at least to loosen, if not to discard, the straitjacket of restrictions and controls into which the trade of the world has been forced. The war will leave behind a dangerously high volume of purchasing power in the different markets and so many other maladjustments that a strong foreign reserve position will have to be built up before freedom of movement can be restored. To judge from pronouncements by authoritative persons in practically all countries, gold may be expected to retain its function as an appropriate medium for the settlement of balances on foreign account, and will thus continue to be held, together with foreign currencies, in reserve for such payments. Trade can never be made to balance from day to day; some elasticity is required; and the methods by which elasticity can be provided are not many. Every monetary system presupposes a certain discipline, and the kind of discipline required is very much the same whether or not gold is chosen as a basis. Dynamic forces within a monetary system are also needed; and the current increase in gold supply constituted, at least before 1914, an important dynamic element in the world's monetary and credit system.

The present maldistribution of gold (a result partly of American developments and partly of disturbed conditions in Europe over a number of years) will in many ways affect the monetary problems to be solved when the war is over. One possibility is that more or less clearly defined groups of countries will continue to carry on trade and foreign exchange relations on a clearing basis, although with such relaxations as peacetime conditions will allow. Gold would then presumably play a minor rôle—at least within the groups. There may, however, be another tendency, followed by a greater or smaller number of countries, towards a system of free exchange transactions supported by adequate reserves and with gold as the mainstay of these reserves. The successful establishment of such a system will depend upon the fulfilment of many different conditions—among them the availability of sufficient gold from current production or from already accumulated gold holdings. The task of reconstruction will then consist in the creation of a situation in which the different countries can replenish and retain their mone-

tary reserves. Outside assistance by reconstruction loans or through stabilisation credits will no doubt be exceedingly useful in helping to fill a gap in budget accounts and balances of payments and to reconstitute monetary reserves more quickly than would be possible by purely national action. But such assistance will be a mere palliative, bringing temporary relief only while the borrowed funds last, unless steps are taken to secure in the various countries and in their relations with each other a fundamental balance in budgets, cost and price structures, exchange rates and international payments. In a number of countries there is unmistakably a growing insistence on the importance of "equilibrium", "balance", and "proper parities", and this tendency may be taken to signify a better understanding of the conditions that must be fulfilled for at least a moderate success to be achieved in the functioning of the world's economic and monetary systems. Trade depends so largely on monetary arrangements that little progress can be made in the exchange of commodities and the readaptation of production to peacetime needs without providing for an elastic and smoothly functioning monetary relationship between the different countries.

INTERNATIONAL DEBTOR-CREDITOR RELATIONSHIPS

The first world war turned the United States from a debtor to a creditor country and impaired the international position of the European belligerents. The second world war is turning Canada and India and perhaps other overseas countries into creditors on international account, while in 1941 Germany accumulated debts on clearing account of over 5,000 million Reichsmark and England's foreign disinvestment was as high as 800 million pounds sterling.⁵ Although these sums provide sustenance to the belligerents in their war efforts, the magnitude of the figures gives some measure of the changes which have occurred in the *international capital structure*.

What the exact situation will be when the war is over it is, of course, impossible to say at the present time, but it is evident that such fundamental shifts in debtor-creditor relationships must give rise to important changes in the currents of trade. Immediately after the war, the first needs of European and other

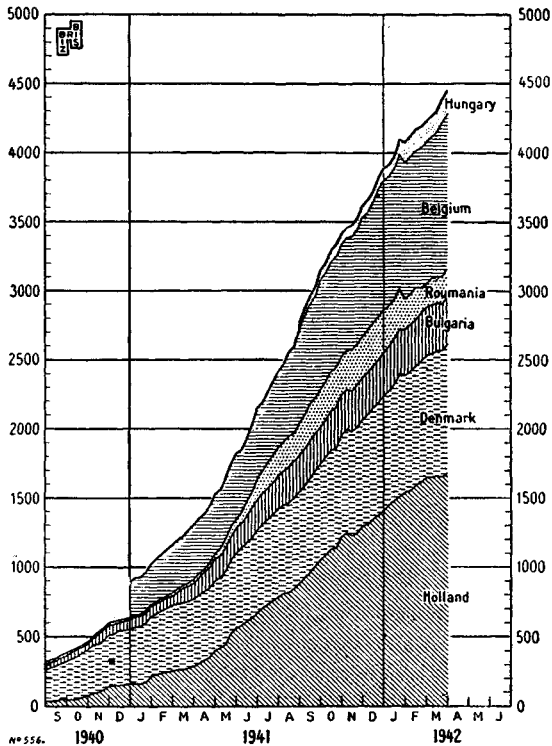
⁵ These figures relate only to the change in debtor-creditor relationships on international account and do not give the full measure of the contribution of foreign countries to the war effort of these two belligerents. In particular, they exclude the lend-lease aid to England and, for Germany, do not take full account of the payment of occupation costs by the occupied European territories and other foreign contributions which, added to the clearing debts, give a total estimated at 15-17 milliard Reichsmark in 1941 (see page 16).

Clearing Claims

(and assimilated accounts).

the equivalent in Reichsmarks (at clearing rates) of advances made in domestic currencies to home exporters and other clearing creditors by certain European central banks (including some other items of a similar nature).

Monthly, in millions of RM.



EDITOR'S NOTE.—This chart presents an incomplete picture since clearing claims of several countries against Germany are not represented for lack of regular figures. The text of the Report presents certain evidence concerning the claims of France, Slovakia, Greece, Switzerland, Sweden, Bohemia and Moravia; those of France are much the largest, being estimated at 1,500 million Reichsmark in June 1942. No estimate is available for Germany clearing debts to Italy.

countries will be for the reconstitution of stocks and replacement of plant and for the repair and reconstruction of damage due to the war. In order to provide for these needs and at the same time for the changes on capital account, some countries will, no doubt, find it imperative to increase their exports. Whether or not they will succeed in doing so will depend partly on their own endeavours but partly also on the closely-connected trends of commercial policy and general business conditions. An export drive by the countries most in need has obviously more chance of success if the volume of international trade is expanding than if it is contracting. Much will depend upon the willingness of those countries to receive imports which have improved their position in the field

of international debtor-creditor relationships, or which, by the nature of their production, are the principal suppliers of foodstuffs and raw materials. In their own interests, they have every reason to abstain from measures which unduly burden the international balances of payments.

For "principal suppliers" is a reciprocal term—it implies obligations as well as privileges, dependence as well as profits. The post-war welfare of the world demands that the large shifts in the international capital structure brought about by the war should be matched by broad adjustments of the future pattern of international trade in a way and to a degree which was not achieved in the interregnum between the two world wars of our time.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE, MONEY AND CAPITAL MARKETS

Although receipts from taxation have generally risen in the past year, government borrowing continued to be the dominating factor in the money and capital markets of the world. The financing of actual war expenditure in the belligerent countries not only absorbed all the current savings but also led to some expansion in the volume of bank credit; in neutral countries defence expenditure took a lower proportion of the total budgetary outlay, but there also it constituted a heavy burden and accounted for the bulk of market borrowing; and, although military expenditure was practically eliminated from the budgets of the occupied countries in Europe, its place was taken by the considerable official financing for the payment of occupation costs and advances to domestic exporters and other creditors in the clearings with Germany.

Conditions on the money markets show some variations. In Germany and the United Kingdom, the markets remained very liquid; the same is true of certain European countries (notably Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland), where the public's demand for cash, as shown by the expansion in the note issue, has not been considerable. Before the United States entered the war, official measures of control tightened up the markets in New York; and more stringent conditions appeared in some European countries, where expansion of central-bank credit for official account was followed by a parallel increase in the note circulation (as was the case in Belgium and Holland). Most governments have shown themselves concerned to lengthen the maturities of their borrowing and to tie up savings rather than to borrow more cheaply;

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

rates at long and at short term have thus generally ceased to fall and in several countries the policy of the authorities has avowedly been to stabilise them around existing levels. But on the stock exchanges of Continental Europe the rise in quotations has, in many cases, brought share yields down to abnormally low rates.

Although much has been written on the sources of war financing and the various related problems which have to be faced alike by all belligerents, questions regarding the *technique of borrowing* appear to have been comparatively

to close up loopholes and to tie up loose money, some element of compulsion has crept into the lending of surplus funds to the governments.

In Germany participation in the new form of "iron savings" is voluntary, although, once the worker has indicated his rate of saving, he is bound to it for at least three months and his savings are tied up until a year after the end of the war. Further, amounts surrendered by industrial enterprises in virtue of the new regulations regarding "profit skimming" are to be accumulated in a profits surrender account, the

 REICH RECEIPTS FROM TAXATION AND BORROWING¹

AUGUST 1939-MARCH 1942

[In millions of Reichsmark]

Quarter	Taxation revenue	Internal debt increases or decreases							Total borrowing		Total receipts from taxation and borrowing
		Short-term				Long and middle-term			Gross	Net (less amortisations)	
		Reichsbank working credit	Treasury bills	"Sundry loans"	Tax certificates	Treasury certificates	Liquidity loans	Rentbank loan			
1939 Aug.-Sept.	4,430	-336	2,392		1,750		278	400	4,484	4,467	8,897
Oct.-Dec.	6,335	567	3,628		803		1,082	274	6,354	6,127	12,462
1940 Jan.-March	5,840	-470	4,383				750	117	7,012	6,183	12,023
1940 April-June	6,067	370	3,726	635		2,000	1,766	75	8,572	8,085	14,152
July-Sept.	7,351	-59	4,738	875		2,383	1,798		9,735	9,577	16,928
Oct.-Dec.	6,987	-46	4,509			2,717	2,597	60	9,837	9,772	16,759
1941 Jan.-March	6,816	-400	5,421	411		3,787	1,373		10,592	10,155	16,971
1941 April-June	7,176	719	5,420	664		3,479	1,333	65	11,680	11,503	18,679
July-Sept.	8,606	-140	6,700	1,168		3,000	2,825		13,553	13,293	21,899
Oct.-Dec.	8,082	134	6,982	764		3,797	2,553		14,230	14,061	22,143
1942 Jan.-March	8,394	-445	5,909	751		3,844	2,809	150	13,019	12,815 ³	21,209
Financial years											
1940-1941	27,221	-135	18,394	1,921		10,887	7,534	135	38,736	37,589	64,810
1941-1942	32,258	268	25,011	3,347		14,120	9,520	215	52,482	51,672 ³	83,930
Calendar years											
1940	26,245	-205	17,356	1,510		7,850	8,393	252	35,156	33,617	59,862
1941	30,680	313	24,523	3,007		14,063	8,084	65	50,055	49,012	79,691
August 1939-March 1942*	76,083	-106	53,808	5,268		25,757	20,646	1,141	109,068	106,038 ³	182,121
Total debt outstanding at end of 1941 ²		895	55,214	4,520	3,541	32,865	23,151	991		128,506	

¹ The statistics on taxation are those published officially, except for the two-months period August-September 1939, which is an estimate based on the official figure of 6,179 million Reichsmark for the July-September quarter. The figures on quarterly borrowing up to December 1941 are based on a table given in the weekly report of the Deutsches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung for March 31, 1942.

² The grand total of 128,506 million Reichsmark includes, in addition to the amounts given separately in the table, the following principal items: the pre-April-1924 internal debt of 2,670 million, the pre-1931 foreign debt of 1,233 million and certain bonds issued in compensation (i.e. without cash proceeds) of 1,726 million Reichsmark.

³ In addition, in the January-March quarter of 1942, 710 million Reichsmark was received from "business-investment" and "commodity-stocks-replenishment" deposits.

* EDITOR'S NOTE.—These totals represent the addition of figures for two periods, August 1939-December 1941 and January-March 1942, as given in the original table.

neglected. In the first place it is necessary to distinguish between loans to which subscriptions are entirely voluntary and forced loans, the conditions of which may involve varying degrees of compulsion for the subscriber. Generally, the difficulties placed in the way of current spending in wartime, the smaller supply of goods for consumption and their rationing have forced individuals to "save" simply because they can not spend; and, as other borrowers are largely excluded, the government benefits directly or indirectly by this saving. Recently,

utilisation of which will be decided upon by the Reich Minister of Finance after the end of the war; the amount surrendered may, to the extent of 50 per cent, be restored, or a respite for its payment be granted, to the entrepreneur if he is able to prove that he needs these resources for reasons of war economy, or owing to special economic difficulties (3½ per cent interest being paid on amounts thus restored). Since the budget of 1941, in England a system of "forced" savings has been coupled with the broadening of direct taxation: before the war just under one

million workers paid 2½ million pounds sterling in income tax while in 1941-42 income tax had been extended to 5½ million workers, who contributed 125 million; but of this amount some 60 million was treated as credits, i.e. was credited to the taxpayer in a savings account to be repaid after the war. Similarly, although the Excess Profits Tax on companies is now levied at 100 per cent, 20 per cent of this is to be returned to the taxpayer after the war, subject only to its not being used for dividends or for the issue of bonus shares. Measures taken in May 1942 introduce somewhat similar principles in Italy: all excess profits due to the war, i.e. the difference between present and normal profits, less the amount already paid in extra taxation and a smaller amount representing a fraction of the ordinary profit, are to be compulsorily invested in a special type of 3 per cent nine-year Treasury certificate registered in the name of the owner, which will not be transferable before the end of the war. The employment of the sums in question will be decided upon when the war is over, preference being given to payments for plant for reconstruction purposes and to the reconstitution of stocks. A further measure provides that, upon the establishment of new share companies or capital increases of existing companies, at least 20 per cent of the subscribed or new capital must in future be invested in non-transferable 3 per cent Treasury certificates; in the case of bonus issues, an amount equivalent to 50 per cent of the nominal value must be so invested within one month.

From the examples given it will be seen that in Germany, England and Italy compulsory loans to the government for the duration of the war are closely related to taxation on the excess profits of companies. In Italy subscriptions to government bonds also are linked to the acquisition of new cash resources from share issues. Smaller forced savings in England are based on the rate of income tax, and some such criterion as regards subscriptions is not unusual, the amount of the compulsory subscription being related to current taxation or income. In New Zealand contributions to the compulsory loan of September 1940 were to equal income tax paid in 1938-39 in excess of certain given amounts. The forced loans which, following the precedent of the war of 1914-18, have been threatened in Holland (but not issued since the threat was sufficient to make "voluntary" loans successful) were based upon the amounts paid as tax on net fortunes.

During 1941 forced government loans were made in Bulgaria, Roumania, Slovakia, and Turkey;

and early in 1942, in Croatia and Greece. The standards upon which the compulsory subscriptions have been based show great variety. A favourite form is a proportion of the reserve funds (or other assets) of share companies (Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey and Croatia). The liquid funds of the banks are also a temptation to governments in need and may be forced into government securities either indirectly (as in Slovakia, where the banks have to make deposits with an institution to "support" the government securities' market) or directly (as in Greece, where part of the banks' cash reserves have been taken over and they are forced to reconstitute their liquidity position through the issue of Kassenscheine). The greatest variety, however, has been shown in Roumania, where forced subscriptions to the Unification loan were based *inter alia* on one year's taxation (for property-owners and industrialists), on one month's salary (for officials) and on the area of land (for peasants).

In some countries where no forced loan has been issued, certain funds may be invested almost automatically in government securities: this is true in general of *extra-budgetary funds*, unemployment relief and social insurance etc. And the laws *limiting dividends* are often supplemented by provisions requiring the investment in government securities of funds which, but for the dividend limitation, would be available for distribution. Further, a certain atmosphere of compulsion may exist through the various forms of "direction" and "guidance" given to institutions by official quarters as regards investments. In Holland a decree published in May 1942 prescribes that institutional investors (savings banks, insurance companies, social funds etc.) must restrict their investments in mortgages in order to invest larger amounts in government loans; and in other countries the central bank has powers to ensure the "cooperation" of the commercial banks in taking up government issues (as in Japan).

Turning now to the issue of *voluntary loans*, it is interesting to observe how the technique of "tap issues" has progressed in Germany and England, in contrast to the "war loan" technique of the United States and Italy and, indeed, most other countries. In the United States, for example, there are no tap issues of marketable securities; long and middle-term issues of Treasury bonds and Treasury notes are made for specific amounts, generally on the regular financing dates in March, June, September and December. The total to be issued is fixed

beforehand and the lists closed when this amount has been subscribed; the success of the issue depends largely on market conditions, which, in wartime particularly, may be temporarily disturbed by passing events.⁶

In Germany and England, however, government long or middle-term borrowing is continuous. In Germany all market issues since the war have been in the form of Treasury certificates which may be purchased at any time. Each year a new loan has been made, in 1940 at 4 per cent, in 1941 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; a number of tranches of each loan are issued, generally for a month or two at a time, and the issue price and maturity dates are varied (the issue price being generally raised while the term of the certificates has been lengthened from 5 to 20 years).

JAPANESE BUDGET ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES¹
1936-37 TO 1941-42
[In millions of yen]

Financial year to end of March	Expenditure ²			Revenue ³			Deficit
	War	Other	Total	Taxation	Other	Total	
1936-37	1,078	1,204	2,282	1,051	712	1,763	519
1937-38	3,777	1,471	5,248	1,431	878	2,309	2,939
1938-39	6,017	1,804	7,821	1,984	925	2,909	4,912
1939-40	6,234	2,330	8,564	2,495	1,177	3,672	4,892
1940-41	7,764	3,270	11,034	3,164	1,046	4,210	6,824
1941-42	8,130	4,075	12,205	3,691	1,300	4,991	7,214

¹ Based on data given in the Mitsubishi Monthly Circular for April 1941: closed accounts up to 1939-40, estimates (including supplementary) for 1940-41 and estimates for 1941-42.

² Combined budgets. War expenditure in the table comprises the Temporary War Expenditure (China Incident) Account and also includes defence expenditure in the general (ordinary) budget.

³ General budget.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Two additional columns in the original table, omitted here, show the annual totals of the internal bonded debt and the increases in the successive financial years.

One "war loan" in the old style was issued in England in March 1940, but since then all issues have been of middle-term National War bonds placed on tap for six months or so at a time; issues have all been made at par with a uniform rate of interest of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, while the maximum maturity has been lengthened from 7 to $9\frac{3}{4}$ years. But whereas issues in Germany have been continuous and the Reichsbank has exercised supervision over the government bond market, buying and selling from time to time (as have the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States) to maintain uniformly regular condi-

⁶ EDITOR'S NOTE.—Substantial amounts of funds, however, have been raised in the United States through sale of nonmarketable "tap" issues—i.e. savings bonds and tax notes. In the 12 months ending April 1942, 8 billion dollars was obtained through such issues, which is almost as much as the amount obtained through sale of marketable issues in the same period.

tions, the continuity of the issues in England was broken for two months (mid-August to mid-October) in 1941 when no new issue was on tap. During this period a breathing-space was allowed, the weight of money on the market increased, old issues were well supported and the new loan eagerly awaited. This form of market control, combined with fixed minimum prices for government bonds and open-market operations with Treasury bills, is preferred in England to the direct purchase of long-term government securities by the Bank of England to support the market.

An interesting combination of "tap" and "war loan" technique has developed in Australia (and more recently in New Zealand). In order to mop up money as it becomes available, subscriptions to the next war loan are invited before the terms of the loan are announced: interest is paid on these advance subscriptions at the rate specified when the prospectus is published; if investors are dissatisfied with the terms they may withdraw their subscriptions—but, in this case, they receive no interest.

In addition to the technique of issue, the actual form the security takes is not without importance. Long-term government loans in England have in the past been issued in three forms: bearer bonds, transferable by the passing of possession of the security; registered stock, the certificate for which is nominal and transferable by deed; and inscribed stock, represented by no tangible security but only by an entry in the books of the Bank of England. Incribed stock, the transfer of which requires the personal attendance of the investor, or his representative, at the Bank of England, was generally less popular than the bearer bond or registered stock and in wartime appears to have been little used, although government issues made provision for this form of investment. In October 1941, for the first time, the new tranche of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent National War bonds was issued only in bearer or registered form, and the gradual disappearance of inscribed stock appears to be foreshadowed.

This wartime evolution is of interest since it is the opposite of what has happened in Germany. The "noiseless" government financing through institutions in that country has led to the development of government borrowing by book entries, without the actual issue of bonds or other securities. The first step was taken as early as 1938, when subscribers to the third issue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Treasury certificates were offered, in addition to the usual choice between bearer bonds and nominal stock, the possibility

of collective deposit at a Wertpapiersammelbank (an institution specialising in stock-exchange-security deposit business). Since the bulk of the deposits remained there until redeemed, the issue of individual securities was superfluous and the Reich introduced global certificates.

The next step was made in 1940 from collective deposit to collective administration by dispensing with the global certificate; the Wertpapiersammelbank thus ceased to be a depositary and became an administrator of claims. Legally the Wertpapiersammelbank was the creditor of the Reich and had sole right of disposal of the claim, becoming trustee for the banks which were its principals, while they, in their turn, were trustees for their customers. Under this system all transfers, interest payments and loan redemptions are made by book entries. As amortisation by repurchase on the market or by drawing individual securities is unsuitable for collective administration, the Reich changed its technique, redemptions being made by drawings in small groups. A further considerable step was taken with the decree of December 31, 1940, which made collective-administration components good delivery on the stock exchange (a measure of great importance as regards marketable Treasury certificates although not much affecting the non-marketable Liquidity loans). And a far-reaching measure of rationalisation was decided upon in March 1942, when it was announced that the Reichsbank would take over and centralise the entire collective-security deposit and administration business previously done by the Berliner Kassenverein and the ten other Wertpapiersammelbanken in the country. In May 1942, the shares of the Berliner Kassenverein were exchanged partly for shares of the Reichsbank and partly for Reich securities.

The progress made by the new system may be realised from the following figures: in 1938 only 10 per cent of the eligible issues were entered in the debt register; in 1940 the percentage was 64 (90 per cent for Liquidity loans and 36 per cent for Treasury certificates); in 1941 the percentage was 97 for Liquidity loans and rose from less than 60 for the first tranche of Treasury certificates to 80 for the fourth tranche. In the war of 1914-18 the issue of 97 milliard Reichsmark war loans necessitated the issue of 64 million separate bonds and 1,300 million interest coupons; with issues of some 34 milliard Reichsmark in 1940-41 this would have meant about 23 million bonds; actually only 3.2 million bonds were put in circulation, a saving of nearly 20 million bonds and the annual manipulation of 40 million interest coupons. There is thus an

immense saving of labour and material for the Reich Debt Administration, while it is maintained that the individual investor gains in convenience, in punctual collection of dividends, in security against loss and in costs of safe custody.

ITALIAN BUDGET ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES
1934-35 TO 1942-43
[In milliards of lire]

Year ending June	Expenditure			Ordinary revenue	Deficit
	Military	Other	Total		
1934-35	5.2	15.6	20.8	18.8	2.0
1935-36	12.6	20.4	33.1	20.4	12.7
1936-37	16.6	24.4	40.9	24.7	16.2
1937-38	13.3	25.4	38.6	27.5	11.2
1938-39	15.0	24.8	39.9	27.6	12.3
1939-40	27.7	32.7	60.4	32.4	28.0
1940-41 (estimate)	.....	.....	94.9	29.0	65.9
1941-42	.....	.....	96.0	31.1	64.9
1942-43	.....	.....	108.8	35.4	73.4

* For 1941-42 and 1942-43 military expenditure probably amounts to about 60 milliard lire.

NOTE.—Ordinary and extraordinary expenditures are combined in the table. Of the military expenditure for 1934-35 to 1939-40, 47.7 milliard lire was classed as ordinary and 42.8 milliard as extraordinary. Of the "other" expenditure for the same period, 24.3 milliard lire was extraordinary (making the total extraordinary expenditure 67.0 milliard) and includes the outgoings of the important Ministry for Italian Africa. "Other" expenditure also covers 6.9 milliard lire for interest service on the debt in 1939 and 8.0 milliard in 1940; budget estimates place the interest service at 10.0 milliard for 1941-42 and 13.9 milliard for 1942-43. The rise in ordinary revenue reflects the increases of taxation up to the war, and further increases have since been made.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This table combines data given in the original in two tables entitled respectively *Italian Budget Accounts* and *Italian Budget Estimates*.

With all their various techniques of issue and different forms of security holding in the principal belligerent and some other countries, it has been possible, in striking contrast to the last war, gradually to improve the terms of borrowing for the government, or, in other words, slowly to change the terms of government loans to the disadvantage of the subscriber, who thus has no incentive to wait in the hope of higher rates.

The level of interest rates during the war determines the permanent cost of the new long-term debt and the current cost of the floating debt. If interest rates rise after the war, the cost of renewing and consolidating the floating debt will also increase. The "burden" of the public debt will depend, however, not only upon interest rates but upon prices both now and after the war (and, indeed, upon all the factors affecting the national income) and also, of course, on the size of the debts. The internal public debt in England, which was 6,300 million pounds sterling in 1931, had reached nearly 13,000 million in March 1942; the internal (post-1924) public debt of Germany was 4 milliard Reichsmark at the end of 1932, 30

milliard in August 1939 and 121 milliard in December 1941. The total internal debt of Japan, which was under 10 milliard yen in 1936 (before the outbreak of hostilities with China), had risen to 36 milliard at the end of 1941; the United States Federal debt was under 20 milliard dollars in 1932, nearly 43 milliard in June 1940 (the beginning of the defence programme), and 58 milliard in December 1941. But in the United States the public debt at the end of 1941 was still well below the equivalent of one year's national income; for Germany and Japan they were about equal; the Italian public debt was more than one year's income and less than two, while the English public debt was already double the annual national income.

Since interest rates have generally fallen the service of the debt has not risen in the same proportions as the debt itself, but the debt service, at present, absorbs one-tenth of taxation revenue in the United States, rather over one-tenth in Germany, about one-sixth in England and one-third in Italy and Japan. In his budget message to Congress in January 1942, the President of the United States said that the Federal debt would increase to 110 milliard dollars by June 1943 and that this growth of the debt would require an increase in the annual interest service from 1 milliard in 1940 to above 2.5 milliard in 1943. "Such an increase in interest requirements", he said, "will prevent us for some time after the war from lowering taxes to the extent otherwise possible".

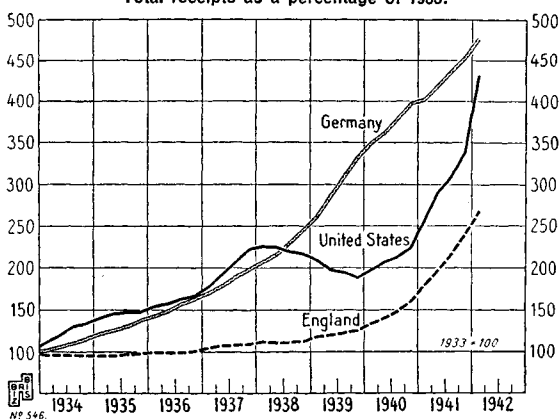
To illustrate the development of the revenue from taxation in recent years the graph which

follows has been prepared. It shows the steady increase of German taxation receipts since 1933 and the sharp rise of revenue in the United States and England in more recent years. In 1941 taxation in Germany produced $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as in 1933; in the United States $3\frac{1}{2}$ times and in England $2\frac{1}{2}$ times. The years 1932-33 were in most countries the lowest point of the great depression and in all countries the proceeds of taxation increased with the expansion of business activity. The lower rise shown for England, however, is due to the relatively stable revenue from taxation in that country and to the choice of 1933 as base year: from 1929 to 1933 English receipts from taxation actually rose by 2 per cent whereas they fell in Germany by 25 per cent and in the United States by 38 per cent.

The movements of government revenue in the United States are typical of the elasticity in the economy of that country; taxation receipts declined after the boom of 1937, but from the end of 1939 there has been a mighty increase. Price movements are of course important for their effect on the revenue from taxation and in this connection the rise in wholesale prices in England by some 50 per cent since the outbreak of the war should be remembered.

In conclusion: a further year of war has not produced any essentially new problems of government financing; but the strain has been intensified by the rise in the proportion of military expenditure to total national resources and by the more comprehensive financial operations which consequently have become necessary. While financial considerations are not allowed to hamper the war effort, it is increasingly realised that recourse to inappropriate methods may be a source of much immediate and future trouble. Hence, increasing stress is laid on the fact that the problem of withstanding inflation should be attacked not only from the goods side but also from the money side, not only by price control and its auxiliary, the rationing system, but also by measures designed to absorb excess purchasing power. There has been a certain shift from a one-sided insistence on the advantages of cheap money to greater emphasis on the desirability of stability in the credit structure and the need to tie up temporary "savings" so as to prevent their eventual release from adding to the excess of purchasing power at a time when this would be likely to complicate the already sufficiently difficult post-war monetary problems.

Taxation Receipts
in Germany, the United States and England.
Total receipts as a percentage of 1933.



Quarterly figures on basis of 1933 equals 100. A moving average of four quarters has been taken (to eliminate seasonal movements) centered on the fourth quarter, which thus gives the average for the year.

CENTRAL BANKING DEVELOPMENTS

Note circulations are, indeed, rising everywhere as the following graphs illustrate. The end-of-month note circulation in thirteen European and seven overseas countries has been calculated as an index on the base of the average circulation in the first half of 1939 (equal to 100) and the monthly figures plotted as graphs. Without exception the circulations have risen, the increase up to the end of 1941 ranging in importance from 24 per cent in the Argentine to 371 per cent in Bulgaria.⁷

Only the central banks' note circulations are shown in the graphs (except the United States, for which the "money in circulation" has been taken), but it is considered that these curves give a reasonably correct indication of the total circulation of currency in the countries. Coin has generally increased roughly in the same proportions as the note issues. In a few countries new central-bank notes have been issued to supplement or replace coin (e.g. in Switzerland); in others coin has replaced small central-bank notes previously issued (e.g. Hungary); elsewhere small government notes have been issued to supplement or replace the coinage (e.g. Rentenbank notes in Germany and silver certificates in Holland): but allowance for these changes would not appreciably alter the picture.

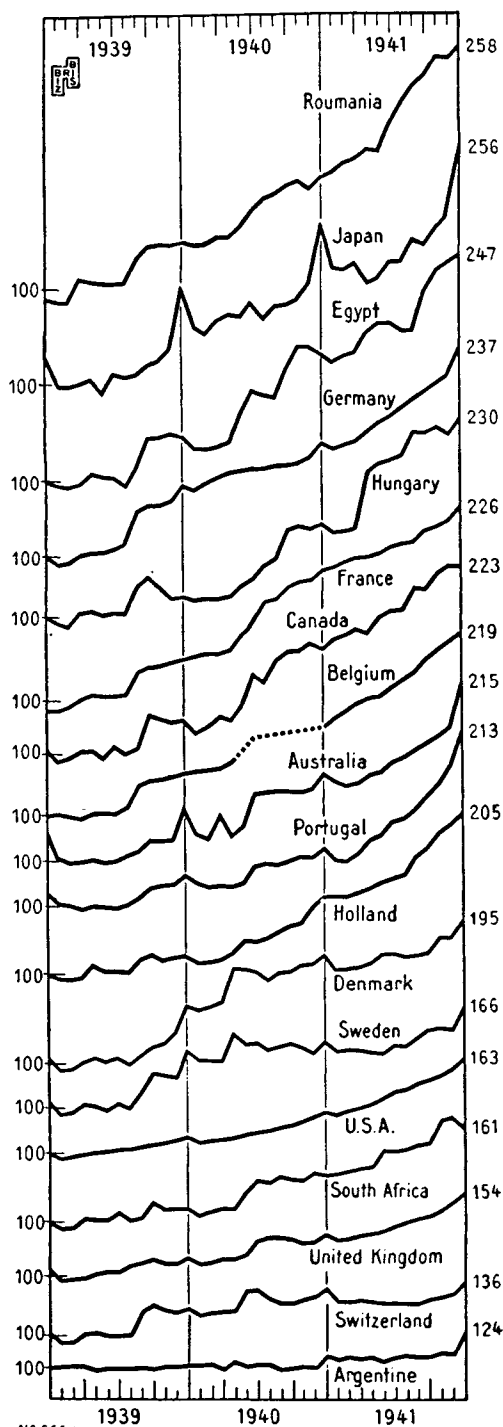
Already before the war, note circulations had risen generally throughout the world. A number of reasons for this have been given in earlier Annual Reports: "Higher amounts paid as wages and spent on consumption goods, larger amounts carried as cash by the individual or held as reserves by commercial banks and other institutions, and an increase of hoarding, affected perhaps by the low rates paid on deposits, are among the most important general factors". And, as the war approached, the direct or indirect financing of the governments by the central banks and the demands for liquidity by the public both increased.

In wartime several further reasons for the expansion of the note circulations must be added: the increase of pay rolls as a result of higher wages in the armament industries, prolonged working hours and the mobilisation of fresh labour forces require more currency, while soldiers are usually paid in notes, and family allowances give rise to many small payments; cash holdings of individual households have probably further increased and the velocity

⁷ EDITOR'S NOTE.—An additional chart in the original shows comparable indexes for the note circulation in Bulgaria and Finland, which rose within the same period to 471 and 334, respectively.

Index of Note Circulation.

Base: January-June 1939 = 100.



of circulation is generally slowed down in trade and business circles by transport difficulties and the curtailment of banking facilities (owing to shortage of personnel and other causes).

In some countries there are special factors. Between mid-August 1939 and the end of December 1941, the note circulation of the Reichsbank rose from 8.7 milliard Reichsmark to 19.3 milliard; in the same period new territories, with a population of 13½ million, were incorporated into the Reich, accounting, it is estimated, for about 2 milliard Reichsmark of the increase; in addition, there are more than 2 million foreign workers in Germany, Reichsmark means of payment may be hoarded in some of the occupied areas, although it is difficult to estimate to what extent; in both Belgium and Serbia the German military commanders have issued decrees against the hoarding of money, particularly in safe deposit at banks (on the lines of provisions already in force in Germany).

Other countries besides Germany have issued notes in newly-attached territories during the war. The National Bank of Hungary had a circulation of 1,984 million pengö at the end of 1941, of which 215 million pengö owed its origin to the withdrawal of Roumanian currency and 191 million pengö replaced old Yugoslav currency. The National Bank of Bulgaria has issued its own notes against the withdrawal of Roumanian, Yugoslav and Greek currencies to an amount not clearly shown in the weekly return (but reliably estimated at "not much more than 1 milliard Leva" out of a total circulation of 13½ milliard Leva at the end of 1941). Roumanian currency exchanged in these countries has been deducted from the circulation shown by the National Bank of Roumania but this bank has issued its own currency against roubles in the reoccupied provinces and in Transnistria.

The rise in the note circulation of the Bank of France in 1941 was principally due to the increase of special advances to cover the costs of occupation, but in certain other continental European countries the dominant influence was the financing of the clearings by or through the medium of central-bank credit.

In England, in addition to other factors, evasion of taxation on commercial operations and an increase of "black market" dealings have been mentioned as partly responsible for the recent rise of the note circulation; and similar reasons doubtless hold good for a number of continental European countries also.

In all countries the increase of the note circulation is in some measure due to the imperfec-

tions of the "circuit" which takes money spent by the government round the monetary and banking system and back to the government as savings invested directly in Treasury securities or through bank deposits and in other ways. The Governor of the Banca d'Italia mentioned this subject at the general meeting of the Bank on March 30, 1942. A summary of what he said is as follows: The limitation of consumption, price control and the stop upon real investments were, with taxation, the means employed by the governments of all countries to direct surplus purchasing power to the public coffers. In no country, however, had the so-called capital circuit become absolutely watertight, partly because the means could not be employed with complete consistency, partly for psychological reasons, partly because the factors governing the circuit were not all perfectly known and calculable with mathematical accuracy, and partly because the steady expansion of public expenditure tended to increase the time lag between outlay and reabsorption of funds. Owing to this increasing time lag, it was inevitable that part of the government expenditure should be financed by recourse to the central bank—hence the continued rapid rate of expansion of the note circulation in all countries in the second year of the war.

But bank-notes are only part of the total circulating media and, to obtain a more comprehensive picture of developments, it is necessary to consider the growth of bank deposits, particularly those at the big commercial banks. As monthly statistics of bank deposits are not now available for some countries, the following table has been based on figures in the end-of-year balance sheets of the big banks.

The annual increases of the note issue may differ slightly from those shown in the graph, since the following table gives end-of-year percentages only for comparison with the similar figures for bank deposits.

The first two sections of the table show that, with minor exceptions (of which Denmark is the most interesting), note circulations in 1941 rose more rapidly than commercial-bank deposits—a reversal of the position in 1940 for the United States, England and Germany, but the continuation of a longer trend, as is indicated in the third section of the table. The changed relationship between note circulations during the period from 1929 to 1941 is very remarkable; but, in comparing the various columns of the table, it must be remembered that some countries (e.g. Germany and Switzerland) had a considerable volume of foreign deposits in 1929 and also

that the deposits at the big banks taken have not in all countries the same relationship to total commercial-bank deposits (and, indeed, in any single country this relationship is liable to change).⁸ Nevertheless, in spite of the decline since 1929 (and even since 1937), it is beyond doubt that commercial-bank deposits in the Anglo-Saxon countries have a dominating importance as circulating media; while in continental Europe bank-notes are generally of more importance than deposits. As an example: in England deposits at the big banks are nearly four times as high as the amount of bank-notes; in France deposits with the four big banks are less than 30 per cent and with all the banks less than 60 per cent of the note circulation.

COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF NOTE CIRCULATIONS AND DEPOSITS WITH THE BIG COMMERCIAL BANKS*

End of year	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	Italy	France	Holland	Denmark	Finland	Sweden	Switzerland
NOTE CIRCULATIONS—percentage increases on year										
1938	5	.....	46	9	18	12	6	2	8	14
1939	11	8	48	29	36	13	36	94	34	17
1940	15	13	19	28	46	34	24	37	4	11
1941	28	22	36	.....	22	36	14	32	15	3
BANK DEPOSITS—percentage increases or decreases (-) on year										
1938	8	-4	12	-1	11	1	4	13	7	-5
1939	14	7	15	9	25	-15	10	-2	5	-3
1940	16	15	33	15	47	31	5	33	-1	3
1941	5	18	25	30	24	24	20	12	13	2
BANK DEPOSITS as percentage of NOTE CIRCULATION at end of year										
1929	457	434	228	87	48	82	258	303	366	512
1937	300	402	115	101	32	75	265	375	265	214
1938	308	386	89	92	30	67	260	415	262	178
1939	316	383	69	77	28	50	210	210	204	147
1940	318	391	77	69	28	49	178	203	195	136
1941	260	379	71	.....	28	45	188	172	192	135

* Excepting the United States, for which the 101 weekly reporting member banks have been taken (as most comparable with the big European commercial banks with many branches), the statistics are confined to the outstanding big banks in each country as follows: United Kingdom, the "big five" banks; Germany, five Berlin Grossbanken; Italy, three banks "of national importance"; France, four large "sociétés de crédit"; Holland, four biggest banks; Denmark, three biggest banks; Finland, three biggest banks; Sweden, four biggest banks; and Switzerland, seven Grossbanken.

These big banks account for about 30 per cent of all commercial-bank deposits in Germany; about 50 per cent in Denmark, France and Holland; some 60-70 per cent in the United States, United Kingdom, and Sweden; and 90 per cent in Finland.

CONCLUSION

A great war has a double aspect: on the one hand, severance of relations with enemies and, on the other, a closer association among coun-

⁸ This was particularly true in the United States last year. Deposits with weekly reporting member banks (of which those of New York banks amount to nearly one-half) rose by only 5 per cent in 1941, these banks being considerably affected by the fall of excess reserves, while deposits at all other member banks increased by over 20 per cent on the year.

tries on the same side of the barrier. Thus, contrasting with the element of isolation, an active element of collaboration is present. In planning for the future, this element of collaboration is regarded as essential by all parties, not least in the field of economic and monetary relationships. This is not surprising: little demonstration is needed—indeed, war conditions provide the evidence—that no single country can become wholly self-sufficient, each being of necessity part of a wider economy. But a difference in conception exists whether this wider economy should be on a world basis or whether collaboration should, in the first place, be worked out in separate, politically defined areas, with arrangements for trade between these areas as larger entities. Nevertheless, it is common ground that a greater degree of economic collaboration must be achieved than, for instance, was realised in the period between the two wars, marked as it was by so many measures taken for the sake of narrow national ends, irrespective of their repercussions on the general welfare.

The conception that better economic collaboration is a necessity in the modern world, so often stressed in official declarations, has unmistakably taken root in the minds of a wider public, in spite of the nationalism engendered by the war. This same public is certainly aware that difficulties beset the creation of a system based on collaboration, but it feels instinctively that a way can and must be found to establish effective cooperation without impairing the vital interests of individual countries.

The problems are many and various. It is not easy to define the monetary and commercial obligations to which a country should subscribe in order to fit its policy into the general economic scheme. Institutions competent to deal with particular sets of problems will be needed, but undertakings must also be given by the various countries setting some limit to their power to alter, unilaterally and without regard to the interests of their neighbours, the exchange value of their currencies or the main lines of their commercial practice. Collaboration, if it is to be real, must mean some adaptation of national policies to the requirements of a common development, and this implies readiness to make not only adjustments but positive contributions to joint endeavours. Merely to subscribe to general principles or to concentrate on concessions to be made by others will be of little avail. An individual country may feel keenly the sacrifice involved in some of the

measures to be adopted, but the result of the alignment should be to ensure a higher degree of lasting welfare for each country than it would be able to attain by itself. Experience has proved that the policy, only too often adopted before this war, of protecting the immediate interests of a particular economy by creating hindrances to trade, leads to such disturbances in the world generally that even the country applying the policy fails to attain the ends envisaged. During the war, with the growing scarcity of supplies, each country is naturally

anxious to encourage imports, but the methods employed are largely unsuited to conditions of normal peaceful intercourse. The new lines to be struck—different in so many respects both from those tried before and from those applied during the war—must be inspired by the belief that, with modern potentialities of production, the prosperity of a single nation need not and, indeed, can not be won at the expense of others, and that it is therefore short-sighted to embark upon a policy without regard to the effects it will produce in other countries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

FRENCH BUDGET ACCOUNTS
[In milliards of French francs]

Calendar years	1941 (realised during year)	1942 (estimates)
Ordinary budget expenditure.....	100	105½
receipts.....	72	80
deficit.....	28	25½
Extraordinary budget expenditure.....	25	33
Costs of occupation.....	130	119½
Total deficit.....	183	178
Financing of clearing account with Germany.....	12	(25)
Other Treasury charges.....	8	(10)
Total Treasury credit financing.....	203	(213)
Borrowing from Bank of France: ¹		
ordinary advances.....	5	
special advances.....	67	
Other credit financing ²	131	

¹ From December 26, 1940 to December 24, 1941.

² Difference between total credit financing and the amount borrowed from Bank of France.

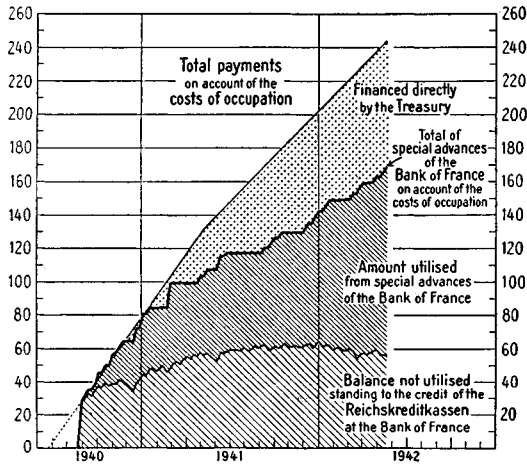
BELGIAN BUDGET AND OFFICIAL FINANCING
[In milliards of Belgian francs]

Calendar years	1940	1941
Expenditure ¹	16.9	20.3
Revenue.....	7.6	15.5
Excess of expenditure.....	9.3	4.8
Occupation costs.....	4.5	16.3
Total budget deficit.....	13.8	21.1
Clearing account etc.....	3.2	8.5
Total to be officially financed by borrowing.....	17.0	29.6
Method of credit financing ²		
from central bank.....	9.3	14.3
from market: short term.....	5.6	4.7
middle term.....		5.4
long term.....	0.5	3.5
Total official credit financing.....	15.4	27.9

¹ All expenditure except costs of occupation.

² As shown by public debt returns and statements of the National Bank and Bank of Issue. The total to be officially financed and the actual amount borrowed are not exactly the same for various technical reasons (movement of Treasury balances, differences in date of returns, etc.) but the figures give a close indication.

France:
the payment of occupation costs
and its financing.*
Weekly, in Fr.fcs milliards.



* The line showing the aggregate of amounts paid on account of the costs of occupation has been drawn assuming regular payments at the rate of 400 million French francs a day from June 25, 1940 (first payment August 25, 1940), reduced to 300 million French francs from May 11, 1941. The special advances for the payment of occupation costs and the amount remaining undrawn on the account of the Reichskreditkassen have been taken from the weekly returns of the Bank of France. The amount financed directly by the Treasury is the excess which the aggregate of amounts paid shows above the special advances.

The amount actually utilised is the difference between the aggregate paid and the sum remaining undrawn on the account of the Reichskreditkassen. That the amount financed by the Treasury runs for short periods below zero in the early months reflects the fact that the special advances from the Bank of France exceeded the amount payable on account of occupation costs, this being probably due to initial expenses incidental to the withdrawal of Reichskreditkassenscheine.

DUTCH OFFICIAL CREDIT FINANCING
[In millions of florins]

Calendar years	1940	1941
Central bank—		
direct.....	168	(-248)
clearing claims etc.....	107	945
total.....	275	697
Market borrowing—		
short-term.....	496	900
middle- and long-term.....	448	875
total.....	944	1,775
Total official credit financing.....	1,219	2,472

DANISH BUDGETS¹ AND OFFICIAL FINANCING
[In millions of Danish kroner]

Years ending March 31	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42
Revenue.....	621	900	918
Expenditure.....	611	843	905
Surplus.....	9	57	13
Clearing account.....		498	476 ³
Payments to occupying authorities, etc. ²		514	414 ³
Total official credit financing.....	(-9)	955	877
Financed—from central bank ⁴	83	932	737
in other ways.....	(-92)	23	139

¹ Closed budgets 1939-40 and 1940-41; estimates for 1941-42 (including supplementary).

² The increase of "sundry debtors" at Danmarks Nationalbank.

³ Including proportions of the "adjustment account" at the Nationalbank.

⁴ The increase of the items "clearing accounts" and "sundry debtors" plus the "adjustment account" and the movement of the government's current account (or overdraft) at the Nationalbank.

CURRENT EVENTS

Increased Number of Special Depositories

The following is the text of a Treasury Press Release, December 22, 1942:

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that Special Depositories of the Treasury numbered 5,260 on December 19, and that they are qualified to hold \$9,354,929,664 of Government deposits.

These figures compare with 3,253 depositories eligible to hold an aggregate of \$6,228,913,514 on last October 31, the increase being due to a special effort to increase these depositories, conducted by the Treasury in cooperation with the Federal Reserve System.

In order to keep the funds raised by sale of Government securities in the communities where raised until actually needed to meet Federal payments, the Secretary asked the Federal Reserve Banks to circularize the banks in their districts with a view to having them qualify for use of the "War Loan Accounts" as Special Depositories. Those taking advantage of this method of participating in Treasury financing are thus able to retain the proceeds of the sales of securities subscribed for their own account and those of their customers until called by the Treasury.

The number of Special Depositories, with the amounts they were qualified to hold on October 31 and as of December 19, are given by Federal Reserve Districts in the table that follows:

Districts	October 31		December 19	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Boston	169	\$ 292,080,000	250	\$ 461,116,485
New York	500	3,243,320,139	656	4,317,176,624
Philadelphia	299	324,510,150	431	407,812,235
Cleveland	191	325,120,000	426	557,784,985
Richmond	173	181,509,500	334	321,232,485
Atlanta	295	197,260,350	402	282,021,835
Chicago	458	732,010,550	566	1,059,188,285
St. Louis	181	169,577,800	273	241,862,735
Minneapolis	235	79,284,200	949	748,033,950
Kansas City	439	173,393,025	585	232,733,760
Dallas	230	194,087,000	289	310,428,485
San Francisco	83	316,760,800	99	415,537,800
Totals	3,253	\$6,228,913,514	5,260	\$9,354,929,664

Federal Reserve Meeting

A meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee was held in Washington on December 14, 1942.

Death of Class C Director

Clarence Roberts, Editor of The Farmer-Stockman, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who had served as a Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City since January 1, 1940, died on December 4, 1942.

Mr. Roberts also served as a director of the Oklahoma City Branch from August 20, 1937 to December 21, 1939.

Death of Branch Director

E. B. Maupin, Cashier, Peoples National Bank, Shelbyville, Tennessee, who had served as a director of the Nashville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta since his appointment by the Reserve Bank for the term beginning January 14, 1939, died on November 25, 1942.

Appointment of Branch Director

The Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta on December 11, 1942, elected B. L. Sadler, President, First National Bank, Harriman, Tennessee, a director of the Nashville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1944, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Maupin.

Transfer of Intra-District Territory

Effective January 2, 1943, Brewster County, Texas, was transferred from the territory served by the San Antonio Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas to the territory served by the El Paso Branch.

Use of Federal Reserve Bank Notes

As a part of the program of the Government to conserve both labor and materials during the war period, the Board of Governors, after consultation with the Treasury Department, has authorized the Federal Reserve Banks to utilize at this time the existing stock of currency

CURRENT EVENTS

printed in the early Thirties known as "Federal Reserve Bank notes". The stock of these notes, which is in \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 denominations, amounts to approximately 660 million dollars. By making available for use, as needed, this stock of unissued paper currency, which is identical with Federal Reserve Bank notes now in circulation, it is estimated that more than \$300,000 will be saved in the cost of printing new currency. In terms of labor and materials, there would be a saving of 225,000 man hours in printing alone, and of 45 tons of paper in addition to a substantial saving of nylon and ink.

Admissions of State Banks to Membership in the Federal Reserve System

The following State banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System dur-

ing the period November 16, 1942, to December 15, 1942, inclusive:

Indiana

French Lick—The French Lick State Bank
Washington—The Citizens Loan and Trust Company

Ohio

Tiro—The Farmers & Citizens Bank
Whitehouse—The Whitehouse State Savings Bank

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—William Penn Bank of Commerce

Virginia

Danville—Danville Loan and Savings Bank
Waverly—The Bank of Waverly, Incorporated

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Compiled December 18 and released for publication December 22. Figures shown on charts may differ from preliminary figures used in text.

Aggregate industrial production in November was maintained close to the October level, reflecting a continued growth of output in war industries and a seasonal decline in production of civilian goods. Distribution of commodities to consumers rose further in November and the first half of December, reducing somewhat the large volume of stocks on hand. Retail food prices continued to advance.

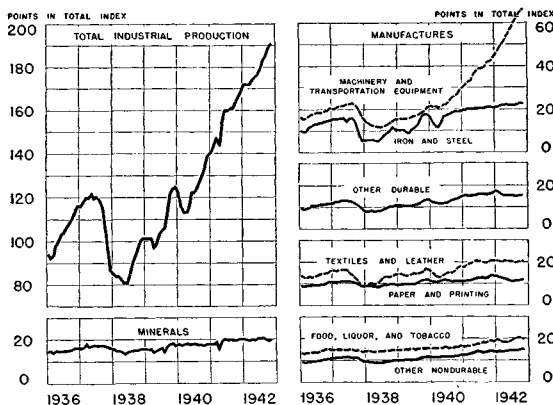
PRODUCTION

Maintenance of industrial production in November when the seasonal tendency is downward was reflected in a rise of the Board's seasonally adjusted index from 189 to 191 per cent of the 1935-1939 average. This rise was largely accounted for by a further advance in output of durable manufactures. Nondurable manufactures declined seasonally, while output of minerals showed less than the usual seasonal decrease. In all groups of products the proportion of output for war purposes was considerably larger than a year ago.

The increase reported for durable manufactures from October to November was in finished munitions and industrial equipment for new plants which will be completed in large number over the next few months. Steel production, at 98 per cent of capacity in November and the first three weeks of December, was down slightly from the October peak, but the reduction appeared temporary as the scrap supply situation had been relieved and as further progress was being made on construction of additional iron and steel capacity. Supplies of iron ore on hand are regarded as sufficient for operations at capacity until movement of ore down the lakes is resumed in the spring. Shipments from Upper Lake ports this year total 92 million tons, and were 15 per cent above the record established in 1941.

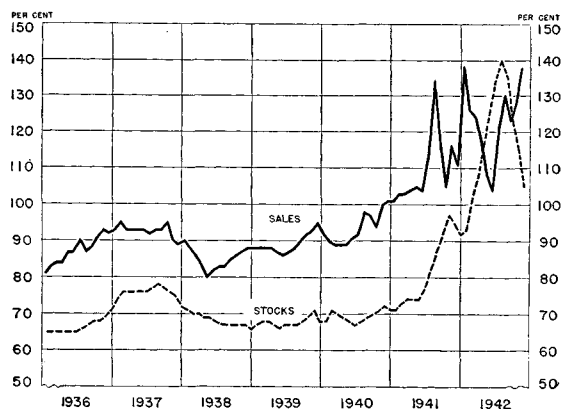
At cotton textile mills activity was maintained at a high level in November and at shoe factories production declined less than is usual at this season. Output of manufactured foodstuffs showed a seasonal decline.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



Federal Reserve monthly index of physical volume of production, adjusted for seasonal variation, 1935-39 average = 100. Subgroups shown are expressed in terms of points in the total index. Latest figures shown are for November 1942.

