

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN



BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

WASHINGTON

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INTEREST RATES IN U.S.
CAPITAL MARKETS

LONG-TERM interest rates in the United States rose steeply from July 1965 through August 1966. Rates on long-term bonds then declined through late October, erasing as much as a third of their earlier advance. But most recently they have turned up again.

During the earlier period of advance, increases in rates ranged up to 1¾ percentage points, and rate levels on good-quality issues reached the highest point in 40 years. At these highs, rates exceeded 6 per cent on new high-grade corporate bonds, 7 per cent on new investment-grade municipal bonds (after adjustment to a tax-equivalent-yield basis), and 7½ per cent on conventional mortgages in some parts of the country.

The upswing in rates was caused by a combination of factors. Chief among these were mushrooming demands of businesses for external financing, large Federal borrowing through agency securities and participation certificates, and a monetary policy that exerted increasing restraint on growth in the supply of funds available to meet these demands.

Business demands for funds rose when outlays for plant and equipment, inventories, and accelerated tax payments ran increasingly ahead of the supply of internal funds. At the same time, the combination of sharply rising private and governmental expenditures pressed harder on the country's resource capabilities, so that prices and wages began to rise faster. In these circumstances, the Federal Reserve gradually intensified its policy of monetary restraint.

The counterpart of these developments in financial markets was a growing shortage of funds relative to rising demands, a progres-

LONG-TERM INTEREST RATES

Type of rate	Change (percentage points)			Level (percent), 11/18/66
	7/2/65 to 9/2/66	9/2/66 to 11/4/66	11/4/66 to 11/18/66	
Bonds:				
U.S. Govt. (20-year maturity)	+ .84	— .24	+ .10	4.90
Corporate Aaa (new issue)	+1.40	— .38	+ .30	5.90
State and local govt. Aaa (Tax equivalent value) ¹	+1.32	— .47	+ .14	5.94
FHA mortgages				
(30-year maturity)	+1.14	n.a.	n.a.	² 6.60

n.a. Not available.

¹ Tax equivalent value calculated for individuals in 36 per cent personal income tax bracket.

² September figure, the latest available.

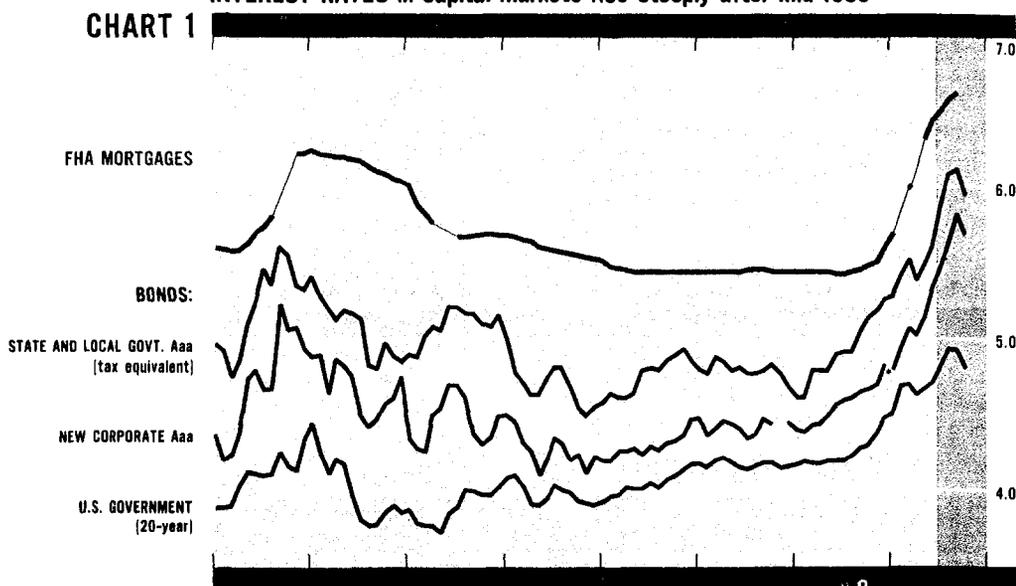
NOTE.—Changes are based on weekly averages except for FHA, which are based on bid quotations for 1 day each month. See also notes to Chart 1.

sive worsening of investor expectations regarding the probable course of securities prices, and a sharp increase in interest rates of all kinds.

As interest rates rose, shifts also developed in patterns of financial saving as among financial intermediaries and market securities. This added to constraints on the availability of funds in certain key markets, notably those for mortgages and State and local government securities.

Much of the decline in bond yields from late August to late October represented a reversing of the sharp late-summer rate increases that had immediately preceded the August highs. Market developments in late summer were strongly influenced by expectations of large fall credit demands in a period when available funds were expected to be restrained further. But in the early fall, events did not bear out these expectations. In addition to administration actions designed to reduce the pressure of Federal borrowing operations on interest rates, total funds raised by private borrowers declined. To some extent these lower demands for financing reflected supply constraints on funds and resources. In addition, they apparently reflected a temporary drop in financing because of

INTEREST RATES in capital markets rise steeply after mid-1965



* With call protection.

Monthly averages. Yields on FHA-insured mortgages are weighted averages of private secondary market prices of certain new-house mortgages converted to annual yield—25-year mortgages through June 1961; 30-year mortgages thereafter. Yields on State and local gov't. Aaa bonds are from Moody's Investors Service, adjusted to tax equivalent basis assuming 36 per cent individual income tax rate; on corporate bonds, yields are weighted averages of new publicly offered bonds rated Aaa, Aa, and A by Moody's Investors Service and adjusted to an Aaa basis (beginning January 1966, includes only issues with 5-year call protection). Thin-portion lines for FHA-insured mortgages indicate periods of adjustment to changes in FHA ceiling on contractual rates; break for corporate new issues indicates no eligible offerings.

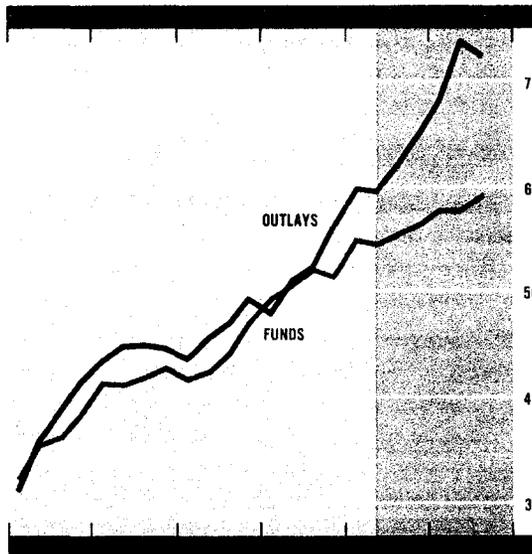
previous anticipatory borrowing and postponements of borrowing prompted by expectations that interest rates would decline further. Most recently, a resurgence of demands for long-term funds has contributed to the recent upturn in bond yields.

USERS OF LONG-TERM FUNDS

The primary demand factor accounting for the steep rise in long-term rates after mid-1965 was the sheer size and sustained intensity of business demands for external financing.

Businesses. Needs of nonfinancial corporations for external financing expanded primarily because of the record gap which opened up between capital outlays and internal sources of funds (chiefly depreciation allowances and retained earnings). After late 1964, and especially after mid-1965, dollar outlays for fixed

CHART 2 CAPITAL OUTLAYS of corporations rise more than their internal funds particularly since mid-1965



Flow of funds data for nonfinancial corporate business. Quarterly totals at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Outlays comprise fixed investment and change in inventories. Funds comprise profits, less profits-tax accruals and dividend payments, plus capital consumption allowances. Third quarter 1966, preliminary.

assets and inventories increased much more than the dollar flow of internal funds (Chart 2). During the first three quarters of 1966, such outlays exceeded internal funds by more than \$13 billion (annual rate) or 23 per cent. In the same periods of 1960 and 1957, the excess amounted to 17 per cent. Thus the gap this year has been unusually wide, even when compared with crests in previous expansion periods.

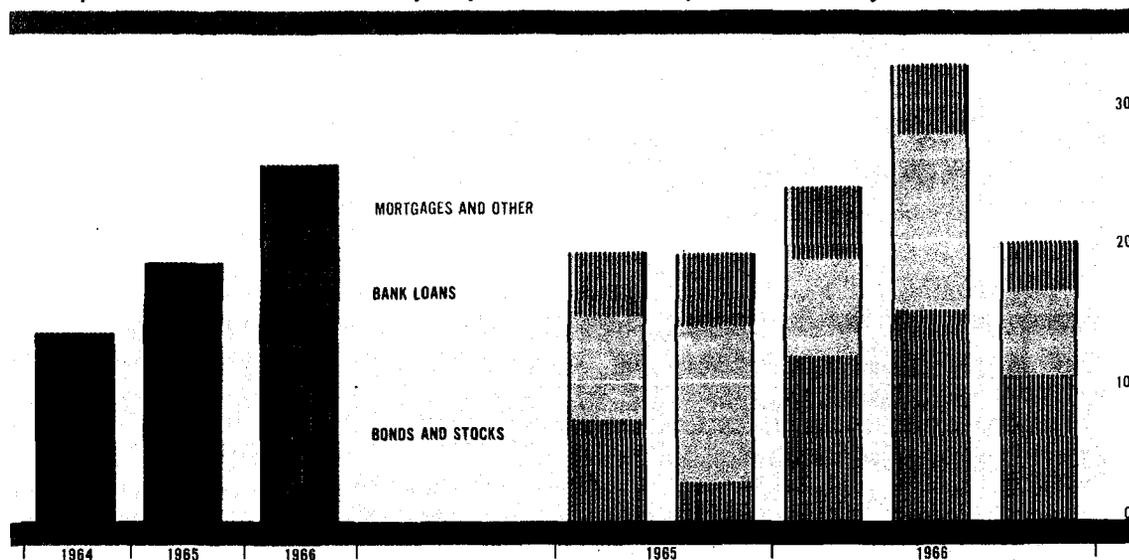
In addition to their enlarged capital outlays, corporations ex-

panded their external financing to cover extensions of credit to customers and to meet expanded tax payments required under the revised schedules for prepayment of Federal income and withheld taxes. As a result, total funds raised by nonfinancial corporations in credit and equity markets, which had totaled \$14 billion in 1964 and \$19 billion in 1965, rose to an annual rate of more than \$25 billion in the first three quarters of 1966.

Almost all of the rise in external financing requirements from 1964 to 1965 had been accommodated at commercial banks (Chart 3). Hence, net funds raised in security markets during 1965 were no larger than the \$5.4 billion raised in 1964. In 1966, on the other hand, while corporate borrowing at banks was at a record rate in the second quarter when accelerated tax payments were due, the total of such borrowing for the first three quarters as a whole was slightly below the 1965 annual rate. Thus, all of the year-to-year increase in corporate external financing for the three-quarter period was centered in securities markets and the total of such offerings rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than \$13 billion. This striking expansion in issues of nonfinancial corporations exerted strong upward pressures on long-term rates, which were offset to only a small extent by a reduction in the volume of offerings by financial corporations.

CHART 3

1966 spurt in EXTERNAL FINANCING by corporations reflects expansion in security issues



Flow of funds data for nonfinancial corporate business. Quarterly and 9-month totals at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Third quarter 1966, preliminary.

Had U.S. corporations and their foreign affiliates not issued more than \$1 billion of securities in overseas markets during this period—chiefly to help implement the Commerce Department's program of voluntary restraints on direct investment abroad—some part of this total would undoubtedly have been financed in U.S. securities markets and would have added further to upward rate pressures in this country.

U.S. Government. In contrast with the upsurge in business financing, net funds borrowed by the Federal Government showed an increase of less than \$1 billion during the fiscal year beginning at mid-1965. This figure understates the demand pressures of Federal operations on long-term interest rates, however, for \$3 billion of Federal cash requirements in fiscal 1966 were accommodated through the sale of certificates of participation in pools of outstanding Federal loans.

CASH BORROWING BY U.S. GOVERNMENT

(Billions of dollars)

Item	July '64– June '65	July '65– June '66	Change
Net cash borrowing	4.3	2.6	-1.7
Pool sales ¹ . . . . .	.8	3.1	+2.3
Total	5.1	5.7	+.6
<i>Memo:</i> Net offerings of Federal agencies ²	1.4	4.1	+2.7

¹ Pool sales enter the Federal budget as negative expenditures and are not a part of net cash borrowing.

² Federal agency debt offerings are a part of net Federal cash borrowing.

Substitution of such "pool" sales for regular Treasury cash borrowing put greater upward pressure on long-term interest rates than would have resulted from an equivalent volume of ordinary Treasury issues. Not only was the market for participation certificates less well developed, but also the average maturity of such certificates was longer than for issues offered in other recent Treasury borrowing operations.

Moreover, \$1.8 billion of these pool sales were concentrated in the second quarter of 1966—at a time when the volume of debt offerings by Federal agencies was also rising steeply. Large net offerings of agency issues developed when weakness in the home mortgage and housing markets added abruptly to private demands

for funds from the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the Federal National Mortgage Association. This augmented the needs of these institutions for security market financing of their own. In the second quarter the combined net volume of both agency securities and participation certificates amounted to \$16 billion at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Even though \$12 billion (annual rate) of regular short-term Treasury debt was being retired in that period, interest rates on agency issues and on participation certificates rose more steeply than those on other types of securities.

The projected Federal budget program calling for large additional pool sales in fiscal 1967 continued to exert an important impact on market expectations until early September. At that point, the President—as part of a broad program designed to reduce upward pressures on interest rates—announced that pool sales would be discontinued until market conditions were more favorable. On the other hand, with Federal cash outlays rising more rapidly because of the Vietnamese war, estimates of fourth-quarter Treasury cash borrowing needs rose to the highest level since 1959 and, during the late summer and early fall, reinforced market expectations of further general increases in rates.

Others. Both of the other two major types of borrowers in capital markets—State and local governments, and households seeking mortgage financing for homes—reduced their financing in the first three quarters of 1966 relative to 1965. The impetus for this cut-back by both types of borrowers came chiefly from restraints imposed on the supply of funds. It should be noted that since multifamily housing and commercial construction are undertaken by businesses, financing of such construction is included in the totals for nonfinancial corporations already discussed.

While State and local government needs for funds may have been moderated to some extent by unexpectedly large tax receipts, over-all State and local outlays have continued to grow. Thus the volume of their financing appears to have been affected most strongly by the high costs of borrowing and by the tendency for market rates to exceed rate ceilings imposed on borrowers by statute or bond authorizations.

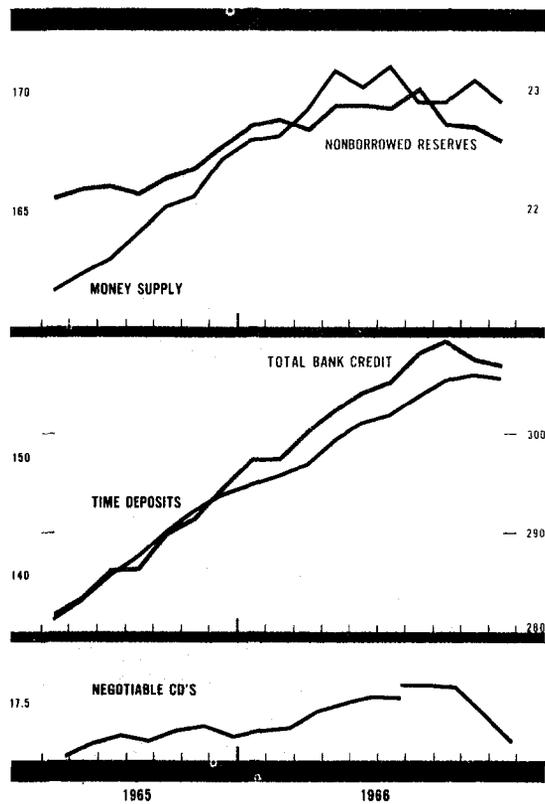
During the latter half of 1965 home builders were expecting some rise in demands. While they anticipated no major revival, the abrupt cut-back of savings flows in 1966 to the types of lenders most active in home financing sharply curtailed the financial means for making these demands effective.

MONETARY POLICY

Even before the December 1965 Federal Reserve discount rate action, a series of events including escalation of the war in Vietnam, the rapid further move of the economy toward full employment, and the sharp expansion of business demands for credit had all been widely interpreted in financial circles as presaging a period of intensified monetary restraint and higher interest rates. This combination of fact and forecast had set off a sizable—and partly anticipatory—general advance in rates even before the increase in the discount rate.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INDICATORS level off and tend downward at different times in 1966

CHART 4



Monthly averages of daily figures, except total bank credit and negotiable CD's which are last Wednesday of month figures (except June 30 and Dec. 31). All data seasonally adjusted except negotiable CD's. Latest data plotted, September.

Increased monetary restraint during 1966 reflected itself not only in a further rise in interest rates and tightening of other credit terms, which were also a result of expanded credit demands, but in changes in other financial variables as well. For example, the supply of nonborrowed reserves at member banks and the money stock both leveled off in the spring, and in the early fall both

measures tended downward. Total bank credit continued to grow until summer, but the funds financing this growth came wholly from increases in time deposits. Some of these funds in turn were bid away from nonbank intermediaries, thus adding further to constraints on other forms of credit expansion.

Since August, bank credit has contracted slightly. A major factor contributing to this change has been the net run-off of large denomination negotiable time certificates of deposit (CD's) at banks. Contraction of such CD's after mid-August reflected increases in rates on market instruments, which put CD's limited to the 5½ per cent ceiling rate at a competitive disadvantage.

SPREAD OF CREDIT RESTRAINT

The spread of credit restraint during 1965 and 1966 from the commercial banking system and the money market—where Federal Reserve actions exert their initial impact—to other types of financial institutions and to long-term markets has been characteristic of periods of monetary stringency. But the relative steepness of the rise in long-term rates after mid-1965 developed in part because of the particular institutional changes that had occurred during the preceding years of extended monetary ease. In that earlier period, interest rate relationships had encouraged an unusually rapid growth of savings at depositary-type financial intermediaries, particularly the commercial banks. Because a large part of these essentially liquid savings were then loaned by the intermediaries in long-term markets, long-term rates tended to be held down even though short-term rates rose.

During 1965 and 1966, as rates on market securities rose faster than those on claims at depositary-type institutions, savings growth at financial intermediaries slowed down. As a result, flows of institutional funds into long-term uses shrank, and long-term rates rose more relative to short-term than they had in periods of monetary restraint during the 1950's.

Bank response to monetary restraint. The combination of heavy business demands for credit and a more restrictive monetary policy exerted growing pressures on bank liquidity positions during 1965 and 1966. With business demands so large and business loans so profitable, however, bankers were naturally reluctant to turn down long-standing customers, and in many instances they could not do so because of prior commitments. To satisfy as much of the business demand as possible, bankers attempted to augment their business lending capacity by cutting back acquisitions of other assets and by continuing to bid aggressively for savings.

During the first three quarters of 1966, they liquidated \$4.5 billion of U.S. Government securities at a seasonally adjusted annual rate; their net acquisitions of municipal securities dropped to one-third the volume acquired in the comparable quarters of 1965; increases in loans to other types of borrowers—such as securities and finance companies—were cut back, in some cases drastically; and ultimately, in the face of continuing demands, many banks rationed credit to businesses. While bank extensions of mortgage credit held up surprisingly well in the first half of the year, they too dropped below the 1965 rate, particularly in the third quarter. Likewise bank extensions of consumer credit dropped below the 1965 rate in all quarters.

On the liability side, bankers attempted to match the competition of market rates with rate increases of their own on time deposits. In the spring they raised rates paid on large CD's to the 5½ per cent maximum first permitted by regulation in December 1965. And later, without reducing the rate, they shortened the maturities of new CD's to as little as 30 days. In addition, to buttress their savings flows further, they turned more actively to the promotion of smaller-denomination forms of consumer-type time deposits. Finally, banks with foreign branches added more than \$2 billion to their U.S. funds by drawing on dollars acquired by their branches in the Euro-dollar market.

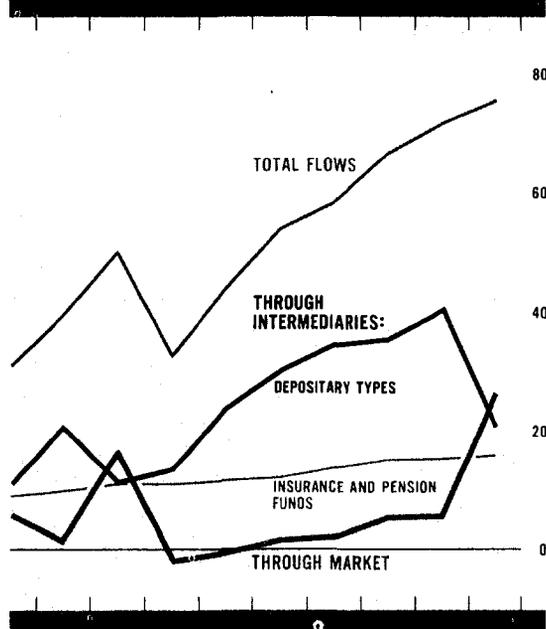
As liquidation of securities, expanded competition for savings, enlarged money market borrowing, and repatriation of Euro-dollars added to the cost of bank funds, bankers took advantage of the heavy credit demands to raise their own loan charges. The prime rate on short-term business loans was increased on four occasions—from 4½ per cent in November 1965 to 6 per cent by August 1966. And some other loan charges were raised even more steeply. For example, by August some users of bank credit for stock market purposes were paying as much as 8 per cent.

Impact on securities markets. Bank operations thus had a double-barreled impact on interest rates in bond markets. On the one hand, with constraints on the growth in total bank credit forcing banks both to ration business loans and to raise their costs, the volume of business demands seeking accommodation in securities markets more than doubled relative to the first three quarters of 1965 (Chart 3). At the same time, with fewer bank funds available for investment, a rising share of security offerings had to be absorbed by other types of investors. The significance of this change was most noticeable in the market for State and local

government securities where bank takings as a share of net growth in securities outstanding dropped from more than 75 per cent in the first half of 1965 to about 40 per cent in the like period of 1966 and to only 3 per cent in the quarter ending with September. Similarly, in markets for Federal agency securities and participation certificates, the rate advance accompanying the large second-quarter expansion in net offerings would obviously have been less if the banks had had more funds to invest.

NONFINANCIAL PUBLIC shows preference for market securities over depositary-type claims in '66

CHART 5



Flow of funds annual data except for 1966, which is an average of the first three quarters at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Nonfinancial public includes households, all nonfinancial business, and State and local governments. Flows through depositary-type intermediaries are changes in time and savings deposits (including negotiable CD's) at commercial banks, deposits in mutual savings banks, and share capital at savings and loan associations and credit unions. Flows through insurance and pension fund intermediaries include reserves of life insurance companies and private pension funds, plus employee retirement funds of State and local governments. Flows through market represent direct acquisition of securities by nonfinancial public. Total flows include demand deposits and currency.

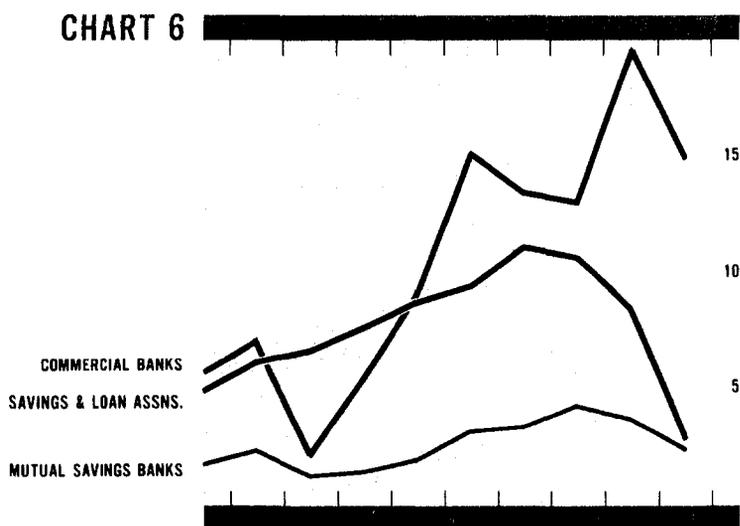
In corporate bond markets upward pressures on interest rates were created not only by the large over-all expansion in net debt offerings, already noted, but also by an increase in the proportion of new issues taking the form of public offerings. Dollar for dollar, public offerings generate stronger direct pressures on long-term rates than private placements do. While commitments on issues placed privately with institutional investors were large in late 1965 and early 1966, they dropped off sharply as the year

progressed, reflecting a growing constriction in the availability of investment funds at life insurance companies. The volume of bonds offered publicly by nonfinancial corporations in the first three quarters of 1966 was thus almost 40 per cent larger than in the like period of 1965.

The combination of greatly expanded security offerings, reduced bank takings, and growing constraints on new commitment activity at life companies could be resolved in only one way—namely, by increases in long-term rates large enough to draw funds directly from the nonfinancial public into the securities markets. The resulting redirection of savings flows was the largest experienced since 1959—the last preceding period of monetary restraint and high rates on market securities (Chart 5).

Competition among intermediaries. Increased buying of high-yielding market securities by the nonfinancial public occurred largely at the expense of depositary-type financial savings. Although all types of institutions attracting such savings have experienced a shrinkage of their inflows during 1966 (Chart 6),

**Among depositary-type institutions,
SAVINGS FLOWS down most at S & L's**



Flow of funds annual data except for 1966, which is an average of the first three quarters at a seasonally adjusted annual rate. Commercial bank flows include negotiable CD's but exclude demand deposits and currency.

over the first 7 months the shrinkage occurred mainly at savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks. While commercial banks also dropped somewhat behind the year-earlier growth rate in that period, 1965 had been their record year.

The greater relative success of commercial banks in competing

for savings during this period reflected more aggressive efforts to match rising market rates by increasing rates paid on both large CD's and consumer-type time deposits. Banks, with assets that are more diversified and of shorter average maturity than those of the savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks, found it easier to match higher costs for deposits with higher interest earnings. Moreover, banks were more successful than the other two groups in differentiating the types of claims they offered. As a result, the maximum interest rate paid by banks usually applied to a relatively small share of their total liabilities.

Finally, the freedom of the savings and loan industry to compete was further constrained by the efforts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board to limit increases in dividend rates and borrowing by its member associations. These restraints were part of a continuing policy designed to achieve a sounder basis for growth than had occurred at some associations earlier in the 1960's, when they had promoted high dividend rates and had greatly increased borrowings from the home loan banks.

SAVINGS GROWTH AT MAJOR DEPOSITORY-TYPE INSTITUTIONS

(In per cent)

Period	Savings & loan assns.	Mutual savings banks	Commercial banks	
			Without CD's ¹	With CD's
1964.....	11.5	9.6	11.6	12.6
1965.....	8.2	7.4	14.4	15.8
1966 (seas. adj. annual rates):				
January-July.....	2.4	4.1	9.8	11.0
August-October.....	3.3	6.0	8.6	1.4

¹ Excludes CD's at weekly reporting banks.

NOTE.—Net growth of share capital at all insured savings and loan associations, savings deposits at mutual savings banks, and time and savings deposits at commercial banks as percentage of amounts outstanding at end of preceding year. August-October rates are based on preliminary October data for S & L's and mutuals.

Because savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks are the major lenders that finance homes, the sharp further shrinkage of their net savings flows—along with added pressures on the more diversified commercial bank and life insurance company lenders—led to an abrupt tightening of the home mortgage market and a steep rise in mortgage rates. During the second and third quarters, commitments to make new mortgage loans dropped to a fraction of their early pace, and as the backlog of prior loan

commitments was drawn down, housing starts declined sharply to less than their recession low of 1960.

By the summer, questions of social and economic priority were being posed by the contrast between the abrupt squeeze on home financing and the continued strong support being provided by bank credit to the business capital boom. In these circumstances, even though further advances in short-term market interest rates began to put CD rates at a competitive disadvantage, the maximum permissible deposit interest rates set by the Board's Regulation Q were not raised—as they had been on four earlier occasions in the 1960's when market rates had risen close to such ceilings. Also, when Congress acted to provide the necessary additional statutory flexibility, the maximum permissible rate payable on bank time deposits of less than \$100,000 was rolled back from 5½ to 5 per cent. This change was part of a coordinated set of rate actions by Federal supervisory agencies designed to stop the escalation of rate competition for savings among depositary-type intermediaries.

As the table shows, growth of total time deposits at banks did slow down rather abruptly from August through October. While most of this slow-down was attributable to the net liquidation of large CD's, growth of consumer-type deposits at banks also slowed.

Impact on life insurance companies. As has already been noted, changes in credit availability at life insurance companies played a part in the spread of monetary restraint. Because of their contractual character, net savings flows to life insurance companies were not greatly affected by the intensified competition for savings created by high yields on market securities. As Chart 5 suggests, the relative insensitivity of contractual savings flows to cyclical swings in interest rates is typical, and was also evident in the 1959 period of high rates.

Some life insurance companies have, nevertheless, found themselves with smaller than expected supplies of loan funds this year, because changes in interest rate relationships have caused their gross cash flows to fall short of anticipated levels. As a rule, insurance companies are able to predict their basic cash inflows with a high degree of accuracy. But this year, prepayments of mortgages dropped off with the rise in mortgage rates and the reduced turnover of existing housing. Withdrawals of policy proceeds that had been left on deposit with life companies (for a fixed rate of return) increased as rates on alternative types of financial assets rose. And policy loans—which most life companies are committed by

contract to make on the cash surrender value of their policies at rates no higher than 5 per cent—accelerated sharply, thereby preempting an unexpectedly large share of the gross cash flow.

As a result of the smaller than expected gross cash flow, some companies had a serious liquidity problem. This reflected two general characteristics of life insurance company operations, which have developed over the years: (1) Normally accurate predictions of cash flows have encouraged these companies to invest most of their available funds in illiquid, high yielding assets; and (2) their gross cash flows are so large that most companies commit a large share of funds in advance.

During the 1961-64 period when the supply of long-term funds was large relative to demands, insurance companies had substantially increased the share of anticipated cash flow being committed in advance. Late in 1965 and early in 1966 when long-term rates first began their steep rise, this back-log of outstanding commitments was expanded still further to take advantage of the higher yields.

But as 1966 progressed and it became clear that gross flows to life insurance companies were falling below projections, some companies had to resort to unusual actions in order to be in a position to meet take-downs of their outstanding commitments. Among other things they drew on their limited cash balances, liquidated securities, rescheduled acquisitions of mortgages from their servicing agents, and borrowed from banks. At the same time they began to stretch out the timing of new loan commitments, arranging for deferred delivery of a substantial part of the funds. When policy loan increases in particular continued their sharp rise, some companies most severely affected stopped making new loan commitments for the time being.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

During the third quarter spreading realization of the strength of prospective credit demands and of the growing effects of credit restraint created general market expectations of more sharply rising interest rates. This change in market psychology, together with the actions it both reflected and encouraged, led to an exaggerated late summer upsurge in bond yields (Chart 7).

Large city banks in particular were confronted with the prospect of a sizable net run-off of their near-dated CD maturities, as market rates rose. This prospect, occurring as it did at a time when new loan commitments were also being steeply curtailed at some life insurance companies, seemed to pose the possibility of

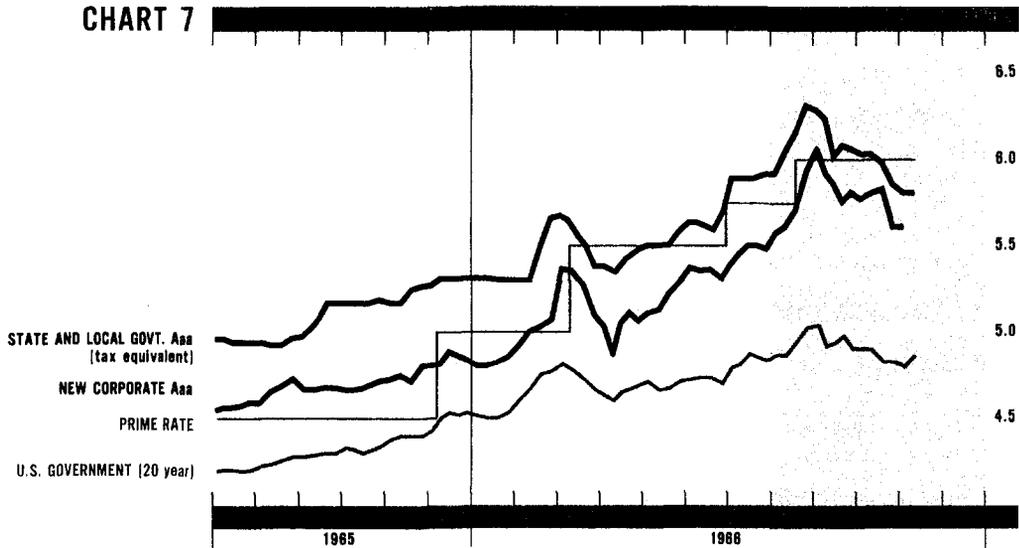
a serious imbalance between available funds and fall credit demands.

In these circumstances, a variety of precautionary actions were undertaken by lenders and borrowers alike. A number of money-market banks attempted to anticipate expected net September run-offs of their CD's by liquidating large blocks of municipal securities in the secondary market. But they found it difficult to attract buyers for their securities even at sharply increased yields. At the same time, a number of large corporations moved to float new security issues in the capital markets in what is usually a slack period of financing. Their purpose was to insure coverage of future needs before the cost and availability of funds tightened further. As a result, the August volume of corporate bonds offered in the public market ballooned to \$1.1 billion, the largest volume on record for a single month.

August–October decline. When events failed to confirm the extreme expectations of an early fall credit-availability crisis, the steep August advance in rates was reversed. Some of the roll-back reflected changes in administration policies in response to the August upsurge of rates. For example, President Johnson's request for special legislation to help moderate the business capital boom, along with his announcements that nonmilitary Federal spending would be cut, that the volume of anticipated Federal agency borrowing and pool sales would be reduced, and that further tax

Most of the SHARP RATE ADVANCES in late summer of '66 have been erased

CHART 7



Weekly averages except State and local govt., which are Thursday figures. Yields on new corporate issues for offerings with 5-year call protection only. See also notes to Chart 1.

action would be requested if needed to balance increases in spending for the Vietnamese war, all helped to calm the earlier fears of impending crisis. Fears were further alleviated when the Federal Reserve announced that its credit would be available to help banks adjust to reserve losses arising from time deposit withdrawals.

Following these early September announcements, evidence suggesting that economic and financial developments in the private sector might also not be living up to earlier market expectations reinforced the general rate decline. While bank credit expansion was small and CD's at banks experienced a net run-off of more than \$2½ billion from mid-August to the end of October, the drain was a smaller share of total CD maturities than many had feared—indicating that banks were able to encourage investors to hold CD's on other bases than strict comparison of rate spreads. Moreover, as yields on short-term Treasury bills declined, rates paid on 30-day CD maturities became competitive again.

Equally important, during September and October business capital market financing was not as large as in preceding months, even though business loan growth dropped to about one-third the rate earlier in the year. This evidence together with some other signs of a less ebullient economy raised questions among market participants whether private spending might be tapering off cyclically. With questions also being raised whether spending to support the U.S. commitment in Vietnam might rise less rapidly in 1967, market expectations about interest rates shifted, and some investors began to position bonds in anticipation of further rate declines.

Recent rate advance. Around the end of October bond yields started to reverse their course again, and by mid-November they had recovered a sizable part of their earlier fall declines—as was shown in the table on page 1575. The upturn was attributable chiefly to a resurgence of business demands for long-term funds in a period when the availability of bank credit was significantly limited. In addition, State and local government demands for funds expanded, and large borrowings by the U.S. Government in short-term markets continued to exert general upward pressures on rates. Finally, interest rate expectations were apparently being affected by an increase in the odds that market participants were placing on the chance of a further offering of Federal participation certificates and a decrease in the odds being placed on a Federal tax increase early in 1967.

STAFF ECONOMIC STUDY

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING OF THE WHOLE DEVELOPING ECONOMIC SITUATION

Frank R. Garfield—formerly of the staff of the Board of Governors

The Federal Reserve BULLETIN from time to time publishes, in full, staff studies on economic and financial subjects that are of general interest in the field of economic research.

This paper was prepared by Mr. Garfield, who was an Adviser in the Division of Research and Statistics of the Board of Gov-

ernors until his retirement on October 31, 1966. It was delivered at a seminar at the Board of Governors on October 19, 1966.

As in all staff studies, the author is responsible for the analyses and conclusions set forth, and the views expressed are not necessarily those of his colleagues or of the Board of Governors.

The brief title first considered for this paper—"Toward Understanding"—conveyed the idea of continuing inquiry but otherwise seemed rather vague. Even the present long title is subject to more than one interpretation. If someone thinks that the subject is the whole developing economic situation late in the autumn of 1966, he will be surprised to find only a long list of observations concerning understanding of developing economic situations in general.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING

Why do some people spend most of their working lives trying to understand what goes on in the world? The justifying phrase in my academic days was "prediction and control." Neither "prediction" nor "control" proved to be a good bureaucratic word. "Control" clearly is a word to be avoided, partly because no one in this country wants a society controlled from the top, partly because the

extent of control is bound to be limited, and partly because the term implies more responsibility for the course of events than most people who have a hand in public policy-making want to assume. "Prediction" in the world of economics is obviously a very different sort of activity from prediction in the world of astronomy. Partly on this account "projections"—sometimes "A" and "B" to take care of different basic assumptions—have rather generally superseded "predictions." Paradoxical as it may appear, in the world of economics "projections" seem more scientific and therefore more persuasive than "predictions"—and at the same time are easier to live with when the facts make themselves known.

Many historians see little need to justify their search for understanding in terms of impact on policy; it is enough to be known to one's self and one's peers as an expert on what happened—what happened only yes-

terday or what happened in the olden times. One advantage of going back a way is that information on olden times is not subject to further revision—at least until someone discovers some scrolls in a cave or some new arrangements of pollen deep beneath the surface of a marsh. Another advantage in dealing exclusively with olden times is that a high degree of objectivity is less difficult to achieve; not much can be done about those times no matter how they are interpreted. Thoughtful study of the past certainly is satisfying for its own sake, and it is important as a prerequisite to understanding of the present and the future.

For many students of affairs, however, more significant as well as more exciting challenges are to be found in working at the shifting frontier of time dividing the present from the future—in deriving from preliminary information fairly objective analyses of prospects, analyses that hopefully will be serviceable in shaping current policies to achieve carefully considered goals. I have in mind especially goals for large groups, including people from many walks of life—or social strata, if you prefer.

STATING GOALS

Goals—many people's goals—are important features of the whole developing situation. But here we can honor them and pass on. Most of us want full employment, high and rising standards of living. We want an equitable distribution of income, no longer thinking much about the distribution of wealth. We want money incomes whose worth in real terms will not be jeopardized by sharp price advances. We also seek a balance of group participation and individual freedom—from government, business, or other institutional domination—

that will permit life to sparkle and encourage creative activity of many sorts, the world over. We seek—perhaps not actively enough—more peaceful relationships among nations.

To achieve such broad objectives we set up more specific goals such as maximum sustainable growth in output of goods and services; stability in broad averages of prices; and viable financial relationships within and among nations. Then we qualify these goals. We do not really want maximum output at the expense of some sort of balance between population and nonhuman resources such as air and water, and land that can be tilled or mined or subdivided. Nor do we want maximum output at the expense of a tolerable division of time between shop and family life.

Now, just one more note about goals, short-run and long-run. In a growing economy, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow will be at least as important as today. They should be so regarded today, with allowance only for different degrees of uncertainty as one plans farther into the future. In this view the Phillips trade-off between unemployment tomorrow and price advances tomorrow is a quite inadequate formulation of a problem; what about the impact of price advances tomorrow on unemployment the day after tomorrow?

DESCRIBING AND PROJECTING DEVELOPMENTS

Moving now from comment on goals to comment on description and projection, I shall keep in mind a recent professorial observation that while mathematical models usually include too little, verbal models usually include too much.

Perhaps we can simplify a little by noting that projection is only description of the future subject to less restraint of hard facts

than description of the past, and that policy formation to achieve goals may be regarded for the moment only as part of what is to be described and projected.

Also, suppose we take a short-cut, not stopping to look at and reflect on the bits and pieces of real life that we see around us—and their interactions—but rather stating observations and using selected bits and pieces as illustrative supporting evidence. Most of these observations are quite familiar, but all are, I believe, of some significance to recall in moving toward understanding.

FRAMEWORKS

1. If we are to describe and project meaningfully, we need to have one or more broad frameworks into which we organize the heterogeneous mass of detail that is economic life; we should not expect newspaper editors to do this for us. Reserving further comment until later, I hope you will be thinking about frameworks in connection with each observation along the way.

CONCEPTS

2. We need at all times to be as clear as we can on concepts, on what, specifically, we are talking about. We should try to understand, for example, such a distinction as that indicated in a *Survey of Current Business* article for November 1962, where it is said that “when the aim is to get at a measure of productive capacity, the present techniques [of measuring real capital] are not satisfactory because identical amounts of real capital as now measured will represent different capacities to produce goods and services over time.” We might also inquire what a “household” is the next time we use Census Bureau figures in analyzing housing demand. Again, although as a matter of practice we seem to find acceptable uses for

more than one loose phrase such as “economic and financial,” we should no doubt continually be searching for tighter language.

INFORMATION

3. While well-developed frameworks and concepts are necessary for good analysis, they are not sufficient; we need good data both to fill in prearranged conceptual boxes and to help determine the shape and arrangement of the boxes. And we need restraint in using poor data, not just recognition of the need for good data while reaching for whatever numbers may be readily at hand. Further, we need users of data who are not content to know that data are good for something but want to know whether the data are good for their purposes, and how good. And we need producers of data who really understand something about the uses to which the information they collect will be put. Much more needs to be written on this subject and I trust will be when projects are proposed for improving statistics by setting up various new arrangements for collecting and analyzing data.

4. We need information that cannot be fully quantified, information, for example, about the way people who make decisions think and react. We can obtain such information partly by studying opinion polls and intentions surveys, partly by being acquainted with many people, including people whose thinking is organized around problems quite different from our own.

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

5. In order to use numerical and other information for serviceable analysis we need first to study the information; then to apply such mathematical and other techniques as seem appropriate for adjustment and inter-

pretation; then to review preliminary results in the light of information available on related subjects; and finally to take such further steps as may be required. This may mean going over the whole study to look for significant errors in transcription or key punching; or surprising interpretations of questions asked; or unusual circumstances that make usual methods of adjustment inappropriate. To the uninitiated the idea of testing the reasonableness of methods in a particular instance by the reasonableness of the results obtained in that instance may seem to involve a sort of circularity and to open the way for abuse by analysts wishing to discard results not to their liking. But risks are everywhere and the risks associated with ready acceptance of first results or uncritical allegiance to a method seem to me very high indeed.

Among the tools essential for transforming crude data into materials useful for interpretation are electronic computers and electronic charting devices—and telephones. Now, equipped with all these, what do we study?

ECONOMIC LIFE

6. If we confine our analyses to “economic life” we need to define economic life broadly enough to include almost everything—even though we know we cannot specialize in everything to quite the same degree.

IMPACTS OF WAR

7. We cannot ignore, for example, the impacts of war or even the diplomatic activities relating to war. The record is clear that for much of the past half century—the whole life of the Federal Reserve System so far—production, employment, price, and credit developments have been profoundly affected by wars, preparations for war, and

the legacies of war. World War I and the terms of the peace that followed—including uncollectible war debts—were among the important sources of the troubles of the 1920's and 1930's although, in the light of post-World War II experience, they are not now usually put so high on the list of causes as they once were. In the past year and a half, escalation of war activities in Southeast Asia has had an important influence on new orders and expenditures, resource utilization, and speculation about a variety of future war-related developments. (I might have referred to this influence as “decisive” rather than “important” if 40 years ago Herbert Davenport had not pounded the table when he said “at the margin, not by the margin.”)

ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

8. Again, we must assess the significance in our time of government actions not associated with war, actions reflected in numerous printed forms to be used in meeting payrolls, writing purchase contracts, collecting income taxes and customs duties, and keeping track of social security affairs. Conditions in this respect are now appreciably different from those in 1913 when the Federal Reserve Act was passed. At that time total Federal outlays amounted to only \$700 million—1913 dollars—although the population was nearly half as large as it is today. Quite understandably, in writings of that time by Wesley C. Mitchell and others, profit was emphasized as even more of a central organizing force in the economy than it is now and only modest hopes were held out for dampening of cyclical fluctuations through government action. There was not much of a budget to balance or unbalance, myth or no myth.

Today the situation is different—but how

different? Are government functions now so important and government economists and administrators so well informed and so ingenious in shaping policies and gaining public support for them—especially for policies of restraint in periods of excessive demand—that only one projection has validity, a projection of steady, rapid growth? In a luncheon conversation not long ago, one man took the position that we could believe this; another talked about the recent emergence of overcapacity for the production of dacron and competitive products and the announcement of a sharp cut in the price of dacron. While attributing the price cut chiefly to overcapacity, he noted that the price cut would stimulate a number of new uses and would increase consumption in old uses. A third participant in the discussion asked how much government expenditures at large would have had to be increased to bring about absorption of this particular overcapacity without a price cut.

TECHNOLOGY

9. Still considering the wide range of subjects to be covered, we need to take account—for some countries more than for others—of the now highly organized search for better technical ways of doing things, whether in connection with business, government, academic, or other enterprises. Technological developments—in the art of making glass or selling bonds or teaching the young—all have their economic impacts, impacts on demands and the availability of resources to meet them, on costs and prices, and on saving and investment. Population forecasts these days need to recognize in one way or another the potential effects of revolutionary changes in techniques of birth control. Electric power experts are already beginning to think about problems that would develop if

individually owned electric cars were to become popular for short distance travel.

REAL AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

10. Approaching the problem of what we are to deal with from another angle, we need information and analyses concerning the “real” world of physical production and employment, the “financial” world of transactions of the sort handled at banks and similar institutions, and the relationships among real and financial affairs. This might go without saying except that many of the early mathematical models ignored the financial world altogether and that financial analyses often have treated the intricacies of the real world rather lightly.

In the market place, real and financial affairs are intertwined; production, distribution, and consumption must be financed, and the demand for credit depends in good part on the volume of real output—and prices. If in some analyses there is still underemphasis on financial affairs, it may be partly because basic goals relate to real things such as jobs and goods and services. If in some analyses there is still underemphasis on real affairs, it may be partly because many policy actions relate directly to dollar amounts, of bank reserves to be required and provided, of tax receipts to be sought and expenditures to be made. Other policy actions relate to prices to be paid for the use of funds or, in the case of income policies, to prices to be paid for the services of workers and for currently produced goods.

PRICES, QUANTITIES, AND VALUES

11. Prices of many sorts need to be studied—prices of commodities, prices of houses, prices of high buildings on city street corners and low buildings in industrial parks, prices of government and industrial

bonds and shares in enterprises; and a variety of prices expressed as so much per time period, including rentals of houses, yields on fixed return securities over the whole range of maturities, and rates of pay for work. Prices multiplied by quantities yield values; and prices, quantities, and values together comprise an important part of the raw material of our study. (The term "quantity," incidentally, has a double usage, first as what we multiply by price to get value, and second as the value itself, which is what we intend when we speak of "the quantity of money." If, however, we say that the quantity of money is equal to its value, we find that value has a second meaning—the value of money is what in real terms a unit of currency will command now as compared with what it did command a while ago.) Now, before further aspects of subject matter are explored, attention may be directed to various types of change encountered in studying time series for prices, quantities, and values.

TYPES OF CHANGE

12. Approximate identification of several types of change that go to make up the net change reflected in time series is feasible much of the time and needs to be undertaken to facilitate understanding of the developing situation.

SEASONAL FLUCTUATIONS

13. First of all, seasonal variations—mainly repetitive from year to year but in some degree shifting over time, sometimes suddenly—need to be measured as well as may be for two purposes. The first purpose is to take account of them, as in open market operations, and the second is to eliminate them from series to permit analysis of non-seasonal movements. Recognizing the advantages of using the computer for all it is

worth in this area—and that is a great deal—I am still impressed with the need for thoughtful examination of series before they are fed to the computer and with the desirability, wherever possible, of making prior adjustments for important known irregularities. The advantages of prior adjustments were demonstrated long ago for working-day differences—now provided for in some computer programs—and have been demonstrated more recently for steel strikes. Programmed procedures have not proved adequate to handle periods of sharp cyclical reversal of direction, such as the spring of 1958; this has been established for many production series by study of the results of adjustments on tier charts and by observation of the subsequent reversal of changes in the seasonal factors that might have been used.