DEPARTMENT STORE SALES AND STOCKS



Federal Reserve monthly indexes of value of sales and stocks, adjusted for seasonal variation, 1923-25 average = 100. Latest figures shown are for November 1942.

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Construction contract awards in November were 10 per cent below the level of the three preceding months, according to data of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, but were still about 40 per cent higher than in November of last year. As in other recent months, publicly financed work accounted for over 90 per cent of all awards.

DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of commodities to consumers increased further in November and December with active Christmas buying. At department stores, variety stores, and mail-order houses serving rural areas, sales in November expanded more than seasonally. In the first half of December department stores sales continued to rise sharply and were considerably larger than a year ago.

Freight-car loadings in November declined about 7 per cent from their peak levels in September and October but on a seasonally adjusted basis rose slightly over the October level. Coal loadings rose somewhat although a decline is usual in November. Shipments of other commodities declined seasonally.

COMMODITY PRICES

Grain prices advanced from the middle of November to the middle of December, while most other wholesale commodity prices showed little change.

Retail food prices increased further by 1 per cent in the five weeks ending November 17 to

a level 16 per cent higher than in November, 1941. Prices of such fresh foods as are uncontrolled—fruits, vegetables, and fish—showed the largest advances from October to November, but price increases in controlled items contributed about two-fifths of the total rise.

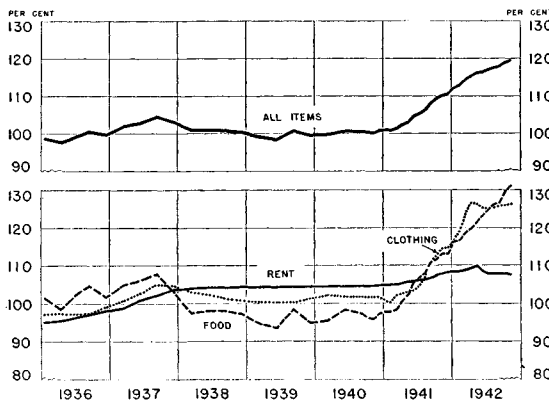
BANK CREDIT

During the period of large-scale Treasury financing in December, total excess reserves of member banks were generally above 2.5 billion dollars. Substantial purchases of Government securities for the Federal Reserve System offset the effect of drains on reserves by the continued heavy currency outflow and further increases in required reserves resulting from a rapid growth in bank deposits.

Reserve Bank holdings of Government securities showed an increase of 850 million dollars in the four weeks and reached a total of 5.5 billion on December 16.

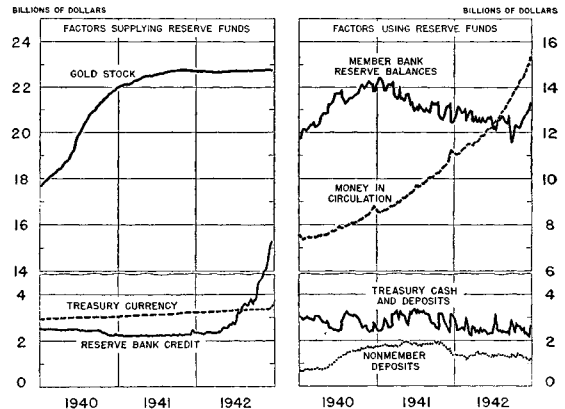
At reporting member banks in 101 leading cities holdings of United States Government securities increased by 800 million dollars in the four weeks ending December 9. Treasury bills accounted for practically the entire increase, with almost two-thirds of the amount going to New York City banks. In the week ending December 16, bond holdings rose sharply as banks received their allotments of the new 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent bonds subscribed on November 30–December 2; allotments of this issue to all banks totaled 2 billion dollars, representing 85 per cent of subscriptions.

COST OF LIVING



Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes, 1935-39 average = 100. Fifteenth of month figures. Last month in each calendar quarter through September 1940, monthly thereafter. Latest figures shown are for November 1942.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Wednesday figures. Latest figures shown are for December 23, 1942.

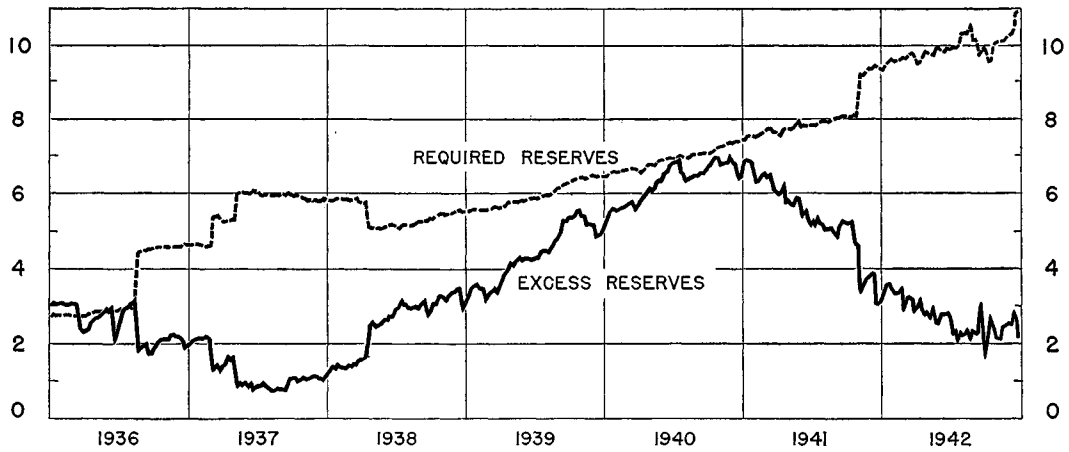
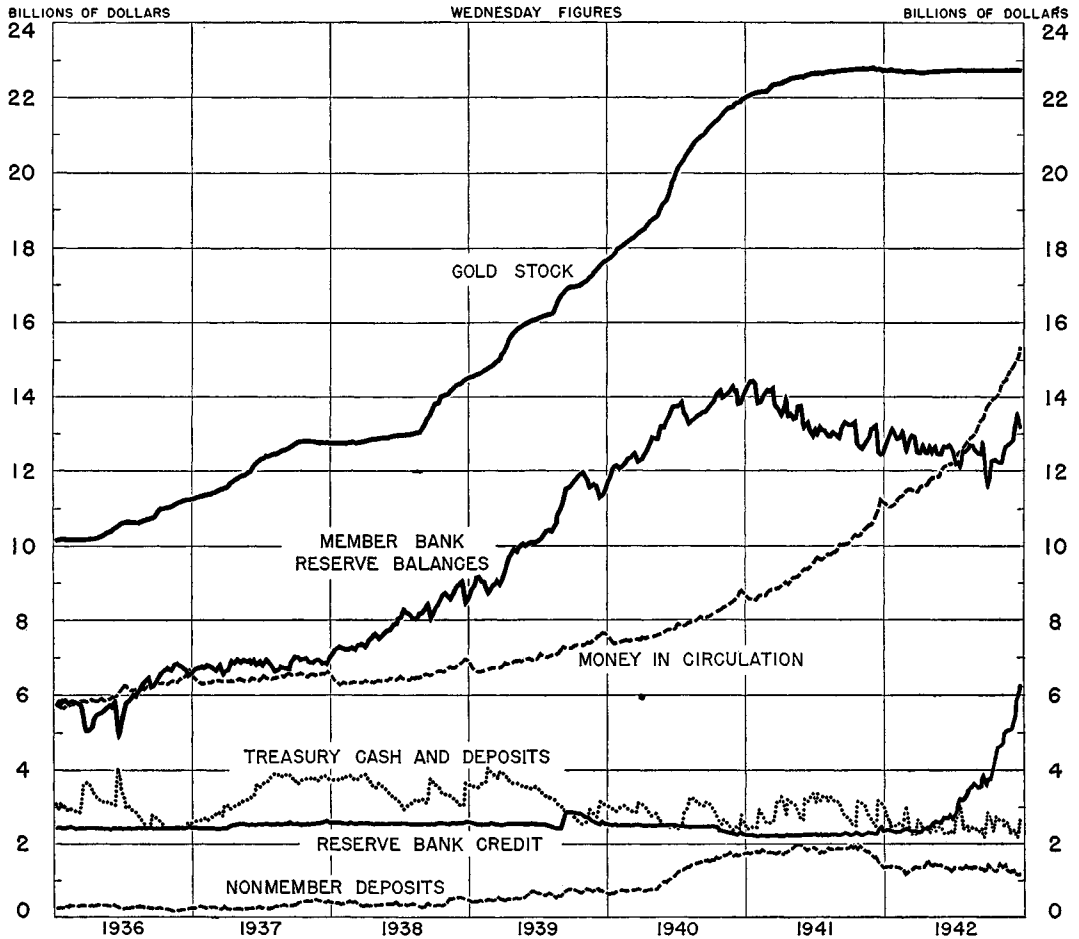
FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

UNITED STATES

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to financial and business developments in the United States. The data relating to the Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are derived from regular reports made to the Board; index numbers of production are compiled by the Board on the basis of material collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, money in circulation, Treasury finance, and operations of Government credit agencies are obtained principally from statements of the Treasury, or of the agencies concerned; data on money and security markets and commodity prices and other series on business activity are obtained largely from other sources. Back figures may in most cases be obtained from earlier BULLETINS and from Annual Reports of the Board of Governors for 1937 and earlier years.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS



Latest figures for December 23. See page 49.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

[In millions of dollars]

Date	Reserve Bank credit outstanding										Member bank reserve balances				
	Bills dis- count- ed	U. S. Government securities			All other ¹	Total	Gold stock	Treasury currency out- standing	Money in cir- culation	Treasury cash hold- ings	Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks	Non-member deposits	Other Federal Reserve ac- counts	Total	Excess ²
		Total	Treasury bills and certificates	All other											
Monthly averages of daily figures:															
1941—Sept.....	12	2,184		2,184	101	2,297	22,740	3,188	10,061	2,379	476	1,836	289	13,184	5,116
Oct.....	8	2,184		2,184	130	2,322	22,779	3,208	10,270	2,220	525	1,905	292	13,097	5,001
Nov.....	6	2,184		2,184	121	2,311	22,786	3,225	10,496	2,194	669	1,774	290	12,900	3,611
1942—Sept.....	11	3,488	1,100	2,388	224	3,722	22,750	3,346	13,441	2,208	254	1,321	294	12,299	2,300
Oct.....	9	4,013	1,130	2,883	268	4,290	22,752	3,361	13,951	2,233	349	1,345	290	12,234	2,328
Nov.....	9	4,746	1,151	3,595	285	5,041	22,741	3,374	14,473	2,247	219	1,323	275	12,618	2,362
End of month figures:															
1941—Sept. 30.....	11	2,184		2,184	69	2,264	22,761	3,198	10,163	2,281	423	1,838	292	13,227	5,169
Oct. 31.....	6	2,184		2,184	119	2,309	22,800	3,219	10,364	2,207	987	1,890	299	12,580	4,557
Nov. 29.....	6	2,184		2,184	122	2,312	22,785	3,231	10,640	2,188	429	1,644	288	13,140	3,828
1942—Sept. 30.....	8	3,567	1,161	2,407	199	3,774	22,754	3,353	13,703	2,222	661	1,407	296	11,592	1,690
Oct. 31.....	11	4,667	1,207	3,459	282	4,959	22,740	3,368	14,210	2,261	252	1,326	283	12,735	2,644
Nov. 30.....	7	5,399	1,570	3,829	308	5,714	22,743	3,381	14,805	2,236	6	1,320	263	13,208	2,909
Wednesday figures:															
1942—Feb. 4.....	4	2,243		2,243	70	2,316	22,738	3,259	11,231	2,201	376	1,367	289	12,849	3,326
Feb. 11.....	3	2,243		2,243	86	2,331	22,741	3,263	11,319	2,194	319	1,310	288	12,905	3,357
Feb. 18.....	3	2,250		2,250	151	2,404	22,712	3,264	11,339	2,181	264	1,251	288	13,058	3,460
Feb. 25.....	4	2,262		2,262	125	2,392	22,715	3,266	11,422	2,189	798	1,154	288	12,521	2,878
Mar. 4.....	6	2,262		2,262	134	2,402	22,705	3,269	11,518	2,180	287	1,270	286	12,835	3,208
Mar. 11.....	6	2,253		2,253	88	2,347	22,709	3,271	11,520	2,176	60	1,317	286	12,968	3,266
Mar. 18.....	6	2,249		2,249	96	2,351	22,686	3,273	11,474	2,168	59	1,373	297	12,939	3,161
Mar. 25.....	6	2,244		2,244	76	2,326	22,684	3,274	11,462	2,175	472	1,352	296	12,527	2,847
Apr. 1.....	9	2,244		2,244	86	2,339	22,672	3,277	11,593	2,187	362	1,354	295	12,496	2,999
Apr. 8.....	7	2,243		2,243	134	2,384	22,675	3,279	11,610	2,177	190	1,350	295	12,715	3,169
Apr. 15.....	9	2,254	10	2,244	152	2,415	22,678	3,280	11,624	2,166	301	1,485	295	12,502	2,886
Apr. 22.....	4	2,296	48	2,247	100	2,400	22,686	3,284	11,642	2,189	243	1,531	296	12,470	2,752
Apr. 29.....	7	2,350	89	2,261	86	2,443	22,689	3,286	11,723	2,186	128	1,421	297	12,662	2,815
May 6.....	8	2,436	137	2,299	128	2,572	22,703	3,291	11,845	2,193	376	1,413	295	12,444	2,691
May 13.....	8	2,484	185	2,299	119	2,612	22,706	3,294	11,861	2,191	158	1,440	295	12,667	2,925
May 20.....	5	2,445	145	2,299	128	2,578	22,709	3,299	11,888	2,188	304	1,427	293	12,486	2,565
May 27.....	6	2,489	183	2,306	89	2,584	22,712	3,302	11,971	2,197	239	1,430	293	12,467	2,535
June 3.....	6	2,532	226	2,306	185	2,723	22,715	3,306	12,141	2,188	110	1,358	293	12,653	2,783
June 10.....	6	2,568	252	2,316	135	2,708	22,717	3,310	12,176	2,213	92	1,333	293	12,629	2,782
June 17.....	5	2,579	257	2,322	220	2,803	22,729	3,311	12,208	2,189	160	1,277	304	12,706	2,791
June 24.....	5	2,583	254	2,329	110	2,698	22,735	3,313	12,231	2,191	139	1,358	303	12,523	2,648
July 1.....	3	2,728	391	2,337	142	2,873	22,739	3,314	12,416	2,195	485	1,341	297	12,192	2,259
July 8.....	3	2,909	553	2,356	157	3,069	22,740	3,315	12,489	2,190	548	1,353	297	12,246	2,322
July 15.....	4	3,038	673	2,365	185	3,227	22,742	3,319	12,502	2,201	946	1,302	295	12,042	2,065
July 22.....	5	3,047	679	2,367	144	3,196	22,745	3,321	12,546	2,223	298	1,347	295	12,551	2,296
July 29.....	5	3,110	743	2,367	122	3,237	22,746	3,322	12,647	2,224	183	1,411	296	12,545	2,196
Aug. 5.....	5	3,303	928	2,374	137	3,446	22,739	3,328	12,794	2,204	285	1,333	295	12,602	2,246
Aug. 12.....	5	3,387	1,012	2,375	120	3,512	22,742	3,332	12,870	2,206	174	1,331	296	12,709	2,381
Aug. 19.....	4	3,448	1,073	2,375	163	3,615	22,744	3,333	12,956	2,206	240	1,344	294	12,653	2,103
Aug. 26.....	5	3,389	1,011	2,378	131	3,525	22,747	3,337	13,057	2,219	176	1,338	293	12,526	2,342
Sept. 2.....	9	3,388	996	2,392	144	3,542	22,756	3,341	13,250	2,216	146	1,318	291	12,418	2,262
Sept. 9.....	13	3,502	1,100	2,403	188	3,703	22,745	3,343	13,389	2,205	214	1,290	290	12,402	2,348
Sept. 16.....	10	3,573	1,212	2,361	274	3,857	22,747	3,346	13,440	2,206	6	1,239	299	12,760	3,039
Sept. 23.....	9	3,395	1,025	2,370	178	3,581	22,750	3,349	13,519	2,200	485	1,292	298	11,886	2,034
Sept. 30.....	8	3,567	1,161	2,407	199	3,774	22,754	3,353	13,703	2,222	661	1,407	296	11,592	1,690
Oct. 7.....	8	3,592	1,104	2,488	184	3,784	22,756	3,356	13,830	2,235	393	1,342	295	11,801	2,291
Oct. 14.....	11	3,809	1,101	2,708	222	4,042	22,758	3,359	13,932	2,228	123	1,283	291	12,303	2,713
Oct. 21.....	7	4,225	1,111	3,114	261	4,494	22,745	3,363	13,995	2,238	521	1,254	290	12,304	2,352
Oct. 28.....	9	4,441	1,137	3,304	127	4,578	22,739	3,366	14,082	2,249	372	1,448	286	12,246	2,158
Nov. 4.....	11	4,551	1,064	3,486	119	4,680	22,739	3,369	14,312	2,260	361	1,363	283	12,211	2,118
Nov. 11.....	10	4,658	1,113	3,545	256	4,925	22,741	3,373	14,408	2,234	234	1,391	278	12,493	2,402
Nov. 18.....	8	4,695	1,091	3,603	343	5,045	22,741	3,375	14,465	2,249	300	1,252	274	12,622	2,489
Nov. 25.....	10	4,843	1,117	3,725	229	5,083	22,742	3,377	14,648	2,239	68	1,233	267	12,746	2,518
Dec. 2.....	9	5,140	1,217	3,923	311	5,460	22,743	3,381	14,848	2,243	94	1,300	259	12,840	2,504
Dec. 9.....	9	5,546	1,495	4,051	258	5,813	22,743	3,383	14,986	2,192	60	1,183	252	13,267	2,804
Dec. 16.....	9	5,537	1,460	4,077	508	6,055	22,744	3,440	15,092	2,184	13	1,163	269	13,517	2,637
Dec. 23.....	10	5,627	1,515	4,112	655	6,292	22,735	3,569	15,329	2,182	497	1,191	268	13,129	2,192

¹ Includes industrial advances shown separately in subsequent tables.

² End of month and Wednesday figures estimated.

NOTE.—For description of figures in this table and discussion of their significance, see BULLETIN for July 1935, pp. 419-429. Reprints of article, together with available back figures, may be obtained upon request. Back figures are also shown in Annual Report for 1937 (tables 3 and 4) and for excess reserves in BULLETIN for August 1935, pp. 499-500.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES
[In effect December 31, 1942. Per cent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of the U. S. (maturities not exceeding 90 days—last par. Sec. 13)			
	Advances secured by Government securities maturing or callable within one year (maturities not exceeding 90 days—Sec. 13)		Advances secured by other Government securities, and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper (maturities not exceeding 90 days—Sec. 13 and 13a) ¹		Other secured advances (maturities not exceeding 4 mos.—Sec. 10(b))		To nonmember banks		To others	
	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective	Rate	Effective
Boston	½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Sept. 1, 1939	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Sept. 1, 1939	2	Oct. 27, 1942
New York	½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Aug. 25, 1939	1½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Aug. 25, 1939	2½	Oct. 30, 1942
Philadelphia	½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	2	Oct. 17, 1942
Cleveland	½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Apr. 11, 1942	1½	Sept. 12, 1942	1	Apr. 11, 1942	2	Oct. 27, 1942
Richmond	½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Mar. 14, 1942	1½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Mar. 14, 1942	2½	Oct. 28, 1942
Atlanta	½	Oct. 15, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	1½	Oct. 15, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 15, 1942
Chicago	½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Feb. 28, 1942	1½	Aug. 29, 1942	1	Sept. 1, 1939	2	Oct. 17, 1942
St. Louis	½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Mar. 14, 1942	1½	Mar. 14, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 27, 1942
Minneapolis	½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Mar. 28, 1942	1½	Oct. 30, 1942	1	Mar. 28, 1942	2½	Oct. 30, 1942
Kansas City	½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Apr. 11, 1942	1½	Oct. 27, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 27, 1942
Dallas	½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Mar. 21, 1942	1½	Oct. 17, 1942	1	Sept. 16, 1939	2	Oct. 17, 1942
San Francisco	½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Apr. 4, 1942	1½	Oct. 28, 1942	1	Apr. 4, 1942	2½	Oct. 28, 1942

¹ Discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not exceeding six months and nine months, respectively. Rates shown also apply to advances with maturities not exceeding 15 days secured by obligations of Federal Intermediate Credit Banks maturing within six months.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUYING RATES ON BILLS
[Per cent per annum]

Maturity	Rate on Dec. 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
Treasury bills ¹	¾	Apr. 30, 1942	—
Bankers' acceptances ²			
1-90 days	½	Oct. 20, 1933	1
91-120 days	¾	do.	1
121-180 days	1	do.	1½

¹ Established rate at which Federal Reserve Banks stand ready to buy all Treasury bills offered.

² Minimum buying rates on prime bankers' acceptances.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
[Per cent of deposits]

	Net demand deposits ¹			Time deposits (all member banks)
	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	
June 21, 1917-Aug. 15, 1936	13	10	7	3
Aug. 16, 1936-Feb. 28, 1937	19½	15	10½	4½
Mar. 1, 1937-Apr. 30, 1937	22¾	17½	12¼	5¼
May 1, 1937-Apr. 15, 1938	26	20	14	6
Apr. 16, 1938-Oct. 31, 1941	22¾	17½	12	5
Nov. 1, 1941-Aug. 19, 1942	26	20	14	6
Aug. 20, 1942-Sept. 13, 1942	24	20	14	6
Sept. 14, 1942-Oct. 2, 1942	22	20	14	6
Effective Oct. 3, 1942	20	20	14	6

¹ See footnote to table on p. 56 for explanation of method of computing net demand deposits.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS¹
[Per cent of market value]

Prescribed by Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Apr. 1, 1936-Oct. 31, 1937	Effective Nov. 1, 1937
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities, under Regulation T	55	40
For short sales, under Regulation T	(2)	50
For loans by banks on stocks, under Regulation U	55	40

¹ Reg. T and U limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of the extension; the "margin requirements" shown in this table are the difference between the market value (100%) and the maximum loan value.

² Requirement under Reg. T was the margin "customarily required" by the broker. ³ Reg. U became effective May 1, 1936.

NOTE.—Regulations T and U also provide special margin requirements on "omnibus" accounts and loans to brokers and dealers.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES ON INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT
Maturities not exceeding five years
[In effect December 31. Per cent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	To industrial or commercial businesses		To financing institutions		
	On advances ¹	On commitments	Discounts or purchases		On commitments
			On portion for which institution is obligated	On remaining portion	
Boston	2½-5	1½-1	(2)	(3)	1½-1
New York	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
Philadelphia	2½-5	1½-1¼	4 ²	(3)	1½-1¼
Cleveland	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
Richmond	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
Atlanta	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
Chicago	2½-5	1½-1¼	2½-5	2½-5	1½-1¼
St. Louis	2½-5	1½-1¼	1-1½	(3)	1½-1¼
Minneapolis	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
Kansas City	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
Dallas	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼
San Francisco	2½-5	1½-1¼	(2)	(3)	1½-1¼

¹ Including loans made in participation with financing institutions.

² Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.

³ Rate charged borrower.

⁴ May charge same rate as charged borrower by financing institution, if lower.

⁵ Financing institution is charged ¼ per cent on undisbursed portion of loan under commitment.

MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q

	[Per cent per annum]		
	Nov. 1, 1933-Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1935-Dec. 31, 1935	Effective Jan. 1, 1936
Savings deposits	3	2½	2½
Postal savings deposits	3	2½	2½
Other deposits payable:			
In 6 months or more	3	2½	2½
In 90 days to 6 months	3	2½	2
In less than 90 days	3	2½	1

NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember banks as established by the F. D. I. C., effective February 1, 1936, are the same as those in effect for member banks. Under Regulation Q the rate payable by a member bank may not in any event exceed 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.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Wednesday figures								End of month		
	1942								1942		1941
	Dec. 23	Dec. 16	Dec. 9	Dec. 2	Nov. 25	Nov. 18	Nov. 11	Nov. 4	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Assets											
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury.....	20,539,652	20,561,280	20,554,614	20,554,613	20,554,616	20,548,614	20,562,615	20,554,126	20,556,110	20,554,127	20,553,019
Redemption fund—F. R. notes..	31,722	21,321	17,164	18,090	18,820	17,880	14,003	15,081	16,590	15,101	15,496
Other cash.....	324,388	295,563	239,540	231,166	235,894	242,067	231,862	232,746	226,392	243,806	253,331
Total reserves.....	20,895,762	20,878,164	20,811,318	20,803,869	20,809,330	20,808,561	20,808,480	20,801,953	20,799,092	20,813,034	20,821,846
Bills discounted:											
For member banks.....	5,494	4,478	3,753	4,005	5,215	2,960	5,460	5,540	3,855	5,970	5,868
For nonmember banks, etc..	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,500	5,000	.....
Total bills discounted....	10,494	9,478	8,753	9,005	10,215	7,960	10,460	10,540	7,355	10,970	5,868
Industrial advances.....	14,093	14,513	15,227	14,977	15,212	15,551	15,396	14,994	14,900	14,312	9,825
U. S. Government securities:											
Direct											
Bonds.....	2,762,789	2,729,722	2,677,508	2,553,756	2,367,665	2,264,830	2,210,919	2,160,512	2,463,644	2,144,890	1,402,200
Notes.....	1,315,952	1,315,952	1,346,752	1,346,752	1,335,493	1,316,457	1,311,857	1,308,859	1,342,997	1,297,359	777,300
Certificates.....	955,982	949,041	918,521	781,724	735,900	715,400	672,466	634,448	1,187,214	726,201	.....
Bills.....	558,990	511,014	576,038	435,367	381,572	376,005	440,571	429,911	382,869	480,930	.....
Guaranteed.....	33,184	31,414	26,978	22,266	22,126	22,126	22,126	17,126	22,126	17,126	4,600
Total U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed.....	5,626,897	5,537,143	5,545,797	5,139,865	4,842,756	4,694,818	4,657,939	4,550,856	5,398,850	4,666,506	2,184,100
Other Reserve Bank credit outstanding.....	640,853	493,394	242,723	296,010	214,405	326,709	240,720	103,681	293,062	267,449	112,539
Total Reserve Bank credit outstanding....	6,292,337	6,054,528	5,812,500	5,459,857	5,082,588	5,045,038	4,924,515	4,680,071	5,714,167	4,959,237	2,312,332
Liabilities											
F. R. notes in actual circulation..	12,154,906	12,019,103	11,902,213	11,807,878	11,616,263	11,447,369	11,379,876	11,302,299	11,756,463	11,220,315	7,669,255
Deposits:											
Member bank—reserve account.....	13,128,945	13,517,087	13,266,842	12,839,660	12,745,566	12,621,976	12,492,747	12,210,595	13,208,176	12,735,009	13,139,701
U. S. Treasurer—general account.....	497,054	13,117	60,054	94,281	68,419	299,631	233,675	360,777	5,854	251,651	429,454
Foreign.....	795,042	801,819	796,846	916,586	907,123	913,006	914,157	894,211	916,279	948,544	1,014,985
Other deposits.....	396,427	361,070	385,785	383,272	325,486	338,861	476,901	468,981	403,870	377,724	629,316
Total deposits.....	14,817,468	14,693,093	14,509,527	14,233,799	14,046,594	14,173,474	14,117,480	13,934,564	14,534,179	14,312,928	15,213,456
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (per cent).....	77.5	78.2	78.8	79.9	81.1	81.2	81.6	82.4	79.1	81.5	91.0

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF BILLS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
Bills discounted:										
Dec. 2.....	9,005	3,760	2,545	1,075	1,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 9.....	8,753	5,852	177	598	1,436	690	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 16.....	9,478	6,391	1,145	55	1,638	49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec. 23.....	10,494	7,503	1,100	274	1,570	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial advances:										
Dec. 2.....	14,977	8,575	346	432	2,238	596	1,247	892	651	.....
Dec. 9.....	15,227	8,586	419	339	2,392	654	1,097	1,057	683	.....
Dec. 16.....	14,513	10,128	524	189	422	439	1,279	884	648	.....
Dec. 23.....	14,093	9,897	454	328	313	398	1,281	1,009	413	.....
U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed:										
Dec. 2.....	5,139,865	62,265	80,669	189,406	454,002	161,875	471,074	295,575	1,284,564	2,140,435
Dec. 9.....	5,545,797	90,392	70,120	598,332	103,520	281,414	556,008	295,575	1,356,936	2,193,300
Dec. 16.....	5,537,143	108,865	62,282	595,808	139,485	238,245	543,997	241,575	1,385,120	2,221,766
Dec. 23.....	5,626,897	79,326	135,956	558,569	163,565	255,495	550,938	241,575	1,392,807	2,248,666

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Assets													
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:													
Dec. 2	20,554,613	1,186,513	6,847,466	1,168,505	1,791,416	960,915	736,734	3,603,564	691,535	433,495	669,633	500,550	1,964,287
Dec. 9	20,554,614	1,182,454	6,807,710	1,173,213	1,766,971	950,453	747,122	3,682,515	691,660	430,415	653,652	502,700	1,965,749
Dec. 16	20,561,280	1,187,489	6,960,010	1,134,502	1,694,564	931,963	743,658	3,671,097	680,393	439,155	645,987	501,107	1,971,355
Dec. 23	20,539,652	1,129,681	7,180,994	1,128,848	1,652,163	929,348	720,317	3,604,533	682,671	428,975	658,060	484,340	1,939,722
Redemption Fund—Federal Reserve notes:													
Dec. 2	18,090	1,436	1,474	1,179	478	2,719	239	1,799	287	251	435	431	7,362
Dec. 9	17,164	1,395	1,290	1,103	426	2,313	207	1,743	273	245	423	422	7,324
Dec. 16	21,321	1,345	1,057	1,012	1,360	5,267	1,000	1,677	256	237	409	411	7,290
Dec. 23	31,722	1,253	1,771	5,874	1,264	6,704	1,930	1,535	3,220	218	377	381	7,195
Other cash:													
Dec. 2	231,166	20,190	50,928	11,843	19,252	14,708	13,512	24,105	15,434	7,263	7,740	12,284	33,907
Dec. 9	239,540	20,960	51,630	12,894	17,932	15,814	15,010	23,984	16,949	7,853	8,627	13,460	34,427
Dec. 16	295,563	23,196	52,247	25,345	36,052	15,320	20,547	34,265	20,302	7,914	8,053	14,402	37,920
Dec. 23	324,388	35,711	65,137	20,654	39,240	18,029	25,415	33,140	17,828	7,752	7,718	16,490	37,274
Total reserves:													
Dec. 2	20,803,869	1,208,139	6,899,868	1,181,527	1,811,146	978,342	750,485	3,629,468	707,256	441,009	677,808	513,265	2,005,556
Dec. 9	20,811,318	1,204,809	6,860,630	1,187,210	1,785,329	968,580	762,339	3,708,242	708,882	438,513	662,702	516,582	2,007,500
Dec. 16	20,878,164	1,212,030	7,013,314	1,160,859	1,731,976	952,550	765,205	3,707,039	700,951	447,306	654,449	515,920	2,016,565
Dec. 23	20,895,762	1,166,645	7,247,902	1,155,376	1,692,667	954,081	747,662	3,639,208	703,719	436,945	666,155	501,211	1,984,191
Bills discounted:													
Secured by U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed:													
Dec. 2	4,005		3,135	620	140	25			45		40		
Dec. 9	3,685	125	3,020	305	140	25			45		25		
Dec. 16	4,410	200	3,445	370	150	15			45		148	37	
Dec. 23	5,428	120	4,360	490	250	15			45		148		
Other bills discounted:													
Dec. 2	5,000		2,125	480	460	220	175	610	150	110	145	145	380
Dec. 9	5,068		2,125	480	494	220	175	610	150	110	179	145	380
Dec. 16	5,068		2,125	480	494	220	175	610	150	110	179	145	380
Dec. 23	5,066		2,125	480	494	220	175	610	150	110	177	145	380
Total bills discounted:													
Dec. 2	9,005		5,260	1,100	600	245	175	610	195	110	185	145	380
Dec. 9	8,753	125	5,145	785	634	245	175	610	195	110	204	145	380
Dec. 16	9,478	200	5,570	850	644	235	175	610	195	110	327	182	380
Dec. 23	10,494	120	6,485	970	744	235	175	610	195	110	325	145	380
Industrial advances:													
Dec. 2	14,977	462	621	5,051	797	720	532	113	61	381	2,072	132	4,035
Dec. 9	15,227	470	621	5,114	827	694	537	117	61	379	2,241	131	4,035
Dec. 16	14,513	447	621	5,068	828	694	481	108	61	377	1,662	131	4,035
Dec. 23	14,093	447	621	5,027	819	694	504	112	61	363	1,380	31	4,034
U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed:													
Bonds:													
Dec. 2	2,559,437	195,600	644,794	193,547	224,659	170,346	122,046	316,559	122,572	68,501	126,088	104,691	270,034
Dec. 9	2,684,674	204,483	683,563	204,314	237,972	176,147	126,948	330,126	128,191	72,586	131,965	109,326	279,053
Dec. 16	2,741,124	208,712	698,690	208,745	243,217	179,587	129,505	336,868	130,845	74,188	134,710	111,575	284,482
Dec. 23	2,775,711	211,332	707,667	211,409	246,339	181,795	131,117	341,074	132,487	75,138	136,404	112,972	287,977
Notes:													
Dec. 2	1,363,337	104,187	343,464	103,094	119,669	90,737	65,013	168,623	65,292	36,490	67,162	55,768	143,838
Dec. 9	1,366,564	104,090	347,950	104,001	121,133	89,666	64,620	168,042	65,250	36,945	67,176	55,649	142,042
Dec. 16	1,335,964	101,723	340,527	101,740	118,540	87,527	63,119	164,180	63,771	36,155	65,656	54,377	138,649
Dec. 23	1,336,214	101,733	340,668	101,770	118,585	87,518	63,116	164,192	63,780	36,174	65,664	54,383	138,631
Certificates:													
Dec. 2	781,724	59,742	196,938	59,115	68,617	52,028	37,276	96,686	37,437	20,922	38,511	31,976	82,476
Dec. 9	918,521	69,961	233,871	69,903	81,419	60,266	43,433	112,948	43,858	24,834	45,150	37,404	95,474
Dec. 16	949,041	72,261	241,903	72,272	84,208	62,177	44,837	116,631	45,302	25,686	46,640	38,630	98,494
Dec. 23	955,982	72,785	243,728	72,811	84,842	62,612	45,158	117,469	45,630	25,878	46,979	38,908	99,182
Bills:													
Dec. 2	435,367	25,591	140,739	33,045	30,468	22,287	18,508	65,917	19,376	10,962	17,197	13,697	37,580
Dec. 9	576,038	37,256	170,420	39,756	47,842	32,093	26,129	77,647	33,416	16,225	24,243	19,919	51,092
Dec. 16	511,014	36,524	137,646	37,196	42,787	31,827	25,063	59,750	29,907	12,983	25,773	19,525	52,033
Dec. 23	558,990	34,422	173,173	34,727	41,901	31,381	23,558	89,823	26,779	12,125	24,151	18,230	48,720
U. S. Government securities, direct and guaranteed: Total													
Dec. 2	5,139,865	385,120	1,325,935	388,801	443,413	335,398	242,843	647,785	244,677	136,875	248,958	206,132	533,928
Dec. 9	5,545,797	415,790	1,435,804	417,974	488,366	358,172	261,130	688,763	270,715	150,590	268,534	222,298	567,661
Dec. 16	5,537,143	419,220	1,418,766	419,953	488,752	361,118	262,524	677,429	269,825	149,012	272,779	224,107	573,658
Dec. 23	5,626,897	420,272	1,465,236	420,717	491,667	363,306	262,949	712,558	268,676	149,315	273,198	224,493	574,510

Federal Reserve Banks—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Total bills and securities:													
Dec. 2	5,163,847	385,582	1,331,816	394,952	444,810	336,363	243,550	648,508	244,933	137,366	251,215	206,409	538,343
Dec. 9	5,569,777	416,385	1,441,570	423,873	489,827	359,111	261,842	689,490	270,971	151,079	270,979	222,574	572,076
Dec. 16	5,561,134	419,867	1,424,957	425,871	490,224	362,047	263,180	678,147	270,081	149,499	274,768	224,420	578,073
Dec. 23	5,651,484	420,839	1,472,342	426,714	493,230	364,235	263,628	713,280	268,932	149,788	274,903	224,669	578,924
Due from foreign banks:													
Dec. 2	47	3	118	5	4	2	2	6	1	*	1	1	4
Dec. 9	47	3	118	5	4	2	2	6	1	*	1	1	4
Dec. 16	47	3	118	5	4	2	2	6	1	*	1	1	4
Dec. 23	47	3	118	5	4	2	2	6	1	*	1	1	4
Federal Reserve notes of other banks:													
Dec. 2	37,572	1,061	3,779	1,431	1,853	8,796	3,934	3,626	2,926	1,049	3,701	1,367	4,049
Dec. 9	39,945	856	3,442	1,575	2,425	7,993	3,780	4,258	2,863	1,239	4,588	1,809	5,117
Dec. 16	48,970	1,194	3,918	1,752	2,591	10,140	5,157	5,211	3,426	2,039	5,492	1,801	6,246
Dec. 23	51,545	1,228	4,375	1,142	3,194	10,679	4,663	6,454	4,147	1,511	5,275	1,494	7,383
Uncollected items:													
Dec. 2	1,495,334	135,174	315,785	95,518	184,605	124,014	57,503	222,134	70,253	37,372	60,738	55,248	136,990
Dec. 9	1,309,993	121,509	262,284	72,091	170,815	117,467	54,069	156,876	56,866	33,278	56,909	54,638	153,191
Dec. 16	1,829,804	160,757	400,421	126,544	247,852	137,843	89,890	242,182	89,661	42,141	71,912	64,052	156,549
Dec. 23	1,744,147	164,264	374,547	100,353	210,501	123,238	85,744	241,201	89,026	38,467	81,465	63,812	171,529
Bank premises:													
Dec. 2	40,062	2,726	10,305	4,791	4,336	3,051	1,940	2,922	2,113	1,312	2,808	1,060	2,698
Dec. 9	40,063	2,726	10,305	4,791	4,335	3,051	1,939	2,925	2,113	1,312	2,808	1,060	2,698
Dec. 16	40,059	2,726	10,305	4,785	4,335	3,053	1,939	2,925	2,113	1,312	2,808	1,060	2,698
Dec. 23	40,023	2,726	10,305	4,766	4,325	3,053	1,939	2,925	2,113	1,312	2,808	1,060	2,691
Other assets:													
Dec. 2	89,752	6,414	21,955	6,769	8,657	5,974	4,134	11,142	4,183	2,551	4,449	3,671	9,853
Dec. 9	100,429	7,013	24,441	9,344	9,490	6,505	4,756	12,172	4,554	2,784	4,818	3,974	10,578
Dec. 16	81,900	5,734	20,328	6,191	8,100	5,386	3,693	10,113	3,759	2,355	3,973	3,372	8,896
Dec. 23	84,911	5,883	21,188	6,269	8,098	5,572	3,868	10,576	3,933	2,500	4,150	3,552	9,322
Total assets:													
Dec. 2	27,630,483	1,739,099	8,583,526	1,684,993	2,455,411	1,456,542	1,061,548	4,517,806	1,031,665	620,659	1,000,720	781,021	2,697,493
Dec. 9	27,871,572	1,753,301	8,602,690	1,698,889	2,462,225	1,462,709	1,088,727	4,573,969	1,046,250	628,205	1,002,805	800,638	2,751,164
Dec. 16	28,440,078	1,802,311	8,873,261	1,726,010	2,485,082	1,471,021	1,129,066	4,645,623	1,069,992	644,652	1,013,403	810,626	2,769,031
Dec. 23	28,467,919	1,761,588	9,130,677	1,694,625	2,412,019	1,460,860	1,107,506	4,613,650	1,071,871	630,523	1,034,757	795,799	2,754,044
Liabilities													
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation:													
Dec. 2	11,807,878	858,141	2,720,377	827,628	1,092,162	761,796	526,115	2,343,148	497,504	290,585	418,576	245,096	1,226,750
Dec. 9	11,902,213	867,476	2,735,268	838,675	1,108,966	766,095	527,701	2,364,615	501,762	293,266	419,896	243,207	1,235,286
Dec. 16	12,019,103	875,359	2,765,360	847,227	1,122,250	776,694	544,878	2,381,196	506,076	295,575	422,004	241,487	1,240,997
Dec. 23	12,154,906	885,197	2,802,311	852,368	1,138,611	785,038	541,964	2,409,707	510,254	300,254	426,601	244,517	1,258,084
Deposits:													
Member bank—reserve account:													
Dec. 2	12,839,660	710,022	4,704,929	668,204	1,044,762	537,282	447,684	1,839,471	425,390	266,165	487,666	452,973	1,255,112
Dec. 9	13,266,842	731,932	4,907,556	675,964	1,052,540	538,955	477,222	1,908,174	444,706	265,539	496,919	479,163	1,288,172
Dec. 16	13,517,087	754,496	5,133,625	669,060	1,026,130	520,646	482,979	1,922,674	444,215	272,944	495,337	482,417	1,312,564
Dec. 23	13,128,945	716,546	4,902,811	652,870	968,334	528,129	475,309	1,888,719	453,902	267,347	516,969	472,039	1,285,970
U. S. Treasurer—general account:													
Dec. 2	94,281	586	87,038	318	759	541	539	880	561	498	503	125	1,933
Dec. 9	60,054	525	53,906	375	392	544	247	917	591	501	865	331	860
Dec. 16	13,117	232	272	573	545	556	560	582	239	7,242	560	574	1,182
Dec. 23	497,054	535	488,817	871	533	523	1,385	600	511	783	1,175	278	1,043
Foreign:													
Dec. 2	916,586	23,483	248,541	67,841	65,014	31,094	24,734	86,215	21,200	15,547	20,494	20,494	53,929
Dec. 9	796,846	23,257	235,881	69,047	66,170	31,647	25,174	87,748	21,577	15,823	20,858	20,858	54,806
Dec. 16	801,819	23,449	236,593	69,224	66,340	31,728	25,238	87,972	21,632	15,864	20,911	20,911	54,957
Dec. 23	795,042	24,509	235,939	69,189	66,306	31,711	25,225	87,927	21,621	15,856	20,901	20,901	54,957
Other deposits:													
Dec. 2	383,272	5,043	202,607	5,889	72,793	10,543	3,451	5,216	12,994	11,099	8,054	4,765	40,818
Dec. 9	385,785	6,030	199,886	14,392	58,756	11,152	5,283	9,257	12,210	17,229	4,576	4,268	42,746
Dec. 16	361,070	7,431	181,214	9,360	61,893	10,408	3,716	14,292	12,021	11,296	4,039	3,930	41,470
Dec. 23	396,427	7,256	207,268	13,336	73,590	11,417	3,505	7,921	14,207	12,051	2,248	2,885	40,743
Total deposits:													
Dec. 2	14,233,799	739,134	5,481,115	742,252	1,183,328	579,460	476,408	1,931,782	460,145	293,309	516,717	478,357	1,351,792
Dec. 9	14,509,527	761,744	5,521,229	759,778	1,177,858	582,298	507,926	2,006,096	479,084	299,092	523,218	504,620	1,386,584
Dec. 16	14,693,093	785,608	5,678,704	748,217	1,154,908	563,338	512,493	2,025,520	478,107	307,346	520,847	507,832	1,410,173
Dec. 23	14,817,468	748,846	5,954,835	736,266	1,108,763	571,780	505,424	1,985,167	490,241	296,037	541,293	496,103	1,382,713
Deferred availability items:													
Dec. 2	1,199,371	114,989	247,980	79,674	143,937	98,260	44,527	192,746	61,595	26,680	53,215	45,534	90,234
Dec. 9	1,067,317	97,167	211,840	62,994	139,307	97,224	38,465	152,974	52,922	25,731	47,522	40,726	100,445
Dec. 16	1,336,457	114,433	294,437	95,006	171,787	113,835	57,132	188,447	73,354	31,613	58,358	49,096	88,959
Dec. 23	1,103,341	100,566	238,682	70,380	128,427	86,838	45,525	168,104	58,900	24,076	54,640	43,017	84,186

* Less than \$500.

¹ After deducting \$29,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.

² After deducting \$429,092,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on Dec. 2; \$436,628,000 on Dec. 9; \$437,607,000 on Dec. 16; and \$437,736,000 on Dec. 23.

Federal Reserve Banks—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends:													
Dec. 2	6,000	652	1,601	364	561	429	303	643	160	150	491	226	420
Dec. 9	8,473	693	1,756	2,314	631	457	418	746	190	167	387	257	457
Dec. 16	6,526	684	1,845	401	613	454	327	676	161	154	437	360	414
Dec. 23	6,595	688	1,788	429	634	442	328	779	169	176	448	296	418
Total liabilities:													
Dec. 2	27,247,048	1,712,916	8,451,073	1,649,918	2,419,988	1,439,945	1,047,353	4,468,319	1,019,404	610,724	988,999	769,213	2,669,196
Dec. 9	27,487,530	1,727,080	8,470,093	1,663,761	2,426,762	1,446,074	1,074,510	4,524,431	1,033,958	618,256	991,023	788,810	2,722,772
Dec. 16	28,055,179	1,776,084	8,740,346	1,690,851	2,449,558	1,454,321	1,114,830	4,595,839	1,057,698	634,688	1,001,646	798,775	2,740,543
Dec. 23	28,082,310	1,735,297	8,997,616	1,659,443	2,376,435	1,444,098	1,093,241	4,563,757	1,059,564	620,543	1,022,982	783,933	2,725,401
Capital accounts													
Capital paid in:													
Dec. 2	145,453	9,480	53,496	11,751	14,852	5,851	5,174	16,069	4,525	3,072	4,712	4,451	12,020
Dec. 9	145,474	9,484	53,494	11,753	14,853	5,851	5,177	16,069	4,530	3,073	4,720	4,450	12,020
Dec. 16	145,849	9,484	53,648	11,754	14,870	5,863	5,181	16,252	4,531	3,074	4,721	4,450	12,021
Dec. 23	145,999	9,486	53,650	11,747	14,878	5,882	5,187	16,306	4,533	3,075	4,722	4,452	12,081
Surplus (section 7):													
Dec. 2	157,502	10,949	56,651	15,171	14,346	5,236	5,725	22,925	4,966	3,152	3,613	3,976	10,792
Dec. 9	157,502	10,949	56,651	15,171	14,346	5,236	5,725	22,925	4,966	3,152	3,613	3,976	10,792
Dec. 16	157,502	10,949	56,651	15,171	14,346	5,236	5,725	22,925	4,966	3,152	3,613	3,976	10,792
Dec. 23	157,502	10,949	56,651	15,171	14,346	5,236	5,725	22,925	4,966	3,152	3,613	3,976	10,792
Surplus (section 13b):													
Dec. 2	26,781	2,874	7,070	4,393	1,007	3,244	713	1,429	530	1,000	1,137	1,263	2,121
Dec. 9	26,781	2,874	7,070	4,393	1,007	3,244	713	1,429	530	1,000	1,137	1,263	2,121
Dec. 16	26,781	2,874	7,070	4,393	1,007	3,244	713	1,429	530	1,000	1,137	1,263	2,121
Dec. 23	26,781	2,874	7,070	4,393	1,007	3,244	713	1,429	530	1,000	1,137	1,263	2,121
Other capital accounts:													
Dec. 2	53,699	2,880	15,236	3,759	5,218	2,266	2,584	9,064	2,240	2,711	2,259	2,118	3,364
Dec. 9	54,285	2,914	15,382	3,811	5,257	2,304	2,602	9,115	2,266	2,724	2,312	2,139	3,459
Dec. 16	54,767	2,920	15,546	3,841	5,301	2,357	2,617	9,178	2,267	2,738	2,286	2,162	3,554
Dec. 23	55,327	2,982	15,690	3,871	5,353	2,400	2,640	9,233	2,278	2,753	2,303	2,175	3,649
Total liabilities and capital accounts:													
Dec. 2	27,630,483	1,739,099	8,583,526	1,684,993	2,455,411	1,456,542	1,061,548	4,517,806	1,031,665	620,659	1,000,720	781,021	2,697,493
Dec. 9	27,871,572	1,753,301	8,602,690	1,698,889	2,462,225	1,462,709	1,088,727	4,573,969	1,046,250	628,205	1,002,805	800,638	2,751,164
Dec. 16	28,440,078	1,802,311	8,873,261	1,726,010	2,485,082	1,471,021	1,129,066	4,645,623	1,069,992	644,652	1,013,403	810,626	2,769,031
Dec. 23	28,467,919	1,761,588	9,130,677	1,694,625	2,412,019	1,460,860	1,107,506	4,613,650	1,071,871	630,523	1,034,757	795,799	2,754,044
Commitments to make industrial advances:													
Dec. 2	10,769	233	318	1,491	455	1,210	135	94	1,668	.....	1,006	.....	4,159
Dec. 9	10,381	225	318	1,452	441	1,209	135	94	1,667	.....	837	.....	4,003
Dec. 16	10,708	155	318	1,532	421	1,108	135	.....	1,667	.....	1,416	.....	3,956
Dec. 23	10,850	153	284	1,497	391	1,108	135	.....	1,687	.....	1,696	.....	3,899

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Federal Reserve Notes:													
Issued to F. R. Bank by F. R. Agent:													
Dec. 2	12,266,487	899,330	2,829,935	856,052	1,126,197	789,335	554,161	2,389,116	528,457	297,457	430,997	266,041	1,299,409
Dec. 9	12,411,726	905,582	2,863,998	867,041	1,140,735	794,144	563,927	2,419,897	533,193	300,561	435,956	269,653	1,317,039
Dec. 16	12,492,511	904,721	2,867,558	868,258	1,160,523	809,272	577,328	2,430,305	535,353	301,118	438,612	270,873	1,328,590
Dec. 23	12,607,792	905,488	2,903,491	871,138	1,171,422	816,375	577,539	2,457,397	537,180	306,047	441,509	273,631	1,346,575
Held by Federal Reserve Bank:													
Dec. 2	458,609	41,189	109,558	28,424	34,035	27,539	28,046	45,968	30,953	6,872	12,421	20,945	72,659
Dec. 9	509,513	38,106	128,730	28,366	31,769	28,049	36,226	55,282	31,431	7,295	16,060	26,446	81,753
Dec. 16	473,408	29,362	102,198	21,031	38,273	32,578	32,450	49,109	29,277	5,543	16,608	29,386	87,593
Dec. 23	452,886	20,291	101,180	18,770	32,811	31,337	35,575	47,690	26,926	5,793	14,908	29,114	88,491
In actual circulation:¹													
Dec. 2	11,807,878	858,141	2,720,377	827,628	1,092,162	761,796	526,115	2,343,148	497,504	290,585	418,576	245,096	1,226,750
Dec. 9	11,902,213	867,476	2,735,268	838,675	1,108,966	766,095	527,701	2,364,615	501,762	293,266	419,896	243,207	1,235,286
Dec. 16	12,019,103	875,359	2,765,360	847,227	1,122,250	776,694	544,878	2,381,196	506,076	295,575	422,004	241,487	1,240,997
Dec. 23	12,154,906	885,197	2,802,311	852,368	1,138,611	785,038	541,964	2,409,707	510,254	300,254	426,601	244,517	1,258,084
Collateral held by agent as security for notes issued to bank:													
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S. Treasury:													
Dec. 2	12,336,000	912,000	2,865,000	860,000	1,130,000	762,000	560,000	2,410,000	500,000	300,000	440,000	273,000	1,324,000
Dec. 9	12,421,000	917,000	2,865,000	870,000	1,150,000	747,000	570,000	2,440,000	500,000	305,000	440,000	273,000	1,344,000
Dec. 16	12,455,000	912,000	2,890,000	870,000	1,170,000	737,000	560,000	2,470,000	480,000	305,000	440,000	277,000	1,344,000
Dec. 23	12,398,000	888,000	2,915,000	795,000	1,180,000	727,000	550,000	2,470,000	480,000	310,000	440,000	279,000	1,364,000
Eligible paper:													
Dec. 2	3,865		3,135	620		25			45		40		
Dec. 9	3,579	125	3,020	305		25			45		59		
Dec. 16	4,257	200	3,445	370		15			45		182		
Dec. 23	5,210	120	4,360	490		15			45		180		
U. S. Gov't securities:													
Dec. 2	90,000					50,000			40,000				
Dec. 9	90,000					50,000			40,000				
Dec. 16	195,000					100,000	20,000		75,000				
Dec. 23	355,000	20,000		100,000		125,000	30,000		75,000		5,000		
Total collateral:													
Dec. 2	12,429,865	912,000	2,868,135	860,620	1,130,000	812,025	560,000	2,410,000	540,045	300,000	440,040	273,000	1,324,000
Dec. 9	12,514,579	917,125	2,868,020	870,305	1,150,000	797,025	570,000	2,440,000	540,045	305,000	440,059	273,000	1,344,000
Dec. 16	12,654,257	912,200	2,893,445	870,370	1,170,000	837,015	580,000	2,470,000	555,045	305,000	440,182	277,000	1,344,000
Dec. 23	12,758,210	908,120	2,919,360	895,490	1,180,000	852,015	580,000	2,470,000	555,045	310,000	445,180	279,000	1,364,000

¹ Includes Federal Reserve notes held by U. S. Treasury or by a Federal Reserve Bank other than the issuing Bank.