IRREGULAR FLUCTUATIONS

14. With seasonal fluctuations taken care of, changes shown by the commonly used seasonally adjusted measures need to be interpreted in terms of three types of change that they reflect in all sorts of combinations—short-term irregular fluctuations, cyclical changes, and long-term trends. For some series the irregular changes—reflecting both the economic impact of hurricanes, strikes, new banking regulations and shifts in the timing of Treasury financing and the statistical impact of reporting and processing aberrations—are relatively unimportant. For series of this sort month-to-month or at least quarter-to-quarter changes shown by seasonally adjusted measures may be regarded as reflecting mainly cyclical changes and trends. Quarterly GNP figures and monthly figures for nonagricultural employment and industrial production might be so classified. Changes shown by series at lower levels of

aggregation or for shorter periods of time are likely to be more subject to irregular fluctuations.

When irregular fluctuations are important, their causes may be known or not known. If causes are known—and they often can be ascertained, if time does not run out on efforts to find out what happened—then approximate special allowances can be made; for a strike this may mean lowering a production series a little before and after the strike, raising it considerably during the strike.

When the causes of irregular fluctuations are not known, these fluctuations may be allowed for informally in chart reading or they may be formally suppressed, more or less, by using moving averages, with the length of the moving average depending on the relative importance of irregular fluctuations. Irregular changes are smoothed out this way in many series shown in *Business Cycle Developments*.

Useful as such smoothing often is, the curves so calculated do not come up to the last minute; to do that they would need to be based in part on assumptions as to the future. And they are averages, in which significant short-term changes may be averaged out along with the irregulars.

Partly because irregular changes include many changes from causes unknown, they are sometimes lumped together, with or without irregular changes of known origin, as “random” fluctuations. Considering the nature of many of these changes and what ought to be done about them, the term “irregular” seems to me preferable. The position might be taken that trends and cycles, while clearly not random, are in varying degree irregular and that, therefore, the term “irregular” has its limitations for use here.

TRENDS AND CYCLES

15. The trend-cycle curves that we have, once seasonal variations have been allowed for and irregulars have been brought under control, need to be studied to see how far they reflect long-term trends and how far cyclical changes. In recent years efforts to measure trend have been extended—we now have “growth triangles” that show growth rates calculated from every past year for which data are available to each later year. Meanwhile, the calculation of separate cycle curves, pushed by some analysts in the 1920's, has never regained the position lost in the 1930's. The National Bureau of Economic Research in its far-reaching study of cycles has preferred to work with “cycles of experience,” including trends within cycles, excluding shifts in level from one cycle to another.

While the basic idea of trends seems simple enough and while useful trends can be quickly established for some series in some periods, quite often great difficulties are encountered and the results need to be interpreted with great care. Trends change. Cycles, cycles of varying length, present problems in the choice of initial and terminal dates.

While the computer may be quite willing to calculate trends from any set of data, the economist needs to take care, if the returns obtained are to be meaningful. Suppose, for example, that there is a fairly long period—say 5 years—of rapid advance due partly to growth in resources and partly to transition from under-utilization of resources to nearly full utilization; suppose, further, that this period is followed by a period of less rapid advance; then, how should the two periods be characterized in terms of trends and deviations therefrom? Pushing the time horizon back a decade or so or a cycle or

two might clarify the picture somewhat and still leave some puzzling problems.

16. We need to study the fluctuations that go under the name of "business cycles" whatever we think of that term. To some people the term is objectionable because it seems to promise more than can be delivered. Cyclical fluctuations are of varying amplitude and duration and shape; the troughs of the recessions of 1954 and 1958 were well described by the letters U and V. Some periods, moreover, fit so poorly into any cyclical mold, of advance or decline, that the idea that the economy is always in one stage or another of a cycle seems open to question. Proponents of the term "business cycles" from the outset have pointed to dissimilarities as well as similarities among periods; but in computing averages of duration and other characteristics from small samples of diverse cycles they may have pushed the idea of regularity too far; averages, like aggregates, sometimes confuse rather than clarify.

Again, to some people the concept of business cycles is objectionable because it seems to imply inevitable failure of government efforts to eliminate cyclical unemployment and achieve steady growth—steady, rapid growth. While these analysts might not assert that this is a new world, they might prefer a term such as "economic fluctuations" to "business cycles." For our times "economic" may be preferable to "business." But "fluctuations" may be questioned as covering many types of change and not having one significant connotation that the term "cycles" does carry; each situation does develop out of the previous situation in a continuous process, and advances and declines are more intimately related by cumulative forces than the term "fluctuations" may seem to imply. Description, projection,

and policy-making to achieve steady, rapid growth need to take this basic idea into account.

How much help cyclical analysis of one sort or another may be in projecting the course of events or in shaping and timing policy actions is another matter. In my view cyclical analysis should not be limited to or thought of principally as leading-indicator analysis although investigation of leads and lags throughout the economy is a very important part of all analytical work. I would put much emphasis on the search for such causal interconnections as may be evident in sequences; on consideration of each cyclical fluctuation of the fairly recent past as a whole; and on assessment of the basic nature of the particular period ahead, certain to be unique in some respects, hopefully in some respects that can be discerned in advance from intensive study of recent developments.

With the necessity for understanding seasonal movements, irregular fluctuations, long-time trends, and cycles in mind, we are now in a position to consider more specifically—or less generally—what subjects we need to study, what types of data we need to obtain, and what methods we may use most advantageously in describing the past and projecting the future.

TIME PERIODS FOR FLOW INFORMATION

17. If budget messages and directives to the manager of the open market account are to be written to good purpose, those responsible for writing them, quite aware of the various types of economic change referred to above, need to have before them information and analyses for appropriate periods of time—promptly. They need specifically to have flow information for many different time intervals, including the calendar divisions of years, quarters, and months and

even some finer divisions; and also for such economic divisions of time as their views on stages of cycles or stages of growth may require.

Limiting ourselves to the calendar, we can see very quickly that annual data, serving some purposes well enough, are wholly inadequate for many other purposes. They would have been of no help in solving the problem of autumnal pressures in the London money market that intrigued W. Stanley Jevons in 1866. In a paper on this subject, he used weekly, monthly, and quarterly figures based on the Bank of England accounts as he had done 4 years earlier in his pioneering paper on the subject of seasonal variations. Edwin W. Kemmerer, in his large-scale study of seasonals in interest rates for the National Monetary Commission in 1910, had his Cornell students work from weekly figures. In 1932, with runs on banks threatened all the time and occurring all too often, the Board's staff made daily seasonal adjustments of currency in circulation.

During the 1920's increased efforts were made to obtain monthly or shorter-term data promptly in order to facilitate quick responses to economic changes. There was also a new emphasis on benchmark data, used formally at first to improve the quality of past records and analysis, but not to make advance allowances for biases in currently reported figures. For total manufacturing employment the Board's upward adjustment to levels established by the Census of Manufactures was at the rate of about 2 per cent per year after 1923.

Later, with a good many monthly data in strategic areas available—and combined into measures such as the Board's index of industrial production—and with a drive to obtain the sort of completeness of coverage for the economy represented by the national

accounts, great emphasis was put on quarterly figures. Quarterly figures have the advantage of being less difficult to estimate for areas not well covered in current reports. Also, even where reliable monthly figures are available, averaging them will suppress some irregular changes and thereby may facilitate current interpretation as well as the establishing of some relationships among series. On the other hand, certain relationships significant to know about in dealing with some types of change disappear when monthly figures are averaged; and significant monthly turning points such as that in April 1958 are often lost from view. One should not be obliged to choose between quarterly and monthly figures—or to think of the significance of the news reported every day only in terms of one particular segment of time.

RELATED STOCK AND FLOW INFORMATION

18. We need analysis and data relating not only to what happens during a period but also to conditions at the start and finish of a period. Currently, there is great emphasis on flows during a period—flows of goods and services and funds—but economic balance sheets as well as income statements are recognized as materials for study. Interest in measurement of capacity and rates of capacity utilization continues. Also, improved information on rental housing vacancies has been made available to help analyze residential real estate markets. It is true that no adequate analysis has yet been made of structural changes affecting the significance of inventory-sales ratios, and that not enough attention may be given to the amount and nature of mortgage debt outstanding; but there are plenty of neglected problems also in the area of flow analysis.

NET AND GROSS

19. We need flow data net and gross. In the consumer credit area, for example, information on changes in outstandings is useful, but analysis of such net data can be greatly improved by having gross figures on extensions and repayments. Being affected by developments in quite different time periods, extensions and repayments behave quite differently on occasion. Besides, changes in the rate of credit extensions taken separately can be compared meaningfully with current developments in retail trade, and repayments can be related usefully to disposable income.

TOTAL AND PARTS

20. Closely allied to the observation concerning net and gross is another concerning the need for data and analysis at many levels of aggregation. In the field of population, for example, one figure quite relevant for high school construction programs and related local expenditures is the number of children of high school age. For all public school construction, more age groups need to be included. In some recent periods, information on total population would have been next to worthless for either purpose; but a total population figure is useful for making broad comparisons with the past or with other countries and for computing some per capita figures that are of significance.

In the field of prices, broad averages at the retail and wholesale levels are still often used in analyses of general economic developments, and a total consumer price index is often used in wage negotiations, without analysis in terms of components. But price analysis in depth needs to deal with prices at many stages along the way from raw materials to finished products and from primary markets to retail markets. Changes in

prices of farm products and foods ordinarily reflect changes in supply factors to a greater extent than prices of industrial commodities, occur in their own good time, and often result in changes in the broad averages that are subject to misinterpretation. Prices of hogs and cattle, in particular, have their own individual swings related to short and long production cycles dependent in part on biological considerations.

Detailed price, production, and other data need to be studied to appraise fluctuations in prices for industrial commodities and their effects on expectations, new orders, and inventory accumulation, not to mention earnings, the amount of internal funds available for capital outlays, and the demands of business for short- and long-term credit.

One of the finer arts in economic analysis is to take full advantage of what can be learned from study of data at many levels of aggregation—or of “disaggregation,” if you are accustomed to thinking of the broad aggregates as the starting point for thinking.

The present leading view of one of the relationships among broad aggregates most important for making projections—the relationship between consumer expenditures and personal disposable income—seems to be that some components, notably auto sales, should be estimated separately, taking account of factors other than income. The ratio between expenditures and incomes (and the saving rate) thus should be regarded as changeable from quarter to quarter on this account as well as because of leads and lags that may appear in connection with developments such as the tax cut of 1964. Moving away from the view that the saving rate should be expected to be constant from quarter to quarter makes sense to me, especially in view of the many difficul-

ties in the way of calculating the income and expenditure figures and consequent uncertainties as to how closely they—and the difference between them—reflect what is happening. Aggregates, as sums of components, often benefit from offsets of errors of opposite direction but may still be subject to significant net inaccuracies. Thus, estimating consumption expenditures requires discretion in the handling of numbers at many points and not merely in the estimation of the “exogenous” elements so basic to income estimates—notably, defense and other government expenditures, plant and equipment outlays, residential building, and the rate of inventory change.

MULTIPLE CLASSIFICATIONS OF DATA

21. Fortunately for economic analysis, with proper care the same data can be used in different groupings to help answer many different questions. Production in one industry, for example, can be grouped with production in other industries turning out materials or finished products, as the case may be, and also with production of goods more or less durable in use. Both lines of classification are among those important for understanding differences in amplitude and timing of fluctuations. Again, production of goods can be usefully classified according to the status of principal purchasers of products, notably private producers, private consumers, and governments, national and local. These groups have different objectives, hold different positions in markets, make different credit arrangements, and alter their demands at different times. In some periods such as the present, grouping of industrial products as business equipment, defense equipment, consumer durables, and consumer staples points to important differences in rates of expansion, already long continued.

Production may also be classified as to whether it is going into business inventories or being delivered to final purchasers; the differences in behavior are often striking. The rate of accumulation and the level of holdings relative to production and sales are in themselves significant facts, and to the extent that information can be obtained concerning the areas of accumulation and the voluntary and involuntary nature of the accumulation, the full significance of inventory developments can be better appraised.

In general, at different times different lines of classification will be especially important for indicating the type of situation that may be developing.

COMPARABILITY OF GROUPINGS FOR INDUSTRY ANALYSIS

22. Unfortunately for economic analysis, while some industry groupings are closely comparable with each other—those for manufacturing employment, hours, and production, for example, all on an establishment basis—not all groupings for the same industry are closely related; profit figures, for example, are based on data for enterprises reaching far across the industry lines based on establishment data. Happily, the comparability of enterprise sales, inventory, and order data with establishment data has been improved in recent years through reporting on a divisional basis by most large enterprises whose activities cross industry lines. Also, increased efforts have been made to reconcile various types of data drawn from corporate and establishment reports. At the higher levels of aggregation, problems of this particular sort tend to be reduced.

FLEXIBILITY IN ANALYSIS

23. The usefulness of classifying and studying data for the past in trying to see

what may lie ahead depends in part on the extent of our flexibility in using what we learn to ferret out actual elements of continuity in the economy and elements of change that alter economic behavior and economic relationships. If, for example, the goal of steady growth were to be achieved, conclusions drawn from an era of cycles would need to be reexamined. This would be true whether or not earlier generalizations had been expressed in mathematical terms. That formal models of the economy—however elaborately conceived and constructed to take care of accelerators, multipliers, and the like—will be flexible enough to capture the individual peculiarity of each different period in a rapidly changing world seems much less certain than that those who construct the models will in the course of their work learn a great deal about the operation of the economy. For current analysis and current decision-making, one essential requirement I see is a degree of flexibility available only to human minds, human minds steeped in the history of economic developments—at home and abroad—and trained to make use of a variety of tools of economic analysis.

One further note about flexibility: in all research more of it is needed than is cultivated when pressure to define and test a particular hypothesis rigorously is so strong that the researcher is unable to appreciate what the data are trying to tell him about some other subject that may be just as important. (What constitutes rigorous testing is, incidentally, a subject that warrants a further sharp look.)

FRAMEWORKS

24. If, as I requested, you have been thinking all along about frameworks, where have you come out? Are you perhaps wondering how everything I have mentioned

so far as important to understanding can be brought within any single framework? So am I. How much of the whole developing situation, for example, is likely to be encompassed in study of real things such as production of goods and services, and employment? How much in study of prices for goods and services and for the use of goods and funds? How much in the study of values, particularly expenditures and incomes and flows of funds, as quantities of real things and of all sorts of claims are transferred at prevailing prices?

Perhaps, with everything related to everything else, one can go as far as one can go anyway by starting out to explain changes in quantities; or in prices; or in values. But wherever one starts, one winds up talking about all three or one is not doing much of a job of relating goals and policies and developments in the market place. All three, moreover, need enough direct attention to reveal whatever of significance they have to tell. And as a practical matter, all three need to be approached in their own ways, not in some way dictated by the desire to integrate everything into one unified system.

What are some of the problems involved in measuring and relating values, quantities, and prices and building a reasonably complete account, beginning with study of any one? In some ways the simplest broad concepts are those of total value, value of expenditures and value of income associated with production of goods and services. Conceptually, the starting point for the expenditure total is the individual sales slip for final products and such data as are needed to estimate the current dollar value of inventory change. The values on sales slips reflect quantities and prices that have already been multiplied without any averaging. In these figures, both quantities and

prices change from one period to another as they do in actual transactions. In contrast, a quantity index generally assumes constant price relationships and a price index constant quantity relationships. And quantity measures relate to goods at various stages of fabrication and distribution, not just to one. Thus, to avoid overlapping (such as occurs in shipments series), the structure in the weight year is taken as one of net output at various stages of production, and the series used to carry this structure forward through time must represent changes in net output—by what means best is one of the current issues of measurement in this area.

In practice, the sales slips needed to obtain total expenditures (current dollar GNP) are not all available; some values, as for new autos, are calculated from totals of units sold and estimates of average prices; the value of services of government employees is the sum of paychecks rather than sales slips; and estimating the value of inventory change involves many steps and more than a little uncertainty as to the results. For these and other reasons, the actual current value GNP derived from the expenditure side is not the simple aggregate that it may seem to be in broad concept.

The total value of current expenditures, no matter how well estimated at the final product level, cannot tell the whole story of economic change; it is quantity of output—output of steel in tons or “constant” dollars—that is related to all sorts of change in employment and productivity, and it is prices that are involved most directly in maintaining the value of the currency and avoiding such speculative developments as might arise from widespread price changes in one direction or the other. Also, changes throughout the economy, along vertical lines from raw material to finished product, are significant

to analyze along with horizontal differences in behavior among different groups of final products.

Recognizing the importance of quantity and price measures, is it feasible to move with assurance from measures of current values to measures of quantities and prices? The difficulties of working in the other direction—from quantity and prices indexes to value measures—are readily perceived. They include various data and other problems in quantity and price measurement already noted and also the technical problem of obtaining a value measure from quantity and price measures; base-weighted quantity and indexes of prices, when multiplied, will not yield a precise value measure, and given (changing) year weighted indexes for either have their special limitations. Problems of the same nature are inherent in any move from value to quantity or price measures and, further, any differences between current value estimates and actual values will affect quantity and price measures derived from current value estimates. Also, detail by stage of fabrication and distribution needed for analysis of changing supply and demand positions and the transmission of the impact of events through the whole economy cannot be obtained from final product figures alone.

Direct approaches to quantity and price measurement present problems of their own that should not be minimized; for many products deflation of value figures may seem to be the best way to handle baffling problems of nonhomogeneity of product. But the evidence seems to me clear that much is to be gained by approaching quantity and price as well as value measurement and analysis directly. One special advantage is that of potential improvement in quality all around that can come from approaching measurement problems from different points

of view and then comparing the results. This is one way that data limitations for example—going all the way back to the kind of records people keep and affecting analysis in different ways in different approaches—can be partially overcome.

This discussion of frameworks has focused on approaches to quantity, price, and value measurement and analysis, almost exclusively with reference to currently produced goods and services. Transactions in existing property, real and other, are also highly significant, as is readily apparent in analyzing problems relating to housing and mortgage markets and to international payment balances. And, you may have noticed, the emphasis on “real” aspects has left “financial” aspects—the financing of value transactions of all sorts—scarcely mentioned.

That, in some sense, analysis will always be incomplete seems inevitable, but that we can make further substantial progress toward a truly comprehensive story seems to me equally clear. We can increase the range and depth of our understanding, I think, by looking at broad problems from several points of view. “Framework” is a word that, like “cycle,” seems to me more meaningful when used in the plural.

With this comment on frameworks the discussion has returned to the point of beginning—almost.

TOWARD UNDERSTANDING—AGAIN

As already noted, I take the chief aim of working toward understanding of economic

developments to be some contribution toward policy-making—public and private. And public policy-making in the economic area I take to be aimed at the variety of purposes touched on at the beginning of this paper. They may be summarized in general terms, first as encouraging growth of a sort sustainable and consistent with various other broad goals and, second, as working actively toward meeting such major, persistent, special problems as the present 8 per cent unemployment rate for nonwhites in this country. No one set of policies—fiscal or monetary or other—has the versatility needed to handle the variety of problems to be dealt with by one means or another. Whatever the organizational arrangements for policy-making may be in the future, the need for broad understanding on the part of individuals dealing with highly specialized problems in particular areas will be very great. Policies reasonably well adapted to the situation and to each other can best be developed among people of such understanding in whatever branch or agency of the government they may be working. And such policies can be adopted and then implemented effectively only if many people throughout the country take an active interest in economic affairs and work to broaden their understanding of economic developments and economic policies, both domestic and international.

STAFF ECONOMIC STUDY

A REVISED INDEX OF MANUFACTURING CAPACITY

Frank de Leeuw—Staff, Board of Governors
With Frank E. Hopkins and Michael D. Sherman

The Federal Reserve BULLETIN from time to time publishes, in full, staff studies on economic and financial subjects that are of general interest in the field of economic research.

This paper was prepared by Mr. de Leeuw, a member of the staff of the Board of Governors, together with Messrs. Hop-

kins and Sherman, who were research assistants at the Board during the summer of 1966.

As in all staff studies, the author is responsible for the analyses and conclusions set forth, and the views expressed are not necessarily those of the Board of Governors or of other members of the Board's staff.

This article describes a set of estimates of capacity and capacity utilization in U.S. manufacturing industries. The estimates represent a revision of a series maintained at the Federal Reserve Board for the past 6 years.¹ They are crude and subject to much larger measurement errors than many other time series in common use. Although the estimates appear to be helpful in interpreting current economic developments, users should bear in mind that more thinking about underlying concepts, better coverage of some key manufacturing industries, and further experimentation with alternative approaches to collecting capacity information all are probably necessary before truly reliable estimates can be developed.

¹ See Frank de Leeuw, "The Demand for Capital Goods by Manufacturers," *Econometrica*, Vol. 30, No. 3, July 1962, pp. 410-11; Peter Gajewski and Frank de Leeuw, "An Index of Manufacturing Capacity," July 1964 (unpublished); and U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, *Annual Report*, 1966, p. 249.

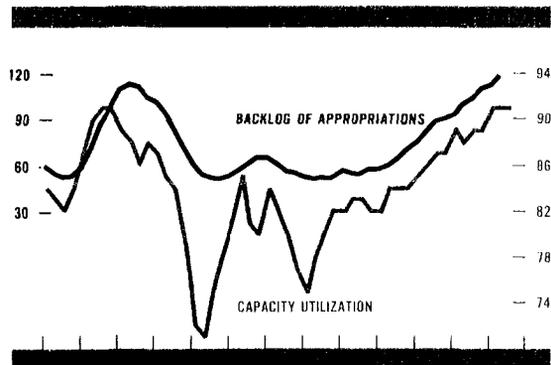
METHODOLOGY AND USES

The method of calculating the capacity estimates, described in detail below, can be summarized in a few sentences. The general level and major movements of capacity utilization in the estimates are those that emerge from McGraw-Hill surveys of capacity utilization of manufacturing companies. Dividing these utilization rates into Federal Reserve indexes of production gives the general level and trend of the capacity estimates. The final capacity estimates are extrapolated before the first utilization survey and after the most recent one through the use of capital stock estimates and McGraw-Hill survey information on yearly capacity changes. These two sources of information are also used to smooth the capacity estimates during the period of the utilization surveys.

The meaning of "capacity" as measured in these estimates is of necessity imprecise.

The unit of measurement is output per quarter, expressed as an index on a 1957–59 base. That is, the capacity index is an estimate of the quantity of output per quarter, relative to quarterly output in 1957–59, which the current stock of plant and equipment in manufacturing industries is capable of producing. But there are many ways of interpreting the phrase “capable of producing.” It may refer to output that can be produced at minimum average cost, or it may refer to output that can be produced at anything less than prohibitively high cost; it may refer to peak seasonal output, or it

CHART 1



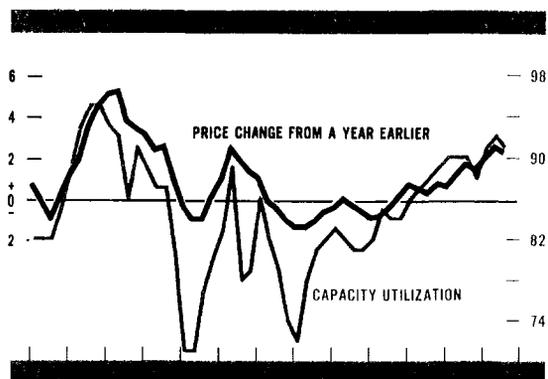
Backlog of appropriations is the estimated dollar volume of backlog at the end of each quarter for all manufacturing, deflated by the GNP implicit deflator for producers' durable equipment and divided by the capacity index for total manufacturing. Capacity utilization is for total manufacturing. Data are from National Industrial Conference Board, U.S. Commerce Department, and Federal Reserve.

may refer to output after adjustment for normal seasonal variation; it may refer to the sum of separate product capacities, or it may refer to some normal product-mix; it may be restricted to single-shift output, or it may include second-shift or third-shift potential. There is no information available as to exactly what respondents to capacity surveys have in mind.

The usefulness of the utilization estimates in spite of these defects, however, is illustrated by their relationship to other aggregative time series.

One such relationship, depicted in Chart 1, is that of capacity utilization for all manufacturing to the backlog of appropriations for new plant and equipment by manufacturers, with the latter variable expressed as a ratio to estimated capacity. Periods of high backlog follow, after a brief lag, periods of high utilization, with the 1959 peak in both cases below the 1955–56 peak and the current level. The two series diverge in recessions, probably reflecting in part the influence of financial conditions on the volume and timing of new appropriations.

CHART 2



Price change is the absolute change from a year earlier in the quarterly average of a special Federal Reserve grouping of wholesale price indexes (1957–59=100) for industrial materials. Capacity utilization is for primary processing industries. Data are from Bureau of Labor Statistics and Federal Reserve.

Price changes for industrial materials also appear to be related to estimated capacity utilization, particularly to one of the two components of the total—utilization in primary processing industries. Chart 2 illustrates the general correspondence of fluctuations in these two series. There are, of course, important forces affecting materials prices not captured in the utilization measure. At times, the influences of these other forces—for example, changes in agricultural prices and in wage levels—have prob-

ably outweighed the influence of capacity utilization.

SUMMARY OF REVISION

The changes responsible for the revision of past estimates are summarized before presentation of the new estimates in detail. The new estimates differ from the old for three reasons: (1) Separate estimates have been prepared of capacity (and of utilization) for two subgroups of manufacturing, primary processing industries and advanced processing industries. (2) On the basis of recent evidence, it is now assumed that respondents to the McGraw-Hill surveys (the most important source of information for these capacity estimates) adjust their responses for seasonal variation. And (3) in preparing the estimates additional data were used—an additional year's data for all the time series involved, and a completely different set of data for estimates of the stock of capital goods owned by manufacturers.

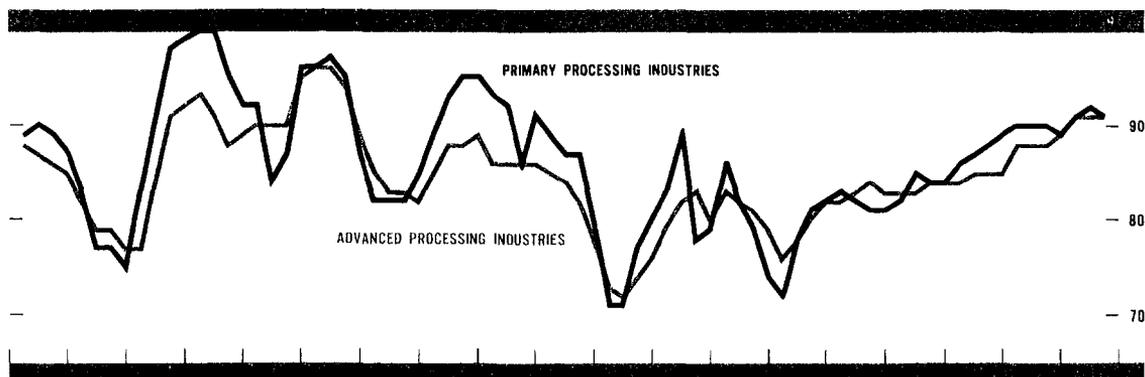
Estimated utilization rates for primary processing industries and advanced processing industries generally move in the same direction, as seen in Chart 3. But the two series show some significant differences during peak periods. For example, primary

processing industries reached their highest postwar utilization rate just after the outbreak of the Korean war, whereas advanced processing industries did not reach their postwar peak until near the end of that conflict. Again, in 1965 primary processing utilization was not so high as it had been in 1955–56, but advanced processing utilization was as high as in the earlier period.

Those familiar with the timing of postwar fluctuations in prices will appreciate the closer correspondence of industrial price movements with primary processing utilization than with advanced processing utilization—a correspondence to which a number of economists have referred.² The “primary processing” and “advanced processing” classifications used here are not the same as the “materials” and “finished products” classification used in the industrial production index. The ones used in the industrial production index represent broader coverage and a cleaner separation of industries producing

² See, for example, Murray Altmann, “Price Analysis and Economic Developments,” Staff Economic Study, Federal Reserve Board, 1965; and Ruth Mack, “The Destabilizing Influence of Raw Materials Prices,” in U.S. Joint Economic Committee, *The Relationship of Prices to Economic Stability and Growth*, 1958, pp. 269-84.

CHART 3



Latest figures, third quarter.

for further fabrication and industries producing for distributors or for final users; but data limitations make it impossible to use the production index separation in the present study.

The changed assumption about seasonal adjustment underlies the difference between earlier and current estimates of total manufacturing utilization during the past 10 years, as illustrated in Chart 4. Earlier it was assumed that the end-of-year utilization rates that companies reported to McGraw-Hill were not adjusted for seasonal variation. Because the end of the year is, on balance, a slack season for manufacturing production, our seasonally adjusted utilization rates were above the figures reported by McGraw-Hill. Now it is assumed that the rates reported to McGraw-Hill are seasonally adjusted—for reasons discussed below—and our seasonally adjusted utilization estimates are lower than they were, and no longer above the McGraw-Hill reported rates.

As for the other divergences, including the slight excess of the revised over the earlier estimates for the first few years, a great many minor changes in data are responsible and no one factor is dominant.

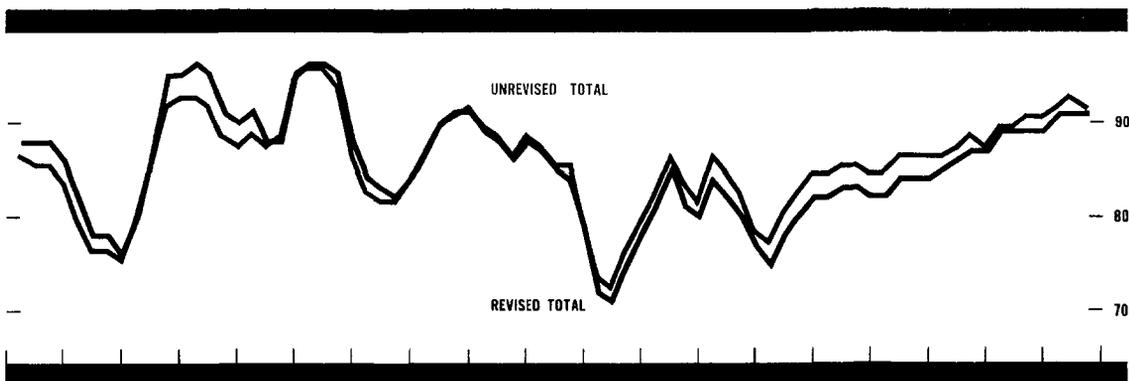
The fact that minor changes in data have caused revisions of one or two points in the utilization rate for some quarters underscores once more the large degree of uncertainty surrounding these estimates and the need for further work.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES

As earlier, three kinds of series entered into the construction of capacity estimates: A perpetual inventory measure of the gross stock of capital goods, a McGraw-Hill index of capacity, and a Federal Reserve index of production divided by a McGraw-Hill rate-of-operations measure. In contrast to previous estimates, however, each of the three series was separated into two components, one for primary processing industries and one for advanced processing industries.

Stock of capital goods. The data for the construction of the gross capital stock series were obtained principally from official censuses of manufacturers and from the surveys of manufacturers published in noncensus years since 1947 (with the exception of 1948). Census data rather than Commerce-Securities Exchange Commission data for plant and equipment investment expenditures were employed because this informa-

CHART 4



Latest figures, third quarter.

tion is collected on an establishment basis (rather than by companies which often produce in several industries).

A common method for measuring perpetual inventory of gross capital stock consists of adding each year's gross investment expenditure to the previous year's stock of capital goods and subtracting from this total the gross investment expenditure of n years ago, where n is the useful life of capital goods. An implication of this method is that the change in the capital stock in the current year depends not only upon current investment expenditures, but also upon gross investment expenditures exactly n years ago. If gross investment expenditures n years ago were subject to any unusual fluctuation, the current capital stock measure would also tend to fluctuate abnormally.

In order to eliminate these echo effects, we used a technique similar to one developed by Dale Jorgenson.³ This technique consists of (1) assuming that retirement is a constant fraction of the capital stock, or in equation form

$$S_{t+1} = (1-k)S_t + I_t$$

where S_t is the stock at the start of period t , I_t is investment expenditures in period t , and k is the retirement rate; and (2) calculating the retirement rate k by averaging the common perpetual-inventory estimates of retirements as a fraction of capital stock over a period of years.

An unpublished set of capital stock estimates for industry prepared by Michael Gort were used to obtain estimates of capital stock as of the end of 1947 and estimates of k for materials and for final products. The retirement rate k was estimated

at 2.9 per cent for primary processing industries and 3.6 per cent for advanced processing industries.

The choice of a gross rather than a net measure of capital was based on the assumption that the amount of services that a capital good yields per year or per quarter during its lifetime is approximated better as a constant amount than as an amount proportional to the remaining lifespan of the capital good.

Census figures for gross investment expenditures were not available for 1948, 1965, and 1966. Thus estimates for these years were obtained by interpolative and extrapolative approximations utilizing the Commerce-SEC data. Census data do not include the sale of Government surplus capital stocks to private manufacturing industries. Because these sales were sizable in the years just after World War II, estimates utilizing data based on a study by Bert Hickman⁴ were added to the Census series to obtain the final expenditure estimates.

The two capital stock series are plotted in Chart 5, together with the other capacity indicators used in construction of the final series. Noteworthy features of their time-paths are (1) their very slight deceleration during the years 1958-62, in contrast to much more marked deceleration in some other capital stock estimates, and (2) their acceleration during the last 2 or 3 years.

McGraw-Hill capacity indexes. Annual McGraw-Hill indexes⁵ were combined into primary processing and advanced processing totals with weights based on points in the Federal Reserve index of industrial production in December 1950, the base period of

³ Dale Jorgenson, "Anticipations and Investment Behavior," in James S. Duesenberry, et. al., editors, *The Brookings Quarterly Econometric Model of the United States*, Rand McNally, 1965, pp. 51, 57.

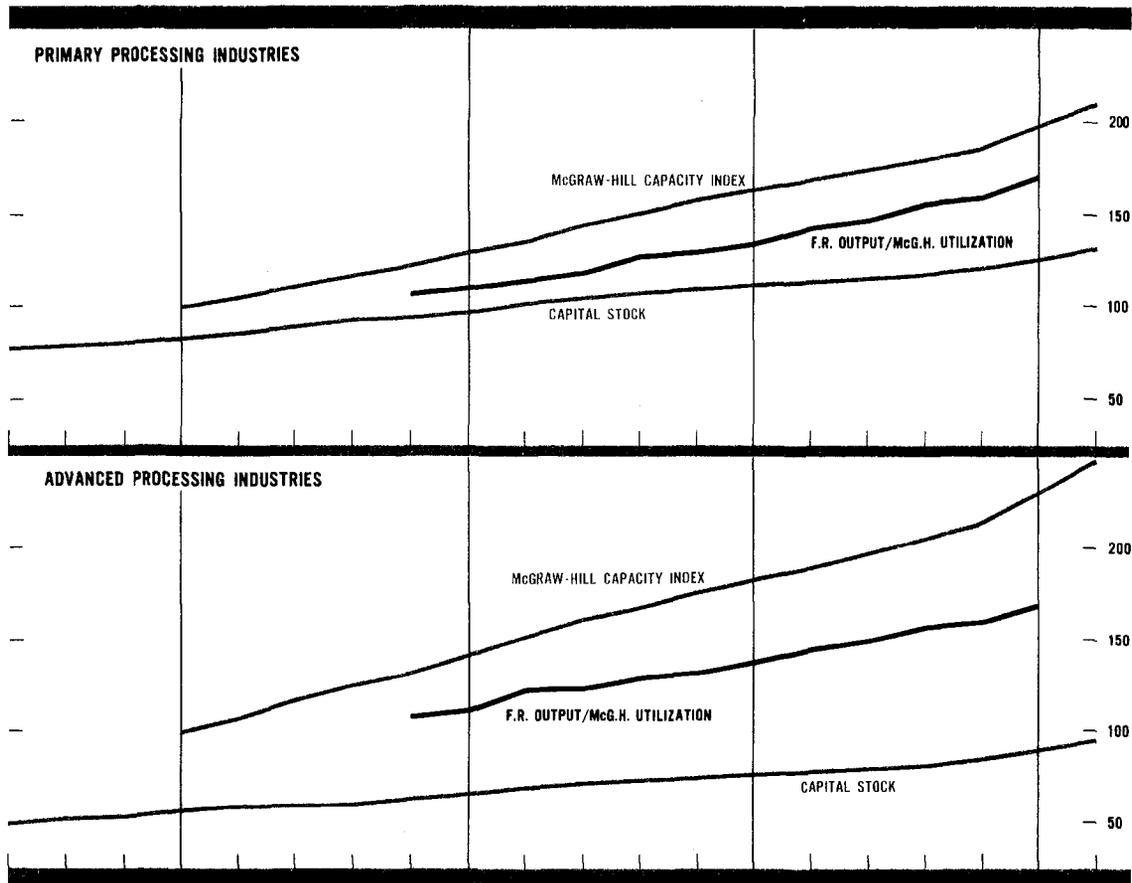
⁴ Bert Hickman, *Investment Demand and U.S. Economic Growth*, Brookings, 1964, pp. 234-35.

⁵ McGraw-Hill Company, Annual Surveys (released in April).

the capacity indexes. Proportions of total capacity would be more appropriate as weights than proportions of total output would be, but only the latter are readily

split into (1) industrial chemicals (S.I.C. codes 281 and 282), assigned to primary processing industries, and (2) chemical products (S.I.C. codes 283 through 289),

CHART 5



Capital stock is in billions of 1958 dollars, output ÷ utilization is an index with 1957-59 output=100, capacity index has the end of 1950=100. All data plotted at end of year. Data

are from McGraw-Hill Company, Department of Commerce, and Federal Reserve.

available. The two aggregate indexes also appear in Chart 5.

Industries classified as "primary processing" in constructing the new capacity estimates were textiles, lumber, paper, and pulp, petroleum, rubber, stone, clay, and glass, primary metals, fabricated metals, and a portion of chemicals.

Where possible the chemical industry was

assigned to advanced processing industries. Where only a total chemicals series was available, that total chemicals series was used with an industrial chemicals weight and with a chemical products weight. In addition to chemical products, the food, beverages, tobacco, apparel, furniture, printing and publishing, leather, machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, ord-

nance, and miscellaneous industry groups were classified as "advanced processing."

Output divided by utilization. A company producing 100 units per year and operating at 80 per cent of capacity has a capacity of 100 divided by 80 or 125 units of output per year. If in a subsequent period the company produces 91 units per year and is operating at 70 per cent of capacity, its capacity has risen to 91 divided by 70 or 130 units per year. An output measure divided by a utilization measure, in other words, is one indicator of capacity. Two aggregative indexes constructed in this way, one for primary processing industries and one for advanced processing industries, were the third kind of capacity series in this study.

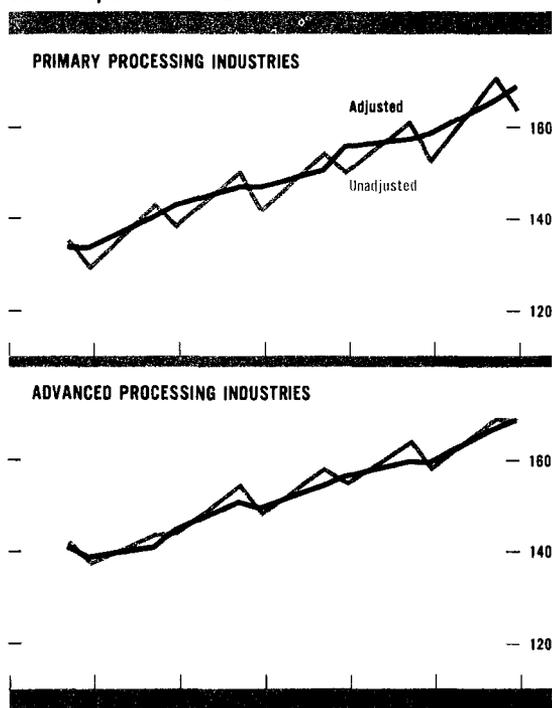
The output measures used for primary processing and advanced processing industries were groupings of the manufacturing component of the index of industrial production index for each December, specially calculated according to the classification described above. The utilization measures were weighted combinations of the McGraw-Hill end-of-year utilization rates.⁷ Weights for combining the utilization indexes were based on the 1957 proportions of production through 1960 and on 1963 proportions starting in 1960. There was very little difference between the two 1960 estimates. Final utilization numbers for 1960 were averages of the two weighted indexes, with 1959 and 1961 utilization rates adjusted slightly to avoid any abrupt changes due to changing weights.

Utilization rates were constructed not only for the end of each year, but also for September of each year since 1959, when

⁷ *Ibid.* These utilization rates are based on answers to the survey question, "How much of your capacity were you operating at the end of 19___?"

utilization reports for that month were first collected by McGraw-Hill.⁷ Besides providing an interim check on capacity levels during the year, these figures were employed to determine whether McGraw-Hill respondents, on the average, correct their responses for normal seasonal variation. September figures are useful in this determination because the level of capacity should display almost no seasonal variation, for it consists at any moment of time almost entirely of equipment installed in the past and only to a very minor extent of equipment installed since the last month or last quarter. If seasonally adjusted output divided by utilization rates displays marked seasonal vari-

**CHART 6
OUTPUT/UTILIZATION**



Adjusted figures are seasonally adjusted Federal Reserve indexes divided by McGraw-Hill utilization rates. Unadjusted figures are Federal Reserve indexes not adjusted for seasonal variation divided by McGraw-Hill utilization rates.

⁷ McGraw-Hill Company, Fall Surveys (released each November).

ation between September and December and seasonally unadjusted output divided by utilization does not, reported utilization rates are probably not corrected for seasonal variations in output. If it is the adjusted output divided by utilization which displays no seasonal variation, then reported utilization rates are likely to have been corrected for seasonal fluctuations in output.

The second of these two possibilities fits the facts much better than the first, as Chart 6 demonstrates. Unadjusted output divided by utilization rates produces a sawtooth seasonal pattern in estimated capacity and implies an actual drop in capacity from September to December each year. Adjusted output divided by utilization, in contrast, is a smooth line. Consequently the assumption that McGraw-Hill respondents adjust their replies for normal seasonal variation seems more logical. It is different from the assumption we had made in previous estimates (and one we had decided on before McGraw-Hill began its September utilization surveys), and its effect is to lower our estimates of seasonally adjusted utilization rates.

COMBINING THE THREE CAPACITY INDICATORS

As in the earlier estimates, the McGraw-Hill capacity index and the capital stock series are assumed to have a gradually shifting relationship to the desired capacity measure; many of their differences from the desired measure—in weighting, in treatment of capital retirements, and in implied treatment of quality changes—have effects that develop by degrees over time. A randomly distributed bias is assumed in the output-divided-by-utilization measure; the direct link of this measure to the output index probably prevents a major trend in its

errors (at least, relative to errors in the output index), but probably its dependence on single-month figures produces some random errors. The ratio of the output-divided-by-utilization measure to each of the other two measures should depend upon time and a random disturbance. The mathematical representation of this relationship, which was estimated in logarithmic form and calculated separately for primary processing and for advanced processing industries, appears in Equations 1 and 2 below:

$$(1) X_{1/X_2} = a_1 b_1^t u_t$$

$$(2) X_{1/X_3} = a_2 b_2^t v_t$$

where x_1 = Federal Reserve index of industrial production divided by McGraw-Hill estimates of end-of-year rate of operations; x_2 = McGraw-Hill capacity index; x_3 = capital stock series; a_i = the antilogarithm of the intercept regression coefficient for the i th equation ($i = 1, 2$); b_i = the antilogarithm of the time trend regression coefficient for the i th equation ($i = 1, 2$); u_t, v_t = random disturbances in the appropriate equations; and t = time in years (1954 = 1).

The final capacity measure was estimated by multiplying the “calculated” values in Equation 1 by x_2 and the “calculated” values in Equation 2 by x_3 and averaging these two estimates. Regression estimates of a and b for advanced processing industries follow:

$$(1) \begin{array}{l} \text{Ratio of output divided by utilization to capacity index} \\ a = 0.79915 \\ b = 0.99397 \quad (t\text{-ratio} \approx 4.21) \\ \overline{R^2} = 0.56 \end{array}$$

$$(2) \begin{array}{l} \text{Ratio of output divided by utilization to capital stock} \\ a = 1.6567 \\ b = 1.01227 \quad (t\text{-ratio} \approx 8.71) \\ \overline{R^2} = 0.86 \end{array}$$

These regressions indicate a downward

trend in the output-divided-by-utilization measure relative to the McGraw-Hill capacity index of about six-tenths of 1 per cent per year (because b is roughly equal to 0.994). The output-divided-by-utilization measure rose relative to the capital stock by about 1.2 per cent per year. The McGraw-Hill measure and the capital stock measure were adjusted for these differences in trends as well as for differences in level and then averaged to calculate capacity for advanced processing industries.

There was one further adjustment in the capacity index for advanced products industries—namely, a flat reduction of 1 per cent in the capacity index for each year starting at the end of 1958. The reason for this adjustment was to preserve consistency between our estimate of the end-of-year utilization rate for all manufacturing and the published McGraw-Hill end-of-year manufacturing utilization figures. In our calculations (except for the adjustment just referred to), the end-of-year utilization rate for recent years tended to be a shade below the McGraw-Hill published total figures, partly because we had to estimate some of the unpublished detail of the McGraw-Hill surveys and partly because of weighting differences. Because our method of arriving at a total utilization rate is considered no more accurate than McGraw-Hill's, and because it is a convenience to users to have the two end-of-year utilization estimates approximately equal, we made the small arbitrary adjustment referred to in order to bring the two totals closer together.

Regression estimates for primary processing industries are as follows:

(3) Ratio of output divided by utilization to capacity index

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0.8450 \\ b &= 1.0008 \quad (t\text{-ratio} = .51) \\ \overline{R^2} &= 0.19 \end{aligned}$$

[Equation not used; mean ratio of 0.8495 used instead. See below.]

(4) Ratio of output divided by utilization to capital stock

(a) entire period, 1954-65

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1.089 \\ b &= 1.01764 \quad (t\text{-ratio} = 12.63) \\ \overline{R^2} &= 0.93 \end{aligned}$$

(b) first 4 years, 1954-57

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1.13837 \\ b &= 0.99956 \quad (t\text{-ratio} = .28) \\ \overline{R^2} &= 0.19 \end{aligned}$$

(c) last 8 years, 1958-65

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 1.15081 \\ b &= 1.01947 \quad (t\text{-ratio} = 9.80) \\ \overline{R^2} &= 0.92 \end{aligned}$$

[4c used for 1958-65; mean 1954-57 ratio of 1.1369 used for earlier years. See below.]

The regressions for primary processing industries indicated no significant trend in output divided by utilization relative to the McGraw-Hill capacity index. The t -ratio of the trend term in the regression was only 0.5 and the value of R^2 only 0.19. Instead of using the regression coefficients, therefore, the McGraw-Hill index was simply multiplied by the mean ratio of X_1 to X_2 —0.8495—to form the first of the two semifinal capacity estimates for this grouping.

Output divided by utilization did display a significant upward trend relative to capital stock for primary processing industries, as regression results 4a demonstrate. However, inspection of the data revealed that there was no trend in one series relative to the other for the first few observed years and a rather sharp one in the last 8 years (see Chart 2). For this reason, regression equation 4a was not used; instead regression equation 4c was used for 1958 and subsequent years and the mean 1954-57 ratio of X_1 to X_2 —1.1369—was used in place of any regression results for 1957 and earlier years. Separate regressions for subperiods were also run and tested for significant differences in all other cases, but this was the

only one in which a significant difference emerged.