INDUSTRIAL ADVANCES BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday or last day of period)	Applications approved		Ap- proved but not completed ¹ (amount)	Ad- vances out- standing ² (amount)	Com- mit- ments out- standing (amount)	Parti- cipations out- standing (amount)
	Number	Amount				
1934	984	49,634	20,966	13,589	8,225	1,296
1935	1,993	124,493	11,548	32,493	27,649	8,778
1936	2,280	139,829	8,226	25,526	20,959	7,208
1937	2,406	150,987	3,369	20,216	12,780	7,238
1938	2,653	175,013	1,946	17,345	14,161	12,722
1939	2,781	188,222	2,659	13,683	9,220	10,981
1940	2,908	212,510	13,954	9,152	5,226	6,386
1941						
June 25	3,067	238,505	8,090	10,549	13,072	14,011
Dec. 31	3,202	279,860	8,294	10,337	14,597	19,600
1942						
Jan. 28	3,224	281,617	7,612	9,752	14,272	19,388
Feb. 25	3,241	292,905	15,751	9,227	14,921	19,924
Mar. 25	3,261	297,945	17,698	9,312	14,364	19,086
Apr. 29	3,300	313,660	18,473	10,699	11,673	22,710
May 27	3,337	325,507	22,480	11,464	14,378	23,384
June 24	3,352	338,822	26,346	11,265	16,832	26,430
July 29	3,376	344,770	22,323	12,619	15,989	25,284
Aug. 26	3,388	352,675	12,024	14,833	16,720	25,295
Sept. 30	3,394	364,916	8,199	15,882	12,187	23,180
Oct. 28	3,399	377,306	7,536	14,934	11,572	20,983
Nov. 30	3,415	393,679	5,430	15,465	10,876	18,880

¹ Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve Banks and under consideration by applicant.

² Includes industrial advances past due 3 months or more, which are not included in industrial advances outstanding in weekly statement of condition of Federal Reserve Banks.

NOTE.—The difference between amount of applications approved and the sum of the following four columns represents repayments of advances, and applications for advances and commitments withdrawn or expired.

WAR PRODUCTION LOANS GUARANTEED BY WAR DEPARTMENT, NAVY DEPARTMENT, AND MARITIME COMMISSION THROUGH FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS UNDER REGULATION V
[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date	Guaranteed loans authorized		Guaranteed loans outstanding		Additional amount available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding
	Number	Amount	Total amount	Portion guaranteed	
May 31	282	100,290	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
June 30	565	310,680	81,108	69,674	137,888
July 31	932	509,012	151,154	131,097	158,340
August 31	1,329	705,842	294,720	244,532	206,609
September 30	1,658	944,204	427,918	356,677	230,720
October 31	2,023	2,227,704	527,261	440,016	1,308,093
November 30	2,327	2,367,297	644,569	520,846	1,383,310

¹ Not available.

NOTE.—The difference between guaranteed loans authorized and sum of loans outstanding and amounts available to borrowers under guarantee agreements outstanding represents amounts repaid, guarantees available but not completed, and authorizations expired or withdrawn.

RESERVE POSITION OF MEMBER BANKS, NOVEMBER, 1942

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Classes of banks and districts	Gross demand deposits	Net demand deposits ¹	Time deposits	Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks		
				Re-quired	Held	Ex-cess
All member banks.....	59,413	50,604	12,716	10,256	12,618	2,362
Central reserve city banks:						
New York.....	18,744	17,930	749	3,631	4,086	455
Chicago.....	4,294	3,931	465	814	859	45
Reserve city banks:						
Boston district.....	1,667	1,529	85	311	405	94
New York district.....	359	316	143	72	80	8
Philadelphia district.....	1,851	1,658	125	339	404	64
Cleveland district.....	2,925	2,491	679	539	729	190
Richmond district.....	1,355	1,140	247	243	325	82
Atlanta district.....	1,330	1,056	178	222	260	38
Chicago district.....	2,704	2,165	764	479	604	125
St. Louis district.....	1,472	1,233	173	257	293	36
Minneapolis district.....	728	599	83	125	150	25
Kansas City district.....	1,785	1,328	158	275	357	82
Dallas district.....	1,364	996	127	207	279	72
San Francisco district.....	4,410	3,772	2,200	886	1,104	218
Total.....	21,949	18,285	4,961	3,955	4,990	1,035
Country banks:						
Boston district.....	1,569	1,264	586	212	281	69
New York district.....	2,319	1,902	1,548	359	508	149
Philadelphia district.....	1,084	848	854	170	234	64
Cleveland district.....	1,218	891	767	171	268	97
Richmond district.....	1,236	838	419	142	199	56
Atlanta district.....	1,097	749	274	121	177	56
Chicago district.....	1,782	1,261	920	232	355	124
St. Louis district.....	805	542	263	92	130	39
Minneapolis district.....	609	417	296	76	109	33
Kansas City district.....	879	557	163	88	130	42
Dallas district.....	1,057	675	101	101	161	60
San Francisco district.....	772	515	349	93	131	38
Total.....	14,426	10,459	6,540	1,857	2,684	827

¹ Gross demand deposits minus demand balances with domestic banks (except private banks and American branches of foreign banks) and cash items in process of collection.

NOTE.—See tables on p. 50 for percentages of deposits required to be held as reserves.

MEMBER BANK RESERVE BALANCES BY CLASSES OF BANK

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	All member banks ¹	Central reserve city banks		Re-serve city banks	Country banks ¹
		New York	Chi-ago		
Total reserves held:					
1941—November.....	12,900	5,053	1,210	4,424	2,213
December.....	12,812	5,142	1,143	4,317	2,210
1942—January.....	12,936	5,248	1,085	4,365	2,238
February.....	12,908	5,266	1,086	4,356	2,199
March.....	12,827	5,188	1,157	4,279	2,204
April.....	12,649	5,028	1,140	4,293	2,188
May.....	12,510	4,870	1,049	4,325	2,265
June.....	12,624	4,859	979	4,448	2,338
July.....	12,409	4,609	1,000	4,447	2,353
August.....	12,623	4,616	1,009	4,574	2,423
September.....	12,299	4,150	944	4,676	2,529
October.....	12,234	4,093	834	4,711	2,597
November.....	12,618	4,086	859	4,990	2,684
Week ending (Friday):					
1942—Nov. 6.....	12,416	4,099	868	4,793	2,656
Nov. 13.....	12,474	3,982	869	4,938	2,685
Nov. 20.....	12,643	4,043	854	4,987	2,758
Nov. 27.....	12,729	4,136	845	5,064	2,684
Dec. 4.....	12,980	4,198	854	5,127	2,802
Dec. 11.....	13,073	4,204	864	5,131	2,873
Dec. 18.....	13,370	4,452	896	5,183	2,839
Excess reserves:					
1941—November.....	3,611	945	367	1,456	844
December.....	3,390	989	295	1,303	804
1942—January.....	3,446	1,083	225	1,330	809
February.....	3,309	1,071	204	1,279	755
March.....	3,147	962	255	1,190	740
April.....	2,951	795	262	1,175	718
May.....	2,667	546	178	1,171	772
June.....	2,704	556	89	1,232	827
July.....	2,237	269	64	1,105	799
August.....	2,248	286	60	1,091	812
September.....	2,300	302	73	1,069	857
October.....	2,328	557	27	921	823
November.....	2,362	455	45	1,035	827
Week ending (Friday):					
1942—Nov. 6.....	2,226	463	49	900	814
Nov. 13.....	2,244	360	52	995	837
Nov. 20.....	2,374	428	40	1,010	897
Nov. 27.....	2,434	506	38	1,072	818
Dec. 4.....	^p 2,586	496	39	1,115	^p 937
Dec. 11.....	^p 2,610	450	45	1,106	^p 1,008
Dec. 18.....	^p 2,589	536	45	1,034	^p 974

^p Preliminary.

¹ Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates.

DEPOSITS OF MEMBER BANKS IN LARGER AND SMALLER CENTERS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	All member banks				Member banks in larger centers (places over 15,000)				Member banks in smaller centers (places under 15,000)			
	Gross demand		Time		Gross demand		Time		Gross demand		Time	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.
Boston.....	3,236	3,136	671	659	3,029	2,937	547	537	207	199	124	123
New York.....	21,422	20,733	2,440	2,417	12,194	12,126	¹ 1,151	484	468	538	535	
Philadelphia.....	2,935	2,840	979	982	2,507	2,426	526	529	428	415	453	453
Cleveland.....	4,144	4,027	1,446	1,445	3,684	3,581	1,083	1,084	460	446	363	361
Richmond.....	2,590	2,491	666	659	2,206	2,127	448	445	385	364	217	214
Atlanta.....	2,426	2,280	452	444	2,165	2,034	363	355	262	246	89	89
Chicago.....	8,780	8,491	2,150	2,115	4,811	4,630	¹ 1,312	¹ 1,287	675	641	372	366
St. Louis.....	2,277	2,161	436	433	1,801	1,711	312	309	476	450	125	124
Minneapolis.....	1,337	1,237	379	373	1,039	¹ 965	201	¹ 198	298	² 272	178	¹ 175
Kansas City.....	2,664	2,530	321	318	2,067	1,963	210	208	596	567	110	110
Dallas.....	2,420	2,244	228	226	1,834	1,718	184	183	586	525	44	43
San Francisco.....	5,182	4,836	2,549	2,511	4,930	4,615	2,427	2,397	252	220	122	114
Total.....	59,413	57,007	12,716	12,580	¹ 31,266	¹ 29,834	¹ 8,766	¹ 8,681	5,109	¹ 4,814	2,736	² 2,706

^r Revised.

¹ Excluding central reserve city banks, for which figures for latest month are shown in table above.

KINDS OF MONEY IN CIRCULATION
[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Gold certificates	Silver dollars	Silver certificates	Treasury notes of 1890	Subsidiary silver coin	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal Reserve notes	Federal Reserve Bank notes	National bank notes
1941—October	10,364	62	57	1,715	1	463	205	317	7,378	20	146
November	10,640	61	59	1,737	1	474	208	321	7,615	20	145
December	11,160	61	60	1,733	1	481	209	313	8,138	19	144
1942—January	11,175	61	61	1,657	1	471	206	302	8,253	19	143
February	11,485	61	61	1,695	1	475	206	309	8,514	19	143
March	11,566	60	62	1,697	1	482	208	307	8,587	19	142
April	11,767	60	64	1,707	1	488	209	309	8,769	19	141
May	12,074	60	65	1,745	1	496	211	316	9,022	19	140
June	12,383	59	66	1,754	1	504	213	317	9,310	19	139
July	12,739	59	67	1,764	1	510	215	315	9,650	19	138
August	13,200	59	69	1,786	1	521	218	321	10,068	18	138
September	13,703	59	71	1,754	1	537	222	324	10,580	18	137
October	14,210	59	73	1,704	1	551	225	326	11,118	18	136
November	14,805	58	74	1,731	1	565	227	327	11,667	18	136

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 35).

PAPER CURRENCY, BY DENOMINATIONS, AND COIN IN CIRCULATION

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total in circulation ¹	Coin and small denomination currency ²						Large denomination currency ²						Unassorted ²		
		Total	Coin	\$1 ³	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000		\$5,000	\$10,000
1941—October	10,364	7,537	725	663	41	1,287	2,527	2,293	2,830	658	1,316	245	539	25	47	3
November	10,640	7,769	738	675	43	1,318	2,610	2,383	2,874	674	1,343	248	538	24	47	4
December	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46	4
1942—January	11,175	8,053	738	656	42	1,309	2,713	2,595	3,126	745	1,481	265	566	24	46	4
February	11,485	8,326	743	668	42	1,344	2,825	2,704	3,163	767	1,511	266	565	21	33	4
March	11,566	8,396	752	673	42	1,351	2,834	2,744	3,174	779	1,528	268	561	9	29	5
April	11,767	8,560	757	680	43	1,362	2,898	2,820	3,204	792	1,549	268	558	9	29	1
May	12,074	8,841	771	696	44	1,402	3,004	2,924	3,233	801	1,566	260	570	9	28	1
June	12,383	9,083	783	704	45	1,427	3,099	3,024	3,301	824	1,602	262	576	8	29	2
July	12,739	9,398	793	712	45	1,464	3,234	3,149	3,343	840	1,628	263	574	8	30	2
August	13,200	9,795	809	731	48	1,517	3,379	3,310	3,409	868	1,663	266	575	8	29	4
September	13,703	10,207	830	754	50	1,555	3,532	3,487	3,500	904	1,715	268	576	9	29	4
October	14,210	10,629	848	764	51	1,597	3,684	3,686	3,584	940	1,762	274	570	9	30	3
November	14,805	11,122	867	782	53	1,647	3,887	3,885	3,686	972	1,824	278	575	9	28	3

¹ Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

² Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

³ Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 36).

TREASURY CURRENCY OUTSTANDING

[Held by Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and in circulation. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Silver dollars and silver bullion ¹	Subsidiary silver coin	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal Reserve Bank notes	National bank notes
1941—October	3,219	2,013	482	210	347	20	148
November	3,231	2,017	489	212	347	20	146
December	3,247	2,023	497	215	347	20	146
1942—January	3,259	2,029	501	218	347	20	144
February	3,268	2,033	505	220	347	20	144
March	3,277	2,038	509	221	347	19	143
April	3,289	2,044	514	222	347	19	142
May	3,305	2,050	524	224	347	19	141
June	3,313	2,053	530	225	347	19	140
July	3,326	2,057	539	225	347	19	139
August	3,340	2,059	551	226	347	19	139
September	3,353	2,061	562	226	347	19	138
October	3,368	2,062	575	228	347	18	137
November	3,381	2,063	586	229	347	18	137

¹ Includes silver held against silver certificates amounting to \$1,924,000,000 on Nov. 30, 1942 and \$1,947,000,000 on Nov. 30, 1941.

SHIPMENTS AND RECEIPTS OF UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY

[By selected banks and financial institutions in New York City. In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Shipments to Europe	Receipts from Europe	Net shipments	Net receipts
1937	21.5	47.6		26.1
1938	33.1	34.4		1.3
1939	110.2	9.8	100.3	
1940	17.7	.7	17.0	
1941	.3	.5		.2
1941—December		.2		.2
1942—January	.2	.1	.1	
February		(1)		(1)
March				
April	.1		.1	
May				
June				
July		(1)		(1)
August		(1)		(1)
September		.1		.1
October				
November				

¹ Less than \$50,000.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 38).

Description.—See BULLETIN for January 1932, pp. 7-8.

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF UNITED STATES
(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gold stock at end of period	Increase in gold stock	Net gold import	Earmarked gold: decrease or increase (-)	Domestic gold production ¹
1934 ²	8,238	4,202.5	1,133.9	82.6	92.9
1935	10,125	1,887.2	1,739.0	.2	110.7
1936	11,258	1,132.5	1,116.6	-85.9	131.6
1937	12,760	1,502.5	1,585.5	-200.4	143.9
1938	14,512	1,751.5	1,973.6	-333.5	148.6
1939	17,644	3,132.0	3,574.2	-534.4	161.7
1940	21,995	4,351.2	4,744.5	-644.7	170.2
1941	22,737	741.8	982.4	-407.7	169.1
1941—October	22,800	38.8	40.4	-32.2	15.9
November	22,785	-14.4	50.4	-60.9	18.2
December	22,737	-48.8	52.9	-99.7	11.5
1942—January	22,747	10.6		-38.5	14.7
February	22,705	-42.4		-109.3	10.0
March	22,687	-17.3		-65.5	11.0
April	22,691	3.3		-20.1	11.1
May	22,714	23.6		-38.2	10.8
June	22,737	22.3		-14.8	10.1
July	22,744	7.6		-24.4	12.3
August	22,756	11.4		-21.8	9.8
September	22,754	-1.3		-27.8	11.5
October	22,740	-14.3		-56.4	11.7
November	22,743	3.3		5-10.8	
Jan.—Nov.	22,743	6.8		5-427.5	

² Preliminary.
¹ Annual figures are estimates of the United States Mint. Monthly figures are those published in table on page 97, adjusted to exclude Philippine Islands production received in United States.
² Figures based on rate of \$20.67 a fine ounce in January 1934 and \$35 a fine ounce thereafter.
³ Includes gold in the Inactive Account amounting to 27 million dollars on Dec. 31, 1936, and 1,228 million on Dec. 31, 1937.
⁴ The net gold import figures for months subsequent to December 1941 have not been released for publication.
⁵ Gold held under earmark at Federal Reserve Banks for foreign account amounted to 2,642.8 million dollars on November 30, 1942.
 NOTE.—For back figures through 1937, see Annual Report for 1937 (table 29).

BANK SUSPENSIONS¹

	Total, all banks	Member banks		Nonmember banks	
		National	State	In-sured ²	Not insured
Number of banks suspended:					
1934	57	1		8	48
1935	34	4		22	8
1936	44	1		40	3
1937	59	4	2	47	6
1938	55	1	1	47	6
1939	42	4	3	25	10
1940	22	1		18	3
1941	8	4		3	1
1942—Jan.—Nov.	9			6	3
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars): ³					
1934	36,937	40		1,912	34,985
1935	10,015	5,313		3,763	939
1936	11,306	507		10,207	592
1937	19,723	7,379	1,708	10,156	480
1938	13,012	379	211	11,721	1,044
1939	34,998	1,341	24,629	6,589	2,439
1940	5,943	256		5,341	346
1941	3,726	3,144		503	79
1942—Jan.—Nov.	1,702			1,375	327

¹ Represents banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).
² Federal deposit insurance became operative January 1, 1934.
³ Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspension, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were reported.
 Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 76).

MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO AND FROM UNITED STATES
(In thousands of dollars)

From or to—	1941					
	Dec.		Nov.		Jan.—Dec.	
	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Ex-ports
France					1	
Portugal	24		24		402	
Sweden					1,747	
Switzerland					899	
United Kingdom	163		121		3,779	
U. S. S. R.	13,460		5,615		44,920	
Canada	20,379	2	24,921	4	412,093	37
Mexico	1,273		6,336		16,800	8
Central America	976		939		10,963	
West Indies and Bermuda	53		77	1	867	3
Argentina	6		18		184	
Bolivia	1		8		95	
Brazil	2		5	1	25	10
Chile	883		441		8,510	
Colombia	2,238		2,110		24,448	
Ecuador	234		218		3,057	
Peru	678		436		9,119	
Venezuela	369		227		4,581	
British Guiana	53		91		1,039	
Australia	3,713		5,980		67,492	
New Zealand	293		156		2,658	
British Oceania	311		314		3,894	
British India	711				9,665	
Netherlands Indies					855	
China and Hong Kong	665				4,362	
Japan					9,444	
Philippine Islands	5,506		1,832	1	42,684	6
South Africa	190		40		292,893	
All other countries	716		473		4,972	
Total	52,897	2	50,382	8	982,442	64

¹ Figures represent customs valuations which, with some exceptions, are at rate of \$35 a fine ounce.
 NOTE.—Figures for months subsequent to December 1941 have not been released for publication. For back figures for selected countries beginning in 1934, see table on page 97.

BANK DEBITS

Debits to deposit accounts except interbank accounts
(In millions of dollars)

Year and month	Total, all reporting centers	New York City	140 other centers ¹	133 other reporting centers ²
1929	982,531	603,089	331,938	47,504
1936	461,889	208,936	219,670	33,283
1937	469,463	197,836	235,206	36,421
1938	405,929	168,778	204,745	32,406
1939	423,932	171,382	218,298	34,252
1940	445,863	171,582	236,952	37,329
1941	537,343	197,724	293,925	45,694
1941—November	45,076	16,077	25,087	3,912
December	56,582	20,598	31,133	4,850
1942—January	48,605	17,247	27,028	4,330
February	41,545	14,242	23,543	3,760
March	49,161	17,056	27,764	4,341
April	46,613	16,023	26,451	4,138
May	48,342	16,985	27,241	4,116
June	50,107	17,394	28,292	4,421
July	50,087	17,110	28,505	4,472
August	49,169	17,051	27,837	4,282
September	52,712	18,593	29,530	4,589
October	55,056	18,323	31,627	5,105
November	50,673	17,016	29,040	4,616

¹ Revised.
² National series, for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.
³ Except that 1929 figure is for 128 centers only.
 Back figures.—Annual Report for 1937, page 157. Annual totals, beginning with 1919, by Federal Reserve districts and for individual centers, are available for distribution and will be furnished upon request.

ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

Comprises all national banks in the continental United States and all State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and such private and industrial banks as are included in abstracts issued by State banking departments. Also includes, during the period June 1934-June 1935, private banks which, pursuant to the provisions of sec. 21 (a) of the Banking Act of 1933, submitted condition reports to the Comptroller of the Currency. Under the amended provision of sec. 21 (a) private banks no longer report to the Comptroller of the Currency. For comparative figures of private banks included in the figures from June 1934 to December 1935, see Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1935, p. 883, and July 1936, p. 535. Figures for nonmember banks are for dates indicated or nearest thereto for which figures are available.

NUMBER OF BANKS						DEPOSITS, EXCLUSIVE OF INTERBANK DEPOSITS ¹							
Call date	Total	Member banks ²			Nonmember banks		Call date	All banks	Member banks ²			Nonmember banks	
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings banks	Other non-member banks			Total	National	State	Mutual savings banks	Other non-member banks
1929—June 29.....	25,110	8,707	7,530	1,177	611	15,792	1929—June 29.....	53,852	32,284	19,411	12,873	8,983	12,584
Dec. 31.....	24,630	8,522	7,403	1,119	609	15,499	Dec. 31.....	55,289	33,865	20,290	13,575	8,916	12,508
1933—June 30.....	14,519	5,606	4,897	709	576	8,337	1933—June 30.....	37,998	23,338	14,772	8,566	9,713	4,946
Dec. 30.....	15,011	6,011	5,154	857	579	8,421	Dec. 30.....	38,505	23,771	15,386	8,385	9,708	5,026
1938—June 30.....	15,287	6,338	5,242	1,096	563	8,386	1938—June 30.....	52,195	34,745	22,553	12,193	10,296	7,153
Dec. 31.....	15,206	6,338	5,224	1,114	556	8,312	Dec. 31.....	54,054	36,211	23,497	12,714	10,365	7,478
1939—June 30.....	15,082	6,330	5,203	1,127	553	8,199	1939—June 30.....	55,992	38,027	24,534	13,493	10,521	7,444
Dec. 30.....	15,037	6,362	5,187	1,175	552	8,123	Dec. 30.....	58,344	39,930	25,661	14,269	10,613	7,801
1940—June 29.....	14,953	6,398	5,164	1,234	551	8,004	1940—June 29.....	60,582	42,039	26,931	15,108	10,631	8,712
Dec. 31.....	14,895	6,486	5,144	1,342	551	7,858	Dec. 31.....	65,021	46,007	29,214	16,793	10,658	8,356
1941—Apr. 4.....	14,871	6,528	5,138	1,390	550	7,793	1941—Apr. 4.....	65,211	46,179	29,467	16,712	10,684	8,347
June 30.....	14,855	6,556	5,130	1,426	547	7,752	June 30.....	67,172	48,076	30,684	17,392	10,641	8,456
Sept. 24.....	14,852	6,596	5,125	1,471	546	7,710	Sept. 24.....	68,449	49,160	31,500	17,660	10,643	8,646
Dec. 31.....	14,825	6,619	5,117	1,502	545	7,661	Dec. 31.....	70,792	51,192	32,672	18,520	10,525	9,075
1942—June 30.....	14,773	6,647	5,101	1,546	544	7,582	1942—June 30 ⁵	72,382	53,434	34,036	19,397	10,387	8,562

For footnotes see table below.

For footnotes see table below.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	All banks			Member banks ²			Nonmember banks					
	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments	Mutual savings banks			Other nonmember banks		
							Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments
	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments	Total	Loans	Investments
1929—June 29.....	58,474	41,531	16,943	35,711	25,658	10,052	9,556	5,892	3,664	13,207	9,981	3,227
Dec. 31.....	58,417	41,918	16,499	35,934	26,150	9,784	9,463	5,945	3,518	13,020	9,823	3,197
1933—June 30.....	40,076	22,203	17,872	24,786	12,858	11,928	10,044	5,941	4,103	5,246	3,404	1,841
Dec. 30.....	40,319	21,977	18,342	25,220	12,833	12,386	9,985	5,906	4,079	5,115	3,238	1,877
1938—June 30.....	47,381	21,130	26,252	30,721	12,938	17,783	10,196	4,961	5,235	6,465	3,231	3,234
Dec. 31 ⁴	48,929	21,354	27,575	32,070	13,208	18,863	10,255	4,930	5,325	6,604	3,217	3,387
1939—June 30.....	49,616	21,318	28,299	32,603	13,141	19,462	10,342	4,931	5,411	6,671	3,245	3,425
Dec. 30.....	50,885	22,169	28,716	33,941	13,962	19,979	10,314	4,961	5,353	6,630	3,246	3,384
1940—June 29.....	51,335	22,341	28,995	34,451	13,969	20,482	10,188	4,926	5,262	6,696	3,445	3,251
Dec. 31.....	54,188	23,741	30,448	37,126	15,321	21,805	10,248	4,959	5,289	6,815	3,461	3,353
1941—Apr. 4.....	56,147	24,322	31,825	38,983	15,878	23,104	10,276	4,954	5,322	6,889	3,490	3,399
June 30.....	57,945	25,312	32,633	40,659	16,729	23,930	10,314	4,955	5,360	6,972	3,628	3,344
Sept. 24.....	59,296	26,187	33,109	41,943	17,546	24,397	10,348	4,949	5,399	7,005	3,692	3,313
Dec. 31.....	61,098	26,616	34,483	43,521	18,021	25,500	10,372	4,903	5,470	7,205	3,692	3,513
1942—June 30 ⁵	63,976	25,078	38,897	46,800	16,928	29,872	10,353	4,819	5,534	7,822	3,331	3,492

¹ Revised.

² Prior to December 1933, member bank figures include interbank deposits not subject to immediate withdrawal, which aggregated \$103,000,000 on that date. Prior to June 1940, the nonmember bank figures on some call dates included some interbank deposits not shown separately in a few State bank abstracts.

³ Includes, subsequent to April 4, 1941, two mutual savings banks in Wisconsin and one in Indiana.

⁴ One bank (with deposits, excluding interbank deposits, of \$90,000,000 and total loans and investments of \$96,000,000 on Dec. 30, 1939) which, prior to March 1940, was classified as a mutual savings bank, is now included in figures in the "Other nonmember banks" column.

⁵ Prior to December 1938 the figures include loans and investments indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate, now reported separately in condition reports. The amounts of such loans and investments in December 1938, were approximately \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000, respectively.

⁶ Decreases in "Other nonmember banks" figures (and corresponding increases in member bank figures) reflect principally the admission to membership in the Federal Reserve System of one large bank with total loans and investments aggregating 472 million dollars on June 30, 1942.

Note.—Beginning with the April 4, 1942 call, spring and fall figures are not being compiled for "All banks."

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (tables 48-49).

CONDITION OF ALL MEMBER BANKS—LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	Total loans and investments	Loans ¹							Investments ¹									
		Total ¹	Commer- cial and industrial ²	Agricultural ²	Open market paper	Loans for purchasing or carrying securities		Real estate loans	Other loans ⁴	Total	U. S. Government obligations				Obligations of States and politi- cal sub- divi- sions	Other secu- rities		
						To brok- ers and deal- ers	To oth- ers ³				Total	Bills	Certi- ficates of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes			Bonds	Guar- an- teed
<i>Total—All Member Banks</i>																		
1929—Dec. 31	35,934	26,150			583	2,463	7,685	3,191	12,229	9,784	3,863	97	152	520	3,094		1,393	4,528
1933—June 30	24,786	12,858			595	953	3,752	2,372	5,187	11,928	6,887	554	559	2,049	3,725		1,744	3,297
1939—Dec. 30	33,941	13,962	5,386	730	455	790	2,957	2,944	19,979	14,328	563			2,223	8,398	3,144	2,692	2,959
1940—June 29	34,451	13,969	5,538	736	450	447	668	3,069	3,062	20,482	14,722	797		2,543	8,261	3,121	2,888	2,873
Dec. 31	37,126	15,321	6,204	865	456	642	652	3,228	3,273	21,805	15,823	652		2,594	9,091	3,486	3,013	2,970
1941—June 30	40,659	16,729	7,270	738	537	575	635	3,365	3,609	23,930	18,078	1,127		2,631	10,481	3,839	2,984	2,867
Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	8,064	972	607	594	598	3,494	3,692	25,500	19,539	971		3,007	11,729	3,832	3,090	2,871
1942—Apr. 4	44,287	17,834								26,453	20,449					3,471	3,173	2,831
June 30	46,800	16,928	7,888	726	495	554	562	3,501	3,203	29,872	24,098	1,509	1,872	3,546	14,485	2,685	2,934	2,840
<i>New York City⁵</i>																		
1929—Dec. 31	8,774	6,683			195	1,257	2,145	169	2,917	2,091	1,112	34	23	166	889		222	758
1933—June 30	7,133	3,424			364	759	1,044	157	1,099	3,709	2,551	330	309	987	926		478	680
1939—Dec. 30	9,339	3,296	1,768	7	120	611	188	133	469	6,043	4,772	315		797	2,385	1,275	579	693
1940—June 29	9,829	3,014	1,801	6	103	320	188	137	458	6,815	5,486	421		1,092	2,650	1,324	634	695
Dec. 31	10,910	3,384	2,025	6	100	320	190	130	468	7,527	6,044	207		1,245	2,977	1,615	695	788
1941—June 30	12,493	3,778	2,405	3	97	422	186	129	536	8,715	7,268	577		1,526	3,415	1,751	651	796
Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	2,716	8	91	412	169	123	554	8,823	7,265	311		1,623	3,652	1,679	729	830
1942—Apr. 4	13,123	4,173								8,950	7,381					1,515	773	796
June 30	14,019	4,066	2,775	9	66	430	167	121	499	9,953	8,550	402	663	1,746	4,572	1,166	623	781
<i>City of Chicago⁶</i>																		
1929—Dec. 31	1,757	1,448			19	251	533	21	623	309	116	1	2	19	94		96	96
1933—June 30	1,287	677			69	61	251	30	267	610	384	149	57	82	97		87	138
1939—Dec. 30	2,105	569	365	6	17	41	66	13	60	1,536	1,203	153		176	701	172	162	170
1940—June 29	2,205	603	417	8	16	23	61	16	62	1,602	1,258	254		161	710	134	177	167
Dec. 31	2,377	696	476	5	17	42	54	19	84	1,681	1,307	297		145	752	112	188	186
1941—June 30	2,707	846	609	5	21	36	55	20	101	1,861	1,483	417		125	803	138	190	188
Dec. 31	2,760	954	711	6	21	48	52	22	96	1,806	1,430	256		153	903	119	182	193
1942—Apr. 4	2,806	923								1,883	1,490					108	207	187
June 30	3,116	697	3	15	29	50	22	90		2,210	1,858	357	181	162	1,068	90	164	188
<i>Reserve City Banks</i>																		
1929—Dec. 31	12,029	9,084			168	664	2,775	1,538	3,937	2,944	1,368	25	66	165	1,112		448	1,128
1933—June 30	8,492	4,482			126	108	1,340	1,131	1,777	4,011	2,483	73	131	681	1,597		598	930
1939—Dec. 30	12,272	5,329	2,100	221	135	119	222	1,335	1,177	6,943	5,194	63		819	3,339	972	890	860
1940—June 29	12,160	5,365	2,134	176	156	87	210	1,372	1,230	6,795	4,947	87		839	3,052	969	981	868
Dec. 31	13,013	5,931	2,436	263	153	115	207	1,436	1,322	7,081	5,204	103		771	3,281	1,049	984	893
1941—June 30	14,013	6,498	2,879	175	202	100	198	1,477	1,466	7,515	5,700	73		606	3,858	1,162	979	836
Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	3,206	300	250	114	194	1,527	1,512	8,243	6,467	295		751	4,248	1,173	956	820
1942—Apr. 4	15,605	6,989								8,616	6,832					1,051	941	844
June 30	16,535	6,564	3,103	152	215	78	177	1,524	1,315	9,971	8,188	379	674	981	5,149	806	925	858
<i>Country Banks</i>																		
1929—Dec. 31	13,375	8,936			201	291	2,231	1,462	4,750	4,439	1,267	37	59	171	999		627	2,546
1933—June 30	7,873	4,275			35	25	1,117	1,055	2,043	3,598	1,469	2	63	299	1,106		581	1,549
1939—Dec. 30	10,224	4,768	1,151	495	163	20	224	1,477	1,238	5,456	3,159	31		431	1,972	725	1,061	1,236
1940—June 29	10,257	4,987	1,187	546	174	17	208	1,544	1,311	5,270	3,030	36		451	1,849	695	1,097	1,144
Dec. 31	10,826	5,309	1,267	590	187	21	201	1,644	1,400	5,517	3,269	45		433	2,081	710	1,146	1,102
1941—June 30	11,446	5,607	1,377	555	216	17	195	1,739	1,507	5,839	3,627	60		374	2,404	788	1,165	1,047
Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	1,431	659	245	20	183	1,823	1,530	6,628	4,377	110		481	2,926	861	1,222	1,028
1942—Apr. 4	12,753	5,749								7,004	4,746					797	1,253	1,005
June 30	13,130	5,393	1,314	562	198	16	169	1,834	1,299	7,737	5,502	171	355	637	3,696	624	1,222	1,013

¹ Classifications indicated were revised as of Dec. 31, 1938; for explanation see BULLETIN for January, 1939, pp. 22-23, and BULLETIN for April, 1939, pp. 259-264, 332. Beginning June 30, 1939, detailed classifications available on June and December dates only.

² Not shown in call reports prior to December 1938.

³ Figures in this column prior to Dec. 31, 1938, represent all loans on securities, regardless of purpose, excepting only loans on securities to banks and to brokers and dealers.

⁴ This is a residual item and includes loans to banks. Because of the revised loan classifications, figures beginning Dec. 31, 1938, are not comparable with earlier figures.

⁵ Central reserve city banks.

⁶ Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (tables 52-58).

CONDITION OF ALL MEMBER BANKS—RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

Call date	Re-serves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic banks ¹	Demand deposits adjusted ²	Demand deposits, except interbank				Time deposits, except interbank			Interbank deposits		Borrowings	Capital accounts	
					Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	States and political subdivisions	Certified and officers' checks, etc.	U. S. Government	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	States and political subdivisions	U. S. Government and postal savings	Domestic banks				Foreign banks
												Demand ³	Time			
<i>Total—All Member Banks</i>																
1929—Dec. 31	2,374	558	2,168	16,647	17,526	1,335	1,681	143	12,267	595	122	3,517	95	698	879	6,709
1933—June 30	2,235	405	2,008	12,089	11,830	1,087	657	806	7,803	300	788	3,057	89	146	191	4,837
1939—Dec. 30	11,604	841	5,506	25,681	24,604	2,321	563	743	11,215	432	51	8,507	144	759	3	5,522
1940—June 29	13,751	789	5,751	27,877	26,397	2,529	475	711	11,459	410	59	8,852	134	703	3	5,608
Dec. 31	13,992	991	6,185	30,429	29,576	2,724	913	616	11,687	435	56	9,581	135	706	3	5,698
1941—June 30	12,959	999	6,293	32,678	31,429	2,940	738	619	11,898	397	55	9,610	138	688	3	5,800
Dec. 31	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,674	33,061	3,066	1,009	1,709	11,878	418	50	9,714	133	678	4	5,886
1942—Apr. 4	12,725	884	6,276	34,670	32,602	3,285	589	2,164	11,520	395	49	9,650	118	641	14	5,930
June 30	12,295	1,022	5,770	36,966	35,646	3,230	711	1,724	11,673	400	49	9,110	109	752	6	5,991
<i>New York City⁴</i>																
1929—Dec. 31	827	68	179	4,750	5,847	128	1,180	20	1,112	33	18	1,198	40	597	179	2,105
1933—June 30	846	46	101	4,358	4,676	96	461	332	671	4	110	1,255	22	128	8	1,582
1939—Dec. 30	5,915	89	125	8,899	9,030	251	178	74	693	43	.....	3,542	1	695	.....	1,592
1940—June 29	7,072	88	119	10,235	10,283	258	147	67	732	29	.....	3,840	.....	650	.....	1,599
Dec. 31	7,057	102	122	11,062	11,357	370	471	48	768	51	.....	4,032	.....	646	.....	1,615
1941—June 30	5,857	136	131	11,619	11,895	319	306	32	778	27	.....	3,948	.....	623	.....	1,625
Dec. 31	5,105	93	141	10,761	11,282	319	450	866	778	29	.....	3,595	.....	612	.....	1,648
1942—Apr. 4	5,236	81	192	11,335	11,235	296	154	967	751	25	.....	3,383	.....	576	.....	1,655
June 30	4,762	88	103	11,711	12,014	271	273	863	717	17	.....	3,284	.....	683	.....	1,698
<i>City of Chicago⁴</i>																
1929—Dec. 31	169	13	133	957	1,041	42	32	8	332	58	2	310	19	33	41	316
1933—June 30	232	34	203	912	870	87	16	46	358	1	6	259	.....	2	.....	204
1939—Dec. 30	993	42	283	1,739	1,676	167	24	80	483	10	3	879	.....	9	.....	250
1940—June 29	1,187	39	242	1,898	1,782	199	17	79	489	15	5	949	.....	7	.....	260
Dec. 31	1,051	42	319	1,941	1,905	174	27	90	496	8	5	997	.....	8	.....	270
1941—June 30	1,062	41	262	2,205	2,109	213	33	95	480	17	5	1,010	.....	8	.....	279
Dec. 31	1,021	43	298	2,215	2,152	233	34	127	476	.....	.....	1,027	.....	8	.....	288
1942—Apr. 4	1,088	27	285	1,919	1,886	203	31	296	455	.....	.....	1,253	.....	9	.....	289
June 30	973	43	220	2,279	2,292	226	24	201	460	.....	.....	1,028	.....	10	.....	293
<i>Reserve City Banks</i>																
1929—Dec. 31	751	156	947	5,229	5,547	423	300	76	4,433	371	41	1,604	30	64	292	2,029
1933—June 30	705	122	1,002	3,764	3,708	349	108	312	2,941	208	388	1,315	59	15	16	1,533
1939—Dec. 30	3,118	348	2,485	8,176	8,002	813	190	435	4,362	240	14	3,516	117	53	.....	1,828
1940—June 29	3,759	334	2,679	8,774	8,372	956	147	422	4,422	219	18	3,526	105	44	.....	1,873
Dec. 31	4,027	396	2,741	9,581	9,468	995	228	327	4,506	226	19	3,919	106	51	.....	1,904
1941—June 30	4,125	385	2,793	10,480	10,142	1,139	209	341	4,590	211	19	4,000	108	55	.....	1,940
Dec. 31	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	11,127	1,144	286	491	4,542	243	20	4,302	103	55	.....	1,967
1942—Apr. 4	4,221	348	2,705	11,689	11,105	1,313	202	633	4,366	224	18	4,235	90	54	6	1,981
June 30	4,254	357	2,279	12,515	12,199	1,304	218	422	4,454	239	18	4,052	82	57	.....	1,985
<i>Country Banks</i>																
1929—Dec. 31	627	321	908	5,711	5,091	742	169	39	6,390	133	61	405	6	3	367	2,258
1933—June 30	452	203	702	3,054	2,576	555	72	116	3,833	86	285	228	7	1	167	1,517
1939—Dec. 30	1,578	363	2,614	6,866	5,896	1,090	172	154	5,677	140	35	571	26	2	3	1,851
1940—June 29	1,733	328	2,711	6,969	5,960	1,115	164	143	5,816	147	37	538	29	2	3	1,876
Dec. 31	1,857	457	3,002	7,845	6,846	1,184	187	151	5,917	150	33	633	29	2	3	1,909
1941—June 30	1,914	437	3,106	8,374	7,282	1,269	190	151	6,049	143	31	652	30	2	3	1,956
Dec. 31	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	8,500	1,370	239	225	6,082	146	31	790	30	2	4	1,982
1942—Apr. 4	2,180	429	3,093	9,726	8,376	1,473	202	269	5,948	145	30	779	28	2	4	2,005
June 30	2,306	533	3,168	10,360	9,141	1,429	196	237	6,042	143	31	747	27	3	3	2,014

¹ Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances which on that date aggregated \$629,000,000. Prior to Dec. 31, 1935, excludes balances with private banks to the extent that they were then reported in "Other assets." Since Oct. 25, 1933, includes time balances with domestic banks which on that date amounted to \$69,000,000 and which prior to that time were reported in "Other assets."

² Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection and, prior to Dec. 31, 1935, less cash items reported on hand but not in process of collection.

³ Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

⁴ Central reserve city banks. * Partly estimated.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (tables 52-58).

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

(Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars)

Date or month	Re-serves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal-ances with domestic banks ¹	De-mand de-posits ad-justed ²	Demand deposits, except interbank				Time deposits, except interbank				Interbank deposits		Bor-row-ings	Cap-ital ac-counts	Bank deb-its ³
					Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, and cor-pora-tions	States and polit-ical sub-division-s	Certi-fied and offi-cers' checks etc.	U. S. Gov-ernment	Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, and cor-pora-tions	States and polit-ical sub-division-s	U. S. Gov-ernment and postal sav-ings	Domestic banks		Fore-ign banks			
												Demand ¹	Time				
<i>Total 101 Cities</i>																	
1941—November.....	10,273	564	3,328	24,168	23,890	1,822	581	705	5,290	153	21	9,178	110	647	4	3,915	9,452
1942—July.....	9,421	494	2,820	25,992	25,756	1,767	561	1,657	4,962	125	20	8,538	82	679	15	3,951	9,437
August.....	9,614	485	2,702	26,638	26,323	1,769	468	2,154	5,000	115	21	8,450	78	684	12	3,963	9,459
September.....	9,155	493	2,668	27,367	27,429	1,824	496	1,180	5,031	116	26	8,732	76	679	16	3,971	10,007
October.....	9,031	517	2,614	28,268	28,154	1,874	517	2,084	5,074	109	26	8,878	72	683	8	3,983	10,032
November.....	9,296	518	2,711	29,361	29,236	1,912	553	2,031	5,117	103	25	9,200	68	697	6	4,004	10,192
1942—Sept. 30.....	8,618	496	2,526	27,424	27,344	1,909	556	2,018	5,038	121	26	8,453	74	676	53	3,973	11,665
Oct. 7.....	8,700	506	2,535	27,819	27,387	1,862	512	1,434	5,056	116	26	8,745	71	684	7	3,979	9,822
Oct. 14.....	9,086	536	2,713	28,183	28,579	1,851	509	1,103	5,070	116	26	9,227	72	679	3	3,983	8,866
Oct. 21.....	9,184	502	2,575	28,431	28,304	1,837	501	3,103	5,084	103	26	8,717	71	681	7	3,984	11,363
Oct. 28.....	9,155	524	2,635	28,639	28,345	1,947	547	2,696	5,087	102	26	8,825	73	685	14	3,987	10,077
Nov. 4.....	9,053	523	2,639	28,593	28,555	1,969	608	2,821	5,100	103	26	8,944	70	699	17	3,999	10,538
Nov. 11.....	9,278	515	2,665	28,927	28,683	1,911	492	2,292	5,117	99	26	9,152	68	690	6	4,004	8,340
Nov. 18.....	9,376	516	2,800	29,698	29,615	1,866	544	1,700	5,128	105	26	9,394	68	692	1	4,007	11,817
Nov. 25.....	9,478	517	2,741	30,224	30,089	1,901	567	1,310	5,121	106	26	9,310	66	707	1	4,006	10,072
Dec. 2.....	9,483	516	2,768	28,852	28,733	1,867	581	3,092	5,102	100	26	9,389	65	709	1	4,018	12,794
Dec. 9.....	9,845	556	2,733	29,011	28,765	1,793	513	3,388	5,098	100	26	9,334	66	712	11	4,014	10,107
Dec. 16.....	10,106	551	2,834	29,120	29,350	1,766	535	4,857	5,107	100	26	9,420	65	733	1	4,014	11,760
Dec. 23.....	9,660	556	2,771	28,504	28,644	1,723	562	5,636	5,108	100	26	9,354	65	743	6	4,011	12,911
<i>New York City</i>																	
1941—November.....	4,776	85	91	10,310	10,491	313	325	342	742	24		3,650		586		1,530	3,850
1942—July.....	4,203	75	41	10,552	10,801	216	322	877	651	12		3,151		610	14	1,541	3,694
August.....	4,221	73	29	10,583	10,780	206	244	1,290	647	14		3,049		614	11	1,547	3,717
September.....	3,763	75	31	10,935	11,159	239	251	595	639	16		3,109		608	14	1,551	3,893
October.....	3,627	80	30	11,095	11,279	306	270	1,051	642	15		3,127		611	4	1,555	3,784
November.....	3,698	82	27	11,526	11,733	309	301	1,080	652	18		3,191		622	4	1,567	3,865
1942—Sept. 30.....	3,478	76	30	10,810	11,078	312	299	930	634	15		2,997		605	52	1,554	4,875
Oct. 7.....	3,473	78	27	10,986	11,069	298	261	654	637	15		3,071		612	6	1,555	3,781
Oct. 14.....	3,554	85	31	11,048	11,394	299	256	501	643	15		3,238		609		1,555	3,377
Oct. 21.....	3,760	77	30	11,155	11,327	291	270	1,616	644	16		3,071		609		1,557	4,320
Oct. 28.....	3,720	81	30	11,900	11,325	336	294	1,432	642	16		3,126		612	10	1,555	3,659
Nov. 4.....	3,599	84	28	11,202	11,416	357	348	1,512	646	18		3,121		625	10	1,566	4,216
Nov. 11.....	3,624	81	25	11,275	11,427	305	248	1,229	655	18		3,164		616	5	1,568	3,170
Nov. 18.....	3,765	78	26	11,640	11,860	288	295	902	657	18		3,250		615		1,568	4,305
Nov. 25.....	3,803	84	29	11,985	12,229	286	315	676	650	18		3,227		631		1,567	3,769
Dec. 2.....	3,743	79	28	11,016	11,269	245	288	2,030	647	14		3,187		635		1,573	5,586
Dec. 9.....	3,936	87	26	11,073	11,283	228	251	2,230	638	14		3,185		639	10	1,569	3,881
Dec. 16.....	4,156	87	28	11,036	11,374	218	227	2,914	641	15		3,264		656		1,569	4,647
Dec. 23.....	3,940	90	30	10,863	11,204	207	267	3,474	634	16		3,165		664	5	1,566	5,220
<i>Outside New York City</i>																	
1941—November.....	5,497	479	3,237	13,858	13,399	1,509	256	363	4,548	129	21	5,528	110	61	4	2,385	5,602
1942—July.....	5,218	419	2,779	15,440	14,955	1,551	239	780	4,311	113	20	5,387	82	69	1	2,410	5,743
August.....	5,393	412	2,673	16,055	15,543	1,563	224	864	4,353	101	21	5,401	78	70	1	2,416	5,742
September.....	5,392	418	2,637	16,702	16,270	1,585	245	585	4,392	100	26	5,623	76	71	2	2,420	6,114
October.....	5,404	437	2,584	17,173	16,875	1,568	247	1,033	4,432	94	26	5,751	72	72	4	2,428	6,248
November.....	5,598	436	2,684	17,835	17,503	1,603	252	951	4,465	85	25	6,009	68	75	2	2,437	6,327
1942—Sept. 30.....	5,140	420	2,496	16,614	16,266	1,597	257	1,088	4,404	106	26	5,456	74	71	1	2,419	6,790
Oct. 7.....	5,227	428	2,508	16,833	16,318	1,564	251	780	4,419	101	26	5,674	71	72	1	2,424	6,041
Oct. 14.....	5,532	451	2,682	17,135	17,185	1,552	253	602	4,427	101	26	5,989	72	70	3	2,428	5,489
Oct. 21.....	5,424	425	2,545	17,276	16,977	1,546	231	1,487	4,440	87	26	5,646	71	72	7	2,427	7,043
Oct. 28.....	5,435	443	2,605	17,449	17,020	1,611	253	1,264	4,445	86	26	5,699	73	73	4	2,432	6,418
Nov. 4.....	5,454	439	2,611	17,391	17,139	1,612	260	1,309	4,454	85	26	5,823	70	74	7	2,433	6,322
Nov. 11.....	5,654	434	2,640	17,652	17,256	1,606	244	1,063	4,462	81	26	5,988	68	74	1	2,436	5,170
Nov. 18.....	5,611	438	2,774	18,058	17,755	1,578	249	798	4,471	87	26	6,144	68	77	1	2,439	7,512
Nov. 25.....	5,675	433	2,712	18,239	17,860	1,615	252	634	4,471	88	26	6,083	66	76	1	2,439	6,303
Dec. 2.....	5,740	437	2,740	17,836	17,464	1,622	293	1,062	4,455	86	26	6,202	65	74	1	2,445	7,208
Dec. 9.....	5,909	469	2,707	17,938	17,482	1,565	262	1,158	4,460	86	26	6,149	66	73	1	2,445	6,226
Dec. 16.....	5,950	464	2,806	18,084	17,976	1,548	308	1,943	4,466	85	26	6,156	65	77	1	2,445	7,113
Dec. 23.....	5,720	466	2,741	17,641	17,440	1,516	295	2,162	4,474	84	26	6,189	65	79	1	2,445	7,691

¹ Reciprocal bank balances reported gross before July 8, 1942, now reported net. The July 1 figures include \$46,000,000 of such balances in New York City and \$28,000,000 at all reporting member banks.

² Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

³ Debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
LOANS AND INVESTMENTS
 [In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district and date (1942)	Total loans and investments	Loans								Investments								
		Total	Commercial, industrial, and agricultural	Open market paper	Loans for purchasing or carrying securities		Real estate loans	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	U. S. Government obligations						Other securities	
					To brokers and dealers	To others					Total	Bills	Certificates of indebtedness	Notes	Bonds	Guaranteed		
<i>Boston (6 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	2,003	687	387	73	14	12	73	1	127	1,316	1,203	203	190	171	580	59	113	
Dec. 9	2,019	687	383	74	16	13	73	1	127	1,332	1,221	213	191	171	587	59	111	
Dec. 16	2,061	668	368	71	16	13	73	1	126	1,393	1,284	224	186	168	646	60	109	
Dec. 23	2,089	679	379	70	17	13	73	1	126	1,410	1,303	219	190	182	650	62	107	
<i>New York (8 cities)*</i>																		
Dec. 2	16,499	4,172	2,681	37	588	201	189	18	458	12,327	11,051	1,648	1,405	2,127	4,816	1,055	1,276	
Dec. 9	16,561	4,194	2,671	36	634	195	188	17	453	12,367	11,088	1,693	1,389	2,129	4,822	1,055	1,279	
Dec. 16	17,146	4,131	2,607	39	624	205	188	17	451	13,015	11,746	1,837	1,418	2,118	5,315	1,058	1,269	
Dec. 23	17,672	4,525	2,636	39	955	214	187	39	455	13,147	11,882	1,961	1,440	2,092	5,334	1,055	1,265	
<i>Philadelphia (4 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	1,676	459	249	24	26	31	47	.....	82	1,217	973	135	99	112	564	63	244
Dec. 9	1,672	457	248	24	26	30	47	.....	82	1,215	970	134	97	112	564	63	245
Dec. 16	1,724	454	244	23	28	29	48	.....	82	1,270	1,027	147	96	109	610	65	243
Dec. 23	1,737	455	245	22	29	30	47	.....	82	1,282	1,040	154	96	102	623	65	242
<i>Cleveland (10 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	2,881	776	384	19	16	14	181	.....	162	2,105	1,839	134	219	293	1,060	133	266
Dec. 9	2,886	773	386	19	15	14	180	.....	159	2,113	1,841	124	216	290	1,076	135	272
Dec. 16	2,946	770	389	19	16	14	179	.....	153	2,176	1,905	129	216	288	1,137	135	271
Dec. 23	2,944	783	397	19	21	14	178	.....	154	2,161	1,891	116	213	285	1,142	135	270
<i>Richmond (12 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	1,174	282	139	9	4	11	50	.....	69	892	823	89	91	126	455	62	69
Dec. 9	1,166	281	138	9	4	11	50	.....	69	885	816	99	85	126	454	52	69
Dec. 16	1,214	281	138	7	5	12	51	.....	68	933	863	94	91	126	500	52	70
Dec. 23	1,223	283	140	7	4	12	51	.....	69	940	871	91	90	121	517	52	69
<i>Atlanta (8 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	1,083	350	211	7	3	7	27	1	94	733	621	88	96	138	252	47	112	
Dec. 9	1,086	349	212	7	3	7	27	2	91	737	624	83	96	137	261	47	113	
Dec. 16	1,118	350	213	7	4	7	27	2	90	768	653	80	94	136	296	47	115	
Dec. 23	1,138	355	215	7	4	8	27	3	91	783	673	80	111	136	299	47	110	
<i>Chicago (12 cities)*</i>																		
Dec. 2	5,797	1,252	853	33	30	49	143	.....	144	4,545	3,989	617	754	588	1,791	239	556
Dec. 9	5,770	1,250	843	34	32	49	143	.....	149	4,520	3,961	603	741	587	1,791	239	559
Dec. 16	6,058	1,257	853	34	32	50	143	.....	145	4,801	4,246	661	740	584	2,022	239	555
Dec. 23	6,079	1,270	854	35	44	50	143	.....	144	4,809	4,254	676	735	580	2,025	238	555
<i>St. Louis (5 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	1,237	399	241	10	3	9	65	2	69	838	716	113	138	105	325	35	122	
Dec. 9	1,230	402	244	10	4	9	65	2	68	828	706	105	137	105	324	35	122	
Dec. 16	1,256	403	245	10	3	9	65	3	68	853	732	94	138	109	356	35	121	
Dec. 23	1,267	409	249	11	4	11	65	1	68	858	737	98	138	108	357	36	121	
<i>Minneapolis (8 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	702	210	115	2	1	5	15	.....	72	492	452	105	64	59	205	19	40
Dec. 9	693	209	115	1	1	5	15	.....	72	484	444	98	64	58	205	19	40
Dec. 16	722	213	114	2	1	5	15	3	73	509	470	101	64	57	229	19	39	
Dec. 23	730	216	115	2	2	5	15	3	74	514	475	104	64	57	231	19	39	
<i>Kansas City (12 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	1,177	379	239	21	2	9	34	.....	74	798	673	138	104	148	223	60	125
Dec. 9	1,179	379	240	20	3	9	34	.....	73	800	675	144	102	142	227	60	125
Dec. 16	1,252	381	242	19	3	9	34	.....	74	871	745	158	102	142	283	60	126
Dec. 23	1,244	380	242	19	3	9	33	.....	74	864	737	151	101	144	282	59	127
<i>Dallas (9 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	907	305	224	.....	4	11	20	.....	46	602	542	70	82	108	242	40	60
Dec. 9	905	306	224	.....	4	11	20	.....	47	599	539	67	82	106	244	40	60
Dec. 16	945	306	225	.....	3	11	20	.....	47	639	580	68	82	106	284	40	59
Dec. 23	943	313	227	.....	5	13	20	.....	48	630	572	62	83	106	281	40	58
<i>San Francisco (7 cities)</i>																		
Dec. 2	3,251	1,024	469	13	9	30	363	.....	140	2,227	1,926	230	187	266	1,121	122	301
Dec. 9	3,277	1,017	453	13	9	30	362	.....	150	2,260	1,958	254	188	265	1,128	123	302
Dec. 16	3,387	1,015	467	14	8	30	361	.....	135	2,372	2,066	258	191	253	1,241	123	306
Dec. 23	3,391	1,015	466	13	11	30	361	.....	134	2,376	2,075	262	191	265	1,234	123	301
<i>City of Chicago*</i>																		
Dec. 2	3,797	831	641	16	26	44	24	.....	80	2,966	2,613	434	528	406	1,160	85	353
Dec. 9	3,776	829	633	17	29	43	24	.....	83	2,947	2,588	426	515	404	1,158	85	359
Dec. 16	3,964	831	639	17	28	44	24	.....	79	3,133	2,778	482	513	403	1,295	85	355
Dec. 23	3,976	835	634	18	38	45	24	.....	76	3,141	2,786	496	510	399	1,296	85	355

* Separate figures for New York City are shown in the immediately preceding table, and for the city of Chicago in this table. The figures for the New York and Chicago districts, as shown in this table, include New York City and Chicago, respectively.

WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES
 [In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district and date (1942)	Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Balances with domestic banks	Demand deposits adjusted ¹	Demand deposits, except interbank				Time deposits, except interbank			Interbank deposits			Borrowings	Capital accounts	Bank debits ²
					Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	States and political subdivisions	Certified and officers' checks, etc.	U. S. Government	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations	States and political subdivisions	U. S. Government and postal savings	Domestic banks		Foreign banks			
												Demand	Time				
<i>Boston (6 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	526	65	140	1,750	1,714	121	31	178	229	1	1	339	.....	24	1	256	797
Dec. 9.....	545	67	140	1,772	1,730	118	27	202	229	1	1	331	.....	24	1	256	578
Dec. 16.....	567	67	147	1,761	1,760	105	29	271	230	1	1	336	.....	25	1	255	652
Dec. 23.....	536	68	150	1,739	1,716	103	28	302	230	1	1	329	.....	25	1	255	718
<i>New York (8 cities)*</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	3,975	112	143	12,044	12,129	442	319	2,091	1,013	22	7	3,259	5	636	.....	1,701	5,961
Dec. 9.....	4,170	123	135	12,097	12,146	421	274	2,293	1,005	22	7	3,256	5	640	10	1,697	4,177
Dec. 16.....	4,411	121	162	12,099	12,280	422	256	3,018	1,009	26	7	3,337	5	657	.....	1,697	5,005
Dec. 23.....	4,164	124	156	11,894	12,063	419	296	3,586	1,002	27	7	3,234	5	666	5	1,694	5,649
<i>Philadelphia (4 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	444	28	114	1,462	1,443	116	14	95	155	2	.....	372	1	6	.....	220	565
Dec. 9.....	452	31	106	1,466	1,432	109	13	102	154	2	.....	364	1	6	.....	220	461
Dec. 16.....	446	31	122	1,466	1,483	102	19	155	154	2	.....	369	1	6	.....	219	534
Dec. 23.....	427	30	107	1,441	1,441	95	16	165	154	2	.....	361	1	6	.....	219	571
<i>Cleveland (10 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	799	65	315	2,378	2,393	124	34	70	687	19	.....	545	17	2	.....	406	843
Dec. 9.....	793	71	317	2,384	2,368	126	37	74	711	19	.....	519	17	1	.....	405	704
Dec. 16.....	771	73	314	2,371	2,416	120	39	125	712	18	.....	512	17	2	.....	405	864
Dec. 23.....	699	67	304	2,247	2,268	120	53	152	712	17	.....	517	17	2	.....	406	1,026
<i>Richmond (12 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	322	32	216	908	908	81	20	56	203	2	5	449	6	1	.....	106	384
Dec. 9.....	322	34	224	913	908	82	15	58	202	2	5	445	6	.....	106	334	
Dec. 16.....	311	35	207	927	919	83	22	90	202	2	5	417	6	.....	106	358	
Dec. 23.....	313	34	192	917	907	85	18	98	202	2	5	414	6	1	.....	106	390
<i>Atlanta (8 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	256	21	201	758	747	102	10	47	197	2	2	476	1	3	.....	102	319
Dec. 9.....	283	23	197	770	755	98	7	52	198	3	2	484	1	3	.....	101	286
Dec. 16.....	293	23	205	782	786	98	8	90	197	2	2	481	1	3	.....	102	347
Dec. 23.....	277	23	197	773	771	99	7	100	197	2	2	484	1	3	.....	102	385
<i>Chicago (12 cities)*</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	1,375	95	505	4,429	4,272	413	53	331	991	4	7	1,593	7	14	.....	451	1,869
Dec. 9.....	1,450	102	475	4,436	4,289	378	53	379	972	4	7	1,579	7	14	.....	452	1,654
Dec. 16.....	1,452	99	498	4,469	4,391	371	62	633	973	3	7	1,590	7	14	.....	453	1,900
Dec. 23.....	1,398	107	480	4,319	4,246	353	56	711	978	3	7	1,611	7	14	.....	453	1,942
<i>St. Louis (5 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	289	16	136	821	836	72	11	34	188	2	1	546	.....	.....	.....	103	332
Dec. 9.....	301	19	139	834	851	65	9	36	188	2	1	541	.....	.....	.....	103	292
Dec. 16.....	303	18	145	821	864	66	8	75	188	2	1	548	.....	.....	.....	103	333
Dec. 23.....	303	18	151	814	854	60	9	90	188	2	1	556	.....	.....	.....	103	367
<i>Minneapolis (8 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	171	9	107	522	487	86	8	22	110	.....	1	270	3	1	.....	67	220
Dec. 9.....	164	10	109	516	476	86	8	21	110	.....	1	265	3	1	.....	67	225
Dec. 16.....	170	9	106	519	487	86	7	51	110	.....	1	261	3	2	.....	67	199
Dec. 23.....	171	9	112	530	496	82	7	56	110	.....	1	261	3	2	.....	67	212
<i>Kansas City (12 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	338	18	333	913	912	103	15	37	141	1	1	667	5	.....	.....	116	384
Dec. 9.....	348	19	331	926	917	100	12	38	142	1	1	664	6	.....	.....	116	350
Dec. 16.....	350	19	335	945	962	99	16	84	142	1	1	680	5	.....	.....	116	397
Dec. 23.....	362	19	334	919	938	103	15	95	142	1	1	696	5	.....	.....	116	447
<i>Dallas (9 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	281	18	292	829	821	78	15	47	123	6	1	423	.....	1	.....	95	296
Dec. 9.....	297	19	294	837	822	73	13	51	123	6	1	427	.....	2	.....	95	269
Dec. 16.....	304	18	312	851	856	68	18	93	124	6	1	433	.....	2	.....	95	314
Dec. 23.....	299	19	316	831	835	63	16	107	124	6	1	437	.....	2	.....	95	337
<i>San Francisco (7 cities)</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	707	37	266	2,038	2,071	129	51	84	1,065	39	.....	450	20	21	.....	395	824
Dec. 9.....	720	38	266	2,060	2,071	137	45	82	1,064	38	.....	459	20	21	.....	396	777
Dec. 16.....	728	38	281	2,109	2,146	146	51	172	1,066	37	.....	456	20	22	.....	396	857
Dec. 23.....	711	38	272	2,080	2,109	141	41	174	1,069	37	.....	454	20	22	.....	395	867
<i>City of Chicago*</i>																	
Dec. 2.....	865	43	198	2,720	2,677	197	26	273	470	.....	2	1,158	.....	12	.....	295	1,102
Dec. 9.....	913	45	191	2,725	2,682	182	30	308	450	.....	2	1,156	.....	13	.....	296	1,016
Dec. 16.....	898	44	195	2,730	2,720	184	30	478	451	.....	2	1,146	.....	12	.....	296	1,117
Dec. 23.....	886	45	179	2,629	2,619	183	30	545	453	.....	2	1,163	.....	12	.....	297	1,180

* See note on preceding page.

¹ Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

² Debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Commer- cial paper out- standing ¹	Dollar acceptances outstanding										
		Total out- standing	Held by				Based on					
			Accepting banks			Others ²	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	Dollar exchange	Goods stored in or shipped between points in		
			Total	Own bills	Bills bought					United States	Foreign countries	
1941—August.....	354	197	148	100	47	50	114	21	3	49	11	
September.....	371	177	131	85	46	46	105	13	4	45	9	
October.....	378	185	138	90	47	47	109	12	4	48	11	
November.....	387	194	144	93	51	50	116	14	5	48	12	
December.....	375	194	146	92	54	49	116	15	4	48	11	
1942—January.....	381	197	154	103	52	43	116	17	3	51	11	
February.....	388	190	144	92	53	46	112	18	2	44	13	
March.....	384	183	146	89	57	37	103	17	2	45	16	
April.....	373	177	139	86	53	38	97	17	1	48	14	
May.....	354	174	133	82	51	41	101	16	1	43	13	
June.....	315	163	122	78	44	41	94	13	(³)	52	4	
July.....	305	156	119	77	42	38	92	8	(³)	45	11	
August.....	297	139	108	71	37	31	78	8	(³)	41	11	
September.....	282	123	97	64	33	26	66	6	(³)	41	10	
October.....	271	119	94	63	31	25	60	6	(³)	40	12	
November.....	261	116	90	61	29	26	57	6	(³)	39	12	

¹ As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.

² None held by Federal Reserve Banks.

³ Less than \$500,000.

Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 70).

CUSTOMERS' DEBIT BALANCES, MONEY BORROWED, AND PRINCIPAL RELATED ITEMS OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS

[Member firms of New York Stock Exchange. Ledger balances in millions of dollars]

End of month	Debit balances				Money borrowed ²	Credit balances				
	Customers' debit balances (net) ¹	Debit balances in partners' investment and trading accounts	Debit balances in firm investment and trading accounts	Cash on hand and in banks		Customers' credit balances ¹		Other credit balances		
						Free	Other (net)	In partners' investment and trading accounts	In firm investment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1936—June.....	1,267	67	164	219	985	276	86	24	14	420
December.....	1,395	64	164	249	1,048	342	103	30	12	424
1937—June.....	1,489	55	161	214	1,217	266	92	25	13	397
December.....	985	34	108	232	688	278	85	26	10	355
1938—June.....	774	27	88	215	495	258	89	22	11	298
December.....	991	32	106	190	754	247	60	22	5	305
1939—June.....	834	25	73	178	570	239	70	21	6	280
December.....	906	16	78	207	637	266	69	23	7	277
1940—June.....	653	12	58	223	376	267	62	22	5	269
December.....	677	12	99	204	427	281	54	22	5	247
1941—June.....	616	11	89	186	395	255	65	17	7	222
November.....	625	9	100	195	409	264	72	15	8	217
December.....	600	8	86	211	368	289	63	17	5	213
1942—January.....	547	8	74	219	308	274	72	18	6	209
February.....	534	8	74	203	307	262	66	18	5	206
March.....	531	8	70	195	306	249	67	16	4	201
April.....	515	8	68	195	300	247	61	16	5	196
May.....	502	8	79	177	300	238	59	16	3	194
June.....	496	9	86	180	309	240	56	16	4	189
July.....	491	7	95	172	307	238	57	16	4	185
August.....	^e 490				^e 300	^e 240				
September.....	^e 500				^e 310	^e 240				
October.....	^e 510				^e 310	^e 260				
November.....	^e 520				^e 320	^e 270				

^e Estimated. Complete reports now collected semiannually; monthly figures for three items estimated on basis of reports from a small number of large firms.

¹ Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms' own partners.

² Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

NOTE.—For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts" in BULLETIN for September 1936. The article describes the method by which the figures are derived and reported, distinguishes the table from a "statement of financial condition," and explains that the last column is not to be taken as representing the actual net capital of the reporting firms.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for March 1938, p. 196, and (for data in detail) Annual Report for 1937 (table 69).

OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY
[Per cent per annum]

Year, month, or week	Prime commercial paper, 4- to 6-months ¹	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ¹	Stock exchange call loan renewals ²	Yields on U. S. Government securities		
				3-month bills ³	9- to 12-month certificates of indebtedness	3- to 5-year taxable notes
1939 average.....	.59	.44	1.00	.023		
1940 average.....	.56	.44	1.00	.014		
1941 average.....	.54	.44	1.00	.103		.76
1941—Nov.....	.50	.44	1.00	.242		.90
Dec.....	.56	.44	1.00	.298		1.02
1942—Jan.....	.56	.44	1.00	.214		.96
Feb.....	.63	.44	1.00	.250		.93
Mar.....	.63	.44	1.00	.212		.93
Apr.....	.63	.44	1.00	.299		.98
May.....	.63	.44	1.00	.364		1.03
June.....	.69	.44	1.00	.363		1.15
July.....	.69	.44	1.00	.368		1.20
Aug.....	.69	.44	1.00	.370	4.80	1.25
Sept.....	.69	.44	1.00	.370	.76	1.27
Oct.....	.69	.44	1.00	.372	.75	1.28
Nov.....	.69	.44	1.00	.371	.80	1.28
Week ending:						
Dec. 5.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1.00	.367	.79	1.28
Dec. 12.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1.00	.364	.79	1.28
Dec. 19.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1.00	.363	.78	51.36
Dec. 26.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{7}{8}$	1.00	.365	6.82	1.39

¹ Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.
² The average rate on 90-day stock exchange time loans was 1.25 per cent during the entire period.
³ Rate on new issues offered within period. Tax-exempt bills prior to March 1941; taxable bills thereafter.
⁴ Average for August 15 to 31.
⁵ Number of issues included reduced from 3 to 2 on December 15.
⁶ Number of issues included increased from 1 to 2 on December 21.
Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (tables 43 and 44). Figures for Treasury bills and Treasury notes available on request.

COMMERCIAL LOAN RATES
AVERAGES OF RATES CHARGED CUSTOMERS BY BANKS
IN PRINCIPAL CITIES
[Per cent per annum]

	Total 19 cities	New York City	7 Other Northern and Eastern cities	11 Southern and Western cities
1934 average ¹	3.45	2.45	3.71	4.32
1935 average ¹	2.93	1.76	3.39	3.76
1936 average ¹	2.68	1.72	3.04	3.40
1937 average ¹	2.59	1.73	2.88	3.25
1938 average ¹	2.53	1.69	2.75	3.26
1939 average.....	2.78	2.07	2.87	3.51
1940 average.....	2.63	2.04	2.56	3.38
1941 average.....	2.54	1.97	2.55	3.19
<i>Monthly figures¹</i>				
1938—November.....	2.49	1.70	2.68	3.20
December.....	2.60	1.70	2.95	3.23
1939—January.....	2.64	1.73	2.97	3.32
February.....	2.52	1.70	2.69	3.26
<i>Quarterly figures</i>				
1939—March.....	2.95	2.13	3.05	3.77
June.....	2.91	2.15	3.05	3.62
September.....	2.68	2.04	2.78	3.31
December.....	2.59	1.96	2.59	3.32
1940—March.....	2.65	2.03	2.67	3.35
June.....	2.59	2.00	2.49	3.38
September.....	2.68	2.14	2.56	3.43
December.....	2.59	2.00	2.53	3.36
1941—March.....	2.58	2.06	2.53	3.25
June.....	2.55	1.95	2.58	3.23
September.....	2.60	1.98	2.62	3.29
December.....	2.41	1.88	2.45	2.99
1942—March.....	2.48	1.85	2.48	3.20
June.....	2.62	2.07	2.56	3.34
September.....	2.70	2.28	2.66	3.25

¹ Prior to March 1939 figures were reported monthly on a basis not strictly comparable with the current quarterly series.
Back figures.—See November 1939 BULLETIN, pp. 963-969 for description and for back figures.

BOND YIELDS ¹
[Per cent per annum]

Year, month, or week	U. S. Government ²		Municipal ³	High-grade corporate ⁴	Total	Corporate (Moody's) ⁵						
	Partially tax-exempt	Taxable				By ratings				By groups		
	2-6	2	15	5	120	Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility
Number of issues.....						30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1939 average.....	2.36		2.76	2.92	3.77	3.01	3.22	3.89	4.96	3.30	4.53	3.48
1940 average.....	2.21		2.50	2.77	3.55	2.84	3.02	3.57	4.75	3.10	4.30	3.25
1941 average.....	1.95		2.10	2.67	3.34	2.77	2.94	3.30	4.33	2.95	3.95	3.11
1941—November.....	1.85	2.22	1.90	2.57	3.26	2.72	2.86	3.19	4.28	2.85	3.91	3.04
December.....	1.96	2.37	2.25	2.68	3.35	2.80	2.95	3.27	4.38	2.94	3.99	3.12
1942—January.....	2.01	2.37	2.33	2.76	3.35	2.83	2.96	3.30	4.29	2.97	3.93	3.13
February.....	2.09	2.39	2.55	2.80	3.35	2.85	2.98	3.29	4.29	2.98	3.94	3.15
March.....	2.00	2.35	2.58	2.80	3.37	2.86	3.00	3.32	4.30	3.00	3.94	3.17
April.....	1.98	2.34	2.44	2.77	3.34	2.83	2.98	3.30	4.26	2.96	3.95	3.13
May.....	1.97	2.35	2.45	2.76	3.36	2.85	3.00	3.31	4.27	2.97	3.97	3.13
June.....	1.97	2.33	2.38	2.75	3.37	2.85	3.01	3.31	4.33	2.97	4.03	3.12
July.....	2.00	2.34	2.32	2.74	3.35	2.83	2.99	3.28	4.30	2.94	4.02	3.09
August.....	2.02	2.34	2.28	2.73	3.34	2.81	2.99	3.27	4.28	2.94	3.98	3.09
September.....	2.03	2.34	2.25	2.73	3.33	2.80	2.98	3.26	4.26	2.95	3.95	3.08
October.....	2.05	2.33	2.22	2.72	3.31	2.80	2.95	3.24	4.24	2.94	3.92	3.07
November.....	2.06	2.34	2.20	2.71	3.31	2.79	2.94	3.24	4.25	2.93	3.93	3.06
Week ending:												
Dec. 5.....	2.09	2.36	2.22	2.72	3.32	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.28	2.94	3.96	3.07
Dec. 12.....	2.09	2.36	2.25	2.73	3.33	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.29	2.94	3.97	3.07
Dec. 19.....	2.09	2.36	2.28	2.73	3.33	2.82	2.96	3.23	4.29	2.94	3.97	3.08
Dec. 26.....	2.08	2.36	2.28	2.72	3.32	2.81	2.96	3.23	4.26	2.94	3.95	3.07

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.
² Average of yields on all outstanding issues due or callable in more than 12 years.
³ Standard and Poor's Corporation.
⁴ U. S. Treasury Department.
⁵ Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday. Because of limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa and Aa groups have been reduced from 10 to 4 and 10 to 5 issues respectively, and the railroad Aaa and Aa groups from 10 to 5 and 10 to 9 issues respectively.
Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 80) and for high-grade corporate bonds, *Bulletin of the Treasury Department* for July 1941, pages 21-24. Figures for U. S. Government bonds available on request.

SECURITY MARKETS¹

Year, month, or week	Bond prices								Stock prices ⁶				Volume of trading ⁷ (in thousands of shares)	
	U. S. Government ²	Municipal ³	Corporate ⁴					De-faulted	Pre-ferred ⁵	Common (index, 1935-39 = 100)				
			High-grade	Medium and lower-grade										
				Total	Industrial	Rail-road	Public utility			Total	Industrial	Rail-road		Public utility
Number of issues.....	2-6	15	15	50	10	20	20	15	15	402	354	20	28	
1939 average.....	105.2	116.3	113.8	89.5	91.2	78.1	99.3	13.8	167.5	94	95	75	99	977
1940 average.....	107.2	121.2	115.9	94.8	97.3	83.8	103.5	14.0	169.2	88	88	71	96	767
1941 average.....	111.0	129.0	117.8	98.9	103.9	86.9	106.1	21.9	171.9	80	80	71	81	629
1941—November.....	112.4	133.4	119.2	99.4	105.9	84.9	107.4	24.8	170.5	77	79	68	75	792
December.....	110.7	125.9	117.5	97.4	105.0	82.4	104.7	21.9	168.7	72	74	61	66	1,542
1942—January.....	110.1	124.4	117.5	99.2	106.7	86.9	104.1	24.1	166.3	73	74	69	66	565
February.....	108.9	120.1	117.1	99.6	106.9	87.7	104.4	25.6	165.1	70	71	68	65	404
March.....	110.2	119.7	116.7	98.8	106.1	88.6	101.8	27.6	159.8	66	67	65	61	363
April.....	110.5	122.1	117.8	99.3	107.1	88.4	102.3	26.7	154.8	63	65	61	57	336
May.....	110.7	122.1	117.7	98.9	107.4	87.1	102.2	26.4	156.3	63	65	60	57	323
June.....	110.7	123.3	118.0	98.1	107.7	83.0	103.5	24.0	159.2	66	68	59	59	316
July.....	110.2	124.4	118.9	98.9	108.4	83.9	104.5	25.5	162.0	68	71	63	58	346
August.....	109.9	125.4	118.7	99.3	108.7	85.2	104.1	27.1	164.0	68	71	65	59	321
September.....	109.8	125.9	119.0	100.7	109.8	86.4	105.8	29.4	164.0	69	72	67	60	418
October.....	109.5	126.5	119.3	102.1	111.2	88.0	107.1	30.3	165.5	74	77	73	64	693
November.....	109.4	126.9	119.5	103.2	113.8	87.6	108.3	29.6	165.4	75	77	73	66	686
Week ending:														
Dec. 5.....	108.9	126.5	118.9	103.1	114.4	86.5	108.6	29.5	167.1	75	77	70	66	552
Dec. 12.....	108.9	125.9	118.9	103.3	115.1	86.0	108.7	29.8	167.1	75	77	68	65	608
Dec. 19.....	108.9	125.3	118.8	103.6	115.4	86.5	108.9	30.3	167.1	76	78	69	65	936
Dec. 26.....	109.1	125.3	118.8	104.0	115.8	86.7	109.6	29.9	166.7	77	80	70	65	830

¹ Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.
² Prices derived from average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in more than 12 years on basis of a 2½ per cent, 16 year bond. For description see November 1940 BULLETIN, pp. 1179-1180. Prices expressed in decimals.
³ Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation.
⁴ Prices derived from averages of median yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation.
⁵ Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.
⁶ Standard and Poor's Corporation.
⁷ Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.
 Back figures.—For United States Government bonds, see November 1940 BULLETIN; for municipal bonds, see Annual Report for 1937 (table 79).

NEW SECURITY ISSUES
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total (new and re-fund-ing)	For new capital							For- eign ²	For refunding							For- eign ²
		Total (do-mestic and for-eign)	Domestic					Total (do-mestic and for-eign)		Domestic							
			Total	State and mun-icipal	Fedral agen-cies ¹	Corporate				Total	State and mun-icipal	Fedral agen-cies ¹	Corporate				
						Total	Bonds and notes						Stocks	Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks	
1932.....	1,751	1,197	1,165	762	77	325	305	20	32	554	498	87	93	319	315	4	56
1933.....	1,063	720	708	483	64	161	40	120	12	343	283	37	26	219	187	32	60
1934.....	2,160	1,386	1,386	803	405	178	144	35		774	765	136	317	312	312		9
1935.....	4,699	1,457	1,409	855	150	404	334	69	48	3,242	3,216	365	987	1,864	1,782	81	26
1936.....	6,214	1,972	1,949	735	22	1,192	839	352	23	4,242	4,123	382	353	3,387	3,187	200	119
1937.....	3,937	2,138	2,094	712	157	1,225	817	408	44	1,799	1,680	191	281	1,209	856	352	119
1938.....	4,449	2,360	2,325	971	481	873	807	67	35	2,089	2,061	129	665	1,267	1,236	31	28
1939.....	5,842	2,289	2,239	931	924	383	287	97	50	3,553	3,465	195	1,537	1,733	1,596	137	88
1940.....	4,803	1,951	1,948	751	461	736	601	135	2	2,852	2,852	482	344	2,026	1,834	193	
1941.....	5,539	2,848	2,847	516	1,272	1,059	889	170	1	2,691	2,687	433	698	1,557	1,430	126	4
1941—November.....	238	111	110	21		89	83	6		127	127	53	32	42	29	13	
December.....	241	138	138	42	20	77	62	15		102	102	18	25	59	57	2	
1942—January.....	333	182	182	83	11	87	32	55		151	151	35	34	83	82	1	
February.....	180	123	123	30	37	56	37	19		57	57	11	27	19	19		
March.....	197	109	109	22	9	79	61	18		88	88	27	21	39	39		
April.....	262	158	158	51	10	97	91	6		104	104	5	81	19	19		
May.....	180	128	128	22	3	103	94	9		52	52	8	39	6	6		
June.....	201	96	96	18	2	77	69	8		105	105	15	28	62	55	7	
July.....	142	41	41	11	3	28	27			101	101	36	32	33	33		
August.....	162	103	103	44		59	57	2		59	59	3	50	6	6		
September.....	100	45	45	17		28	18	10		55	55	7	18	30	30		
October.....	115	28	28	26		2		2		87	87	12	31	44	44		
November.....	98	29	29	7	17	5	5			69	69	10	46	14	13		

¹ Includes publicly-offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.
² Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.
 Source.—For domestic issues, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*; for foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision.
 Back figures.—See Annual Report for 1937 (table 78).

NEW CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES¹
PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, ALL ISSUERS
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Estimated gross proceeds ²	Estimated net proceeds ³	Proposed uses of net proceeds							
			New money			Retirement of securities			Repayment of other debt	Other purposes
			Total	Plant and equipment	Working capital	Total	Bonds and notes	Preferred stock		
1934	530	515	57	32	26	362	362	84	11	
1935	2,698	2,629	243	111	131	2,193	2,121	170	23	
1936	4,781	4,637	858	380	478	3,575	3,349	154	49	
1937	2,374	2,303	1,046	574	472	1,106	916	111	39	
1938	2,324	2,279	779	504	275	1,254	1,167	239	7	
1939	2,177	2,128	325	170	155	1,798	1,650	69	26	
1940	2,786	2,723	604	424	180	1,927	1,798	128	19	
1941	2,705	2,661	868	661	207	1,620	1,520	144	28	
1941—January	269	264	48	44	4	208	183	6	1	
February	211	208	53	25	28	137	134	17	1	
March	262	258	68	56	12	172	163	14	3	
April	184	182	42	26	17	132	111	2	5	
May	269	262	67	54	13	189	188	6	6	
June	250	246	87	75	12	142	131	16	1	
July	122	119	51	35	16	56	54	12	2	
August	417	413	185	167	17	210	194	14	5	
September	182	180	27	17	10	150	148	3	3	
October	239	236	91	64	27	126	125	14	5	
November	155	152	92	61	31	37	37	22	1	
December	144	142	57	36	21	62	52	17	6	
1942—January	164	161	71	38	33	80	80	9	2	
February	78	76	40	34	5	23	12	2	11	
March	102	100	39	35	4	46	41	15	3	
April	121	118	70	15	55	12	12	36	1	
May	126	124	59	27	33	11	11	53	2	
June	142	139	72	57	15	60	55	5	8	
July	53	52	14	11	3	29	29	5	2	
August	89	88	39	33	6	34	34	3	12	
September	62	60	23	8	15	28	26	1	8	
October	18	17	2	2	1	15	15	1	1	
November	27	27	2	2	2	24	24	2	2	

PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Railroad				Public utility				Industrial				Other			
	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴	Total net proceeds	New money	Retirement of securities	All other purposes ⁴
1934	172	21	120	31	130	11	77	42	62	25	34	2	151	131	19	
1935	120	57	54	10	1,250	30	1,190	30	774	74	550	150	485	81	399	
1936	774	139	558	77	1,987	63	1,897	27	1,280	439	761	80	597	218	359	
1937	338	228	110	1	751	89	611	50	1,079	616	373	90	135	112	13	
1938	54	24	30	1	1,208	180	943	86	831	469	226	136	185	106	56	
1939	182	85	97	1	1,246	43	1,157	47	584	188	353	43	115	9	101	
1940	319	115	186	18	1,180	245	922	13	961	167	738	56	263	78	81	
1941	361	253	108	1	1,340	317	993	30	828	244	463	121	132	55	56	
1941—January	32	27	5	1	110	15	93	2	120	6	109	5	2	1	1	
February	71	21	50	1	58	2	55	1	43	7	27	10	35	23	4	
March	8	3	5	1	177	47	129	1	72	17	39	17	1	1	1	
April	2	2	2	1	82	18	64	1	88	16	66	7	9	8	1	
May	45	45	1	1	141	6	134	1	76	16	54	6	10	6	1	
June	58	51	7	1	113	12	97	4	75	24	38	13	10	6	2	
July	23	23	1	1	39	13	26	1	48	29	10	10	6	1	5	
August	24	24	1	1	307	138	169	2	76	22	40	14	6	1	1	
September	42	7	35	1	114	6	106	2	23	13	9	1	1	1	1	
October	25	21	4	1	79	11	63	5	75	49	13	14	57	10	47	
November	1	1	1	1	59	46	11	1	85	41	24	21	6	4	2	
December	28	28	1	1	62	3	46	12	46	25	15	6	6	4	5	
1942—January	10	10	1	1	107	18	80	9	43	43	1	1	1	1	1	
February	4	4	1	1	34	25	10	1	38	11	14	13	1	1	1	
March	6	6	1	1	48	8	40	1	46	25	6	15	1	1	1	
April	1	1	1	1	11	11	1	1	107	59	12	36	1	1	1	
May	9	3	6	1	21	10	6	1	102	49	6	48	1	1	1	
June	2	2	1	1	69	17	49	3	61	51	6	4	1	1	1	
July	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	46	9	29	8	1	1	1	
August	2	2	1	1	68	34	34	1	18	4	15	15	1	1	1	
September	1	1	1	1	44	7	28	9	15	14	3	1	1	1	1	
October	9	9	9	1	3	3	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	1	
November	15	15	15	1	15	12	4	1	12	2	10	1	1	1	1	

¹ Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States. Current figures subject to revision.
² Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.
³ Estimated net proceeds are equal to estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation, i.e., compensation to underwriters, agents, etc., and expenses.
⁴ Includes repayment of other debt and other purposes.
 Source.—Securities and Exchange Commission. For description of data and back figures, see pp. 217-19 of the March 1942 BULLETIN.

QUARTERLY EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS
INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or quarter	Net profits, ¹ by industrial groups												Profits and dividends		
	Total	Iron and steel	Machinery	Automobiles	Other transportation equipment	Non-ferrous metals and products	Other durable goods	Foods, beverages, and tobacco	Oil prod. and refining	Industrial chemicals	Other non-durable goods	Miscellaneous services	Net profits ¹	Dividends	
														Preferred	Common
Number of companies . . .	629	47	69	15	68	77	75	49	45	30	80	74	152	152	152
1939	1,465	146	115	223	102	119	70	151	98	186	134	122	847	90	564
1940	1,818	278	158	242	173	133	88	148	112	194	160	132	1,028	90	669
1941	2,169	325	193	274	227	153	113	159	174	207	187	159	1,144	92	705
Quarterly															
1939—1	284	13	20	64	23	25	8	31	14	36	28	24	173	21	114
2	311	14	25	61	21	22	16	36	21	40	29	27	185	22	119
3	320	35	26	12	20	30	23	44	26	45	32	29	167	21	125
4	550	85	44	86	39	42	23	41	37	66	45	42	321	26	207
1940—1	422	47	33	69	41	33	14	34	34	46	41	29	246	21	136
2	412	51	39	53	36	29	21	38	30	45	41	30	230	21	158
3	396	79	34	17	33	30	25	33	25	52	39	29	211	22	158
4	588	101	52	103	63	40	28	43	24	51	39	44	342	25	217
1941—1	510	86	44	79	53	39	23	36	29	49	44	29	286	22	150
2	549	84	48	73	56	36	28	43	42	53	48	36	297	23	165
3	560	81	46	60	56	38	30	44	56	52	49	46	284	23	170
4	550	72	55	61	62	40	32	37	46	52	46	48	276	24	221
1942—1	423	52	38	46	855	36	19	32	35	39	39	32	204	21	134
2	369	52	35	25	853	32	18	32	27	35	27	34	174	23	136
3	460	50	38	46	861	34	21	41	41	43	32	52	215	21	127

PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS
 [In millions of dollars]

Year or quarter	Railroad ²					Electric power				Telephone ³		
	Operating revenue	Income before income tax ⁴	Net income ¹		Dividends	Operating revenue	Income before income tax ⁴	Net income ¹	Dividends ⁵	Operating revenue	Net income ¹	Dividends
			All roads	Insolvent roads ⁶								
Number of companies . . .						28	28	28	28	32	32	32
1939	3,995	126	93	-102	126	692	159	137	116	1,067	191	175
1940	4,297	249	189	-73	159	735	177	142	118	1,129	194	178
1941	5,347	672	502	24	186	799	202	133	115	1,235	178	172
Quarterly												
1939—1	898	-38	-43	(7)	21	175	46	39	19	259	44	42
2	906	-43	-47	(7)	23	166	37	32	19	267	49	42
3	1,058	68	58	(7)	21	167	34	30	19	266	47	43
4	1,133	139	126	-4	61	184	43	36	22	274	51	48
1940—1	986	-3	-12	-29	25	187	48	41	19	274	49	44
2	1,010	15	3	-33	29	176	42	34	19	281	50	44
3	1,130	92	71	-14	29	177	41	31	19	281	45	44
4	1,171	145	127	3	78	194	47	37	20	294	50	46
1941—1	1,152	94	69	-4	22	201	59	43	18	295	43	44
2	1,272	144	101	2	36	191	48	33	24	308	44	45
3	1,468	267	190	25	31	196	46	25	18	311	45	44
4	1,454	167	142	1	97	211	50	34	19	321	46	40
1942—1	1,483	179	90	12	29	216	63	33	19	324	47	44
2	1,797	389	199	37	35	202	53	25	19	336	48	42
3	2,047	556	283	60	34	208	54	28	19	344	46	39

¹ Revised.

² "Net profits" and "net income" refer to income after all charges and taxes, and before dividends.

³ Class I line-haul railroads.

⁴ Series revised to reflect operations more accurately. The group now excludes American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock-holdings in the 32 companies. Dividend payments shown here include amounts paid to parent companies, as well as to the public.

⁵ After all charges and taxes except Federal income and excess profits taxes.

⁶ Quarterly dividend data are not available for all companies in the group and, therefore, do not add to the yearly totals shown.

⁷ Includes roads in receivership or trusteeship at beginning of the year.

⁸ Not available.

⁹ Partly estimated.

Unlike other industrial groups in this table, net income of telephone companies in the first three quarters of 1942 included provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes at rates specified in the Revenue Act of 1941.

Sources.—Interstate Commerce Commission for railroads; Federal Communications Commission for telephone companies; published reports for industrial and electric power companies. Figures for the current and preceding year subject to revision. For description of data and back figures, see pages 214 to 217 of the March 1942 BULLETIN.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT—VOLUME AND KIND OF SECURITIES

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total gross direct debt	Total interest-bearing direct debt	Marketable public issues ¹				Nonmarketable public issues			Special issues	Non-interest bearing debt	Fully guaranteed interest-bearing securities	
			Total ²	Treasury bills	Certificates of indebtedness	Treasury notes	Treasury bonds	Total ²	U. S. savings bonds				Treasury tax notes
1939—June.....	40,440	39,886	33,965	1,308	.....	7,243	25,218	2,151	1,868	.....	3,770	554	5,450
Dec.....	41,942	41,445	34,735	1,455	.....	6,203	26,881	2,480	2,209	.....	4,231	497	5,621
1940—June.....	42,968	42,376	34,436	1,302	.....	6,383	26,555	3,166	2,905	.....	4,775	501	5,498
Dec.....	45,025	44,458	35,645	1,310	.....	6,178	27,960	3,444	3,195	.....	5,370	566	5,901
1941—June.....	48,961	48,387	37,713	1,603	.....	5,698	30,215	4,555	4,314	.....	6,120	574	6,360
1941—Nov.....	55,040	54,536	39,677	1,703	.....	6,012	31,765	8,052	5,620	2,136	6,806	504	6,316
Dec.....	57,938	57,451	41,502	2,002	.....	5,997	33,367	8,907	6,140	2,471	6,982	487	6,317
1942—Jan.....	60,012	59,531	42,271	2,101	.....	5,591	34,383	10,196	7,198	2,697	7,063	481	5,673
Feb.....	62,381	61,895	43,700	2,002	.....	5,591	35,912	11,004	7,893	2,807	7,190	486	5,673
Mar.....	62,419	61,940	43,329	1,652	.....	5,371	35,910	11,278	8,436	2,536	7,333	480	5,666
Apr.....	64,961	64,496	45,137	1,953	1,507	5,371	35,910	12,002	8,951	2,744	7,358	465	5,666
May.....	68,571	68,108	47,615	2,257	1,507	5,371	38,085	12,976	9,569	3,100	7,518	462	5,667
June.....	72,422	71,968	50,573	2,508	3,096	6,689	38,085	13,510	10,188	3,015	7,885	454	4,548
July.....	77,136	76,694	53,826	3,663	3,096	6,689	40,182	14,743	11,078	3,357	8,125	442	4,551
Aug.....	81,685	81,244	57,176	4,168	4,705	6,689	41,418	15,805	11,751	3,739	8,262	441	4,567
Sept.....	86,483	85,847	60,402	4,619	6,211	7,958	41,418	16,936	12,479	4,137	8,509	637	4,552
Oct.....	92,904	92,265	65,008	5,126	6,211	10,095	43,381	18,672	13,381	4,964	8,585	639	4,243
Nov.....	96,116	95,458	66,132	5,721	6,739	10,095	43,381	20,117	14,079	5,703	8,787	657	4,244

¹ Including amounts held by Government agencies and trust funds, which aggregated \$2,609,000,000 on October 31, and \$2,610,000,000 (preliminary) on November 30, 1942.

² Total marketable public issues includes Postal savings and pre-war bonds, and total nonmarketable public issues includes adjusted service and depository bonds not shown separately.

³ Including \$422,000,000 of special one-day certificates of indebtedness not shown separately.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE PUBLIC SECURITIES OUTSTANDING, NOVEMBER 30, 1942

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Issue	Amount	Issue	Amount
Treasury bonds		Treasury notes—Continued	
June 15, 1943-47.....	454	Sept. 15, 1944.....	283
Oct. 15, 1943-45.....	1,401	Sept. 15, 1944.....	635
Apr. 15, 1944-46.....	1,519	Mar. 15, 1945.....	718
Dec. 15, 1944-54.....	1,037	Mar. 15, 1945.....	1,606
Sept. 15, 1945-47.....	1,214	Dec. 15, 1945.....	531
Dec. 15, 1945.....	541	Mar. 15, 1946.....	503
Mar. 15, 1946-56.....	489	Dec. 15, 1946.....	3,261
June 15, 1946-48.....	1,036	Cert. of indebtedness	
June 15, 1946-49.....	819	Feb. 1, 1943.....	1,588
Oct. 15, 1947-52.....	759	May 1, 1943.....	1,506
Dec. 15, 1947.....	701	Aug. 1, 1943.....	1,609
Mar. 15, 1948-50.....	1,115	Nov. 1, 1943.....	2,035
Mar. 15, 1948-51.....	1,223	Treasury bills	
Sept. 15, 1948.....	451	Dec. 2, 1942.....	351
Dec. 15, 1948-50.....	571	Dec. 9, 1942.....	351
June 15, 1949-51.....	1,014	Dec. 16, 1942.....	402
Sept. 15, 1949-51.....	1,292	Dec. 23, 1942.....	402
Dec. 15, 1949-51.....	2,098	Dec. 30, 1942.....	401
Dec. 15, 1949-52.....	491	Jan. 6, 1943.....	400
Dec. 15, 1949-53.....	1,786	Jan. 13, 1943.....	400
Mar. 15, 1950-52.....	1,963	Jan. 20, 1943.....	505
Sept. 15, 1950-52.....	1,186	Jan. 27, 1943.....	505
June 15, 1951-54.....	1,627	Feb. 3, 1943.....	500
Sept. 15, 1951-55.....	755	Feb. 10, 1943.....	501
Dec. 15, 1951-53.....	1,118	Feb. 17, 1943.....	502
Dec. 15, 1951-55.....	510	Feb. 24, 1943.....	501
Mar. 15, 1952-54.....	1,024	Total direct issues.....	66,132
June 15, 1952-55.....	1,501	Guaranteed securities	
June 15, 1953-55.....	725	Commodity Credit Corp.	
June 15, 1954-56.....	681	May 1, 1943.....	289
Mar. 15, 1955-60.....	2,611	Feb. 15, 1945.....	412
Mar. 15, 1956-58.....	1,449	Fed. Farm Mortgage Corp.	
Sept. 15, 1956-59.....	982	Mar. 15, 1944-64.....	95
June 15, 1958-63.....	919	May 15, 1944-49.....	835
Dec. 15, 1960-65.....	1,485	Home Owners' Loan Corp.	
June 15, 1962-67.....	2,118	May 1, 1944-52.....	779
Sept. 15, 1967-72.....	2,716	June 1, 1945-47.....	755
Postal Savings bonds	117	Reconstruction Fin. Corp.	
Conversion bonds	29	July 15, 1943.....	324
Panama Canal loan	50	Apr. 15, 1944.....	571
Treasury notes		Fed. Public Housing	
Dec. 15, 1942.....	232	Authority	
Mar. 15, 1943.....	66	Feb. 1, 1944.....	114
June 15, 1943.....	629	Federal Housing Admin.	
Sept. 15, 1943.....	279	Various.....	21
Dec. 15, 1943.....	421	Total guaranteed issues.....	4,195
Mar. 15, 1944.....	515		
June 15, 1944.....	416		

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Amount outstanding at end of month ¹	Funds received from sales during month				Redemptions
		All series ²	Series E	Series F	Series G	
1941—May.....	4,008	370	101	38	211	14
June.....	4,314	315	103	29	183	15
July.....	4,649	342	145	27	170	18
Aug.....	4,908	266	118	20	128	13
Sept.....	5,132	232	105	18	109	14
Oct.....	5,394	271	123	23	125	14
Nov.....	5,620	234	110	19	105	13
Dec.....	6,140	529	341	33	154	16
1942—Jan.....	7,198	1,061	667	78	316	15
Feb.....	7,893	703	398	52	253	16
Mar.....	8,436	558	338	41	179	22
Apr.....	8,951	531	327	40	164	21
May.....	9,569	634	422	43	170	22
June.....	10,188	634	433	41	160	23
July.....	11,078	901	508	74	319	25
Aug.....	11,751	697	454	52	191	32
Sept.....	12,479	755	510	61	184	34
Oct.....	13,381	935	665	61	210	40
Nov.....	14,079	735	542	45	148	43

¹ At current redemption values except Series G, which is stated at par. Difference between "Funds received" and month to month changes in "Amounts outstanding" represents the difference between accrued increases in redemption values and redemptions of bonds during the month.

² Includes figures for series A-D not shown separately; these series have not been issued since April 1941.

OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total interest-bearing securities	Held by Federal agencies and trust funds			Held by Federal Reserve Banks	Privately held ¹					
		Special issues	Public issues	Total		Member banks	Other commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other investors	
										Marketable issues	Non-marketable issues
1938—June	41,428	2,676	2,101	2,564	34,087	12,343	1,700	2,690	5,500	10,500	1,400
December	43,891	3,156	2,177	2,564	35,994	13,222	1,850	2,880	5,700	10,700	1,600
1939—June	45,336	3,770	2,116	2,551	36,899	13,777	1,920	3,040	5,900	10,400	1,900
December	47,067	4,231	2,300	2,484	38,052	14,328	1,970	3,100	6,300	10,200	2,200
1940—June	47,874	4,775	2,295	2,466	38,338	14,722	1,830	3,110	6,500	9,300	2,900
December	50,360	5,370	2,250	2,184	40,556	15,823	1,940	3,220	6,800	9,600	3,200
1941—June	54,747	6,120	2,362	2,184	44,081	18,078	2,020	3,430	6,900	9,400	4,300
December	63,768	6,982	2,547	2,254	51,985	19,539	2,250	3,700	7,900	10,000	8,600
1942—June	76,517	7,885	2,726	2,645	63,261	24,098	2,290	3,890	8,900	11,100	13,100
July ^p	81,245	8,125	2,741	3,153	67,226	28,500		4,000	8,900	11,500	14,300
August ^p	85,811	8,262	2,884	3,426	71,239	30,200		4,100	9,500	12,000	15,400
September ^p	90,399	8,509	2,900	3,567	75,423	32,500		4,200	9,600	12,700	16,400
October ^p	96,509	8,585	2,922	4,667	80,335	35,400		4,300	9,700	12,700	18,200

^p Preliminary estimates.

¹ Estimated figures for other commercial banks and mutual savings banks have been rounded to nearest 10 million dollars and for insurance companies and other investors to nearest 100 millions.

Back figures.—See July 1941 BULLETIN, p. 664.

SUMMARY DATA FROM TREASURY SURVEY OF OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES*

[Public marketable securities. Par values in millions of dollars]

	Total outstanding	U. S. Government agencies and trust funds	Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks ¹	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other	Total outstanding	U. S. Government agencies and trust funds	Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other	
Total²															
1941—June	44,072	2,360	2,184	19,014	3,342	6,841	10,332	Treasury bonds:							
December	47,878	2,547	2,254	20,589	3,641	7,858	10,990	Total:							
1942—May	53,282	2,713	2,489	23,554	3,770	8,695	12,060	1941—June	30,215	2,015	1,359	10,851	2,895	5,983	7,112
June	55,122	2,723	2,645	24,939	3,830	8,748	12,237	December	33,367	2,182	1,462	12,174	3,197	6,836	7,517
July	58,340	2,737	3,153	26,848	3,933	8,807	12,861	1942—May	38,085	2,325	1,606	14,725	3,413	7,815	8,200
August	61,691	2,881	3,426	28,548	4,057	9,419	13,360	June	38,085	2,321	1,617	14,828	3,442	7,766	8,110
September	64,916	2,877	3,567	30,707	4,114	9,513	14,138	July	40,182	2,331	1,643	16,135	3,569	7,862	8,642
October	69,204	2,993	4,667	33,084	4,199	9,626	14,634	August	41,418	2,456	1,660	16,376	3,682	8,520	8,725
								September	41,418	2,456	1,713	16,433	3,693	8,474	8,649
								October	43,381	2,554	2,145	17,357	3,765	8,591	8,969
Treasury bills:								Maturing within 5 years:							
1941—June	1,603			1,112	23	40	459	1941—June	3,508	291	1,370	197	526	1,124	
December	2,002	10	1,037	34	210	719		December	3,461	289	1,398	191	531	1,053	
1942—May	2,257	156	1,350	19	54	678		1942—May	3,461	289	1,437	170	526	1,037	
June	2,508	243	1,557	28	91	590		June	3,915	336	1,599	224	581	1,173	
July	3,663	1	566	2,263	28	88	718	July	3,915	336	1,617	220	570	1,173	
August	4,168	1	696	2,648	25	78	721	August	3,915	330	1,627	217	566	1,174	
September	4,619	1	657	2,884	17	123	937	September	5,129	472	2,137	274	781	1,464	
October	5,126	2	481	3,468	18	126	1,031	October	5,129	528	2,100	264	771	1,465	
Certificates:								Maturing in 5-10 years:							
1942—May	1,507	8	27	869	38	129	436	1941—June	7,585	776	3,367	718	1,236	1,489	
June	3,096	11	66	1,971	74	191	782	December	7,584	757	3,452	685	1,257	1,432	
July	3,096	11	218	1,921	57	171	718	1942—May	9,890	871	5,060	795	1,433	1,735	
August	4,705	20	341	3,008	78	184	1,074	June	9,436	846	4,959	750	1,347	1,536	
September	6,211	19	504	3,978	92	271	1,346	July	11,534	873	6,214	887	1,477	2,084	
October	6,211	22	726	3,782	90	265	1,326	August	11,534	883	6,344	886	1,468	1,954	
Treasury notes:								September	11,506	916	6,446	932	1,458	1,756	
1941—June	5,699	45	820	2,931	191	259	1,452	October	14,229	1,284	7,717	1,110	1,710	2,409	
December	5,997	53	777	3,246	166	265	1,490	Maturing in 10-20 years:							
1942—May	5,571	56	693	2,902	116	240	1,565	1941—June	16,719	2,091	5,549	1,856	3,191	4,036	
June	6,689	76	714	3,725	138	266	1,770	December	17,253	2,116	6,044	1,856	3,309	3,924	
July	6,689	76	722	3,682	139	266	1,803	1942—May	18,731	2,178	6,979	1,941	3,541	4,095	
August	6,689	76	725	3,602	139	265	1,880	June	18,731	2,168	7,009	1,957	3,510	4,086	
September	7,958	75	678	4,507	181	276	2,241	July	18,731	2,180	7,043	1,949	3,488	4,069	
October	10,095	79	1,297	5,830	204	295	2,391	August	18,731	2,182	7,146	1,948	3,427	4,025	
Guaranteed securities:								September	17,545	2,061	6,596	1,854	3,163	3,871	
1941—June	6,360	268	5	4,107	233	589	1,158	October	16,786	2,124	6,310	1,756	3,037	3,558	
December	6,317	280	5	4,119	243	547	1,123	Maturing after 20 years:							
1942—May	5,667	291	7	3,698	183	457	1,031	1941—June	2,404	219	566	126	1,029	465	
June	4,549	281	5	2,847	148	433	835	December	5,070	482	1,282	462	1,737	1,107	
July	4,514	284	5	2,837	140	419	829	1942—May	6,002	597	1,250	509	2,317	1,331	
August	4,515	292	5	2,902	134	371	810	June	6,002	593	1,258	512	2,327	1,315	
September	4,515	293	15	2,893	132	369	814	July	6,002	587	1,259	513	2,328	1,315	
October	4,195	304	17	2,637	122	349	766	August	7,238	721	1,260	630	3,058	1,570	
								September	7,238	721	1,253	631	3,370	1,560	
								October	7,238	764	1,231	634	3,072	1,539	

* Figures include only holdings by institutions or agencies from which reports are received; the number reporting varies slightly from month to month. Figures in column headed "other" include holdings of non-reporting banks and insurance companies as well as of other investors. Estimates of total holdings (including relatively small amounts of nonmarketable issues) of all banks, by kinds, and of all insurance companies for certain dates are shown in the table above.

¹ On October 31, 1942, commercial banks reporting to the Treasury held \$3,842,000,000 of United States Government securities due or callable within one year out of a total of \$15,129,000,000 outstanding.