Quarterly capacity estimates are simply linear interpolations between the final end-of-year figures. Quarterly output estimates are quarterly averages of the specially calculated breakdown of manufacturing output described above. Capacity indexes for 1966 are projected on the basis of antici-

pated additions to capacity as reported to McGraw-Hill and anticipated capital spending as reported to the Commerce Department. Quarterly rates of utilization are available a month or less after the end of each quarter.⁸

⁸ Requests for the quarterly estimates should be addressed to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING: OUTPUT AND CAPACITY

(1957-59 output = 100)

Year	Output				Capacity ¹			
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV
1948.....	68.5	69.0	69.5	68.7	78	79	80	81
1949.....	66.5	64.2	65.1	64.6	82	82	83	84
1950.....	68.1	73.9	80.1	81.4	84	85	86	86
1951.....	83.0	83.0	80.7	81.0	87	88	90	91
1952.....	82.9	82.2	84.4	91.1	92	93	95	96
1953.....	93.2	94.5	94.1	88.8	97	99	100	101
1954.....	85.5	85.6	86.0	88.0	102	103	104	106
1955.....	92.7	96.8	99.0	100.7	107	108	109	111
1956.....	99.7	99.9	98.8	102.2	112	114	115	117
1957.....	102.5	101.9	102.0	96.7	118	120	121	123
1958.....	89.7	89.4	94.9	98.7	124	125	126	127
1959.....	103.0	109.4	105.9	105.4	128	129	131	132
1960.....	111.7	110.2	108.7	105.0	133	134	135	137
1961.....	103.1	108.4	112.3	115.0	138	139	140	141
1962.....	116.6	118.6	119.7	119.9	142	143	145	146
1963.....	121.3	124.9	126.0	127.2	147	149	150	151
1964.....	129.4	132.5	134.7	135.9	153	154	156	157
1965.....	141.4	143.5	146.1	148.9	159	162	165	167
1966 ^p	154.5	157.7	160.0	.....	170	173	176	.....

^p Preliminary.

¹ When manufacturing output as shown here is divided by the capacity index shown here, the result may differ very slightly from the estimated utilization rate for total manufacturing as shown in the following table. The differences are due in part to rounding and in part to the fact that the utilization rate for manufacturing has been calculated as a weighted average of utilization for primary-

processing industries and utilization for advanced processing industries, rather than as the ratio of total manufacturing output to total manufacturing capacity. Output is seasonally adjusted.

NOTE.—Estimates based on data from Federal Reserve Board, Department of Commerce, and McGraw-Hill Economics Department.

RELATION OF OUTPUT TO CAPACITY

(In per cent)

Year	Total manufacturing				Primary processing industries				Advanced processing industries			
	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	QI	QII	QIII	QIV
1948.....	88	88	88	86	89	90	89	87	88	87	86	85
1949.....	82	78	78	76	83	77	77	75	82	79	79	77
1950.....	80	87	94	95	83	91	98	99	79	84	91	92
1951.....	96	95	91	90	100	100	95	92	93	91	88	89
1952.....	91	88	88	95	92	84	87	96	90	90	90	95
1953.....	96	96	95	88	96	97	95	87	96	96	94	89
1954.....	84	83	82	84	82	82	82	85	85	83	83	82
1955.....	87	90	91	91	89	93	95	95	85	88	88	89
1956.....	89	88	86	88	93	92	86	91	86	86	86	86
1957.....	87	85	84	79	89	87	87	80	85	84	82	78
1958.....	72	71	75	78	71	71	77	80	73	72	74	76
1959.....	81	85	81	80	83	89	78	79	79	82	83	80
1960.....	84	82	80	77	86	82	79	74	83	82	81	79
1961.....	75	78	80	82	72	78	81	82	76	78	80	82
1962.....	82	83	83	82	83	82	81	81	82	83	84	83
1963.....	82	84	84	84	82	85	84	84	83	83	84	84
1964.....	85	86	87	87	86	87	88	89	84	85	85	85
1965.....	89	89	89	89	90	90	90	89	88	88	88	89
1966 ^p	91	91	91	.....	91	92	91	.....	91	91	91	.....

^pPreliminary.

NOTE.—Seasonally adjusted estimates based on data from Federal

Reserve Board, Department of Commerce, and McGraw-Hill Economics Department.

LAW DEPARTMENT

Administrative interpretations, new regulations, and similar material

Loan Guarantees for Defense Production

The Board of Governors has amended Regulation V entitled "Loan Guarantees for Defense Production" by adding a Supplement (section 7) containing the current maximum rates of interest, the schedule of guarantee fees, and commitment fees on V-Loans. Section 1 of the Regulation was also amended to show the current Executive Order and the present guaranteeing agencies, and section 5 was amended to contain a reference to the text of the new Supplement. The amendment reads as follows:

AMENDMENTS TO REGULATION V (32A CFR Chapter XV)

Effective September 27, 1966, sections 1, 5 and 7 are amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY

This regulation is based upon and issued pursuant to the Defense Production Act of 1950 (referred to in this regulation as the "act"), and Executive Order No. 10480, dated August 14, 1953 as amended (3 CFR 1949-1953 Comp., p. 962) (referred to in this regulation as the "order"), and after consultation with the heads of the guaranteeing agencies designated in the act and the order, namely, the Department of the Army, the Department of the Navy, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the General Services Administration, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Defense Supply Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

* * *

SECTION 5. RATES AND FEES

Rates of interest, guarantee fees, commitment fees, and other charges which may be made with respect to guaranteed loans and guarantees executed through the agency of any Federal Reserve Bank under this regulation will from time to time be prescribed, either specifically or by maximum limits or otherwise, in section 7 (the Supplement) by the Board of Governors after consultation with the guaranteeing agencies.

* * *

SUPPLEMENT TO REGULATION V

SECTION 7. MAXIMUM RATES OF INTEREST, GUARANTEE FEES, AND COMMITMENT FEES

Effective September 27, 1966

Pursuant to the provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and Executive Order No. 10480, dated August 14, 1953, as amended, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System hereby prescribes the maximum rate of interest, guarantee fees, and commitment fees which may be charged with respect to guaranteed loans executed through the agency of any Federal Reserve Bank:

(a) *Maximum rate of interest.*—The maximum interest rate charged a borrower by a financing institution with respect to a guaranteed loan shall not exceed 7½ per cent per annum.

(b) *Guarantee fees.*—The schedule of fees with respect to guaranteed loans is as follows:

<i>Per cent of loan guaranteed</i>	<i>Guarantee fee (Per cent of interest payable by borrower on guaranteed portion of loan)</i>
70 or less	10
75	15
80	20
85	25
90	30
95	35
Over 95	40-50

In any case in which the rate of interest on the loan is in excess of 6 per cent, the guarantee fee shall be computed as though the interest rate were 6 per cent.

(c) *Commitment fees.*—In any case in which a commitment fee is charged a borrower with respect to a guaranteed loan, such fee shall not exceed ½ of 1 per cent per annum. In any such case, the financing institution will pay to the guaranteeing agency a percentage of such commitment fee, based on the guaranteed portion of the credit, equal to the same percentage of the interest payable on the loan which is required to be paid by the financing institution to the guarantor as a guarantee fee.

Calculating Deposits in Determining Aggregate Liabilities of Edge Corporations

The question has been raised as to the proper method of calculating deposits in determining aggregate liabilities for the purpose of section 211.9 (c) of Regulation K, which provides, in part, that "Except with prior Board permission, a Corporation's aggregate outstanding liabilities, on account

of acceptances, monthly average deposits, borrowings, guarantees, endorsements, debentures, bonds, notes, and other such obligations shall not exceed ten times its capital and surplus".

The Board has concluded that in determining "monthly average deposits" in calculating the limitation on aggregate outstanding liabilities in section 211.9(c), a Corporation may deduct from the amount of its gross demand deposits the amounts permitted in section 204.2(b) of Regulation D, Reserves of Member Banks.

Meaning of "obligor or maker" in Determining Limitation on Securities Investments

From time to time the New York State Dormitory Authority offers issues of bonds with respect to each of which a different educational institution enters into an agreement to make "rental" payments to the Authority sufficient to cover interest and principal thereon when due. The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been asked whether a member State bank may invest up to 10 per cent of its capital and surplus in each such issue.

Paragraph Seventh of section 5136 of the United States Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 24) provides that "In no event shall the total amount of the investment securities of any one obligor or maker, held by [a national bank] for its own account, exceed at any time 10 per centum of its capital stock . . . and surplus fund". That limitation is made applicable to member State banks by the twentieth paragraph of section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 335).

The Board considers that, within the meaning of these provisions of law, "obligor" does not include any person that acts solely as a conduit for transmission of funds received from another source, irrespective of a promise by such person to pay principal or interest on the obligation. While an obligor does not cease to be such merely because a third person has agreed to pay the obligor amounts sufficient to cover principal and interest on the obligations when due, a person that promises to pay an obligation, but as a practical matter has no resources with which to assure payment of the obligation except the amounts received from such third person, is not an "obligor" within the meaning of section 5136.

Review of the New York Dormitory Authority Act (N. Y. Public Authorities Law §§ 1675-1690), the Authority's interpretation thereof, and materials with respect to the Authority's "Revenue Bonds, Mills College of Education Issue, Series A" indicates that the Authority is not an "obligor" on those and similar bonds. Although the Authority promises to make all payments of principal and interest, a bank that invests in such bonds cannot be reasonably considered as doing so in reliance on the promise and responsibility of the Authority. Despite the Authority's obligation to make payments on the bonds, if the particular college fails to perform its agreement to make rental payments to the Authority sufficient to cover all payments of bond principal and interest when due, as a practical matter the sole source of funds for payments to the bondholder is the particular college. The Authority has general borrowing power but no resources from which to assure repayment of any borrowing except from the particular colleges, and rentals received from one college may not be used to service bonds issued for another.

Accordingly, the Board has concluded that each college for which the Authority issues obligations is the sole "obligor" thereon. A member State bank may therefore invest an amount up to 10 per cent of its capital and surplus in the bonds of a particular college that are eligible investments under the Investment Securities Regulation of the Comptroller of the Currency (12 CFR 1), whether issued directly or indirectly through the Dormitory Authority.

Financial Institutions Supervisory Act

The Act of Congress, approved October 16, 1966 (Public Law 89-695), known as the "Financial Institutions Supervisory Act of 1966", to strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of the several Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, authorizes such agencies to institute cease and desist proceedings following prescribed determinations, and proceedings directed at the removal from office of directors or officers of institutions under their supervision. Provision is also made for temporary cease and desist and removal orders, as well as for judicial relief therefrom on petition of the affected institution or party. In addition, the Act increases from \$10,000 to \$15,000 the insurance coverage of deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insur-

ance Corporation and accounts insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The provisions containing the regulatory and supervisory authority are made effective only until June 30, 1972. The text of the Act (except Title I containing provisions relating entirely to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation) reads as follows:

AN ACT

To strengthen the regulatory and supervisory authority of Federal agencies over insured banks and insured savings and loan associations, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Financial Institutions Supervisory Act of 1966".

* * *

TITLE II—PROVISION RELATING TO THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

SEC. 201. Paragraph (6) of subsection (j) of section 7 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(j)(6)) is repealed and section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813) is amended by adding the following new subsection (q):

"(q) The term 'appropriate Federal banking agency' shall mean (1) the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of a national banking association or a District bank, (2) the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of a State member insured bank (except a District bank), and (3) the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in the case of a State nonmember insured bank (except a District bank)."

SEC. 202. Section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), is amended by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) thereof as (o), (p), and (q) and by adding after subsection (a) thereof the following new subsections (b) through (n), inclusive:

"(b) (1) If, in the opinion of the appropriate Federal banking agency, any insured bank or bank which has insured deposits is engaging or has engaged, or the agency has reasonable cause to believe that the bank is about to engage, in an unsafe or unsound practice in conducting the business of such bank, or is violating or has violated, or the agency has reasonable cause to believe that the bank is about to violate, a law, rule, or regulation, or any condition imposed in writing by the agency in connection with the granting of any application or other request by the bank, or any written agreement entered into with the agency, the agency may issue and serve upon the bank a notice of charges in respect thereof. The notice shall contain a statement of the facts constituting the alleged violation or violations or the unsafe or unsound practice or practices, and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held to determine whether an order to cease and desist therefrom should issue against the

bank. Such hearing shall be fixed for a date not earlier than thirty days nor later than sixty days after service of such notice unless an earlier or a later date is set by the agency at the request of the bank. Unless the bank shall appear at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of the cease-and-desist order. In the event of such consent, or if upon the record made at any such hearing, the agency shall find that any violation or unsafe or unsound practice specified in the notice of charges has been established, the agency may issue and serve upon the bank an order to cease and desist from any such violation or practice. Such order may, by provisions which may be mandatory or otherwise, require the bank and its directors, officers, employees, and agents to cease and desist from the same, and, further, to take affirmative action to correct the conditions resulting from any such violation or practice.

"(2) A cease-and-desist order shall become effective at the expiration of thirty days after the service of such order upon the bank concerned (except in the case of a cease-and-desist order issued upon consent, which shall become effective at the time specified therein), and shall remain effective and enforceable as provided therein, except to such extent as it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the agency or a reviewing court.

"(c) (1) Whenever the appropriate Federal banking agency shall determine that the violation or threatened violation or the unsafe or unsound practice or practices, specified in the notice of charges served upon the bank pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this section, or the continuation thereof, is likely to cause insolvency or substantial dissipation of assets or earnings of the bank, or is likely to otherwise seriously prejudice the interests of its depositors, the agency may issue a temporary order requiring the bank to cease and desist from any such violation or practice. Such order shall become effective upon service upon the bank and, unless set aside, limited, or suspended by a court in proceedings authorized by paragraph (2) of this subsection, shall remain effective and enforceable pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to such notice and until such time as the agency shall dismiss the charges specified in such notice, or if a cease-and-desist order is issued against the bank, until the effective date of any such order.

"(2) Within ten days after the bank concerned has been served with a temporary cease-and-desist order, the bank may apply to the United States district court for the judicial district in which the home office of the bank is located, or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for an injunction setting aside, limiting, or suspending the enforcement, operation, or effectiveness of such order pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice of charges served upon the bank under paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this section, and such court shall have jurisdiction to issue such injunction.

"(d) In the case of violation or threatened violation of, or failure to obey, a temporary cease-and-desist order issued pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of this section, the appropriate Federal banking agency may apply to the United States district court, or the United States court of any territory, within the jurisdiction of which the home office of the bank is located, for an injunction to enforce such order, and,

if the court shall determine that there has been such violation or threatened violation or failure to obey, it shall be the duty of the court to issue such injunction.

"(e)(1) Whenever, in the opinion of the appropriate Federal banking agency, any director or officer of an insured State bank (other than a District bank) has committed any violation of law, rule, or regulation, or of a cease-and-desist order which has become final, or has engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound practice in connection with the bank, or has committed or engaged in any act, omission, or practice which constitutes a breach of his fiduciary duty as such director or officer, and the agency determines that the bank has suffered or will probably suffer substantial financial loss or other damage or that the interests of its depositors could be seriously prejudiced by reason of such violation or practice or breach of fiduciary duty, and that such violation or practice or breach of fiduciary duty is one involving personal dishonesty on the part of such director or officer, the agency may serve upon such director or officer a written notice of its intention to remove him from office.

"(2) Whenever, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, any director or officer of a national banking association or a District bank has committed any violation of law, rule, or regulation, or of a cease-and-desist order which has become final, or has engaged or participated in any unsafe or unsound practice in connection with the bank, or has committed or engaged in any act, omission, or practice which constitutes a breach of his fiduciary duty as such director or officer, and the Comptroller determines that the bank has suffered or will probably suffer substantial financial loss or other damage or that the interests of its depositors could be seriously prejudiced by reason of such violation or practice or breach of fiduciary duty, and that such violation or practice or breach of fiduciary duty is one involving personal dishonesty on the part of such director or officer, the Comptroller of the Currency may certify the facts to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"(3) Whenever, in the opinion of the appropriate Federal banking agency, any director or officer of an insured State bank (other than a District bank), by conduct or practice with respect to another insured bank or other business institution which resulted in substantial financial loss or other damage, has evidenced his personal dishonesty and unfitness to continue as a director or officer and, whenever, in the opinion of the appropriate Federal banking agency, any other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of an insured State bank (other than a District bank), by conduct or practice with respect to such bank or other insured bank or other business institution which resulted in substantial financial loss or other damage, has evidenced his personal dishonesty and unfitness to participate in the conduct of the affairs of such insured bank, the agency may serve upon such director, officer, or other person a written notice of its intention to remove him from office and/or to prohibit his further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank.

"(4) Whenever, in the opinion of the Comptroller of the Currency, any director or officer of a national banking association or a District bank, by conduct or practice with respect to another insured bank or other business institution which resulted in substantial financial loss or other damage, has evidenced his personal dishonesty and unfitness to continue as a director or

officer and, whenever, in the opinion of the Comptroller, any other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of a national banking association or a District bank, by conduct or practice with respect to such bank or other insured bank or other business institution which resulted in substantial financial loss or other damage, has evidenced his personal dishonesty and unfitness to participate in the conduct of the affairs of such bank, the Comptroller of the Currency may certify the facts to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"(5) In respect to any director or officer of an insured State bank (other than a District bank) or any other person referred to in paragraph (1) or (3) of this subsection, the appropriate Federal banking agency may, if it deems it necessary for the protection of the bank or the interests of its depositors, by written notice to such effect served upon such director, officer, or other person, suspend him from office and/or prohibit him from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank. Such suspension and/or prohibition shall become effective upon service of such notice and, unless stayed by a court in proceedings authorized by subsection (f) of this section, shall remain in effect pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served under paragraph (1) or (3) of this subsection and until such time as the agency shall dismiss the charges specified in such notice, or, if an order of removal and/or prohibition is issued against the director or officer or other person, until the effective date of any such order. Copies of any such notice shall also be served upon the bank of which he is a director or officer or in the conduct of whose affairs he has participated.

"(6) In respect to any director or officer of a national banking association or a District bank, or any other person referred to in paragraph (2) or (4) of this subsection, the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he deems it necessary for the protection of the bank or the interests of its depositors that such director or officer be suspended from office or prohibited from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank, certify the facts to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

"(7) In the case of a certification to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under paragraph (2) or (4) of this subsection, the Board may serve upon the director, officer, or other person involved, a written notice of its intention to remove him from office and/or to prohibit him from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank. In the case of a certification to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under paragraph (6) of this subsection, the Board may by written notice to such effect served upon such director, officer, or other person, suspend him from office and/or prohibit him from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank. Such suspension and/or prohibition shall become effective upon service of such notice and, unless stayed by a court in proceedings authorized by subsection (f) of this section, shall remain in effect pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served under the first sentence of this paragraph and until such time as the Board shall dismiss the charges specified in such notice, or, if an order of removal and/or prohibition is issued against the director or officer or other person, until the effective date of

any such order. Copies of any such notice shall also be served upon the bank of which he is a director or officer or in the conduct of whose affairs he has participated. For the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (8) of this subsection, the Comptroller of the Currency shall be entitled in any case involving a national bank or a District bank to sit as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and to participate in its deliberations on any such case and to vote thereon in all respects as a member of such Board.

"(8) A notice of intention to remove a director, officer, or other person from office and/or to prohibit his participation in the conduct of the affairs of an insured bank, shall contain a statement of the facts constituting grounds therefor, and shall fix a time and place at which a hearing will be held thereon. Such hearing shall be fixed for a date not earlier than thirty days nor later than sixty days after the date of service of such notice, unless an earlier or a later date is set by the agency at the request of (A) such director or officer or other person, and for good cause shown, or (B) the Attorney General of the United States. Unless such director, officer, or other person shall appear at the hearing in person or by a duly authorized representative, he shall be deemed to have consented to the issuance of an order of such removal and/or prohibition. In the event of such consent, or if upon the record made at any such hearing the agency shall find that any of the grounds specified in such notice has been established, the agency may issue such orders of suspension or removal from office, and/or prohibition from participation in the conduct of the affairs of the bank, as it may deem appropriate. Any such order shall become effective at the expiration of thirty days after service upon such bank and the director, officer, or other person concerned (except in the case of an order issued upon consent, which shall become effective at the time specified therein). Such order shall remain effective and enforceable except to such extent as it is stayed, modified, terminated, or set aside by action of the agency or a reviewing court.

"(f) Within ten days after any director, officer, or other person has been suspended from office and/or prohibited from participation in the conduct of the affairs of an insured bank under subsection (e) (5) or (e) (7) of this section, such director, officer, or other person may apply to the United States district court for the judicial district in which the home office of the bank is located, or the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, for a stay of such suspension and/or prohibition pending the completion of the administrative proceedings pursuant to the notice served upon such director, officer, or other person under subsection (e) (1), (e) (3), or (e) (7) of this section, and such court shall have jurisdiction to stay such suspension and/or prohibition.

"(g) (1) Whenever any director or officer of an insured bank, or other person participating in the conduct of the affairs of such bank, is charged in any information, indictment, or complaint, authorized by a United States attorney, with the commission of or participation in a felony involving dishonesty or breach of trust, the appropriate Federal banking agency may, by written notice served upon such director, officer, or other person suspend him from office and/or prohibit him from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank. A copy of such notice shall also be served upon the bank. Such

suspension and/or prohibition shall remain in effect until such information, indictment, or complaint is finally disposed of or until terminated by the agency. In the event that a judgment of conviction with respect to such offense is entered against such director, officer, or other person, and at such time as such judgment is not subject to further appellate review, the agency may issue and serve upon such director, officer, or other person an order removing him from office and/or prohibiting him from further participation in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank except with the consent of the appropriate agency. A copy of such order shall also be served upon such bank, whereupon such director or officer shall cease to be a director or officer of such bank. A finding of not guilty or other disposition of the charge shall not preclude the agency from thereafter instituting proceedings to remove such director, officer, or other person from office and/or to prohibit further participation in bank affairs, pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (7) of subsection (e) of this section.

"(2) If at any time, because of the suspension of one or more directors pursuant to this section, there shall be on the board of directors of a national bank less than a quorum of directors not so suspended, all powers and functions vested in or exercisable by such board shall vest in and be exercisable by the director or directors on the board not so suspended, until such time as there shall be a quorum of the board of directors. In the event all of the directors of a national bank are suspended pursuant to this section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall appoint persons to serve temporarily as directors in their place and stead pending the termination of such suspensions, or until such time as those who have been suspended, cease to be directors of the bank and their respective successors take office.

"(h) (1) Any hearing provided for in this section shall be held in the Federal judicial district or in the territory in which the home office of the bank is located unless the party afforded the hearing consents to another place, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 5 of title 5 of the United States Code. Such hearing shall be private, unless the appropriate Federal banking agency, in its discretion, after fully considering the views of the party afforded the hearing, determines that a public hearing is necessary to protect the public interest. After such hearing, and within ninety days after the appropriate Federal banking agency or Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has notified the parties that the case has been submitted to it for final decision, it shall render its decision (which shall include findings of fact upon which its decision is predicated) and shall issue and serve upon each party to the proceedings an order or orders consistent with the provisions of this section. Judicial review of any such order shall be exclusively as provided in this subsection (h). Unless a petition for review is timely filed in a court of appeals of the United States, as hereinafter provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, and thereafter until the record in the proceeding has been filed as so provided, the issuing agency may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify, terminate, or set aside any such order. Upon such filing of the record, the agency may modify, terminate, or set aside any such order with permission of the court.

"(2) Any party to the proceeding, or any person

required by an order issued under this section to cease and desist from any of the violations or practices stated therein, may obtain a review of any order served pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection (other than an order issued with the consent of the bank or the director or officer or other person concerned, or an order issued under paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of this section) by the filing in the court of appeals of the United States for the circuit in which the home office of the bank is located, or in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, within thirty days after the date of service of such order, a written petition praying that the order of the agency be modified, terminated, or set aside. A copy of such petition shall be forthwith transmitted by the clerk of the court to the agency, and thereupon the agency shall file in the court the record in the proceeding, as provided in section 2112 of title 28 of the United States Code. Upon the filing of such petition such court shall have jurisdiction, which upon the filing of the record shall except as provided in the last sentence of said paragraph (1) be exclusive, to affirm, modify, terminate, or set aside, in whole or in part, the order of the agency. Review of such proceedings shall be had as provided in chapter 7 of title 5 of the United States Code. The judgment and decree of the court shall be final, except that the same shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court upon certiorari, as provided in section 1254 of title 28 of the United States Code.

"(3) The commencement of proceedings for judicial review under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall not, unless specifically ordered by the court, operate as a stay of any order issued by the agency.

"(i) The appropriate Federal banking agency may in its discretion apply to the United States district court, or the United States court of any territory, within the jurisdiction of which the home office of the bank is located, for the enforcement of any effective and outstanding notice or order issued under this section, and such courts shall have jurisdiction and power to order and require compliance herewith; but except as otherwise provided in this section no court shall have jurisdiction to affect by injunction or otherwise the issuance or enforcement of any notice or order under this section, or to review, modify, suspend, terminate, or set aside any such notice or order.

"(j) Any director or officer, or former director or officer of an insured bank, or any other person, against whom there is outstanding and effective any notice or order (which is an order which has become final) served upon such director, officer, or other person under subsections (e) (5), (e) (7), (e) (8), or (g) of this section, and who (i) participates in any manner in the conduct of the affairs of the bank involved, or directly or indirectly solicits or procures, or transfers or attempts to transfer, or votes or attempts to vote, any proxies, consents, or authorizations in respect of any voting rights in such bank, or (ii) without the prior written approval of the appropriate Federal banking agency, votes for a director, serves or acts as a director, officer, or employee of any bank, shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"(k) As used in this section (1) the terms 'cease and desist order which has become final' and 'order which has become final' mean a cease-and-desist order, or an order, issued by the appropriate Federal banking agency with the consent of the bank or the

director or officer or other person concerned, or with respect to which no petition for review of the action of the agency has been filed and perfected in a court of appeals as specified in paragraph (2) of subsection (h), or with respect to which the action of the court in which said petition is so filed is not subject to further review by the Supreme Court of the United States in proceedings provided for in said paragraph, or an order issued under paragraph (1) of subsection (g) of this section, and (2) the term 'violation' includes without limitation any action (alone or with another or others) for or toward causing, bringing about, participating in, counseling, or aiding or abetting a violation.

"(1) Any service required or authorized to be made by the appropriate Federal banking agency under this section may be made by registered mail, or in such other manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice as the agency may by regulation or otherwise provide. Copies of any notice or order served by the agency upon any State bank or any director or officer thereof or other person participating in the conduct of its affairs, pursuant to the provisions of this section, shall also be sent to the appropriate State supervisory authority.

"(m) In connection with any proceeding under subsection (b), (c) (1), or (e) of this section involving an insured State bank or any director or officer or other person participating in the conduct of its affairs, the appropriate Federal banking agency shall provide the appropriate State supervisory authority with notice of the agency's intent to institute such a proceeding and the grounds therefor. Unless within such time as the Federal banking agency deems appropriate in the light of the circumstances of the case (which time must be specified in the notice prescribed in the preceding sentence) satisfactory corrective action is effectuated by action of the State supervisory authority, the agency may proceed as provided in this section. No bank or other party who is the subject of any notice or order issued by the agency under this section shall have standing to raise the requirements of this subsection as ground for attacking the validity of any such notice or order.

"(n) In the course of or in connection with any proceeding under this section, the agency conducting the proceeding, or any member or designated representative thereof, including any person designated to conduct any hearing under this section, shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations, to take or cause to be taken depositions, and to issue, revoke, quash, or modify subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum; and such agency is empowered to make rules and regulations with respect to any such proceedings. The attendance of witnesses and the production of documents provided for in this subsection may be required from any place in any State or in any territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at any designated place where such proceeding is being conducted. Any party to proceedings under this section may apply to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, or the United States district court for the judicial district or the United States court in any territory in which such proceeding is being conducted, or where the witness resides or carries on business, for enforcement of any subpoena or subpoena duces tecum issued pursuant to this subsection, and such courts shall have jurisdiction and power to order and require compliance therewith. Witnesses subpoenaed

under this section shall be paid the same fees and mileage that are paid witnesses in the district courts of the United States. Any court having jurisdiction of any proceeding instituted under this section by an insured bank or a director or officer thereof, may allow to any such party such reasonable expenses and attorneys' fees as it deems just and proper; and such expenses and fees shall be paid by the bank or from its assets."

SEC. 203. Subsections (b) and (c) of section 10 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1820 (b), (c)) are amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Board of Directors shall appoint examiners who shall have power, on behalf of the Corporation, to examine any insured State nonmember bank (except a District bank), any State nonmember bank making application to become an insured bank, and any closed insured bank, whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors an examination of the bank is necessary. In addition to the examinations provided for in the preceding sentence, such examiners shall have like power to make a special examination of any State member bank and any national bank or District bank, whenever in the judgment of the Board of Directors such special examination is necessary to determine the condition of any such bank for insurance purposes. In making examinations of insured banks, examiners appointed by the Corporation shall have power on behalf of the Corporation to make such examinations of the affairs of all affiliates of such banks as shall be necessary to disclose fully the relations between such banks and their affiliates and the effect of such relations upon such banks. Each examiner shall have power to make a thorough examination of all of the affairs of the bank and its affiliates, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the bank to the Corporation. The Board of Directors in like manner shall appoint claim agents who shall have power to investigate and examine all claims for insured deposits. Each claim agent shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations and to examine and to take and preserve testimony under oath as to any matter in respect to claims for insured deposits, and to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, and, for the enforcement thereof, to apply to the United States district court for the judicial district or the United States court in any territory in which the main office of the bank or affiliate thereof is located, or in which the witness resides or carries on business. Such courts shall have jurisdiction and power to order and require compliance with any such subpoena.

"(c) In connection with examinations of insured banks, and affiliates thereof, the appropriate Federal banking agency, or its designated representatives, shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations and to examine and to take and preserve testimony under oath as to any matter in respect of the affairs or ownership of any such bank or affiliate thereof, and to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum, and, for the enforcement thereof, to apply to the United States district court for the judicial district or the United States court in any territory in which the main office of the bank or affiliate thereof is located, or in which the witness resides or carries on business. Such courts shall have jurisdiction and power to order and require compliance with any such subpoena. For purposes of this section, the term 'affiliate' shall have the same meaning as where used in section 2(b) of the Banking Act of 1933 (12 U.S.C. 221a(b)) except that the term

'member bank' in said section 2(b) shall be deemed to refer to an insured bank."

SEC. 204. The first five sentences of section 8(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818(a)) are amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. (a) Any insured bank (except a national member bank or State member bank) may, upon not less than ninety days' written notice to the Corporation, terminate its status as an insured bank. Whenever the Board of Directors shall find that an insured bank or its directors or trustees have engaged or are engaging in unsafe or unsound practices in conducting the business of such bank, or is in an unsafe or unsound condition to continue operations as an insured bank, or violated an applicable law, rule, regulation or order, or any condition imposed in writing by the Corporation in connection with the granting of any application or other request by the bank, or any written agreement entered into with the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall first give to the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of a national bank or a district bank, to the authority having supervision of the bank in the case of a State bank, and to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of a State member bank, a statement with respect to such practices or violations for the purpose of securing the correction thereof and shall give a copy thereof to the bank. Unless such correction shall be made within one hundred and twenty days, or such shorter period not less than twenty days fixed by the Corporation in any case where the Board of Directors in its discretion has determined that the insurance risk of the Corporation is unduly jeopardized, or fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency in the case of a national bank, or the State authority in the case of a State bank, or Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the case of a State member bank as the case may be, the Board of Directors, if it shall determine to proceed further, shall give to the bank not less than thirty days' written notice of intention to terminate the status of the bank as an insured bank, and shall fix a time and place for a hearing before the Board of Directors or before a person designated by it to conduct such hearing, at which evidence may be produced, and upon such evidence the Board of Directors shall make written findings which shall be conclusive. If the Board of Directors shall find that any unsafe or unsound practice or condition or violation specified in such statement has been established and has not been corrected within the time above prescribed in which to make such corrections, the Board of Directors may order that the insured status of the bank be terminated on a date subsequent to such finding and to the expiration of the time specified in such notice of intention. Unless the bank shall appear at the hearing by a duly authorized representative, it shall be deemed to have consented to the termination of its status as an insured bank and termination of such status thereupon may be ordered. Any insured bank whose insured status has been terminated by order of the Board of Directors under this subsection shall have the right of judicial review of such order only to the same extent as provided for the review of orders under subsection (h) of this section."

SEC. 205. Subsection "Fourth" of section 9 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1819 "Fourth") is amended to read as follows:

"Fourth. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity, State or Federal. All

suits of a civil nature at common law or in equity to which the Corporation shall be a party shall be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States, and the United States district courts shall have original jurisdiction thereof, without regard to the amount in controversy; and the Corporation may, without bond or security, remove any such action, suit, or proceeding from a State court to the United States district court for the district or division embracing the place where the same is pending by following any procedure for removal now or hereafter in effect, except that any such suit to which the Corporation is a party in its capacity as receiver of a State bank and which involves only the rights or obligations of depositors, creditors, stockholders, and such State bank under State law shall not be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States. No attachment or execution shall be issued against the Corporation or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, municipal, or United States court. The Board of Directors shall designate an agent upon whom service of process may be made in any State, Territory, or jurisdiction in which any insured bank is located."

SEC. 206. Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to repeal, modify, or affect the provisions of section 19 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1829).

SEC. 207. Section 30 of the Banking Act of 1933 (12 U.S.C. 77) is hereby repealed.

TITLE III—INCREASE IN INSURANCE LIMIT

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

SEC. 301. (a) The first sentence of section 3(m) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(m)) is amended by changing "\$10,000" to read "\$15,000".

(b) The first sentence of section 7(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1817(i)) is amended by changing "\$10,000" to read "\$15,000".

(c) The last sentence of section 11(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(a)) is amended to read: "The maximum amount of the insured deposit of any depositor shall be \$15,000."

(d) The fifth sentence of section 11(i) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1821(i)) is amended by changing "\$10,000" to read "\$15,000".

(e) The amendments made by this section shall not be applicable to any claim arising out of the closing of a bank where such closing is prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

SEC. 302. (a) Section 401(b) of title IV of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1724(b)) is amended by changing "\$10,000" to read "\$15,000" each place it appears therein.

(b) Section 405(a) of title IV of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1728(a)) is amended by changing "\$10,000" to read "\$15,000".

(c) The amendments made by this section shall not be applicable to any claim arising out of a default, as defined in section 401(d) of the National Housing Act, where the appointment of a conservator, receiver, or other legal custodian as set forth in that section becomes effective prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY

SEC. 303. (a) Section 3(m) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(m)) is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end: "For the purpose of clarifying and defining the insurance coverage under this subsection and subsection (i) of section 7, the Corporation is authorized to define, with such classifications and exceptions as it may prescribe, terms used in those subsections, in subsection (p) of section 3, and in subsections (a) and (i) of section 11 and the extent of the insurance coverage resulting therefrom."

(b) Section 405(a) of title IV of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1728(a)) is amended by adding the following new sentence at the end: "For the purpose of clarifying and defining the insurance coverage under this subsection and subsection (b) of section 401, the Corporation is authorized to define, with such classifications and exceptions as it may prescribe, terms used in those subsections and in subsection (c) of section 401 and the extent of the insurance coverage resulting therefrom."

TITLE IV—EXPIRATION

SEC. 401. The provisions of titles I and II of this Act and any provisions of law enacted by said titles shall be effective only during the period ending at the close of June 30, 1972. Effective upon the expiration of such period, each provision of law amended by either of such titles is further amended to read as it did immediately prior to the enactment of this Act and each provision of law repealed by either of such titles is reenacted.

Approved October 16, 1966.

Orders Under Bank Merger Act

The following Orders and Statements were issued in connection with actions by the Board of Governors with respect to applications for approval of the merger of banks:

DEPOSITORS TRUST COMPANY, AUGUSTA, MAINE

In the matter of the application of Depositors Trust Company, for approval of merger with First Maine Trust Company.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act, (12 U.S.C. 1828(c), as amended by Public Law 89-356), an application by Depositors Trust Company, Augusta, Maine, for the Board's approval of the merger of that bank and First Maine Trust Company, Augusta, Maine, a newly organized bank, under the charter and title of Depositors Trust Company. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act, including reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement accompanying its Order of this date concerning the application of Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, to become a bank holding company, that said application for merger be and hereby is approved, provided that said merger shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after said date.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 24th day of October, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Statement in this case was combined with the Statement accompanying the Board's Order approving an application by Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, to become a bank holding company:

THE COLONIAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT

In the matter of the application of The Colonial Bank and Trust Company for approval of merger with Puritan Bank and Trust Company.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1828(c), Public Law 89-356), an application by The Colonial Bank and Trust Company, Waterbury, Connecticut, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Puritan Bank and Trust Company, Meriden, Connecticut, under the charter and title of The Colonial Bank and Trust Company. As an incident to the merger, the four offices of Puritan

Bank and Trust Company would become branches of the resulting bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act, including reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger,

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 31st day of October, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Colonial Bank and Trust Company, Waterbury, Connecticut ("Colonial Bank"), with total deposits of about \$128 million, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c), as amended by Public Law 89-356), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank with Puritan Bank and Trust Company, Meriden, Connecticut ("Puritan Bank"), which has total deposits of about \$10 million.¹ The banks would merge under the charter and name of Colonial Bank, which is a member of the Federal Reserve System. As an incident to the merger, the four offices² of Puritan Bank would become branches of Colonial Bank, increasing the number of its offices to 16.

Competition. The head office and three branches of Colonial Bank are in Waterbury; the bank operates eight other branches within a radius

¹ Figures are as of April 5, 1966.

² Includes an authorized branch to be located in Meriden.

of 12 miles of the city. Waterbury, located about 29 miles southwest of Hartford, has a population of about 110,000, making it the fourth largest city in Connecticut. The head office and one branch of Puritan Bank are 16 miles east of Waterbury in Meriden, a community with an estimated population of 55,000. The bank also operates a branch six miles south of Meriden in Wallingford, a community with a 1960 population of about 30,000.

Puritan Bank, which has largely developed its business in the Meriden vicinity and southward, obtains very little business from the area served by Colonial Bank. Colonial Bank, which has largely developed its business to the west of the Meriden-Wallingford area, derives some deposits and loans from the area served by Puritan Bank. However, these amounts, drawn mostly from the Meriden vicinity, are equal to less than three per cent and eight per cent, respectively, of Puritan Bank's deposits and loans. Further, it appears that this business arises chiefly from customers whose needs cannot be met by Puritan Bank. The merger would eliminate the minor amount of competition that exists between Colonial Bank and Puritan Bank, but the banks draw the vast bulk of their business from separate geographical markets.

It does not appear that significant competition would develop between Colonial Bank and Puritan Bank if they did not merge. With the exception of Colonial Bank's branch office at Cheshire, which is about five miles west of Meriden and the same distance northwest of Wallingford, none of its branches is measurably nearer to Puritan Bank than is its main office. While adequate highways connect Cheshire to Meriden and Wallingford, none of these routes is a major thoroughfare. The home-office-protection feature of State law precludes Colonial Bank from establishing a *de novo* branch in Meriden and, although Colonial Bank could enter Wallingford with a *de novo* branch, that community is already served by five branch offices of four banks, so that the opportunity for establishing new branches there is limited.

The merger would have no material effect on banking competition in the area presently served by Colonial Bank; the principal effect would be in the area served by Puritan Bank. In Meriden, Puritan Bank and two other banks operate a total of seven offices; Wallingford is served by one

office of each of these three banks and by two offices of a New Haven-based bank. Puritan Bank holds about 11 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively, of the deposits and loans held by the 12 banking offices in the Meriden-Wallingford area. The other Meriden-headquartered bank holds about 37 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, of area deposits and loans. The remaining deposits and loans in the area are held by offices of the State's second and tenth largest banks. Thus, the extension of Colonial Bank, with its greater resources than Puritan Bank, into the Meriden-Wallingford area, would tend to strengthen banking competition in that market.

It does not appear that any banking offices would be adversely affected by the merger.

The effect of the merger on competition would not be significantly adverse.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The banking factors with respect to each of the banks proposing to merge are satisfactory, as they would be with respect to the resulting bank.

Convenience and needs of the communities. The banking convenience and needs of the communities presently served by Colonial Bank would not be appreciably affected by the merger. The replacement of Puritan Bank, the smallest bank in the Meriden-Wallingford area, by offices of Colonial Bank would provide the Meriden and Wallingford communities with an alternative source of full banking services and an additional facility for meeting the growing credit needs that are attendant upon the area's rapid economic development.

Summary and conclusion. In the judgment of the Board, the proposed merger would clearly benefit the banking convenience and needs of the Meriden-Wallingford area, and would not have significantly adverse effects for banking competition.

Accordingly, the Board concludes that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR
ROBERTSON IN WHICH GOVERNOR
MAISEL CONCURS

In my judgment, the merger of Colonial Bank and Puritan Bank is not warranted under the standards of the amended Bank Merger Act, whether the Meriden-Wallingford area is treated

as the relevant geographical market, as it is by the majority, or whether the analysis of the merger's effects for banking competition takes into account the combined area served by the merging banks, as I think the facts require.

Potential competition and the relevant market. There is every indication that if this merger application were denied, Colonial Bank would seek other means to extend further into the Meriden-Wallingford area. Although the home-office-protection feature of State law precludes Colonial Bank from establishing a *de novo* branch in Meriden at this time, the bank can establish branches on the outskirts of Meriden. In addition, Colonial Bank can establish a *de novo* branch in Wallingford. Unlike the majority, I am not convinced that Wallingford—with a 1960 population of 30,000, reflecting an increase of 76 per cent over that of 1950 and still growing rapidly—does not (or will not soon) have adequate business to support an additional banking office.

As the majority acknowledges, Colonial Bank already draws deposits and loans from the area served by Puritan Bank that are nearly equal to three per cent and eight per cent, respectively, of the total deposits and loans of Puritan Bank. The record indicates that a large percentage of these deposit accounts are derived from residents of the Meriden-Wallingford area who commute to work in Waterbury. The development of further business of this kind seems likely. Waterbury, only 16 miles from Meriden, is the largest city in west-central Connecticut. The city has over 400 manufacturing plants as the base of its economy, and it also serves as a prominent retail trade center for an area containing about 360,000 persons. If, as the majority concludes, much of the business derived by Colonial Bank from the area served by Puritan Bank arises from customers whose needs cannot be met by Puritan Bank, it only follows that Colonial Bank is vying for business with Puritan Bank's local competitors, the Meriden-Wallingford offices of the second and tenth largest banks in Connecticut.

To facilitate the development of business in the Meriden-Wallingford vicinity, Colonial Bank established a branch at Cheshire in 1963, only about five miles equidistant from Meriden and Wallingford. The observation of the majority that Colonial Bank theretofore "largely developed its business to the west of the Meriden-Wallingford area" is immaterial; our concern ought to be with what the

bank is doing in this respect now, and with what reason dictates it will probably do in the future. In this connection, I must confess surprise at the implicit contention of the majority that the development of competition between the banking offices in Meriden, Wallingford and Cheshire is impeded by the fact that none of the routes connecting these communities is a major thoroughfare—it is necessary for the development of such competition that the communities be connected by adequate highways, and they admittedly are.

Colonial Bank seeks to enhance its position in the Meriden-Wallingford area for the simple reason that it recognizes an excellent business opportunity when it sees one. Colonial Bank and Puritan Bank serve a populous area along, and to the west of, a line between New Haven and Hartford. The area is supported by diversified industry, and the level of economic activity is high. Particularly rapid growth is, and has been, taking place along the New Haven-Hartford corridor, which includes the greater part of the area served by Puritan Bank. Colonial Bank, quite understandably—from the standpoint of its own corporate interests—wants a vantage point that will enable it to get a larger piece of the economic cake; its acquisition of Puritan Bank will serve this purpose well. But the fact that the bank has decided that it would be to its best corporate advantage to enhance its position in the Meriden-Wallingford area by the merger route is not the sole consideration; the transaction must meet the standards of the Bank Merger Act, which require that the public interest be accorded paramount consideration.

In short, the reasons advanced by the majority for according no significance to potential competition cannot withstand close examination. Colonial Bank already competes in the Meriden-Wallingford area and its proposal to acquire Puritan Bank is a plain indication that it wishes to enlarge its role in that area. This factor, the locations of the present offices of the two banks and the future branching possibilities, considered in the light of the economic character of (and orientations within) the region, as well as its excellent growth prospects, lead me to conclude that the combined area served by them is a meaningful market.

The competitive factor and the antitrust laws. The merger will eliminate Puritan Bank, a sound institution, and strengthen the already dominant position of Colonial Bank, which now holds more

than 45 per cent of the commercial banking resources in the combined Waterbury, Meriden and Wallingford area. Following the merger, Colonial Bank will hold nearly 50 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits (about 68 per cent together with the next largest bank) and about 50 per cent of the total commercial bank loans (about 68 per cent together with the next largest bank). The merger is anticompetitive within the meaning of section 7 of the Clayton Act, as construed in *United States v. Philadelphia National Bank*, 374 U.S. 321 (1963); and the legislative history of the amended Bank Merger Act makes it clear that the competitive standard to be applied in bank merger cases is that of the antitrust laws, statutes and case law.¹ In the *Philadelphia* case, the Court said:

[We] think that a merger which produces a firm controlling an undue percentage share of the relevant market [here 30% of the "commercial banking business" in the relevant area], and results in a significant increase in the concentration of firms in that market [the merger would have increased the market share of the two largest banks from 44% to 59%], is so inherently likely to lessen competition substantially that it must be enjoined in the absence of evidence clearly showing that the merger is not likely to have such anticompetitive effects. *Id.* at 363.

In addition, the Court observed that "if concentration is already great, the importance of preventing even slight increases in concentration and so preserving the possibility of eventual deconcentration is correspondingly great." *Id.* at 365 n. 42.

The competitive consequences are hardly better if the analysis centers on the Meriden-Wallingford area. Following the merger, Colonial Bank, the eighth largest commercial bank in Connecticut, together with offices of the State's tenth and second largest banks, will hold approximately 63 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits and of the loans in the Meriden and Wallingford communities. These three large banks presently hold nearly one-fourth of all the commercial bank deposits in Connecticut; these three large banks and the remaining seven of the State's 10 biggest banks hold nearly 80 per cent of all the deposits held by the 60-odd commercial banks in Connecticut. The importance of preventing even slight increases in concentration in these circumstances certainly ought to be regarded as great. But the majority, unaccountably, ignores this aspect of the case and, in-

credibly, actually concludes that the elimination of Puritan Bank will tend to strengthen banking competition.

Outweighing anticompetitive effects. This merger may not be allowed under the amended Bank Merger Act unless the diminution of competition (if not sufficient to be violative of section 2 of the Sherman Act) would be "clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served." The comments of the principal sponsors of the bill that amended the Merger Act indicate that this requirement of the law "intentionally creates a heavy burden for the proponents of a merger, and . . . [that] very few cases [were anticipated] in which this burden could be sustained."² An example given of such a case suggests that one of the banks would have to be in difficulty with no feasible alternative solution to its problem.³ Certainly, a very rigid requirement in this respect is appropriate, for it is fundamental that a competitive banking market is the first requisite to a proper meeting of the banking convenience and needs of a community.

The "convenience and needs" factor. The majority concludes that the merger of Colonial Bank and Puritan Bank will provide the Meriden and Wallingford communities with an alternative source of full banking services and an additional facility for meeting local credit needs. In truth, the merger will eliminate Puritan Bank—which is certainly in no difficulty—as an alternative source of credit and other banking services. The Cheshire office of Colonial Bank is only five miles from Meriden and Wallingford; these two communities, only six miles apart, contain 12 banking offices, including offices of the State's second and tenth largest banks. The merger is in no way essential to the convenience and needs of the communities involved, and the majority makes no claim that it is. Even if it could be concluded that the merger is not anticompetitive within the meaning of section 7 of the Clayton Act, the adverse competitive considerations outweigh the evidence that can be marshalled to show a probable public benefit under the convenience and needs factor.

Conclusion. The evidence in this case leads inevitably to the conclusion that the merger of Colo-

¹ See *H.R. Rep. No. 1221*, 89th Cong., 2d Sess. 3 (1966); *112 Cong. Rec.* 2233-35, 2337 (1966).

² *112 Cong. Rec.* 2337 (1966); see also *Id.* at 2333-34.

³ See *112 Cong. Rec.* 2338 (1966).

nial Bank and Puritan Bank contravenes section 7 of the Clayton Act. The majority does not offer a single sound reason why the merger should be permitted—indeed, I think there are none to be found. And, by permitting the merger, the majority gives its sanction to one more step in the development of a complete commercial banking oligopoly in Connecticut—exactly the kind of development the Bank Merger Act was designed to thwart.