² Including \$196,000,000 of postal savings and pre-war bonds not shown separately below.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND RELATED ITEMS
 (On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars)

Period	Income taxes ¹	Miscellaneous internal revenue ¹	Social security taxes	Other	Total receipts	Net receipts ²	Interest on debt	War activities	Transfers to trust accounts etc.	Other	Total budget expenditures	Deficits ³	Trust accounts etc. ³	Change in		
														General Fund balance	Gross debt	
Fiscal year ending:																
June 1941.....	3,470	2,967	932	900	8,269	7,607	1,111	6,301	331	4,968	12,711	-5,103	-148	+742	+5,994	
June 1942.....	7,960	3,847	1,194	666	13,668	12,799	1,260	26,011	381	4,745	32,397	-19,598	-3,506	+358	+23,461	
1941—Nov.....	66	436	181	47	730	564	15	1,448	10	384	1,858	-1,294	-484	-322	+1,456	
Dec.....	767	353	41	53	1,214	1,212	232	1,850	9	450	2,542	-1,329	-328	+1,241	+2,898	
1942—Jan.....	133	369	53	59	614	578	32	2,104	42	451	2,628	-2,050	-633	-610	+2,073	
Feb.....	283	340	257	58	937	758	12	2,208	9	400	2,629	-1,871	+114	+612	+2,369	
Mar.....	3,083	364	49	52	3,548	3,547	205	2,809	22	385	3,421	+126	-234	-69	+39	
Apr.....	335	305	43	49	732	695	77	3,238	48	390	3,753	-3,058	-126	-642	+2,542	
May.....	216	270	222	56	764	563	19	3,560	.....	375	3,953	-3,391	-257	-39	+3,609
June.....	2,086	298	42	67	2,494	2,492	390	3,829	1	310	4,530	-2,037	-1,635	+179	+3,852	
July.....	273	416	53	52	794	747	35	4,498	249	378	5,160	-4,413	-4	+296	+4,714	
Aug.....	155	362	232	48	797	587	7	4,884	19	305	5,215	-4,628	-54	-134	+4,549	
Sept.....	2,126	309	43	49	2,528	2,527	224	5,384	5	317	5,931	-3,404	-245	+1,148	+4,798	
Oct.....	206	350	48	45	648	607	70	5,481	56	330	5,937	-5,331	-496	+594	+6,420	
Nov.....	199	337	248	45	830	601	28	6,042	3	291	6,363	-5,761	+736	-1,814	+3,212	

Period	Details of trust accounts, etc.							General Fund of the Treasury (end of period)							
	Social Security accounts			Net expenditures in checking accounts of Government agencies	Other			Assets				Total liabilities	Balance in General Fund		
	Net receipts	Investments	Expenditures		Receipts	Investments	Expenditures	Total	Deposits in Federal Reserve Banks	Deposits in special depositories	Other assets		Total	Working balance	
Fiscal year ending:															
June 1941.....	1,958	1,200	741	218	680	138	490	2,812	1,024	661	1,127	179	2,633	1,885	
June 1942.....	2,327	1,705	614	3,625	863	221	533	3,443	603	1,679	1,162	452	2,991	2,229	
1941—Nov.....	359	148	40	659	45	1	41	2,544	543	947	1,054	225	2,319	1,562	
Dec.....	63	215	49	140	54	-5	47	3,816	966	1,756	1,094	256	3,560	2,802	
1942—Jan.....	144	50	64	681	57	9	30	3,232	391	1,750	1,090	282	2,950	2,191	
Feb.....	383	177	59	35	50	5	44	3,867	748	2,054	1,064	305	3,562	2,802	
Mar.....	31	139	67	75	84	9	59	3,857	525	2,231	1,101	365	3,493	2,732	
Apr.....	112	15	59	189	73	9	39	3,216	522	1,579	1,115	365	2,851	2,089	
May.....	422	196	54	430	53	13	40	3,198	382	1,666	1,150	386	2,812	2,050	
June.....	136	297	51	1,417	110	69	48	3,443	603	1,679	1,162	452	2,991	2,229	
July.....	212	117	53	78	192	124	36	3,782	553	2,014	1,215	494	3,288	2,525	
Aug.....	433	184	52	262	62	24	28	3,695	569	1,880	1,246	541	3,154	2,392	
Sept.....	30	214	45	25	83	37	37	4,688	1,021	2,411	1,256	386	4,302	3,540	
Oct.....	126	49	38	583	96	26	21	5,313	619	3,373	1,321	416	4,896	4,134	
Nov.....	471	170	34	-449	65	32	13	3,557	512	1,695	1,350	475	3,082	2,320	

¹ Revised.

² Details on collection basis given in table below.

³ Total receipts less social security employment taxes which are appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁴ Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-).

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS
 (On basis of reports of collections. In millions of dollars)

Period	Income taxes						Miscellaneous internal revenue							
	Total	Current individual	Current corporation	Back taxes	Excess-profits taxes	Other profits taxes	Total	Capital stock tax	Estate and gift taxes	Alcoholic beverage taxes	Tobacco taxes	Stamp taxes	Manufacturers' and retailers' excise taxes	Miscellaneous taxes
Fiscal year ending:														
June 1941.....	3,471	1,314	1,649	306	164	37	2,955	167	407	820	698	39	617	207
June 1942.....	8,007	3,108	2,764	460	1,618	57	3,838	282	433	1,048	781	42	852	401
1941—Nov.....	66	10	33	16	7	1	361	76	31	90	62	3	72	26
Dec.....	769	241	426	26	69	6	352	50	24	93	58	4	93	30
1942—Jan.....	143	38	23	61	18	3	370	3	37	101	70	5	103	52
Feb.....	337	210	48	51	25	2	324	1	36	78	60	3	81	66
Mar.....	3,073	1,457	832	56	717	11	355	.....	105	85	62	3	64	36
Apr.....	295	132	44	73	44	3	294	.....	43	81	63	3	70	33
May.....	205	12	84	33	68	7	277	.....	25	84	66	3	63	35
June.....	2,131	715	766	55	584	11	284	.....	25	86	71	3	56	42
July.....	222	53	83	29	53	2	459	.....	46	114	74	3	62	160
Aug.....	164	32	53	26	49	3	340	.....	30	123	74	3	60	51
Sept.....	2,123	662	781	23	641	17	315	1	28	111	77	3	56	39
Oct.....	220	19	109	27	58	7	348	.....	35	119	83	3	66	42
Nov.....	185	19	67	24	73	2	478	185	27	104	79	3	47	32

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

[Based on compilation by United States Treasury Department. In million of dollars.]

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

End of month	Assets, other than interagency items										Liabilities, other than interagency items			U. S. Government interest	Privately owned interest
	Total assets other than interagency	Loans	Preferred stock, etc.	Cash	Securities		Accounts and other receivables	Business property	Property held for sale	Other assets	Bonds, notes, and debentures		Other liabilities		
					U. S. Govt. direct and guaranteed	Other ¹					Fully guaranteed by U. S.	Other ¹			
1941—June.....	13,277	8,106	698	376	925	18	598	636	1,497	423	6,370	1,443	1,604	3,436	424
1941—Oct.....	14,452	8,368	665	489	1,016	20	810	689	1,805	590	6,938	1,416	1,952	3,718	428
Nov.....	14,580	8,337	664	502	1,021	26	751	698	1,879	702	6,324	1,393	1,974	4,459	430
Dec.....	14,660	8,487	680	496	999	46	574	714	1,891	773	6,324	1,392	2,049	4,464	431
1942—Jan.....	14,908	8,388	675	560	1,027	52	604	751	1,964	887	5,705	1,402	2,111	5,256	432
Feb.....	15,224	8,396	663	582	1,058	53	600	782	2,017	1,073	5,697	1,396	2,372	5,372	434
Mar.....	15,750	8,407	658	621	1,060	54	632	792	2,262	1,264	5,690	1,433	2,497	5,694	435
Apr.....	16,656	8,567	650	645	1,076	54	621	815	2,717	1,511	5,688	1,431	2,656	6,444	436
May.....	17,343	8,356	649	732	1,088	55	733	833	3,067	1,830	5,687	1,440	2,950	6,828	437
June.....	17,962	8,379	648	403	1,097	57	774	859	3,512	2,233	4,568	1,442	3,265	8,249	438
July.....	18,482	8,307	642	407	1,113	58	773	879	3,808	2,495	4,581	1,443	3,457	8,562	438
Aug.....	19,401	8,233	626	609	1,144	57	853	924	4,177	2,778	4,592	1,445	3,691	9,234	439
Sept.....	19,974	8,190	623	625	1,197	56	1,065	952	4,287	2,979	4,574	1,434	4,154	9,373	439
Oct.....	20,534	8,159	622	581	1,219	60	1,088	976	4,710	3,119	4,265	1,413	4,185	10,230	442

LOANS BY GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN INTERAGENCY LOANS

End of month	Total loans ²	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	Home mortgage and housing agencies ³					Farm mortgage loans		Other farm credit loans					Rural Electrification Admin.	Export-Import Bank	Other
			Home Owners' Loan Corp.	Federal Home Loan banks	RFC Mortgage Company	Fed. National Mortgage Assoc.	Fed. Public Housing Auth.	Fed. Farm Mortgage Corp.	Federal land banks	Fed. intermediate credit banks	Banks for co-operatives	Commodity Credit Corp.	Farm Credit Admin.	Farm Security Admin.			
1941—Oct.....	8,368	1,393	1,809	184	73	203	328	610	1,786	236	101	174	253	466	315	143	294
Nov.....	8,337	1,368	1,794	187	72	205	329	604	1,776	230	109	198	252	464	319	138	293
Dec.....	8,487	1,433	1,777	219	72	207	367	597	1,764	235	113	233	250	467	323	139	291
1942—Jan.....	8,388	1,417	1,758	206	74	210	388	590	1,753	238	111	240	249	398	327	140	289
Feb.....	8,396	1,464	1,742	197	75	211	352	586	1,746	251	110	230	253	420	330	141	288
Mar.....	8,407	1,470	1,724	192	75	214	379	580	1,731	267	106	218	258	436	334	137	286
Apr.....	8,567	1,469	1,709	185	77	215	371	575	1,721	280	102	393	260	450	336	137	287
May.....	8,356	1,468	1,692	181	79	216	365	567	1,715	282	99	230	258	456	340	112	296
June.....	8,379	1,473	1,676	193	82	216	384	562	1,706	289	101	231	258	460	342	113	293
July.....	8,307	1,479	1,657	174	83	215	388	554	1,692	291	104	201	256	458	343	115	297
Aug.....	8,233	1,496	1,640	160	85	215	357	547	1,679	287	104	181	254	457	344	117	310
Sept.....	8,190	1,527	1,622	145	88	215	360	539	1,663	270	112	173	250	456	344	117	309
Oct.....	8,159	1,533	1,603	131	91	214	377	528	1,645	248	130	188	244	453	344	119	311

SELECTED ASSET ITEMS OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES, OTHER THAN INTERAGENCY ITEMS

End of month	Loans by Reconstruction Finance Corporation				Preferred stock held			Accounts and other receivables				Property held for sale			
	Total	Loans to financial institutions	Loans to railroads	Other	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	Home Owners' Loan Corporation	Other	Fed. land banks and Fed. Farm Mortgage Corp.	Commodity Credit Corporation	Reconstruction Finance Corp. and war corporations	Other	War Corporations	Commodity Credit Corporation	Home Owners' Loan Corporation	Other
1941—June.....	1,082	193	480	409	429	183	86	219	79	68	232	257	753	319	168
1941—Oct.....	1,393	175	458	760	405	175	85	228	219	135	228	536	814	298	157
Nov.....	1,368	172	458	738	404	175	85	220	150	144	237	622	812	292	153
Dec.....	1,433	165	473	795	401	175	104	219	34	80	241	703	749	288	151
1942—Jan.....	1,417	150	472	795	398	173	104	216	65	76	247	789	740	286	149
Feb.....	1,464	151	473	840	393	167	103	220	55	74	251	934	654	284	145
Mar.....	1,470	149	475	846	388	167	103	216	80	82	254	1,224	612	280	146
Apr.....	1,469	149	477	843	381	167	102	221	40	90	270	1,460	843	276	138
May.....	1,468	146	473	849	379	167	103	222	83	121	307	1,690	972	270	135
June.....	1,473	144	472	857	378	167	103	225	96	151	302	2,041	1,068	262	141
July.....	1,479	143	472	864	377	162	103	226	107	144	296	2,285	1,126	258	139
Aug.....	1,496	144	472	880	372	153	101	231	35	238	349	2,561	1,226	252	138
Sept.....	1,527	153	473	901	369	152	102	226	61	484	294	2,619	1,286	244	138
Oct.....	1,533	153	472	908	368	152	102	225	80	490	293	2,921	1,415	238	136

¹ Excluding Federal land bank bonds held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

² Excluding investments in preferred stock, the amount of which is shown in the lower section of this table.

³ Excluding loans by Federal savings and loan associations, which are privately owned institutions under the supervision of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. Loans by these institutions amounted to \$1,863,000,000 on October 31, 1942.

BUSINESS INDEXES

[The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment of monthly figures for seasonal variation]

Year and month	Income payments (value) ¹ 1935-39 = 100	Industrial production (physical volume) ^{2*} 1935-39 = 100					Construction contracts awarded (value) ³ 1923-25 = 100			Factory employment ⁴ 1923-25 = 100		Factory pay-rolls ⁴ 1923-25 = 100	Freight-car loadings* 1935-39 = 100	Department store sales (value) ⁴ 1923-25 = 100	Wholesale commodity prices ⁴ 1926 = 100	Cost of living 1935-39 ⁴ = 100	
		Total			Manu- factures		Min- erals	Total	Resi- dential	All other	Ad- justed						Unad- justed
		Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Dur- able	Non- durable											
							Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed								
1919			72	84	62	71	63	44	79		106.7	98.0	120	78	138.6	124.5	
1920			75	93	60	83	63	30	90		107.1	117.2	129	94	154.4	143.2	
1921			58	53	57	66	56	44	65		82.0	75.6	110	87	97.6	127.7	
1922			73	81	67	71	79	68	88		90.7	81.2	121	88	96.7	119.7	
1923			88	103	72	98	84	81	86		103.8	102.9	142	98	100.6	121.9	
1924			82	95	69	89	94	95	94		96.4	96.0	139	99	98.1	122.2	
1925			90	107	76	92	122	124	120		99.8	101.1	146	103	103.5	125.4	
1926			96	114	79	100	129	121	135		101.7	104.2	152	106	100.0	126.4	
1927			95	107	83	100	129	117	139		99.5	102.4	147	107	95.4	124.0	
1928			99	117	85	99	135	126	142		99.7	103.5	148	108	96.7	122.6	
1929	122.9		110	132	93	107	117	87	142		106.0	110.4	152	111	95.3	122.5	
1930	109.1		91	98	84	93	92	50	125		92.4	89.4	131	102	86.4	119.4	
1931	92.3		75	67	79	80	63	37	84		78.1	67.8	105	92	73.0	108.7	
1932	70.6		58	41	70	67	28	13	40		66.3	46.7	78	69	64.8	97.6	
1933	68.9		69	54	79	76	25	11	37		73.4	50.1	82	67	65.9	92.4	
1934	78.7		75	65	81	80	32	12	48		85.7	64.5	89	75	74.9	95.7	
1935	87.1		87	83	90	86	37	21	50		91.3	74.1	92	79	80.0	98.1	
1936	101.3		103	108	100	99	55	37	70		99.0	85.8	107	88	80.8	99.1	
1937	107.7		113	122	106	112	59	41	74		108.6	102.5	111	92	86.3	102.7	
1938	98.5		89	78	95	97	64	45	80		90.9	78.5	89	85	78.6	100.8	
1939	105.5		108	109	108	106	72	60	81		99.9	92.2	101	90	77.1	99.4	
1940	113.8		123	138	113	117	81	72	89		107.5	105.4	109	94	78.6	100.2	
1941	137.0		156	193	135	125	122	89	149		127.7	148.8	130	110	87.3	105.2	
1939																	
August	106.1	106	106	108	108	92	73	67	78	99.0	99.5	91.2	101	88	75.0		
September	107.3	114	119	118	111	114	73	68	76	100.8	103.7	95.4	111	90	79.1	100.6	
October	109.3	121	126	130	115	119	76	68	82	104.8	107.3	103.2	114	92	79.4		
November	109.9	124	126	134	117	120	83	61	101	107.0	107.5	103.2	114	93	79.2		
December	111.3	125	122	138	117	114	86	60	107	108.2	107.8	105.4	110	95	79.2	99.6	
1940																	
January	110.7	122	117	134	113	119	75	53	93	107.6	105.0	99.8	111	92	79.4		
February	110.7	116	114	123	110	115	63	56	68	105.8	105.0	99.3	105	90	78.7		
March	110.3	113	112	118	107	118	62	57	66	104.0	104.4	99.8	100	89	78.4	99.8	
April	110.6	113	112	116	107	119	64	62	66	102.8	103.2	97.9	103	89	78.6		
May	112.0	116	117	124	110	118	64	64	65	102.8	102.5	97.8	106	89	78.4		
June	112.1	122	122	133	114	119	74	69	77	103.9	103.1	99.5	111	91	77.5	100.5	
July	112.8	122	120	136	113	120	85	77	91	105.1	103.2	98.2	110	92	77.7		
August	113.9	124	124	143	112	115	90	82	98	107.4	107.4	105.5	112	98	77.4		
September	115.5	127	132	151	112	117	93	82	101	108.9	111.4	111.6	112	97	78.0	100.4	
October	117.2	131	136	155	117	114	95	85	103	111.4	113.8	116.2	110	94	78.7	100.2	
November	117.7	134	136	157	120	118	111	87	130	114.2	114.7	116.4	116	100	79.6	100.1	
December	121.3	139	136	164	124	119	115	90	136	116.6	116.2	122.4	119	101	80.0	100.7	
1941																	
January	123.4	141	136	171	123	119	103	84	117	118.3	115.5	120.7	122	101	80.8	100.8	
February	125.4	144	140	176	126	119	99	76	118	118.6	117.8	126.8	124	103	80.6	100.8	
March	127.2	147	145	180	128	126	94	74	109	119.4	119.9	131.2	126	103	81.5	101.2	
April	129.4	144	144	180	131	96	103	80	121	122.0	122.6	134.7	112	104	83.2	102.2	
May	133.6	155	155	190	135	126	101	88	111	124.9	124.9	144.1	115	105	84.9	102.9	
June	137.0	160	160	195	139	133	117	101	129	128.7	127.9	152.2	139	104	87.1	104.6	
July	138.9	160	159	199	138	131	139	115	158	133.3	130.6	152.7	138	115	88.8	105.3	
August	141.1	161	163	200	139	133	152	112	184	133.3	133.1	158.1	139	134	90.3	106.2	
September	143.1	161	167	202	137	131	161	105	206	132.3	135.2	162.6	130	116	91.8	108.1	
October	145.4	164	168	208	139	131	145	87	192	132.8	135.4	167.0	127	105	92.4	109.3	
November	146.5	167	167	209	144	131	138	74	189	134.4	134.8	165.4	135	116	92.5	110.2	
December	154.7	168	164	214	141	132	123	69	167	134.9	134.2	169.9	137	111	93.6	110.5	
1942																	
January	156.1	172	166	224	143	131	118	82	147	135.7	132.5	173.5	140	138	96.0	112.0	
February	157.4	172	167	227	142	129	128	100	151	135.1	133.8	178.3	139	126	96.7	112.9	
March	157.8	172	168	231	139	127	125	95	149	134.7	135.1	182.9	136	124	97.6	114.3	
April	160.9	174	172	234	139	130	128	82	165	136.0	136.6	188.0	143	117	98.7	115.1	
May	161.9	175	175	239	138	129	158	76	226	137.7	137.8	193.5	143	108	98.8	116.0	
June	165.8	176	177	244	136	133	193	76	288	140.1	139.4	198.2	141	104	98.6	116.4	
July	168.7	179	180	249	138	132	206	74	313	143.9	142.4	204.6	142	121	98.7	117.0	
August	171.6	183	187	257	140	133	182	65	278	145.0	145.9	214.7	143	130	99.2	117.5	
September	172.8	186	192	263	141	130	179	70	268	145.0	145.9	220.5	136	123	99.6	117.8	
October	175.5	189	194	272	143	126	185	83	269	148.2	148.2	222.5	133	128	100.0	119.0	
November		192	192	277	144	130	180	83	259				134	138	100.3	119.8	
December		194	190	281	145	128									101.0		

¹ Preliminary. * Average per working day. † Revised. ‡ Estimated. ⁴ Department of Commerce series on value of payments to individuals.
² For indexes by groups or industries, see pp. 76-79; for description, see BULLETIN for September 1941, pp. 878-881, and for August 1940, pp. 753-771.
³ Based on F. W. Dodge Corporation data; for description, see p. 358 of BULLETIN for July 1931; by groups, see p. 84.
⁴ The unadjusted indexes of employment and payrolls, wholesale commodity prices, and cost of living are compiled by or based on data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau has comprehensively revised its series on employment and payrolls. Indexes on the old basis are not available since September. New indexes are shown on page 14.
⁵ For sales comparisons by cities and by departments see pp. 86-87 of this BULLETIN.
 Back figures in BULLETIN.—For industrial production, August 1940, pp. 825-882 and Sept. 1941, pp. 933-937; for factory employment and payrolls October 1938, pp. 838-866, October 1939, pp. 879-887, and February 1941, p. 166; for department store sales, October 1938, p. 918, and January 1941, p. 65; for freight-car loadings, June 1941, pp. 529-533.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES
(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors, 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1941			1942										
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Industrial Production—Total	164	167	168	172	172	172	174	175	176	179	183	186	^P 189	^P 192
Manufactures—Total	170	173	174	179	180	180	181	183	184	188	192	196	^P 201	^P 203
Durable	208	209	214	224	227	231	234	239	244	249	257	263	^P 272	^P 277
Nondurable ¹	139	144	141	143	142	139	139	138	136	138	140	141	^P 143	^P 144
Iron and Steel	192	192	191	192	194	200	199	200	197	196	197	199	207	203
Pig iron.....	184	184	190	189	189	192	192	191	193	192	190	194	199	199
Steel.....	207	207	205	209	211	218	219	219	216	216	218	219	229	224
Open hearth and Bessemer.....	179	177	176	176	178	182	181	182	178	175	177	179	186	182
Electric.....	409	420	411	449	448	477	487	488	489	506	507	503	536	527
Machinery	232	230	243	250	259	268	273	279	287	289	299	306	314	^P 320
Government Arsenals and Quartermaster Depots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment	269	276	278	305	314	330	350	372	396	425	458	481	^P 501	^P 515
Aircraft.....	1,290	1,340	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Automobile bodies, parts, and assembly.....	146	142	120	118	105	105	104	107	112	116	124	131	136	^P 139
Automobile factory sales.....	110	123	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Railroad cars.....	278	264	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Locomotives.....	335	338	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shipbuilding.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Private yards.....	634	645	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government yards.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonferrous Metals and Products	185	190	193	191	187	180	177	182	188	188	189	189	190	^P 196
Nonferrous metal smelting.....	147	150	151	153	157	157	161	163	*	*	*	*	*	*
Copper smelting.....	137	139	141	140	141	147	155	161	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zinc smelting.....	177	179	182	184	189	184	185	184	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead production.....	119	127	122	131	140	134	132	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Copper deliveries.....	217	226	230	235	224	208	195	205	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead shipments.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zinc shipments.....	143	147	145	152	151	148	145	146	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tin consumption.....	153	155	171	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lumber and Products	135	135	138	143	144	134	133	134	133	136	127	123	125	^P 130
Lumber.....	129	128	132	138	143	128	127	124	127	130	125	119	123	^P 125
Furniture.....	146	148	149	153	147	145	146	152	143	148	132	130	131	^P 139
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	158	162	167	199	189	169	152	144	137	134	139	145	147	^P 152
Cement.....	159	164	191	249	236	188	161	146	145	150	160	167	174	178
Unglazed brick.....	145	153	152	160	152	133	119	104	92	90	87	.....	.....	.....
Glass containers.....	167	169	165	184	178	187	176	178	163	145	153	163	162	169
Polished plate glass.....	102	105	67	65	49	41	43	35	37	49	36	38	32	34
Textiles and Products	150	156	154	158	156	153	157	156	152	154	154	156	156	^P 156
Textile fabrics.....	143	148	146	148	147	143	148	146	143	145	144	146	147	.....
Cotton consumption.....	161	167	155	169	174	169	177	175	169	166	169	172	172	171
Rayon deliveries.....	172	179	179	180	174	175	170	169	169	168	169	170	^P 174	177
Silk deliveries.....	10	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wool textiles.....	164	166	178	161	153	148	153	150	151	160	154	155	157	.....
Carpet wool consumption.....	133	133	164	78	79	70	34	5	46	43	27	34	43	.....
Apparel wool consumption.....	199	200	209	202	191	196	203	201	194	208	206	198	205	.....
Woolen yarn.....	157	156	159	163	165	161	173	172	165	175	173	^P 175	178	.....
Worsted yarn.....	185	184	195	173	148	143	164	168	166	176	173	168	171	.....
Woolen and worsted cloth.....	164	170	182	183	172	167	177	179	172	184	177	179	175	.....
Leather and Products	125	134	128	127	121	121	127	126	126	117	108	105	116	^P 126
Leather tanning.....	129	134	123	130	127	127	130	128	122	117	115	114	121	.....
Cattle hide leathers.....	138	145	135	148	139	139	147	147	142	143	139	135	143	.....
Calf and kip leathers.....	107	108	89	86	93	96	91	95	88	80	95	^P 96	100	.....
Goat and kid leathers.....	121	123	117	119	120	120	115	104	94	79	70	76	81	.....
Shoes.....	123	134	131	125	117	116	124	125	129	118	103	99	112	129
Manufactured Food Products	134	141	137	140	140	136	136	134	138	143	143	^P 149	^P 146	^P 143
Wheat flour.....	101	103	109	108	110	101	98	105	102	106	105	101	108	115
Cane sugar meltings.....	112	139	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufactured dairy products.....	148	147	155	154	150	146	151	^P 142	^P 138	142	143	^P 140	^P 139	.....
Ice cream.....	158	146	154	155	150	147	160	145	145	^P 154	153	.....	.....	.....
Butter.....	106	^P 103	104	106	107	108	110	111	105	108	108	102	100	98
Cheese.....	158	^P 172	176	172	182	192	195	183	157	159	163	153	142	139
Canned and dried milk.....	197	224	240	234	220	198	187	178	168	164	172	167	168	.....

^P Revised. ^P Preliminary.

* Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

¹ Beginning in January 1942 includes industrial alcohol produced in the alcoholic beverage industry. Figures not available for publication separately.

² Beginning in December 1941 this series dropped from the index of industrial production and its weight transferred to the automobile bodies, parts, and assembly series, which is more representative of production by the automobile industry.

Industrial Production, by Industries (Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)—Continued

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1941			1942										
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Manufactured Food Products—Continued														
Meat packing	133	135	142	148	141	144	142	140	153	146	153	159	145	145
Pork and lard	148	148	161	165	151	161	156	163	177	168	174	187	157	163
Beef	123	124	127	138	139	132	134	121	137	130	136	129	133	122
Veal	108	114	98	96	96	98	96	94	103	103	113	127	129	135
Lamb and mutton	103	111	117	113	113	128	119	105	104	116	127	137	141	156
Other manufactured foods	135	144	137	140	142	138	137	136	140	147	146	154	152	^P 147
Alcoholic Beverages														
Malt liquor	129	110	123	120	128	117	114	115	104	119	130	147	147	.....
Whiskey	107	81	91	77	74	62	63	55	63	96	82	49	14	.....
Other distilled spirits	178	139	121	250	75	44	53	80	61	83	99	45	67	.....
Rectified spirits	138	120	102	243	^r 242	201	153	158	163	218	285	^r 224	174	.....
Tobacco Products														
Cigars	112	115	139	129	126	121	120	108	112	109	112	107	116	98
Cigarettes	144	149	136	144	144	137	140	140	136	136	152	159	172	174
Manufactured tobacco and snuff	104	106	95	99	93	94	97	89	94	89	88	91	102	98
Paper and Paper Products¹														
Paper and pulp	^r 151	160	162	161	155	156	153	149	136	127	132	131	135	.....
Pulp	^r 174	185	179	181	180	189	183	184	177	164	169	162	162	.....
Groundwood pulp	130	141	129	135	131	138	129	120	116	113	117	112	115	.....
Soda pulp	145	167	153	153	154	155	148	147	129	127	125	126	137	.....
Sulphate pulp	^r 215	225	225	221	224	239	236	245	228	211	221	211	208	.....
Sulphite pulp	^r 167	178	171	177	173	181	174	173	173	157	161	154	153	.....
Paper	147	156	160	158	151	151	148	143	129	122	126	126	131	.....
Paperboard	158	167	186	175	163	162	154	144	120	115	121	123	128	137
Fine paper	147	160	157	151	144	150	146	147	138	132	125	125	130	.....
Newsprint production	110	110	106	107	110	106	109	104	103	103	1 8	106	107	100
Printing paper	^r 150	161	145	151	146	140	135	124	110	109	113	117	130	.....
Tissue and absorbent paper	140	153	152	166	168	164	169	175	178	148	161	166	170	.....
Wrapping paper	138	140	147	147	142	148	151	153	142	132	134	125	125	.....
Printing and Publishing²														
Newsprint consumption	127	136	130	128	125	121	117	112	104	106	111	109	116	^P 120
Petroleum and Coal Products														
Petroleum refining	129	133	135	131	126	120	112	109	107	109	113	113	115	.....
Gasoline	131	134	139	134	125	117	106	103	99	102	106	106	108	^P 109
Fuel oil	129	129	130	123	128	124	126	122	125	129	133	136	136	.....
Lubricating oil	129	137	132	133	131	131	126	122	123	117	117	112	113	.....
Kerosene	121	123	126	120	128	113	106	101	99	103	106	109	112	.....
Coke	154	153	160	161	161	160	162	164	164	163	165	166	166	166
Byproduct coke	145	145	151	152	152	151	152	154	154	153	155	155	155	156
Beehive coke	462	^r 433	474	472	493	476	494	511	509	502	505	523	524	501
Chemicals														
	148	149	152	156	161	161	165	167	172	174	173	173	180	^P 181
Rubber Products														
	134	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rubber consumption	137	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tires and tubes	103	103	67	33	28	26	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pneumatic tires	104	104	67	32	28	26	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inner tubes	94	102	64	33	27	27	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minerals—Total														
	131	131	132	131	129	127	130	129	133	132	133	^r 130	126	^P 130
Fuels														
	128	129	129	128	125	122	126	125	128	128	129	128	123	^P 128
Bituminous coal	131	127	130	129	120	146	178	173	168	160	152	144	130	^P 133
Anthracite	120	101	92	89	110	113	114	105	127	156	160	134	110	^P 121
Crude petroleum	128	132	132	132	128	114	107	108	113	112	118	120	122	^P 126
Metals														
	146	147	^r 152	^r 150	^r 153	^r 152	151	^r 156	158	^r 155	^r 151	^r 146	142	^P 141
Iron ore shipments	182	^r 202	^r 205	^r 209	^r 214	^r 220	^r 216	^r 232	^r 236	^r 245	^r 238	^r 227	^r 218	210
Copper	151	152	157	161	158	162	164	174	*	*	*	*	*	.....
Lead	119	127	122	131	140	134	132	*	*	*	*	*	*	.....
Zinc	134	131	138	138	146	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	.....
Gold	130	116	125	113	118	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	.....
Silver	108	106	105	105	101	106	109	106	104	98	99	88	.....	.....

^r Revised ^P Preliminary.

* Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

¹ Includes also paperboard container production held constant, on a seasonally adjusted basis, at 128 since July 1940 when figures were last reported.

² Includes also printing paper production shown under "Paper."

NOTE.—For description and back figures see BULLETIN for September 1941, pages 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pages 753-771 and 825-882.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors, 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1941			1942										
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Industrial Production—Total	168	167	164	166	167	168	172	175	177	180	187	192	194	P192
Manufactures—Total	173	173	171	173	175	177	181	183	185	189	196	202	204	P203
Durable.....	210	209	211	216	221	228	234	240	246	251	260	266	275	P277
Nondurable ¹	143	144	138	137	138	137	138	137	136	139	144	150	147	P143
Iron and Steel	192	192	191	192	194	200	199	200	197	196	197	199	207	203
Pig iron.....	184	184	190	189	189	192	192	191	193	192	190	194	199	199
Steel.....	207	207	205	209	211	218	219	219	216	216	218	219	229	224
Open hearth and Bessemer.....	179	177	176	176	178	182	181	182	178	175	177	179	186	182
Electric.....	409	420	411	449	448	477	487	488	489	506	507	503	536	527
Machinery	232	230	243	250	259	268	273	279	287	289	299	306	314	P320
Government Arsenals and Quartermaster Depots	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment	269	276	278	305	314	330	350	372	396	425	r458	481	502	P515
Aircraft.....	1,290	1,340	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Automobile bodies, parts, and assembly.....	146	142	120	118	105	105	104	107	112	116	124	131	136	P139
Automobile factory sales.....	110	123	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Railroad cars.....	278	264	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Locomotives.....	335	338	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shipbuilding.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Private yards.....	634	645	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government yards.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonferrous Metals and Products	185	190	192	191	187	180	177	182	187	188	189	189	190	P196
Nonferrous metal smelting.....	147	151	152	153	157	156	162	164	*	*	*	*	*	*
Copper smelting.....	137	139	141	140	141	147	155	161	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zinc smelting.....	177	179	182	184	189	184	185	184	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead production.....	119	128	124	131	140	131	135	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Copper deliveries.....	217	226	230	235	224	208	195	205	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead shipments.....	143	147	145	152	151	148	145	146	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zinc shipments.....	151	155	165	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tin consumption.....	151	155	165	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lumber and Products	145	134	128	122	128	129	132	135	138	140	138	135	135	P128
Lumber.....	138	124	113	112	118	120	127	131	138	141	139	134	131	P120
Furniture.....	159	154	155	142	147	147	142	143	139	137	136	137	142	P144
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	175	169	147	138	132	140	151	163	158	151	160	163	163	P157
Cement.....	185	171	153	137	132	141	161	178	183	186	195	200	202	186
Unglazed brick.....	170	166	137	97	83	90	116	118	115	111	104	107	107	171
Glass containers.....	172	170	153	165	164	176	176	190	171	151	167	166	167	171
Polished plate glass.....	117	120	80	68	47	43	43	35	37	32	30	38	37	39
Textiles and Products	150	156	154	158	156	153	157	156	152	154	154	156	156	P156
Textile fabrics.....	143	148	146	148	147	143	148	146	143	145	144	146	147	171
Cotton consumption.....	161	167	155	169	174	169	177	175	169	166	169	172	172	171
Rayon deliveries.....	172	179	179	180	174	175	170	169	169	168	169	170	r174	177
Silk deliveries.....	10	15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wool textiles.....	164	166	178	161	153	148	153	150	151	160	154	155	157	171
Carpet wool consumption.....	133	133	164	78	79	70	34	5	46	43	27	34	43	171
Apparel wool consumption.....	199	200	209	202	191	196	203	201	194	208	206	198	205	171
Woolen yarn.....	157	156	159	163	165	161	173	172	165	175	173	r175	178	171
Worsted yarn.....	185	184	195	173	148	143	164	168	166	176	173	168	171	171
Woolen and worsted cloth.....	164	170	182	183	172	167	177	179	172	184	177	179	175	175
Leather and Products	127	123	116	124	131	128	131	124	115	114	115	112	117	P107
Leather tanning.....	129	135	125	131	138	127	130	125	118	112	112	r113	121	171
Cattle hide leathers.....	140	151	137	149	155	140	147	144	135	133	132	r133	144	171
Calf and kip leathers.....	103	102	91	84	98	91	90	90	90	88	100	r94	96	171
Goat and kid leathers.....	120	119	119	119	125	119	119	102	94	78	68	77	81	171
Shoes.....	125	116	110	120	126	129	131	122	114	114	117	111	114	P111
Manufactured Food Products	143	139	130	124	121	121	123	r130	139	156	165	P181	P157	P141
Wheat flour.....	110	107	104	109	109	98	92	96	95	105	106	116	118	119
Cane sugar meltings.....	109	114	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufactured dairy products.....	117	100	98	99	109	124	152	193	210	207	r192	P143	P109	171
Ice cream.....	114	88	80	78	88	113	154	197	232	r259	r248	*	*	171
Butter.....	93	r81	82	85	92	96	109	143	147	132	119	101	88	78
Cheese.....	148	r131	123	124	142	157	189	242	241	205	185	158	134	106
Canned and dried milk.....	158	156	166	178	187	194	211	257	249	200	177	154	134	106

r Revised. P Preliminary.

* Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

¹ Beginning in January 1942 includes industrial alcohol produced in the alcoholic beverage industry. Figures not available for publication separately.

² Beginning in December 1941 this series dropped from the index of industrial production and its weight transferred to the automobile bodies, parts, and assembly series, which is more representative of production by the automobile industry.

Industrial Production, by Industries (Without Seasonal Adjustment)—Continued

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1941			1942										
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Manufactured Food Products—Continued														
Meat packing	134	152	165	173	135	131	134	140	149	138	132	147	146	164
Fork and lard	139	178	208	214	151	145	148	163	172	151	131	150	147	196
Beef	134	130	127	138	125	120	125	121	134	131	137	144	144	128
Veal	119	116	93	93	84	93	95	98	104	102	114	140	142	137
Lamb and mutton	109	108	111	118	113	124	115	108	99	110	125	153	150	151
Other manufactured foods	151	146	131	123	124	121	121	123	133	157	173	199	170	^p 148
Alcoholic Beverages	^r 138	118	106	112	117	113	113	120	116	133	140	^r 141	124	...
Malt liquor	106	90	96	96	109	112	124	136	134	148	152	149	121	...
Whiskey	^r 101	101	104	102	96	77	69	54	50	53	45	39	13	...
Other distilled spirits	472	292	150	163	45	29	32	48	36	39	47	62	177	...
Rectified spirits	180	190	135	177	^r 208	191	136	139	130	183	223	^r 238	226	...
Tobacco Products	133	134	110	126	121	117	119	123	132	131	135	144	149	141
Cigars	135	137	107	104	109	111	114	107	120	113	115	123	140	117
Cigarettes	141	143	121	146	136	127	130	142	150	153	160	170	169	167
Manufactured tobacco and snuff	106	105	83	96	92	96	96	89	96	91	89	98	104	97
Paper and Paper Products¹	^r 152	152	146	151	153	155	151	144	133	122	130	134	139	...
Paper and pulp	155	159	154	159	160	161	157	149	134	121	130	132	139	...
Pulp	^r 175	186	174	183	186	194	187	186	174	156	166	159	162	...
Groundwood pulp	121	144	134	140	137	148	144	133	118	100	100	98	107	...
Soda pulp	145	167	148	153	158	160	152	147	127	119	125	127	137	...
Sulphate pulp	^r 220	225	214	223	230	243	236	245	226	207	221	211	212	...
Sulphite pulp	^r 171	179	166	177	179	185	178	173	169	150	161	154	156	...
Paper	152	155	151	155	156	156	152	143	128	116	125	128	135	...
Paperboard	167	167	166	168	167	168	157	141	120	109	123	131	136	137
Fine paper	147	155	154	152	155	160	159	151	133	120	118	^r 118	130	...
Newsprint production	110	113	107	107	108	106	109	105	104	101	105	106	107	103
Printing paper	151	160	144	151	151	145	140	127	108	102	110	116	131	...
Tissue and absorbent paper	145	151	146	161	175	166	172	173	177	140	161	172	176	...
Wrapping paper	143	140	143	147	147	151	152	150	139	128	133	126	129	...
Printing and Publishing²	^r 132	138	131	125	126	126	123	115	103	96	^r 102	109	120	^p 122
Newsprint consumption	112	117	117	99	102	107	105	104	98	90	95	102	109	115
Petroleum and Coal Products	135	136	138	132	129	122	118	117	115	117	121	122	123	...
Petroleum refining	132	134	134	128	124	116	111	110	108	110	114	116	117	...
Gasoline	134	135	136	129	121	112	104	103	101	105	109	109	111	^p 110
Fuel oil	130	130	132	127	129	122	123	122	123	127	130	137	137	...
Lubricating oil	129	137	131	129	129	130	131	127	123	115	116	112	113	...
Kerosene	121	126	127	126	129	115	108	101	97	97	101	106	112	...
Coke	154	153	160	161	161	160	162	164	164	163	165	166	166	166
Byproduct coke	145	145	151	152	152	151	152	154	154	153	155	155	155	156
Beehive coke	462	^r 433	474	472	493	476	494	511	509	502	505	523	524	501
Chemicals	153	151	153	155	161	166	168	166	166	167	170	175	184	^p 183
Rubber Products	134	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rubber consumption	137	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tires and tubes	103	103	67	33	28	26	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pneumatic tires	104	104	67	32	28	26	25	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inner tubes	94	102	64	35	27	27	27	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minerals—Total	139	135	126	125	125	118	125	130	132	131	136	137	135	^p 133
Fuels	132	131	131	131	130	122	121	121	121	121	126	129	127	^p 130
Bituminous coal	146	145	144	144	141	140	150	147	144	141	140	150	145	^p 152
Anthracite	127	103	98	104	121	116	122	115	117	122	118	129	117	^p 124
Crude petroleum	127	128	129	129	127	115	109	111	113	112	121	120	121	^p 123
Metals	181	161	98	91	92	96	153	189	194	194	193	^r 185	180	^p 151
Iron ore shipments	281	231	.....	.....	.....	23	236	371	381	404	387	357	334	229
Copper	156	157	159	158	160	165	169	174	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lead	119	128	124	131	140	131	135	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Zinc	134	131	138	138	146	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Gold	152	132	130	107	106	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Silver	107	106	105	106	103	110	110	105	100	97	97	89	.....	.....

^r Revised. ^p Preliminary.

* Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

¹ Includes also paperboard container production which has been carried forward on the basis of seasonal changes since July 1940 when figures were last reported.

² Includes also printing paper production shown under "Paper."

NOTE.—For description and back figures, see BULLETIN for September 1941, pages 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pages 753-771 and 825-882.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIES

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1937. 1923-25 average = 100]

Industry and group	1941					1942								
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total	133.3	132.3	132.8	134.4	134.9	135.7	135.1	134.7	136.0	137.7	140.1	143.9	145.0	145.0
Durable goods ¹	141.5	141.3	142.3	143.7	144.3	146.7	146.8	146.9	149.2	151.7	156.3	162.1	165.7	167.2
Nondurable goods ¹	125.5	123.8	123.8	125.6	126.0	125.2	123.8	123.1	123.3	124.3	124.7	126.6	125.2	123.8
Iron and Steel and Products	140.2	139.7	138.2	138.3	138.9	139.0	136.5	134.7	134.2	134.1	135.5	136.3	135.3	133.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, etc.	150	149	148	148	149	150	149	148	149	151	153	153	151	149
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	173	172	170	169	170	171	169	170	170	172	176	177	177	182
Cast-iron pipe	94	97	98	101	100	98	100	99	98	98	94	91	91	91
Cutlery and edge tools	130	128	129	130	134	136	133	134	129	127	129	132	127	123
Forgings	112	113	115	115	117	119	122	123	128	129	132	138	137	138
Hardware	116	117	115	113	104	99	94	94	91	90	93	96	99	98
Plumbers' supplies	103	100	98	98	98	96	92	88	81	78	74	65	63	62
Stamped and enameled ware	231	231	225	225	220	216	208	207	200	200	203	205	209	206
Steam and hot-water heating	126	125	125	123	125	127	124	123	122	119	120	124	126	127
Stoves	115	109	105	104	108	110	101	95	90	86	85	92	83	80
Structural and ornamental metal work	107	106	107	107	107	108	112	113	116	116	117	119	121	122
Tin cans and tinware	132	132	127	138	141	147	141	122	115	110	105	101	99	96
Tools	146	147	145	146	148	152	153	153	154	154	155	153	155	151
Wirework	198	214	203	201	199	184	169	160	152	147	153	159	158	152
Machinery	178.1	178.4	180.2	182.3	185.2	189.4	193.1	197.0	200.4	202.7	206.9	212.3	218.6	219.7
Agricultural implements	182	181	180	172	167	161	161	160	157	162	166	169	173	168
Cash registers, etc.	170	173	175	177	178	176	178	177	174	177	186	185	181	181
Electrical machinery	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Engines, turbines, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Foundry and machine-shop products	146	147	148	149	150	153	155	157	160	161	165	168	172	171
Machine tools	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Radios and phonographs	187	183	179	194	206	220	235	250	249	223	195	199	196	193
Textile machinery	108	110	110	109	109	109	110	109	110	109	108	107	104	104
Typewriters	157	158	160	159	159	157	152	147	126	115	104	100	94	90
Transportation Equipment	193.1	195.4	204.7	209.6	205.8	211.0	216.2	220.7	230.9	246.2	268.4	295.2	314.4	329.1
Aircraft	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Automobiles ²	139	128	129	127	111	96	84	81	79	83	89	96	99	103
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Locomotives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shipbuilding	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonferrous Metals and Products	147.9	144.8	143.1	142.2	143.4	147.1	146.7	146.8	145.8	146.5	148.0	150.8	151.3	149.0
Aluminum ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Brass, bronze, and copper	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Clocks and watches	121	110	114	110	108	112	110	111	113	117	116	115	109	105
Jewelry	119	110	105	106	112	114	110	109	106	104	98	96	89	80
Lighting equipment	118	119	119	114	106	102	100	97	88	87	86	93	92	83
Silverware and platedware	87	85	84	82	83	82	78	77	66	65	65	72	67	66
Smelting and refining	105	103	100	99	100	102	102	101	102	101	100	101	100	97
Lumber and Products	78.4	77.3	76.4	76.9	78.1	79.2	77.9	75.4	73.8	73.2	72.4	72.7	71.2	69.4
Furniture	107	103	101	104	105	106	104	103	101	100	97	95	91	88
Lumber, millwork	76	75	76	75	75	75	73	72	70	70	70	72	72	72
Lumber, sawmills	68	68	67	67	68	70	68	66	64	64	63	64	63	61
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	98.4	98.7	98.9	100.9	101.6	105.0	100.1	96.9	94.7	90.9	90.8	91.0	89.9	89.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	74	74	73	76	77	81	78	75	71	67	65	65	63	62
Cement	78	79	79	82	85	88	87	83	80	77	78	79	79	80
Glass	130	130	131	133	132	135	126	124	124	122	119	118	118	119
Marble, granite, and slate	42	43	45	45	45	48	43	41	39	32	37	36	36	36
Pottery	123	122	121	121	121	125	121	116	115	115	119	125	119	118
Textiles and Products	117.1	114.7	112.9	113.3	113.2	112.0	110.0	109.4	110.9	112.3	112.2	114.6	111.4	108.2
Fabrics	109.6	107.2	105.4	105.1	104.4	104.1	102.2	102.6	104.8	105.5	107.2	108.1	106.2	103.5
Carpets and rugs	91	91	90	90	90	85	81	75	70	67	70	71	69	70
Cotton goods	115	112	112	111	110	110	110	110	112	114	117	119	119	116
Cotton small wares	110	110	108	109	109	107	107	106	107	110	115	118	117	114
Dyeing and finishing textiles	143	140	135	130	133	131	130	132	133	133	132	138	134	133
Hats, fur-felt	79	77	78	78	76	73	71	70	68	60	68	64	54	48
Hosiery	144	135	133	132	133	132	130	127	125	123	122	123	120	116
Knitted outerwear	83	78	77	78	81	78	79	79	82	81	80	80	78	71
Knitted underwear	88	88	87	87	86	90	86	86	85	87	88	92	89	87
Knitted cloth	161	158	147	147	147	149	150	151	155	155	156	153	146	144
Silk and rayon goods	67	61	60	61	60	59	59	61	63	68	69	66	61	57
Woolen and worsted goods	108	112	109	110	107	106	99	102	109	108	108	108	104	105
Wearing Apparel	128.8	126.6	124.7	126.9	128.2	125.1	122.8	120.0	119.7	122.7	118.5	124.0	118.2	114.1
Clothing, men's	120	119	120	125	128	123	118	118	119	126	122	116	114	113
Clothing, women's	176	171	165	167	169	161	162	156	154	156	150	171	155	148
Corsets and allied garments	122	123	112	122	115	112	116	113	112	111	110	100	107	103
Men's furnishings	137	134	127	121	113	115	113	111	111	111	112	121	120	113
Millinery	79	77	75	68	68	72	78	74	70	64	55	69	70	65
Shirts and collars	135	134	131	132	135	145	133	129	129	130	129	134	129	123
Leather and Manufactures	97.9	98.0	99.6	104.2	103.1	98.8	96.3	97.4	98.1	100.0	100.1	95.3	91.2	90.5
Boots and shoes	94	94	96	101	100	95	92	93	95	97	98	92	88	87
Leather	96	98	97	98	97	96	95	96	95	94	94	92	90	90

* Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

¹ Indexes adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1939. For back figures see BULLETIN for February 1941, p. 166, and for June 1941, p. 569.

² Seasonal adjustment factors for all months changed to a constant of 100 beginning with July 1942.

NOTE.—Basic data from which these indexes are constructed have been comprehensively revised by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. October indexes are not available and September 1942 indexes are preliminary. Seasonally adjusted indexes for durable goods and preliminary indexes for nondurable goods and total employment are shown on page 14. Seasonally adjusted indexes for individual industries and groups will appear in a later issue of the BULLETIN.

Factory Employment (Adjusted)—Continued

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1937. 1923-25 average=100]

Industry and group	1941					1942								
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Food and Kindred Products	140.9	138.8	140.7	147.0	147.5	148.4	147.6	144.4	142.3	143.7	143.8	149.2	150.4	152.2
Baking	152	151	152	152	152	153	152	152	151	151	153	159	162	163
Beverages	298	295	303	311	316	310	310	304	304	310	288	293	308	313
Butter	104	102	102	106	106	105	105	109	115	116	115	114	114	114
Canning and preserving	169	157	164	201	188	183	189	168	150	157	154	165	157	178
Confectionery	100	91	90	96	95	94	93	94	94	91	89	99	103	90
Flour	77	79	78	78	79	80	80	79	79	79	81	80	80	80
Ice cream	79	78	83	83	83	82	82	81	82	79	79	78	78	80
Slaughtering and meat packing	124	125	126	127	133	139	138	137	138	141	146	151	152	151
Sugar, beet	76	98	91	98	141	168	115	107	102	104	100	106	97	121
Sugar refining, cane	93	103	103	98	101	97	90	93	94	93	85	83	79	76
Tobacco Manufactures	64.4	62.0	64.1	65.0	66.5	69.2	66.7	66.1	65.8	63.6	64.1	64.8	64.7	64.9
Tobacco and snuff	53	54	54	54	56	54	53	52	52	52	52	53	53	55
Cigars and cigarettes	66	63	65	66	68	71	69	68	68	65	66	66	66	66
Paper and Printing	125.1	124.4	124.9	124.8	125.9	125.2	123.4	122.0	121.3	119.5	118.5	117.3	116.1	114.4
Boxes, paper	143	141	138	139	140	142	139	136	133	129	126	122	119	116
Paper and pulp	128	128	128	129	129	130	130	130	130	128	126	122	120	119
Book and job printing	106	105	108	107	107	107	103	101	101	98	99	101	100	98
Newspaper and periodical printing	118	117	117	116	120	116	115	114	113	113	112	113	113	112
Chemicals, Petroleum, and Coal Products	146.3	145.7	147.1	148.2	149.2	151.8	154.7	155.9	157.4	159.1	161.7	162.4	163.0	161.2
Petroleum refining	127	127	129	128	129	130	131	132	132	133	133	133	134	132
Other than petroleum refining	130.9	130.3	131.7	132.9	134.1	137.1	140.5	141.7	144.2	145.8	148.4	149.1	150.1	148.1
Chemicals	179	180	181	184	187	190	192	195	194	195	197	193	190	190
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal	101	88	95	93	93	93	94	90	97	99	92	105	91	91
Druggists' preparations	138	141	141	144	146	152	152	153	157	162	164	170	166	164
Explosives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fertilizers	124	124	115	118	116	120	139	111	97	116	138	134	135	124
Paints and varnishes	148	145	144	144	144	145	142	141	137	131	127	126	128	127
Rayon and allied products	328	324	323	320	320	313	308	309	317	318	324	311	306	308
Soap	99	96	94	94	95	94	92	91	91	88	86	83	83	83
Rubber Products	113.3	111.6	110.1	110.1	109.4	99.6	98.3	97.5	93.7	94.5	98.1	103.4	106.4	107.4
Rubber boots and shoes	79	75	78	80	78	73	76	75	75	76	74	79	75	77
Rubber tires and inner tubes	87	87	86	86	85	75	73	73	73	75	78	83	86	88
Rubber goods, other	200	196	189	187	189	175	173	170	156	154	162	168	176	174

* Included in total and group indexes but not available separately.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

[Thousands of persons]

Year and month	Total ¹	Manufacturing ¹	Mining	Construction*	Transportation and public utilities	Trade	Finance, service, and miscellaneous	Federal, State, and local government
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED								
1941—November	35,647	13,443	969	2,054	3,369	7,043	4,266	4,503
December	35,802	13,555	973	2,067	3,377	7,017	4,273	4,540
1942—January	35,816	13,654	970	2,044	3,365	6,907	4,271	4,605
February	35,952	13,813	953	1,991	3,351	6,862	4,263	4,719
March	36,001	13,938	936	1,886	3,366	6,812	4,260	4,803
April	36,153	14,171	938	1,826	3,408	6,690	4,257	4,863
May	36,274	14,220	933	1,791	3,435	6,695	4,257	4,943
June	36,459	14,380	929	1,768	3,446	6,610	4,266	5,060
July	37,053	14,642	929	1,851	3,471	6,609	4,296	5,255
August	37,435	14,821	918	1,916	3,490	6,607	4,317	5,366
September	37,648	15,009	900	1,959	3,482	6,523	4,313	5,462
October	37,964	15,164	888	1,902	3,466	6,619	4,324	5,601
November	38,232	15,354	884	1,803	3,502	6,676	4,333	5,680
UNADJUSTED								
1941—November	35,926	13,563	980	2,091	3,382	7,146	4,229	4,535
December	36,088	13,566	976	1,880	3,344	7,511	4,227	4,584
1942—January	34,876	13,468	965	1,662	3,288	6,756	4,179	4,558
February	35,062	13,693	947	1,594	3,270	6,686	4,180	4,692
March	35,411	13,859	933	1,625	3,295	6,711	4,194	4,794
April	35,998	14,109	929	1,771	3,389	6,679	4,265	4,856
May	36,346	14,133	928	1,909	3,442	6,667	4,309	4,958
June	36,666	14,302	921	1,991	3,485	6,606	4,324	5,037
July	37,234	14,641	923	2,108	3,519	6,504	4,355	5,184
August	37,802	14,980	918	2,181	3,533	6,496	4,371	5,323
September	38,348	15,233	910	2,185	3,542	6,561	4,397	5,520
October	38,478	15,313	902	2,028	3,539	6,697	4,327	5,672
November	38,437	15,436	893	1,810	3,517	6,773	4,295	5,713

* Includes contract construction and Federal force account construction.

¹ Seasonal adjustments for manufacturing have been revised back to November 1941 to agree with the new adjustments made in the manufacturing wage earner series. The new seasonally adjusted estimates for manufacturing and total are shown in this table.

NOTE.—Unadjusted data compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Estimates exclude proprietors of unincorporated businesses, self-employed persons, domestics employed in private homes, public emergency employees (WPA, NYA, and CCC), and personnel in the armed forces. Figures for November 1942 are preliminary. Seasonally adjusted estimates for back months are shown on page 1156 of the November 1942 BULLETIN.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1937. 1923-25 average = 100]

Industry and group	Factory employment							Factory payrolls						
	1941		1942					1941		1942				
	Aug.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total¹	133.1	135.2	137.8	139.4	142.4	145.9	148.2	158.1	162.6	193.5	198.2	204.6	214.7	220.5
Durable goods ¹	138.7	142.1	154.0	157.5	161.2	165.4	168.2	177.6	183.3	238.6	244.2	252.7	266.7	274.9
Nondurable goods ¹	127.7	128.7	122.4	122.2	124.6	127.2	129.2	136.3	139.5	146.4	146.7	150.8	156.6	159.6
Iron and Steel and Products	139.9	140.5	135.0	135.5	135.0	134.8	134.4	172.0	170.6	183.9	186.1	188.2	192.1	194.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, etc.	149	149	152	152	152	151	149	183	178	197	198	202	203	207
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	171	171	174	176	175	176	180	257	246	292	291	291	317	317
Cast-iron pipe	96	98	98	96	94	94	92	112	116	133	136	132	135	127
Cutlery and edge tools	127	128	128	128	126	125	123	148	150	175	174	170	178	176
Forgings	111	113	130	132	134	135	138	170	176	237	242	241	248	249
Hardware	113	116	91	93	95	97	97	146	149	139	145	151	159	155
Plumbers' supplies	103	99	78	74	65	63	62	107	106	91	91	79	82	80
Stamped and enameled ware	225	228	204	203	199	203	203	286	291	308	314	306	322	315
Steam and hot-water heating	125	127	120	120	120	125	129	148	155	174	172	173	185	197
Stoves	117	116	89	87	89	85	86	127	128	105	107	113	108	111
Structural and ornamental metal work	110	110	116	118	121	125	126	125	124	149	155	159	175	177
Tin cans and tinware	145	145	108	108	107	108	106	185	188	144	144	147	153	153
Tools	143	144	154	155	152	152	149	190	197	241	245	234	237	232
Wirework	190	208	152	155	156	151	148	248	272	241	249	251	247	241
Machinery	177.0	179.3	204.4	207.9	211.8	217.1	220.8	244.5	249.6	335.5	346.0	351.1	367.1	375.1
Agricultural implements	172	171	167	167	165	163	159	228	231	259	263	255	260	246
Cash registers, etc.	170	173	179	186	185	181	181	223	230	293	294	295	289	308
Electrical machinery	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Engines, turbines, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Foundry and machine-shop products	146	147	163	165	167	171	171	186	188	243	250	250	261	260
Machine tools	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Radios and phonographs	202	213	196	191	197	211	223	234	254	283	284	293	313	340
Textile machinery	108	109	109	108	107	104	103	136	141	159	159	158	157	160
Typewriters	156	158	116	103	99	93	90	222	233	163	161	149	147	138
Transportation Equipment	172.0	191.1	255.3	271.7	292.2	311.2	326.4	224.4	252.9	408.6	435.1	475.3	519.1	555.3
Aircraft	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Automobiles	111	124	88	91	96	99	103	139	159	136	142	148	158	162
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Locomotives	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Shipbuilding	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonferrous Metals and Products	145.5	146.4	145.9	146.1	146.6	149.0	150.0	182.6	185.6	213.6	218.3	223.1	232.0	236.3
Aluminum ¹	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	355	*	*	*	*	*
Brass, bronze, and copper	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	271	*	*	*	*	*
Clocks and watches	118	111	114	112	109	106	106	156	149	176	178	180	171	173
Jewelry	118	120	96	91	90	89	87	113	121	108	103	99	103	105
Lighting equipment	112	119	87	85	88	87	83	119	138	102	103	111	111	101
Silverware and plated ware	85	86	66	65	64	66	67	94	104	81	82	81	89	85
Smelting and refining	104	103	101	100	100	99	97	118	118	130	134	136	135	133
Lumber and Products	81.0	80.4	73.3	73.4	73.4	73.6	72.1	92.3	90.8	90.3	93.6	92.7	97.0	93.7
Furniture	108	108	96	95	93	92	92	116	118	115	112	110	113	111
Lumber, millwork	78	76	70	71	73	74	74	75	73	71	75	77	83	80
Lumber, sawmills	71	70	65	65	66	66	64	80	78	79	85	83	87	83
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	101.3	101.8	94.3	94.1	92.1	92.5	92.3	104.2	105.4	105.6	104.7	101.0	105.5	103.6
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	79	79	71	70	69	68	66	77	76	72	73	72	73	71
Cement	84	84	82	84	85	85	85	94	94	95	101	101	105	105
Glass	130	130	124	121	116	118	119	155	161	167	156	146	157	152
Marble, granite, and slate	45	46	34	39	38	38	38	36	37	28	33	33	33	33
Pottery	119	121	119	117	116	115	117	124	125	135	133	127	134	133
Textiles and Products	115.4	115.5	111.8	108.8	108.2	109.6	108.8	119.3	123.4	128.3	123.1	124.3	131.1	128.9
Fabrics	106.9	106.3	104.7	104.4	104.1	103.4	102.5	114.4	118.0	128.7	129.0	129.9	133.4	132.1
Carpets and rugs	91	91	67	70	70	69	70	93	97	76	80	81	82	85
Cotton goods	110	110	114	115	115	114	114	126	130	153	153	151	158	161
Cotton small wares	106	108	110	112	113	113	112	123	128	158	163	167	170	170
Dyeing and finishing textiles	136	136	133	128	128	127	129	133	136	148	143	145	148	151
Hats, fur-felt	82	79	58	65	63	56	49	91	80	59	67	63	60	48
Hosiery	142	136	122	120	118	119	117	154	151	149	148	146	157	147
Knitted outerwear	81	83	81	78	77	76	75	77	81	86	82	81	81	79
Knitted underwear	86	88	89	89	88	87	86	91	96	110	111	110	111	105
Knitted cloth	161	161	155	152	151	146	147	157	157	171	166	166	165	164
Silk and rayon goods	68	63	64	64	63	62	59	64	62	71	71	70	70	69
Woolen and worsted goods	109	111	106	106	106	105	104	119	129	132	134	144	142	136
Wearing apparel	129.6	131.3	122.8	113.8	112.6	118.9	118.2	121.7	126.3	119.6	104.1	105.7	118.7	114.7
Clothing, men's	123	124	122	118	115	118	117	114	114	122	112	108	114	111
Clothing, women's	176	178	161	140	141	155	154	154	162	141	110	120	143	137
Corsets and allied garments	119	123	113	109	97	105	103	139	151	151	143	124	135	138
Men's furnishings	128	131	112	111	111	112	110	144	156	140	140	139	144	135
Millinery	80	85	66	51	53	70	73	75	84	45	37	41	73	76
Shirts and collars	134	136	131	128	128	128	125	141	147	158	152	151	154	146

* Included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

¹ Indexes adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1939. For back figures see BULLETIN for February 1941, p. 166.

NOTE.—The basic series of the Bureau of Labor Statistics have been comprehensively revised. October figures on the old basis are not available, and September 1942 figures are preliminary. Revised figures on the new basis may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and will be published in this BULLETIN at a later date. Total, durable goods, and nondurable goods indexes on the revised basis from January 1939 to date are shown on page 14.

Factory Employment and Payrolls—Continued

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; adjusted to Census of Manufactures through 1937. 1923-25 average = 100]

Industry and group	Factory employment						Factory payrolls							
	1941		1942				1941		1942					
	Aug.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
<i>Leather and Manufactures</i>	101.1	98.9	98.7	97.1	96.2	94.1	91.4	104.7	101.6	112.6	109.7	110.2	107.4	110.5
Boots and shoes.....	98	95	96	94	94	92	88	101	95	107	103	103	102	106
Leather.....	95	97	94	93	91	88	89	109	114	123	122	124	117	117
<i>Food and Kindred Products</i>	159.3	163.2	135.7	141.9	156.7	167.4	179.3	165.5	170.5	160.3	170.1	186.5	196.7	209.3
Baking.....	153	154	151	154	160	163	165	155	157	166	175	182	187	190
Beverages.....	328	315	317	313	328	339	335	430	402	445	424	468	489	471
Butter.....	111	106	118	125	124	122	119	105	100	119	129	131	132	128
Canning and preserving.....	304	326	107	135	216	282	368	325	363	121	158	274	350	489
Confectionery.....	91	102	83	79	85	93	100	101	115	97	99	103	116	126
Flour.....	78	81	77	79	81	81	82	81	93	88	92	98	104	109
Ice cream.....	95	84	87	94	96	93	86	84	77	82	91	96	92	87
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	122	124	138	146	151	150	149	143	146	170	184	188	186	186
Sugar, beet.....	64	91	50	52	62	81	112	68	95	67	71	79	101	133
Sugar refining, cane.....	95	104	93	87	86	81	77	100	103	90	89	88	85	94
<i>Tobacco Manufactures</i>	65.8	63.9	62.7	63.8	64.5	66.3	66.9	70.0	70.4	73.3	77.5	78.3	84.1	83.7
Tobacco and snuff.....	52	54	51	51	52	52	54	68	69	71	76	75	78	80
Cigars and cigarettes.....	68	65	64	65	66	68	69	70	70	73	78	79	85	84
<i>Paper and Printing</i>	123.9	124.9	119.1	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.7	130.9	133.3	131.9	130.5	128.3	129.9	130.3
Boxes, paper.....	142	145	127	123	119	118	119	182	188	169	164	159	163	165
Paper and pulp.....	128	128	128	126	122	120	119	163	163	171	169	162	165	164
Book and job printing.....	106	105	98	97	99	99	98	99	99	95	93	96	96	95
Newspaper and periodical printing.....	115	117	113	112	110	111	112	110	114	114	114	112	113	115
<i>Chemicals, Petroleum, and Coal Products</i>	143.1	147.6	157.8	157.6	158.4	159.9	163.4	181.5	188.5	226.8	228.8	233.4	237.4	246.0
Petroleum refining.....	128	129	132	134	134	135	134	159	166	179	182	187	190	199
Other than petroleum refining.....	146.7	152.3	164.0	163.4	164.4	166.0	170.6	188.4	195.4	241.4	243.3	247.8	252.2	260.6
Chemicals.....	180	182	194	197	196	194	193	247	251	303	308	314	309	307
Cottonseed oil, cake, and meal.....	71	114	68	57	61	64	118	65	114	70	62	68	72	147
Druggists' preparations.....	136	143	157	158	161	163	167	165	176	206	203	206	212	224
Explosives.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fertilizers.....	90	110	126	102	94	98	110	91	112	148	122	118	121	137
Paints and varnishes.....	145	144	136	132	126	126	126	172	170	176	170	162	163	164
Rayon and allied products.....	329	327	312	315	309	307	311	368	374	393	398	393	400	403
Soap.....	97	98	87	85	82	82	85	135	140	130	129	122	126	134
<i>Rubber Products</i>	111.8	111.5	94.6	97.2	101.9	105.1	107.4	138.8	134.8	132.4	137.6	147.0	154.0	157.6
Rubber boots and shoes.....	79	77	73	71	76	75	79	102	104	102	99	103	112	120
Rubber tires and inner tubes.....	87	87	75	78	83	86	88	116	107	113	119	131	135	141
Rubber goods, other.....	193	193	156	161	164	170	171	228	232	211	219	223	237	232

* Included in total and group indexes but not available separately.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

[Compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Industry and group	Average hours worked per week						Average hourly earnings (cents per hour)							
	1941		1942				1941		1942					
	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<i>All Manufacturing</i>	40.9	41.1	42.6	42.4	42.8	42.3	43.6	75.8	77.0	84.0	85.0	86.4	88.5	88.6
<i>Durable Goods</i>	42.3	42.9	45.1	44.7	45.2	44.6	45.7	84.3	85.3	93.3	94.6	96.6	99.5	98.8
Iron and Steel and Products.....	40.7	41.5	42.6	42.0	42.8	42.1	43.4	87.5	87.7	93.7	94.3	96.7	99.7	99.0
Electrical Machinery.....	.....	.....	.....	46.0	46.1	45.7	46.4	.....	.....	.....	91.6	92.6	96.3	94.6
Machinery Except Electrical.....	.....	.....	.....	48.1	48.6	47.2	48.6	.....	.....	.....	98.0	99.7	101.3	101.8
Automobiles.....	.....	.....	.....	43.2	44.5	43.7	44.9	.....	.....	.....	116.5	116.8	118.8	117.2
Transportation Equipment Except Automobiles.....	.....	.....	.....	47.3	47.1	46.6	47.1	.....	.....	.....	107.5	110.5	114.2	111.4
Nonferrous Metals and Products.....	43.1	42.7	44.6	44.5	45.0	44.3	45.3	82.1	82.2	92.0	93.5	95.4	97.9	97.9
Lumber and Timber Basic Products.....	.....	.....	.....	41.0	41.7	41.0	42.5	.....	.....	.....	65.6	67.6	68.2	69.5
Furniture and Finished Lumber Products.....	.....	.....	.....	41.6	41.5	41.0	43.1	.....	.....	.....	67.3	68.1	69.5	70.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	38.2	39.2	38.6	37.7	38.7	37.9	39.8	73.6	74.4	78.0	78.7	79.8	81.0	82.3
<i>Non-durable Goods</i>	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.6	39.9	39.5	40.6	66.8	68.0	72.7	73.2	73.8	74.9	75.7
Textiles and Products.....	38.3	37.6	38.6	38.2	38.8	37.8	39.3	56.9	58.1	60.3	61.1	62.7	64.1	64.7
Fabrics.....	39.1	38.8	40.2	39.8	40.3	39.4	40.4	55.1	56.6	59.5	60.4	61.9	63.6	64.2
Wearing Apparel.....	36.7	35.4	35.1	34.7	35.9	34.6	36.8	60.2	61.1	61.6	62.8	64.2	65.2	65.8
Leather and Manufacturers.....	38.0	37.7	38.1	38.1	38.2	36.6	38.8	63.0	63.5	68.5	68.7	68.7	70.5	71.1
Food and Kindred Products.....	41.6	40.9	41.5	41.9	41.5	42.0	41.9	65.7	67.9	74.3	73.5	73.2	72.8	75.7
Tobacco Manufactures.....	38.3	38.7	38.5	38.5	39.4	38.6	40.4	52.5	52.7	57.5	57.5	58.7	59.1	59.6
Paper and Allied Products.....	.....	.....	.....	40.4	41.4	40.8	43.3	.....	.....	.....	75.2	75.8	76.6	77.1
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries.....	.....	.....	.....	37.9	38.0	38.2	38.5	.....	.....	.....	95.1	95.2	96.0	97.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	40.7	41.2	41.7	41.6	41.9	41.7	42.5	77.6	79.4	88.1	89.4	89.3	89.7	88.0
Products of Petroleum and Coal.....	.....	.....	.....	39.4	39.5	39.5	40.5	.....	.....	.....	104.1	105.4	108.8	108.1
Rubber Products.....	38.5	39.1	41.5	41.4	42.2	41.5	42.7	85.9	86.5	92.6	93.3	93.6	94.8	94.8

NOTE.—Figures for July 1942 and subsequent months are revised data, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The industry groups on the revised basis are based on the classification of the 1939 Census of Manufacturers. Figures for earlier months are not strictly comparable, but have been shown for those groups and totals for which the comparability with late months is very close.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total		Residential building		Nonresidential building								Public works and public utilities ¹	
					Factories		Commercial		Educational ¹		Other ¹			
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
January	305.2	316.8	111.3	102.8	55.9	75.4	26.9	17.7	11.6	9.1	24.2	21.0	75.1	90.9
February	270.4	433.6	116.5	168.0	37.8	84.5	20.9	21.8	7.9	9.2	23.5	54.2	63.9	95.9
March	479.9	610.8	147.9	219.3	121.8	112.7	33.1	36.8	10.4	10.7	36.1	71.6	130.6	159.7
April	406.7	498.7	166.5	162.1	66.2	145.1	36.2	30.9	11.2	12.4	29.7	46.5	96.9	101.7
May	548.7	673.5	201.3	148.0	81.1	178.0	50.8	23.8	17.1	10.1	53.5	86.0	144.9	227.7
June	539.1	1,190.3	205.6	185.5	102.3	271.8	35.7	46.2	13.5	15.4	49.0	234.9	133.0	436.4
July	577.4	943.8	205.0	127.4	109.8	303.5	37.2	34.7	19.1	26.6	54.5	124.3	151.7	327.3
August	760.2	721.0	231.5	100.6	135.7	261.1	69.8	21.3	11.7	17.1	69.4	107.7	242.0	213.2
September	623.3	723.2	175.7	126.7	113.5	377.8	51.9	6.1	8.2	6.2	44.7	76.8	229.3	129.6
October	606.3	780.4	171.8	161.2	118.6	240.3	48.6	18.9	13.9	10.6	88.5	103.3	165.0	246.2
November	458.6	.....	116.5	.....	122.7	.....	29.3	.....	7.3	.....	33.6	.....	149.2	.....
December	431.6	.....	104.3	.....	116.1	.....	30.7	.....	8.8	.....	15.3	.....	156.3	.....
Year	6,007.5	.....	1,953.8	.....	1,181.5	.....	471.2	.....	140.9	.....	522.1	.....	1,738.0	.....

¹ Not strictly comparable with data for years before 1938 due to changes in classification.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY OWNERSHIP

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total			Public ownership ¹			Private ownership ¹		
	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942	1940	1941	1942
January	196	305	317	93	124	198	104	181	119
February	201	270	434	82	105	310	119	166	123
March	272	480	611	95	269	473	177	211	138
April	301	407	499	103	184	355	197	223	144
May	329	549	674	112	267	569	217	281	105
June	325	539	1,190	147	314	1,105	177	225	85
July	399	577	944	205	348	876	194	229	68
August	415	760	721	195	520	633	220	240	88
September	348	623	723	144	403	661	204	220	62
October	383	606	780	175	371	710	209	235	71
November	380	459	654	195	298	592	186	161	62
December	456	432	.....	258	.....	.....	198	144	.....
Year	4,004	6,007	.....	1,802	3,492	.....	2,202	2,515	.....

¹ Data for years prior to 1932 not available.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICTS

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	1942		1941
	November	October	November
Boston	18,181	*13,720	29,931
New York	65,808	*33,660	64,845
Philadelphia	64,008	30,600	27,802
Cleveland	93,398	62,574	36,245
Richmond	92,653	81,713	58,153
Atlanta	97,469	147,344	56,922
Chicago	53,984	104,875	66,410
St. Louis	59,165	43,130	23,394
Minneapolis	11,500	11,700	25,308
Kansas City	44,822	122,179	41,146
Dallas	53,196	128,901	28,464
Total (11 districts)	654,184	780,396	458,620

* Revised.

LOANS INSURED BY FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION¹
[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total	Title I Loans		Mortgages on		
		Property improvement	Small home construction	1- to 4-family houses (Title II)	Rental and group housing (Title II)	War housing (Title VI)
1935	320	224	.....	94	2	.....
1936	557	246	.....	309	2	.....
1937	495	60	.....	424	11	.....
1938	694	160	13	473	48	.....
1939	954	208	25	669	51	.....
1940	1,026	251	26	736	13	.....
1941	1,186	262	24	877	13	13
1941—Nov	107	24	1	77	2	4
Dec	112	18	2	88	.....	5
1942—Jan	111	16	2	87	*	7
Feb	93	12	1	71	.....	8
Mar	93	10	2	68	1	12
Apr	83	13	2	55	1	11
May	92	15	2	60	1	14
June	96	13	2	66	*	16
July	97	11	1	63	2	21
Aug	89	10	1	52	*	25
Sept	95	10	*	48	.....	37
Oct	99	11	1	44	*	42
Nov	92	10	1	39	.....	43

* Less than \$500,000.

¹ Figures represent gross insurance written during the period and do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured loans.

INSURED FHA HOME MORTGAGES (TITLE II) HELD IN PORTFOLIO, BY CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS¹
[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Federal agencies ²	Other ³
1936—Dec	365	228	8	56	41	5	27
1937—Dec	771	430	27	110	118	32	53
1938—Dec	1,199	634	38	149	212	77	90
1939—June	1,478	759	50	167	271	137	94
Dec	1,793	902	71	192	342	153	133
1940—Mar	1,949	971	90	201	392	171	124
June	2,075	1,026	100	208	432	182	127
Sept	2,232	1,093	111	216	480	190	141
Dec	2,409	1,162	130	224	542	201	150
1941—Mar	2,598	1,246	146	230	606	210	160
June	2,755	1,318	157	237	668	220	154
Sept	2,942	1,400	171	246	722	225	178
Dec	3,107	1,465	186	254	789	234	179
1942—Mar	3,307	1,549	201	264	856	237	200
June	3,491	1,623	219	272	940	243	195

¹ Gross amount of mortgages held, excluding terminated mortgages and cases in transit to or being audited at the Federal Housing Administration.

² The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the United States Housing Corporation.

³ Including mortgage companies, finance companies, industrial banks, endowed institutions, private and State benefit funds, etc.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Merchandise exports ¹					Merchandise imports ²					Excess of exports				
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
January.....	289	213	370	325	479	171	178	242	229	254	118	35	128	96	226
February.....	262	219	347	303	478	163	158	200	234	254	99	61	147	69	225
March.....	275	268	351	357	611	173	190	217	268	272	102	77	134	89	339
April.....	274	231	323	387	695	160	186	212	287	234	115	45	111	100	461
May.....	257	249	324	385	^p 525	148	202	211	297	^p 191	109	47	112	88	^p 335
June.....	233	236	350	330	^p 619	146	179	211	280	^p 220	87	57	138	50	^p 399
July.....	228	230	317	365	^p 629	141	169	232	278	^p 214	87	61	84	87	^p 414
August.....	231	250	351	460	^p 702	166	176	221	282	^p 184	65	74	130	178	^p 518
September.....	246	289	295	425	^p 718	168	182	195	262	^p 196	79	107	101	162	^p 522
October.....	278	332	344	^p 666	^p 776	178	215	207	304	^p 199	100	117	137	3362	^p 577
November.....	252	292	328	492	^p 785	176	235	224	281	^p 168	76	57	104	211	^p 618
December.....	269	368	322	653		171	247	253	344		98	121	69	309	
Jan.-Nov.....	2,825	2,809	3,699	4,494	^p 7,019	1,789	2,071	2,372	3,001	^p 2,385	1,036	738	1,327	1,493	^p 4,633

^p Preliminary.

¹ Including both domestic and foreign merchandise.

² General imports, including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.

³ Figure overstated due to inclusion in October export statistics of an unusually large volume of shipments actually exported in earlier months.

Source.—Department of Commerce.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for February 1937, p. 152; July 1933, p. 431; and January 1931, p. 18.

FREIGHT-CAR LOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers; 1935-39 average=100]

	Total	Coal	Coke	Grain	Live-stock	For-est products	Ore	Miscellaneous	Merchandise l.c.l.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1941—October.....	127	121	165	97	95	140	204	133	97
November.....	135	121	159	118	93	146	204	144	99
December.....	137	111	167	124	101	145	246	149	100
1942—January.....	140	119	153	142	99	156	186	152	97
February.....	139	116	150	131	95	159	187	151	100
March.....	136	122	168	119	97	149	282	143	92
April.....	143	160	200	117	101	159	289	141	80
May.....	143	164	197	115	98	155	289	142	62
June.....	141	160	199	113	103	159	183	144	60
July.....	142	155	205	95	90	172	180	149	57
August.....	143	154	208	106	106	165	176	152	57
September.....	136	135	188	126	102	154	174	146	55
October.....	133	121	180	130	110	149	^p 221	144	56
November.....	134	125	176	126	114	140	221	144	58
UNADJUSTED									
1941—October.....	144	138	165	104	146	147	232	151	101
November.....	141	135	168	115	117	143	199	150	101
December.....	128	125	182	113	97	129	69	138	96
1942—January.....	129	136	184	125	95	140	46	134	93
February.....	129	132	184	110	76	153	47	135	96
March.....	129	125	175	102	77	149	73	139	92
April.....	136	135	176	100	90	159	218	142	81
May.....	138	139	181	99	89	161	303	144	62
June.....	139	135	179	111	81	165	318	145	60
July.....	142	132	177	138	76	173	325	148	57
August.....	144	136	175	129	100	173	308	152	57
September.....	152	142	184	139	135	167	304	162	57
October.....	150	138	180	139	169	158	260	163	58
November.....	140	139	186	123	144	138	206	150	59

NOTE.—For description and back data, see pp. 529-533 of the BULLETIN for June 1941. Based on daily average loadings. Basic data compiled by Association of American Railroads. Total index compiled by combining indexes for classes with weights derived from revenue data of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS

[In millions of dollars]

	Total railway operating revenues	Total railway expenses	Net railway operating income	Net income
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED*				
1941—September.....	464	379	85	42
October.....	453	403	^r 50	10
November.....	476	403	73	33
December.....	486	410	76	37
1942—January.....	495	413	82	40
February.....	519	420	99	58
March.....	542	446	96	52
April.....	584	471	113	70
May.....	618	487	131	88
June.....	627	500	128	84
July.....	643	519	124	79
August.....	669	539	130	85
September.....	663	535	128	82
October.....	661	533	128	.....
UNADJUSTED				
1941—September.....	489	385	104	^r 60
October.....	518	424	94	54
November.....	457	388	69	29
December.....	480	399	81	55
1942—January.....	481	412	69	26
February.....	462	396	66	24
March.....	540	448	92	47
April.....	573	470	102	58
May.....	601	491	110	64
June.....	624	505	119	78
July.....	665	532	133	90
August.....	684	549	135	89
September.....	698	543	155	105
October.....	746	561	185	.....

* Revised.

* Derived from Interstate Commerce Commission data.

NOTE.—Descriptive material and back figures may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS

MONTHLY INDEXES OF SALES AND STOCKS

[Index numbers based on value figures; 1923-25 average = 100]

	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted			
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1939	1940	1941	1942
SALES								
January	88	92	101	138	69	71	79	108
February	88	90	103	126	69	71	82	99
March	88	89	103	124	82	86	93	118
April	88	89	104	117	88	86	106	115
May	87	89	105	108	87	89	105	108
June	86	91	104	104	83	87	100	100
July	87	92	115	121	60	64	79	83
August	88	98	134	130	69	77	106	103
September	90	97	116	123	97	105	125	133
October	92	94	105	128	99	101	112	137
November	93	100	116	138	106	114	133	157
December	95	101	111	.....	168	179	197	.....
Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	94	110	.....
STOCKS								
January	67	68	71	93	60	61	64	83
February	68	71	73	102	65	68	70	97
March	68	70	74	108	69	71	75	111
April	67	69	74	117	69	71	76	122
May	66	68	74	126	68	70	76	129
June	67	67	77	134	64	64	73	128
July	67	68	82	140	60	61	73	126
August	67	69	87	135	65	66	84	130
September	68	70	92	123	71	73	95	128
October	69	71	97	115	77	79	108	128
November	71	72	95	^P 105	82	83	110	^P 121
December	68	71	92	.....	64	66	86	.....
Year	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	69	83	.....

^P Preliminary.

Back figures.—Department store sales, see BULLETIN for August 1936, p. 631, for October 1938, p. 918, and for January 1941, p. 65; department store stocks, see BULLETIN for March 1938, p. 232.

WEEKLY INDEX OF SALES

[Weeks ending on dates shown. 1935-39 average = 100]

1939		1940		1941		1942	
June 10	105	June 8	120	June 7	127	June 6	135
17	98	15	107	14	120	13	117
24	84	22	92	21	107	20	116
July 1	85	29	89	28	109	27	100
8	62	July 6	67	July 5	86	July 4	84
15	73	13	78	12	93	11	102
22	67	20	72	19	89	18	93
29	66	27	69	26	87	25	92
Aug. 5	77	Aug. 3	81	Aug. 2	102	Aug. 1	96
12	73	10	79	9	116	8	110
19	76	17	81	16	113	15	113
26	82	24	92	23	119	22	116
Sept. 2	108	31	118	30	152	29	132
9	98	Sept. 7	109	Sept. 6	122	Sept. 5	153
16	112	14	123	13	133	12	129
23	107	21	117	20	131	19	137
30	120	28	120	27	148	26	155
Oct. 7	123	Oct. 5	125	Oct. 4	169	Oct. 3	173
14	112	12	115	11	130	10	159
21	116	19	123	18	131	17	152
28	114	26	121	25	130	24	153
Nov. 4	123	Nov. 2	117	Nov. 1	138	Nov. 31	158
11	116	9	122	8	139	Nov. 7	166
18	115	16	130	15	148	14	167
25	107	23	116	22	128	21	166
Dec. 2	139	30	147	29	169	28	166
9	188	Dec. 7	197	Dec. 6	215	Dec. 5	236
16	235	14	232	13	236	12	274
23	242	21	258	20	277	19	302
30	79	28	124	27	174	26	199
1940		1941		1942		1943	
Jan. 6	82	Jan. 4	85	Jan. 3	107	Jan. 2	.....
13	86	11	99	10	130	9	.....
20	83	18	90	17	131	16	.....
27	79	25	89	24	119	23	.....

^r Revised.

SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND BY CITIES

[Percentage change from corresponding period of preceding year]

	Nov. 1942	Oct. 1942	11 mos. 1942		Nov. 1942	Oct. 1942	11 mos. 1942		Nov. 1942	Oct. 1942	11 mos. 1942		Nov. 1942	Oct. 1942	11 mos. 1942
United States...	+17	+24	+12												
<i>Boston</i>	+13	+20	+11	<i>Cleveland (cont'd)</i>	+13	+20	+4	<i>Chicago (cont'd)</i>	+12	+31	+21	<i>Dallas</i>	+23	+31	+11
New Haven.....	+14	+19	+12	Youngstown.....	+28	+34	+21	Fort Wayne.....	+30	+27	+17	Shreveport.....	+1	+16	+11
Portland.....	+39	+36	+25	Erie.....	+7	+17	+8	Indianapolis.....	+13	+23	+8	Dallas.....	+19	+29	+6
Boston.....	+9	+20	+10	Pittsburgh.....	-3	+4	+1	Des Moines.....	+25	+31	+7	Fort Worth.....	+30	+28	+14
Springfield.....	+23	+34	+20	Wheeling.....	-	+1	-	Sioux City.....	+21	+41	+18	Houston.....	+16	+28	+12
Providence.....	+13	+15	+13	<i>Richmond</i>	+19	+25	+19	Detroit.....	+32	+25	-1	San Antonio.....	+27	+43	+20
<i>New York</i>	+7	+16	+7	Washington.....	+12	+25	+20	Flint.....	+8	+20	+5	<i>San Francisco</i>	+37	+36	+21
Bridgeport.....	+11	+21	+14	Baltimore.....	+23	+21	+20	Grand Rapids.....	+35	+31	+9	Phoenix.....	*	+42	*
Newark.....	+4	+12	+6	Winston-Salem.....	+15	+24	+3	Lansing.....	+15	+23	+15	Tucson.....	*	+17	*
Albany.....	-10	-1	-8	Charleston, S. C.....	+47	+56	+40	Milwaukee.....	+15	+21	+15	Bakersfield.....	*	+17	*
Binghamton.....	+11	+15	+7	Lynchburg.....	+23	+39	+31	<i>St. Louis</i>	+15	+19	+12	Fresno.....	+17	+8	+4
Buffalo.....	+25	+21	+15	Norfolk.....	+26	+34	+18	Fort Smith.....	+23	+56	+36	Long Beach.....	+53	+42	+35
Elmira.....	+8	+10	+11	Richmond.....	+30	+34	+18	Little Rock.....	+26	+41	+25	Los Angeles.....	+20	+18	+8
Niagara Falls.....	+36	+48	+36	Charleston, W. Va.....	-3	-1	-5	Quincy.....	+15	+25	+8	Oakland and Berkeley.....	+41	+39	+30
New York City.....	+6	+18	+6	Huntington.....	+17	+23	+10	Evansville.....	+42	+49	+21	Sacramento.....	+33	+28	+21
Poughkeepsie.....	+3	+17	+7	<i>Atlanta</i>	+16	+27	+12	Louisville.....	+8	+15	+2	San Diego.....	+55	+56	+35
Rochester.....	+10	+13	+9	Birmingham.....	+8	+30	+19	St. Louis.....	+10	+12	+10	Springfield.....	+12	+18	-5
Syracuse.....	+10	+17	+8	Montgomery.....	+20	+17	+14	Memphis.....	+31	+28	+20	San Francisco.....	+33	+43	+18
<i>Philadelphia</i>	+8	+18	+12	Jacksonville.....	+29	+46	+19	<i>Minneapolis</i>	+16	+14	+8	San Jose.....	+28	+29	+17
Trenton.....	+10	+19	+9	Miami.....	+3	+16	-3	<i>Kansas City</i>	+36	+37	+16	Santa Rosa.....	+40	+43	+23
Lancaster.....	+8	+23	+17	Tampa.....	+21	+45	+17	Denver.....	+34	+35	+15	Stockton.....	+51	+45	+36
Philadelphia.....	+10	+20	+15	Atlanta.....	+16	+22	+6	Hutchinson.....	*	+53	*	Vallejo and Napa.....	+70	+66	+55
Reading.....	+11	+21	+15	Macon.....	+41	+43	+28	Seattle.....	+52	+39	+12	Boise and Nampa.....	+48	+54	+29
Wilkes-Barre.....	+4	+12	+10	Baton Rouge.....	+25	+34	+11	Portland.....	+58	+50	+34	Everett.....	+47	+50	+31
York.....	+14	+30	+19	New Orleans.....	+18	+37	+17	Salt Lake City.....	+52	+39	+12	Bellingham.....	+55	+46	+32
<i>Cleveland</i>	+15	+23	+11	Jackson.....	+15	+25	+12	Bellingham.....	+58	+50	+34	Everett.....	+41	+30	+19
Akron.....	+32	+51	+23	Chatanooga.....	+19	+24	+17	Joplin.....	*	*	*	Seattle.....	+37	+36	+13
Cincinnati.....	+7	+21	+9	Knoxville.....	+9	+13	+10	St. Joseph.....	+33	+37	+18	Spokane.....	+54	+50	+35
Cleveland.....	+20	+25	+13	Nashville.....	+24	+24	+11	St. Joseph.....	+33	+21	+6	Tacoma.....	+69	+33	+21
Columbus.....	+28	+29	+15	<i>Chicago</i>	+13	+24	+10	Omaha.....	+42	+47	+15	Walla Walla.....	+74	+59	+27
Toledo.....	+20	+27	+15	Chicago.....	+5	+16	+5	Oklahoma City.....	+28	+33	+23	Yakima.....	*	*	*
				Peoria.....	+2	+20	+3	Tulsa.....	+28	+33	+23				

^r Revised. * Not available.

DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS
SALES AND STOCKS, BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS

Department	Number of stores reporting	Sales during month (value)			Stocks at end of month (value)			Ratio of stocks to sales	
		Percentage change			Percentage change			October	
		Oct. 1942 from Oct. 1941	Oct. 1942 from Sept. 1942	Oct. 1941 from Sept. 1941	Oct. 31, 1942 from Oct. 31, 1941	Oct. 31, 1942 from Sept. 30, 1942	Oct. 31, 1941 from Sept. 30, 1941	1942	1941
GRAND TOTAL—entire store	356	+24	+11	-6	+16	-2	+12	3.3	3.4
MAIN STORE—total	356	+24	+11	-8	+16	-2	+12	3.4	3.6
Women's apparel and accessories	352	+37	+7	-13	+6	-3	+11	2.3	3.0
Women's and misses' coats and suits.....	331	+46	+24	-16	+16	-11	-1	1.4	1.8
Women's and misses' dresses.....	336	+7	+5	-5	-4	+6	+6	1.2	1.3
Blouses, skirts, sportswear, sweaters, knit apparel.....	315	+43	0	-13	+17	-2	+9	1.7	2.1
Juniors' and girls' wear.....	288	+35	-2	-11	+9	+2	+5	1.8	2.2
Infants' wear.....	305	+44	+1	+4	+8	-5	+8	2.3	3.1
Aprons, housedresses, uniforms.....	280	+24	+8	-4	+4	+9	+17	2.3	2.7
Women's underwear, slips, negligees.....	313	+43	+22	+12	+3	+3	+25	3.6	4.9
Corsets, brassieres.....	332	+16	+8	-3	+27	-4	+8	3.7	3.4
Hosiery (women's and children's).....	337	+64	+12	+7	-1	-4	+29	2.5	4.2
Gloves (women's and children's).....	312	+16	+33	+17	+9	-2	+8	4.7	5.0
Shoes (women's and children's).....	237	+32	-8	-17	+4	-7	+2	3.6	4.6
Furs.....	261	+167	+19	-74	-9	-5	+11	2.8	8.3
Men's and boys' wear	321	+12	+17	+9	+24	+2	+10	5.2	4.7
Men's clothing.....	227	-5	+28	+15	+28	+2	+3	5.6	4.2
Men's furnishings, hats, caps.....	302	+22	+23	+11	+27	+4	+17	5.7	5.4
Boys' clothing and furnishings.....	272	+22	-9	-3	+16	-4	+6	3.9	4.1
Men's and boys' shoes and slippers.....	160	+22	+3	-12	+9	-3	+7	6.0	6.7
Home furnishings	320	+4	+10	-5	+22	-5	+10	4.5	3.9
Furniture, beds, mattresses, springs.....	225	+2	+2	-7	+23	-3	+12	4.0	3.3
Domestic floor coverings.....	240	+4	+22	+2	+37	-9	+3	4.9	3.7
Draperies, curtains, upholstery.....	296	+6	+32	+24	+16	-7	+2	3.7	3.4
Major appliances (refrigerators, washers, stoves, etc.).....	201	-23	-3	-36	-24	+11	+23	3.6	3.7
Domestics, blankets, linens, etc.....	283	+9	+1	-9	+23	-1	+12	4.9	4.3
China and glassware.....	213	-7	+9	0	+12	-1	+7	7.3	6.1
Housewares.....	223	+9	+1	-6	+28	-5	+14	4.6	3.9
Piece goods (dress and coat yard goods, all materials)	293	+24	+8	+1	+16	-5	0	3.4	3.7
Small wares	333	+27	+11	-14	+20	+4	+23	4.3	4.5
Notions.....	223	+24	+8	+2	+27	0	+14	3.5	3.4
Toilet articles, drug sundries, prescriptions.....	319	+24	+5	-29	+27	+8	+33	4.6	4.4
Jewelry and silverware.....	286	+39	+12	-24	+14	0	+20	4.4	5.4
Miscellaneous	297	+54	+36	-5	+18	+1	+24	3.7	4.8
BASEMENT STORE—total	226	+22	+10	+3	+18	-1	+11	2.7	2.7
Women's apparel and accessories.....	200	+30	+10	+1	+11	0	+13	1.9	2.3
Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings.....	164	+14	+12	+13	+25	-1	+12	4.0	3.7
Home furnishings.....	134	+6	+10	+5	+32	-5	+8	3.4	2.8
Piece goods.....	66	+19	+6	-3	+17	-1	+2	3.3	3.4
Shoes.....	129	+23	-2	-11	+4	-5	+8	3.2	3.8

NOTE.—Group totals include sales in departments not shown separately. Figures for basement store are not strictly comparable with those for main store owing chiefly to inclusion in basement of fewer departments and somewhat different types of merchandise. The ratio of stocks to sales is obtained by dividing stocks at the end of the month by sales during the month and hence indicates the number of months' supply on hand at the end of the month in terms of sales for that month.

SALES, BY TYPE OF TRANSACTION

Year and month	Index numbers; January 1941 = 100							Percentage of total sales						
	Total		Cash		Instalment		Other credit	Cash		Instalment		Other credit		
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942		
January.....	100	138	100	142	100	121	100	136	49	50	8	7	43	43
February.....	96	116	94	119	110	118	97	113	47	49	10	9	43	42
March.....	120	151	118	155	127	148	121	148	47	50	9	8	44	42
April.....	135	149	131	154	144	131	139	147	47	50	9	7	44	43
May.....	134	134	130	149	138	92	137	126	47	53	9	6	44	41
June.....	122	131	121	153	119	76	123	117	48	56	8	5	44	39
July.....	101	110	102	133	114	70	97	91	49	59	10	5	41	36
August.....	136	135	126	161	190	101	136	112	45	58	12	6	43	36
September.....	156	164	147	192	164	107	164	145	45	56	9	6	46	38
October.....	147	185	146	219	143	123	148	155	48	57	8	6	44	37
November.....														
December.....														

NOTE.—These data are based on reports from a smaller group of department stores than that included in the monthly index of sales shown on the preceding page.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS

TOTAL CONSUMER DEBT, BY MAJOR PARTS

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total consumer debt	Instalment debt					Single payment loans ¹	Charge accounts	Service debt
		Total instalment debt	Sale debt			Loans ¹			
			Total	Automotive	Other				
1929.....	7,089	3,167	2,515	1,318	1,197	652	1,577	1,749	596
1930.....	6,341	2,706	2,032	928	1,104	674	1,451	1,611	573
1931.....	5,177	2,214	1,595	637	958	619	1,051	1,381	531
1932.....	3,846	1,515	999	322	677	516	726	1,114	491
1933.....	3,717	1,581	1,122	459	663	459	588	1,081	467
1934.....	4,159	1,846	1,317	576	741	529	659	1,203	451
1935.....	5,148	2,599	1,805	940	865	794	785	1,292	472
1936.....	6,396	3,466	2,436	1,289	1,147	1,030	991	1,419	520
1937.....	7,054	3,919	2,752	1,384	1,368	1,167	1,119	1,459	557
1938.....	6,618	3,539	2,313	970	1,343	1,226	1,069	1,487	523
1939.....	7,518	4,351	2,792	1,267	1,525	1,559	1,089	1,544	534
1940.....	8,767	5,434	3,450	1,729	1,721	1,984	1,123	1,650	560
1941.....	9,509	5,921	3,747	1,942	1,805	2,174	1,200	1,783	605
1941									
Sept.....	9,717	6,241	4,008	2,215	1,793	2,233	1,168	1,712	596
Oct.....	9,595	6,110	3,900	2,128	1,772	2,210	1,185	1,702	598
Nov.....	9,442	5,982	3,797	2,045	1,752	2,185	1,198	1,662	600
Dec.....	9,509	5,921	3,747	1,942	1,805	2,174	1,200	1,783	605
1942									
Jan.....	9,118	5,604	3,503	1,806	1,697	2,101	1,197	1,709	608
Feb.....	8,757	5,337	3,301	1,670	1,631	2,036	1,187	1,624	609
Mar.....	8,580	5,110	3,105	1,514	1,591	2,005	1,180	1,680	610
Apr.....	8,335	4,896	2,929	1,379	1,550	1,967	1,166	1,660	613
May.....	7,954	4,618	2,710	1,243	1,467	1,908	1,145	1,575	616
June.....	7,541	4,339	2,481	1,126	1,355	1,858	1,119	1,466	617
July.....	7,092	4,043	2,254	1,010	1,244	1,789	1,108	1,322	619
Aug.....	6,750	3,748	2,032	874	1,158	1,716	1,098	1,285	619
Sept.....	6,560	3,513	1,871	777	1,094	1,642	1,091	1,336	620
Oct.....	6,325	3,253	1,702	660	1,042	1,551	1,084	1,368	620

¹ Includes repair and modernization loans.

² An estimated total of non-instalment consumer loans; i.e., single payment loans of commercial banks and loans by pawnbrokers.

NOTE.—National estimates of consumer short-term debt for the period from January 1929 through August 1942 were prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, and published in the November 1942 issue of the *Survey of Current Business* with a description of sources of data and methods of estimation. Later estimates, comparable with those formerly published by the Department of Commerce, were made by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT SALE DEBT, EXCLUDING AUTOMOTIVE

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total excluding auto-motive	Department stores and mail-order houses	Furniture stores	Household appliance stores	Jewelry stores	All other retail stores
1929.....	1,197	160	583	265	56	133
1930.....	1,104	155	539	222	47	141
1931.....	958	138	454	185	45	136
1932.....	677	103	313	121	30	110
1933.....	663	119	299	119	29	97
1934.....	741	146	314	131	35	115
1935.....	865	186	336	171	40	152
1936.....	1,147	256	406	255	56	174
1937.....	1,368	314	469	307	68	210
1938.....	1,343	302	485	266	70	220
1939.....	1,525	377	536	273	93	246
1940.....	1,721	439	599	302	110	271
1941.....	1,805	469	619	313	120	284
1941						
Sept.....	1,793	448	625	342	96	282
Oct.....	1,772	448	619	333	93	279
Nov.....	1,752	447	613	320	96	276
Dec.....	1,805	469	619	313	120	284
1942						
Jan.....	1,697	438	590	294	108	267
Feb.....	1,631	416	573	285	100	257
Mar.....	1,591	406	567	272	95	251
Apr.....	1,550	396	561	258	91	244
May.....	1,467	367	543	241	85	231
June.....	1,355	332	512	219	79	213
July.....	1,244	300	475	202	71	196
Aug.....	1,158	277	449	183	67	182
Sept.....	1,094	262	428	169	63	172
Oct.....	1,042	254	407	155	62	164

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of month or year	Total	Commercial banks ¹	Small loan companies	Industrial banking companies	Credit unions	Miscellaneous lenders	Repair and modernization loans
1929.....	652	43	263	219	32	95	.....
1930.....	674	45	287	218	31	93	.....
1931.....	619	39	289	184	29	78	.....
1932.....	516	31	257	143	27	58	.....
1933.....	459	29	232	121	27	50	.....
1934.....	529	39	246	125	32	60	.....
1935.....	794	71	267	156	44	79	.....
1936.....	1,030	130	301	191	66	102	.....
1937.....	1,167	215	350	221	93	125	.....
1938.....	1,226	248	346	230	113	117	.....
1939.....	1,559	380	435	257	147	96	.....
1940.....	1,984	586	505	288	189	99	.....
1941.....	2,174	687	535	298	217	102	.....
1941							
Sept.....	2,233	727	530	305	227	102	342
Oct.....	2,210	712	527	303	224	101	343
Nov.....	2,185	696	527	300	221	101	340
Dec.....	2,174	687	535	298	217	102	335
1942							
Jan.....	2,101	652	527	291	205	101	325
Feb.....	2,036	618	521	285	198	101	313
Mar.....	2,005	601	521	282	196	101	304
Apr.....	1,967	586	517	277	190	100	297
May.....	1,908	564	504	268	184	99	289
June.....	1,858	546	493	261	179	98	281
July.....	1,789	521	481	253	173	97	264
Aug.....	1,716	491	466	246	166	95	252
Sept.....	1,642	460	452	236	160	94	240
Oct.....	1,551	421	437	222	152	92	227

¹ These figures for amounts outstanding include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automotive direct loans which are shown on the following page and a small amount of other retail direct loans (16 million dollars at the end of October 1942) which are not shown separately.

CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS

CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Month or year	Total	Automotive retail		Other retail, purchased and direct	Repair and modernization loans	Personal instalment cash loans
		Purchased	Direct loans			
Outstanding at end of period:						
1939.....	1,020	210	160	150	220	280
1940.....	1,340	300	230	210	260	340
1941.....	1,588	396	303	279	246	364
1942—Jan.....	1,511	367	280	275	234	355
Feb.....	1,434	338	258	268	225	345
Mar.....	1,403	331	245	267	221	339
Apr.....	1,338	308	235	254	207	334
May.....	1,273	283	224	243	201	322
June.....	1,211	265	211	223	196	316
July.....	1,139	242	196	208	187	306
Aug.....	1,072	227	182	189	182	292
Sept.....	998	203	167	175	176	277
Oct.....	922	190	148	159	168	257
Volume extended during month:						
1942—Jan.....	148	39	21	27	5	56
Feb.....	115	23	19	21	7	45
Mar.....	138	27	22	23	9	57
Apr.....	125	19	20	28	10	48
May.....	110	17	18	25	9	41
June.....	102	15	16	16	9	46
July.....	95	16	16	13	9	41
Aug.....	93	23	14	11	9	36
Sept.....	82	14	13	12	8	35
Oct.....	77	11	11	14	9	32

NOTE.—For descriptive material and back figures, see Bulletin for October 1942, pp. 992-994.

CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS MADE BY PRINCIPAL LENDING INSTITUTIONS

[Estimates of volume made in period. In millions of dollars]

Month or year	Commercial banks ¹	Small loan companies	Industrial banking companies	Credit unions
1930.....		503	380	41
1931.....		498	340	38
1932.....		376	250	34
1933.....		304	202	33
1934.....		384	234	42
1935.....		423	288	67
1936.....		563	354	105
1937.....		619	409	148
1938.....		604	417	179
1939.....		763	489	257
1940.....		927	536	320
1941.....		983	558	343
1941				
September.....		69	38	24
October.....		76	43	25
November.....		82	41	23
December.....		104	45	25
1942				
January.....	80	66	40	18
February.....	66	65	35	19
March.....	80	86	42	25
April.....	71	72	37	19
May.....	61	58	34	18
June.....	64	68	36	20
July.....	58	63	34	18
August.....	52	60	33	16
September.....	49	60	31	16
October.....	44	59	30	14

¹ These figures for loans made include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automotive direct loans which are shown elsewhere on this page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans (one million dollars in October 1942) which are not shown separately.

FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

	Percentage change from preceding month		Percentage change from corresponding month of preceding year	
	October 1942	September 1942	October 1942	September 1942
	Net sales:			
Total.....	+17	+2	+5	-6
Cash sales.....	+21	+8	+64	+38
Credit sales: Instalment.....	+21	+1	-6	-17
Charge Account.....	+12	+3	+11	+2
Accounts receivable, at end of month:				
Total.....	-4	-4	-31	-29
Instalment.....	-5	-5	-31	-30
Collections during month:				
Total.....	+11	-4	+9	+4
Instalment.....	+11	-5	+10	+3
Inventories, end of month, at retail value.....	-2	-1	+15	+24

RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE¹

Month	Instalment accounts				Charge accounts
	Department stores	Furniture stores	Household appliance stores	Jewelry stores	
1941					
Sept.....	19	11	11	18	45
Oct.....	19	12	11	18	47
Nov.....	19	12	11	18	49
Dec.....	20	11	12	23	46
1942					
Jan.....	20	12	11	19	50
Feb.....	19	11	11	18	45
Mar.....	22	13	13	19	46
Apr.....	21	13	13	19	47
May.....	22	13	13	20	50
June.....	22	14	13	22	56
July.....	23	14	13	22	60
Aug.....	24	16	13	25	59
Sept.....	25	16	14	26	60
Oct.....	29	18	16	30	65

¹ Ratio of collections during month to accounts receivable at beginning of month.

**CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK
ON BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS**

	Chart book page	1942					Chart book page	1942		
		Nov. 25	Dec. 2	Dec. 9	Dec. 16	Dec. 23		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
WEEKLY FIGURES¹										
RESERVES AND CURRENCY										
Reserve Bank credit, total.....	3	5.08	5.46	5.81	6.06	6.29				
U. S. Gov't. securities, by maturities, total.....	5	4.84	5.14	5.55	5.54	5.63				
Within 1 yr.....	5	1.32	1.42	1.70	1.69	1.74				
Within 5 yrs.....	5	2.83	3.00	3.35	3.32	3.38				
After 5 yrs.....	5	2.01	2.14	2.19	2.22	2.25				
Gold stock.....	3	22.74	22.74	22.74	22.74	22.74				
Treasury currency.....	3	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.44	3.57				
Money in circulation.....	3, 11	14.65	14.85	14.99	15.09	15.33				
Treasury cash holdings.....	3	2.24	2.24	2.19	2.18	2.18				
Treasury deposits.....	3	9.07	.09	.06	.01	.50				
Nonmember deposits.....	3	1.23	1.30	1.18	1.16	1.19				
Member bank reserves.....	3	12.75	12.84	13.27	13.52	13.13				
Excess reserves—total ⁶	9	2.43	^p 2.59	^p 2.61	^p 2.59					
New York City.....	9	.51	.50	.45	.54					
Chicago.....	9	.04	.04	.05	.05					
Reserve city banks.....	9	1.07	1.12	1.11	1.03					
Country banks ⁸	9	.82	^p .94	^p 1.01	^p .97					
MEMBER BANKS										
Total, 101 cities:										
Loans and investments.....	16	37.94	38.39	38.44	39.83	40.46				
Balances due to domestic banks.....	16	9.38	9.45	9.40	9.49	9.42				
Demand deposits adjusted.....	16	30.22	28.85	29.01	29.12	28.50				
Time deposits.....	16	5.23	5.20	5.20	5.21	5.21				
New York City:										
Commercial loans.....	17	2.56	2.54	2.53	2.47	2.49				
Brokers' loans.....	17	.33	.58	.63	.62	.95				
U. S. Gov't. obligations.....	17	10.13	10.29	10.32	10.93	11.06				
100 cities outside New York:										
Commercial loans.....	17	3.68	3.65	3.63	3.64	3.67				
U. S. Gov't. obligations.....	17	14.45	14.52	14.52	15.38	15.45				
MONEY RATES, ETC.										
Treasury bills (new issues).....	21	.368	.367	.364	.363	.365				
Treasury notes (taxable).....	21	1.27	1.28	1.28	*1.36	1.36				
U. S. Gov't. bonds ²	21, 29	2.08	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.09				
Corporate Aaa bonds.....	29	2.80	2.81	2.81	2.82	2.81				
Corporate Baa bonds.....	29	4.26	4.28	4.29	4.29	4.26				
Per cent per annum										
In unit indicated										
Stock prices (1935-39 = 100):										
Total.....	31	74.3	74.6	74.7	75.6	76.7				
Industrial.....	31	76.4	76.8	77.2	78.3	79.7				
Railroad.....	31	70.5	69.8	68.1	68.5	70.2				
Public utility.....	31	65.7	65.7	64.9	64.9	64.8				
Volume of trading (mill. shares).....	31	.60	.55	.61	.94	.83				
BUSINESS CONDITIONS										
Wholesale prices:										
All commodities (1926=100):										
Total.....	35	^p 100.1	^p 100.1	^p 100.5	^p 100.7	^p 101.2				
Farm products.....	35	110.8	110.6	112.0	113.3	115.2				
Other ³	35	^p 96.1	^p 96.1	^p 96.2	^p 96.2	^p 96.2				
Basic commodities (Aug. 1939 = 100), total.....	36	170.1	170.4	171.2	172.0	172.7				
12 foodstuffs.....	36	192.5	193.0	193.9	195.4	196.9				
16 industrial materials.....	36	154.9	155.1	155.8	156.1	156.3				
Steel production (per cent of capacity).....	44	98.3	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.1				
Automobile production (thous. cars) ⁴	44									
Freight-car loadings (thous. cars):										
Total.....	45	743.5	759.6	740.3	742.9	591.6				
Miscellaneous.....	45	357.3	366.6	355.6	358.9	290.2				
Electric power production (mill. kw. hrs.).....	46	3,766	3,884	3,938	3,976	3,675				
Department store sales (1935-39 = 100).....	46	166	236	274	302	199				
F.H.A. home mortgages, new constr. (thous.).....	47	1.42	1.22	1.08	1.23	^p 1.53				
MONTHLY FIGURES										
RESERVES AND CURRENCY										
Reserve Bank credit, total.....	2, 7	3.72	4.29	5.04						
U. S. Gov't. securities.....	7	3.49	4.01	4.75						
Bills discounted.....	7	.01	.01	.01						
Gold stock.....	2	22.75	22.75	22.74						
Money in circulation.....	2	13.44	13.93	14.47						
Treasury cash.....	2	2.21	2.23	2.25						
Treasury deposits.....	2	.25	.35	.22						
Reserve balances.....	2, 8	12.30	12.23	12.62						
Required reserves.....	8	10.00	9.94	10.26						
Excess reserves.....	8	2.30	2.33	2.36						
Money in circulation, total.....	10	13.70	14.21	14.81						
Coins and bills under \$50.....	10	10.21	10.63	11.12						
Bills of \$50 and over.....	10	3.50	3.58	3.69						
TREASURY FINANCE										
U. S. Government debt:										
Direct obligations, total... ..	19	85.85	92.27	95.46						
Bonds.....	19	54.41	57.28	57.99						
Notes.....	19	12.10	15.06	15.80						
Bills.....	19	50.83	51.34	51.88						
Special issues.....	19	8.51	8.58	8.79						
Guaranteed obligations.....	19	4.55	4.24	4.24						
MONEY RATES, ETC.										
F. R. Bank discount rate, N. Y.....	23	1.00	6.50	.50						
Treasury bills (new issues).....	23	.370	.372	.371						
Treasury notes (taxable).....	23	1.27	1.28	1.28						
U. S. Gov't. bonds ²	29	2.03	2.05	2.06						
Commercial paper.....	25	.69	.69	.69						
Corporate Aaa bonds.....	25, 29	2.80	2.80	2.79						
Corporate Baa bonds.....	29	4.26	4.24	4.25						
Per cent per annum										
In unit indicated										
Stock prices (1935-39=100):										
Total.....	31	69.4	74.2	75.2						
Industrial.....	31	71.6	76.5	77.2						
Railroad.....	31	66.7	72.7	73.0						
Public utility.....	31	59.5	63.7	66.2						
Volume of trading (mill. shares).....	31	.42	.69	.69						
Brokers' balances (mill. dollars):										
Credit extended customers.....	33	^e 500	^e 510	^e 520						
Money borrowed.....	33	^e 310	^e 310	^e 320						
Customers' free credit balances.....	33	^e 240	^e 260	^e 270						
BUSINESS CONDITIONS										
Wholesale prices:										
All commodities (1926 = 100):										
Total ⁷	35, 65	99.6	^p 100.0	^p 100.3						
Farm products.....	35	107.8	109.0	110.5						
Other ³	35	95.5	^p 95.5	^p 95.8						
Industrial commodities (Aug. 1939 = 100):										
Total.....	37	121.4	^p 121.6	^p 122.1						
Finished.....	37	116.8	^p 116.7	^p 117.3						
Raw and semifinished.....	37	130.9	131.4	131.8						
Cost of living (1935-39 = 100):										
All items.....	39	117.8	119.0	119.8						
Rent.....	39	108.0	108.0	107.9						
Clothing.....	39	125.8	125.9	126.0						
Food.....	39	126.6	129.6	131.1						

^e Estimated. ^p Preliminary.
^{*} Number of issues included reduced from 3 to 2 on December 15.
¹ Figures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period.
² Partially tax-exempt issues only.
³ Other than farm products and foods.
⁴ Data no longer published.
⁵ Including certificates of indebtedness.
⁶ Change from 1.00 to .50 effective October 30 on advances secured by Government securities maturing or callable within one year.
⁷ Estimate for December is shown on page 90.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK—Continued

	Chart book page	1942			Chart book page	1942							
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.					
MONTHLY FIGURES (cont.)				MONTHLY FIGURES (cont.)				1926 = 100					
BUSINESS CONDITIONS (cont.)				<i>In unit indicated</i>									
Industrial production: ^{1 2 3}													
Total (1935-39 = 100)	41, 42	186	^p 189	^p 192									
Durable manufactures	41	100	^p 103	^p 105									
Iron and steel	42	22	23	22									
Machinery, etc.	42	63	^p 66	^p 67									
Other durable	42	15	15	^p 16									
Nondurable manufactures	41	66	^p 67	^p 67									
Textiles and leather	42	20	20	^p 20									
Paper and printing	42	11	12	^p 12									
Foods, liquors, and tobacco	42	20	^p 20	^p 20									
Other nondurable	42	15	^p 15	^p 15									
Minerals	41, 42	20	19	^p 20									
New orders, shipments, and inventories:													
New orders, total (Jan. 1939 = 100)	43	264	^p 271										
Durable	43	390	^p 397										
Nondurable	43	183	^p 190										
Shipments, total (1939 = 100)	43	224	^p 231										
Durable	43	283	^p 294										
Nondurable	43	177	^p 182										
Inventories, total (1939 = 100)	43	175	^p 176										
Durable	43	204	^p 203										
Nondurable	43	153	^p 153										
Freight-car loadings: ^{1 2}													
Total (1935-39 = 100) ³	57	136	133	134									
Coal	57	28.7	25.7	26.7									
Miscellaneous	57	80.1	78.7	78.9									
All other	57	27.5	28.7	28.1									
				1923-25=100									
Factory employment ⁴	51, 53	^p 148.2											
Factory payrolls ⁴	51, 53	^p 220.5											
Average hourly earnings (cents per hour) ⁴	51	88.5	88.6										
Average hours worked (hours per week) ⁴	51	42.3	43.6										
Department store sales ⁴	59	123	128	138									
Department store stocks ⁴	59	123	115	^p 105									
				<i>In millions of dollars</i>									
Residential contracts awarded: ¹													
Total	47	128	158	159									
Public	47	88	111	112									
Private, total	47	40	47	48									
1- and 2-family dwellings	47	37	38	39									
Other	47	3	9	9									
Construction contracts awarded: ⁵													
Total	49	735	760	^p 738									
Residential	49	129	153	^p 152									
Other	49	606	608	^p 586									
Nonagricultural employment: ¹ (mill. persons):													
All establishments	50	37.6	38.0	^p 38.2									
Manufacturing and mining	50	15.9	16.1	^p 16.2									
Trade	50	6.5	6.6	^p 6.7									
Government	50	5.5	5.6	^p 5.7									
Transportation and utilities	50	3.5	3.5	^p 3.5									
Construction	50	2.0	1.9	^p 1.8									
Income payments: ¹													
Total	54	9,673	^p 9,824										
Salaries and wages	54	6,773	^p 6,930										
Other	54	2,900	^p 2,894										
Cash farm income:													
Total	55	1,753	2,015	^p 1,826									
Crops	55	947	1,071	^p 892									
Livestock and products	55	779	891	^p 873									
Gov't. payments	55	27	53	^p 61									
Exports and imports:													
Exports	61	^p 18.2	^p 776.0	^p 785.1									
Imports	61	^p 195.7	^p 199.4	^p 167.5									
Excess of exports	61	^p 522.5	^p 576.6	^p 617.5									
				INTERNATIONAL FINANCE									
				Wholesale prices:									
				Canada				65	96.0	96.8	97.1		
				Germany				65					
				Japan				65					
				Sweden				65					
				Switzerland				65	^p 147.1				
				United Kingdom				65	128.4	^p 129.1	^p 129.9		
				Foreign exchange rates:									
				Argentina (peso)				67	29.77	29.77	29.77		
				Canada (dollar)				67	87.82	87.63	88.09		
				United Kingdom (pound)				67	403.50	403.50	403.50		
				Increase in U. S. gold stock: ⁶									
				Total				63	15.72	15.73	15.73		
				Net capital inflow: ⁷									
				Total				62, 63	5.95	6.01	6.07		
				Inflow of foreign capital				62	3.82	3.89	3.92		
				Return of domestic capital				62	2.03	2.01	2.03		
				Merchandise export surplus				63	^p 8.57	^p 9.08	^p 9.61		
				Other factors				63	^p 1.20	^p .64	^p .05		
				Short-term foreign liabilities and assets of banks: ⁷									
				Due to foreigners				64	3.79	3.85	3.88		
				Due from foreigners				64	.28	.30	.28		
				Net due to foreigners				64	3.51	3.56	3.60		
				QUARTERLY FIGURES									
				Cash income and outgo of U. S. Treas.:									
				Cash income				18	5.55	4.42	4.59		
				Cash outgo				18	9.04	13.18	16.60		
				Excess of cash outgo				18	3.49	8.76	12.02		
				Domestic corporation security issues:									
				Total				32	.36	.36	.18		
				New				32	.22	.28	.11		
				Refunding				32	.14	.09	.07		
				Bank rates on customers' loans:									
				Total, 19 cities				25	2.48	2.62	2.70		
				New York City				27	1.85	2.07	2.28		
				7 other Northern and Eastern cities				27	2.48	2.56	2.66		
				11 Southern and Western cities				27	3.20	3.34	3.25		

^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.
¹ Adjusted for seasonal variation.
² In points in total index.
³ Estimate for December is shown on page 75.
⁴ Series revised by Bureau of Labor Statistics; new figures shown on page 14.
⁵ Three-month moving average, adjusted for seasonal variation.
⁶ Cumulated from Jan. 31, 1934.
⁷ For explanation of revised basis for international capital movement statistics, see footnote 2 on page 1160 of the BULLETIN for November 1942. Beginning with the revised figures for June 1942, the cumulative figures for net capital inflow relate to the movement through the last business day in the month, while the figures for the outstanding short-term foreign assets and liabilities of banks relate to the position on that day as reported in the new series.

CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOK—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Chart book page	1939		1940			1941				1942	
		Oct. 2	Dec. 30	Mar. 26	June 29	Dec. 31	Apr. 4	June 30	Sept. 24	Dec. 31	Apr. 4	June 30
CALL REPORT FIGURES												
ALL BANKS IN THE U. S.												
Total deposits and currency.....	12	62.87	64.10	64.88	66.96	70.75	72.43	74.15	76.09	78.25	*80.00	81.93
Demand deposits adjusted.....	12	29.09	29.79	30.54	31.96	34.94	36.10	37.32	38.68	39.00	*40.00	41.84
Time deposits.....	12	26.81	27.06	27.28	27.47	27.74	27.90	27.88	27.90	27.73	*27.20	27.31
Currency outside banks.....	12	6.19	6.40	6.23	6.70	7.32	7.78	8.20	8.56	9.62	*10.40	10.94
Loans and investments, total.....	13	49.95	50.89	51.14	51.34	54.19	56.15	57.95	59.30	61.10	*62.00	63.98
Loans.....	13	21.63	22.17	22.19	22.34	23.74	24.32	25.31	26.19	26.62	*26.30	25.08
Investments.....	13	28.32	28.72	28.95	29.00	30.45	31.83	32.63	33.11	34.48	*35.70	38.90
MEMBER BANKS												
Investments, total.....	(1)	19.61	19.98	20.22	20.48	21.81	23.10	23.93	24.40	25.50	26.45	29.87
U. S. Government obligations:												
Direct.....	14	10.89	11.18	11.31	11.60	12.34	13.50	14.24	14.09	15.71	16.98	21.41
Guaranteed.....	14	2.92	3.14	3.11	3.12	3.49	3.49	3.84	4.24	3.83	3.47	2.69
State and local government obligations.....	14	2.76	2.69	2.90	2.89	3.01	3.21	2.98	3.16	3.09	3.17	2.93
Other domestic securities.....	14	(2)	2.77	(2)	2.70	2.80	(2)	2.72	(2)	2.73	(2)	2.69
Foreign securities.....	14	(2)	1.19	(2)	1.17	1.17	(2)	1.15	(2)	1.14	(2)	1.15
Loans, total.....	(1)	13.47	13.96	13.94	13.97	15.32	15.88	16.73	17.55	18.02	17.83	16.93
Commercial loans (incl. open-market paper).....	15	(2)	6.57	(2)	6.72	7.52	(2)	8.55	(2)	9.64	(2)	9.11
Street loans (brokers' loans).....	15	(2)	.61	(2)	.80	.47	(2)	.42	(2)	.41	(2)	.43
Other security loans ²	15	(2)	.88	(2)	.80	.83	(2)	.79	(2)	.78	(2)	.69
Real estate loans.....	15	(2)	2.96	(2)	3.07	3.23	(2)	3.37	(2)	3.49	(2)	3.50
All other loans.....	(1)	(2)	2.94	(2)	3.06	3.27	(2)	3.61	(2)	3.69	(2)	3.20
SEMI-ANNUAL FIGURES												
OWNERSHIP OF U. S. GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS												
Total direct and guaranteed obligations outstanding.....	(1)		47.07		47.87	50.36		54.75		63.77		76.52
Amount held by:												
U. S. Government agencies and trust funds:												
Public issues.....	20		2.30		2.30	2.25		2.36		2.55		2.73
Special issues.....	20		4.23		4.77	5.37		6.12		6.98		7.88
Federal Reserve Banks.....	20		2.48		2.47	2.18		2.18		2.25		2.65
Commercial banks.....	20		16.30		16.55	17.76		20.10		21.79		26.39
Mutual savings banks.....	20		3.10		3.11	3.22		3.43		3.70		3.89
Insurance companies.....	20		6.30		6.50	6.80		6.90		7.90		8.80
Other investors.....	20		12.40		12.20	12.80		13.70		18.60		24.20

⁶ Estimated. ¹ Series not shown in Chart Book. ² Figures available for June and December dates only.

³ Includes only loans made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.

DECEMBER CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

[Based on estimates of the Department of Agriculture, by States, as of December 1, 1942]
[In thousands of units]

Federal Reserve district	Cotton		Corn		Winter wheat		Spring wheat	
	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942
	Bales	Bales	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Boston.....			7,618	8,024			36	40
New York.....			31,048	32,053	7,381	8,266	76	80
Philadelphia.....			47,644	50,041	15,268	13,944	150	128
Cleveland.....			201,445	230,248	54,212	40,608	63	52
Richmond.....	986	1,459	135,078	133,387	26,894	26,208		
Atlanta.....	1,947	2,535	182,597	177,796	7,151	7,381		
Chicago.....			1,048,383	1,266,052	56,998	35,045	1,466	1,316
St. Louis.....	3,509	23,947	350,051	392,856	50,748	23,358	24	20
Minneapolis.....			288,551	360,806	32,427	42,573	236,784	250,295
Kansas City.....	596	598	287,593	420,741	286,181	365,641	7,057	5,442
Dallas.....	3,139	3,836	87,759	93,887	28,066	49,053	108	107
San Francisco.....	567	607	9,750	9,263	105,383	91,176	26,654	20,594
Total.....	10,744	12,982	2,677,517	3,175,154	670,709	703,253	272,418	278,074

Federal Reserve district	Oats		Tame hay		Tobacco		White potatoes	
	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942	Production 1941	Estimate Dec. 1, 1942
	Bushels	Bushels	Tons	Tons	Pounds	Pounds	Bushels	Bushels
Boston.....	6,106	6,605	2,802	3,489	32,442	29,813	51,455	50,889
New York.....	26,949	34,615	4,593	6,227	1,939	1,685	32,959	32,627
Philadelphia.....	18,974	16,387	2,027	2,392	58,182	49,100	22,401	19,348
Cleveland.....	63,867	62,694	4,960	5,613	107,667	103,684	17,630	16,159
Richmond.....	23,986	26,359	4,037	4,658	650,557	821,848	21,142	24,784
Atlanta.....	21,584	22,052	4,042	4,203	134,852	142,733	15,343	15,920
Chicago.....	472,723	523,027	18,301	20,962	31,934	29,652	40,799	36,285
St. Louis.....	71,046	76,402	8,233	9,327	238,791	232,328	11,898	13,436
Minneapolis.....	265,433	390,377	11,530	11,949	2,603	2,472	39,734	45,785
Kansas City.....	138,696	149,083	7,862	8,943	3,918	3,873	29,900	37,817
Dallas.....	41,748	15,181	1,911	1,989			6,768	6,068
San Francisco.....	29,551	35,948	12,438	12,493			65,573	72,032
Total.....	1,180,663	1,358,730	82,736	92,245	1,262,885	1,417,188	355,602	371,150

¹ Includes 25,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory. ² Includes 22,000 bales grown in miscellaneous territory.
NOTE.—1941 figures for all crops except cotton are as revised in December 1942.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to gold, international capital transactions of the United States, and financial developments abroad. The data are compiled for the most part from regularly published sources such as central and commercial bank statements and official statistical bulletins; some data are reported to the Board directly. Figures on international capital transactions of the United States are collected by the Federal Reserve Banks from banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers in the United States in accordance with the Treasury Regulation of November 12, 1934. Back figures may in most cases be obtained from earlier BULLETINS and from Annual Reports of the Board of Governors for 1937 and earlier years.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	United States	Argentina	Belgium	Brazil	British India	Bulgaria	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Czecho-Slovakia	Denmark	Egypt	France	Germany	Greece
1936—Dec.....	11,258	501	632	25	275	20	188	29	19	91	54	55	2,995	27	26
1937—Dec.....	12,760	469	597	32	274	24	184	30	16	92	53	55	2,564	28	24
1938—Dec.....	14,512	431	581	32	274	24	192	30	24	83	53	55	2,430	29	27
1939—Dec.....	17,644	466	609	40	274	24	214	30	21	56	53	55	2,709	29	28
1940—Dec.....	21,995	1 353	2 734	51	274	24	214	30	17	58	52	52	2,000	29	28
1941—Dec.....	22,737	354	734	70	274	24	5	30	16	61	44	52	2,000	29	428
1942—Jan.....	22,747	354	734	71	274	24	7	30	18	61	44	52	2,000		
Feb.....	22,705	354	734	72	274	24	5	30	17	61	44	52	2,000		
Mar.....	22,687	354	734	74	274	24	5	30	15	61	44	52	2,000		
Apr.....	22,691	355	734	74	274	24	6	30	16	61	44	52	2,000		
May.....	22,714	355	734	76	274	24	7	30	16	61	44	52	2,000		
June.....	22,737	355	735	78	274	24	5	31	16	61	44	52	2,000		
July.....	22,744	354	735	79	274		8	31	18	61	44	52	2,000		
Aug.....	22,756	354	735	81	274		9	31	19	61	44	52	2,000		
Sept.....	22,754	354		82	274		8	36	21			52	2,000		
Oct.....	22,740						5		23						
Nov.....	22,743						6		24						

End of month	Hungary	Iran (Persia)	Italy	Japan	Java	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	South Africa	Spain
1936—Dec.....	25	25	208	463	60	46	491	23	98	20	75	68	114	203	5 718
1937—Dec.....	25	25	210	261	79	24	933	23	82	21	83	69	120	189	5 525
1938—Dec.....	37	26	193	164	80	29	998	23	94	20	85	69	133	220	
1939—Dec.....	24	26	144	164	90	32	692	23	94	20	4 84	69	152	249	
1940—Dec.....	24	26	120	164	140	47	617	23	4 84	20		59	158	367	
1941—Dec.....	24	26		164	235	47	575	23		21		59	182	366	
1942—Jan.....	24	26			216	42	575	23		21		59	182	363	
Feb.....	24	26				28	575	23		21		59	198	380	
Mar.....	24	26				30	575	23		21		59	200	397	
Apr.....	24	26				31	537	23		21		59	203	429	
May.....	24					30	533	23		21		59	205	447	
June.....	24					32	528	23		21		59	210	468	
July.....	24					33	526	23		21		59	215	502	
Aug.....						34	522	23		24		59	219	527	
Sept.....						34		23		24				551	
Oct.....						36		23		24				582	
Nov.....						37									

End of month	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	B.I.S.	Other countries ⁷
1936—Dec.....	240	657	26	2,584	77	59	48	11	183
1937—Dec.....	244	650	29	2,689	74	52	51	5	185
1938—Dec.....	321	701	29	2,690	69	52	57	14	142
1939—Dec.....	308	549	29	8 1	68	52	59	7	153
1940—Dec.....	160	502	88	1	90	9 29	82	12	145
1941—Dec.....	223	665	92	1	100	41	483	12	142
1942—Jan.....	225	702	89	1	97	49		12	142
Feb.....	251	764	100	1	97	52		13	142
Mar.....	277	784	100	1	97	52		14	142
Apr.....	280	796	107	1	97	56		15	143
May.....	308	795	111	1	97	56		15	143
June.....	309	795	110	1	97	56		19	145
July.....	311	800	111	1	97	56		21	146
Aug.....	316	800	111	1	97	56		19	146
Sept.....	321	801		1	97	60			146
Oct.....	326	805		1		64			147
Nov.....		813		1		64			147

Government gold reserves¹ not included in previous figures

End of month	United States	United Kingdom	France ²	Belgium
1936—Dec.....				93
1937—Dec.....	169	3 934		115
1938—Dec.....		4 1,395		81
1939—Mar.....		1,489		
June.....	44			62
Dec.....	80	4 759	331	44
1939—Mar.....	154	1,732	559	
May.....			477	
June.....	85			17
Sept.....	164			
Dec.....	156			17
1940—Mar.....	145			
June.....	86			17
Sept.....	105			
Dec.....	48	292		17
1941—Mar.....	88			
June.....	89			
Sept.....	24	5 151		
Dec.....	12			17
1942—Mar.....	8			
June.....	12			

² Preliminary. ³ Revised.
¹ Beginning Apr. 1940, reports on certain Argentine gold reserves no longer available.
² Change from previous December due largely to inclusion of gold formerly not reported.
³ On May 1, 1940, gold belonging to Bank of Canada transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board. Gold reported since that time is gold held by Minister of Finance.
⁴ Figures relate to last official report dates for the respective countries, as follows: Greece—Mar. 31, 1941; Norway—Mar. 30, 1940; Poland—July 31, 1939; Yugoslavia—Feb. 28, 1941.
⁵ Figures for Dec. 1936 and Dec. 1937 are those officially reported on Aug. 1, 1936, and Apr. 30, 1938, respectively.
⁶ Figure for Feb. 1941; beginning Mar. 29, 1941, gold reserves no longer reported separately.
⁷ These countries are: Albania, Algeria, Australia, Austria through Mar. 7, 1938, Belgian Congo, Bolivia, China, Danzig through Aug. 31, 1939, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, and Thailand (Siam). Figures for certain of these countries have been carried forward from last previous official report.
⁸ Gold holdings of Bank of England reduced to nominal amount by gold transfers to British Exchange Equalization Account during 1939.
⁹ Beginning Dec. 1940, figures refer to gold reserves of new Central Bank only.

¹ Reported at infrequent intervals or on delayed basis: U. S.—Exchange Stabilization Fund (Special A/c No. 1); U. K.—Exchange Equalization Account; France—Exchange Stabilization Fund and Renten Fund; Belgium—Treasury.

² For complete monthly series from Oct. 1938—May 1939, see BULLETIN for February 1941, p. 170.

³ Figure for end of Mar. 1937, first date reported.

⁴ Figure for end of September.

⁵ Figure for September 1.

NOTE.—For details regarding special gold transfers in 1939-40 between the British E. E. A. and the Bank of England, and between the French E. S. F. and the Bank of France, see BULLETIN for September 1940, p. 926.

GOLD PRODUCTION
OUTSIDE U. S. S. R.
(In thousands of dollars)

Year or month	Estimated world production outside U.S.S.R. ¹	Production reported monthly												
		Total	Africa				North and South America					Other		
			South Africa	Rhodesia	West Africa ²	Belgian Congo ³	United States ⁴	Canada ⁵	Mexico ⁶	Colombia	Chile	Nicaragua ⁷	Australia ⁸	British India ⁹
$\$1 = 15\frac{1}{2}$ grains of gold $\frac{1}{10}$ fine; i.e., an ounce of fine gold = \$35														
1934	823,003	708,453	366,795	24,264	12,153	6,549	108,191	104,023	23,135	12,045	8,350	1,166	30,559	11,223
1935	882,533	752,847	377,090	25,477	13,625	7,159	126,325	114,971	23,858	11,515	9,251	868	31,240	11,468
1936	971,514	833,895	396,768	28,053	16,295	7,386	152,509	131,181	26,465	13,632	9,018	807	40,118	11,663
1937	1,041,576	893,384	410,710	28,296	20,784	8,018	168,159	143,367	29,591	15,478	9,544	848	46,982	11,607
1938	1,136,360	958,770	425,649	28,532	24,670	8,470	178,143	165,379	32,306	18,225	10,290	1,557	54,264	11,284
1939	1,208,705	1,020,297	448,753	28,009	28,564	8,759	196,391	178,303	29,426	19,951	11,376	3,506	56,182	11,078
1940	1,279,455	1,094,264	491,628	29,155	32,163	8,862	210,109	185,890	30,878	22,117	11,990	5,429	55,878	10,157
1941	1,288,945	1,088,882	504,268	27,765	32,414		209,175	186,568	27,969	22,961	9,259	7,525	51,039	9,940
1941—Nov.	107,940	91,657	41,807	2,240	2,590		19,801	15,499	1,688	1,726	701	718	4,047	840
Dec.	105,035	88,884	42,436	2,302	2,590		16,761	14,746	1,832	1,749	622	770	4,200	875
1942—Jan.	104,370	88,598	42,556	2,282	2,695		14,982	14,198	3,790	2,075	558	772	3,850	840
Feb.	90,335	75,653	39,651	2,186	2,625		10,034	13,147	563	1,573	537	647	3,430	1,260
Mar.	100,485	85,031	42,618	2,275	2,625		10,959	15,372	3,457	1,916	596	663	3,675	875
Apr.	(¹)	79,926	41,491	2,320	2,555		11,058	14,728	(⁶)	1,865	540	644	3,815	910
May		80,603	42,539	2,288	2,520		10,807	14,881		1,719	570	694	3,745	840
June		78,454	42,005	2,211	2,450		10,147	14,852		1,579	611	609	3,325	665
July		782,190	42,784	2,227	2,450		12,396	14,864		2,006	645	827	3,325	665
Aug.		776,888	41,454	2,254	2,345		9,806	14,100		1,730	531	747	3,325	595
Sept.		776,255	40,559	2,175	2,310		11,479	13,092		1,710	531	442	3,325	630
Oct.		777,168	41,023	2,175	2,310		11,656	13,365		1,710	531	442	3,325	630

Gold production in U. S. S. R.: No regular Government statistics on gold production in U. S. S. R. are available, but data of percentage changes irregularly given out by officials of the gold mining industry, together with certain direct figures for past years, afford a basis for estimating annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars; 1935, 158 million; 1936, 187 million; 1937, 185 million; 1938, 180 million.

- ¹ Preliminary.
² Figure carried forward.
³ Annual figures through 1940 are estimates of U. S. Mint. Annual figure for 1941 and monthly figures are based on estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics given in thousands of fine ounces; this series discontinued by A.B.M.S. with estimate for March 1942.
⁴ Beginning April 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
⁵ Beginning May 1940, monthly figures no longer reported. Annual figure for 1940 estimated at three times production for first four months of the year.
⁶ Includes Philippine Islands production received in United States. Monthly figures for 1941 represent estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics revised by deducting from each monthly figure \$12,626 so that aggregate for 1941 is equal to annual estimate compiled by Bureau of Mint in cooperation with Bureau of Mines.
⁷ Figures for Canada beginning January 1941 are subject to official revision.
⁸ Beginning April 1942, figures no longer reported.
⁹ Gold exports, reported by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, which states that they represent approximately 90 per cent of total production.
¹⁰ Beginning December 1941, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
¹¹ Beginning May 1940, figures are those reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.
 NOTE.—For explanation of table and sources see BULLETIN for February 1939, p. 151; June 1938, p. 540; and April 1933, pp. 233-235. For annual figures of world production back to 1873 (including Russia-U. S. S. R.), see Annual Report of Director of Mint for 1941, pp. 103-104, and 1936, pp. 108-109.

GOLD MOVEMENTS
UNITED STATES
(In thousands of dollars at approximately \$35 a fine ounce)

Year or month	Total net imports	Net imports from or net exports (—) to:														
		United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland	Canada	Mexico	Colombia	Philippine Islands	Australia	South Africa	Japan	British India	All other countries
1934 ¹	1,131,994	499,870	260,223	8,902	94,348		12,402	86,829	30,270	16,944	12,038	1,029	12	4	76,820	32,304
1935	1,739,019	315,727	934,243	3	227,185		968	95,171	13,667	10,899	15,335	3,498	65		75,268	46,989
1936	1,116,584	174,093	573,671	3,351	71,006	2	7,511	72,648	39,966	11,911	21,513	23,280	8		77,892	39,735
1937	1,585,503	891,531	—13,710	90,859	6,461	6	54,452	111,480	38,482	18,397	25,427	34,713	181		246,464	50,762
1938	1,973,569	1,208,728	81,135	15,488	163,049	60,146	1,363	76,315	36,472	10,557	27,880	39,162	401		168,740	267,975
1939	3,574,151	1,826,403	3,798	165,122	341,618	28,715	86,987	612,949	33,610	23,239	35,636	74,250	22,862	165,605	50,956	3102,404
1940	4,744,472	633,083	241,778	977	63,260	161,489	90,320	2,622,330	29,880	23,999	38,627	103,777	184,756	111,739	49,989	4388,468
1941	982,378	3,779	1			1,747	899	412,056	16,791	24,448	42,678	67,492	292,893	9,444	9,665	6100,485
1940—Nov.	330,107	936			7			262,718	545		3,283	14,441	6,240	12,186	2,170	27,580
Dec.	137,176	99						80,389	347	2,814	3,268	14,994	1,751	13,262	7,446	12,805
1941—Jan.	234,242	37	1			1,746	563	46,876	1,147	3,168	3,185	11,136	149,735	6,085	4,501	6,062
Feb.	108,609	1,218						814	11	2,772	6,738	96				615,093
Mar.	118,567	817						95,619	866	2,232	3,984	6,262	2,788	3,046		2,951
Apr.	171,992	21						20,216	1,147	2,934	3,587	4,720	132,261	313		6,793
May	34,830	2						16,306	969	2,794	3,384	4,194	3,594			3,589
June	30,712	474				1		17,514	800	7	2,114	4,593	69		151	5,009
July	37,041	542						19,224	1,080	2,128	4,970	5,199	88			3,811
Aug.	36,973	79						10,842	843	2,230	5,098	6,742	137		1,995	69,008
Sept.	65,702	250						42,562	495	2,488	3,107	2,064	3,694			611,041
Oct.	40,440	55						16,072	1,020	2,107	3,141	6,151	200		2,327	69,365
Nov.	50,374	121						24,977	6,326	2,110	1,830	5,980	40			69,039
Dec.	52,896	163						20,377	1,273	2,238	5,506	3,713	190		711	68,726

- ¹ Differs from official customhouse figures in which imports and exports for January 1934 are valued at approximately \$20.67 a fine ounce.
² Includes \$31,830,000 from Argentina.
³ Includes \$28,097,000 from China and Hong Kong, \$15,719,000 from Italy, \$10,953,000 from Norway, \$10,077,000 from Chile, and \$37,555,000 from other countries.
⁴ Includes \$75,087,000 from Portugal, \$59,072,000 from Argentina, \$43,935,000 from Italy, \$33,405,000 from Norway, \$30,851,000 from U. S. S. R., \$26,178,000 from Hong Kong, \$20,583,000 from Netherlands Indies, \$16,310,000 from Yugoslavia, \$11,873,000 from Hungary, \$10,802,000 from Chile, \$10,775,000 from Brazil, \$10,416,000 from Spain, \$10,247,000 from Peru, and \$28,935,000 from other countries.
⁵ Includes \$44,920,000 from U. S. S. R., \$10,963,000 from Central America, and \$44,603,000 from other countries.
⁶ Includes imports from U. S. S. R. as follows: Feb.—\$11,236,000, Aug.—\$3,407,000, Sept.—\$5,652,000, Oct.—\$5,550,000, Nov.—\$5,615,000, Dec.—\$13,460,000.
 NOTE.—Figures for months subsequent to December 1941 have not been released for publication. For gross import and export figures and for additional countries see table on p. 58.

NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935

[In millions of dollars]

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	Increase in foreign banking funds in U. S.			Decrease in U. S. banking funds abroad	Foreign securities: Return of U. S. funds	Domestic securities: Inflow of foreign funds	Inflow in brokerage balances
		Total	Official ¹	Other				
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	1,412.5	603.3	9.8	593.5	361.4	125.2	316.7	6.0
1936—Dec. 30	2,608.4	930.5	81.1	849.4	431.5	316.2	917.4	12.9
1937—Dec. 29	3,410.3	1,168.5	243.9	924.6	449.1	583.2	1,162.0	47.5
1938—Mar. 30	3,207.2	949.8	149.9	799.9	434.4	618.5	1,150.4	54.2
June 29	3,045.8	786.2	125.9	660.4	403.3	643.1	1,155.3	57.8
Sept. 28	3,472.0	1,180.2	187.0	993.2	477.2	625.0	1,125.4	64.1
Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939)	5,844.5	1,425.4	238.5	1,186.9	510.1	641.8	1,219.7	47.6
1939—Mar. 29	4,197.6	1,747.6	311.4	1,436.2	550.5	646.7	1,188.9	63.9
June 28	4,659.2	2,111.8	425.3	1,686.5	607.5	664.5	1,201.4	74.0
Sept. 27	5,035.3	2,479.5	552.1	1,927.3	618.4	676.9	1,177.3	83.1
Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940)	5,021.2	2,430.8	542.5	1,888.3	650.4	725.7	1,133.7	80.6
1940—Mar. (Apr. 3)	5,115.9	2,539.0	539.1	1,999.9	631.6	761.6	1,095.0	88.7
June (July 3)	5,440.7	2,830.1	922.3	1,907.8	684.1	785.6	1,042.1	98.9
Sept. (Oct. 2)	5,748.1	3,092.8	1,112.3	1,980.5	773.6	793.1	987.0	101.6
Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941)	5,727.6	3,159.0	1,200.8	1,958.3	775.1	803.8	888.7	100.9
1941—Mar. (Apr. 2)	5,526.5	3,148.8	1,307.7	1,841.0	767.4	812.7	701.8	95.9
June (July 2)	5,575.4	3,193.3	1,375.1	1,818.2	818.6	834.1	631.2	98.2
Sept. (Oct. 1)	5,510.3	3,139.5	1,321.7	1,817.7	805.3	841.1	623.5	100.9
Dec. 31	5,230.7	2,856.2	1,053.7	1,802.6	791.3	855.5	626.7	100.9
1942—Feb. 4	5,098.2	2,703.5	936.7	1,766.8	803.5	858.8	630.2	102.1
Feb. 11	5,081.6	2,687.5	926.4	1,761.1	802.9	859.1	630.0	102.2
Feb. 18	5,035.7	2,646.2	866.1	1,780.2	806.8	855.9	624.5	102.4
Feb. 25	5,069.0	2,675.5	879.4	1,796.0	809.2	856.2	626.2	102.0
Mar. 4	5,105.8	2,706.1	941.0	1,765.1	814.6	855.4	627.0	102.6
Mar. 11	5,112.1	2,714.6	955.6	1,759.0	815.8	852.7	626.6	102.4
Mar. 18	5,070.3	2,672.5	917.8	1,754.7	817.5	851.6	625.6	103.1
Mar. 25	5,051.7	2,654.4	908.1	1,746.3	817.2	851.4	625.0	103.7
Apr. 1	5,082.4	2,684.0	932.0	1,752.0	819.7	849.6	624.9	104.3
Apr. 8	5,079.5	2,675.1	918.2	1,756.9	827.3	847.2	625.2	104.7
Apr. 15	5,300.8	2,893.6	1,132.1	1,761.6	830.1	845.3	627.1	104.6
Apr. 22	5,317.1	2,912.9	1,129.7	1,783.2	829.1	844.4	626.6	104.1
Apr. 29	5,309.6	2,906.1	1,106.7	1,799.4	829.8	843.2	626.6	103.9
May 6	5,375.2	2,971.0	1,160.1	1,811.0	831.2	841.9	627.2	104.0
May 13	5,358.6	2,951.4	1,140.1	1,811.3	834.3	841.4	626.5	105.0
May 20	5,358.4	2,948.5	1,153.3	1,795.2	836.4	841.7	626.9	104.8
May 27	5,384.8	2,974.7	1,153.5	1,821.2	836.5	840.9	627.3	105.4
June 3	5,413.4	2,996.8	1,144.0	1,852.8	839.8	843.2	629.0	104.6
June 10	5,456.4	3,039.1	1,193.0	1,846.0	841.7	840.9	630.0	104.8
June 17	5,497.8	3,077.9	1,210.3	1,867.6	842.8	840.7	631.1	105.2
June 24	5,515.3	3,095.9	1,220.0	1,875.9	843.7	839.1	631.6	105.0
June 30 ²	5,495.3	3,075.9	1,211.7	1,864.2	842.3	838.8	632.0	106.2
July 31	5,542.6	3,121.4	1,242.7	1,878.7	854.9	829.3	633.3	103.7
Aug. 31	5,599.9	3,184.8	1,293.1	1,891.7	839.9	828.6	642.7	103.9
Sept. 30	5,654.9	3,212.6	1,339.1	1,873.5	858.2	830.5	646.1	107.5

² Revised on basis of amended reports received from reporting banks.

¹ This category made up as follows: through September 21, 1938, funds held by foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning September 28, 1938, also funds held at commercial banks in New York City by central banks maintaining accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which had been transferred from central bank to government names; beginning with the new series commencing with the month of July 1942, all funds held with banks and bankers in the United States by foreign central banks and by foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.).

² The following note, similar to that published in the BULLETIN for November 1942, incorporates certain revised figures based upon amended reports received from reporting banks.

The weekly series of capital movement statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers in the United States through July 1, 1942, has been replaced by a monthly series commencing with the month of July 1942. Since the new series overlaps the old series by one day, the cumulative figures for the period ending July 1 have been adjusted to represent the movement through June 30 only. This adjustment is incomplete, however, taking into account only certain significant movements known to have occurred on July 1 (see footnotes 3 and 4). Other factors in the capital movement on that day are believed to have been small.

Owing to a number of changes in reporting practice, the figures for the outstanding amounts of foreign banking funds in the United States and United States banking funds abroad as reported in the new series are not fully comparable with the series ending July 1, 1942. The amounts outstanding on June 30, as calculated by applying to the reported figures on July 1 the adjustments described in footnotes 3 and 4, were as follows, in millions of dollars: total foreign banking funds in United States, 3,716.0, including central bank funds in New York, 1,276.8, and other foreign banking funds in United States, 2,439.2, and United States banking funds abroad, 316.8. (Brokerage balances—net due "foreigners"—amounted to 29.1 million dollars on July 1; the same figure is taken for June 30.) The outstanding amounts reported in the new series for June 30, 1942, were as follows, in millions of dollars: total foreign banking funds in United States, 3,743.1, including official funds, 1,826.2, and other funds, 1,916.9; and United States banking funds abroad, 293.2.

The most important change in the figures is the shift between the two constituent parts of foreign banking funds in the United States, resulting from the fact that the new category of "Official" funds is much more extensive than the former "Central bank funds in New York" (see footnote 1). The figure for total foreign banking funds in the United States has also changed somewhat, being 27.1 million dollars larger on the new basis. This change is due principally to the following changes in reporting practice: the statistics now include banking funds held by certain foreign governmental agencies established in the United States (including embassies and consulates) which were not previously considered to be "foreigners"; on the other hand, they now exclude funds due to individuals and institutions in the Canal Zone, which is no longer considered a foreign country for the purpose of the statistics; and they now omit funds due to "foreigners" by Japanese and Italian banks and agencies in New York City, the figures for which had been carried forward in the former series from December 3, 1941, in the absence of current data. The figure for United States banking funds abroad is 23.6 million dollars smaller on the new basis, owing principally to the omission of claims on "foreigners" by these Japanese and Italian institutions, the amount of which had also been carried forward from December 3, 1941, in the former series.

³ Adjusted for net disbursements of 3.5 million dollars on July 1 to domestic accounts from an official foreign account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

⁴ Adjusted for two large transactions in foreign dollar bonds known to have occurred on July 1, involving the net purchase for domestic accounts of foreign securities valued at 12.2 million dollars and a corresponding net transfer of banking funds to foreign accounts.

⁵ Amounts outstanding, in millions of dollars: total foreign banking funds in United States—July 31, 3,788.6, August 31, 3,852.0, September 30, 3,879.8, including official funds—July 31, 1,857.2, August 31, 1,907.6, September 30, 1,953.6, and other funds—July 31, 1,931.3, August 31, 1,944.3, September 30, 1,926.2; United States banking funds abroad—July 31, 280.6, August 31, 295.5, September 30, 277.3; and brokerage balances (net due "foreigners")—July 31, 26.5, August 31, 26.7, September 30, 30.3.

NOTE.—Statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers. Data by countries and geographic areas through December 31, 1941, have been published in earlier BULLETINS for all types of capital movement in the above table (except columns 3 and 4), and for outstanding short-term liabilities to and claims on "foreigners" as reported by banks and brokers. For description of the statistics, see BULLETIN for April 1939, pp. 284-296, and May 1937, pp. 394-431.

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of England (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets of issue department		Assets of banking department				Note circulation ³	Liabilities of banking department			
	Gold ¹	Other assets ²	Cash reserves		Dis-counts and advances	Securi-ties		Deposits			Other liabilities
			Coin	Notes				Bankers ⁷	Public	Other	
1929—Dec. 25	145.8	260.0	.2	26.3	22.3	84.9	379.6	71.0	8.8	35.8	17.9
1930—Dec. 31	147.6	260.0	.6	38.8	49.0	104.7	368.8	132.4	6.6	36.2	18.0
1931—Dec. 30	120.7	275.0	.6	31.6	27.3	133.0	364.2	126.4	7.7	40.3	18.0
1932—Dec. 28	119.8	275.0	.8	23.6	18.5	120.1	371.2	102.4	8.9	33.8	18.0
1933—Dec. 27	190.7	260.0	1.0	58.7	16.8	101.4	392.0	101.2	22.2	36.5	18.0
1934—Dec. 26	192.3	260.0	.5	47.1	7.6	98.2	405.2	89.1	9.9	36.4	18.0
1935—Dec. 25	200.1	260.0	.6	35.5	8.5	94.7	424.5	72.1	12.1	37.1	18.0
1936—Dec. 30	313.7	200.0	.6	46.3	17.5	155.6	467.4	150.6	12.1	39.2	18.0
1937—Dec. 29	326.4	220.0	.8	41.1	9.2	135.5	505.3	120.6	11.4	36.6	18.0
1938—Dec. 28	326.4	230.0	.8	51.7	28.5	90.7	504.7	101.0	15.9	36.8	18.0
1939—Dec. 27	4.2	580.0	1.0	25.6	4.3	176.1	554.6	117.3	29.7	42.0	17.9
1940—Dec. 25	.2	5 630.0	.9	13.3	4.0	199.1	616.9	135.7	12.5	51.2	17.9
1941—Nov. 26	.2	730.0	.6	20.2	4.0	192.3	710.0	136.4	9.8	53.1	17.8
Dec. 31	.2	5 780.0	.3	28.5	6.4	267.8	751.7	219.9	11.2	54.1	17.9
1942—Jan. 28	.2	780.0	.4	37.8	8.2	184.5	742.4	145.5	10.2	57.4	17.9
Feb. 25	.2	780.0	.3	30.7	4.2	182.8	749.6	136.8	11.5	51.7	18.0
Mar. 25	.2	780.0	.4	25.2	5.1	204.8	755.1	156.8	9.3	51.4	18.1
Apr. 29	.2	5 830.0	.7	59.1	7.5	138.4	771.2	122.6	14.0	51.4	17.7
May 27	.2	830.0	1.2	41.6	6.6	170.5	788.6	146.6	7.6	47.8	17.8
June 24	.2	830.0	1.3	34.2	5.5	165.8	796.0	133.6	8.0	47.3	17.8
July 29	.2	5 880.0	1.2	56.1	7.1	146.9	824.1	136.9	8.7	47.8	17.9
Aug. 26	.2	880.0	1.2	51.7	6.7	158.4	828.6	146.0	7.3	46.8	18.0
Sept. 30	.2	880.0	1.4	42.2	2.4	169.6	838.0	135.7	10.3	51.5	18.1
Oct. 28	.2	880.0	1.4	29.1	2.5	178.6	851.2	141.1	3.8	48.9	17.7
Nov. 25	.2	880.0	1.1	10.2	2.7	206.6	870.0	148.8	7.7	46.3	17.8

Bank of Canada (Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Assets					Liabilities				
	Gold	Sterling and United States dollars	Dominion and provincial government securities		Other assets	Note circulation ⁷	Deposits			Other liabilities
			Short-term ⁶	Other			Chartered banks	Dominion government	Other	
1935—Dec. 31	180.5	4.2	30.9	83.4	8.6	99.7	181.6	17.9	.8	7.7
1936—Dec. 31	179.4	9.1	61.3	99.0	8.2	135.7	187.0	18.8	2.1	13.4
1937—Dec. 31	179.8	14.9	82.3	91.6	21.7	165.3	196.0	11.1	3.5	14.4
1938—Dec. 31	185.9	28.4	144.6	40.9	5.2	175.3	200.6	16.7	3.1	9.3
1939—Dec. 30	225.7	64.3	181.9	49.9	5.5	232.8	217.0	46.3	17.9	13.3
1940—Dec. 31	(8)	38.4	448.4	127.3	12.4	359.9	217.7	10.9	9.5	28.5
1941—Nov. 29		113.8	428.7	228.5	20.3	463.0	247.2	53.2	7.2	20.7
Dec. 31		200.9	391.8	216.7	33.5	496.0	232.0	73.8	6.0	35.1
1942—Jan. 31		299.1	245.7	203.8	14.9	479.1	200.6	46.6	18.7	18.7
Feb. 28		377.0	209.5	204.6	17.6	493.2	236.8	49.4	11.1	18.2
Mar. 31		276.3	386.6	209.4	19.7	508.9	241.9	118.8	6.1	16.3
Apr. 30		209.5	413.1	223.5	19.1	516.7	214.7	104.5	7.3	22.0
May 30		187.4	430.8	223.8	12.9	528.6	186.0	96.7	23.4	20.1
June 30		.9	493.7	322.1	26.2	541.2	221.3	31.3	26.7	22.4
July 31		33.7	501.0	338.8	36.7	563.8	271.6	26.0	15.7	33.0
Aug. 31		1.0	518.7	351.3	14.7	592.6	225.4	15.5	28.1	24.1
Sept. 30		.8	628.7	284.7	22.1	625.4	246.0	18.5	24.7	21.6
Oct. 31		.5	797.5	199.3	21.7	657.6	304.6	19.3	12.2	25.3
Nov. 30		.5	780.6	204.2	17.8	666.3	273.2	24.6	13.8	25.2

¹ Through February 1939, valued at legal parity of 85 shillings a fine ounce; thereafter at market price, which fluctuated until Sept. 6, 1939, when it was officially set at 168 shillings per fine ounce.

² Securities and silver coin held as cover for fiduciary issue, the amount of which is also shown by this figure.

³ Notes issued less amounts held in banking department.

⁴ On Jan. 6, 1939, 200 million pounds sterling of gold (at legal parity) transferred from Bank to Exchange Equalization Account; on Mar. 1, 1939, about 5.5 million pounds (at current price) transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on July 12, 1939, 20 million pounds transferred from Exchange Account to Bank; on Sept. 6, 1939, 279 million pounds transferred from Bank to Exchange Account.

⁵ Fiduciary issue increased by 50 million pounds on June 12, 1940, Apr. 30, Aug. 30, and Dec. 3, 1941, and Apr. 22 and July 28, 1942.

⁶ Securities maturing in two years or less.

⁷ Includes notes held by the chartered banks, which constitute an important part of their reserves.

⁸ On May 1, 1940, gold transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board in return for short-term government securities (see BULLETIN for July 1940, pp. 677-678).

NOTE.—For further explanation of table for Bank of England see BULLETIN for February 1931, pp. 81-83. The headings in the table for the Bank of Canada correspond to the items in that Bank's statements, except that the headings "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" include certain small asset and liability items shown separately in the statements.