I would deny the application.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of The Bank of New York for approval of merger with Empire Trust Company.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1828(c), Public Law 89-356), an application by The Bank of New York, New York, New York, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Empire Trust Company, New York, New York, under the charter and title of The Bank of New York. As an incident to the merger, the two offices of Empire Trust Company would become branches of the resulting bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act, including reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Attorney General on the competitive factors involved in the proposed merger,

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 7th day of November, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Shepardson, Daane, Maisel, and Brimmer.

Voting against this action: Governors Robertson and Mitchell.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Bank of New York, New York, New York ("BONY"), with total deposits of about \$823 million, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1828(c), Public Law 89-356), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank with Empire Trust Company, New York, New York ("Empire"), which has total deposits of about \$295 million.¹ The banks would merge under the charter and title of BONY. As an incident thereto, the two offices of Empire would become branches of BONY, increasing the number of its offices to eight.

Competition. The head office of each bank is situated in the downtown financial district of New York City. The five branch offices of BONY are in the midtown section of Manhattan, as is the single branch of Empire. Both banks are essentially wholesale institutions, dealing in large loan and deposit relationships, and offering specialized services. BONY has made an effort in recent years to attract retail business, savings and special checking accounts. Empire is one of the few remaining commercial banks in the metropolitan area which confines itself to wholesale business. The retail market is considered to be preponderantly local in character, and dependent largely on branching locations, although capable of being expanded to some extent through banking by mail, specialized mobile offices, and the like. In that market, Empire and BONY are not present competitors. Nor is it probable that the two would compete in this field in the future, were the application denied, since Empire lacks resources to acquire the branches that would be needed for any important expansion into retail banking.

After consummation of the merger, both former offices of Empire would, of course, offer retail services, and the addition of two offices to its present system would make BONY a slightly stronger competitor in the retail banking field. Nevertheless, the effect on competition in the relevant market, whether regarded as the metropolitan area, the City of New York (comprising the five boroughs), or

¹ Figures are as of March 31, 1966.

the borough of Manhattan, would be minimal. The resulting bank would operate, for example, eight out of some 700 banking offices in New York City and some 350 in Manhattan or about 1 and 2 per cent, respectively. Moreover, each of the eight offices of the two banks is located in a highly competitive area with numerous offices of commercial banks in the immediate vicinity.

In the wholesale banking field, there is competition between BONY and Empire, but this competition is not regarded as important. The two institutions are relatively specialized, BONY having developed expertise and customer connections in the fields of transportation, communications, public utilities, commodities, and durable goods manufacturing, while Empire has emphasized the oil and natural gas, chemical and drug industries. Nevertheless, changes in emphasis could bring the two into more active competition in the future, if the merger did not take place. In addition, the two banks presently compete in the personal and corporate trust areas.

In the wholesale field, however, BONY and Empire compete with other institutions of comparable and larger size in a market that is far broader than New York City, that is indeed national, and at times international, in scope. In this broader market, each plays a relatively minor role. Reliable figures on the wholesale market, as such, are not readily available, but taking the relative importance of the two banks in the New York City banking structure as a rough indicator, the resultant bank would have only about 2 per cent of total deposits and would rank ninth among commercial banks headquartered in New York City, as against 1.5 per cent of such deposits and a rank of tenth for BONY at present. Accordingly, the merger would tend to create a slightly stronger competitor for the largest banks not only in New York but in other financial centers as well.

The competitive effects of the proposal would not be significantly adverse.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The banking factors with respect to both BONY and Empire are satisfactory, and would be satisfactory with respect to the resulting bank.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Customers of the two banks would benefit to some extent from the availability of a larger lending limit as a result of consummation of the merger. Both BONY and Empire have experienced some

difficulty in serving customers that have grown to a size where banking prudence or statutory limits prevented one bank or the other from maintaining its "lead" position in loans to such customers. In addition, strengthening of the international department of the combined bank, as a result of the merger, would be of some benefit to that segment of the community which is interested in international trade.

Summary and conclusion. In the judgment of the Board, the effect on banking competition would not, on balance, be significantly adverse and there would be some benefit to the community as a result of the increased lending limit and improved international department of the resulting bank.

Accordingly, the Board concludes that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR MITCHELL IN WHICH GOVERNOR ROBERTSON CONCURS

In the world's largest financial center the merger of two banks, one with \$932 million in resources and the other with \$341 million, is likely to be slurred over as an insignificant transaction because of the giant size of the major banks in that community. But, looking at the United States instead of New York, even the smallest of these two banks is a large bank. Each is among the 1 per cent or so of U.S. banks that control over 50 per cent of the nation's deposits. Combined, they will become the 35th or 36th largest bank in the country. No merger resulting in a \$1 billion bank can be dismissed summarily as one unlikely to have a substantial effect on banking competition.

Both banks serve some routine local needs for which there are numerous banking office alternatives, but in the aggregate these activities appear to constitute only about 10 per cent of their business. Our concern is for the particular needs of industrial or public utility-type customers in which both banks have specialized. These clients are in New York, elsewhere in the nation, and abroad. The record shows that such services are available at other large New York banks with whom the ongoing bank expects to be in more aggressive competition.

The managements of both banks clearly are of the view that their corporate interest will be served by the merger. But the Board's responsibility is to consider the implication for the public interest. Size alone, in a financial institution, is not neces-

sarily inimical to the public interest, and even if achieved by merger, the anticompetitive effects of great size can be outweighed by other factors under the statute. In this case, however, the applicant desires increased size in order more aggressively to seek out and service larger corporate customers than either of the proponent banks individually is now able to satisfy. In this frame of reference, what happens to the less formidable among their present customers? Potentially—and in our judgment—they may well get the kind of attention that goes to less-than-carload-lot customers when the same salesman handles carload lots, and sees the possibility of a trainload sale!

Many alternatives for financing and technical industrial know-how are available to our largest corporations at several large U.S. and foreign banks. The intermediate and smaller-sized company's business is not so prized. The applicant has made it plain that it seeks such business now only in default of larger accounts. It asks for approval of this merger in order to enable the on-going bank "to compete more effectively with the larger wholesale banks for a principal role in serving commercial customers [of BONY] with growing credit requirements." The applicant believes that a higher loan limit will enable the on-going bank "to compete for position as a principal bank of the large corporate customers of Empire which now use that bank chiefly for special banking and financial services and do not utilize it as one of their principal banks in New York City." In a world in which time, attention, and credit are not unlimited, the moderate-sized customers for whom each now serves as a principal bank will be left to fend for themselves as best they may.

The anticompetitive effects of the proposed merger not only are not outweighed by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served, but are reinforced in our view by an actual detriment to present customers of both banks.

We would deny the application.

Orders Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

The Board of Governors issued the following Order extending the period of time within which a bank holding company may acquire voting shares of an additional bank, Orders and Statements approving applications for permission to become

bank holding companies, and an Order and Statement approving an application for an existing bank holding company to acquire voting shares of an additional bank:

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH CORPORATION, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

In the matter of the application of Virginia Commonwealth Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of The First Valley Bank, Weber City, Virginia.

ORDER EXTENDING PERIOD OF TIME PRESCRIBED BY PROVISIO IN ORDER OF APPROVAL

WHEREAS, by Order dated July 28, 1966, the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a), as amended) and section 222.4 (a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)), approved an application on behalf of Virginia Commonwealth Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 percent or more of the voting shares of The First Valley Bank, Weber City, Virginia, a proposed new bank; and said Order was made subject to the proviso "that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated . . . (b) later than three months after said date [of Order]", and "that The First Valley Bank shall be opened for business within six months [of the date of the Board's Order]"; and

WHEREAS, Virginia Commonwealth Corporation has applied to the Board for an extension of the time within which the approved acquisition may be consummated and within which The First Valley Bank is to be opened for business; and it appearing to the Board that reasonable cause has been shown for the extensions of time requested, and that such extensions would not be inconsistent with the public interest;

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Board's Order of July 28, 1966, as published in the Federal Register on August 4, 1966 (31 Federal Register 10485), be and it hereby is amended so that the proviso relating to the dates by which the acquisition approved shall be consummated, and The First Valley Bank opened for business, shall read: "(b) later than March 15, 1967, and provided, further, that The First Valley Bank shall be opened for business no later than April 1, 1967."

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of October, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

FIRST FLORIDA BANCORPORATION,
HAINES CITY, FLORIDA

In the matter of the application of First Florida Bancorporation, Haines City, Florida, for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of 11 banks in the State of Florida.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK
HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a), as amended by Public Law 89-485) and section 222.4 (a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)), an application by First Florida Bancorporation, Haines City, Florida, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of a sufficient number of voting shares in each of the following banks so as to bring Bancorporation's direct ownership in each bank up to at least 51 per cent: National Bank of Melbourne and Trust Company, Melbourne; Florida State Bank of Sanford, Sanford; State Bank of Haines City, Haines City; Bank of Zephyrhills, Zephyrhills; The DeSoto National Bank of Arcadia, Arcadia; Okeechobee County Bank, Okeechobee; The First State Bank, Fort Meade; Bank of Lake Alfred, Lake Alfred; Bank of Mulberry, Mulberry; National Bank of West Melbourne, West Melbourne; and The United State Bank of Seminole, Sanford.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency and the Comptroller of Florida of receipt of the application and requested their views and recommendations. Each of these authorities recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on July 30, 1966 (31 Federal Register 10343), which provided an opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed transaction. Time for filing such views and comments has expired and all those

filed with the Board have been considered by it.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of October, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First Florida Bancorporation, Haines City, Florida ("Bancorporation" or "Applicant"), has requested prior approval of the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("the Act"), of a proposal whereby Bancorporation would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of a sufficient number of voting shares in each of the following 11 banks in the State of Florida so as to bring its direct ownership in each bank up to at least 51 per cent:

National Bank of Melbourne and Trust Company, Melbourne
(deposits, \$21.9 million) ("Melbourne Bank");
Florida State Bank of Sanford, Sanford
(deposits, \$13.3 million) ("Sanford Bank");
State Bank of Haines City, Haines City
(deposits, \$9.3 million) ("Haines City Bank");
Bank of Zephyrhills, Zephyrhills
(deposits, \$11.5 million) ("Zephyrhills Bank");
The DeSoto National Bank of Arcadia, Arcadia
(deposits, \$9.3 million) ("Arcadia Bank");
Okeechobee County Bank, Okeechobee
(deposits, \$6.0 million) ("Okeechobee Bank");
The First State Bank, Fort Meade
(deposits, \$6.3 million) ("Fort Meade Bank");
Bank of Lake Alfred, Lake Alfred
(deposits, \$5.3 million) ("Lake Alfred Bank");
Bank of Mulberry, Mulberry
(deposits, \$6.0 million) ("Mulberry Bank");
National Bank of West Melbourne, West Melbourne
(deposits, \$1.2 million) ("West Melbourne Bank");
The United State Bank of Seminole, Sanford
(deposits, \$1.8 million) ("Seminole Bank").

Bancorporation is an outgrowth of the so-called "McNulty Group of Banks", which commenced operations in 1934, was incorporated in 1960, and adopted its present corporate title in March 1966. Bancorporation presently owns more than 20 per cent, but less than 25 per cent, of the outstanding voting shares of six of the banks named, and between 10 and 18 per cent of the remaining five banks. As of December 31, 1965,¹ the banks had combined total deposits of approximately \$92 million, and are organized and operated as a group under the direction of an executive committee composed of the principal executive officers of each bank. In addition, the Melbourne and West Melbourne Banks are affiliated through common stockholders, as are the two banks in Sanford, and the Haines City Bank and Lake Alfred Bank.

Views and recommendations of supervisory authorities. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to, and views and recommendations requested of, the Comptroller of the Currency and the Comptroller of Florida. Each of these authorities recommended approval of the application.

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

Competitive effect of proposed acquisition. The 11 proposed subsidiary banks are located in six

counties in Central and South-Central Florida. Four of the banks (Lake Alfred, Haines City, Fort Meade, and Mulberry) are located in Polk County; two (Melbourne and West Melbourne) serve the same area and are both in Brevard County; and two (Sanford and Seminole) are in Seminole County and share the same service area. The Arcadia Bank, Okeechobee Bank, and Zephyrhills Bank are located, respectively, in DeSoto, Okeechobee, and Pasco Counties. The 11 banks, alone or in combination, control the following percentage of total deposits in the six counties: Brevard—14; Seminole—40; Polk—10; DeSoto and Okeechobee—100 (Applicant's proposed subsidiary is the only bank in each county); and Pasco—27. Presently, banks controlled by existing bank holding companies operate in three of the six counties in which Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks are located. In Polk County, where four of Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks are located, consummation of Applicant's proposal would result in bank holding company control (Applicant and one other holding company group) of 29 and 30 per cent, respectively, of total deposits and banking offices. In Brevard County, location of two of Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks, bank holding company banks would control 29 and 18 per cent, respectively, of total deposits and banking offices. In Seminole County, bank holding company subsidiaries would control, respectively, 73 per cent of the total deposits and operate three of the five (60 per cent) banking offices.

Upon consummation of this proposal, Applicant's 11 banks would control 2.5 per cent of the banking offices and 1 per cent of the total deposits of banks in the State. Of the eight bank holding companies operating in the State, Applicant's system would rank sixth in size of total deposits held. The eight holding companies would control 71 of the State's 443 banks (16 per cent) and would hold \$2.0 billion of deposits, representing 26 per cent of all such deposits in the State. Measured by total deposits, Applicant's system would rank fourteenth in size of the State's banking organizations. The Board concludes that consummation of Applicant's proposal would not result in a monopoly nor be in furtherance of an attempt to monopolize the business of banking in the

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of this date.

State of Florida, or in any part thereof served by Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks.

As to the likelihood of any substantial lessening of competition, or tendency to monopoly, as a result of this proposal, the Board is unable to conclude that either circumstance is likely to occur. The record establishes that little effective competition now exists between or among Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks. With the exception of the banks in Melbourne-West Melbourne, Sanford, and Haines City-Lake Alfred, Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks are separated by distances ranging from 19 to 148 miles. Consideration of these distances and of the size of the banks involved preclude a finding as to the existence of measurable competition between and among them, or the likelihood that significant competition will develop in the foreseeable future. A similar conclusion is warranted with respect to competition between Melbourne Bank and West Melbourne Bank, the two banks in Sanford, and Haines City Bank and Lake Alfred Bank. Although the two banks in each of the three areas are located near one another, and in two cases serve the same areas, the existing common ownership of the two banks in each of these areas negates any suggestion of existing or potential viable competition between them.

On the basis of the record before it, the Board finds unlikely any substantial lessening of competition as between Applicant's proposed subsidiaries and the banks with which they compete. Four of Applicant's proposed subsidiaries are the only banks located in their respective primary service areas. Five of the other subsidiaries have deposits ranging from \$1 million to approximately \$9 million. The proposed affiliation with Applicant will not, in the Board's judgment, offer sufficient increased competitive strength to these institutions as to constitute them an undue force with respect to banks competing in the same market areas. The largest of Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks, Melbourne Bank (\$22 million of deposits), is one of 17 banks in Brevard County. The largest bank in the county, a bank holding company subsidiary with deposits of approximately \$25.5 million, competes within Melbourne Bank's service area. Also competing with Melbourne Bank in this area are nine other banks, two of which each has deposits of about \$12 million. In Seminole County, the area primarily served by Sanford Bank (\$13

million of deposits) and Seminole Bank (\$1.8 million of deposits), there are three other banks with deposits ranging from \$12.5 to \$4 million.

Consummation of Applicant's proposal will effect in both Brevard County and Seminole County a holding company system affiliation of the largest and smallest banks, a result not likely to adversely affect the larger banks in either county, nor the smaller banks therein which are presently competing successfully against banks of a size nearly as large as or larger than that of Applicant's two proposed subsidiaries combined.

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, the Board concludes that consummation of Applicant's proposal would not have the effect of substantially lessening competition, nor tending to create a monopoly.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Applicant's financial and managerial resources and its prospects are considered satisfactory. The financial and managerial resources of the proposed subsidiary banks are viewed as generally satisfactory. Assuming the continuation of the existing "group operation", the prospects of the 11 banks are also viewed as satisfactory; however, their prospects would appear somewhat more favorable if the existing affiliation were formalized pursuant to Applicant's proposal. This conclusion reflects the Board's judgment that the banks, operating under Applicant's proposed control, will be better able to raise any necessary equity capital, and to attract and retain qualified management personnel, a factor presently a problem in certain of the banks.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. The aforementioned advantages likely to be realized by the banks when operated under Applicant's control are also a factor in the Board's analysis of the probable effect of this proposal on the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. The record in this matter does not reflect unserved major banking needs in any of the areas involved. However, in terms of more efficient, higher quality bank operations, such results with respect to certain aspects of the banks' operations appear sufficiently probable under Applicant's proposed increased ownership and control as to constitute a consideration favorable to approval of the application.

Summary and conclusion. On the basis of the findings herein, the Board concludes that consum-

mation of Applicant's proposal would not have resulting adverse competitive consequences, and that considerations relating to the banking factors involved and to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served offer some weight toward approval of the application.

In the light of the factors set forth in the Bank Holding Company Act, and on the basis of the relevant facts of record, it is the Board's judgment that the subject proposal is in the public interest and that the application should be approved.

**DEPOSITORS CORPORATION,
AUGUSTA, MAINE**

In the matter of the application of Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 100 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of Depositors Trust Company, Augusta, Maine, and at least 80 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of The Liberty National Bank in Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Maine.

**ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(1), as amended by Public Law 89-485), and section 222.4(a)(1) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(1)), an application by Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 100 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of Depositors Trust Company, Augusta, Maine, and at least 80 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of The Liberty National Bank in Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Maine.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Bank Commissioner of the State of Maine and the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the application and requested their views and recommendations. The Commissioner expressed no objection to approval of the application; the Comptroller recommended its approval.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1966

(31 Federal Register 10704), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. Time for filing such views and comments has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of October, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("the Holding Company Act"), an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of 100 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of Depositors Trust Company, Augusta, Maine ("Depositors Trust"), and at least 80 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of The Liberty National Bank in Ellsworth, Ellsworth, Maine ("Liberty National"). Incident to the holding company proposal, the Board's approval has also been requested, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960, as amended ("the Merger Act"), of the proposed merger of Depositors Trust with First Maine Trust Company, Augusta, Maine (a newly organized bank not yet in operation), under the charter and title of Depositors Trust Company. Application has also been made for the admission of First Maine Trust Company to membership in the Federal Reserve System.

Applicant is newly organized and its financial resources will consist entirely of its equity in

the capital accounts of the two proposed subsidiary banks.

Depositors Trust Company was organized in 1933 and presently operates 29 offices generally within a 45-mile radius of Augusta, Maine. With deposits of \$122 million, Depositors Trust is the largest commercial bank in the State.

Liberty National, also organized in 1933, operates three offices within a 20-mile radius of Ellsworth, Maine, and has total deposits of \$6 million. It is the smallest of the four commercial banks doing business in this area.

Views and recommendations of supervisory authorities. As required by section 3(b) of the Holding Company Act, inasmuch as both a State and nationally-chartered bank are involved, the Board notified the Bank Commissioner of the State of Maine and the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the application and requested their views and recommendations thereon. The Bank Commissioner offered no objection to the formation of the holding company and the Comptroller of the Currency recommended its approval.

As required by the Merger Act, the Board notified the U. S. Attorney General, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the application and requested them to furnish reports on the competitive factors involved in the merger proposal. All three of said governmental authorities reported to the Board that competition would not be adversely affected by consummation of Applicant's merger proposal.

Statutory considerations. The statutory criteria embodied in the Holding Company Act and the Merger Act are virtually identical. Both Acts prohibit Board approval of a proposed transaction which would result in a monopoly, or further any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area. Nor may approval be given where the Board finds that the effect of a proposal may be substantially to lessen competition, or in any other manner be in restraint of trade, unless such anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Both statutes require the Board to consider also the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of existing and proposed institutions,

and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

Since the merger proposal is primarily one of form, incidental only to the formation of the holding company, the facts pertinent to both the holding company and merger proposals are discussed in common; and while these facts have been considered in relation to the statutory criteria in both Acts, the Board's Statement herein is couched principally in terms of its consideration of the holding company proposal.

Competitive effects of the proposed transaction. Latest available banking office and deposit data reflect that Depositors Trust operates 29 banking offices in 9 of Maine's 16 counties. An additional office, to be located in Augusta, was approved by the Board on August 12, 1966. With one exception, all of the offices are within a 45-mile radius of Augusta, the head-office city. Within this area, which is Depositors Trust's primary service area, and considered by the Board to be the relevant area for purposes of competitive analysis, there are located 73 banking offices holding in the aggregate approximately \$300 million of deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations ("IPC deposits"). At year-end 1965, Depositors Trust's total IPC deposits of \$100 million represented, respectively, 33 per cent and 17 per cent of the total IPC deposits of all commercial banks and of all banks¹ in the aforementioned area.

Within Liberty National's primary service area there are, in addition to Liberty National's three offices, four commercial banking offices and one savings bank office. Liberty National's total IPC deposits of \$6 million represent, respectively, 27 per cent and 23 per cent of the total IPC deposits of all commercial banks and of all banks in that area. On a State-wide basis, of the \$846 million and \$1,466 million of total deposits held by commercial banks and all banks, respectively, Applicant's proposed subsidiaries combined would control 14 per cent and 8 per cent.

Little, if any, competition presently exists between the two proposed subsidiary banks. Neither bank has offices located in the primary service area of the other, nor does either bank have offices in any of the counties served by the other. Depositors Trust's Belfast office (being the nearest

¹ Reference herein to "all banks" includes mutual savings banks as well as commercial banks.

office to Liberty National) is located 18 miles from Liberty National's Bucksport office. The record before the Board reflects that neither bank derives any significant portion of its deposits or loans from the service area of the other. Nor, in the Board's judgment, is there likelihood that significant competition between the proposed subsidiary banks will evolve in the foreseeable future. This conclusion takes into account the great disparity in size of the two banks, the distance separating their closest offices, and the presence between these offices of a competing bank office. It also gives appropriate weight to the existence of a State law which has the effect of limiting the possibility of Depositors Trust's expanding its operations, through establishment of branches, into Liberty National's primary service area. Accordingly, it is concluded that consummation of Applicant's proposal will not result in the elimination of significant existing competition between its two proposed subsidiary banks, nor foreclose any real potential for future competition between them.

Regarding the probable effect of Applicant's control of Depositors Trust and Liberty National on the banks with which they are in competition, the Board concludes that the competitive force and abilities of these banks will not be adversely affected in undue measure or manner. Depositors Trust's affiliation with the \$6 million Liberty National will afford no marked competitive advantage to Depositors Trust over that it may now have with respect to its larger and smaller competitors. More significant, but in the Board's view not undue, would be the effect of the proposed affiliation on Liberty National's competitors. Liberty National is the smallest of the commercial banks operating an office within its primary service area. While its competitive force would be strengthened somewhat under Applicant's control, the resulting impact cannot be regarded as adverse to the larger banks with which it competes.

Based on the foregoing considerations, it is the Board's judgment that consummation of Applicant's proposal will not create a monopoly or tend substantially to lessen competition, nor will it be in any other manner in restraint of trade.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Applicant's financial resources, to consist entirely of its equity in the capital accounts of the two proposed subsidiary banks, are considered satisfactory. The financial resources of the

subsidiary banks are regarded as only generally satisfactory, inasmuch as a strengthening of their capital structures by the addition of new capital appears warranted. Applicant's potential ability to render assistance in raising additional capital funds for both banks is a consideration consistent with approval of the application.

Applicant's management will be composed principally of the management of Depositors Trust, which is considered generally satisfactory. While the management resources of Liberty National are similarly satisfactory, existing problems related to management succession would likely find a more suitable and certain solution under Applicant's direction than would otherwise be the case. This likelihood weighs somewhat toward approval of the application.

Applicant's prospects mirror those of its proposed subsidiary banks. The record reflects that both proposed subsidiary banks have had favorable growth in assets, loans, and deposits during the past five years. Indications of favorable future economic conditions in the banks' operating areas suggest a continuation of the banks' favorable growth. Despite a favorable earnings record in Depositors Trust, it would appear that the bank has not retained earnings commensurate with its aforementioned growth. However, the prospects for improvement in earnings retention appear likely, in view of the bank's continued favorable earnings prospects, accompanied by a reduction in previously substantial transfers to certain reserve accounts.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board concludes that Applicant's prospects are satisfactory and that the prospects of Depositors Trust and Liberty National are also satisfactory, whether the banks are operated under Applicant's control or continue operations under existing ownerships.

Convenience and needs of the areas to be served. The record establishes that the major banking needs within the service areas of both proposed subsidiary banks are presently being served, and that approval of the application would have no significant effect within either area. The benefits that Applicant asserts would be derived by and through Liberty National as a result of its affiliation with Depositors Trust, while consistent with approval of the application, offer but slight weight toward approval thereof. This for the reason that, in major respects, similar benefits would

appear to be available to and through Liberty National on a corresponding bank basis. Only with respect to Liberty National's access to Depositors Trust's data processing equipment does it appear that the proposed affiliation will contribute to the convenience and needs of Liberty National's service area beyond that bank's present potential for such contribution. Accordingly, considerations bearing on the convenience and needs of the communities to be served, while consistent with approval of the application, offer but slight weight for approval.

Summary and conclusion. On the basis of the findings herein, the Board concludes that consummation of Applicant's proposal would not have resulting adverse competitive consequences, and that considerations relating to the banking factors involved and to the convenience and needs of the communities to be served offer some weight toward approval of the application.

In the light of the factors set forth in the Holding Company and Merger Acts and on the basis of the relevant facts of record, it is the Board's judgment that the subject proposal is in the public interest and that the applications for the merger of Depositors Trust and First Maine Trust Company and for the formation of the holding company should be approved.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TAMPA
AND UNION SECURITY & INVESTMENT
COMPANY, TAMPA, FLORIDA**

In the matter of the applications of The First National Bank of Tampa and Union Security & Investment Company for approval of the acquisition of voting stock of First National Bank of Brooksville, Brooksville, Florida.

**ORDER APPROVING APPLICATIONS UNDER
BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a), as amended by Public Law 89-485), and section 222.4(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)), applications on behalf of The First National Bank of Tampa and Union Security & Investment Company, both registered bank holding companies located in Tampa, Florida, for the Board's approval of the acquisition by Union Se-

curity & Investment Company of 55 per cent of the 20,000 voting shares to be issued by First National Bank of Brooksville, Brooksville, Florida, a proposed new bank.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the applications and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended approval of the applications.

Notice of receipt of the applications was published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1966 (31 Federal Register 10704), which provided an opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition. Time for filing such comments and views has expired and all those filed with the Board have been considered by it.

IT IS ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said applications be and hereby are approved, provided that the acquisition so approved shall not be consummated (a) before the thirtieth calendar day following the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after said date, and provided further that the First National Bank of Brooksville shall be opened for business not later than six months after said date.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of October, 1966.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The First National Bank of Tampa ("First National") and Union Security & Investment Company ("US & I"), both of which are registered bank holding companies located in Tampa, Florida, have filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended ("the Act"), applications for approval of the acquisition of 55 per cent of the voting shares to be issued by First National Bank of Brooksville, Brooksville, Florida ("Bank"), a proposed new bank. (First National and US & I are referred to collectively herein as "Applicants".)

US & I, a majority of the stock of which is trustee for the benefit of the shareholders of First National, owns controlling stock of Broadway National Bank of Tampa and Second National Bank of Tampa. At December 31, 1965,¹ the three banks in the group had total deposits aggregating about \$197 million. Bank, a proposed new institution which will be located about 45 miles north of Tampa, is expected to have deposits of \$5 million after three years of operation.

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the applications was given to, and views and recommendation requested of, the Comptroller of the Currency. The Comptroller recommended approval of the applications.

Statutory considerations. The Act prohibits Board approval of any proposed acquisition which would result in a monopoly, or further any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area. Nor may approval be given where the Board finds that the effect of a proposal may be substantially to lessen competition, or in any other manner be in restraint of trade, unless such anticompetitive effects are clearly outweighed by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the area to be served. The Board is also required to consider the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the communities to be served.

Competitive effects of proposed acquisition. There are eight bank holding company groups either operating, or approved by the Board to commence operations, in the State of Florida. Combined, they control 71 banks, or 16 per cent of the banks in the State, and they hold about \$2 billion of deposits, representing 26 per cent of the deposits of all banks in the State. Applicants' holding company system controls less than 3 per cent of the total deposits in the State.

First National's service area includes generally all of Hillsborough County. The service areas of the Applicants' two subsidiary banks lie wholly within Hillsborough County. Applicants' group represents 3 of 24 banks in Hillsborough County, and controls about 32 per cent of the total deposits

of those banks. Although the proportion of deposits in the County which are under control of the Applicants is significant, the degree of concentration in that area would not be increased by the proposed acquisition inasmuch as Bank will be located some distance away, in Hernando County.

Hernando County is located to the north of Hillsborough County, and is separated from Hillsborough County by Pasco County. There are four banks presently located in Pasco County and only one bank in Hernando County, Hernando State Bank at Brooksville, which has deposits of about \$11 million. There is also a savings and loan association located in Brooksville.

Applicants propose to establish and acquire control of a new bank in an area where no holding companies are presently represented; and since there is some distance separating Bank's location from Applicants' existing subsidiaries, it is the Board's judgment that the transaction proposed would not result in a monopoly, nor does it appear to be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area.

Since the proposal involves the acquisition of a new bank, no existing competition will be eliminated. Nor is there a likelihood that any significant potential competition will be foreclosed between Bank and Applicants' other subsidiaries as a result of the proposal. As before noted, Bank will be located about 45 miles from Tampa and outside the primary service areas of Applicants' banks. First National is the only one of the group's banks which derives deposits or loans from Hernando County. Such business, whether related to First National's total deposits and loans held, or to such held by Bank, is insignificant in number or amount. It is not anticipated by Applicants, nor does it appear likely in the judgment of the Board, that Bank will derive any significant amount of business from the Tampa area. On the basis of the foregoing, it is concluded that consummation of the proposal would have no significant effect on present or potential competition between the proposed new bank and the banks now comprising Applicants' group.

Referring now to the probable competitive effect on the only existing bank in Hernando County, Hernando State Bank, Brooksville, it is noted that the county has a population of nearly 13,000. The

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all banking data noted are as of this date.

two neighboring counties of Citrus and Sumter, with respective populations of about 12,000 and 14,000, each has two banks. Pasco County, which adjoins Hernando County to the south, has four banks and a population of 40,800. The establishment of Bank in Hernando County will, in the Board's judgment, prove beneficial in that it will introduce into that County an added source of banking service, and healthy competition for Hernando State Bank, a well-established institution with \$11 million of deposits and of adequate size to compete effectively with the proposed new bank. In this regard, the president of Hernando State Bank submitted a written statement in opposition to Applicants' establishment and control of Bank, stating that Hernando State Bank would have no objection to local ownership and operation of Bank, but that it objected to the "adverse competitive position in which our bank [Hernando State] will be placed in competing with First National Bank of Tampa and its affiliates." The Board recognizes that Bank, as a subsidiary of Applicants' system, will probably exert a stronger competitive force initially than would a completely independent new bank. However, when considering that Tampa is 45 miles away, that Applicants' banks compete principally with more than 20 other banks in Hillsborough County, and that there are four banks located in Pasco County, which separates Hillsborough County from Hernando County, the Board concludes that the establishment of Bank in Brooksville, as proposed, would not be inimical to the competitive position of Hernando State Bank. There appear to be no other banks in sufficiently close proximity to Bank's proposed site as to be affected competitively to any measurable extent by the proposed establishment and operation of Bank.

It is the Board's judgment, based on the foregoing considerations, that Applicants' acquisition of Bank will not tend substantially to lessen competition nor will it in any other manner be in restraint of trade.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Although Applicants' bank holding company system has been in operation only since mid-1964, US & I and each of the group's banks have been in existence for a number of years. The financial resources of Applicants and their subsidiary banks are satisfactory and, on the basis of

their past operations records, their prospects are viewed as favorable. Management of US & I is drawn from the management staff of First National and, with respect to both companies, is considered to be capable and experienced. Managements of the subsidiary banks are considered similarly satisfactory.

The pro forma financial condition of Bank is regarded as satisfactory and its prospects, viewed in light of the satisfactory economic prospects for the area it will serve, are considered favorable. The Board finds reasonable Applicant's position that consummation of the proposed acquisition will assure the placement in Bank of experienced and well-trained management.

The Board finds the "banking factors" to be consistent with approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the area to be served. Bank's designated primary service area includes all of Hernando County. Hernando County, which is situated north of Tampa on the Gulf Coast, has a population of nearly 13,000—about double its 1950 population. Total employment in the county has increased moderately in recent years, with more than 30 per cent of the total labor force being engaged in mining activities. Personal income in Hernando County is reported to have nearly doubled between 1956 and 1964, although per capita income is still below the State average. A major portion of the County's income is derived from mining, agriculture, and fisheries. While the economy of Hernando County should continue its relatively moderate growth in the immediate future, the geographic expansion of the Tampa-St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area is expected to have, at a later date, a significantly favorable effect on the economy of Hernando County.

As earlier noted, Hernando State Bank is presently the only bank located in Hernando County. Applicants do not propose that Bank will provide services of a scope or nature different than those generally available in Bank's service area either through Hernando State Bank or other banks located in surrounding counties. However, Bank's establishment as an affiliate of Applicants will make available to the public, more immediately and more certainly than would be the case were Bank to be independently established, an alternative source of modern banking services and facilities.

Although there is no evidence in the record that major banking needs in Hernando County are going unserved or are being inadequately served, it is the Board's judgment that the installation of another banking facility in the county will prove beneficial to the convenience and needs of certain of the area's businesses and residents. It is therefore concluded that considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the area to be served provide some support for approval of the applications.

Summary and conclusion. On the basis of the record before it, the Board concludes that the acquisition of control of Bank by Applicants will

not have any significant adverse competitive consequences, and that considerations relating to the financial and managerial resources and prospects of Applicants and Bank, and to the convenience and needs of the area to be served, are consistent with approval of the applications, and in certain respects provide affirmative support for such approval.

In light of the factors set forth in the Bank Holding Company Act, and on the basis of the evidence of record, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition is in the public interest and that the applications should be approved.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHANGES IN THE BOARD'S STAFF

Frank R. Garfield, an Adviser in the Division of Research and Statistics, retired on November 1, 1966, after 37 years as a member of the Board's staff.

Associated with the Federal Reserve since June 1929, he began his career as a Research Assistant. In June 1946 he was made Chief of the Domestic Business Section, Division of Research and Statistics, and in January 1956 was appointed Adviser in that Division. He is a Fellow in the American Statistical Association and in the American Academy for the Advancement of Science and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Garfield is known for his contributions to the development of the Federal Reserve index of industrial production, to the measurement of seasonal influences in economic time series, and to the development of audio-visual presentation of economic and statistical information.

The Board has announced the appointment of Charles C. Walcutt as Assistant Chief Federal Reserve Examiner, effective November 29, 1966. Mr. Walcutt is a graduate of Ohio State University and a Certified Public Accountant. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Walcutt was associated with the auditing firm of Haskins & Sells in New York City. He has also held positions as Assistant to the Controller at the Martin Marietta Corporation, and as a Manager in the Army Audit Agency with responsibility for audit reviews of cost systems of private firms engaged in defense contracts.

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

On November 15, 1966, the Board of Governors announced the appointment of Lawrence E. Walkley as a director of the Pittsburgh Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland to serve for the remainder of the term expiring December 31, 1966. Mr. Walkley is President of Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As a director of the Pittsburgh Branch he succeeds Dr. George L. Bach, former Maurice Falk Professor of Economics and Social Science,

Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who had resigned.

VOLUNTARY FOREIGN CREDIT RESTRAINT PROGRAM

During the third quarter of 1966 financial institutions continued to cooperate in the voluntary foreign credit restraint program (VFCR). U.S. commercial banks helped by reducing their holdings of foreign loans and investments by almost \$300 million. As a result of the reduction, banks' holdings of such loans and investments on September 30 were more than \$375 million below the December 1964 base and about \$1.2 billion below the Federal Reserve's suggested ceiling on credits effective on that date.

The number of banks with loans in excess of the suggested target was reduced from 24 at the end of June to 13 at the end of the third quarter, and the aggregate amount by which these banks were over their targets was reduced from \$26 million to \$17 million. Both of these figures are the lowest since the beginning of the VFCR program; all of the banks involved have very small bases, and most of them are in excess of their targets because of the necessity of meeting previous commitments or requests for priority credits.

Nonbank financial institutions reduced those foreign assets for which targets were suggested by \$185 million during the first half of 1966. Most of the reduction occurred in equity investments in developed countries other than Canada and Japan. The total outflow of credit, including increased holdings of assets for which no targets were suggested, was \$173 million during the first half of 1966, which was more than accounted for by an increase in investments in Canada. This compares with a total outflow during 1965 of \$730 million.

REVISIONS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES

The Federal Reserve indexes of industrial production have been revised back to January 1964 to incorporate revisions in seasonal adjustment factors and in data. These changes have been combined

with a reprint of the 1961-63 *Industrial Production Indexes*. This new booklet, *Industrial Production Indexes, 1961-65*, has been distributed with the November 1966 Business Indexes (G.12.3). Copies may be obtained from Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

**SUPPLEMENT TO BANKING AND
MONETARY STATISTICS**

"Bank Debits," Section 5 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, is now available. Bank debits and deposit turnover are shown annually and monthly for the period 1943-64, and bank debits to demand deposit accounts are shown annually. For the period 1941-64, bank debits by Federal Reserve district and by report-

ing center are shown annually. Full descriptions are provided of revisions in the series during the period covered.

Requests for copies should be sent to Publications Services, Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D. C. 20551. Remittance should accompany order and be made payable to the order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (prices shown on page 1734).

**ADMISSION OF STATE BANK TO MEMBERSHIP IN
THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

The following bank was admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period October 16 through November 15, 1966:

South Carolina

Johnsonville Johnsonville State Bank

NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Released for publication November 16

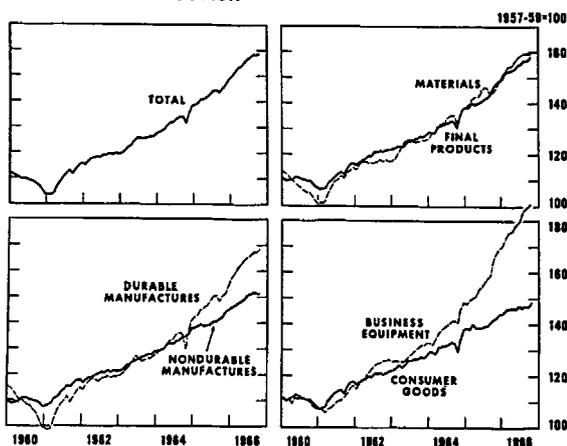
Industrial production and nonfarm employment rose somewhat in October but retail sales changed little and construction activity declined further. Industrial prices continued stable while prices of foodstuffs declined. Bank credit and the money supply declined. Between mid-October and mid-November yields on U.S. Government, corporate, and municipal securities declined and then rose, but on balance were about unchanged. Common stock prices advanced in this period.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production in October was 158.6 per cent of the 1957-59 average—0.3 per cent above September and 9.0 per cent above a year earlier. Auto assemblies increased while over-all production of other consumer goods was unchanged. Output of business equipment rose slightly further but production of durable materials declined.

Auto assemblies rose sharply in October from the low September rate to 178 per cent of the 1957-59 average. Schedules for November are set at about the October level. Output of furniture and some household appliances declined but production of consumer nondurable goods was about unchanged. Output of industrial and commercial equipment rose somewhat further.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



F.R. indexes, seasonally adjusted. Latest figures shown are for October.

Production of iron and steel and construction materials declined while that of equipment parts changed little. Output of textile mill products has been declining since June and is now 4 per cent below the peak. Production of some other nondurable materials increased in October.

CONSTRUCTION

New construction outlays declined further in October and were at the lowest annual rate—\$71.8 billion—in more than a year as residential construction expenditures continued downward. Both private nonresidential and public construction expenditures remained at about their September rates.

EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm payroll employment rose in October by 192,000, reflecting substantial increases in retail trade and services. In manufacturing, advances occurred in most durable and nondurable goods industries. Construction employment declined further to a level little higher than a year earlier. The average workweek in manufacturing was 41.3 hours, down slightly from the September level of 41.5 hours. The unemployment rate was 3.9 per cent in October, as compared with 3.8 per cent in September and 4.3 per cent a year earlier.

DISTRIBUTION

The value of retail sales in October was unchanged from September and 6 per cent higher than a year earlier. Sales at durable goods stores declined 2.5 per cent, largely because of declines in sales of new domestic autos and sales at furniture and appliance stores. Sales at nondurable goods stores rose 1 per cent and were 7.5 per cent above a year ago. In early November, sales of new domestic autos apparently increased moderately.

COMMODITY PRICES

The wholesale price index for industrial commodities was again stable from mid-September to mid-October, at a level 2 per cent higher than a year earlier, reflecting further decreases in such sensitive materials as hides and lumber and con-

tinuing increases among machinery and equipment and consumer goods. Since mid-October, prices of sensitive materials have tended to level out.

Wholesale prices of foodstuffs declined 2.5 per cent over the month to mid-October in response to expansion in supplies of meats and most other fresh foods. Since mid-October, with expansion in supplies continuing, prices of foodstuffs have declined about 1.5 per cent further.

BANK CREDIT, MONEY SUPPLY, AND RESERVES

Commercial bank credit declined somewhat further in October, following a small net reduction over the previous two months. An increase in loans was more than offset by heavy liquidation of U.S. Government securities, despite large bank subscriptions to new Treasury bills in mid-October.

The money supply declined \$900 million in October offsetting the September expansion. Since March, there has been only a small net rise in the money stock. U.S. Government deposits rose somewhat in October following declines in the

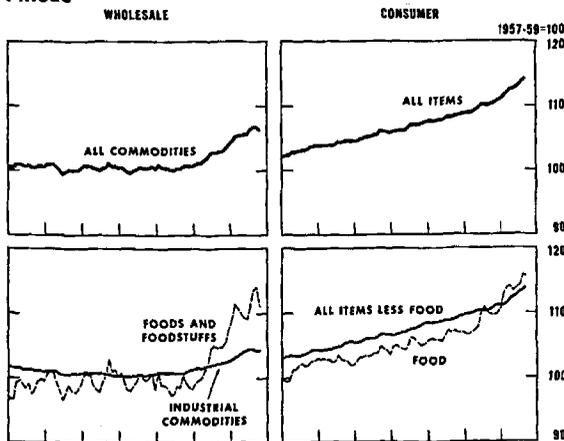
previous two months. Time deposits at commercial banks declined slightly after showing sharply reduced growth in September, reflecting in part substantial run-offs of negotiable CD's at city banks in both months.

Net borrowed reserves averaged about \$430 million over the four statement weeks ending October 26; they were relatively high early in the month but declined in the second half. Member bank borrowings averaged the same as in September but excess reserves declined somewhat. Total and required reserves also declined.

SECURITY MARKETS

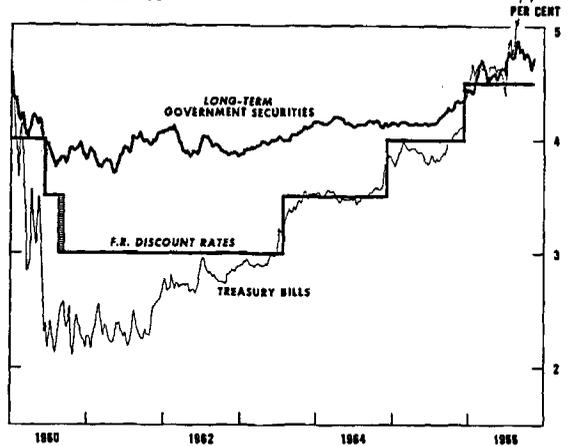
Yields on U.S. Government, corporate, and municipal securities declined in the latter half of October, but subsequently turned around and were about unchanged on balance as of mid-November. The 3-month Treasury bill was bid at 5.45 per cent on November 15. Common stock prices advanced between mid-October and mid-November in moderately active trading.

PRICES



Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes. Latest figures shown for consumer prices, September; for wholesale prices, October.

INTEREST RATES



Discount rate, range or level for all F.R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U.S. Govt. bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures shown, week ending Nov. 4.

GUIDE TO TABULAR PRESENTATION

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e	Estimated	N.S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted for seasonal variation
c	Corrected	IPC	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
p	Preliminary	SMSA	Standard metropolitan statistical area
r	Revised	A	Assets
rp	Revised preliminary	L	Liabilities
I, II, III, IV	Quarters	S	Sources of funds
n.a.	Not available	U	Uses of funds
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified	*	Amounts insignificant in terms of the particular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when the unit is millions)
S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for seasonal variation	. . . .	(1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or (3) figure delayed

GENERAL INFORMATION

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow.

A heavy vertical rule is used (1) to the right (to the left) of a total when the components shown to the right (left) of it add to that total (totals separated by ordinary rules include more components than those shown), (2) to the right (to the left) of items that are not part of a balance sheet, (3) to the left of memorandum items.

"U.S. Govt. securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies (the flow of funds figures also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. "State and local govt." also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

The footnotes labeled NOTE (which always appear last) provide (1) the source or sources of data that do not originate in the System; (2) notice when figures are estimates; and (3) information on other characteristics of the data.

LIST OF TABLES PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, SEMIANNUALLY, OR ANNUALLY, WITH LATEST BULLETIN REFERENCE

<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Annually—Continued</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Page</i>
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Banking offices: Analysis of changes in number of..... On, and not on, Federal Reserve Par List number of.....	Aug. 1966 Aug. 1966	1248 1249	Flow of funds (assets and liabilities).....	Oct. 1966	1536-46
<i>Annually</i>			Income and expenses: Federal Reserve Banks.....	Feb. 1966	270-71
Bank holding companies: List of, Dec. 31, 1965.....	June 1966	905	Member banks: Calendar year..... Operating ratios.....	June 1966 Apr. 1966	892-900 602-04
Banking offices and deposits of group banks, Dec. 31, 1965.....	Aug. 1966	1250	Insured commercial banks.....	July 1966	1046
			Stock exchange firms, detailed debit and credit balances.....	Sept. 1966	1408

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★ UNITED STATES ★

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The data for F.R. Banks and member banks and for consumer credit are derived from regular reports made to the Board; production indexes are compiled by the Board on the basis of data collected by other agencies; and flow of funds figures are compiled on the basis of materials from a combination of sources, including the Board. Figures for gold stock, currency, Fed-

eral finance, and Federal credit agencies are obtained from Treasury statements. The remaining data are obtained largely from other sources. For many of the banking and monetary series back data and descriptive text are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds								Factors absorbing reserve funds								
	F.R. Bank credit outstanding						Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts	Member bank reserves		
	U.S. Govt. securities			Dis-counts and ad-vances	Float 1	To-tal 2					Treasury	Foreign	Other 1		With F.R. Banks	Cur-rency and coin 3	Total
	Total	Bought out-right	Repur-chase agree-ments														
Averages of daily figures																	
Week ending—																	
1966																	
May 4.....	40,837	40,755	82	637	1,928	43,560	13,633	5,797	41,605	935	510	157	400	417	18,966	3,769	22,735
11.....	41,239	40,940	299	702	1,777	43,831	13,618	5,819	41,834	941	517	131	391	411	19,044	3,549	22,593
18.....	40,947	40,812	135	685	2,025	43,771	13,532	5,833	41,924	966	591	137	384	436	18,700	3,775	22,475
25.....	41,015	41,015	.....	674	1,983	43,827	13,532	5,860	41,859	988	855	130	375	640	18,372	3,869	22,241
June 1.....	41,457	41,457	.....	832	1,670	44,139	13,534	5,869	41,988	995	839	149	393	633	18,545	3,823	22,368
8.....	41,682	41,661	21	567	1,765	44,230	13,533	5,888	42,226	992	737	146	392	617	18,542	3,662	22,204
15.....	41,659	41,601	58	800	1,809	44,450	13,533	5,911	42,356	1,018	909	136	388	567	18,518	3,812	22,330
22.....	41,528	41,528	.....	697	2,254	44,665	13,505	5,931	42,327	1,052	799	155	394	499	18,876	3,843	22,719
29.....	41,795	41,795	.....	776	1,979	44,783	13,432	5,933	42,251	1,076	855	152	390	472	18,952	3,984	22,936
July 6.....	42,585	42,581	4	832	2,006	45,659	13,434	5,965	42,637	1,065	710	208	428	454	19,554	3,619	23,173
13.....	42,656	42,653	3	818	2,430	46,085	13,435	5,972	43,019	1,066	1,022	147	418	437	19,383	3,869	23,252
20.....	41,684	41,684	.....	631	3,225	45,615	13,434	5,966	42,921	1,062	1,156	160	433	332	18,951	3,984	22,935
27.....	41,873	41,873	.....	682	2,775	45,396	13,406	5,969	42,747	1,076	1,216	144	400	270	18,916	4,031	22,947
Aug. 3.....	42,445	42,287	158	778	2,439	45,713	13,332	5,993	42,752	1,052	1,286	319	420	168	19,042	3,945	22,987
10.....	42,583	42,231	352	786	2,324	45,743	13,333	6,003	42,908	1,047	1,105	139	404	283	19,194	3,684	22,878
17.....	42,003	41,809	194	731	2,524	45,305	13,332	6,014	43,000	1,069	1,065	131	414	265	18,708	3,898	22,606
24.....	41,813	41,813	.....	720	2,541	45,121	13,312	6,030	42,894	1,081	1,056	126	401	386	18,519	3,935	22,454
31.....	42,597	42,597	.....	693	1,775	45,114	13,258	6,041	42,771	1,079	1,083	138	412	352	18,578	4,063	22,641
Sept. 7.....	42,977	42,977	.....	751	1,754	45,531	13,258	6,050	42,982	1,063	988	127	410	286	18,981	3,688	22,669
14.....	42,936	42,895	41	893	1,914	45,791	13,258	6,069	43,228	1,071	835	125	409	234	19,218	4,013	23,231
21.....	42,525	42,525	.....	782	2,485	45,841	13,257	6,074	43,000	1,084	622	128	403	168	19,767	3,984	23,751
28.....	42,493	42,493	.....	662	2,197	45,399	13,257	6,086	42,804	1,092	1,032	138	401	218	19,056	4,077	23,133
Oct. 5.....	42,999	42,989	10	843	1,825	45,722	13,258	6,106	42,878	1,091	693	146	442	88	19,748	3,866	23,614
12.....	42,969	42,969	.....	947	1,880	45,891	13,258	6,121	43,228	1,099	680	157	445	92	19,570	3,788	23,358
19.....	42,521	42,521	.....	805	2,155	45,532	13,256	6,145	43,267	1,120	706	148	439	-56	19,309	3,998	23,307
26.....	42,794	42,715	79	533	2,043	45,440	13,256	6,154	43,088	1,138	924	127	432	-45	19,187	4,077	23,264
End of month																	
1966																	
Aug.....	42,518	42,518	.....	386	1,485	44,437	13,259	6,053	42,910	1,037	1,614	170	395	224	17,399	4,507	21,906
Sept. 30.....	42,907	42,907	.....	773	1,748	45,475	13,258	6,109	42,802	1,077	760	159	430	73	19,538	4,332	23,870
Oct. 31.....	42,975	42,975	.....	410	2,044	45,501	13,257	6,166	43,081	1,160	809	194	426	-84	19,338	3,787	23,125
Wednesday																	
1966																	
Sept. 7.....	42,991	42,991	.....	681	1,701	45,421	13,259	6,053	43,265	1,071	1,027	142	397	279	18,552	3,945	22,497
14.....	42,623	42,623	.....	238	1,908	44,817	13,259	6,069	43,193	1,083	575	129	407	146	18,612	4,538	23,150
21.....	42,403	42,403	.....	907	2,256	45,614	13,259	6,070	42,955	1,090	1,079	115	400	209	19,095	4,416	23,511
28.....	42,037	42,037	.....	991	1,647	44,723	13,259	6,086	42,838	1,091	1,313	159	404	193	18,070	4,555	22,625
Oct. 5.....	43,330	43,262	68	844	1,755	46,029	13,259	6,112	43,081	1,103	506	132	478	104	19,995	3,963	23,958
12.....	42,833	42,833	.....	458	1,537	44,921	13,259	6,122	43,376	1,117	718	134	452	41	18,463	4,294	22,757
19.....	42,296	42,296	.....	810	2,062	45,219	13,259	6,149	43,237	1,133	868	138	433	-63	18,881	4,378	23,259
26.....	42,764	42,613	151	597	1,524	44,974	13,259	6,163	43,111	1,156	840	141	428	-46	18,766	4,524	23,290

¹ Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept; see Feb. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 164.

² Includes industrial loans and acceptances, when held. (Industrial loan program discontinued Aug. 21, 1959.) For holdings of acceptances on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see subsequent tables on F.R. Banks. See also note 1.

³ Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959—Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1963 figures are estimated except for weekly averages.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Other reserve city banks					Country banks				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929—June	761	749	12	409	-397	632	610	22	327	-305
1933—June	648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	-30
1939—Dec.	3,140	1,953	1,188	.....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668
1941—Dec.	4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800
1945—Dec.	6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965
1947—Dec.	6,861	6,589	271	123	148	4,972	4,375	597	57	540
1950—Dec.	6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634
1955—Dec.	7,924	7,865	60	398	-338	5,716	5,220	497	159	338
1956—Dec.	8,078	7,983	96	300	-203	5,859	5,371	488	144	344
1957—Dec.	8,042	7,956	86	314	-228	5,906	5,457	449	172	277
1958—Dec.	7,940	7,883	57	254	-198	5,849	5,419	430	162	268
1959—Dec.	7,954	7,912	41	490	-449	6,020	5,569	450	213	237
1960—Dec.	7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583
1961—Dec.	8,367	8,308	59	39	20	6,931	6,429	502	31	471
1962—Dec.	8,178	8,100	78	130	-52	6,956	6,515	442	48	394
1963—Dec.	8,393	8,325	68	190	-122	7,347	6,939	408	74	334
1964—Dec.	8,735	8,713	22	125	-103	7,707	7,337	370	55	315
1965—Oct.	8,814	8,776	38	245	-207	7,941	7,650	291	124	167
Nov.	8,800	8,757	43	221	-178	8,069	7,755	314	112	202
Dec.	9,056	8,989	67	228	-161	8,219	7,889	330	92	238
1966—Jan.	9,033	9,010	23	164	-141	8,291	7,988	303	84	219
Feb.	8,827	8,771	56	204	-148	8,146	7,852	294	151	143
Mar.	8,768	8,743	25	243	-218	8,096	7,825	271	200	71
Apr.	8,905	8,882	23	261	-238	8,169	7,895	274	242	32
May	8,936	8,852	84	309	-225	8,126	7,891	235	319	-84
June	8,913	8,878	35	258	-223	8,249	7,926	323	296	27
July	9,203	9,140	63	375	-312	8,308	8,067	241	232	9
Aug.	9,039	9,018	21	300	-279	8,294	7,995	299	360	-61
Sept.	9,269	9,198	71	288	-217	8,395	8,103	292	286	6
Oct.	p9,344	p9,310	p34	279	p-245	p8,439	p8,174	p265	229	p36
Week ending—										
1965—Oct. 6	8,765	8,739	26	304	-278	7,987	7,576	411	109	302
13	8,755	8,714	41	194	-153	7,853	7,635	218	125	93
20	8,907	8,870	37	278	-241	8,133	7,693	440	124	316
27	8,795	8,771	24	186	-162	7,833	7,670	163	132	31
1966—May 4	8,982	8,938	45	263	-219	8,102	7,881	222	236	-14
11	8,950	8,908	42	293	-251	8,207	7,944	263	298	-35
18	8,902	8,865	37	323	-286	8,198	7,921	277	254	23
25	8,827	8,775	52	231	-179	8,118	7,867	251	394	-143
June 1	8,814	8,806	9	348	-340	8,178	7,830	348	367	-20
8	8,873	8,805	68	177	-110	8,021	7,891	130	341	-211
15	8,786	8,744	42	303	-261	8,264	7,884	379	361	18
22	8,992	8,944	48	223	-175	8,142	7,957	185	271	-86
29	9,033	8,991	42	382	-340	8,376	7,970	406	234	172
July 6	9,211	9,135	76	285	-209	8,192	8,039	152	268	-115
13	9,101	9,046	56	393	-337	8,734	8,104	630	176	454
20	9,269	9,214	55	333	-278	8,062	8,062	.....	164	-164
27	9,201	9,157	44	417	-373	8,309	8,067	242	231	11
Aug. 3	9,169	9,154	15	386	-371	8,341	8,032	309	345	-36
10	9,108	9,054	54	311	-257	8,433	8,045	388	313	75
17	9,058	9,028	30	344	-314	8,223	8,022	201	327	-126
24	9,947	9,919	28	312	-284	8,281	7,942	339	376	-37
31	9,085	9,008	77	218	-141	8,193	7,956	237	442	-205
Sept. 7	9,054	9,004	50	334	-284	8,268	7,990	278	333	-55
14	9,299	9,200	99	342	-243	8,375	8,076	299	301	-2
21	9,325	9,289	36	293	-257	8,757	8,201	556	273	283
28	9,293	9,268	25	196	-171	8,137	8,136	1	245	-244
Oct. 5	9,418	9,383	35	238	-203	8,397	8,134	263	286	-23
12	9,387	9,295	92	212	-120	8,508	8,211	297	234	63
19	p9,256	p9,253	p3	348	p-344	p8,651	p8,192	p459	207	p252
26	p9,373	p9,320	p54	272	p-218	p8,238	p8,166	p72	220	p-148

¹This total excludes, and that in the preceding table includes, \$51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Monthly data are averages of daily figures within the calendar month; they are not averages of the 4 or 5 weeks ending on Wed. that fall within the month. Beginning with Jan. 1964, reserves are estimated except for weekly averages.

Total reserves held: Based on figures at close of business through Nov. 1959; thereafter on closing figures for balances with F.R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash; see also note 3 to preceding table.
 Required reserves: Based on deposits as of opening of business each day.
 Borrowings at F.R. Banks: Based on closing figures.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
	Reserves			Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves	New York City					City of Chicago				
	Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess	Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves	Total held	Re- quired	Excess	Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Free re- serves
1929—June.....	2,314	2,275	42	974	-932	762	755	7	174	-167	161	161	1	63	-62
1933—June.....	12,160	1,797	363	184	179	861	792	69	.....	69	211	133	78	.....	78
1939—Dec.....	11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	.....	2,611	1,141	601	540	.....	540
1941—Dec.....	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,385	5,142	4,153	989	.....	989	1,143	848	295	.....	295
1945—Dec.....	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	-144	939	924	14	.....	14
1947—Dec.....	17,261	16,275	986	224	762	4,404	4,299	105	38	67	1,024	1,011	13	6	7
1950—Dec.....	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	5	3
1955—Dec.....	19,240	18,646	594	839	-245	4,432	4,397	35	197	-162	1,166	1,164	2	85	-83
1956—Dec.....	19,535	18,883	652	688	-36	4,448	4,392	57	147	-91	1,149	1,138	12	97	-86
1957—Dec.....	19,420	18,843	577	710	-133	4,336	4,303	34	139	-105	1,136	1,127	8	85	-77
1958—Dec.....	18,899	18,383	516	557	-41	4,033	4,010	23	102	-81	1,077	1,070	7	39	-31
1959—Dec.....	18,932	18,450	482	906	-424	3,920	3,930	-10	99	-109	1,038	1,038	.....	104	-104
1960—Dec.....	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	8	-4
1961—Dec.....	20,118	19,550	568	149	419	3,834	3,826	7	57	-50	987	987	.....	22	-22
1962—Dec.....	20,040	19,468	572	304	268	3,863	3,817	46	108	-62	1,042	1,035	7	18	-11
1963—Dec.....	20,746	20,210	536	327	209	3,951	3,895	56	37	19	1,056	1,051	5	26	-21
1964—Dec.....	21,609	21,198	411	243	168	4,083	4,062	21	35	-14	1,083	1,086	-3	28	-31
1965—Oct.....	21,958	21,614	344	490	-146	4,112	4,104	8	36	-28	1,090	1,085	5	85	-80
Nov.....	21,958	21,589	369	452	-83	4,002	3,992	10	87	-77	1,086	1,084	2	32	-30
Dec.....	22,719	22,267	452	454	-2	4,301	4,260	41	111	-70	1,143	1,128	15	23	-8
1966—Jan.....	22,750	22,392	358	402	-44	4,313	4,278	35	109	-74	1,112	1,116	-4	45	-49
Feb.....	22,233	21,862	371	478	-107	4,168	4,150	18	93	-75	1,092	1,088	4	30	-26
Mar.....	22,160	21,855	305	531	-246	4,194	4,188	6	43	-37	1,102	1,099	3	65	-62
Apr.....	22,528	22,170	358	626	-268	4,326	4,270	56	85	-29	1,128	1,123	5	38	-33
May.....	22,487	22,117	370	722	-352	4,276	4,230	46	86	-40	1,149	1,144	5	8	-3
June.....	22,534	22,212	322	674	-352	4,257	4,290	-33	110	-143	1,116	1,118	-2	10	-12
July.....	23,090	22,682	408	766	-358	4,437	4,350	87	93	-6	1,142	1,130	12	66	-34
Aug.....	22,655	22,317	338	728	-390	4,224	4,210	14	40	-26	1,098	1,094	4	28	-24
Sept.....	23,240	22,842	398	766	-367	4,454	4,424	30	123	-93	1,122	1,117	5	69	-64
Oct.....	23,333	23,028	305	733	-428	4,438	4,435	3	127	-124	1,112	1,109	3	98	-95
Week ending—															
1965—Oct. 6....	22,052	21,609	443	536	-93	4,209	4,205	4	4	.....	1,090	1,089	1	119	-118
13....	21,705	21,405	300	495	-195	4,035	3,998	37	83	-46	1,063	1,059	4	93	-89
20....	22,274	21,781	493	591	-98	4,136	4,125	11	35	-24	1,098	1,092	6	154	-148
27....	21,840	21,643	197	338	-141	4,115	4,108	7	11	-4	1,096	1,094	2	9	-7
1966—May 4....	22,735	22,449	286	617	-331	4,456	4,441	15	115	-100	1,194	1,189	5	3	2
11....	22,593	22,253	340	680	-340	4,282	4,253	29	82	-53	1,154	1,148	6	7	-2
18....	22,475	22,156	319	663	-344	4,225	4,218	7	73	-66	1,151	1,151	.....	13	-13
25....	22,241	21,927	314	653	-339	4,168	4,162	6	21	-16	1,128	1,124	5	7	-2
June 1....	22,368	21,932	436	812	-376	4,260	4,175	86	90	-4	1,115	1,121	-5	7	-12
8....	22,204	21,997	207	547	-340	4,195	4,195	.....	21	-21	1,115	1,106	9	8	1
15....	22,330	21,865	465	788	-323	4,194	4,164	30	107	-77	1,086	1,073	13	17	-4
22....	22,719	22,437	282	691	-409	4,438	4,387	51	185	-134	1,147	1,148	-1	12	-13
29....	22,936	22,477	459	771	-312	4,386	4,375	11	150	-140	1,142	1,142	.....	5	-5
July 6....	23,173	22,823	350	827	-477	4,596	4,482	114	167	-54	1,175	1,167	8	107	-100
13....	23,252	22,528	724	818	-94	4,291	4,259	31	120	-89	1,126	1,118	8	129	-121
20....	22,935	22,764	171	631	-460	4,465	4,360	105	104	1	1,140	1,128	12	30	-18
27....	22,947	22,671	276	680	-404	4,324	4,328	-4	16	-20	1,113	1,119	-6	16	-22
Aug. 3....	22,987	22,634	353	778	-425	4,347	4,331	16	20	-4	1,129	1,117	12	27	-15
10....	22,878	22,417	461	782	-321	4,239	4,230	9	133	-124	1,097	1,089	8	25	-17
17....	22,606	22,329	277	730	-453	4,224	4,185	39	39	.....	1,101	1,094	7	20	-13
24....	22,454	22,080	374	719	-345	4,143	4,137	6	2	4	1,084	1,083	1	29	-28
31....	22,641	22,277	364	691	-327	4,266	4,220	46	.....	46	1,097	1,093	4	31	-27
Sept. 7....	22,669	22,332	337	749	-412	4,249	4,237	12	21	-9	1,098	1,101	-3	61	-64
14....	23,231	22,729	502	888	-386	4,438	4,350	88	110	-22	1,119	1,103	16	135	-119
21....	23,751	23,159	592	771	-179	4,528	4,528	.....	159	-159	1,141	1,141	.....	46	-46
28....	23,133	23,066	67	650	-383	4,578	4,539	39	161	-122	1,124	1,123	1	48	-47
Oct. 5....	23,614	23,300	314	828	-514	4,653	4,640	13	274	-261	1,147	1,144	3	30	-27
12....	23,358	22,945	413	928	-515	4,389	4,355	34	234	-200	1,073	1,084	-11	248	-259
19....	23,307	22,828	479	790	-311	4,306	4,302	4	99	-94	1,093	1,080	13	136	-123
26....	23,264	23,117	147	518	-371	4,514	4,501	13	8	8	1,139	1,130	9	18	-9

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Other reserve city banks					Country banks				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929—June.....	761	749	12	409	-397	632	610	22	327	-305
1933—June.....	648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	-30
1939—Dec.....	3,140	1,953	1,188	.....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668
1941—Dec.....	4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800
1945—Dec.....	6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965
1947—Dec.....	6,861	6,589	271	123	148	4,972	4,375	597	57	540
1950—Dec.....	6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634
1955—Dec.....	7,924	7,865	60	398	-338	5,716	5,220	497	159	338
1956—Dec.....	8,078	7,983	96	300	-203	5,859	5,371	488	144	344
1957—Dec.....	8,042	7,956	86	314	-228	5,906	5,457	449	172	277
1958—Dec.....	7,940	7,883	57	254	-198	5,849	5,419	430	162	268
1959—Dec.....	7,954	7,912	41	490	-449	6,020	5,569	450	213	237
1960—Dec.....	7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583
1961—Dec.....	8,367	8,308	59	39	20	6,931	6,429	502	31	471
1962—Dec.....	8,178	8,100	78	130	-52	6,956	6,515	442	48	394
1963—Dec.....	8,393	8,325	68	190	-122	7,347	6,939	408	74	334
1964—Dec.....	8,735	8,713	22	125	-103	7,707	7,337	370	55	315
1965—Oct.....	8,814	8,776	38	245	-207	7,941	7,650	291	124	167
Nov.....	8,800	8,757	43	221	-178	8,069	7,755	314	112	202
Dec.....	9,056	8,989	67	228	-161	8,219	7,889	330	92	238
1966—Jan.....	9,033	9,010	23	164	-141	8,291	7,988	303	84	219
Feb.....	8,827	8,771	56	204	-148	8,146	7,852	294	151	143
Mar.....	8,768	8,743	25	243	-218	8,096	7,825	271	200	71
Apr.....	8,905	8,882	23	261	-238	8,169	7,895	274	242	32
May.....	8,936	8,852	84	309	-225	8,126	7,891	235	319	-84
June.....	8,913	8,878	35	258	-223	8,249	7,926	323	296	27
July ^r	9,203	9,140	63	375	-312	8,308	8,067	241	232	-9
Aug.....	9,039	9,018	21	300	-279	8,294	7,995	299	360	-61
Sept.....	9,269	9,198	71	288	-217	8,395	8,103	292	286	6
Oct.....	^p 9,344	^p 9,310	^p 34	279	^p -245	^p 8,439	^p 8,174	^p 265	229	^p 36
Week ending—										
1965—Oct. 6.....	8,765	8,739	26	304	-278	7,987	7,576	411	109	302
13.....	8,755	8,714	41	194	-153	7,853	7,635	218	125	93
20.....	8,907	8,870	37	278	-241	8,133	7,693	440	124	316
27.....	8,795	8,771	24	186	-162	7,833	7,670	163	132	31
1966—May 4.....	8,982	8,938	45	263	-219	8,102	7,881	222	236	-14
11.....	8,950	8,908	42	293	-251	8,207	7,944	263	298	-35
18.....	8,902	8,865	37	323	-286	8,198	7,921	277	254	23
25.....	8,827	8,775	52	231	-179	8,118	7,867	251	394	-143
June 1.....	8,814	8,806	9	348	-340	8,178	7,830	348	367	-20
8.....	8,873	8,805	68	177	-110	8,021	7,891	130	341	-211
15.....	8,786	8,744	42	303	-261	8,264	7,884	379	361	18
22.....	8,992	8,944	48	223	-175	8,142	7,957	185	271	-86
29.....	9,033	8,991	42	382	-340	8,376	7,970	406	234	172
July 6.....	9,211	9,135	76	285	-209	8,192	8,039	152	268	-115
13.....	9,101	9,046	56	393	-337	8,734	8,104	630	176	454
20.....	9,269	9,214	55	333	-278	8,062	8,062	.....	164	-164
27 ^r	9,201	9,157	44	417	-373	8,309	8,067	242	231	11
Aug. 3 ^r	9,169	9,154	15	386	-371	8,341	8,032	309	345	-36
10 ^r	9,108	9,054	54	311	-257	8,433	8,045	388	313	75
17 ^r	9,058	9,028	30	344	-314	8,223	8,022	201	327	-126
24.....	8,947	8,919	28	312	-284	8,281	7,942	339	376	-37
31 ^r	9,085	9,008	77	218	-141	8,193	7,956	237	442	-205
Sept. 7.....	9,054	9,004	50	334	-284	8,268	7,990	278	333	-55
14.....	9,299	9,200	99	342	-243	8,375	8,076	299	301	-2
21.....	9,325	9,289	36	293	-257	8,757	8,201	556	273	283
28.....	9,293	9,268	25	196	-171	8,137	8,136	1	245	-244
Oct. 5.....	9,418	9,383	35	238	-203	8,397	8,134	263	286	-23
12.....	9,387	9,295	92	212	-120	8,508	8,211	297	234	63
19.....	^p 9,256	^p 9,253	^p 4	348	^p -344	^p 8,651	^p 8,192	^p 459	207	^p 252
26.....	^p 9,373	^p 9,320	^p 54	272	^p -218	^p 8,238	^p 8,166	^p 72	220	^p -148

¹ This total excludes, and that in the preceding table includes, \$51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Monthly data are averages of daily figures within the calendar month; they are not averages of the 4 or 5 weeks ending on Wed, that fall within the month. Beginning with Jan. 1964, reserves are estimated except for weekly averages.

Total reserves held: Based on figures at close of business through Nov. 1959; thereafter on closing figures for balances with F.R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash; see also note 3 to preceding table.

Required reserves: Based on deposits as of opening of business each day.

Borrowings at F.R. Banks: Based on closing figures.

BASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Reporting banks and week ending—	Basic reserve position				Interbank Federal funds transactions					Related transactions with U.S. Govt. securities dealers			
	Excess reserves ¹	Less—		Net—		Gross transactions		Total 2-way transactions ²	Net transactions		Loans to dealers ³	Borrowings from dealers ⁴	Net loans
		Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Net inter-bank Federal funds trans.	Surplus or deficit	Per cent of avg. required reserves	Purchases	Sales		Purchases of net buying banks	Sales of net selling banks			
Total—46 banks													
Sept. 7.....	57	219	818	-981	9.8	2,846	2,027	1,370	1,475	657	803	174	630
14.....	177	395	1,481	-1,700	16.7	2,934	1,453	1,183	1,751	270	790	136	654
21.....	38	315	1,461	-1,739	16.7	3,320	1,858	1,447	1,873	412	891	112	779
28.....	51	294	959	-1,203	11.5	3,088	2,129	1,406	1,682	723	637	95	542
Oct. 5.....	44	361	825	-1,141	10.7	2,726	1,901	1,167	1,558	734	710	90	620
12.....	63	578	1,512	-2,028	19.9	3,298	1,786	1,377	1,921	409	535	118	417
19.....	22	431	1,332	-1,742	17.2	3,211	1,879	1,381	1,830	498	624	103	520
26.....	45	133	803	-891	8.5	2,844	2,041	1,412	1,431	629	782	75	707
in New York City													
Sept. 7.....	20	21	29	-31	.8	1,028	999	587	441	411	484	104	380
14.....	90	111	502	-523	12.9	1,239	737	604	635	132	513	65	448
21.....	26	159	431	-565	13.3	1,392	961	790	602	171	559	78	481
28.....	27	161	-66	-68	1.6	1,121	1,187	585	536	602	435	76	359
Oct. 5.....	19	265	5	-251	5.8	915	909	461	454	448	550	78	472
12.....	32	234	656	-858	21.1	1,443	786	691	751	95	384	85	299
19.....	7	96	437	-525	13.1	1,330	893	693	637	200	431	62	370
26.....	13	7	-22	28	.7	999	1,021	675	324	346	458	63	395
38 outside New York City													
Sept. 7.....	36	198	789	-950	15.8	1,817	1,028	783	1,034	245	320	70	250
14.....	86	284	979	-1,177	19.3	1,695	716	579	1,116	137	277	70	207
21.....	12	156	1,031	-1,174	18.9	1,928	897	657	1,271	241	332	34	298
28.....	23	133	1,025	-1,135	18.3	1,967	942	821	1,146	121	202	19	183
Oct. 5.....	25	96	819	-890	14.1	1,811	992	706	1,105	285	160	12	148
12.....	30	345	856	-1,171	19.0	1,855	999	685	1,170	314	151	32	119
19.....	14	335	896	-1,217	19.9	1,881	985	688	1,193	298	193	42	151
26.....	31	126	824	-919	14.7	1,844	1,020	737	1,107	283	324	13	312
in City of Chicago													
Sept. 7.....	-2	49	314	-365	37.1	518	204	204	314	.....	43	.....	43
14.....	12	124	400	-512	52.0	572	172	159	413	12	19	.....	19
21.....	-1	35	300	-336	32.7	556	256	222	335	35	14	.....	14
28.....	1	39	385	-422	41.9	639	254	222	417	32	10	.....	10
Oct. 5.....	2	11	413	-422	40.9	614	201	179	435	22	10	.....	10
12.....	-12	237	317	-566	58.5	546	229	198	348	31	5	.....	5
19.....	17	116	428	-526	54.5	613	186	144	470	42	7	.....	7
26.....	3	.....	329	-327	32.2	541	211	176	364	35	18	.....	18
33 others													
Sept. 7.....	39	149	475	-585	11.6	1,299	824	578	720	245	277	70	207
14.....	75	161	579	-664	13.0	1,123	544	419	704	125	259	70	188
21.....	13	121	730	-838	16.2	1,372	641	435	936	206	318	34	284
28.....	22	94	640	-712	13.7	1,328	688	599	729	89	192	19	173
Oct. 5.....	23	84	407	-468	8.9	1,197	790	527	670	263	150	12	138
12.....	42	108	539	-604	11.7	1,309	770	487	822	284	146	32	114
19.....	-3	220	468	-691	13.4	1,267	800	544	724	256	186	42	144
26.....	29	126	495	-592	11.3	1,304	809	561	743	248	306	13	293

Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to reporting period. Carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, are deducted.

Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure each bank indicates extent to which its weekly average purchases sales are offsetting.

Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealers to resale), or other lending arrangements.

⁴ Federal funds borrowed, net funds acquired from each dealer by clearing banks, reverse repurchase agreements (sales of securities to dealers subject to repurchase), resale agreements, and borrowings secured by Govt. or other issues.

NOTE.—Weekly averages of daily figures. For description of series and back data, see Aug. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 944-74.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 ³		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a ¹			Advances under Sec. 10(b) ²			Rate on Oct. 31	Effective date	Previous rate
	Rate on Oct. 31	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Oct. 31	Effective date	Previous rate			
Boston.....	4½	Dec. 8, 1965	4	5	Dec. 8, 1965	4½	5½	Nov. 24, 1964	4½
New York.....	4½	Dec. 6, 1965	4	5	Dec. 6, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 6, 1965	5
Philadelphia.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 10, 1965	5
Cleveland.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	6	Dec. 10, 1965	5½
Richmond.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 10, 1965	5
Atlanta.....	4½	Dec. 8, 1965	4	5	Dec. 8, 1965	4½	6½	Dec. 8, 1965	6
Chicago.....	4½	Dec. 6, 1965	4	5	Dec. 6, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 6, 1965	5
St. Louis.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 10, 1965	5
Minneapolis.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 10, 1965	5
Kansas City.....	4½	Dec. 13, 1965	4	5	Dec. 13, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 13, 1965	5
Dallas.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 10, 1965	5
San Francisco.....	4½	Dec. 10, 1965	4	5	Dec. 10, 1965	4½	5½	Dec. 10, 1965	5

¹ Advances secured by U.S. Govt. obligations and discounts of, and advances secured by, eligible paper. Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months. Maximum maturity: 90 days, except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively, and advances

secured by FICB obligations are limited to 15 days.

² Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.

³ Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by U.S. Govt. direct obligations. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level) all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level) all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.	Effective date	Range (or level) all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1941.....	1 -1½	1	1955			1959		
1942			Apr. 14.....	1½-1¾	1½	Mar. 6.....	2½-3	3
Apr. 11.....	1	1	15.....	1½-1¾	1½	16.....	3	3
Oct. 15.....	½-1	1	May 2.....	1¾	1¾	May 29.....	3 -3½	3½
30.....	½	½	Aug. 4.....	1¾-2¼	1¾	June 12.....	3½	3½
1946			5.....	1¾-2¼	2	Sept. 11.....	3½-4	4
Apr. 25.....	½-1	1	12.....	2 -2¼	2	18.....	4	4
May 10.....	1	1	Sept. 9.....	2 -2¼	2¼	1960		
1948			13.....	2¼	2¼	June 3.....	3½-4	4
Jan. 12.....	1 -1¼	1¼	Nov. 18.....	2¼-2½	2½	10.....	3½-4	3½
19.....	1¼	1¼	23.....	2½	2½	14.....	3½	3½
Aug. 13.....	1¼-1½	1½	Apr. 13.....	2½-3	2¾	Aug. 12.....	3 -3½	3
23.....	1½	1½	20.....	2¾-3	3	Sept. 9.....	3	3
1950			31.....	3	3	1963		
Aug. 21.....	1½-1¾	1¾	1957			July 17.....	3 -3½	3½
25.....	1¾	1¾	Aug. 9.....	3 -3½	3	26.....	3½	3½
1953			23.....	3	3	1964		
Jan. 16.....	1¾-2	2	Nov. 15.....	3	3	Nov. 24.....	3½-4	4
23.....	2	2	Dec. 2.....	3	3	30.....	4	4
1954			1958			1965		
Feb. 5.....	1¾-2	1¾	Jan. 22.....	2¾-3	3	Dec. 6.....	4 -4½	4½
15.....	1¾	1¾	24.....	2¾-3	2¾	13.....	4½	4½
Apr. 14.....	1½-1¾	1¾	Mar. 7.....	2¾-3	2¾	1966		
16.....	1½-1¾	1½	13.....	2¾-2¾	2¾	In effect Oct. 31.....	4½	4½
May 21.....	1½	1½	21.....	2¾	2¾			
			Apr. 18.....	1¾-2¼	1¾			
			May 9.....	1¾	1¾			
			Aug. 15.....	1¾-2	1¾			
			Sept. 12.....	1¾-2	2			
			23.....	2	2			
			Oct. 24.....	2 -2½	2			
			Nov. 7.....	2½	2½			

† Preferential rate of ½ of 1 per cent for advances secured by U.S. Govt. obligations maturing in 1 year or less. The rate of 1 per cent was continued for discounts of, and advances secured by, eligible paper.

NOTE.—Discount rates under Secs. 13 and 13a (as described in table above). For data before 1942, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1943, pp. 439-42.

The rate charged by the F.R. Bank of N.Y. on repurchase contracts

against U.S. Govt. obligations was the same as its discount rate except in the following periods (rates in percentages): 1955—May 4-6, 1.65; Aug. 4, 1.85; Sept. 1-2, 2.10; Sept. 8, 2.15; Nov. 10, 2.375; 1956—Aug. 24-29, 2.75; 1957—Aug. 22, 3.50; 1960—Oct. 31—Nov. 17, Dec. 28-29, 2.75; 1961—Jan. 9, Feb. 6-7, 2.75; Apr. 3-4, 2.50; June 29, 2.75; July 20, 31, Aug. 1-3, 2.50; Sept. 28-29, 2.75; Oct. 5, 2.50; Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 2.75; 1962—Mar. 20-21, 2.75; 1964—Dec. 10, 3.85; Dec. 15, 17, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 3.875; 1965—Jan. 4-8, 3.875.

BASIC RESERVE POSITION, AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

(In millions of dollars unless otherwise noted)

Reporting banks and week ending—	Basic reserve position				Interbank Federal funds transactions					Related transactions with U.S. Govt. securities dealers			
	Excess reserves ¹	Less—		Net—		Gross transactions		Net transactions			Loans to dealers ³	Borrowings from dealers ⁴	Net loans
		Borrowings at F.R. Banks	Net inter-bank Federal funds trans.	Surplus or deficit	Per cent of avg. required reserves	Purchases	Sales	Total 2-way transactions ²	Purchases of net buying banks	Sales of net selling banks			
<i>Total—46 banks</i>													
Sept. 7.....	57	219	818	-981	9.8	2,846	2,027	1,370	1,475	657	803	174	630
14.....	177	395	1,481	-1,700	16.7	2,934	1,453	1,183	1,751	270	790	136	654
21.....	38	315	1,461	-1,739	16.7	3,320	1,858	1,447	1,873	412	891	112	779
28.....	51	294	959	-1,203	11.5	3,088	2,129	1,406	1,682	723	637	95	542
Oct. 5.....	44	361	825	-1,141	10.7	2,726	1,901	1,167	1,558	734	710	90	620
12.....	63	578	1,512	-2,028	19.9	3,298	1,786	1,377	1,921	409	535	118	417
19.....	22	431	1,332	-1,742	17.2	3,211	1,879	1,381	1,830	498	624	103	520
26.....	45	133	803	-891	8.5	2,844	2,041	1,412	1,431	629	782	75	707
<i>8 in New York City</i>													
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14.....	90	111	502	-523	12.9	1,239	737	604	635	132	513	65	448
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28.....	27	161	-66	-68	1.6	1,121	1,187	585	536	602	435	76	359
Oct. 5.....	19	265	5	-251	5.8	915	909	461	454	448	550	78	472
12.....	32	234	656	-858	21.1	1,443	786	691	751	95	384	85	299
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26.....	13	7	-22	28	.7	999	1,021	675	324	346	458	63	395
<i>38 outside New York City</i>													
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14.....	86	284	979	-1,177	19.3	1,695	716	579	1,116	137	277	70	207
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Oct. 5.....	25	96	819	-890	14.1	1,811	992	706	1,105	285	160	12	148
12.....	30	345	856	-1,171	19.0	1,855	999	685	1,170	314	151	32	119
19.....	14	335	896	-1,217	19.9	1,881	985	688	1,193	298	193	42	151
26.....	31	126	824	-919	14.7	1,844	1,020	737	1,107	283	324	13	312
<i>5 in City of Chicago</i>													
Sept. 7.....	-2	49	314	-365	37.1	518	204	204	314	.....	43	.....	43
14.....	12	124	400	-512	52.0	572	172	159	413	12	19	.....	19
21.....	-1	35	300	-336	32.7	556	256	222	335	35	14	.....	14
28.....	1	39	385	-422	41.9	639	254	222	417	32	10	.....	10
Oct. 5.....	2	11	413	-422	40.9	614	201	179	435	22	10	.....	10
12.....	-12	237	317	-566	58.5	546	229	198	348	31	5	.....	5
19.....	17	116	428	-526	54.5	613	186	144	470	42	7	.....	7
26.....	3	.....	329	-327	32.2	541	211	176	364	35	18	.....	18
<i>33 others</i>													
Sept. 7.....	39	149	475	-585	11.6	1,299	824	578	720	245	277	70	207
14.....	75	161	579	-664	13.0	1,123	544	419	704	125	259	70	188
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28.....	22	94	640	-712	13.7	1,328	688	599	729	89	192	19	173
Oct. 5.....	23	84	407	-468	8.9	1,197	790	527	670	263	150	12	138
12.....	42	108	539	-604	11.7	1,309	770	487	822	284	146	32	114
19.....	-3	220	468	-691	13.4	1,267	800	544	724	256	186	42	144
26.....	29	126	495	-592	11.3	1,304	809	561	743	248	306	13	293

¹ Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, are deducted.

² Derived from averages for individual banks for entire week. Figure for each bank indicates extent to which its weekly average purchases and sales are offsetting.

³ Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealers subject to resale), or other lending arrangements.

⁴ Federal funds borrowed, net funds acquired from each dealer by clearing banks, reverse repurchase agreements (sales of securities to dealers subject to repurchase), resale agreements, and borrowings secured by Govt. or other issues.

NOTE.—Weekly averages of daily figures. For description of series and back data, see Aug. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 944-74.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

Effective date ¹	Net demand deposits ²			Time deposits		Effective date ¹	Net demand deposits ²		Time deposits	
	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	Central reserve and reserve city banks	Country banks		Reserve city banks	Country banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks
In effect Dec. 31, 1949.....	22	18	12	5	5	1962—Oct. 25, Nov. 1.....			4	4
1951—Jan. 11, 16.....	23	19	13	6	6	1966—July 14, 21.....			(4)	(4)
Jan. 25, Feb. 1.....	24	20	14			Sept. 8, 15.....			(5)	(5)
1953—July 9, 1.....	22	19	13			In effect Nov. 1, 1966.....	16½	12	(5)	(5)
1954—June 24, 16.....	21			5	5					
July 29, Aug. 1.....	20	18	12							
1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1.....	19½	17½	11½							
Mar. 20, Apr. 1.....	19	17	11							
Apr. 17.....	18½									
Apr. 24.....	18	16½								
1960—Sept. 1.....	17½					Present legal requirement:				
Nov. 24.....			12			Minimum.....	10	7	3	3
Dec. 1.....	16½					Maximum.....	22	14	6	6
1962—July 28.....	(3)			(3)						

¹ When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at central reserve or reserve city banks and the second to the change at country banks.

² Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

³ Authority of the Board of Governors to classify or reclassify cities as central reserve cities was terminated effective July 28, 1962.

⁴ On savings deposits—4 per cent; on other time deposits up to \$5 million—4 per cent; on other time deposits in excess of \$5 million—5 per cent.

⁵ On savings deposits—4 per cent; on other time deposits up to \$5 million—4 per cent; on other time deposits in excess of \$5 million—6 per cent.

Note.—All required reserves were held on deposit with F.R. Banks, June 21, 1917, until late 1959. Since then member banks have been allowed to count vault cash also as reserves as follows: country banks—in excess of 4 and 2½ per cent of net demand deposits, effective Dec. 1, 1959, and Aug. 25, 1960, respectively; central reserve city and reserve city banks—in excess of 2 and 1 per cent effective Dec. 3, 1959, and Sept. 1, 1960, respectively; all member banks were allowed to count all vault cash as reserves, effective Nov. 24, 1960.

MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

Type and maturity of deposit	Rates Nov. 1, 1933—July 19, 1966								Rates beginning July 20, 1966		
	Effective date								Effective date		
	Nov. 1, 1933	Feb. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1962	July 17, 1963	Nov. 24, 1964	Dec. 6, 1965	Type of deposit	July 20, 1966	Sept. 26, 1966
Savings deposits:											
12 months or more.....	3	2½	2½	3	4	4	4	4	Savings deposits.....	4	4
Less than 12 months.....	3	2½	2½	3	3½	3½	4	4	Other time deposits: ¹		
Other time deposits: ¹									Multiple-maturity:		
12 months or more.....	3	2½	2½	3	4	4	4½	5½	90 days or more.....	5	5
6 months to 12 months....	3	2½	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5½	Less than 90 days....	4	4
90 days to 6 months.....	3	2½	2	2½	2½	4	4½	5½	Single-maturity:		
Less than 90 days.....	3	2½	1	1	1	1	4	5½	\$100,000 or more.....	5½	5
(30-89 days)									Less than \$100,000....	5½	5

¹ For exceptions with respect to foreign time deposits, see Oct. 1962 BULLETIN, p. 1279, and Aug. 1965 BULLETIN, p. 1094.

Note.—Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q. Under this regulation the rate payable by a member bank may not in

any event exceed the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust cos. on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located. Effective Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember commercial banks, as established by the FDIC, have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

For rates for postal savings deposits, see Board's Annual Reports.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

Regulation	Effective date							
	Jan. 4, 1955	Apr. 23, 1955	Jan. 16, 1958	Aug. 5, 1958	Oct. 16, 1958	July 28, 1960	July 10, 1962	Nov. 6, 1963
Regulation T:								
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities.....	60	70	50	70	90	70	50	70
For short sales.....	60	70	50	70	90	70	50	70
Regulation U:								
For loans by banks on stocks.....	60	70	50	70	90	70	50	70

Note.—Regulations T and U, prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified per-

centage of its market value at the time of extension; margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100 per cent) and the maximum loan value.

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks	Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other				New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
Four weeks ending Aug. 17, 1966					Four weeks ending Sept. 14, 1966						
Gross demand—Total.....	143,287	27,299	6,592	53,146	56,250	Gross demand—Total.....	141,100	26,624	6,479	52,291	55,707
Interbank.....	15,467	5,091	1,260	7,174	1,943	Interbank.....	15,406	4,803	1,249	7,379	1,976
U.S. Govt.....	5,244	969	292	2,173	1,810	U.S. Govt.....	3,761	630	191	1,472	1,467
Other.....	122,576	21,241	5,040	43,799	52,497	Other.....	121,933	21,192	5,040	43,439	52,263
Net demand.....	115,582	20,249	5,258	42,081	47,994	Net demand.....	113,768	19,895	5,159	41,301	47,415
Time.....	128,958	19,626	5,289	48,787	55,256	Time.....	129,415	19,499	5,289	49,002	55,626
Demand balances due from dom. banks.....	7,631	148	262	1,976	5,245	Demand balances due from dom. banks.....	7,724	185	242	1,948	5,350
Currency and coin.....	3,890	302	75	1,175	2,337	Currency and coin.....	3,925	309	78	1,196	2,342
Balances with F.R. Banks.....	18,965	3,981	1,035	7,960	5,990	Balances with F.R. Banks.....	18,824	3,966	1,022	7,900	5,938
Total reserves held.....	22,855	4,283	1,110	9,135	8,327	Total reserves held.....	22,749	4,275	1,100	9,096	8,280
Required.....	22,520	4,269	1,105	9,099	8,048	Required.....	22,364	4,242	1,095	9,034	7,994
Excess.....	335	14	5	36	279	Excess.....	385	33	5	62	286

¹ Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Balances with F.R. Banks are as of close of business; all other items (excluding total reserves held and excess reserves) are as of opening of business.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities by maturity											
	Total			Treasury bills			Others within 1 year			1-5 years		
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. maturity shifts or redemptions	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts
1965—Sept.....	1,692	770	198	1,541	770	198				107		
Oct.....	652	671	98	652	671	98						
Nov.....	1,666	598	150	1,666	598	150			-5,582			5,582
Dec.....	816	615	297	816	615	297						
1966—Jan.....	894	919	228	894	919	228						
Feb.....	1,114	979	171	1,070	979	171	33		957	11		-957
Mar.....	960	314	101	873	314	101	78			9		144
Apr.....	929	748	201	887	748	201	18			25		
May.....	1,208	392	50	1,174	392	50			-281	34		281
June.....	1,448	650	110	1,296	650	110	55		108	88		-108
July.....	2,607	2,489		2,526	2,489					29		
Aug.....	1,602	1,273	98	1,602	1,273	98			84			76
Sept.....	1,976	1,419	170	1,976	1,419	170						

Month	Outright transactions in U.S. Govt. securities—Continued						Repurchase agreements (U.S. Govt. securities)		Net change in U.S. Govt. securities	Bankers' acceptances		Net change in U.S. Govt. securities & acceptances
	5-10 years			Over 10 years			Gross purchases	Gross sales		Outright, net	Under repurchase agreements, net	
	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts	Gross purchases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts						
1965—Sept.....	40			4			450	450	725	3	4	732
Oct.....							352	352	-117	2	21	-94
Nov.....							24	24	918	8	16	941
Dec.....							1,661	1,372	193	25	52	270
1966—Jan.....							1,595	1,545	-203	-2	-75	-280
Feb.....							272	611	-376		12	-365
Mar.....			-144				222	222	545	3	1	549
Apr.....							682	682	-20	4	30	14
May.....							421	421	766	-1	20	786
June.....	8						185	185	689	2	58	748
July.....	39			12			120	26	212	-30	-157	24
Aug.....							364	457	138	-3		135
Sept.....			-160				97	97	388	-1		387

NOTE.—Sales, redemptions, and negative figures reduce System holdings; all other figures increase such holdings.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1966					1966		1965
	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 12	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Assets								
Gold certificate account	10,958	10,960	10,960	10,960	10,968	10,973	10,960	11,905
Redemption fund for F.R. notes	1,805	1,808	1,813	1,819	1,824	1,803	1,819	1,677
Total gold certificate reserves	12,763	12,768	12,773	12,779	12,792	12,776	12,779	13,582
Cash	306	308	310	317	320	306	324	146
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings	582	795	443	829	979	395	758	452
Other	15	15	15	15	12	15	15	58
Acceptances:								
Bought outright	51	51	51	51	48	51	47	42
Held under repurchase agreements	38		42	49		21		44
U.S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills	10,796	10,479	11,016	11,445	10,220	11,158	11,090	8,279
Certificates—Special								
Other	4,366	4,366	4,366	4,366	4,366	4,366	4,366	
Notes	21,013	21,013	21,013	21,013	21,013	21,013	21,013	24,828
Bonds	6,438	6,438	6,438	6,438	6,438	6,438	6,438	6,550
Total bought outright	42,613	42,296	42,833	43,262	42,037	42,975	42,907	39,657
Held under repurchase agreements	151			68				
Total U.S. Govt. securities	42,764	42,296	42,833	43,330	42,037	42,975	42,907	39,657
Total loans and securities	43,450	43,157	43,384	44,274	43,076	43,457	43,727	40,253
Cash items in process of collection	6,728	8,033	7,037	7,025	6,817	6,345	6,325	5,764
Bank premises	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	103
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies	730	726	727	727	600	783	742	820
IMF gold deposited ¹	211	211	211	211	203	211	211	
All other	490	468	453	407	386	513	391	448
Total assets	64,782	65,775	64,999	65,844	64,298	64,495	64,603	61,116
Liabilities								
F.R. notes	37,914	38,038	38,196	37,910	37,696	37,900	37,618	35,888
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves	18,766	18,881	18,463	19,995	18,070	19,338	19,538	18,204
U.S. Treasurer—General account	840	868	718	506	1,313	809	760	1,053
Foreign	141	138	134	132	159	194	159	144
Other:								
IMF gold deposit ¹	211	211	211	211	203	211	211	
All other	217	222	328	267	201	215	219	211
Total deposits	20,175	2,0320	19,854	21,111	19,946	20,767	20,887	19,612
Deferred availability cash items	5,204	5,971	5,413	5,270	5,170	4,301	4,577	4,112
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	227	219	254	252	220	242	246	298
Total liabilities	63,520	64,548	63,717	64,543	63,032	63,210	63,328	59,910
Capital Accounts								
Capital paid in	566	566	566	566	566	566	565	546
Surplus	551	551	551	551	551	551	551	524
Other capital accounts	145	110	165	184	149	168	159	136
Total liabilities and capital accounts	64,782	65,775	64,999	65,844	64,298	64,495	64,603	61,116
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	222	225	234	238	248	230	243	156
U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account	7,278	7,348	7,287	7,222	7,097	7,336	7,092	7,974
Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts								
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	41,133	41,273	41,437	41,393	41,515	41,109	41,449	38,692
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account	6,455	6,547	6,547	6,547	6,547	6,455	6,547	6,470
Eligible paper	39	50	9	39	88	61	87	34
U.S. Govt. securities	36,431	36,431	36,431	36,431	36,411	36,431	36,411	33,270
Total collateral	42,925	43,028	42,987	43,017	43,046	42,947	43,045	39,774

¹ See note 2 to table at bottom of p. 1714.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON OCTOBER 31, 1966

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Assets													
Gold certificate account.....	10,973	750	2,443	785	941	900	843	1,791	394	204	332	283	1,307
Redemption fund for F.R. notes.....	1,803	99	429	94	148	162	104	325	63	32	70	60	217
Total gold certificate reserves.....	12,776	849	2,872	879	1,089	1,062	947	2,116	457	236	402	343	1,524
F.R. notes of other Banks.....	859	90	214	61	81	63	73	74	26	33	31	37	76
Other cash.....	306	14	30	12	42	19	31	45	33	7	15	20	38
Discounts and advances:													
Secured by U.S. Govt. securities...	269	3	31	3	5	14	83	38	17	2	7	41	25
Other.....	141	1	8	41	1	11	9	2	2	*	1	63	2
Acceptances:													
Bought outright.....	51		51										
Held under repurchase agreements.....	21		21										
U.S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright.....	42,975	2,235	10,771	2,076	3,419	3,061	2,182	7,167	1,524	944	1,773	1,715	6,108
Held under repurchase agreements.....													
Total loans and securities.....	43,457	2,239	10,882	2,120	3,425	3,086	2,274	7,207	1,543	946	1,781	1,819	6,135
Cash items in process of collection...	8,248	569	1,377	504	585	655	668	1,412	421	257	525	524	751
Bank premises.....	104	3	9	3	5	5	20	20	8	3	8	10	10
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies.....	783	38	1205	42	70	40	47	112	27	19	35	45	103
IMF gold deposited ²	211		211										
All other.....	513	26	129	25	40	35	25	87	18	12	22	21	73
Total assets.....	67,257	3,828	15,929	3,646	5,337	4,965	4,085	11,073	2,533	1,513	2,819	2,819	8,710
Liabilities													
F.R. notes.....	38,759	2,306	8,857	2,193	3,210	3,546	2,221	7,075	1,419	694	1,474	1,240	4,524
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves.....	19,338	825	4,843	875	1,374	883	1,132	2,861	743	514	917	1,172	3,199
U.S. Treasurer—General account...	809	53	301	46	22	34	63	42	56	14	79	31	68
Foreign.....	194	6	398	7	12	7	8	19	4	3	6	7	17
Other:													
IMF gold deposit ²	211		211										
All other.....	215	1	152	1	*	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	50
Total deposits.....	20,767	885	5,605	929	1,408	928	1,204	2,923	804	532	1,004	1,211	3,334
Deferred availability cash items.....	6,204	562	1,071	445	586	405	570	845	257	252	276	286	649
Other liabilities and accrued dividends.....	242	13	62	11	19	17	12	40	8	5	10	10	35
Total liabilities.....	65,972	3,766	15,595	3,578	5,223	4,896	4,007	10,883	2,488	1,483	2,764	2,747	8,542
Capital Accounts													
Capital paid in.....	566	27	147	30	51	29	35	82	20	14	25	33	73
Surplus.....	551	27	144	30	50	28	33	79	19	13	24	32	72
Other capital accounts.....	168	8	43	8	13	12	10	29	6	3	6	7	23
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	67,257	3,828	15,929	3,646	5,337	4,965	4,085	11,073	2,533	1,513	2,819	2,819	8,710
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to F.R. note liability (per cent):													
Oct. 31, 1966.....	33.0	36.8	32.4	40.1	33.9	29.9	42.6	29.9	32.2	34.0	27.3	27.7	33.7
Sept. 30, 1966.....	33.1	32.9	30.9	32.3	31.9	34.6	34.9	33.3	29.7	31.5	36.3	44.1	33.5
Oct. 31, 1965.....	37.1	36.0	37.5	36.0	36.5	35.7	35.8	37.3	34.2	34.4	37.4	44.4	38.5
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspond- ents.....	230	11	466	12	20	11	13	32	8	5	10	13	29

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts

F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank).....	41,109	2,433	9,401	2,299	3,481	3,689	2,391	7,440	1,507	739	1,549	1,343	4,837
Collateral held against notes out- standing:													
Gold certificate account.....	6,455	500	1,000	459	600	785	450	1,100	294	127	225	180	735
Eligible paper.....	61			42					19				
U.S. Govt. securities.....	36,431	2,016	8,700	2,000	3,000	2,945	2,075	6,500	1,310	655	1,400	1,230	4,600
Total collateral.....	42,947	2,516	9,700	2,501	3,600	3,730	2,525	7,600	1,623	782	1,625	1,410	5,335

¹ After deducting \$578 million participations of other F.R. Banks.
² See note 2 to table at bottom of page 1714.

³ After deducting \$96 million participations of other F.R. Banks.
⁴ After deducting \$164 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1966					1966		1965
	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 12	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
Discounts and advances—Total.....	597	810	458	844	991	410	773	510
Within 15 days.....	579	794	442	826	975	392	723	470
16 days to 90 days.....	18	16	16	18	16	18	50	40
91 days to 1 year.....					*			
Acceptances—Total.....	89	51	93	100	48	72	47	86
Within 15 days.....	52	11	51	55	7	34	6	53
16 days to 90 days.....	37	40	42	45	41	38	41	33
U.S. Government securities—Total.....	42,764	42,296	42,833	43,330	42,037	42,975	42,907	39,657
Within 15 days.....	1,735	1,305	1,078	1,070	1,200	1,761	572	6,993
16 days to 90 days.....	5,427	5,456	6,127	6,317	5,589	5,146	6,499	3,774
91 days to 1 year.....	20,314	20,247	20,340	20,655	19,960	20,780	20,548	18,572
Over 1 year to 5 years.....	13,699	13,699	13,699	13,699	13,699	13,699	13,699	8,484
Over 5 years to 10 years.....	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,192	1,449
Over 10 years.....	397	397	397	397	397	397	397	385

* Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1965—Nov.....	671	600	52	2	1	11	2	1	3	*
Dec.....	629	534	53	2	1	34	1	1	3	*
1966—Jan.....	398	303	53	2	1	34	1	1	3	*
Feb.....	166	51	53	2	1	44	1	1	3	10
Mar.....	218	51	53	2	1	74	9	1	3	24
Apr.....	299	103	53	2	1	81	9	1	3	47
May.....	364	163	53	2	1	116	2	1	3	24
June.....	482	271	54	2	1	124	1	1	3	24
July.....	702	566	54	2	1	75	2	1	*	2

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts ¹ (in billions of dollars)					Turnover of demand deposits				
	Total 225 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 224 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	218 other SMSA's	Total 225 SMSA's	Leading SMSA's		Total 224 SMSA's (excl. N.Y.)	218 other SMSA's
		N.Y.	6 others ²				N.Y.	6 others ²		
1965—Aug.....	5,146.8	2,128.0	1,141.0	3,018.8	1,877.8	48.4	99.4	44.9	35.5	31.7
Sept.....	5,126.9	2,104.3	1,142.9	3,022.6	1,879.7	47.2	95.4	44.1	35.3	31.4
Oct.....	5,129.9	2,061.0	1,165.4	3,068.9	1,903.5	47.4	96.3	43.8	35.1	31.4
Nov.....	5,408.3	2,229.4	1,215.0	3,178.9	1,963.9	50.5	104.7	47.6	37.0	32.1
Dec.....	5,523.1	2,273.5	1,234.5	3,249.6	2,015.1	50.6	102.2	47.7	37.5	33.3
1966—Jan.....	5,309.6	2,311.5	1,218.4	3,198.1	1,979.7	50.7	104.5	47.3	37.0	32.7
Feb.....	5,605.6	2,341.7	1,231.2	3,263.9	2,012.7	50.9	105.6	47.6	37.0	32.5
Mar.....	5,811.7	2,414.6	1,336.6	3,397.1	2,060.5	52.3	107.1	49.1	38.3	33.5
Apr.....	5,934.1	2,544.0	1,304.2	3,390.1	2,085.9	52.8	112.0	47.8	37.7	33.3
May.....	5,797.5	2,449.4	1,311.3	3,348.1	2,036.8	52.4	109.3	49.8	37.8	32.8
June.....	5,868.8	2,491.7	1,314.7	3,377.1	2,062.4	53.7	109.1	51.1	39.0	33.7
July.....	5,989.1	2,480.6	1,366.1	3,508.5	2,142.4	53.1	108.3	51.1	38.9	33.8
Aug.....	6,149.9	2,676.1	1,348.5	3,473.8	2,125.3	54.4	112.7	52.2	39.3	34.1
Sept.....	6,141.8	2,625.2	1,378.7	3,516.6	2,137.9	53.6	109.5	51.1	39.4	34.3
Oct.....	6,038.9	2,551.8	1,363.5	3,487.1	2,123.6	53.0	108.2	50.6	38.8	33.8

¹ Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts.

² Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco-Oakland, and Los Angeles-Long Beach.

NOTE.—Total SMSA's includes some cities and counties not designated as SMSA's.

For a description of the revised series, see Mar. 1965 BULLETIN, p. 390.

DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation ¹	Coin and small denomination currency						Large denomination currency							
		Total	Coin	\$1 ²	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1958	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962	35,338	25,356	2,782	1,636	97	2,375	7,071	11,395	9,983	2,990	6,448	240	293	3	10
1963	37,692	26,807	3,030	1,722	103	2,469	7,373	12,109	10,885	3,221	7,110	249	298	3	4
1964	39,619	28,100	3,405	1,806	111	2,517	7,543	12,717	11,519	3,381	7,590	248	293	2	4
1965—Aug.	40,165	28,506	3,751	1,761	118	2,442	7,513	12,921	11,659	3,389	7,735	243	286	3	4
Sept.	40,443	28,724	3,808	1,783	120	2,474	7,599	12,941	11,719	3,392	7,792	243	286	3	4
Oct.	40,754	28,926	3,856	1,807	121	2,489	7,624	13,029	11,828	3,411	7,883	243	285	3	4
Nov.	41,824	29,829	3,956	1,858	124	2,571	7,882	13,439	11,994	3,469	7,990	243	286	3	4
Dec.	42,056	29,842	4,027	1,908	127	2,618	7,794	13,369	12,214	3,540	8,135	245	288	3	4
1966—Jan.	41,092	28,982	4,060	1,818	127	2,489	7,514	12,974	12,110	3,482	8,092	243	286	3	4
Feb.	41,252	29,149	4,096	1,818	128	2,495	7,586	13,027	12,103	3,470	8,098	243	286	3	4
Mar.	41,469	29,323	4,152	1,824	129	2,496	7,607	13,116	12,147	3,478	8,136	242	285	3	4
Apr.	41,538	29,373	4,192	1,838	130	2,502	7,585	13,125	12,166	3,485	8,148	242	285	3	4
May	42,102	29,868	4,231	1,876	133	2,555	7,732	13,342	12,234	3,507	8,196	241	284	3	4
June	42,554	30,228	4,264	1,884	135	2,570	7,805	13,569	12,326	3,542	8,254	241	283	3	4
July	42,708	30,311	4,285	1,880	136	2,550	7,770	13,690	12,397	3,560	8,307	240	283	3	4
Aug.	42,910	30,455	4,317	1,885	138	2,561	7,780	13,774	12,456	3,568	8,358	240	283	3	4
Sept.	42,802	30,318	4,342	1,899	138	2,551	7,730	13,659	12,483	3,562	8,392	239	283	3	4

¹ Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Before 1955 details are slightly overstated because they include small amounts of paper currency held by the Treasury and the F.R. Banks for which a denominational breakdown is not available.

² Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

NOTE.—Condensed from Statement of United States Currency and Coin, issued by the Treasury.

KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total outstanding, Aug. 31, 1966	Held in the Treasury			Held by F.R. Banks and Agents	Currency in circulation ¹		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F.R. Banks and Agents		1966		1965
						Sept. 30	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
Gold	13,258	(12,779)	2,479					
Gold certificates	(12,779)			312,778				
F.R. notes	41,450		114		3,835	37,501	37,630	35,506
Treasury currency—Total	6,109	(581)	485		324	5,300	5,280	4,937
Standard silver dollars	485	3			*	482	482	482
Silver bullion	811	578	233					
Silver certificates	(581)		2		13	566	569	721
Fractional coin ⁴	4,399		241		298	3,860	3,835	3,326
United States notes	323		8		13	302	303	301
In process of retirement ⁵	92		1		*	90	90	106
Total—Sept. 30, 1966	60,817	(13,360)	1,077	12,778	4,160	42,802		
Aug. 31, 1966	60,805	(13,375)	1,037	12,787	4,072		42,910	
Sept. 30, 1965	57,639	(14,355)	779	13,585	2,832			40,443

¹ Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. 1649.

² Includes \$156 million reserve against United States notes and \$211 million gold deposited by and held for the International Monetary Fund.

³ Consists of credits payable in gold certificates: (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, FRS; and (2) the Redemption Fund for F.R. notes.

⁴ Through Dec. 31, 1965, shown separately as subsidiary silver coin and minor coin. For this breakdown see earlier BULLETINS.

⁵ Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury.

⁶ Does not include all items shown, as some items represent the security for other items; gold certificates are secured by gold, and silver certificates by standard silver dollars and monetized silver bullion. Duplications are shown in parentheses.

NOTE.—Prepared from Statement of United States Currency and Coin and other data furnished by the Treasury. For explanation of currency reserves and security features, see the Circulation Statement or the Aug. 1961 BULLETIN, p. 936.

MONEY SUPPLY AND RELATED DATA
(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	U.S. Govt. demand deposits ¹
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1959—Dec.....	141.9	28.9	113.1	67.4	145.6	29.5	116.2	66.6	4.9
1960—Dec.....	141.1	28.9	112.1	72.9	144.7	29.6	115.2	72.1	4.7
1961—Dec.....	145.5	29.6	116.0	82.5	149.4	30.2	119.2	81.8	4.9
1962—Dec.....	147.5	30.6	116.9	97.8	151.6	31.2	120.3	96.7	5.6
1963—Dec.....	153.1	32.5	120.6	112.2	157.3	33.1	124.1	111.0	5.1
1964—Dec.....	159.7	34.2	125.4	126.6	164.0	35.0	129.1	125.2	5.5
1965—Oct.....	165.2	36.0	129.3	143.7	165.7	36.0	129.7	143.5	5.0
Nov.....	165.6	36.1	129.5	145.5	167.3	36.5	130.8	144.3	4.1
Dec.....	167.2	36.3	130.9	146.9	172.0	37.1	134.9	145.2	4.6
1966—Jan.....	168.0	36.6	131.4	147.8	173.0	36.5	136.5	147.3	3.8
Feb.....	168.2	36.8	131.4	148.5	167.8	36.4	131.4	148.7	5.2
Mar.....	169.3	36.9	132.3	149.5	167.8	36.6	131.3	150.2	4.6
Apr.....	170.9	37.1	133.7	151.4	171.6	36.8	134.8	152.2	3.1
May.....	170.2	37.3	132.9	153.0	166.9	37.0	129.9	153.9	7.2
June.....	171.1	37.4	133.7	153.7	168.8	37.3	131.5	154.1	6.3
July.....	169.6	37.7	132.0	155.3	167.9	37.8	130.1	155.8	8.1
Aug.....	169.6	37.8	131.8	156.6	166.9	37.8	129.0	157.0	5.2
Sept.....	170.5	37.9	132.6	157.1	169.5	37.9	131.5	156.9	4.5
Oct. ^a	169.6	37.9	131.7	156.8	170.1	38.0	132.1	156.6	4.8
Week ending—									
Sept. 7.....	170.5	37.8	132.6	157.1	168.4	38.2	130.2	157.1	4.7
14.....	170.1	38.0	132.1	157.1	169.9	38.1	131.8	157.2	3.2
21.....	171.7	38.0	133.7	157.0	172.0	37.9	134.1	156.6	3.1
28.....	170.0	37.9	132.1	157.2	167.7	37.6	130.1	156.8	6.3
Oct. 5.....	170.7	37.9	132.8	157.0	169.8	37.9	131.9	156.9	6.7
12.....	170.2	38.0	132.2	156.9	170.0	38.3	131.7	156.9	4.5
19.....	169.6	37.9	131.7	157.0	170.3	38.1	132.2	156.8	3.2
26.....	168.9	37.9	131.0	156.6	169.5	37.8	131.7	156.3	5.6

¹ At all commercial banks.
² Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were reclassified for reserve purposes and are excluded from time deposits reported by member banks. The estimated amount of such deposits at all commercial banks (\$1,140 million) is excluded from time deposits adjusted thereafter.

Averages of daily figures. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, F.R. Banks, and vaults of all commercial banks. Time deposits adjusted are time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt.

NOTE.—For description of revision of series and for back data beginning Jan. 1959, see Sept. 1966 BULLETIN, pp. 1303-15; for monthly data 1947-58, see June 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 679-89.

AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS
(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted							Not seasonally adjusted						
	Member bank reserves ¹			Deposits subject to reserve requirements ²				Member bank reserves ¹			Deposits subject to reserve requirements ²			
	Total	Non-borrowed	Required	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand	Total	Non-borrowed	Required	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand
1962—Dec.....	20.22	19.99	19.74	187.4	80.1	101.8	5.5	20.73	20.43	20.16	189.5	79.2	105.3	5.0
1963—Dec.....	20.96	20.64	20.51	201.5	92.4	104.3	4.8	21.48	21.15	20.94	203.7	91.3	107.9	4.5
1964—Dec.....	21.84	21.59	21.53	216.7	104.2	107.5	5.0	22.39	22.15	21.98	219.1	103.0	111.3	4.8
1965—Oct.....	22.74	22.25	22.44	233.5	118.7	110.2	4.5	22.81	22.32	22.46	233.5	118.4	110.6	4.5
Nov.....	22.75	22.34	22.40	234.5	120.2	110.4	4.0	22.79	22.34	22.42	234.1	119.1	111.5	3.5
Dec.....	23.01	22.52	22.66	236.4	121.2	111.2	4.0	23.59	23.13	23.13	239.0	119.8	115.2	4.0
1966—Jan.....	23.14	22.70	22.79	238.0	121.8	111.7	4.5	23.63	23.22	23.27	241.1	121.4	116.4	3.3
Feb.....	23.22	22.76	22.84	238.7	122.1	111.6	5.0	23.08	22.60	22.71	238.3	122.4	111.4	4.5
Mar.....	23.27	22.67	22.90	239.8	122.8	112.7	4.3	23.02	22.47	22.71	239.1	123.7	111.5	4.0
Apr.....	23.53	22.88	23.12	242.9	124.8	113.5	4.7	23.41	22.79	23.05	242.4	125.4	114.4	2.7
May.....	23.54	22.88	23.16	243.9	126.2	112.9	4.8	23.37	22.65	23.00	243.1	126.8	109.8	6.5
June ³	23.52	22.84	23.17	244.2	126.3	113.5	4.3	23.42	22.75	23.10	243.9	127.0	111.5	5.5
July.....	23.73	22.96	23.32	246.0	128.0	112.4	5.6	23.73	22.96	23.32	246.5	128.4	111.0	7.2
Aug.....	23.33	22.66	23.03	245.4	129.0	112.1	4.2	23.07	22.34	22.73	243.4	129.2	109.7	4.5
Sept.....	23.46	22.67	23.03	245.3	129.2	112.6	3.5	23.36	22.60	22.97	244.6	129.0	111.8	3.9
Oct.....	23.26	22.53	23.01	244.6	128.7	111.6	4.3	23.33	22.60	23.03	244.6	128.3	112.0	4.3

¹ Back data on member bank reserves adjusted to eliminate effects of changes in reserve requirement percentages. Series reflect current percentage reserve requirements made effective Sept. 15, 1966.

² Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits except those due to the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks.

³ Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for repayment of personal

loans were eliminated from time deposits for reserve purposes. Time and total deposits were thereby reduced by an estimated \$850 million; this reduced member bank reserves by \$35 million.

NOTE.—For further explanation of these data, see announcement in the October 1966 Bulletin, p. 1460. Back data for the period 1948 to date may be obtained from the Banking Section, Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, D.C. 20551.

Averages of daily figures.

CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Date	Assets									Total assets, net— Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital	
	Gold	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit								Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans, net ¹	U.S. Government securities				Other securities			
					Total	Coml. and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other				
1947—Dec. 31	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800
1950—Dec. 30	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,008	184,384	14,624
1963—Dec. 20	15,582	5,586	333,203	189,433	103,273	69,068	33,552	653	40,497	354,371	323,251	31,121
1964—Dec. 31	15,388	5,405	365,366	214,254	106,825	68,779	37,044	1,002	44,287	386,159	352,964	33,193
1965—June 30	13,934	5,413	378,834	228,721	102,318	62,606	39,100	612	47,795	398,181	362,370	35,814
Oct. 27	13,900	5,500	385,900	231,900	104,300	64,000	39,200	1,000	49,700	405,200	368,300	36,900
Nov. 24	13,800	5,500	389,100	234,300	105,500	64,400	40,100	1,100	49,300	408,500	370,500	38,000
Dec. 31	13,733	5,575	399,779	242,706	106,716	65,016	40,768	932	50,357	419,087	383,727	35,359
1966—Jan. 26	13,700	5,600	394,800	238,600	106,100	65,200	40,000	900	50,000	414,100	377,600	36,500
Feb. 23	13,700	5,700	393,900	239,500	103,800	62,900	40,000	900	50,700	413,300	374,900	38,400
Mar. 30	13,600	5,700	397,700	244,100	102,500	61,000	40,500	1,000	51,100	417,100	379,400	37,800
Apr. 27 ^p	13,600	5,800	401,200	246,800	102,300	60,700	40,700	900	52,100	420,600	383,300	37,300
May 25 ^p	13,500	5,900	402,100	248,500	101,000	58,800	41,100	1,100	52,600	421,500	382,700	38,900
June 29 ^p	13,400	6,000	406,600	253,100	100,600	57,600	41,800	1,100	53,000	426,000	387,800	38,200
July 27 ^p	13,300	6,000	405,800	251,400	100,400	57,600	42,000	900	54,100	425,100	387,300	37,800
Aug. 31 ^p	13,300	6,000	407,800	252,000	101,800	58,500	42,500	800	54,100	427,200	387,200	39,900
Sept. 28 ^p	13,300	6,100	409,600	253,500	101,700	58,400	42,000	1,300	54,400	428,900	387,400	41,600
Oct. 26 ^p	13,300	6,200	409,400	253,000	102,200	58,200	42,800	1,200	54,100	428,800	387,800	41,000

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

Date	Money supply						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)							
	Seasonally adjusted ²			Not seasonally adjusted			Time					U.S. Government		
	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted ³	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted ³	Total	Commercial banks ¹	Mutual savings banks ⁴	Postal Savings System	Foreign, net ⁵	Treasury cash holdings	At coml. and savings banks	
													At coml. and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1947—Dec. 31	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,246	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1963—Dec. 20	153,100	31,700	121,400	158,104	33,468	124,636	155,713	110,794	44,467	452	1,206	392	6,986	850
1964—Dec. 31	159,300	33,500	125,800	167,140	34,882	132,258	175,898	126,447	49,065	386	1,724	612	6,770	820
1965—June 30	161,000	34,100	126,900	158,878	34,524	124,354	188,348	137,088	50,918	342	1,631	779	12,062	672
Oct. 27	163,900	35,200	128,700	164,600	35,100	129,500	195,900	143,800	51,900	300	1,600	800	4,300	1,100
Nov. 24	162,600	35,300	127,300	165,100	36,300	128,800	196,500	144,200	52,000	300	1,500	800	5,700	900
Dec. 31	167,100	35,400	131,700	175,314	36,999	138,315	199,427	146,433	52,686	309	1,780	760	5,778	668
1966—Jan. 26	167,200	36,000	131,200	169,500	35,500	134,000	200,700	147,600	52,800	300	1,600	800	4,200	700
Feb. 23	165,000	36,100	128,900	164,200	35,700	128,500	201,700	148,400	53,000	300	1,600	800	5,700	900
Mar. 30	169,300	36,200	133,100	166,100	35,800	130,300	204,700	151,000	53,400	300	1,700	900	5,400	500
Apr. 27 ^p	169,200	36,200	133,000	169,300	35,900	133,400	205,800	152,400	53,100	300	1,700	900	5,300	300
May 25 ^p	165,800	36,300	129,500	163,900	36,200	127,600	207,300	153,800	53,200	300	1,700	1,000	8,000	700
June 29 ^p	167,600	36,300	131,300	165,400	36,600	128,800	207,800	154,100	53,500	200	1,800	1,100	10,900	800
July 27 ^p	166,800	36,800	130,000	166,700	37,000	129,700	209,900	156,000	53,700	200	1,800	1,100	6,600	1,300
Aug. 31 ^p	168,200	36,800	131,400	166,900	37,100	129,800	210,800	156,700	53,800	200	1,900	1,100	5,100	1,600
Sept. 28 ^p	167,200	36,800	130,400	166,100	36,900	129,200	210,800	156,400	54,200	200	1,800	1,100	6,400	1,800
Oct. 26 ^p	167,800	37,200	130,600	168,500	37,100	131,400	210,300	155,800	54,400	200	1,800	1,200	5,100	800

¹ Beginning with data for June 29, 1966, about \$1.1 billion in "Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans" were excluded from "Time deposits" and deducted from "Loans" at all commercial banks. These changes resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations.

² Series begin in 1946; data are available only last Wed. of month.

³ Other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection. ⁴ Includes relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, also includes certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities. ⁵ Reclassification of deposits of foreign

central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by \$1,900 million (\$1,500 million to time deposits and \$400 million to demand deposits).

NOTE.—For back figures and descriptions of the consolidated condition statement and the seasonally adjusted series on currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted, see "Banks and the Monetary System," Section I of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*, and BULLETINS for Jan. 1948 and Feb. 1960. Except on call dates, figures are partly estimated and are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans [†]	Securities		Cash assets ¹		Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand					Time ³
									U.S. Govt.	Other					
All banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	61,126	26,615	25,511	8,999	27,344	90,908	81,816	10,982	44,355	26,479	23	8,414	14,826		
1945—Dec. 31	140,227	30,361	101,288	8,577	35,415	177,332	165,612	14,065	105,935	45,613	227	10,542	4,553		
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	134,924	43,002	81,199	10,723	38,388	175,091	161,865	12,793	1,346	94,381	53,105	66	11,948	14,714	
1964—Dec. 31	329,739	216,674	68,779	44,287	61,493	401,161	356,308	17,938	6,517	155,248	175,785	2,700	32,196	14,226	
1965—June 30	342,138	231,737	62,606	47,795	58,083	410,935	362,611	16,172	11,802	145,319	188,284	3,726	34,015	14,295	
Oct. 27	351,010	237,290	64,040	49,680	53,870	415,530	363,760	15,710	4,120	147,050	195,550	5,780	34,510	14,303	
Nov. 24	353,070	239,370	64,370	49,330	55,940	419,650	366,700	15,770	5,440	148,020	196,440	5,970	34,720	14,309	
Dec. 31	362,320	246,946	65,016	50,357	61,916	435,483	385,196	18,426	5,532	160,847	199,381	4,564	34,935	14,309	
1966—Jan. 26	358,890	243,740	65,180	49,970	55,420	425,520	372,850	15,410	3,930	151,780	200,680	6,170	34,910	14,299	
Feb. 23	358,990	245,440	62,900	50,650	56,560	426,640	372,700	15,830	5,440	148,730	201,640	6,750	35,020	14,299	
Mar. 30	361,710	249,580	61,030	51,100	55,030	428,100	374,580	15,240	5,120	148,470	204,680	6,160	35,180	14,306	
Apr. 27 ^P	364,070	251,280	60,740	52,050	57,490	432,790	380,280	15,560	5,030	152,890	205,710	4,940	35,380	14,307	
May 25 ^P	365,000	253,590	58,790	52,620	55,580	431,960	377,630	14,920	7,780	146,560	207,290	5,610	35,550	14,307	
June 29 ^P	369,920	259,330	57,620	52,970	58,310	440,150	384,390	16,150	10,660	148,680	207,840	7,100	35,690	14,307	
July 27 ^P	369,210	257,570	57,560	54,080	57,980	439,230	382,200	15,390	6,350	149,430	209,940	7,230	35,760	14,305	
Aug. 31 ^P	371,280	258,690	58,520	54,070	56,980	440,390	382,480	15,840	4,830	149,890	210,790	7,150	36,120	14,305	
Sept. 28 ^P	372,320	259,520	58,420	54,380	56,740	441,070	382,750	16,200	6,150	148,490	210,850	7,050	36,260	14,304	
Oct. 26 ^P	371,650	259,310	58,200	54,140	58,390	441,810	383,670	15,930	4,840	151,490	210,400	6,970	36,350	14,294	
Commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	50,746	21,714	21,808	7,225	26,551	79,104	71,283	10,982	44,349	15,952	23	7,173	14,278		
1945—Dec. 31	124,019	26,083	90,606	7,331	34,806	160,312	150,227	14,065	105,921	30,241	219	8,950	14,011		
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	116,284	38,057	69,221	9,006	37,502	155,377	144,103	12,792	1,343	94,367	35,360	65	10,059	14,181	
1964—Dec. 31	277,376	175,589	62,991	38,796	60,489	346,921	307,170	17,938	6,510	155,184	126,720	2,679	27,795	13,761	
1965—June 30	287,723	188,641	56,853	42,229	57,063	354,553	311,632	16,171	11,796	145,266	137,366	3,682	29,479	13,791	
Oct. 27	295,330	192,800	58,450	44,080	52,890	357,920	311,860	15,710	4,120	147,000	144,000	5,780	29,890	13,799	
Nov. 24	297,140	194,560	58,820	43,760	55,040	361,840	314,690	15,770	5,440	147,970	144,480	5,970	30,060	13,805	
Dec. 31	306,060	201,658	59,547	44,855	60,899	377,264	332,436	17,426	5,525	160,780	146,697	4,472	30,272	13,804	
1966—Jan. 26	302,190	198,130	59,630	44,430	54,500	366,930	319,970	15,410	3,930	151,730	147,850	6,170	30,240	13,794	
Feb. 23	302,030	199,610	57,310	45,110	55,640	367,790	319,670	15,830	5,440	148,680	148,660	6,750	30,310	13,794	
Mar. 30	304,350	203,490	55,430	45,430	54,130	368,840	321,090	15,240	5,120	148,420	151,240	6,160	30,440	13,801	
Apr. 27 ^P	306,900	205,080	55,400	46,420	56,640	373,780	327,120	15,560	5,030	152,840	152,600	4,940	30,670	13,802	
May 25 ^P	307,570	207,130	53,450	46,990	54,730	372,710	324,360	14,920	7,780	146,510	154,070	5,610	30,790	13,802	
June 29 ^P	312,490	212,740	52,460	47,290	57,340	380,740	330,880	16,150	10,660	148,630	154,380	7,100	30,930	13,802	
July 27 ^P	311,350	210,590	52,450	48,310	57,120	379,460	328,480	15,390	6,350	149,380	156,270	7,230	31,020	13,801	
Aug. 31 ^P	312,960	211,360	53,470	48,130	56,150	380,230	328,590	15,840	4,830	149,840	156,950	7,150	31,290	13,801	
Sept. 28 ^P	313,870	212,020	53,340	48,510	55,890	380,740	328,480	16,200	6,150	148,440	156,630	7,050	31,440	13,799	
Oct. 26 ^P	313,070	211,510	53,270	48,290	57,590	381,400	329,220	15,930	4,840	151,440	156,000	6,970	31,560	13,789	
Member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	19,539	5,961	23,123	68,121	61,717	10,385	140	1,709	37,136	12,347	4	5,886	6,619
1945—Dec. 31	107,183	22,775	78,338	6,070	29,845	138,304	129,670	13,576	64	22,179	69,640	24,210	208	7,589	6,884
1947—Dec. 31	97,846	32,628	57,914	7,304	32,845	132,062	122,528	12,353	50	1,176	80,609	28,340	54	8,464	6,923
1964—Dec. 31	228,497	147,690	48,717	32,089	52,737	289,142	255,724	17,007	664	5,838	128,539	103,676	2,481	22,961	6,225
1965—June 30	237,328	158,832	43,396	35,100	50,198	296,049	259,743	15,355	851	10,806	120,077	112,654	3,455	24,323	6,235
Oct. 27	243,144	162,156	44,438	36,550	46,119	297,674	258,443	14,815	848	3,760	120,904	118,116	5,462	24,654	6,223
Nov. 24	244,260	163,597	44,552	36,111	48,110	300,784	260,630	14,875	850	4,927	121,503	118,475	5,691	24,768	6,225
Dec. 31	251,577	169,800	44,992	36,785	52,814	313,384	275,517	17,454	840	4,890	132,131	120,202	4,234	24,926	6,221
1966—Jan. 26	247,921	166,717	44,809	36,395	47,366	304,163	264,155	14,606	879	3,387	124,179	121,104	5,873	24,896	6,212
Feb. 23	247,810	168,112	42,732	36,966	48,453	305,117	264,032	15,054	895	4,691	121,740	121,652	6,361	24,955	6,208
Mar. 30	249,847	171,495	41,230	37,122	46,883	305,819	265,256	14,477	897	4,431	121,558	123,893	5,757	25,050	6,203
Apr. 27 ^P	252,103	172,702	41,370	38,031	49,323	310,342	270,866	14,795	918	4,617	125,479	125,057	4,554	25,239	6,199
May 25 ^P	252,528	174,354	39,686	38,488	47,548	309,186	268,066	14,198	916	6,858	120,016	126,298	5,114	25,345	6,198
June 29 ^P	257,305	179,604	39,031	38,670	49,721	316,497	274,069	15,291	891	9,430	121,879	126,578	6,614	25,451	6,194
July 27 ^P	255,819	177,210	39,072	39,537	49,749	315,068	271,464	14,630	923	5,523	122,416	127,972	6,805	25,531	6,184
Aug. 31	257,315	178,023	39,984	39,308	48,650	315,639	271,521	15,047	963	4,202	122,874	128,435	6,633	25,766	6,171
Sept. 28 ^P	257,809	178,421	39,807	39,581	48,663	316,011	271,229	15,225	890	5,448	121,728	127,938	6,684	25,843	6,175
Oct. 26 ^P	256,797	177,818	39,652	39,327	50,210	316,324	271,653	15,120	843	4,309	124,263	127,118	6,571	25,942	6,163
Mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	10,379	4,901	3,704	1,774	793	11,804	10,533		6		10,527		1,241	548	
1945—Dec. 31	16,208	4,279	10,682	1,246	609	17,020	15,385		14		15,371		7	542	
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	18,641	4,944	11,978	1,718	886	19,714	17,763		1	3	17,745			533	
1964—Dec. 31	52,363	41,085	5,788	5,490	1,004	54,239	49,138		2	7	64	49,065	21	4,401	505
1965—June 30	54,415	43,096	5,753	5,566	1,020	56,382	50,980		1	7	53	50,918	43	4,536	504
Oct. 27	55,680	44,490	5,590	5,600	980	57,610	51,900								

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits							Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans ¹	Securities		Cash assets ¹		Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other			Time				Total
			U.S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand							
										U.S. Govt.	Other						
Reserve city member banks:																	
New York City: 5, 6																	
1941—Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	.....	1,648	36	
1945—Dec. 31	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,640	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	195	2,120	37		
1947—Dec. 31	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	2,677	19,040	1,445	30	2,259	37		
1964—Dec. 31	39,507	27,301	6,178	6,028	11,820	53,867	45,191	5,088	436	1,486	23,896	14,285	1,224	4,471	13		
1965—June 30	42,225	30,975	4,907	6,342	12,186	57,150	47,322	5,065	579	2,561	22,380	16,738	1,423	5,094	13		
Oct. 27	42,411	30,518	5,239	6,654	9,508	54,477	44,034	4,286	553	836	20,546	17,813	1,808	5,137	12		
Nov. 24	41,922	30,840	4,897	6,185	10,098	54,647	43,957	4,370	546	789	20,434	17,818	2,072	5,142	12		
Dec. 31	44,763	33,125	5,203	6,435	11,876	59,517	49,270	5,225	522	1,271	21,245	17,988	1,987	5,114	12		
1966—Jan. 26	43,410	32,404	4,852	6,154	10,141	56,377	45,598	4,429	566	618	21,707	18,278	2,104	5,101	12		
Feb. 23	43,167	32,602	4,260	6,305	11,181	57,358	46,014	5,001	578	822	21,745	17,868	2,304	5,115	12		
Mar. 30	44,003	33,737	4,271	5,995	10,490	57,483	46,426	4,526	607	980	21,756	18,557	2,169	5,096	12		
Apr. 27	44,238	33,427	4,426	6,385	10,952	58,020	48,131	4,804	621	1,401	22,475	18,830	2,200	5,126	12		
May 25	44,233	34,316	3,942	5,975	10,733	57,972	47,202	4,564	626	1,400	21,613	18,999	1,708	5,148	12		
June 29	46,435	36,347	4,063	6,025	11,274	60,733	49,081	5,144	589	2,102	22,195	19,051	2,472	5,142	12		
July 27	44,996	34,789	4,087	6,120	11,436	59,272	46,875	4,813	580	1,008	21,439	19,035	2,574	5,161	12		
Aug. 31	45,740	35,287	4,430	6,023	10,574	59,392	46,869	4,647	568	857	21,955	18,842	2,071	5,250	12		
Sept. 28	45,448	34,878	4,531	6,039	11,025	59,396	46,736	4,630	509	1,510	21,756	18,331	2,093	5,206	12		
Oct. 26 ^p	44,547	34,411	4,242	5,894	11,263	58,598	46,194	4,788	490	1,030	22,309	17,577	1,944	5,228	12		
City of Chicago: 5																	
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	.....	127	2,419	476	.....	288	13
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,489	7,459	7,046	1,312	.....	1,552	3,462	719	.....	377	12
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	.....	72	4,201	913	.....	426	14
1964—Dec. 31	10,562	7,102	1,873	1,587	2,366	13,289	11,807	1,448	22	396	5,362	4,578	204	1,056	12		
1965—June 30	10,835	7,367	1,761	1,707	2,311	13,535	11,699	1,297	27	699	4,926	4,749	438	1,096	11		
Oct. 27	10,871	7,555	1,619	1,697	2,343	13,619	11,547	1,236	19	268	5,031	4,993	623	1,114	11		
Nov. 24	11,058	7,724	1,651	1,683	2,373	13,855	11,834	1,240	25	552	4,978	5,039	460	1,117	11		
Dec. 31	11,455	8,219	1,700	1,536	2,426	14,290	12,475	1,437	39	345	5,656	4,999	355	1,132	11		
1966—Jan. 26	10,976	7,722	1,753	1,501	2,274	13,675	11,514	1,214	32	121	5,257	4,890	638	1,125	11		
Feb. 23	10,940	7,877	1,533	1,530	2,444	13,857	11,606	1,174	34	223	5,100	5,075	613	1,122	11		
Mar. 30	11,202	8,100	1,532	1,570	2,172	13,900	11,570	1,182	35	203	5,035	5,115	619	1,123	11		
Apr. 27	11,260	8,161	1,470	1,629	2,568	14,289	12,319	1,222	32	530	5,412	5,123	367	1,131	11		
May 25	11,148	8,064	1,461	1,623	2,349	13,989	11,922	1,169	26	457	5,087	5,183	428	1,143	11		
June 29	11,523	8,598	1,408	1,517	2,466	14,474	12,165	1,208	25	648	5,106	5,178	595	1,143	11		
July 27	11,400	8,331	1,363	1,706	2,447	14,371	11,959	1,160	31	310	5,224	5,234	637	1,146	11		
Aug. 31	11,495	8,364	1,475	1,656	2,382	14,297	11,876	1,201	29	248	5,157	5,241	886	1,165	11		
Sept. 28	11,538	8,366	1,480	1,692	2,506	14,455	11,751	1,159	26	358	5,148	5,060	1,033	1,156	11		
Oct. 26 ^p	11,298	8,193	1,425	1,680	2,641	14,368	11,671	1,193	27	405	5,239	4,807	830	1,166	11		
Other reserve city: 5, 6																	
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	.....	1,967	351	
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,898	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2	2,566	359		
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,659	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	1	2,844	353		
1964—Dec. 31	84,670	57,555	16,326	10,789	21,607	109,053	97,145	8,289	134	2,195	46,883	39,645	841	8,488	182		
1965—June 30	87,225	61,079	14,030	12,116	19,864	110,063	97,418	7,168	173	4,325	42,971	42,781	1,271	8,774	179		
Oct. 27	89,706	63,161	14,037	12,508	18,790	111,469	97,290	7,299	205	1,472	43,620	44,694	2,388	8,892	176		
Nov. 24	90,081	63,471	14,198	12,412	19,810	112,849	98,151	7,274	208	2,077	43,749	44,843	2,562	8,928	172		
Dec. 31	91,997	65,117	14,354	12,526	21,147	116,350	103,034	8,422	206	1,773	47,092	45,541	1,548	9,007	171		
1966—Jan. 26	90,687	64,146	14,029	12,512	19,313	113,025	98,559	6,992	210	1,368	44,251	45,738	2,537	9,015	171		
Feb. 23	90,857	65,012	13,159	12,686	19,095	112,909	98,188	6,990	212	1,875	43,095	46,016	2,676	9,032	171		
Mar. 30	91,071	66,041	12,259	12,771	18,555	112,776	98,661	6,900	184	1,610	43,116	46,851	2,155	9,089	170		
Apr. 27	92,397	66,743	12,583	13,071	20,021	115,509	100,917	6,896	194	1,720	44,751	47,356	2,225	9,167	170		
May 25	92,355	66,817	11,832	13,706	19,064	114,547	100,037	6,702	193	2,824	42,365	47,953	1,990	9,200	170		
June 29	94,138	68,781	11,648	13,709	19,656	117,020	102,066	6,841	203	3,775	43,135	48,112	2,568	9,260	170		
July 27	93,519	67,738	11,791	13,990	20,070	116,873	101,489	6,795	238	2,242	43,716	48,498	2,744	9,291	170		
Aug. 31	93,994	68,102	12,085	13,807	19,608	117,027	101,572	7,261	292	1,562	43,727	48,730	2,600	9,361	170		
Sept. 28	93,899	68,359	11,718	13,822	19,590	116,951	101,100	7,056	281	1,921	43,262	48,580	2,821	9,368	170		
Oct. 26 ^p	93,627	68,231	11,760	13,636	20,426	117,442	101,512	7,158	252	1,630	44,066	48,406	2,999	9,387	170		
Country member banks: 5, 6																	
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	1,982	6,219		
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,059	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	2,525	6,476		
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	2,934	6,519		
1964—Dec. 31	93,759	55,733	24,341	13,685	16,944	112,932	101,581	2,182	71	1,760	52,398	45,169	213	8,886	6,018		
1965—June 30	97,043	59,411	22,697	14,935	15,837	115,302	103,304	1,825	71	3,222	49,800	48,386	323	9,359	6,032		
Oct. 27	100,156	60,922	23,543	15,691	15,478	118,109	105,572	1,994	71	1,184	51,707	50,616	643	9,511	6,024		
Nov. 24	101,199	61,562	23,806	15,831	15,829	119,433	106,688	1,991	71	1,509	52,342	50,775	597	9,581	6,030		
Dec. 31	103,362	63,338	23,735	16,288	17,366	123,227	110,738	2,371	74	1,501	55,118	51,675	343	9,373	6,027		
1966—Jan. 26	102,848	62,445	24,175	16,228	15,638	121,086	108,484	1,971	71	1,280	52,964	52,198	594	9,655	6,018		
Feb. 23	102,846	62,621	2														

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Loans and investments				Cash assets ¹	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand		Time ³			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
Insured commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654	1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426	
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883	23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297	
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398	
1963—Dec. 20..	252,579	155,261	62,723	34,594	50,337	310,730	273,657	15,077	443	6,712	140,702	110,723	3,571	25,277	13,284
1964—Dec. 31..	275,053	174,234	62,499	38,320	59,911	343,876	305,113	17,664	733	6,487	154,043	128,185	2,580	27,377	13,486
1965—June 30..	285,375	187,207	56,426	41,742	56,555	351,544	309,612	15,920	928	11,761	144,205	136,788	3,562	29,051	13,528
Dec. 31..	303,593	200,109	59,120	44,364	60,327	374,051	330,323	18,149	923	5,508	159,659	146,084	4,325	29,827	13,540
National member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786	1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117	
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,114	90,220	84,939	9,229	14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,644	5,017	
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	35	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005
1963—Dec. 20..	137,447	84,845	33,384	19,218	28,635	170,233	150,823	8,863	146	3,691	76,836	61,288	1,704	13,548	4,615
1964—Dec. 31..	151,406	96,688	33,405	21,312	34,064	190,289	169,615	10,521	211	3,604	84,534	70,746	1,109	15,048	4,773
1965—June 30..	156,989	103,377	30,230	22,382	31,595	193,748	171,528	9,096	313	6,721	79,009	76,389	1,685	15,853	4,803
Dec. 31..	176,605	118,537	32,347	25,720	36,880	219,744	193,860	12,064	458	3,284	92,533	85,522	2,627	17,434	4,815
State member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739	621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502	
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411	8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,943	1,867	
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	15	381	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918
1963—Dec. 20..	72,680	46,866	15,958	9,855	15,760	91,235	78,553	5,655	236	2,295	40,725	29,642	1,795	7,506	1,497
1964—Dec. 31..	77,091	51,002	15,312	10,777	18,673	98,852	86,108	6,486	453	2,234	44,005	32,931	1,372	7,853	1,452
1965—June 30..	80,339	55,455	13,166	11,718	18,603	102,301	88,215	6,259	538	4,085	41,068	36,265	1,769	8,470	1,432
Dec. 31..	74,972	51,262	12,645	11,065	15,934	93,640	81,657	5,390	382	1,606	39,598	34,680	1,607	7,492	1,406
Insured nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129	53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810	
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244	1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416	
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	4	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478
1963—Dec. 20..	42,464	23,550	13,391	5,523	5,942	49,275	44,280	559	61	726	23,140	19,793	72	4,234	7,173
1964—Dec. 31..	46,567	26,544	13,790	6,233	7,174	54,747	49,389	658	70	649	25,504	22,509	99	4,488	7,262
1965—June 30..	48,058	28,375	13,039	6,644	6,357	55,507	49,869	565	78	955	24,128	24,144	108	4,739	7,294
Dec. 31..	52,028	30,310	14,137	7,581	7,513	60,679	54,806	695	83	618	27,528	25,882	91	4,912	7,320
Noninsured nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329	1,291	253	13	329	852		
1945—Dec. 31..	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181	1,905	365	4	279	714		
1947—Dec. 31..	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	185	18	1,392	478	4	325	783
1963—Dec. 20..	1,571	745	463	362	374	2,029	1,463	190	83	17	832	341	93	389	285
1964—Dec. 31..	2,312	1,355	483	474	578	3,033	2,057	273	86	23	1,141	534	99	406	274
1965—June 30..	2,336	1,434	418	484	508	2,997	2,020	252	104	34	1,061	568	120	417	262
Dec. 31..	2,455	1,549	418	489	572	3,200	2,113	277	85	17	1,121	612	147	434	263
Nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457	5,504	3,613	18	1,288	7,662		
1945—Dec. 31..	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425	14,101	6,045	11	1,362	7,130		
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	190	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261
1963—Dec. 20..	44,035	24,295	13,854	5,885	6,316	51,304	45,743	749	144	743	23,972	20,134	165	4,623	7,458
1964—Dec. 31..	48,879	27,899	14,273	6,707	7,752	57,780	51,447	931	156	672	26,645	23,043	198	4,894	7,536
1965—June 30..	50,394	29,809	13,457	7,128	6,865	58,503	51,889	817	181	989	25,189	24,713	228	5,156	7,556
Dec. 31..	54,483	31,858	14,555	8,070	8,085	63,879	56,919	972	168	635	28,649	26,495	238	5,345	7,583
Insured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,693	642	629	421	151	1,958	1,789	.....	.....	1,789	.....	164	52		
1945—Dec. 31..	10,846	3,081	7,160	606	429	11,424	10,363	.....	.....	10,351	.....	1	1,034		
1947—Dec. 31..	12,683	3,560	8,165	958	675	13,499	12,207	.....	.....	12,192	.....	1	1,252		
1963—Dec. 20..	41,664	32,300	4,324	5,041	722	43,019	38,657	.....	1	5	292	38,359	38	3,572	330
1964—Dec. 31..	45,358	36,233	4,110	5,015	893	47,044	42,751	.....	2	7	326	42,416	20	3,731	327
1965—June 30..	47,031	37,970	3,975	5,085	910	48,806	44,293	.....	1	6	374	43,912	43	3,848	327
Dec. 31..	48,735	39,964	3,760	5,010	904	50,500	45,887	.....	1	7	359	45,520	91	3,957	329

For notes see end of table.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Loans and investments				Cash assets ¹	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans [†]	Securities				Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand					Time ³
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
Noninsured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31.....	8,687	4,259	3,075	1,353	642	9,846	8,744		6		8,738		1,077	496	
1945—Dec. 31.....	5,361	1,198	3,522	641	180	5,596	5,022		2		5,020	6	558	350	
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	5,957	1,384	3,813	760	211	6,215	5,556		1		5,553		637	339	
1963—Dec. 20.....	6,425	4,380	1,548	498	104	6,602	5,859		1		5,851		633	179	
1964—Dec. 31.....	7,005	4,852	1,678	475	111	7,195	6,387				6,381		670	178	
1965—June 30.....	7,385	5,126	1,778	481	110	7,576	6,686		1	20	6,666	1	688	177	
Dec. 31.....	7,526	5,325	1,710	491	113	7,720	6,874		1	8	6,865	1	706	177	

† See note 1 on p. 1661.
¹ Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.
² Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately.
³ Figures for mutual savings banks include relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, also includes certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities.
⁴ Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, see note 4, p. 587 May 1964 BULLETIN.
⁵ Regarding reclassification of New York City and Chicago as reserve cities, see Aug. 1962 BULLETIN, p. 993. For various changes between reserve city and country status in 1960-63, see note 6, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.
⁶ Beginning with May 18, 1964, one New York City country bank with loans and investments of \$1,034 million and total deposits of \$982 million was reclassified as a reserve city bank. Beginning with May 13, 1965 (Toledo, Ohio), reserve city banks with total loans and investments of

\$530 million and total deposits of \$576 million were reclassified as country banks.
 NOTE.—Data are for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959). For definition of "commercial banks" as used in this table, and for other banks that are included under member banks, see NOTE p. 643, May 1964 BULLETIN.
 Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.
 Data for Dec. 31, 1964 and June 30, 1965 for national banks have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data. (Dec. 20, 1963, data also adjusted to lesser extent.)
 Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.
 For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULLETIN, pp. 870-71.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS
 (In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total ¹	Loans ¹	Securities		Total ¹	Loans ¹	Securities	
			U.S. Govt.	Other			U.S. Govt.	Other
1957—Dec. 31.....	166.4	91.5	56.9	17.9	169.3	93.2	58.2	17.9
1958—Dec. 31.....	181.2	95.6	65.1	20.5	184.4	97.5	66.4	20.6
1959—Dec. 31.....	185.9	107.5	57.9	20.5	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
1960—Dec. 31.....	194.5	113.8	59.8	20.8	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961—Dec. 30.....	209.6	120.5	62.2	23.9	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962—Dec. 31.....	227.9	134.1	64.5	29.2	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1963—Dec. 31.....	246.2	149.7	61.5	35.0	252.4	153.9	63.4	35.1
1964—Dec. 31.....	267.2	167.4	61.1	38.7	273.9	172.1	63.0	38.8
1965—Oct. 27.....	289.9	188.6	57.4	43.9	290.2	187.7	58.5	44.1
Nov. 24.....	291.5	189.8	57.5	44.2	292.3	189.8	58.8	43.8
Dec. 31.....	294.4	192.0	57.7	44.8	301.8	197.4	59.5	44.9
1966—Jan. 26.....	297.4	194.5	58.0	44.9	296.8	192.7	59.6	44.4
Feb. 23.....	297.5	196.2	53.9	45.4	296.0	193.6	57.3	45.1
Mar. 30.....	300.3	198.6	56.0	45.7	298.5	197.6	55.4	45.4
Apr. 27 [†]	302.7	200.7	55.8	46.2	301.5	199.7	55.4	46.4
May 25 [†]	304.3	202.0	55.0	47.2	301.9	201.4	53.5	47.0
June 30 [†] 2.....	305.4	2203.7	54.5	47.1	2307.8	2207.6	52.9	47.3
July 27 [†]	308.2	4205.9	54.1	48.2	306.1	4205.3	52.5	48.3
Aug. 31 [†]	309.8	206.1	55.9	47.8	306.7	205.1	53.5	48.1
Sept. 28 [†]	307.7	205.6	54.0	48.0	308.3	206.4	53.3	48.5
Oct. 26 [†]	307.1	206.8	52.2	48.1	307.4	205.8	53.3	48.3

¹ Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.
² June 30, 1966 estimated.
³ Beginning June 9, about \$1.1 billion of balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were deducted as a result of a change in Federal Reserve regulations.
⁴ Beginning July 13, 1966, Commodity Credit Corp. certificates of interest and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participation certificates totaling an estimated \$1 billion are included in "Other securities" rather than "Other loans."

NOTE.—Data are for last Wed. of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates. For back data, see July 1966 BULLETIN, pp. 952-55. For description of seasonally adjusted series, see July 1962 BULLETIN, pp. 797-802.

RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Reserves with F.R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks ⁴	Demand deposits adjusted ⁵	Demand deposits						Time deposits				Borrowings	Capital accounts
					Interbank		U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Certified and officers' checks, etc.	IPC	Interbank	U.S. Govt. and Postal Savings	State and local govt.	IPC		
					Domestic ⁴	Foreign ⁶										
Total: ²																
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,216	10,216	87,123	11,362	1,430	1,343	6,799	2,581	84,987	240	111	866	34,383	65	10,059
1963—Dec. 20....	17,150	4,048	12,312	126,579	14,048	1,218	6,729	12,256	4,494	124,784	526	269	7,908	102,886	3,664	25,677
1964—Dec. 31....	17,581	4,532	15,111	134,671	16,369	1,569	6,510	13,519	5,970	135,694	819	272	9,812	116,635	2,679	27,795
1965—June 30....	17,842	4,978	13,023	126,714	14,696	1,476	11,796	13,291	6,001	125,974	1,032	278	10,573	126,516	3,682	29,479
Dec. 31....	17,992	4,851	15,300	140,936	16,794	1,632	5,525	14,244	5,978	140,558	1,008	263	12,186	134,247	4,472	30,272
All insured:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,762	3,677	1,077	36,544	158	59	492	15,146	10	6,844
1945—Dec. 31....	15,810	1,829	11,075	74,722	12,566	1,248	23,740	5,098	2,585	72,593	70	103	496	29,277	215	8,671
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,145	9,736	85,751	11,236	1,379	1,325	6,692	2,559	83,723	54	111	826	33,946	61	9,734
1963—Dec. 20....	17,150	4,033	11,984	125,615	13,900	1,177	6,712	12,175	4,429	124,098	443	269	7,853	102,600	3,571	25,277
1964—Dec. 31....	17,581	4,515	14,613	133,336	16,210	1,454	6,487	13,423	5,856	134,764	733	272	9,766	116,147	2,580	27,377
1965—June 30....	17,842	4,961	12,599	125,471	14,532	1,387	11,761	13,199	5,906	125,100	928	278	10,522	125,998	3,562	29,051
Dec. 31....	17,992	4,833	14,801	139,601	16,620	1,529	5,508	14,152	5,913	139,594	923	263	12,135	133,686	4,325	29,827
Member, total:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,754	9,714	671	1,709	3,066	1,009	33,061	140	50	418	11,878	4	5,886
1945—Dec. 31....	15,810	1,438	7,117	64,184	12,333	1,243	22,719	4,240	2,450	62,950	64	99	399	23,712	208	7,589
1947—Dec. 31....	17,797	1,672	6,270	73,528	10,978	1,375	1,176	5,504	2,401	72,704	50	105	693	27,542	54	8,464
1963—Dec. 20....	17,150	3,131	7,359	102,816	13,378	1,140	5,986	9,376	4,055	104,130	382	240	6,364	84,326	3,499	21,054
1964—Dec. 31....	17,581	3,490	9,057	108,324	15,604	1,403	5,838	10,293	5,368	112,878	664	239	8,012	95,425	2,481	22,901
1965—June 30....	17,842	3,853	7,831	101,733	14,009	1,346	10,806	10,127	5,449	104,502	851	247	8,592	103,814	3,455	24,323
Dec. 31....	17,992	3,757	8,957	112,569	15,977	1,477	4,890	10,840	5,386	115,905	840	236	10,041	109,925	4,234	24,926
New York City:																
1941—Dec. 31....	5,105	93	141	10,761	3,595	607	866	319	450	11,282	6	.....	29	778	.....	1,648
1945—Dec. 31....	4,015	111	78	15,065	3,535	1,105	6,940	237	1,338	15,712	17	10	20	1,206	195	2,120
1947—Dec. 31....	4,639	151	70	16,653	3,236	1,217	267	290	1,105	17,646	12	12	14	1,418	30	2,259
1963—Dec. 20....	3,625	264	96	16,763	3,487	801	1,419	368	2,119	18,473	214	76	449	10,920	1,438	3,984
1964—Dec. 31....	3,730	278	180	17,729	4,112	976	1,486	441	2,940	20,515	436	74	677	13,534	1,224	4,471
1965—June 30....	4,274	314	199	16,430	4,115	950	2,561	561	3,270	18,549	579	87	682	15,969	1,423	5,094
Dec. 31....	3,788	310	122	18,190	4,191	1,034	1,271	620	2,937	20,708	522	84	807	17,097	1,987	5,114
City of Chicago:																
1941—Dec. 31....	1,021	43	298	2,215	1,027	8	127	233	34	2,152	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	288
1945—Dec. 31....	942	36	200	3,153	1,292	20	1,552	237	66	3,160	.....	.....	.....	719	.....	377
1947—Dec. 31....	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	.....	.....	2	902	.....	426
1963—Dec. 20....	1,019	49	98	4,144	1,169	43	395	275	112	4,500	17	6	185	3,595	255	996
1964—Dec. 31....	1,006	55	150	4,294	1,389	59	396	312	122	4,929	22	5	213	4,361	204	1,056
1965—June 30....	1,028	64	97	3,881	1,237	60	699	276	109	4,542	27	5	181	4,563	438	1,096
Dec. 31....	1,042	73	151	4,571	1,377	59	345	328	126	5,202	39	4	210	4,785	355	1,132
Other reserve city:																
1941—Dec. 31....	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	4,302	54	491	1,144	286	11,127	104	20	243	4,542	.....	1,967
1945—Dec. 31....	6,326	494	2,174	22,372	6,307	110	8,221	1,763	611	22,281	30	38	160	9,563	2	2,566
1947—Dec. 31....	7,095	562	2,125	25,714	5,497	131	405	2,282	705	26,003	22	45	332	11,045	1	2,844
1963—Dec. 20....	7,587	935	2,105	35,859	6,958	267	2,212	3,144	1,034	39,281	95	72	2,950	31,982	1,416	7,697
1964—Dec. 31....	7,680	1,065	2,433	37,047	7,962	326	2,195	3,508	1,238	42,137	134	77	3,840	35,728	841	8,488
1965—June 30....	7,274	1,149	2,202	34,279	6,874	294	4,325	3,280	1,091	38,600	173	75	4,163	38,543	1,271	8,774
Dec. 31....	7,700	1,139	2,341	37,703	8,091	330	1,773	3,532	1,180	42,380	206	71	4,960	40,510	1,548	9,007
Country:																
1941—Dec. 31....	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	790	2	225	1,370	239	8,500	30	31	146	6,082	4	1,982
1945—Dec. 31....	4,527	796	4,665	23,595	1,199	8	5,465	2,004	435	21,797	17	52	219	12,224	11	2,525
1947—Dec. 31....	4,993	929	3,900	27,424	1,049	7	432	2,647	528	25,203	17	45	337	14,177	23	2,934
1963—Dec. 20....	4,919	1,884	5,060	46,049	1,764	29	1,960	5,590	790	41,877	56	86	2,778	37,829	390	8,377
1964—Dec. 31....	5,165	2,092	6,295	49,253	2,141	41	1,760	6,031	1,068	45,298	71	83	3,282	41,803	213	8,886
1965—June 30....	5,267	2,326	5,333	47,143	1,784	41	3,222	6,010	979	42,810	71	81	3,566	44,739	323	9,359
Dec. 31....	5,463	2,235	6,344	52,104	2,317	54	1,501	6,360	1,143	47,615	74	77	4,064	47,534	343	9,673
Nonmember: ²																
1947—Dec. 31....	544	3,947	13,595	385	55	167	1,295	180	12,284	190	6	172	6,858	12	1,596	
1963—Dec. 20....	917	4,953	23,763	671	78	743	2,880	438	20,654	144	29	1,545	18,560	165	4,623	
1964—Dec. 31....	1,042	6,054	26,348	765	166	672	3,227	602	22,816	156	33	1,800	21,210	198	4,894	
1965—June 30....	1,125	5,192	24,982	686	130	989	3,164	552	21,473	181	30	1,981	22,702	228	5,156	
Dec. 31....	1,093	6,343	28,367	817	155	635	3,404	592	24,653	168	27	2,145	24,322	238	5,345	

⁴ Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

⁵ Through 1960, demand deposits other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961, demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt. less cash items in process of collection.

⁶ For reclassification of certain deposits in 1961, see note 6, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States. (For definition of "commercial banks" as used in this table and for other banks

that are included under member banks, see NOTE, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.) These figures exclude data for banks in U.S. possessions except for member banks. Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F.R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

Data for Dec. 31, 1964, and June 30, 1965, for national banks have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data. (Data for Dec. 20, 1963, also adjusted to lesser extent.)

For other notes see opposite page.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments ¹	Loans ¹ net of valuation reserves	Loans ²												Real estate	Consumer instalment	Foreign govts.	All other	Valuation reserves
			Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To financial institutions										
					To brokers and dealers		To others		Banks		Nonbank								
					U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	Foreign	Domestic commercial	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other							
Large banks—Total																			
1965																			
Oct. 6	174,069	122,825	50,543	1,736	386	3,001	98	2,103	1,611	2,633	5,364	5,009	25,050				27,765	2,474	
13	176,281	123,181	50,793	1,738	863	2,967	97	2,109	1,638	2,339	5,134	5,012	25,138				27,826	2,473	
20	176,079	122,910	50,660	1,739	742	2,993	98	2,111	1,608	2,474	4,985	5,004	25,172				27,797	2,473	
27	175,949	122,923	50,639	1,729	687	2,936	99	2,110	1,592	2,618	4,940	4,980	25,227				27,838	2,472	
1966																			
Sept. 7	184,368	134,084	58,284	1,805	744	3,074	112	2,187	1,508	3,027	5,939	4,689	27,149	15,970	1,149	11,219	2,772		
14	184,764	134,387	58,619	1,794	658	3,154	108	2,176	1,488	2,999	5,932	4,722	27,230	15,979	1,152	11,146	2,770		
21	185,500	135,268	59,382	1,795	793	3,123	106	2,168	1,495	2,590	6,406	4,687	27,264	15,943	1,148	11,134	2,766		
28	185,581	134,954	59,399	1,795	531	3,014	106	2,170	1,510	2,942	6,130	4,692	27,331	15,996	1,132	10,972	2,766		
Oct. 5	185,466	135,681	59,611	1,786	390	3,158	96	2,154	1,515	3,172	6,482	4,676	27,332	15,976	1,143	10,974	2,784		
12	184,043	134,920	59,568	1,779	384	2,926	92	2,140	1,509	2,979	6,287	4,597	27,373	15,973	1,162	10,935	2,784		
19	185,416	135,178	59,584	1,781	886	2,885	94	2,142	1,511	3,123	5,977	4,519	27,412	16,070	1,159	10,819	2,784		
26	183,882	134,039	59,483	1,780	611	2,657	95	2,133	1,523	2,981	5,692	4,516	27,448	16,075	1,155	10,670	2,780		
New York City																			
1965																			
Oct. 6	40,238	29,686	16,247	20	181	1,677	20	573	812	1,058	1,666	1,138	2,829				4,074	609	
13	40,583	29,430	16,334	20	448	1,631	19	577	833	553	1,559	1,132	2,835				4,097	608	
20	41,051	29,799	16,229	21	484	1,637	22	579	819	1,092	1,460	1,145	2,839				4,082	610	
27	40,812	29,501	16,156	21	369	1,598	22	583	809	1,039	1,437	1,148	2,838				4,089	608	
1966																			
Sept. 7	42,996	33,248	19,183	13	415	1,739	33	601	839	999	1,868	1,179	3,211	1,282	755	1,899	768		
14	43,156	33,251	19,354	13	364	1,806	32	596	831	836	1,866	1,175	3,238	1,281	761	1,866	768		
21	43,590	33,787	19,782	13	409	1,781	29	595	836	755	2,034	1,189	3,243	1,278	755	1,854	766		
28	43,605	33,613	19,824	13	234	1,706	29	593	841	1,035	1,781	1,183	3,264	1,274	752	1,850	766		
Oct. 5	43,292	33,860	19,916	13	177	1,866	29	584	839	926	1,993	1,163	3,269	1,267	750	1,833	765		
12	42,750	33,505	19,923	15	134	1,688	29	577	825	943	1,880	1,131	3,266	1,262	767	1,831	766		
19	43,557	33,866	19,846	16	385	1,555	29	577	832	1,452	1,722	1,092	3,264	1,262	767	1,833	766		
26	42,720	33,180	19,807	15	332	1,397	30	578	847	1,066	1,692	1,102	3,268	1,261	765	1,785	765		
Outside New York City																			
1965																			
Oct. 6	133,831	93,139	34,296	1,716	205	1,324	78	1,530	799	1,575	3,698	3,871	22,221				23,691	1,865	
13	135,698	93,751	34,459	1,718	415	1,336	78	1,532	805	1,786	3,575	3,880	22,303				23,729	1,865	
20	135,028	93,111	34,431	1,718	258	1,356	76	1,532	789	1,382	3,525	3,859	22,333				23,715	1,863	
27	135,137	93,422	34,483	1,708	318	1,338	77	1,527	783	1,579	3,503	3,832	22,389				23,749	1,864	
1966																			
Sept. 7	141,372	100,836	39,101	1,792	329	1,335	79	1,586	669	2,028	4,071	3,510	23,938	14,688	394	9,320	2,004		
14	141,608	101,136	39,265	1,781	294	1,348	76	1,580	657	2,163	4,066	3,547	23,992	14,698	391	9,280	2,002		
21	141,910	101,481	39,600	1,782	384	1,342	77	1,573	659	1,835	4,372	3,498	24,021	14,665	393	9,280	2,000		
28	141,976	101,341	39,575	1,782	297	1,308	77	1,577	669	1,907	4,349	3,509	24,067	14,722	380	9,122	2,000		
Oct. 5	142,174	101,821	39,695	1,773	213	1,292	67	1,570	676	2,246	4,489	3,513	24,063	14,709	393	9,141	2,019		
12	141,293	101,415	39,645	1,764	250	1,238	63	1,563	684	2,036	4,407	3,466	24,107	14,711	395	9,104	2,018		
19	141,859	101,312	39,738	1,765	501	1,330	65	1,565	679	1,671	4,255	3,427	24,148	14,808	392	8,986	2,018		
26	141,162	100,859	39,676	1,765	279	1,260	65	1,555	676	1,915	4,000	3,414	24,180	14,814	390	8,885	2,015		

For notes see p. 1671.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Investments										Cash assets							All other assets	Wednesday
U.S. Government securities					Other securities					Total	Cash items in process of col.	Balances with—		Currency and coin	Reserves with F.R. Banks			
Total	Bills	Certi-ficates	Notes and bonds maturing—			Obligations of States and political subdiv.		Other bonds, corp. stocks and securities										
			With-in 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs.	After 5 yrs.	Tax war-rants ³	All other	Certif. of partici-pation ⁴	Other securities									
<i>Large banks—Total</i>																		
1965																		
25,009	2,848	.....	4,393	10,443	7,325	.....	.....	.....	26,235	35,545	16,144	3,854	198	2,189	13,160	7,134	Oct. 6
26,781	4,661	.....	4,390	10,448	7,282	.....	.....	.....	26,319	40,432	19,769	4,148	206	2,441	13,868	7,007	13
26,938	4,839	.....	4,357	10,468	7,274	.....	.....	.....	26,231	37,028	16,984	3,953	208	2,371	13,512	6,853	20
26,858	4,776	.....	4,374	10,419	7,289	.....	.....	.....	26,168	35,408	15,833	3,834	215	2,449	13,077	6,826	27
1966																		
22,750	2,872	739	3,158	9,414	6,567	3,015	21,209	1,024	2,286	39,187	18,758	3,932	205	2,435	13,857	7,771	Sept. 7	
22,840	3,060	743	3,102	9,407	6,528	3,026	21,152	1,008	2,351	42,044	20,802	4,412	204	2,608	14,018	7,714	14	
22,663	2,881	732	3,121	9,381	6,548	2,951	21,239	1,062	2,317	39,730	18,594	4,091	200	2,562	14,283	7,563	21	
23,127	3,355	739	3,168	9,276	6,589	2,995	21,171	1,066	2,268	37,783	17,438	3,734	191	2,623	13,797	7,779	28	
1966																		
22,332	2,632	726	3,232	9,209	6,533	3,023	21,118	1,072	2,240	41,584	19,968	3,847	217	2,329	15,223	7,804	Oct. 5	
21,784	2,181	706	3,239	9,147	6,511	2,998	21,061	1,063	2,217	40,521	20,132	4,125	193	2,566	13,505	7,785	12	
23,045	3,465	696	3,245	9,166	6,473	2,879	21,008	1,064	2,242	40,251	18,828	4,356	200	2,561	14,306	7,724	19	
22,699	3,154	695	3,286	9,159	6,405	2,911	20,891	1,076	2,266	39,150	18,086	3,918	216	2,645	14,285	7,577	26	
<i>New York City</i>																		
1965																		
4,111	614	.....	665	1,420	1,412	.....	.....	.....	6,441	8,849	5,101	138	90	299	3,221	2,782	Oct. 6
4,732	1,240	.....	668	1,413	1,411	.....	.....	.....	6,421	11,673	7,024	157	97	326	4,069	2,687	13
4,929	1,393	.....	671	1,448	1,417	.....	.....	.....	6,323	9,730	5,641	158	97	303	3,531	2,525	20
5,008	1,433	.....	688	1,460	1,427	.....	.....	.....	6,303	9,368	5,150	184	105	303	3,626	2,480	27
1966																		
4,129	1,050	226	467	1,073	1,313	806	4,028	272	513	10,975	6,570	139	91	322	3,853	2,911	Sept. 7	
4,267	1,196	239	465	1,048	1,319	808	3,987	273	570	11,674	6,942	189	85	313	4,145	2,839	14	
4,168	1,101	231	456	1,035	1,345	800	3,986	269	580	10,870	6,553	204	76	319	3,718	2,725	21	
4,365	1,294	234	491	944	1,402	819	3,976	270	562	10,861	6,355	180	73	324	3,929	2,848	28	
1966																		
3,804	803	216	487	951	1,347	856	3,959	263	550	12,262	7,302	195	92	318	4,355	2,886	Oct. 5	
3,623	624	217	483	953	1,346	872	3,933	267	550	10,914	6,870	166	68	333	3,477	2,892	12	
4,170	1,152	232	491	924	1,371	803	3,896	258	564	10,310	6,287	207	77	321	3,418	2,853	19	
4,065	1,052	221	524	963	1,305	773	3,856	262	584	11,073	6,956	197	91	325	3,504	2,708	26	
<i>Outside New York City</i>																		
1965																		
20,898	2,234	.....	3,728	9,023	5,913	.....	.....	.....	19,794	26,696	11,043	3,716	108	1,890	9,939	4,352	Oct. 6
22,049	3,421	.....	3,722	9,035	5,871	.....	.....	.....	19,898	28,759	12,745	3,991	109	2,115	9,799	4,320	13
22,009	3,446	.....	3,686	9,020	5,857	.....	.....	.....	19,908	27,298	11,343	3,795	111	2,068	9,981	4,328	20
21,850	3,343	.....	3,686	8,959	5,862	.....	.....	.....	19,865	26,040	10,683	3,650	110	2,146	9,451	4,346	27
1966																		
18,621	1,822	513	2,691	8,341	5,254	2,209	17,181	752	1,773	28,212	12,188	3,793	114	2,113	10,004	4,860	Sept. 7	
18,573	1,864	504	2,637	8,359	5,209	2,218	17,165	735	1,781	30,370	13,860	4,223	119	2,295	9,873	4,875	14	
18,495	1,780	501	2,665	8,346	5,203	2,151	17,253	793	1,737	28,860	12,041	3,887	124	2,243	10,565	4,838	21	
18,762	2,061	505	2,677	8,332	5,187	2,176	17,195	796	1,706	26,922	11,083	3,554	118	2,299	9,868	4,931	28	
1966																		
18,528	1,829	510	2,745	8,258	5,186	2,167	17,159	809	1,690	29,322	12,666	3,652	125	2,011	10,868	4,918	Oct. 5	
18,161	1,557	489	2,756	8,194	5,165	2,126	17,128	796	1,667	29,607	13,262	3,959	125	2,233	10,028	4,893	12	
18,875	2,313	464	2,754	8,242	5,102	2,076	17,112	806	1,678	29,941	12,541	4,149	123	2,240	10,888	4,871	19	
18,634	2,102	474	2,762	8,196	5,100	2,138	17,035	814	1,682	28,077	11,130	3,721	125	2,320	10,781	4,869	26	

For notes see p. 1671.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total unadjusted	Deposits													
		Demand						Time							
		Total ⁵	IPC	States and political subdivisions	U.S. Govt.	Domestic commercial banks	Foreign		Total ⁷	IPC		States and political subdivisions	Domestic inter-bank	Foreign	
							Govt. etc. ⁶	Com-mercial banks		Savings	Other			Govt. etc.	Com-mercial banks
<i>Large banks—Total</i>															
<i>1965</i>															
Oct. 6	185,335	101,635	74,047	5,327	2,707	13,223	690	1,320	83,700	49,791	22,190	6,642	609	4,048	241
13	191,915	107,985	77,847	5,057	4,884	13,469	748	1,357	83,930	49,874	22,334	6,674	613	4,015	241
20	188,761	104,626	76,809	4,925	4,119	12,340	795	1,340	84,135	49,956	22,480	6,661	610	3,992	253
27	186,941	102,479	76,248	5,287	3,121	11,759	709	1,337	84,462	50,014	22,662	6,741	607	4,022	238
<i>1966</i>															
Sept. 7	195,333	104,252	76,343	5,462	2,217	13,249	636	1,443	91,081	47,196	30,816	7,905	659	4,099	243
14	198,422	107,531	80,947	5,218	1,375	13,401	591	1,424	90,891	47,142	30,582	8,001	660	4,109	230
21	196,808	106,357	77,949	5,224	3,848	12,624	586	1,507	90,451	47,155	30,373	7,851	636	4,037	230
28	195,091	104,712	76,125	5,696	4,512	11,710	725	1,421	90,379	47,237	30,304	7,784	633	4,028	220
Oct. 5	198,089	108,033	77,065	5,899	4,244	13,251	648	1,415	90,056	47,192	30,147	7,696	611	4,018	222
12	195,810	105,894	78,181	5,267	2,058	13,544	635	1,453	89,916	47,085	30,102	7,731	602	4,005	223
19	196,908	107,776	78,638	5,160	4,328	12,886	834	1,464	89,132	47,014	29,513	7,664	585	3,952	229
26	194,729	105,562	77,184	5,553	3,491	11,947	676	1,467	89,167	47,022	29,441	7,674	572	4,063	234
<i>New York City</i>															
<i>1965</i>															
Oct. 6	41,801	24,731	16,223	347	715	3,481	544	892	17,070	5,258	7,736	561	423	2,877	134
13	44,339	27,210	17,383	322	1,317	3,724	588	937	17,129	5,264	7,775	583	429	2,862	134
20	43,205	26,038	17,309	304	1,038	3,283	617	895	17,167	5,261	7,838	554	431	2,859	144
27	42,458	25,114	17,159	335	737	3,067	548	889	17,344	5,267	7,953	593	423	2,900	128
<i>1966</i>															
Sept. 7	44,176	26,204	17,524	234	470	3,434	492	1,005	17,972	4,672	8,958	807	404	2,912	141
14	44,959	27,155	18,890	295	192	3,628	459	994	17,804	4,660	8,794	812	400	2,930	127
21	45,015	27,411	17,988	300	1,160	3,548	460	1,066	17,604	4,658	8,767	710	392	2,870	127
28	44,910	27,408	17,754	390	1,498	3,293	589	993	17,502	4,666	8,703	679	392	2,863	117
Oct. 5	45,418	28,050	17,703	468	1,264	3,619	523	982	17,368	4,645	8,570	721	381	2,851	119
12	43,441	26,215	17,470	296	444	3,548	495	1,002	17,226	4,613	8,452	750	373	2,838	120
19	44,334	27,608	17,885	327	1,362	3,647	672	1,010	16,726	4,599	8,000	744	369	2,808	126
26	44,381	27,620	17,837	402	995	3,453	534	1,009	16,761	4,591	7,935	750	367	2,921	123
<i>Outside New York City</i>															
<i>1965</i>															
Oct. 6	143,534	76,904	57,824	4,980	1,992	9,742	146	428	66,630	44,533	14,454	6,081	186	1,171	107
13	147,576	80,775	60,464	4,735	3,567	9,745	160	420	66,801	44,610	14,559	6,091	184	1,153	107
20	145,556	78,588	59,500	4,621	3,081	9,057	178	445	66,968	44,695	14,642	6,107	179	1,133	109
27	144,483	77,365	59,089	4,952	2,384	8,692	161	448	67,118	44,747	14,709	6,148	184	1,122	110
<i>1966</i>															
Sept. 7	151,157	78,048	58,819	5,228	1,747	9,815	144	438	73,109	42,524	21,858	7,098	255	1,187	102
14	153,463	80,376	62,057	4,923	1,183	9,773	132	430	73,087	42,482	21,788	7,189	260	1,179	103
21	151,793	78,946	59,961	4,924	2,688	9,076	126	441	72,847	42,497	21,606	7,141	244	1,167	103
28	150,181	77,304	58,371	5,306	3,014	8,417	136	428	72,877	42,571	21,601	7,105	241	1,165	103
Oct. 5	152,671	79,983	59,362	5,431	2,980	9,632	125	433	72,688	42,547	21,577	6,975	230	1,167	103
12	152,369	79,679	60,711	4,971	1,614	9,996	140	451	72,690	42,472	21,650	6,981	229	1,167	103
19	152,574	80,168	60,753	4,833	2,966	9,239	162	454	72,406	42,415	21,513	6,920	216	1,144	103
26	150,348	77,942	59,347	5,151	2,496	8,494	142	458	72,406	42,431	21,506	6,924	205	1,142	111

For notes see opposite page.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Borrowings		Other liabilities	Capital accounts	Total assets— Total liabilities and capital accounts	Memoranda						Wednesday
From F.R. Banks	From others				Total loans (net), adjusted ⁸	Total loans (net), adjusted, and investments ⁸	Demand deposits adjusted ⁹	Large certificates of deposit ¹⁰			
								Total issued	Issued to IPC's	Issued to others	
<i>Large banks—Total</i>											
1965											
392	4,981	7,869	18,171	216,748	120,192	171,436	69,561	16,541	.....	.....	Oct. 6
848	4,848	7,942	18,167	223,720	120,842	173,942	69,863	16,660	.....	.....	13
310	4,924	7,814	18,151	219,960	120,436	173,605	71,183	16,537	.....	.....	20
242	4,946	7,859	18,195	218,183	120,305	173,331	71,766	16,513	.....	.....	27
1966											
525	6,083	10,405	18,980	231,326	131,057	181,341	70,028	17,984	12,628	5,356	Sept. 7
123	6,247	10,793	18,937	234,522	131,388	181,765	71,953	17,680	12,276	5,404	14
769	5,511	10,778	18,927	232,793	132,678	182,910	71,291	17,189	11,976	5,213	21
833	5,471	10,793	18,955	231,143	132,012	182,639	71,052	16,968	11,801	5,167	28
614	6,549	10,566	19,036	234,854	132,509	182,294	70,570	16,672	11,522	5,150	Oct. 5
355	6,309	10,823	19,052	232,349	131,941	181,064	70,160	16,618	11,437	5,181	12
722	6,003	10,747	19,011	233,391	132,063	182,301	71,734	15,941	10,832	5,109	19
451	5,713	10,699	19,017	230,609	131,058	180,901	72,038	15,891	10,772	5,119	26
<i>New York City</i>											
1965											
.....	1,585	3,482	5,001	51,869	28,628	39,180	15,434	6,897	.....	.....	Oct. 6
180	1,900	3,522	5,002	54,943	28,877	40,030	15,145	6,957	.....	.....	13
23	1,675	3,403	5,000	53,306	28,707	39,959	16,076	6,992	.....	.....	20
79	1,699	3,424	5,000	52,660	28,462	39,773	16,160	6,948	.....	.....	27
1966											
48	2,367	5,216	5,075	56,882	32,249	41,997	15,730	6,927	4,980	1,947	Sept. 7
8	2,330	5,302	5,070	57,669	32,415	42,320	16,393	6,710	4,792	1,918	14
98	1,927	5,082	5,063	57,185	33,032	42,835	16,150	6,598	4,787	1,811	21
329	1,738	5,277	5,060	57,314	32,578	42,570	16,262	6,504	4,709	1,795	28
228	2,470	5,233	5,091	58,440	32,934	42,366	15,865	6,398	4,606	1,792	Oct. 5
8	2,571	5,447	5,089	56,556	32,562	41,807	15,353	6,321	4,525	1,796	12
40	2,094	5,162	5,090	56,720	32,414	42,105	16,312	5,845	4,092	1,753	19
55	1,838	5,145	5,082	56,501	32,114	41,654	16,216	5,826	4,052	1,774	26
<i>Outside New York City</i>											
1965											
392	3,396	4,387	13,170	164,879	91,564	132,256	54,127	9,644	.....	.....	Oct. 6
668	2,948	4,420	13,165	168,777	91,965	133,912	54,718	9,703	.....	.....	13
287	3,249	4,411	13,151	166,654	91,729	133,646	55,107	9,545	.....	.....	20
163	3,247	4,435	13,195	165,523	91,843	133,558	55,606	9,565	.....	.....	27
1966											
477	3,716	5,189	13,905	174,444	98,808	139,344	54,298	11,057	7,648	3,409	Sept. 7
115	3,917	5,491	13,867	176,853	98,973	139,445	55,560	10,970	7,484	3,486	14
671	3,584	5,696	13,864	175,608	99,646	140,075	55,141	10,591	7,189	3,402	21
504	3,733	5,516	13,895	173,829	99,434	140,069	54,790	10,464	7,092	3,372	28
386	4,079	5,333	13,945	176,414	99,575	139,928	54,705	10,274	6,916	3,358	Oct. 5
347	3,738	5,376	13,963	175,793	99,379	139,257	54,807	10,297	6,912	3,385	12
682	3,909	5,585	13,921	176,671	99,649	140,196	55,422	10,096	6,740	3,356	19
396	3,875	5,554	13,935	174,108	98,944	139,247	55,822	10,065	6,720	3,345	26

1 After deduction of valuation reserves.
 2 Individual items shown gross.
 3 Includes short-term notes and bills (less than 1 year to maturity) issued by States and political subdivisions.
 4 Federal agencies only.
 5 Includes certified and officers' checks, not shown separately.
 6 Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, and international institutions.

7 Includes U.S. Government and postal savings, not shown separately
 8 Exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks.
 9 All demand deposits except U.S. Government and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.
 10 Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more.
 NOTE.—Beginning June 29, 1966, coverage of series was changed from Weekly Reporting Member Banks to Weekly Reporting Large Commercial Banks; also, detailed breakdown is shown of "All other loans," of "Other securities," and of ownership of time certificates of deposit in denominations of \$100,000 or more. For description of revisions, see Aug. 1966 BULLETIN, pp. 1137-40.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	Outstanding					Net change during—							
	1966					1966			1966			1966	1965
	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 12	Oct. 5	Sept. 28	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	III	II	I	1st half	2nd half
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals.....	963	968	971	979	1,010	-47	-75	18	-75	80	153	233	17
Machinery.....	3,957	3,974	3,960	3,947	3,903	54	241	-16	360	467	213	680	121
Transportation equipment.....	1,761	1,755	1,804	1,784	1,766	-5	52	142	239	233	125	358	130
Other fabricated metal products.....	1,627	1,639	1,638	1,641	1,674	-47	27	-14	72	169	96	265	70
Other durable goods.....	1,982	1,986	1,999	1,997	1,981	1	31	-1	78	234	156	390	83
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	2,451	2,424	2,351	2,374	2,289	162	112	55	56	-117	-39	-156	760
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	2,011	2,087	2,142	2,177	2,205	-194	-53	111	106	225	325	550	-164
Petroleum refining.....	1,777	1,773	1,773	1,769	1,775	2	-1	-15	-92	107	149	256	259
Chemicals and rubber.....	2,215	2,214	2,239	2,239	2,216	-1	106	19	81	23	330	353	83
Other nondurable goods.....	1,525	1,541	1,570	1,592	1,592	-67	28	34	127	216	93	309	62
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	3,979	4,004	3,999	3,994	4,023	-44	156	-72	222	226	118	344	243
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	1,205	1,212	1,178	1,178	1,170	35	-39	32	22	-222	-100	-322	436
Other wholesale.....	2,866	2,887	2,877	2,869	2,870	-4	51	-44	42	155	6	161	183
Retail.....	3,513	3,541	3,507	3,504	3,404	109	92	-164	-116	466	-11	455	-77
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	6,814	6,795	6,779	6,800	6,710	104	303	-98	370	343	-123	220	961
Construction.....	2,610	2,618	2,617	2,617	2,636	-26	-55	-27	-74	153	36	189	26
All other: ¹													
Bankers' acceptances.....	387	352	379	394	363	24	14	-61	-101	-231	-1	-232	-186
All other types of business, mainly services.....	6,730	6,721	6,738	6,732	6,712	18	33	-85	-56	226	243	469	381
Total classified loans.....	48,373	48,491	48,521	48,587	48,299	74	1,023	-186	1,261	2,753	1,769	4,522	3,388
Commercial and industrial loans—All weekly reporting banks.....	59,483	59,584	59,568	59,611	59,399	84	1,147	-441	1,153	3,152	2,011	5,163	3,782

¹ Beginning Dec. 31, 1963, bankers' acceptances for the creation of dollar exchange are excluded from commercial and industrial loans and those relating to commercial transactions are shown in a separate category. Current figures are therefore not strictly comparable with figures previously reported, but differences are relatively small.

NOTE.—About 200 of the weekly reporting member banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 85 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting member banks, and about 60 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

BANK RATES ON SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS

(Per cent per annum)

Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)				Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)			
		1-10	10-100	100-200	200 and over			1-10	10-100	100-200	200 and over
Year:						Quarter—cont.: ¹					
19 large cities:						New York City:					
1956.....	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	1965—Sept.....	4.76	5.65	5.37	5.13	4.64
1957.....	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	Dec.....	5.08	5.74	5.59	5.34	4.99
1958.....	4.3	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.1	1966—Mar.....	5.41	5.92	5.78	5.66	5.34
1959.....	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	June.....	5.65	6.14	6.11	5.87	5.57
1960.....	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	Sept.....	6.13	6.60	6.57	6.39	6.05
1961.....	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	7 other northern and eastern cities:					
1962.....	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	1965—Sept.....	5.03	5.88	5.62	5.31	4.87
1963.....	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	Dec.....	5.32	5.95	5.80	5.56	5.19
1964.....	5.0	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	1966—Mar.....	5.58	6.10	6.05	5.82	5.46
1965.....	5.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.9	June.....	5.86	6.32	6.35	6.08	5.74
Quarter: ¹						Sept.....	6.40	6.62	6.75	6.60	6.31
19 large cities:						11 southern and western cities:					
1965—Sept.....	5.00	5.90	5.60	5.32	4.80	1965—Sept.....	5.31	6.02	5.73	5.45	5.03
Dec.....	5.27	5.96	5.74	5.51	5.11	Dec.....	5.46	6.07	5.80	5.59	5.23
1966—Mar.....	5.55	6.13	5.96	5.76	5.41	1966—Mar.....	5.70	6.23	6.01	5.77	5.50
June.....	5.82	6.39	6.25	6.03	5.68	June.....	6.00	6.52	6.28	6.08	5.82
Sept.....	6.30	6.73	6.65	6.51	6.18	Sept.....	6.42	6.84	6.65	6.51	6.26

¹ Based on new loans and renewals for first 15 days of month.

NOTE.—Weighted averages. For description see Mar. 1949 BULLETIN, pp. 228-37.

Bank prime rate was 3½ per cent Jan. 1, 1956—Apr. 12, 1956. Changes

thereafter occurred on the following dates (new levels shown in per cent): 1956—Apr. 13, 3¾; Aug. 21, 4; 1957—Aug. 6, 4½; 1958—Jan. 22, 4; Apr. 21, 3½; Sept. 11, 4; 1959—May 18, 4½; Sept. 1, 5; 1960—Aug. 23, 4½; 1956—Dec. 6, 5; and 1966—Mar. 10, 5½; June 29, 5¾; and Aug. 17, 6.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6-months ¹	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months ²	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ¹	Federal funds rate ³	U.S. Government securities (taxable) ⁴						
					3-month bills ⁵		6-month bills ⁵		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues ⁷
					Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield) ⁵	Other ⁶	
1965.....	4.38	4.27	4.22	4.07	3.954	3.95	4.055	4.05	4.06	4.09	4.22
1965—Oct.....	4.38	4.32	4.25	4.08	4.032	4.02	4.197	4.18	4.16	4.18	4.33
Nov.....	4.38	4.38	4.25	4.10	4.082	4.08	4.238	4.24	4.23	4.29	4.46
Dec.....	4.65	4.60	4.55	4.32	4.362	4.37	4.523	4.54	4.56	4.66	4.77
1966—Jan.....	4.82	4.82	4.75	4.42	4.596	4.58	4.731	4.71	4.69	4.83	4.89
Feb.....	4.88	4.88	4.86	4.60	4.670	4.65	4.820	4.82	4.81	4.92	5.02
Mar.....	5.21	5.02	4.96	4.65	4.626	4.58	4.825	4.78	4.81	4.96	4.94
Apr.....	5.38	5.25	5.00	4.67	4.611	4.61	4.742	4.74	4.76	4.87	4.86
May.....	5.39	5.38	5.18	4.90	4.642	4.63	4.814	4.81	4.85	4.90	4.94
June.....	5.51	5.39	5.39	5.17	4.539	4.50	4.696	4.65	4.78	4.94	5.01
July.....	5.63	5.51	5.58	5.30	4.855	4.78	4.982	4.93	4.94	5.17	5.22
Aug.....	5.85	5.63	5.67	5.53	4.932	4.95	5.189	5.27	5.34	5.52	5.58
Sept.....	5.89	5.67	5.75	5.40	5.356	5.36	5.798	5.79	5.80	5.80	5.62
Oct.....	6.00	5.82	5.72	5.53	5.387	5.33	5.652	5.61	5.52	5.57	5.38
Week ending—											
1966—Oct. 1.....	5.95	5.75	5.75	4.50	5.503	5.39	5.804	5.69	5.79	5.74	5.49
8.....	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.86	5.408	5.36	5.673	5.65	5.63	5.61	5.39
15.....	6.00	5.75	5.75	5.50	5.471	5.44	5.750	5.71	5.56	5.59	5.42
22.....	6.00	5.88	5.75	5.64	5.424	5.36	5.651	5.60	5.48	5.58	5.37
29.....	6.00	5.88	5.65	5.04	5.246	5.22	5.536	5.53	5.44	5.53	5.36

¹ Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.
² Averages of daily rates, published by finance cos., for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.
³ Seven-day average for week ending Wed.

⁴ Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.
⁵ Bills quoted on bank discount rate basis.
⁶ Certificates and selected note and bond issues.
⁷ Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total ¹	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total ¹	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1965.....	4.21	3.34	3.16	3.57	4.64	4.49	4.87	4.61	4.72	4.60	4.33	3.00	5.87
1965—Oct.....	4.27	3.46	3.31	3.65	4.72	4.56	4.93	4.67	4.81	4.67	4.38	2.91	.....
Nov.....	4.34	3.50	3.34	3.70	4.75	4.60	4.95	4.71	4.83	4.71	4.41	2.96	.....
Dec.....	4.43	3.56	3.39	3.78	4.84	4.68	5.02	4.79	4.91	4.82	4.47	3.06	5.68
1966—Jan.....	4.43	3.56	3.40	3.79	4.89	4.74	5.06	4.84	4.97	4.85	4.51	3.02	.....
Feb.....	4.61	3.66	3.48	3.93	4.94	4.78	5.12	4.91	5.02	4.90	4.63	3.06	.....
Mar.....	4.63	3.78	3.55	4.11	5.10	4.92	5.32	5.06	5.18	5.08	4.83	3.23	6.13
Apr.....	4.55	3.68	3.46	4.06	5.16	4.96	5.41	5.09	5.19	5.21	4.78	3.15	.....
May.....	4.57	3.76	3.53	4.13	5.18	4.98	5.48	5.12	5.20	5.23	4.83	3.30	.....
June.....	4.63	3.84	3.60	4.16	5.28	5.07	5.58	5.25	5.26	5.32	4.93	3.36	6.80
July.....	4.74	4.01	3.77	4.31	5.36	5.16	5.68	5.33	5.37	5.39	5.00	3.37	.....
Aug.....	4.80	4.16	3.91	4.46	5.50	5.31	5.83	5.49	5.48	5.54	5.18	3.60	.....
Sept.....	4.79	4.18	3.93	4.48	5.71	5.49	6.09	5.71	5.65	5.78	5.23	3.75	.....
Oct.....	4.70	4.09	3.82	4.42	5.67	5.41	6.10	5.63	5.67	5.72	5.28	3.76	.....
Week ending—													
1966—Oct. 1.....	4.76	4.14	3.88	4.45	5.71	5.47	6.08	5.68	5.66	5.79	5.25	3.77	.....
8.....	4.75	4.12	3.86	4.45	5.69	5.44	6.08	5.66	5.65	5.77	5.30	3.89	.....
15.....	4.76	4.12	3.86	4.45	5.67	5.43	6.10	5.64	5.65	5.73	5.26	3.77	.....
22.....	4.71	4.09	3.83	4.42	5.67	5.40	6.11	5.61	5.68	5.71	5.30	3.73	.....
29.....	4.62	4.01	3.75	4.35	5.65	5.37	6.11	5.61	5.68	5.67	5.25	3.66	.....
Number of issues.....	10-11	20	5	5	120	30	30	40	40	40	14	500	500

¹ Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat.

NOTE.—Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data. Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds: Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more. State and local gov't. bonds: General obligations only, based on

Thurs. figures. Corp. bonds: Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's Corp. series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 8 median yields for a sample of non-callable issues—12 industrial and 2 public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

MORTGAGES: NEW AND EXISTING HOMES

(Per cent)

Period	Yield on FHA-insured	Contract interest rate on conventional first mortgages			
		FHA series		FHLBB series	
		New	Existing	New	Existing
1961	5.69	5.97	6.04	.....	.....
1962	5.60	5.93	5.99	.....	.....
1963	5.46	5.81	5.87	5.84	5.98
1964	5.45	5.80	5.85	5.78	5.92
1965	5.47	5.83	5.89	5.76	5.89
1965—Sept.	5.46	5.80	5.90	5.75	5.89
Oct.	5.49	5.85	5.90	5.75	5.87
Nov.	5.51	5.90	5.95	5.80	5.91
Dec.	5.62	6.00	6.05	5.78	5.91
1966—Jan.	5.70	6.00	6.05	5.81	5.97
Feb.	.....	6.05	6.10	5.85	5.97
Mar.	6.00	6.15	6.20	5.90	6.01
Apr.	.....	6.25	6.30	5.99	6.09
May	6.32	6.30	6.35	6.02	6.16
June	6.45	6.40	6.50	6.07	6.18
July	6.51	6.45	6.55	6.12	6.24
Aug.	6.58	6.55	6.65	6.18	6.35
Sept.	6.63	6.65	6.70	6.22	6.40
Oct.	.....	6.70	6.75	.....	.....

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. The FHA data are based on opinion reports submitted by field offices on prevailing conditions in their localities as of the first of the succeeding month. The yields are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30-year mortgages with minimum downpayments and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Gaps in the data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates. The FHA series on average interest rates on conventional first mortgages are unweighted and are rounded to the nearest five basis points. For FHLBB series, see footnote to table on Conventional First Mortgages, page 1691.

SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bond prices			Common stock prices (1941-43=10)				Volume of trading (thous. shares)
	U.S. Govt. (long-term)	State and local	Corporate AAA	Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	
1964	84.46	111.5	95.1	81.37	86.19	45.46	69.91	4,888
1965	83.76	110.6	93.9	88.17	93.48	46.78	76.08	6,174
1965—Oct.	82.97	108.4	92.7	91.39	97.20	48.46	76.69	7,809
Nov.	82.22	107.7	92.3	92.15	98.02	50.23	76.72	7,360
Dec.	81.21	106.3	91.1	91.73	97.66	51.03	75.39	8,690
1966—Jan.	81.15	106.9	90.5	93.32	99.56	53.68	74.50	8,935
Feb.	79.32	105.2	89.5	92.69	99.11	54.78	71.87	8,753
Mar.	78.92	103.9	87.9	88.88	95.21	51.52	69.21	8,327
Apr.	79.75	105.9	87.6	91.60	98.17	52.33	70.06	9,310
May	79.56	104.5	87.6	86.78	92.85	47.00	68.49	8,165
June	78.93	103.2	86.9	86.06	92.14	46.35	67.51	6,393
July	77.62	100.9	86.0	85.84	91.95	45.50	67.30	5,997
Aug.	77.02	97.7	84.1	80.65	86.40	42.12	63.41	7,064
Sept.	77.15	98.5	82.6	77.81	83.11	40.31	63.11	5,722
Oct.	78.07	100.5	83.5	77.13	82.01	39.44	65.41	7,000
Week ending—								
Oct. 1	77.46	99.7	82.7	77.19	82.36	40.15	63.11	5,915
8	77.53	99.9	83.0	74.39	79.21	38.64	62.06	7,512
15	77.49	100.1	83.4	75.99	80.89	39.07	63.72	7,858
22	78.03	100.4	83.6	78.05	82.90	39.80	66.90	6,355
29	78.96	101.5	83.8	79.47	84.43	39.87	68.26	6,379

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in table at bottom of preceding page on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year bond. Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average yields as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond; Wed. closing prices. Common stocks, Standard and Poor's index. Volume of trading, average daily trading in stocks on the N.Y. Stock Exchange for a 5½-hour trading day.

STOCK MARKET CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Customer credit					Broker and dealer credit				
	Total securities other than U.S. Govt.	Net debit balances with N.Y. Stock Exchange firms secured by—		Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers for purchasing or carrying—		U.S. Govt. securities	Money borrowed on—			Customers' net free credit balances
		U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities		U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities		
							Total	Customer collateral	Other collateral	
1963—Dec.	7,242	26	5,515	140	1,727	32	4,449	3,852	597	1,210
1964—Dec.	7,053	21	5,079	72	1,974	222	3,910	3,393	517	1,169
1965—Sept.	7,036	22	4,994	88	2,042	86	3,522	2,978	544	1,369
Oct.	7,117	23	5,073	95	2,044	150	3,403	2,882	521	1,475
Nov.	7,304	23	5,209	93	2,095	134	3,527	2,930	597	1,479
Dec.	7,705	22	5,521	101	2,184	130	3,576	2,889	687	1,666
1966—Jan.	7,726	24	5,551	104	2,175	126	3,543	2,948	595	1,730
Feb.	7,950	24	5,753	101	2,197	34	3,552	2,959	593	1,765
Mar.	7,823	26	5,645	105	2,178	108	3,495	2,855	640	1,822
Apr.	7,991	27	5,835	92	2,156	193	3,665	2,983	682	1,744
May	7,905	29	5,768	88	2,137	153	3,588	2,935	653	1,839
June	8,001	29	5,770	87	2,231	126	3,683	2,977	706	1,658
July	7,870	34	5,667	116	2,203	55	3,731	3,127	604	1,595
Aug.	7,811	35	5,609	115	2,202	109	3,676	3,082	594	1,595
Sept.	7,525	45	5,355	106	2,170	103	3,434	2,859	575	1,528

NOTE.—Data in first 3 cols. and last col. are for end of month; in other cols. for last Wed.

Net debit balances and broker and dealer credit: Ledger balances of member firms of N.Y. Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts, as reported to Exchange. Customers' debit and free credit balances exclude balances maintained with reporting firm by other member firms of national securities exchanges and balances of reporting firm and of general part-

ners of reporting firm. Balances are net for each customer—i.e., all accounts of one customer are consolidated. Money borrowed includes borrowings from banks and from other lenders except member firms of national securities exchanges.

Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers: Figures are for large commercial banks reporting weekly.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial and finance company paper			Dollar acceptances											
	Total	Placed through dealers ¹	Placed directly ²	Total	Held by—						Based on—				
					Accepting banks			F.R. Banks		Others	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	Dollar exchange	Goods stored in or shipped between points in—	
					Total	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	Foreign corr.					United States	Foreign countries
1959.....	3,202	677	2,525	1,151	319	282	36	75	82	675	357	309	74	162	249
1960.....	4,497	1,358	3,139	2,027	662	490	173	74	230	1,060	403	669	122	308	524
1961.....	4,686	1,711	2,975	2,683	1,272	896	376	51	126	1,234	485	969	117	293	819
1962.....	6,000	2,088	3,912	2,650	1,153	865	288	110	86	1,301	541	778	186	171	974
1963.....	6,747	1,928	4,819	2,890	1,291	1,031	260	162	92	1,345	567	908	56	41	1,317
1964.....	8,361	2,223	6,138	3,385	1,671	1,301	370	94	122	1,498	667	999	111	43	1,565
1965—Sept.....	9,692	2,194	7,498	3,314	1,311	1,114	198	63	152	1,787	820	942	17	20	1,516
Oct.....	10,554	2,250	8,304	3,310	1,264	1,099	165	86	156	1,804	842	919	18	16	1,515
Nov.....	10,406	2,205	8,201	3,245	1,188	1,051	136	110	146	1,802	802	917	14	26	1,485
Dec.....	9,017	1,903	7,114	3,392	1,223	1,094	129	187	144	1,837	792	974	27	35	1,564
1966—Jan.....	9,910	1,834	8,076	3,332	1,206	1,109	97	110	134	1,883	752	933	26	29	1,592
Feb.....	10,275	1,828	8,447	3,313	1,294	1,177	117	122	135	1,762	738	920	35	22	1,600
Mar.....	10,649	2,066	8,583	3,388	1,266	1,037	229	126	129	1,867	775	887	36	21	1,668
Apr.....	11,142	2,253	8,889	3,464	1,284	1,060	224	159	137	1,884	829	875	34	20	1,706
May.....	11,335	2,113	9,222	3,418	1,269	1,034	235	180	159	1,810	834	847	39	20	1,679
June.....	10,675	2,090	8,585	3,420	1,061	927	134	238	252	1,869	881	833	34	24	1,648
July.....	12,094	2,361	9,733	3,369	1,005	912	93	51	257	2,056	911	790	54	23	1,591
Aug.....	12,720	2,653	10,067	3,387	909	824	84	48	272	2,158	946	781	64	54	1,541
Sept.....	11,649	2,773	8,876	3,370	935	846	89	47	243	2,145	957	760	62	60	1,531

¹ As reported by dealers; includes finance company paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.

² As reported by finance companies that place their paper directly with investors. Series includes all paper with maturity of 270 days or more.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

End of period	Loans		Securities			Cash	Other assets	Total assets— Total liabilities and general reserve accts.	Deposits ²	Other liabilities	General reserve accounts	Mortgage loan commitments ³	
	Mortgage	Other	U.S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Corporate and other ¹							Number	Amount
1945.....	4,202	62	10,650	1,257	606	185	16,962	15,332	48	1,582	.....	.....
1959 ⁴	24,769	358	6,871	721	4,845	829	552	38,945	34,977	606	3,362	65,248	1,170
1960.....	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550	58,350	1,200
1961.....	28,902	475	6,160	667	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	61,855	1,654
1962.....	32,056	602	6,107	527	5,177	956	695	46,121	41,336	828	3,957	114,985	2,548
1963.....	36,007	607	5,863	440	5,074	912	799	49,702	44,606	943	4,153	104,326	2,549
1964.....	40,328	739	5,791	391	5,099	1,004	886	54,238	48,849	989	4,400	135,992	2,820
1965—Aug.....	42,964	872	5,814	349	5,299	941	951	57,191	51,063	1,502	4,626	136,180	2,928
Sept.....	43,305	842	5,795	349	5,263	960	958	57,470	51,506	1,326	4,639	132,029	2,897
Oct.....	43,680	813	5,585	338	5,265	897	974	57,552	51,663	1,283	4,607	127,757	2,859
Nov.....	44,031	888	5,515	333	5,243	885	966	57,863	51,826	1,366	4,672	124,097	2,824
Dec.....	44,433	862	5,485	320	5,170	1,017	944	58,232	52,443	1,124	4,665	120,476	2,697
1966—Jan.....	44,709	904	5,560	314	5,217	920	965	58,588	52,689	1,230	4,669	116,124	2,590
Feb.....	44,952	925	5,623	313	5,289	932	965	58,999	52,907	1,354	4,737	114,106	2,551
Mar.....	45,180	913	5,600	317	5,352	896	998	59,256	53,286	1,228	4,742	113,554	2,565
Apr.....	45,335	867	5,335	307	5,323	849	994	59,010	52,959	1,343	4,707	115,845	2,580
May.....	45,529	991	5,311	297	5,353	854	995	59,330	53,075	1,480	4,774	116,497	2,637
June.....	45,688	923	5,150	286	5,397	963	1,007	59,415	53,318	1,332	4,765	115,006	2,464
July.....	45,968	1,035	5,101	280	5,494	852	1,042	59,772	53,523	1,499	4,750	104,630	2,352
Aug.....	46,232	1,095	5,062	276	5,659	826	1,007	60,156	53,689	1,641	4,827	101,682	2,274

¹ Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and nonguaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.

² See note 4, p. 1661.

³ Commitments outstanding of banks in N.Y. State as reported to the Savings Bank Assn. of the State of N.Y.

⁴ Data reflect consolidation of a large mutual savings bank with a commercial bank.

NOTE.—National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in the BULLETIN; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U.S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies. Loans are shown net of valuation reserves.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total assets	Government securities				Business securities			Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other assets
		Total	United States	State and local	Foreign ¹	Total	Bonds	Stocks				
Statement value:												
1941.....	32,731	9,478	6,796	1,995	687	10,174	9,573	601	6,442	1,878	2,919	1,840
1945.....	44,797	22,545	20,583	722	1,240	11,059	10,060	999	6,636	857	1,962	1,738
1960.....	119,576	11,679	6,427	3,588	1,664	51,857	46,876	4,981	41,771	3,765	5,231	5,273
1961.....	126,816	11,896	6,134	3,888	1,874	55,294	49,036	6,258	44,203	4,007	5,733	5,683
1962.....	133,291	12,448	6,170	4,026	2,252	57,576	51,274	6,302	46,902	4,107	6,234	6,024
1963.....	141,121	12,438	5,813	3,852	2,773	60,780	53,645	7,135	50,544	4,319	6,655	6,385
1964.....	149,470	12,322	5,594	3,774	2,954	63,579	55,641	7,938	55,152	4,528	7,140	6,749
1965.....	158,884	11,679	5,119	3,530	3,030	67,599	58,473	9,126	60,013	4,681	7,678	7,234
Book value:												
1963—Dec.....	141,121	12,464	5,813	3,868	2,783	59,434	53,770	5,664	50,596	4,325	6,656	7,646
1964—Dec.....	149,470	12,343	5,594	3,785	2,964	62,112	55,735	6,377	55,197	4,534	7,141	8,143
1965—Aug.....	155,387	12,033	5,353	3,624	3,056	64,737	57,902	6,835	58,073	4,653	7,520	8,371
Sept.....	156,040	11,897	5,259	3,584	3,054	64,899	57,944	6,955	58,411	4,677	7,552	8,604
Oct.....	156,891	11,758	5,163	3,544	3,051	65,530	59,342	7,074	58,824	4,682	7,589	8,622
Nov.....	157,641	11,677	5,110	3,523	3,044	65,672	58,539	7,133	59,276	4,695	7,623	8,698
Dec.....	158,702	11,597	5,064	3,507	3,026	65,520	58,377	7,243	60,021	4,681	7,674	9,109
1966—Jan.....	159,628	11,631	5,132	3,472	3,027	66,158	58,867	7,291	60,518	4,694	7,722	8,905
Feb.....	160,234	11,624	5,159	3,444	3,021	66,323	59,031	7,292	60,881	4,704	7,772	8,930
Mar.....	160,798	11,424	5,031	3,375	3,018	66,827	59,558	7,269	61,288	4,725	7,849	8,685
Apr.....	161,476	11,332	5,019	3,293	3,020	67,100	59,821	7,279	61,710	4,734	7,955	8,645
May.....	162,036	11,260	4,983	3,260	3,017	67,234	59,923	7,311	62,101	4,735	8,051	8,655
June.....	162,511	10,950	4,803	3,192	2,955	67,476	60,147	7,329	62,547	4,744	8,163	8,631
July.....	163,488	10,985	4,852	3,219	2,914	67,982	60,713	7,369	62,969	4,777	8,288	8,487
Aug.....	163,937	10,950	4,840	3,214	2,896	68,057	60,698	7,359	63,336	4,791	8,449	8,354

¹ Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data; figures are estimates for all life insurance cos. in the United States.

Year-end figures: Annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Month-end figures: Book value of ledger assets. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item separately but are included in total, in "other assets."

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Assets				Total assets ² — Total liabilities	Liabilities					Mortgage loan commitments ⁴
	Mortgages	U.S. Govt. securities	Cash	Other ¹		Savings capital	Reserves and undivided profits	Borrowed money ³	Loans in process	Other	
1941.....	4,578	107	344	775	6,049	4,682	475	256	636	.....
1945.....	5,376	2,420	450	356	8,747	7,365	644	336	402	.....
1959.....	53,141	4,477	2,183	3,729	63,530	54,583	4,393	2,387	1,293	874	
1960.....	60,070	4,595	2,680	4,131	71,476	62,142	4,983	2,197	1,186	968	
1961.....	68,834	5,211	3,315	4,775	82,135	70,885	5,708	2,856	1,550	1,136	
1962.....	78,770	5,563	3,926	5,346	93,605	80,236	6,520	3,629	1,999	1,221	
1963.....	90,944	6,445	3,979	6,191	107,559	91,308	7,209	5,015	2,528	1,499	
1964.....	101,333	6,966	4,015	7,041	119,355	101,887	7,899	5,601	2,239	1,729	
1965—Aug.....	107,513	7,160	3,300	7,670	125,643	106,199	8,341	6,140	2,382	2,617	
Sept.....	108,255	7,170	3,398	7,795	126,618	107,239	8,345	6,169	2,329	2,536	
Oct.....	108,922	7,300	3,442	7,861	127,525	107,821	8,350	6,167	2,276	2,911	
Nov.....	109,507	7,439	3,539	8,101	128,586	108,628	8,357	6,071	2,217	3,313	
Dec.....	110,202	7,405	3,899	7,936	129,442	110,271	8,708	6,440	2,189	1,834	
1966—Jan.....	110,700	7,694	3,321	7,799	129,514	110,194	8,713	6,262	2,107	2,238	
Feb.....	111,246	7,842	3,391	7,868	130,347	110,722	8,730	6,102	2,104	2,689	
Mar.....	112,001	7,850	3,249	8,018	131,118	111,560	8,721	6,070	2,223	2,544	
Apr.....	112,736	7,637	3,096	8,129	131,598	110,787	8,720	6,949	2,289	2,853	
May.....	113,249	7,632	3,179	8,542	132,602	111,174	8,726	7,139	2,278	3,285	
June.....	113,669	7,340	3,369	8,421	132,799	112,359	9,002	7,345	2,161	1,932	
July.....	113,750	7,304	2,818	8,288	132,160	110,851	9,005	7,887	1,992	2,425	
Aug.....	113,897	7,353	2,717	8,463	132,430	110,975	9,002	7,748	1,814	2,891	

¹ Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures.

² Before 1958, mortgages are net of mortgage-pledged shares. Asset items will not add to total assets, which include gross mortgages with no deductions for mortgage-pledged shares. Beginning with Jan. 1958, no deduction is made for mortgage-pledged shares. These have declined consistently in recent years and amounted to \$42 million at the end of 1957.

³ Consists of advances from FHLB and other borrowing.

⁴ Commitments data comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on opposite page) would include loans in process.

NOTE.—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data beginning with 1954 are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data before 1954 are based entirely on annual reports. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.

MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Federal home loan banks						Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations)		Banks for cooperatives		Federal intermediate credit banks		Federal land banks	
	Assets			Liabilities and capital			Mortgage loans (A)	Debentures and notes (L)	Loans to cooperatives (A)	Debentures (L)	Loans and dis-counts (A)	Debentures (L)	Mortgage loans (A)	Bonds (L)
	Ad-vances to mem-bers	Invest-ments	Cash and de-posits	Bonds and notes	Mem-ber de-posits	Capital stock								
1957.....	1,265	908	63	825	653	685	1,562	1,315	454	222	932	886	919	1,599
1958.....	1,298	999	75	714	819	769	1,323	1,100	510	252	1,157	1,116	2,089	1,743
1959.....	2,134	1,093	103	1,774	589	866	1,967	1,640	622	364	1,391	1,356	2,360	1,986
1960.....	1,981	1,233	90	1,266	938	989	2,788	2,523	649	407	1,501	1,454	2,564	2,210
1961.....	2,662	1,153	159	1,571	1,180	1,107	2,770	2,453	697	435	1,650	1,585	2,828	2,431
1962.....	3,479	1,531	173	2,707	1,214	1,126	2,752	2,422	735	505	1,840	1,727	3,052	2,628
1963.....	4,784	1,906	159	4,363	1,151	1,171	2,000	1,788	840	589	2,099	1,952	3,310	2,834
1964.....	5,325	1,523	141	4,369	1,199	1,227	1,940	1,601	958	686	2,247	2,112	3,718	3,169
1965—Sept...	5,802	1,567	85	5,046	944	1,270	2,108	1,756	940	708	2,725	2,603	4,171	3,612
Oct...	5,826	1,574	75	5,018	965	1,272	2,169	1,845	1,009	744	2,617	2,501	4,204	3,671
Nov...	5,724	1,838	80	5,221	936	1,275	2,290	1,918	1,082	787	2,501	2,386	4,245	3,671
Dec...	5,997	1,640	129	5,221	1,045	1,277	2,456	1,884	1,055	797	2,516	2,335	4,281	3,710
1966—Jan...	5,898	1,424	80	5,068	844	1,281	2,666	2,338	1,113	797	2,541	2,342	4,328	3,710
Feb...	5,739	1,539	91	5,050	796	1,292	2,912	2,397	1,145	819	2,601	2,404	4,385	3,813
Mar...	5,687	1,632	89	5,060	824	1,303	3,188	2,648	1,137	819	2,708	2,470	4,477	3,813
Apr...	6,516	1,187	76	5,435	812	1,325	3,358	2,820	1,148	859	2,843	2,602	4,553	3,813
May...	6,704	1,510	84	5,895	841	1,335	3,502	3,144	1,106	835	2,947	2,744	4,647	3,980
June...	6,783	1,953	160	6,309	1,025	1,339	3,611	3,269	1,105	844	3,066	2,853	4,725	4,105
July...	7,342	1,445	68	6,594	711	1,356	3,801	3,058	1,167	844	3,159	2,935	4,788	4,212
Aug...	7,226	1,623	76	6,615	711	1,355	3,891	3,414	1,190	882	3,139	2,990	4,853	4,212
Sept...	7,175	1,832	86	6,765	734	1,360	3,965	3,178	1,199	882	3,077	2,991	4,900	4,295

NOTE.—Data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal National Mortgage Assn., and Farm Credit Admin. Among the omitted balance sheet items are capital accounts of all agencies, except for stock of home loan banks. Bonds, debentures, and notes are valued at par. They include only publicly offered securities (excluding, for the home loan banks,

bonds held within the FHLB System), and are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; for a listing of these securities, see table below. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

OUTSTANDING ISSUES OF FEDERALLY SPONSORED AGENCIES, SEPTEMBER 30, 1966

Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)	Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)	Agency, issue, and coupon rate	Amount (millions of dollars)
Federal home loan banks		Federal National Mortgage Association—Cont.		Federal land banks—Cont.	
Notes:		Debentures:		Bonds:	
Oct. 25, 1966.....	506	Sept. 10, 1970.....	119	Feb. 20, 1967.....	126
Nov. 25, 1966.....	325	Aug. 10, 1971.....	64	Feb. 20, 1967.....	125
Jan. 25, 1967.....	250	Sept. 10, 1971.....	96	May 22, 1967.....	180
Feb. 27, 1967.....	543	Feb. 10, 1972.....	98	July 20, 1967.....	302
Mar. 27, 1967.....	575	June 12, 1972.....	100	Aug. 21, 1967.....	179
Apr. 25, 1967.....	656	June 12, 1973.....	146	Oct. 1, 1967-70.....	75
Bonds:		Feb. 10, 1977.....	198	Oct. 23, 1967.....	174
Nov. 15, 1966.....	275			Oct. 23, 1967.....	150
Jan. 25, 1967.....	375	Banks for cooperatives		Jan. 22, 1968.....	130
June 26, 1967.....	500	Debentures:		Mar. 20, 1968.....	111
July 26, 1967.....	535	Oct. 3, 1966.....	230	May 20, 1968.....	242
Aug. 28, 1967.....	590	Nov. 1, 1966.....	151	June 20, 1968.....	186
Sept. 15, 1967.....	185	Dec. 1, 1966.....	236	Aug. 20, 1968.....	160
Sept. 27, 1967.....	650	Feb. 1, 1967.....	266	Mar. 20, 1969.....	100
Jan. 25, 1968.....	250			July 15, 1969.....	130
Mar. 1, 1968.....	250	Federal intermediate credit banks		July 15, 1969.....	60
Mar. 25, 1969.....	300	Debentures:		Oct. 20, 1969.....	209
Federal National Mortgage Association—secondary market operations		Oct. 3, 1966.....	312	Feb. 20, 1970.....	82
Discount notes.....	648	Nov. 1, 1966.....	371	Apr. 1, 1970.....	83
Debentures:		Dec. 1, 1966.....	360	July 20, 1970.....	85
Dec. 12, 1966.....	93	Jan. 3, 1967.....	383	May 1, 1971.....	60
Feb. 10, 1967.....	150	Feb. 1, 1967.....	396	Sept. 15, 1972.....	109
May 10, 1967.....	250	Mar. 1, 1967.....	312	Feb. 20, 1973-78.....	148
June 12, 1967.....	400	Apr. 3, 1967.....	283	Feb. 20, 1974.....	155
Oct. 11, 1967.....	150	May 1, 1967.....	298	Apr. 21, 1973.....	200
Mar. 11, 1968.....	87	June 1, 1967.....	278	Feb. 24, 1976.....	123
Sept. 10, 1968.....	350	Federal land banks		July 20, 1976.....	150
Apr. 10, 1969.....	88	Bonds:		Apr. 20, 1978.....	150
Apr. 10, 1970.....	142	Dec. 20, 1966.....	239	Tennessee Valley Authority	
		Feb. 15, 1967-72.....	72	Short-term notes.....	140
				Bonds:	
				Nov. 15, 1985.....	50
				July 1, 1986.....	50
				Feb. 1, 1987.....	45

NOTE.—These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also note to table above.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of U. S. Government cash transactions												
	Receipts from the public, other than debt				Payments to the public, other than debt				Net recs. or payts.	Net cash borrowing or repayment			
	Budget net	Plus: Trust funds	Less: Intra-govt. ¹	Equals: Total recs. ²	Budget	Plus: Trust funds ³	Less: Adjust-ments ⁴	Equals: Total payts.		Change in debt (direct & gen.)	Less: Invest. by agen. & trusts	Less: Non-cash debt	Equals: Net
Cal. year—1963.....	87,516	29,255	4,144	112,575	94,188	28,348	5,313	117,222	-4,647	7,672	2,535	883	4,255
1964.....	88,696	30,742	4,324	115,030	96,944	28,396	5,069	120,271	-5,241	9,084	2,684	619	5,780
1965.....	96,679	31,384	4,449	123,376	101,379	31,014	4,473	127,919	-4,543	4,673	1,386	417	2,872
Fiscal year—1963.....	86,376	27,689	4,281	109,739	92,642	26,545	5,436	113,751	-4,012	8,681	2,069	1,033	5,579
1964.....	89,459	30,331	4,190	115,530	97,684	28,885	6,237	120,332	-4,802	7,733	2,775	1,099	3,859
1965.....	93,072	31,047	4,303	119,699	96,507	29,637	3,749	122,395	-2,696	6,933	2,356	250	4,328
1966 ^P	104,631	34,852	4,451	134,382	106,917	34,788	4,114	137,592	-3,210	6,711	3,571	530	2,610
Half year:													
1964—July-Dec.....	39,503	13,815	1,926	51,347	48,092	14,323	904	61,511	-10,164	6,486	-494	234	6,745
1965—Jan.-June.....	53,569	17,232	2,377	68,352	48,415	15,314	2,845	60,884	7,468	447	2,850	16	-2,417
July-Dec.....	43,110	14,152	2,072	55,024	52,964	15,700	1,628	67,035	-12,011	4,226	-1,464	401	5,289
1966—Jan.-June ^P	61,521	20,700	2,379	79,358	53,953	19,088	2,486	70,557	8,801	2,485	5,035	129	-2,679
Month:													
1965—Sept.....	10,999	1,954	328	12,599	9,452	3,142	1,504	11,090	1,509	-1,542	-1,210	46	-378
Oct.....	3,295	1,262	238	4,283	8,750	2,447	679	10,518	-6,234	2,187	-1,308	125	3,370
Nov.....	8,106	3,012	358	10,728	9,105	2,707	-500	12,312	-1,584	2,978	519	75	2,385
Dec.....	9,553	1,935	602	10,838	9,426	2,636	942	11,121	-283	-852	-935	107	-24
1966—Jan.....	6,453	951	253	7,091	8,809	3,048	624	11,233	-4,142	1,364	-1,897	84	3,177
Feb.....	8,335	4,181	68	12,400	8,156	2,621	-486	11,264	1,136	1,568	1,749	74	-255
Mar.....	11,297	2,745	166	13,804	10,193	2,996	1,103	12,086	1,718	-1,971	2	-50	-1,924
Apr.....	9,929	2,215	224	11,853	8,362	3,335	372	11,325	528	-684	-1,170	.....	486
May.....	8,452	5,812	254	13,916	9,055	3,632	-134	12,821	1,095	3,847	4,023	66	-243
June ^P	17,054	4,795	1,413	20,294	9,378	3,455	1,006	11,827	8,466	-1,638	2,327	-45	-3,921
July.....	5,702	2,837	416	8,103	10,263	3,642	978	12,927	-4,824	-330	-333	65	-63
Aug.....	7,197	4,973	330	11,764	11,042	2,627	-1,537	15,206	-3,442	5,611	3,103	130	2,377
Sept.....	12,475	2,681	330	14,748	11,883	2,655	1,388	13,150	1,598	350	142	118	89

Period	Effects of operations on Treasurer's account												
	Net operating transactions			Net financing transactions			Change in cash balances		Treasurer's account (end of period)				
	Budget surplus or deficit	Trust funds ³	Clearing accounts	Agencies & trusts		Change in gross direct public debt	Held outside Treasury	Treasurer's account	Balance	Operating bal.		Other net assets	
				Market issuance of sec. ³	Invest. in U.S. Govt. sec. ³					F.R. Banks	Tax and loan accts.		
Fiscal year—1963.....	-6,266	1,143	122	1,022	-2,069	7,659	-74	1,686	12,116	806	10,324	986	
1964.....	-8,226	1,446	948	1,880	-2,775	5,853	206	-1,080	11,036	939	9,180	917	
1965.....	-3,435	1,410	-804	1,372	-2,356	5,561	174	1,575	12,610	672	10,689	1,249	
1966 ^P	-2,286	63	-868	4,078	-3,571	2,633	253	-203	12,407	766	10,050	1,591	
Half year:													
1964—Jan.-Dec.....	-8,589	-508	-1,256	258	494	6,228	367	-3,741	7,295	820	5,377	1,098	
1965—Jan.-June.....	5,154	1,918	452	1,114	-2,850	-667	-193	5,316	12,610	672	10,689	1,249	
July-Dec.....	-9,853	-1,548	-845	596	1,464	3,630	-528	-6,028	6,582	708	4,577	1,297	
1966—Jan.-June ^P	7,567	1,611	-23	3,482	-5,035	-997	781	5,825	12,407	766	10,050	1,591	
Month:													
1965—Sept.....	1,548	-1,189	1,130	-49	1,210	-1,493	148	1,010	8,637	1,002	6,394	1,241	
Oct.....	-5,455	-1,186	317	33	1,308	2,154	24	-2,852	5,786	1,053	3,534	1,199	
Nov.....	-999	305	-932	168	-519	2,810	-141	974	6,759	719	4,872	1,168	
Dec.....	126	-701	233	-45	935	-807	-81	-177	6,582	708	4,577	1,297	
1966—Jan.....	-2,356	-2,097	287	265	1,897	1,099	171	-1,076	5,506	823	3,360	1,323	
Feb.....	179	1,560	-629	260	-1,749	1,308	-44	973	6,479	805	4,399	1,275	
Mar.....	1,104	-251	987	341	-2	-2,312	90	-224	6,255	521	4,444	1,290	
Apr.....	1,567	-1,120	148	732	1,170	-1,416	627	453	6,708	512	4,491	1,705	
May.....	-603	2,180	-454	1,070	-4,023	2,777	-423	1,370	8,077	902	6,003	1,172	
June ^P	7,676	1,340	-362	814	-2,327	-2,452	359	4,330	12,407	766	10,050	1,591	
July.....	-4,561	-805	497	297	333	-627	-253	-4,613	7,794	1,232	5,147	1,415	
Aug.....	-3,845	2,347	-1,996	470	-3,103	5,141	-139	-850	6,944	1,614	4,014	1,316	
Sept.....	593	26	939	22	-142	328	100	1,666	8,610	760	6,415	1,435	

¹ Primarily interest payments by Treasury to trust accounts and accumulations to U.S. employee trust funds.

² Includes small adjustments not shown separately.

³ Includes net transactions of Govt.-sponsored enterprises.

⁴ Primarily (1) intragovt. transactions, (2) noncash debt, (3) clearing accounts.

⁵ Includes technical adjustments not allocated by functions.

⁶ Seasonally adjusted data include accelerated corporate tax payments in 1965 and 1966; data for 1966 also include adjustments for initiation of graduated withholding of personal income taxes and change in schedule for depositing withheld and OASI taxes.

NOTE.—Based on Treasury Dept. and Bureau of the Budget data.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Cash receipts from the public														
	Total	Income taxes			Excise taxes			Social ins. taxes			Estate and gift	Customs	Int. and repayments	Re-funds	Other
		Individual		Corpo-rate	Total	Liquor and to-bacco	High-way	Total	FICA and R.R.	Un-empl.					
		With-held	Other												
Fiscal year—1963...	109,739	38,719	14,269	22,336	13,410	5,521	3,405	19,729	15,128	4,107	2,187	1,241	1,815	6,571	2,604
1964...	115,530	39,259	15,331	24,301	13,950	5,630	3,646	21,936	17,405	4,037	2,416	1,284	1,702	7,148	2,499
1965...	119,699	36,840	16,820	26,131	14,793	5,921	3,782	22,138	17,833	3,817	2,746	1,478	2,097	6,030	2,686
1966 ^P ...	134,382	42,769	18,486	30,835	13,407	5,888	4,037	25,528	21,241	3,773	3,089	1,811	2,273	7,252	3,436
Half year:															
1964—July-Dec...	51,347	17,732	3,598	9,989	7,398	3,089	1,947	9,379	7,536	1,594	1,170	729	897	1,008	1,463
1965—Jan.-June...	68,352	19,108	13,222	16,142	7,395	2,832	1,835	12,759	10,297	2,223	1,576	749	1,200	5,022	1,223
1965—July-Dec...	55,024	19,964	3,806	10,892	7,046	3,063	3,782	9,601	7,743	1,607	1,274	898	1,296	1,062	1,309
1966—Jan.-June ^P ...	79,358	22,805	14,680	19,943	6,361	2,825	1,969	15,927	13,498	2,166	1,815	913	977	6,190	2,127
Month:															
1965—Sept.....	12,599	2,995	2,427	4,236	1,162	512	334	1,200	1,118	43	193	159	196	186	217
Oct.....	4,283	1,263	244	625	983	470	313	610	465	101	213	153	202	206	196
Nov.....	10,728	5,793	141	507	1,155	575	352	2,313	1,804	469	185	164	352	117	235
Dec.....	10,838	3,237	468	4,315	1,220	547	315	899	803	55	238	140	167	105	259
1966—Jan.....	7,091	1,412	2,727	682	1,007	384	309	547	349	147	292	136	166	107	229
Feb.....	12,400	5,948	1,038	573	1,038	395	348	3,717	2,895	785	207	129	155	644	239
Mar.....	13,804	3,440	936	7,244	1,133	545	302	2,154	2,037	69	272	168	149	2,057	365
Apr.....	11,853	1,082	6,259	2,440	921	443	286	1,552	1,332	178	491	151	166	1,526	317
May.....	13,916	6,238	1,151	751	1,104	480	363	5,124	4,153	930	328	158	167	1,321	216
June ^P	20,294	4,683	2,569	8,252	1,158	578	361	2,836	2,734	59	224	172	174	536	762
July.....	8,103	3,374	351	878	971	361	357	1,912	1,726	142	215	158	179	221	286
Aug.....	11,764	5,095	173	606	1,249	n.a.	530	3,999	3,185	770	224	179	174	198	263
Sept.....	14,748	3,792	2,608	4,547	1,156	n.a.	354	1,894	1,803	46	214	170	191	158	334

Period	Cash payments to the public												
	Total	National defense	Intl. affairs	Space re-search	Agricul-ture	Natural re-sources	Commer-ce and transp.	Hous-ing & com. devel.	Health, labor & welfare	Educa-tion	Vet-erans	Inter-est	Gen-eral govt.
Fiscal year—1963...	113,751	53,429	3,805	2,552	5,623	2,535	5,777	-268	25,698	1,214	5,971	7,427	1,953
1964...	120,332	54,514	3,492	4,171	5,761	2,680	6,545	1,674	27,285	1,299	6,107	8,011	2,221
1965...	122,395	50,790	4,583	5,093	5,353	2,820	7,421	908	28,292	1,497	6,080	8,605	2,341
1966 ^P ...	137,592	58,391	4,112	5,933	4,495	3,075	6,787	3,327	33,336	2,771	5,616	9,295	2,401
Half year:													
1964—July-Dec...	61,511	24,569	1,818	2,333	3,642	1,547	4,288	534	13,722	639	2,947	4,230	1,142
1965—Jan.-June...	60,885	26,219	2,766	2,761	1,712	1,270	3,131	375	14,562	852	3,134	4,376	1,203
1965—July-Dec...	67,035	27,085	2,225	2,838	3,369	1,694	3,955	1,142	16,373	705	2,587	4,403	1,257
1966—Jan.-June ^P ...	70,556	31,309	1,896	3,094	1,127	1,382	2,834	2,192	16,957	2,066	3,031	4,898	1,146
Month:													
1965—Sept.....	11,090	4,610	346	489	630	290	748	94	3,499	171	513	365	214
Oct.....	10,518	4,538	456	449	476	269	646	124	2,600	90	520	375	201
Nov.....	12,312	4,555	534	470	377	264	696	160	2,700	98	560	1,231	238
Dec.....	11,121	5,134	495	521	268	297	668	416	2,722	155	248	462	203
1966—Jan.....	11,233	4,680	374	477	373	224	574	351	2,745	256	588	308	189
Feb.....	11,264	4,534	81	456	293	190	519	226	2,789	243	546	1,559	196
Mar.....	12,086	5,652	427	519	284	216	503	336	2,967	460	594	498	198
Apr.....	11,325	5,076	527	502	-188	201	439	959	2,793	247	346	502	197
May.....	12,821	5,025	461	569	228	339	518	362	2,778	496	540	1,401	227
June ^P	11,827	6,342	26	571	137	212	281	-42	2,885	364	417	630	139
July.....	12,927	4,959	303	494	588	314	642	1,236	2,853	270	505	347	231
Aug.....	15,206	5,675	438	441	1,380	401	797	33	2,923	359	496	1,435	230
Sept.....	13,150	6,035	375	483	909	329	807	218	3,047	368	593	368	243

Item	1964			1965				1966			1964				1965				1966		
	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II ^P	III	I	II ^P	III		
	Seasonally adjusted									Not seasonally adjusted											
Cash budget:																					
Receipts.....	28.8	29.7	632.6	30.6	30.7	33.7	639.6	36.3	24.3	30.7	37.7	29.2	25.8	33.3	46.1	34.6					
Payments.....	29.8	30.2	32.4	32.1	33.1	36.9	35.8	40.0	30.6	28.3	32.6	33.1	34.0	34.6	36.0	41.3					
Net.....	-1.0	-.4	.3	-1.5	-2.4	-3.2	3.8	-3.7	-6.3	2.4	5.1	-3.9	-8.1	-1.3	10.1	-6.7					

For notes, see opposite page.

TOTAL DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt ¹	Total gross direct debt ²	Public issues ³								Special issues ⁶	
			Total	Marketable					Con-vertible bonds	Nonmarketable		
				Total	Bills	Certifi-cates	Notes	Bonds ⁴		Total ⁵		Sav-ings bonds
1941—Dec.....	64.3	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0	.....	6.0	33.6	.....	8.9	6.1	7.0
1945—Dec.....	278.7	278.1	255.7	198.8	17.0	38.2	23.0	120.6	.....	56.9	48.2	20.0
1947—Dec.....	257.0	256.9	225.3	165.8	15.1	21.2	11.4	118.0	.....	59.5	52.1	29.0
1958—Dec.....	283.0	282.9	236.0	175.6	29.7	36.4	26.1	83.4	8.3	52.1	51.2	44.8
1959—Dec.....	290.9	290.8	244.2	188.3	39.6	19.7	44.2	84.8	7.1	48.9	48.2	43.5
1960—Dec.....	290.4	290.2	242.5	189.0	39.4	18.4	51.3	79.8	5.7	47.8	47.2	44.3
1961—Dec.....	296.5	296.2	249.2	196.0	43.4	5.5	71.5	75.5	4.6	48.6	47.5	43.5
1962—Dec.....	304.0	303.5	255.8	203.0	48.3	22.7	53.7	78.4	4.0	48.8	47.5	43.4
1963—Dec.....	310.1	309.3	261.6	207.6	51.5	10.9	58.7	86.4	3.2	50.7	48.8	43.7
1964—Dec.....	318.7	317.9	267.5	212.5	56.5	.....	59.0	97.0	3.0	52.0	49.7	46.1
1965—Oct.....	319.4	318.9	267.6	212.1	57.7	.....	50.2	104.3	2.8	52.7	50.3	47.0
Nov.....	322.2	321.7	270.3	214.6	60.2	.....	50.2	104.2	2.8	52.9	50.3	47.1
Dec.....	321.4	320.9	270.3	214.6	60.2	.....	50.2	104.2	2.8	52.9	50.3	46.3
1966—Jan.....	322.4	322.0	273.2	217.7	61.6	1.7	50.2	104.2	2.8	52.8	50.3	44.4
Feb.....	323.7	323.3	273.1	217.7	62.0	1.7	50.9	103.2	2.8	52.7	50.3	43.8
Mar.....	321.5	321.0	270.6	215.2	59.5	1.7	50.9	103.1	2.8	52.7	50.4	46.0
Apr.....	320.1	319.6	270.3	215.0	59.5	1.7	50.8	103.1	2.7	52.8	50.4	44.9
May.....	322.8	322.4	269.1	213.8	59.5	1.7	50.6	102.0	2.7	52.7	50.5	48.8
June.....	320.4	319.9	264.3	209.1	54.9	1.7	50.6	101.9	2.7	52.5	50.5	51.1
July.....	319.8	319.2	264.2	209.1	54.9	1.7	50.7	101.9	2.7	52.4	50.6	50.7
Aug.....	324.9	324.4	266.5	211.4	57.9	7.0	45.9	100.6	2.7	52.4	50.6	53.2
Sept.....	325.3	324.7	266.9	211.8	58.3	7.0	45.9	100.5	2.7	52.5	50.6	53.1
Oct.....	327.4	326.9	270.4	215.3	62.3	7.0	45.6	100.5	2.7	52.4	50.7	51.9

¹ Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which \$266 million on Oct. 31, 1966, was not subject to statutory debt limitation) and guaranteed securities not shown separately. ² Excludes guaranteed securities.

³ Includes amounts held by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, which totaled \$16,017 million on Sept. 30, 1966.

⁴ Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal savings bonds.

⁵ Includes (not shown separately): depository bonds, retirement plan bonds, foreign currency series, foreign series, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds; before 1954, armed forces leave bonds; before 1956, tax and savings notes; and before Oct. 1965, Series A investment bonds. ⁶ Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds.

NOTE.—Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury.

OWNERSHIP OF DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED SECURITIES

(Par value in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt	Held by—		Held by the public									
		U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds	F.R. Banks	Total	Com-mercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insur-ance companies	Other corpo-rations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and inter-national ¹	Other misc. invest-ors ²
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1941—Dec.....	64.3	9.5	2.3	52.5	21.4	3.7	8.2	4.0	.7	5.4	8.2	.4	.5
1945—Dec.....	278.7	27.0	24.3	227.4	90.8	10.7	24.0	22.2	6.5	42.9	21.2	2.4	6.6
1947—Dec.....	257.0	34.4	22.6	200.1	68.7	12.0	23.9	14.1	7.3	46.2	19.4	2.7	5.7
1958—Dec.....	283.0	54.4	26.3	202.3	67.5	7.3	12.7	18.1	16.5	47.7	16.0	7.7	8.9
1959—Dec.....	290.9	53.7	26.6	210.6	60.3	6.9	12.5	21.4	18.0	45.9	23.5	12.0	10.1
1960—Dec.....	290.4	55.1	27.4	207.9	62.1	6.3	11.9	18.7	18.7	45.6	20.5	13.0	11.2
1961—Dec.....	296.5	54.5	28.9	213.1	67.2	6.1	11.4	18.5	19.0	46.4	19.5	13.4	11.6
1962—Dec.....	304.0	55.6	30.8	217.6	67.2	6.1	11.5	18.6	20.1	46.9	19.2	15.3	12.7
1963—Dec.....	310.1	58.0	33.6	218.5	64.3	5.8	11.3	18.7	21.1	48.1	20.1	15.9	13.3
1964—Dec.....	318.7	60.6	37.0	221.1	64.0	5.7	11.1	17.9	21.2	48.9	21.1	16.7	14.5
1965—Sept.....	317.3	63.6	39.8	213.9	57.5	5.7	10.6	14.7	23.0	49.4	22.8	16.3	14.0
Oct.....	319.4	62.3	39.7	217.5	59.7	5.5	10.5	15.6	23.0	49.4	22.8	16.3	14.5
Nov.....	322.2	62.8	40.6	218.8	60.0	5.4	10.4	16.7	22.7	49.5	22.7	16.5	14.9
Dec.....	321.4	61.9	40.8	218.7	60.9	5.4	10.4	15.5	22.8	49.6	22.7	16.7	14.7
1966—Jan.....	322.4	60.0	40.6	221.9	61.0	5.5	10.4	16.5	23.5	49.6	23.7	16.4	15.4
Feb.....	323.7	61.7	40.2	221.9	58.7	5.5	10.3	17.4	24.3	49.7	24.3	16.2	15.6
Mar.....	321.5	61.7	40.7	219.0	56.9	5.5	10.2	15.7	24.0	49.7	25.4	16.0	15.7
Apr.....	320.1	60.5	40.7	218.9	56.8	5.3	10.1	15.7	24.6	49.7	25.2	15.7	15.6
May.....	322.8	64.5	41.5	216.9	54.9	5.2	10.0	16.5	24.7	49.7	24.8	15.6	15.3
June.....	320.4	66.7	42.2	211.5	54.5	5.1	9.7	14.4	23.9	49.8	24.4	15.4	14.3
July.....	319.8	66.4	42.4	211.0	53.2	5.0	9.7	14.8	24.2	49.9	24.5	15.3	14.4
Aug.....	324.9	69.3	42.5	213.1	54.4	5.0	9.7	15.2	24.0	49.9	24.8	15.4	14.7
Sept.....	325.3	69.2	42.9	213.2	54.2	5.0	9.7	14.4	23.6	49.9	25.5	15.8	15.0

¹ Includes investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the United States.

² Includes savings and loan assns., dealers and brokers, nonprofit institutions, and corporate pension funds.

NOTE.—Reported data for F.R. Banks and U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; Treasury estimates for other groups.

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
All holders:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	207,571	89,403	51,539	37,864	58,487	35,682	8,357	15,642
1964—Dec. 31.....	212,454	88,451	56,476	31,974	64,007	36,421	6,108	17,467
1965—Dec. 31.....	214,604	93,396	60,177	33,219	60,602	35,013	8,445	17,148
1966—Aug. 31.....	211,402	92,238	57,936	34,302	62,957	30,783	8,437	16,987
Sept. 30.....	211,771	92,642	58,341	33,301	62,952	30,774	8,436	16,967
U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	11,889	1,844	1,366	478	1,910	3,021	2,178	2,936
1964—Dec. 31.....	12,146	1,731	1,308	424	2,422	3,147	1,563	3,282
1965—Dec. 31.....	13,406	1,356	968	388	3,161	3,350	2,073	3,466
1966—Aug. 31.....	13,856	1,792	769	1,023	3,804	2,698	2,083	3,479
Sept. 30.....	13,915	1,857	827	1,030	3,794	2,701	2,083	3,479
Federal Reserve Banks:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	33,593	22,580	4,146	18,434	8,658	2,136	88	131
1964—Dec. 31.....	37,044	21,388	6,487	14,901	13,564	1,797	58	237
1965—Dec. 31.....	40,768	24,842	9,346	15,496	14,092	1,449	147	238
1966—Aug. 31.....	42,518	27,231	10,702	16,529	13,699	1,192	153	244
Sept. 30.....	42,907	27,619	11,090	16,529	13,699	1,192	153	244
Held by public:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	162,089	64,979	46,027	18,952	47,919	30,525	6,091	12,575
1964—Dec. 31.....	163,264	65,331	48,682	16,650	48,021	31,477	4,487	13,948
1965—Dec. 31.....	160,430	67,198	49,863	17,335	43,349	30,214	6,225	13,444
1966—Aug. 31.....	155,028	63,215	46,465	16,750	45,454	26,893	6,201	13,264
Sept. 30.....	154,949	63,166	46,424	15,742	45,459	26,881	6,200	13,244
Commercial banks:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	54,881	16,703	9,290	7,413	26,107	11,075	533	463
1964—Dec. 31.....	53,752	18,509	10,969	7,340	23,507	11,049	187	501
1965—Dec. 31.....	50,325	18,003	10,156	7,847	19,676	11,640	334	671
1966—Aug. 31.....	45,005	13,992	6,481	7,511	19,900	10,235	401	478
Sept. 30.....	44,722	13,739	6,318	7,421	19,856	10,253	408	466
Mutual savings banks:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	5,502	690	268	422	1,211	2,009	377	1,215
1964—Dec. 31.....	5,434	608	344	263	1,536	1,765	260	1,266
1965—Dec. 31.....	5,241	768	445	323	1,386	1,602	335	1,151
1966—Aug. 31.....	4,811	671	335	336	1,458	1,336	297	1,049
Sept. 30.....	4,812	772	436	336	1,426	1,294	297	1,023
Insurance companies:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	9,254	1,181	549	632	2,044	2,303	939	2,787
1964—Dec. 31.....	9,160	1,002	480	522	2,045	2,406	818	2,890
1965—Dec. 31.....	8,824	993	548	445	1,938	2,094	1,096	2,703
1966—Aug. 31.....	8,152	617	300	317	1,990	1,757	1,086	2,703
Sept. 30.....	8,167	696	364	332	1,960	1,729	1,079	2,703
Nonfinancial corporations:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	10,427	7,671	6,178	1,493	2,397	290	9	60
1964—Dec. 31.....	9,136	6,748	5,043	1,705	2,001	272	3	112
1965—Dec. 31.....	8,014	5,911	4,657	1,254	1,755	225	35	89