Central Banks—Continued

Bank of France (Figures in millions of francs)	Assets							Liabilities					
	Gold ¹	Foreign exchange	Domestic bills			Advances to Government		Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits			Other liabilities
			Open market ²	Special ²	Other	For occupation costs ³	Other ²			Government	C.A.R. ⁴	Other	
1929—Dec. 27	41,668	25,942	5,612		8,624			8,124	68,571	11,737		7,850	1,812
1930—Dec. 26	53,578	26,179	5,304		8,429			9,510	76,436	12,624		11,698	2,241
1931—Dec. 30	68,863	21,111	7,157		7,389			11,275	85,725	5,898		22,183	1,989
1932—Dec. 30	83,017	4,484	6,802		3,438			11,712	85,028	2,311		20,072	2,041
1933—Dec. 29	77,098	1,158	6,122		4,739			11,173	82,613	2,322		13,414	1,940
1934—Dec. 28	82,124	963	5,837		3,971			11,500	83,412	3,718		15,359	1,907
1935—Dec. 27	66,296	1,328	5,800		9,712			11,705	81,150	2,862		8,716	2,113
1936—Dec. 30	60,359	1,460	5,640	1,379	8,465		17,698	12,642	89,342	2,089		13,655	2,557
1937—Dec. 30	58,933	911	5,580	652	10,066		31,909	11,733	93,837	3,461		19,326	3,160
1938—Dec. 29	87,265	821	7,422	1,797	7,880		20,627	18,498	110,935	5,061		25,595	2,718
1939—Dec. 28	97,267	112	11,273	2,345	5,149		34,673	20,094	151,322	1,914		14,751	2,925
1940—Oct. 31 ⁶	84,616	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	56,806	65,250	(7)	213,131	1,097	38,932	25,075	(7)
Nov. 28 ⁶	84,616	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	64,397	61,200	(7)	214,176	748	39,107	24,941	(7)
Dec. 26 ⁶	84,616	42	43,194	661	3,646	72,317	63,900	23,179	218,383	984	41,400	27,202	3,586
1941—July 31	84,598	37	40,776		6,419	117,715	69,500	22,605	242,000	1,318	60,612	33,978	3,741
Aug. 28	84,598	37	40,720		6,139	117,555	67,700	21,826	244,099	1,341	60,193	29,179	3,763
Sept. 25	84,598	37	41,014		6,896	123,578	64,700	20,846	248,993	1,279	59,715	27,208	4,402
Oct. 30	84,598	37	41,138	1	7,849	129,518	60,500	23,555	255,684	1,272	60,932	25,999	3,309
Nov. 27	84,598	38	41,654	5	5,348	129,568	68,900	21,016	260,772	1,371	61,073	24,431	3,479
Dec. 31	84,598	38	42,115	12	4,517	142,507	69,500	22,121	270,144	1,517	64,580	25,272	3,894
1942—Jan. 29	84,598	38	42,071	16	4,855	149,562	64,700	20,138	273,281	1,350	59,649	27,797	3,900
Feb. 26	84,598	38	42,043	18	5,588	149,754	67,400	20,086	278,392	1,173	59,203	27,287	3,469
Mar. 26	84,598	38	42,314	16	4,433	156,386	67,000	20,056	282,848	852	56,396	30,251	4,493
Apr. 30	84,598	38	42,651	13	4,581	162,898	68,300	21,365	291,654	775	59,668	28,955	3,391
May 28	84,598	38	42,804	11	4,176	168,930	66,250	19,953	296,903	755	54,410	30,653	4,040
June 25	84,598	38	42,699	9	4,000	174,938	62,950	19,486	304,379	768	48,093	30,724	4,753
July 30	84,598	38	43,743	9	4,744	180,678	57,650	20,740	315,617	726	39,908	31,963	3,985

Reichsbank (Figures in millions of reichsmarks)	Assets						Liabilities			
	Reserves of gold and foreign exchange		Bills (and checks), including Treasury bills	Security loans	Securities		Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits	Other liabilities
	Total reserves	Gold			Eligible as note cover	Other				
1929—Dec. 31	2,687	2,283	2,848	251		92	656	5,044	755	736
1930—Dec. 31	2,685	2,216	2,572	256		102	638	4,778	652	822
1931—Dec. 31	1,156	984	4,242	245		161	1,065	4,776	755	1,338
1932—Dec. 31	920	806	2,806	176		398	1,114	3,560	540	1,313
1933—Dec. 30	396	386	3,226	183		259	322	735	640	836
1934—Dec. 31	84	79	4,066	146		445	319	827	984	1,001
1935—Dec. 31	88	82	4,552	84		349	315	853	1,032	923
1936—Dec. 31	72	66	5,510	74		221	303	765	4,980	1,012
1937—Dec. 31	76	71	6,131	60		106	286	861	5,493	1,059
1938—Dec. 31	76	71	8,244	45		557	298	1,621	8,223	1,527
1939—Dec. 30	78	(8)	11,392	30		804	393	2,498	11,798	2,018
1940—Dec. 31	78		15,419	38		32	357	2,066	14,033	2,561
1941—Aug. 30	77		17,306	25		16	384	2,343	16,502	2,326
Sept. 30	77		18,016	25		24	383	2,260	16,918	2,511
Oct. 31	77		18,456	26		20	335	2,364	17,432	2,470
Nov. 29	77		18,899	24		58	283	2,395	17,793	2,493
Dec. 31	77		21,656	32		107	283	2,311	19,325	3,649
1942—Jan. 31	77		20,884	28		151	288	1,406	18,987	2,417
Feb. 28	77		21,458	23		144	288	1,343	19,443	2,426
Mar. 31	77		21,673	23		72	227	1,751	19,774	2,762
Apr. 30	77		21,529	19		17	202	2,212	20,047	2,701
May 30	77		22,093	19		16	204	2,344	20,548	2,840
June 30	77		22,848	21		18	202	2,180	20,954	2,990
July 31	77		23,114	17		21	205	2,162	21,344	2,804
Aug. 31	77		23,611	14		34	204	2,262	21,808	2,864

¹ Gold revalued in Mar. 1940, Nov. 1938, July 1937, and Oct. 1936. For further details see BULLETIN for May 1940, pp. 406-407; January 1939, p. 29; September 1937, p. 853; and November 1936, pp. 878-880.

² For explanation of this item, see BULLETIN for July 1940, p. 732.

³ By a series of Conventions between the Bank of France and the Treasury, dated from Aug. 25, 1940, through June 11, 1942, advances of 181,000 million francs were authorized to meet the costs of the German army of occupation.

⁴ Central Administration of the Reichskreditkassen.

⁵ In each of the weeks ending Apr. 20 and Aug. 3, 1939, 5,000 million francs of gold transferred from Exchange Stabilization Fund to Bank of France; in week ending Mar. 7, 1940, 30,000 million francs of gold transferred from Bank of France to Stabilization Fund.

⁶ Figures taken from annual report of Bank for 1940.

⁷ Figure not available.

⁸ Gold not shown separately on Reichsbank statement after June 15, 1939.

NOTE.—For further explanation of tables see BULLETIN for February 1931, pp. 81-83, and July 1935, p. 463.

Central Banks—Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1942			1941	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1942			1941
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.
Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (millions of pesos):					Bank of the Republic of Colombia—Cont.				
Gold reported separately.....			1,075	1,075	Deposits.....	76,121	72,602	69,435	53,786
Other gold and foreign exchange.....			694	456	Other liabilities.....	41,355	41,829	42,824	49,574
Negotiable Government bonds.....			366	364	National Bank of Denmark (millions of kroner):			(Aug.) ²	
Rediscounted paper.....					Gold.....			98	98
Other assets.....			217	209	Foreign exchange.....			16	31
Note circulation.....			1,503	1,281	Clearing accounts (net).....			1,017	801
Deposits—Member bank.....			694	502	Loans and discounts.....			52	51
Government.....			39	207	Securities.....			41	175
Other.....			20	26	Gov't. compensation account ⁵			125	.....
Foreign exchange sold forward.....				7	Other assets.....			1,154	898
Other liabilities.....				96	Note circulation.....			834	791
Commonwealth Bank of Australia (thousands of pounds):					Deposits—Government.....			408	154
Issue department:					Other.....			1,020	896
Gold and English sterling.....	29,829	29,110	19,955	19,955	Other liabilities.....			241	211
Securities.....	93,417	91,642	58,740	58,740	Central Bank of Ecuador (thousands of sucres):			(June) ²	
Banking department:					Gold.....			96,858	71,276
Coin, bullion, and cash.....	5,349	6,211	3,865	3,865	Foreign exchange (net).....			48,348	25,648
London balances.....	45,434	38,936	32,851	20,980	Loans and discounts.....			82,733	84,505
Loans and discounts.....	22,796	22,110	20,980	20,980	Other assets.....			41,384	25,670
Securities.....	139,664	136,167	66,934	66,934	Note circulation.....			134,166	107,574
Deposits.....	156,402	149,212	114,649	114,649	Demand deposits.....			98,825	57,372
Note circulation.....	114,106	111,606	75,364	75,364	Other liabilities.....			36,331	42,154
National Bank of Belgium and Bank of Issue of Brussels (millions of belga): ¹			(Aug.) ²		National Bank of Egypt ⁶ (thousands of pounds):				
Gold.....			4,336	4,331	Gold.....			6,251	.....
Foreign exchange.....			3,841	1,539	Foreign exchange.....			4,474	.....
Credits to State and public bodies.....			4,213	3,417	Loans and discounts.....			3,163	.....
Credits to private economy.....			56	144	British, Egyptian, and other Government securities.....			125,443	.....
Reichskreditkasse.....			729	772	Other assets.....			6,402	.....
Other assets.....			544	(³)	Note circulation.....			71,134	50,027
Note circulation.....			11,988	9,427	Deposits—Government.....			18,730	.....
Demand deposits.....			729	468	Other.....			42,408	.....
Postal Checking Office.....			777	737	Other liabilities.....			13,460	.....
Other liabilities.....			223	(³)	Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador (thousands of colones):				
National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia (millions of koruny):			(Aug.) ²		Gold ⁷	24,206	21,719	13,246	
Gold.....			1,515	1,513	Foreign exchange.....	8,670	10,730	1,616	
Foreign exchange.....			760	791	Loans and discounts.....	1,189	974	1,307	
Discounts.....			917	840	Government debt and securities.....	7,014	7,055	6,801	
Loans.....					Other assets.....	559	529	1,801	
Other assets.....			13,539	(³)	Note circulation.....	24,305	23,841	16,976	
Note circulation.....			10,781	8,512	Deposits.....	11,581	11,422	4,140	
Demand deposits.....			2,139	2,627	Other.....	5,753	5,743	3,655	
Other liabilities.....			3,811	(³)	Other liabilities.....				
Central Bank of Bolivia (thousands of bolivianos):			(Aug.) ²		Bank of Finland ⁴				
Gold at home and abroad.....			389,214	236,576	Bank of Greece ⁴				
Foreign exchange.....			323,185	462,543	National Bank of Hungary (millions of pengö):			(Aug.) ²	
Loans and discounts.....			303,788	162,186	Gold ⁸			100	100
Securities—Government.....			492,816	450,729	Foreign exchange reserve.....			4	17
Other.....			41,234	10,199	Discounts.....			1,489	1,121
Other assets.....			70,157	47,852	Loans—To Treasury.....			760	791
Note circulation.....			729,079	581,384	To foreign countries.....			430	140
Deposits.....			738,071	621,023	Other.....			33	36
Other liabilities.....			153,244	167,679	Other assets.....			601	449
National Bank of Bulgaria ⁴					Note circulation.....			2,387	1,899
Central Bank of Chile (millions of pesos):					Demand deposits.....			457	465
Gold.....	174	174	147	147	Consolidated foreign credits of 1931.....			21	26
Discounts for member banks.....	201	145	227	227	Other liabilities.....			553	264
Loans to Government.....	729	729	738	738	Reserve Bank of India (millions of rupees):			(Aug.) ²	
Other loans and discounts.....	909	935	512	512	Issue department:				
Other assets.....	293	287	136	136	Gold at home and abroad.....			444	444
Note circulation.....	1,654	1,666	1,233	1,233	Sterling securities.....			3,118	1,807
Deposits—Bank.....	245	252	196	196	Indian Gov't. securities.....			1,024	565
Other.....	136	116	102	102	Rupee coin.....			287	376
Other liabilities.....	272	235	229	229	Note circulation.....			4,743	3,074
Bank of the Republic of Colombia (thousands of pesos):					Banking department:				
Gold.....	41,227	39,566	36,692	29,102	Notes of issue department.....			131	117
Foreign exchange.....	60,757	57,641	52,921	10,449	Balances abroad.....			772	598
Loans and discounts.....	15,018	14,685	14,958	42,621	Treasury bills discounted.....			2	1
Government loans and securities.....	59,758	60,436	59,989	54,586	Loans to Government.....			9	.....
Other assets.....	33,646	32,675	34,141	34,612	Other assets.....			89	96
Note circulation.....	92,931	90,575	86,442	68,009	Deposits.....			851	687
					Other liabilities.....			152	125

¹ Separate figures for National Bank of Belgium not available. The Bank of Issue of Brussels was founded by the German Military Administration on June 27, 1940; it has no note issue, drawing its resources principally from advances from the National Bank and deposits by the Postal Checking Office.

² Latest month for which report is available for this institution.

³ Figure not available.

⁴ For last available reports from the central banks of Bulgaria (May 1941), Finland (May 1941), and Greece (March 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, pp. 280-281.

⁵ Represents Bank's claim on the Government for the Bank's foreign exchange losses resulting from the revaluation of the krone on Jan. 23, 1942.

⁶ Items for issue and banking departments consolidated; after March 1942, statements published only irregularly.

⁷ Gold revalued June 30, 1942, at 0.3555 gram fine gold per colon, a 20 per cent reduction in the gold value of the colon.

⁸ Gold revalued in week ending Sept. 30, 1941, at 0.2175 gram fine gold per pengö, an increase in gold value of the pengö of approximately 24 per cent.

Central Banks—Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1942			1941	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1942			1941
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.		Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Nov.
Bank of Japan¹					South African Reserve Bank—Cont.				
Bank of Java (millions of guilders):			(Jan.) ²		Note circulation.....	37,339	34,057	28,488	
Gold.....			407	430	Deposits.....	95,792	91,554	76,321	
Foreign bills.....			24	23	Other liabilities.....	4,632	4,175	3,980	
Loans and discounts.....			171	95	Bank of Sweden (millions of kronor):				
Other assets.....			140	129	Gold.....	719	707	433	
Note circulation.....			339	269	Foreign assets (net).....	559	550	875	
Deposits.....			366	371	Domestic loans and investments.....	667	785	859	
Other liabilities.....			37	36	Other assets.....	1,146	1,129	919	
Bank of Mexico (thousands of pesos):					Note circulation.....	1,863	1,832	1,551	
Metallic reserve ³					Demand deposits.....	819	934	842	
"Authorized" holdings of securities, etc.	247,045	240,373	179,540		Other liabilities.....	409	405	692	
Bills and discounts.....	708,305	683,859	519,296		Swiss National Bank (millions of francs):				
Other assets.....	112,530	109,898	42,597		Gold.....	3,516	3,484	3,466	2,606
Note circulation.....	44,819	48,214	81,620		Foreign exchange.....	71	87	105	937
Demand liabilities.....	664,666	648,358	492,454		Loans and discounts.....	139	71	769	135
Other liabilities.....	323,516	313,136	225,695		Other assets.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	286	239
Netherlands Bank (millions of guilders):	124,517	120,851	104,903		Note circulation.....	2,497	2,429	2,340	2,212
Gold.....			(Aug.) ²		Other sight liabilities.....	1,267	1,225	1,303	1,405
Silver (including subsidiary coin).....			931	1,025	Other liabilities.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	283	290
Foreign bills.....			5	8	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey (thousands of pounds):				
Discounts.....			1,304	801	Gold.....			(July) ²	
Loans.....			200	165	Foreign clearing accounts.....			138,603	115,404
Other assets.....			151	(⁴)	Loans and discounts.....			53,041	55,815
Note circulation.....			226	(⁴)	Securities.....			589,131	474,471
Deposits—Government.....			2,597	1,988	Other assets.....			189,867	191,570
Other.....				164	Note circulation.....			17,842	25,946
Other liabilities.....			65	(⁴)	Deposits—Gold.....			599,527	511,484
Reserve Bank of New Zealand (thousands of pounds):					Other.....			79,358	79,358
Gold.....	2,802	2,802	2,802		Other liabilities.....			143,846	110,021
Sterling exchange reserve.....	25,827	26,610	11,045					165,753	162,312
Advances to State or State undertakings.....					Bank of the Republic of Uruguay (thousands of pesos):				
Investments.....	26,967	25,811	22,587		Issue department:			(June) ²	
Other assets.....	4,455	4,146	3,842		Gold and silver.....			86,204	86,235
Note circulation.....	2,472	1,959	1,666		Note circulation.....			113,275	107,592
Demand deposits.....	27,590	26,807	22,294		Banking department:				
Other liabilities.....	31,791	31,712	17,076		Gold.....			66,839	72,924
Bank of Norway¹	3,143	2,810	2,571		Notes and coin.....			39,023	34,082
Central Reserve Bank of Peru (thousands of soles):					Advances to State and to government bodies.....			34,076	25,150
Gold and foreign exchange.....			97,667	62,080	Other loans and discounts.....			104,891	93,210
Discounts.....			15,331	15,958	Other assets.....			117,021	129,770
Government loans.....			259,096	180,993	Deposits.....			136,696	119,987
Other assets.....			35,037	6,666	Other liabilities.....			225,154	235,149
Note circulation.....			263,937	183,990	Central Bank of Venezuela (thousands of bolivares):				
Deposits.....			108,330	60,039	Gold.....	196,064	196,064	183,704	124,304
Other liabilities.....			34,864	21,667	Foreign exchange (net).....	26,620	12,866	25,071	34,862
Bank of Portugal (millions of escudos):					Credits to national banks.....	35,230	35,230	35,230	38,997
Gold ⁵			(July) ²		Other assets.....	12,748	11,153	13,571	7,479
Other reserves (net).....			1,374	1,338	Note circulation—				
Non-reserve exchange.....			2,352	1,432	Central Bank.....	165,104	166,935	165,885	94,067
Loans and discounts.....			4,846	2,826	National banks.....	38,248	40,978	41,649	63,943
Government debt.....			283	349	Deposits.....	61,055	41,080	43,834	37,339
Other assets.....			1,028	1,031	Other liabilities.....	6,254	6,319	6,209	10,292
Note circulation.....			1,285	935	National Bank of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia				
Other sight liabilities.....			4,585	3,911	Bank for International Settlements (thousands of Swiss gold francs ⁶):				
Other liabilities.....			5,448	3,192	Gold in bars.....			(Aug.) ²	
National Bank of Rumania (millions of lei):			1,136	798	Cash on hand and on current account with banks.....			56,644	31,959
Gold.....			(Aug.) ²		Sight funds at interest.....			36,209	40,950
Special exchange accounts.....			41,294	34,070	Rediscountable bills and acceptances (at cost).....			15,643	15,626
Loans and discounts.....			22,039	19,972	Time funds at interest.....			142,611	142,162
Special loans (in liquidation).....			34,639	33,040	Sundry bills and investments.....			200,466	223,364
Government debt.....			421	(⁴)	Other assets.....			42	107
Other assets.....			21,230	(⁴)	Demand deposits (gold).....			29,094	26,241
Note circulation.....			39,935	(⁴)	Short-term deposits (various currencies):				
Demand deposits.....			100,477	93,667	Central banks for own account.....			15,444	21,734
Other liabilities.....			41,503	29,946	Other.....			4,708	4,277
South African Reserve Bank (thousands of pounds):			17,578	(⁴)	Long-term deposits: Special accounts.....			229,001	229,001
Gold.....	70,614	66,931	48,533		Other liabilities.....			194,306	193,918
Foreign bills.....	1,043	1,012	19,604						
Other bills and loans.....	183	334	2						
Other assets.....	65,923	61,508	40,650						

⁷ Revised.

¹ For last available reports from the central banks of Japan (September 1941), Norway (March 1940), and Yugoslavia (February 1941), see BULLETIN for March 1942, pp. 281-282.

² Latest month for which report is available for this institution.

³ Includes gold, silver, and foreign exchange forming required reserve (25 per cent) against notes and other demand liabilities.

⁴ Figure not available.

⁵ Valued at average cost beginning October 1941.

⁶ See BULLETIN for December 1936, p. 1025.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES
DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS
 [Per cent per annum]

Date effective	Central bank of—							Central bank of—	Rate December 31	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate December 31	Date effective
	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland						
In effect Oct. 2, 1936	2	3	4	2	3	2½	2	Albania	5½	Mar. 21, 1940	Japan	3.29	Apr. 7, 1936
Oct. 9		2½						Argentina	3½	Mar. 1, 1936	Java	3	Jan. 14, 1937
Oct. 16		2						Belgium	2	Jan. 25, 1940	Latvia	5	Feb. 17, 1940
Oct. 20					2½			Bohemia and Moravia	3½	Oct. 1, 1940	Lithuania	6	July 15, 1939
Nov. 26											Mexico	4½	June 4, 1942
Dec. 3					2								
Jan. 28, 1937		4											
June 15		6											
July 7		5						Bolivia	6	Nov. 8, 1940	Netherlands	2½	June 27, 1941
Aug. 4		4						British India	3	Nov. 28, 1935	New Zealand		
Sept. 3		3½						Bulgaria	5	Dec. 1, 1940	Norway	1½	July 26, 1941
Nov. 13		3						Canada	2½	Mar. 11, 1935	Peru	3	May 13, 1940
May 10, 1938				4				Chile	3-4½	Dec. 16, 1936	Portugal	5	Aug. 1, 1940
May 13		2½						Colombia	4	July 18, 1933		3½	Sept. 3, 1942
May 30				3									
Sept. 28		3			2½								
Oct. 27													
Nov. 25		2½						Denmark	7	Oct. 16, 1940	Rumania	3	Sept. 12, 1940
Jan. 4, 1939		2						Ecuador	4	May 26, 1938	South Africa	3	June 2, 1941
Apr. 17				4				El Salvador	3	Mar. 30, 1939	Spain	4	Mar. 29, 1939
May 11				3				Estonia	4½	Oct. 1, 1935	Sweden	3	May 29, 1941
July 6				2½				Finland	4	Dec. 3, 1934	Switzerland	1½	Nov. 26, 1936
Aug. 24	4												
Aug. 29					3								
Sept. 28	3												
Oct. 26	2							France	1¾	Mar. 17, 1941	Turkey	4	July 1, 1938
Dec. 15							3	Germany	3½	Apr. 9, 1940	United Kingdom		
Jan. 25, 1940				2				Greece	6	Mar. 1, 1942	U. S. S. R.	2	Oct. 26, 1939
Apr. 9			3½					Hungary	3	Oct. 22, 1940	Yugoslavia	4	July 1, 1936
May 17							3½	Italy	4½	May 18, 1936		5	Feb. 1, 1935
Mar. 17, 1941		1¾											
May 29							3						
June 27					2½								
In effect December 31, 1942	2	1¾	3½	2	2½	3	1½						

¹ Not officially confirmed.
 NOTE.—Changes since November 30: none.

OPEN MARKET RATES
 [Per cent per annum]

Month	United Kingdom				Germany		Netherlands		Sweden	Switzerland
	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Private discount rate	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate	Money for 1 month	Loans up to 3 months	Private discount rate
1929—Oct.	6.13	6.19	5.45	4½-4	7.28	8.06	5.15	4.52	5½-7	3.38
1930—Oct.	2.09	2.13	1.65	1	4.66	5.15	1.59	1.48	3½-5½	1.29
1931—Oct.	5.68	5.46	4.36	4	8.00	9.21	2.76	3.07	6-7½	1.90
1932—Oct.	.82	.71	.71	½	3.88	4.94	.37	1.00	3½-5½	1.50
1933—Oct.	.79	.73	.75	½	3.88	5.11	.50	1.00	3-5	1.50
1934—Oct.	.77	.68	.75	½	3.81	4.63	.59	1.00	2½-4½	1.50
1935—Oct.	.63	.62	.75	½	3.04	3.13	4.70	5.00	2½-5	2.37
1936—Oct.	.56	.54	.75	½	2.94	2.82	1.87	2.51	2½-5	1.69
1937—Oct.	.55	.53	.75	½	2.88	2.81	.13	.50	2½-5	1.00
1938—Oct.	.70	.68	.75	½	2.88	2.70	.21	.50	2½-5	1.00
1939—Oct.	1.88	1.77	1.71	½-1	2.75	2.23	1.90	2.24	2½-5	1.25
1940—Oct.	1.03	1.02	1.00	½	2.25	1.87	2.25	2.75	3½-5½	1.31
1941—Oct.	1.03	1.00	1.00	½	2.13	1.76	1.88	2.25	3-5½	1.25
1941—Nov.	1.03	1.00	1.00	½	2.13	1.75				1.25
Dec.	1.03	1.01	1.03	½	2.13	1.98				1.25
1942—Jan.	1.03	1.01	1.04	½	2.13	1.92				1.25
Feb.	1.03	1.00	1.04	½	2.13	1.75				1.25
Mar.	1.03	1.00	1.03	½	2.13	1.95				1.25
Apr.	1.03	1.01	1.00	½	2.13	1.96				1.25
May	1.03	1.00	1.03	½	2.13	1.71				1.25
June	1.03	1.00	1.00	½	2.13	1.90				1.25
July	1.03	1.00	1.00	½	2.13	1.75				1.25
Aug.	1.03	1.00	1.00	½	2.13					1.25
Sept.	1.03	1.00	1.05	½						1.25
Oct.	1.03	1.00	1.04	½						1.25

NOTE.—For figures for other countries and references to explanation of tables see BULLETIN for September 1940, p. 1018.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

United Kingdom ¹ (11 London clearing banks. Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets						Liabilities				
	Cash reserves	Money at call and short notice	Bills dis- counted	Treasury deposit receipts ²	Securities	Loans to customers	Other assets	Deposits			Other liabilities
								Total	Demand ³	Time ³	
1936—December	244	195	322	.....	660	890	249	2,315	1,288	1,012	245
1937—December	244	163	300	.....	635	984	256	2,330	1,284	1,026	252
1938—December	243	160	250	.....	635	971	263	2,254	1,256	997	269
1939—December	274	174	334	.....	609	1,015	290	2,441	1,398	1,043	256
1940—December	324	159	265	314	771	924	293	2,800	1,770	1,030	250
1941—November	332	127	246	651	999	825	280	3,208	2,054	1,154	250
December	366	141	171	758	999	823	324	3,329	2,168	1,161	253
1942—January	330	118	157	739	1,008	832	288	3,222	2,088	1,134	249
February	318	122	112	646	1,017	840	275	3,085	2,003	1,082	243
March	347	137	163	476	1,050	853	291	3,072	2,012	1,060	244
April	319	136	258	450	1,048	832	278	3,082	2,001	1,081	240
May	326	133	291	471	1,049	822	277	3,131	2,036	1,095	238
June	355	147	292	543	1,058	814	289	3,263	2,141	1,122	234
July	342	132	273	607	1,075	807	261	3,264	2,138	1,126	232
August	351	133	283	634	1,082	795	257	3,305	2,161	1,143	231
September	349	127	277	693	1,097	785	263	3,358	2,218	1,140	233
October	350	136	271	744	1,108	785	263	3,424	.....	.....	232

Canada (10 chartered banks. End of month figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Assets						Liabilities				
	Entirely in Canada			Security loans abroad and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	Note circu- lation	Deposits payable in Canada, excluding interbank deposits			Other liabilities
	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and dis- counts					Total	Demand	Time	
1936—December	240	114	791	161	1,384	554	103	2,303	755	1,548	837
1937—December	255	76	862	102	1,411	575	96	2,335	752	1,583	850
1938—December	263	65	940	166	1,463	535	88	2,500	840	1,660	843
1939—December	292	53	1,088	132	1,646	612	85	2,774	1,033	1,741	963
1940—December	323	40	1,088	159	1,531	570	80	2,805	1,163	1,641	846
1941—November	342	36	1,218	182	1,690	593	76	3,041	1,402	1,639	944
December	356	32	1,169	168	1,759	653	71	3,105	1,436	1,669	962
1942—January	296	31	1,128	158	1,916	585	71	3,096	1,376	1,720	945
February	324	30	1,155	164	1,960	595	72	3,181	1,517	1,664	955
March	348	34	1,300	166	1,881	624	71	3,305	1,755	1,550	976
April	322	32	1,252	178	1,899	637	72	3,262	1,725	1,537	986
May	285	29	1,215	175	1,878	601	71	3,118	1,562	1,556	993
June	327	28	1,137	181	1,883	639	72	3,121	1,523	1,598	1,002
July	369	26	1,096	182	1,958	614	73	3,174	1,521	1,654	999
August	333	24	1,064	183	2,192	595	71	3,311	1,612	1,700	1,008
September	366	27	1,050	185	2,340	594	69	3,486	1,738	1,748	1,006
October	413	25	1,078	194	2,379	602	68	3,604	1,895	1,709	1,018

France (End of month figures in millions of francs)	Assets					Liabilities				
	Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills dis- counted	Loans	Other assets	Deposits			Own accept- ances	Other liabilities
						Total	Demand	Time		
4 large banks										
1936—December	3,100	2,975	17,582	7,631	1,957	28,484	27,955	529	473	4,289
1937—December	3,403	4,116	18,249	7,624	2,134	30,348	29,748	600	661	4,517
1938—December	3,756	4,060	21,435	7,592	1,940	33,578	33,042	537	721	4,484
1939—December ⁴	4,599	3,765	29,546	7,546	2,440	42,443	41,872	571	844	4,609
3 large banks										
1939—December	4,499	3,520	27,512	7,155	2,170	39,647	39,271	375	786	4,423
1940—December	6,258	3,546	44,243	7,984	1,999	58,890	58,413	477	535	4,604
1941—January	5,704	3,297	46,294	8,064	1,396	60,323	59,820	503	586	3,846
February	5,628	3,197	48,596	8,155	1,357	62,528	62,003	525	599	3,805
March	5,661	3,191	50,401	7,784	1,403	63,998	63,465	533	534	3,909
April	5,407	3,190	51,158	7,768	1,429	64,441	63,910	531	467	4,044
May	5,549	3,279	52,961	7,720	1,351	66,229	65,712	516	454	4,176
June	5,641	3,359	54,826	8,035	1,371	68,376	67,867	509	474	4,383
July	5,837	3,239	53,951	7,511	1,526	67,148	66,640	508	460	4,456
August	5,436	3,272	56,141	7,306	1,431	68,600	68,094	506	418	4,568
September	5,790	3,241	56,788	7,640	1,464	69,763	69,269	495	388	4,772
October	6,034	3,270	55,716	8,807	1,571	70,229	69,754	475	398	4,771
November	5,840	3,287	56,837	7,719	1,693	70,070	69,619	451	432	4,873
December	6,424	3,260	57,707	7,860	1,744	71,736	71,304	433	393	4,865

^r Revised.

¹ Through August 1939, averages of weekly figures; beginning September 1939, end-of-month figures, representing aggregates of figures reported by individual banks for days, varying from bank to bank, toward the end of the month.

² Represent six-month loans to the Treasury at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, callable by the banks in emergency at a discount equal to the Bank of England rate.

³ Through December 1937, excludes deposits in offices outside England and Wales which are included in total.

⁴ For figures for four banks for months January–March 1940, see BULLETIN for August 1942, p. 861.

NOTE.—For other bank figures and explanation of tables, and for figures for German commercial banks, see BULLETIN for June 1941, p. 596; August 1939, p. 699; June 1935, pp. 388–390; and October 1933, pp. 641–646.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Year or month	Argentina (peso)		Australia (pound)		Belgium (belga)	Brazil (cruzeiro ¹)		British India (rupee)	Bulgaria (lev)	Canada (dollar)		Chile (peso)		China (yuan Shanghai)
	Official	Special Export	Official	Free		Official	Free			Official	Free	Official	Export	
1934.....	33.579			400.95	23.287	8.4268		37.879	1.2852		101.006	10.1452		34.094
1935.....	32.659			388.86	18.424	8.2947		36.964	1.2951		99.493	5.0833		36.571
1936.....	33.137			395.94	16.917	8.5681		37.523	1.2958		99.913	5.1240		29.751
1937.....	32.959			393.94	16.876	8.6437		37.326	1.2846		100.004	5.1697	24.0000	29.666
1938.....	32.597			389.55	16.894	8.8438		36.592	1.2424		99.419	5.1716	4.0000	21.360
1939.....	30.850			353.38	16.852	6.0027	5.1248	33.279	21.2111		96.018	5.1727	4.0000	11.879
1940.....	29.773			305.16	16.880	6.0562	5.0214	30.155		290.909	85.141	5.1668	4.0000	6.000
1941.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.27		6.0575	5.0705	30.137		90.909	87.345	25.1664	24.0000	25.313
1941—Dec.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0576	5.1331	30.130		90.909	87.395			
1942—Jan.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1331	30.123		90.909	87.833			
Feb.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1369	30.122		90.909	88.418			
Mar.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1369	30.122		90.909	87.666			
Apr.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1384	30.122		90.909	87.173			
May.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1387	30.122		90.909	88.557			
June.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1435	30.122		90.909	89.958			
July.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1450	30.122		90.909	89.943			
Aug.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1450	30.122		90.909	89.523			
Sept.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0580	5.1420	30.122		90.909	87.820			
Oct.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0592	5.1480	30.122		90.909	87.631			
Nov.....	29.773	23.704	322.80	321.50		6.0600	5.1526	30.122		90.909	88.087			

Year or month	Colombia (peso)	Czechoslovakia (koruna)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)	Germany (reichsmark)	Greece (drachma)	Hong Kong (dollar)	Hungary (pengo)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)
	1934.....	61.780	4.2424	22.500	2.2277	6.5688	39.375	.9402	38.716	29.575	8.5617	29.715	27.742	67.383	402.46
1935.....	56.011	4.1642	21.883	2.1627	6.6013	40.258	.9386	48.217	29.602	8.2471	28.707	27.778	67.715	391.26
1936.....	57.083	4.0078	22.189	2.1903	6.1141	40.297	.9289	31.711	29.558	7.2916	29.022	27.760	64.481	398.92
1937.....	56.726	3.4930	22.069	2.1811	4.0460	40.204	.9055	30.694	19.779	5.2607	28.791	27.750	55.045	396.91
1938.....	55.953	3.4674	21.825	2.1567	2.8781	40.164	.8958	30.457	19.727	5.2605	28.451	22.122	55.009	392.55
1939.....	57.061	3.4252	20.346	1.9948	2.5103	40.061	.8153	27.454	19.238	5.1959	25.963	19.303	53.335	354.82
1940.....	57.085		19.308	1.8710	2.0827	40.021	2.6715	22.958	18.475	5.0407	23.436	18.546	253.128	306.38
1941.....	57.004			2.0101		239.968		24.592	19.770	25.0703	23.439	20.538		322.54
1941—Dec.....	56.987							25.043				20.560		322.78
1942—Jan.....	56.987											20.564		322.78
Feb.....	56.997											20.562		322.78
Mar.....	57.001											20.571		322.78
Apr.....	57.049											20.574		322.79
May.....	57.005											20.567		322.78
June.....	57.037											20.568		322.78
July.....	57.059											20.567		322.78
Aug.....	57.186											20.568		322.78
Sept.....	57.064											20.573		322.78
Oct.....	57.023											20.573		322.78
Nov.....	57.030											20.573		322.78

Year or month	Norway (krone)	Poland (zloty)	Portugal (escudo)	Rumania (leu)	South Africa (pound)	Spain (peseta)	Straits Settlements (dollar)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)		Uruguay (peso)		Yugoslavia (dinar)
										Official	Free	Controlled	Non-controlled	
1934.....	25.316	18.846	4.6089	1.0006	498.29	13.615	59.005	25.982	32.366		503.93	79.956		2.2719
1935.....	24.627	18.882	4.4575	.9277	484.66	13.678	57.173	25.271	32.497		490.18	80.251		2.2837
1936.....	24.974	18.875	4.5130	.7382	491.65	12.314	58.258	25.626	30.189		497.09	79.874		2.2965
1937.....	24.840	18.923	4.4792	.7294	489.62	6.053	57.973	25.487	22.938		494.40	79.072		2.3060
1938.....	24.566	18.860	4.4267	.7325	484.16	5.600	56.917	25.197	22.871		488.94	64.370		2.3115
1939.....	23.226	18.835	4.0375	.7111	440.17	10.630	51.736	23.991	22.525		443.54	62.011	236.789	2.2716
1940.....	22.709		3.7110	2.6896	397.99	9.322	46.979	23.802	22.676	2403.50	383.00	65.830	37.601	2.2463
1941.....			24.0023		398.00	9.130	47.133	23.829	23.210	403.50	403.18	65.830	43.380	2.2397
1941—Dec.....					398.00		47.160			403.50	403.50	65.830	52.783	
1942—Jan.....					398.00		47.007			403.50	403.50	65.830	52.571	
Feb.....					398.00		46.710			403.50	403.50	65.830	52.785	
Mar.....					398.00					403.50	403.48	65.830	52.717	
Apr.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.735	
May.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.740	
June.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.744	
July.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.740	
Aug.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.744	
Sept.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.722	
Oct.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.720	
Nov.....					398.00					403.50	403.50	65.830	52.733	

¹ Prior to Nov. 1, 1942, the official designation of the Brazilian currency unit was the "milreis".

² Average of daily rates for that part of the year during which quotations were available.

NOTE.—Developments affecting averages during 1942:

No rates certified: Straits Settlements—since February 14.

Changes in nominal status (noted only if affecting quotations for at least five days a month): none.

For further information concerning the bases and nominal status of exchange quotations, and concerning suspensions of quotations prior to 1942, see BULLETIN for March 1942, p. 285; February 1941, p. 183; February 1940, p. 178; September 1939, p. 831; March 1939, p. 236; and March 1938, p. 244.

PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)	Canada (1926=100)	United Kingdom (1930=100)	France (1913=100)	Germany (1913=100)	Italy (1928=100)	Japan (October 1900=100)	Netherlands (1926-30=100)	Sweden (1935=100)	Switzerland (July 1914=100)
1926.....	100	100	¹ 124	695	134	.....	237	106	¹ 126	144
1930.....	86	87	100	554	125	85	181	90	¹ 103	126
1931.....	73	72	88	500	111	75	153	76	¹ 94	110
1932.....	65	67	86	427	97	70	161	65	¹ 92	96
1933.....	66	67	86	398	93	63	180	63	¹ 90	91
1934.....	75	72	88	376	98	62	178	63	¹ 96	90
1935.....	80	72	89	338	102	68	186	62	100	90
1936.....	81	75	94	411	104	76	198	64	102	96
1937.....	86	85	109	581	106	89	238	76	114	111
1938.....	79	79	101	653	106	95	251	72	111	107
1939.....	77	75	103	² 681	107	99	278	74	115	111
1940.....	79	83	137	.....	110	116	311	³ 88	146	143
1941.....	87	90	153	.....	^p 112	132	329	.....	172	184
1941—November.....	93	94	155	.....	112	.....	340	.....	178	198
December.....	94	94	156	.....	^p 113	.....	347	.....	179	199
1942—January.....	96	94	156	.....	^p 114	.....	^p 351	.....	^r 182	202
February.....	97	95	159	.....	113	.....	^p 352	.....	183	205
March.....	98	95	159	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	184	207
April.....	99	95	160	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	186	208
May.....	99	95	161	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	187	209
June.....	99	96	160	.....	114	.....	^p 355	.....	188	210
July.....	99	96	160	.....	115	.....	^p 353	.....	193	212
August.....	99	96	159	.....	.....	.....	^p 357	.....	^p 191	211
September.....	100	96	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	^p 212
October.....	^p 100	97	^p 160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	^p 100	97	^p 161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

^p Preliminary. ^r Revised.

¹ Approximate figure, derived from old index (1913=100).

² Average based on figures for 8 months; no data available since August 1939, when figure was 674.

³ Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available since May 1940, when figure was 89.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for January 1941, p. 84; April 1937, p. 372; March 1937, p. 276; and October 1935, p. 678.

WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

Year or month	United States (1926=100)			Canada (1926=100)			United Kingdom (1930=100)		Germany (1913=100)		
	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Farm products	Raw and partly manufactured goods	Fully and chiefly manufactured goods	Foods	Industrial products	Agricultural products	Industrial raw and semi-finished products	Industrial finished products
1926.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	129	130	150
1930.....	88	91	85	82	82	87	100	100	113	120	150
1931.....	65	75	75	56	62	75	89	87	104	103	136
1932.....	48	61	70	48	55	70	88	85	91	89	118
1933.....	51	61	71	51	57	70	83	87	87	88	113
1934.....	65	71	78	59	64	73	85	90	96	91	116
1935.....	79	84	78	64	66	73	87	90	102	92	119
1936.....	81	82	80	69	71	74	92	96	105	94	121
1937.....	86	86	85	87	84	81	102	112	105	96	125
1938.....	69	74	82	74	73	78	97	104	106	94	126
1939.....	65	70	81	64	67	75	97	106	108	95	126
1940.....	68	71	83	67	75	82	133	138	111	99	129
1941.....	82	83	89	71	82	89	146	156	.....	.....	.....
1941—November.....	91	89	94	74	85	93	149	158	112	101	133
December.....	95	91	94	75	86	92	151	158	.....	.....	.....
1942—January.....	101	94	95	77	87	92	152	159	.....	.....	.....
February.....	101	95	95	78	88	92	157	159	113	102	133
March.....	103	96	95	79	88	92	158	159	113	102	133
April.....	105	99	96	80	89	92	160	159	113	102	133
May.....	104	99	96	80	89	92	163	159	115	102	133
June.....	104	99	96	82	91	92	160	159	115	102	134
July.....	105	99	96	81	90	92	161	161	116	102	134
August.....	106	101	96	81	90	92	158	161	.....	.....	.....
September.....	108	102	^p 96	84	91	92	157	161	.....	.....	.....
October.....	109	103	^p 96	86	93	92	^p 155	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	111	104	^p 96	86	94	92	^p 158	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sources.—See BULLETIN for May 1942, p. 451; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931, p. 159.

Price Movements—Continued

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

COST OF LIVING

Year or month	[Index numbers]						Year or month	[Index numbers]					
	United States (1935-39 =100)	Canada (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (July 1914 =100)	Germany (1913-14 =100)	Netherlands (1911-13 =100)	Switzerland (June 1914 =100)		United States (1935-39 =100)	Canada (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (July 1914 =100)	Germany (1913-14 =100)	Netherlands (1911-13 =100)	Switzerland (June 1914 =100)
1932.....	87	86	126	116	119	125	1932.....	98	99	144	121	141	138
1933.....	84	85	120	113	120	117	1933.....	92	94	140	118	139	131
1934.....	94	93	122	118	124	115	1934.....	96	96	141	121	140	129
1935.....	100	95	125	120	118	114	1935.....	98	96	143	123	136	128
1936.....	101	98	130	122	120	120	1936.....	99	98	147	125	132	130
1937.....	105	103	139	122	127	130	1937.....	103	101	154	125	137	137
1938.....	98	104	141	122	130	130	1938.....	101	102	156	126	139	137
1939.....	95	101	141	123	130	132	1939.....	99	102	158	126	140	138
1940.....	97	106	164	128	146	146	1940.....	100	106	184	130	148	151
1941.....	106	116	168	129	140	175	1941.....	105	112	199	133	148	174
1941—November.....	113	125	165	126	140	188	1941—November.....	110	116	200	133	148	184
December.....	113	124	165	126	140	189	December.....	111	116	201	133	148	184
1942—January.....	116	122	163	127	140	191	1942—January.....	112	115	200	134	148	186
February.....	117	123	163	130	140	194	February.....	113	116	200	136	148	188
March.....	119	124	162	131	140	195	March.....	114	116	200	136	148	189
April.....	120	124	160	132	140	197	April.....	115	116	199	137	148	191
May.....	122	124	160	134	140	199	May.....	116	116	200	138	148	192
June.....	123	126	159	136	140	199	June.....	116	117	199	139	148	193
July.....	125	130	160	139	140	203	July.....	117	118	200	140	148	196
August.....	126	130	160	140	140	202	August.....	118	118	201	140	148	195
September.....	127	129	160	140	140	202	September.....	118	117	200	140	148	195
October.....	130	130	162	140	140	202	October.....	119	118	200	140	148	195
November.....	131	132	162	140	140	202	November.....	120	119	200	140	148	195

^p Preliminary.

¹ Revised index from March 1936 (see BULLETIN for April 1937, p. 373).

² Average based on figures for 3 months; no data available since March 1940, when figure was 141.

³ Average based on figures for 5 months; no data available since May 1940, when figure was 149.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for May 1942, p. 451; October 1939, p. 943; and April 1937, p. 373.

SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

Year or month	Bonds					Common stocks				
	United States (derived price) ¹	United Kingdom (December 1921=100)	France (1913=100)	Germany (average price) ²	Netherlands ³	United States (1935-39 =100)	(1926=100)			Netherlands (1930=100)
							United Kingdom	France	Germany	
Number of issues.....	15	87	36	² 139	8	402	278	300	(4)	100
1926.....	90.1	110.0	57.4	.....	.....	105.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	.....
1932.....	84.4	113.2	88.6	⁵ 67.1	94.8	51.2	67.9	105.2	⁵ 50.3	46
1933.....	91.2	119.7	81.3	82.5	105.3	67.0	78.6	99.6	61.7	52
1934.....	98.2	127.5	82.1	90.7	113.4	76.6	85.7	83.3	71.1	55
1935.....	105.5	129.9	83.5	⁶ 95.1	107.8	82.9	86.3	79.7	82.9	55
1936.....	109.5	131.2	76.3	95.8	109.1	117.5	97.0	77.2	91.6	66
1937.....	¹ 110.2	124.6	75.1	98.7	³ 101.8	117.5	96.3	97.4	102.6	104.2
1938.....	111.1	121.3	77.3	99.9	105.9	88.2	80.8	89.7	100.1	95.8
1939.....	113.8	112.3	83.9	99.0	90.9	94.2	75.9	98.3	94.1	89.7
1940.....	115.9	118.3	84.7	100.7	⁷ 77.9	88.1	70.8	.....	114.6	⁸ 95.0
1941.....	117.8	123.8	.....	.....	.....	80.0	72.5	.....	.....	.....
1941—November.....	119.2	125.7	.....	103.1	.....	77.4	76.0	^p 329	136.4	.....
December.....	117.5	125.5	.....	.....	.....	71.8	74.8	^p 348	.....	.....
1942—January.....	117.5	126.8	.....	103.2	.....	72.6	76.0	^p 387	139.1	.....
February.....	117.1	126.5	.....	103.3	.....	69.9	73.0	^p 409	141.6	.....
March.....	116.7	127.1	.....	103.3	.....	66.0	72.6	^p 437	141.1	.....
April.....	117.8	127.5	.....	103.5	.....	63.3	72.5	^p 453	142.5	.....
May.....	117.7	126.8	.....	103.5	.....	63.2	73.0	^p 466	142.7	.....
June.....	118.0	126.7	.....	.....	.....	66.1	73.7	^p 455	143.2	.....
July.....	118.9	127.7	.....	.....	.....	68.2	73.8	^p 455	142.2	.....
August.....	118.7	127.5	.....	.....	.....	68.3	74.4	.....	142.4	.....
September.....	119.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	69.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.....	119.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	74.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
November.....	119.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

^p Preliminary.

¹ Figures represent calculated prices of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond offering a yield equal to the monthly average yield for 15 high-grade corporate bonds for the series beginning 1937 and for a varying number of high-grade bonds for the series prior to that date. The yearly average for 1937 is the same for both series. Source: Standard and Poor's Corporation.

² Since April 1, 1935, the 139 bonds included in the calculation of the average price have all borne interest at 4½ per cent. The series prior to that date is not comparable to the present series, principally because the 169 bonds then included in the calculation bore interest at 6 per cent.

³ Indexes of reciprocals of average yields. For old index, 1929-1936, 1929=100; average yield in base year was 4.57 per cent. For new index beginning Jan. 1937, Jan.-Mar. 1937=100; average yield in base period was 3.39 per cent.

⁴ This number, originally 329, has declined as the number of securities eligible for inclusion in the index has diminished. In May 1941, it was down to 287.

⁵ Average May-Dec. only; exchange closed Jan. 1-Apr. 11.

⁶ Average Apr.-Dec. only—see note 2. Average Jan.-Mar. on old basis was 95.9.

⁷ Average based on figures for 7 months; no data available May-September.

⁸ Average based on figures for 9 months; no data available May-July.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for November 1937, p. 1172; July 1937, p. 698; April 1937, p. 373; June 1935, p. 394; and February 1932, p. 121.

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Federal Reserve Bank of	Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent	Deputy Chairman	President	First Vice President	Vice Presidents
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Atlanta.....	Frank H. Neely.....	J. F. Porter.....	W. S. McLarin, Jr..	Malcolm H. Bryan..	L. M. Clark H. F. Conniff
Chicago.....	Simcon E. Leland... .	W. W. Waymack....	C. S. Young.....	H. P. Preston.....	Allan M. Black ¹ J. H. Dillard Charles B. Dunn A. J. Mulronev Alfred T. Sihler
St. Louis.....	Wm. T. Nardin.....	Oscar Johnston.....	Chester C. Davis... .	F. Guy Hitt.....	O. M. Attebery C. M. Stewart
Minneapolis..	W. C. Coffey... ..	Roger B. Shepard... .	J. N. Peyton.....	O. S. Powell.....	A. W. Mills ¹ E. W. Swanson Arthur R. Uggren Harry I. Ziemer
Kansas City..	R. B. Caldwell.....	Robert L. Mehornay.	H. G. Leedy.....	Henry O. Koppang..	J. W. Helm ² D. W. Woolley
Dallas.....	Jay Taylor... ..	J. B. Cozzo.....	R. R. Gilbert.....	E. B. Stroud.....	R. B. Coleman W. J. Evans W. O. Ford ¹
San Francisco.	Henry F. Grady.....	St. George Holden..	Wm. A. Day.....	Ira Clerk... ..	C. E. Earhart W. M. Hale H. N. Mangels R. B. West

¹ Cashier.

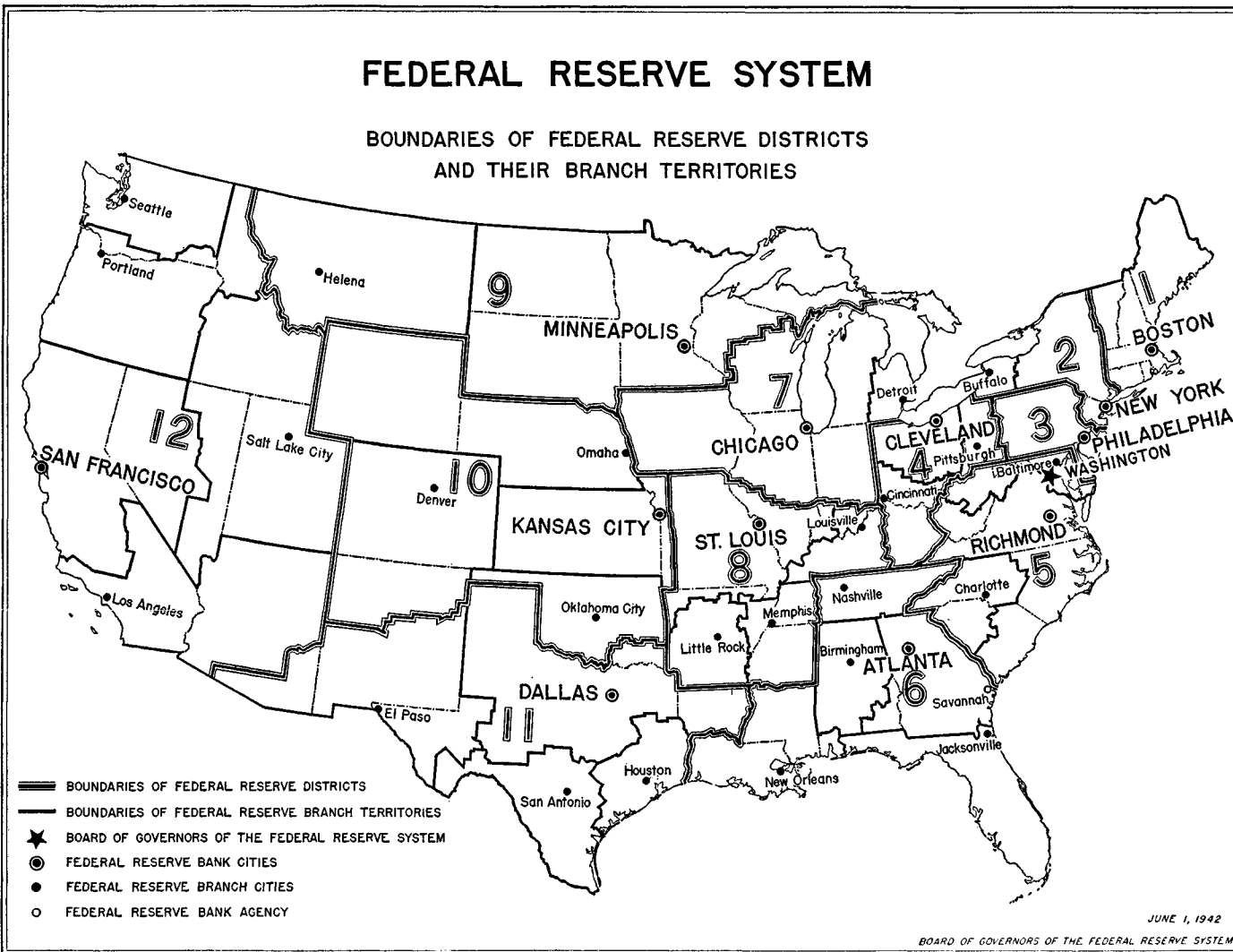
² Also Cashier.

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Federal Reserve Bank of—	Managing Director	Federal Reserve Bank of—	Managing Director
New York:		Minneapolis:	
Buffalo Branch..	R. B. Wiltse	Helena Branch....	R. E. Towle
Cleveland:		Kansas City:	
Cincinnati Branch.....	B. J. Lazar	Denver Branch.....	Jos. E. Olson
Pittsburgh Branch.....	P. A. Brown	Oklahoma City Branch.....	G. H. Pipkin
Richmond:		Omaha Branch.....	L. H. Earhart
Baltimore Branch.....	W. R. Milford	Dallas:	
Charlotte Branch.....	W. T. Clements	El Paso Branch.....	J. L. Hermann
Atlanta:		Houston Branch.....	W. D. Gentry
Birmingham Branch.....	P. L. T. Beavers	San Antonio Branch.....	E. B. Austin
Jacksonville Branch.....	Geo. S. Vardeman, Jr.		
Nashville Branch.....	Joel B. Fort, Jr.	San Francisco:	
New Orleans Branch.....	E. P. Paris	Los Angeles Branch.....	W. N. Ambrose
Chicago:		Portland Branch.....	D. L. Davis
Detroit Branch.....	H. J. Chalfont	Salt Lake City Branch.....	W. L. Partner
St. Louis:		Seattle Branch.....	C. R. Shaw
Little Rock Branch.....	A. F. Bailey		
Louisville Branch.....	C. A. Schacht		
Memphis Branch.....	W. H. Glasgow		

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND THEIR BRANCH TERRITORIES



JUNE 1, 1942

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM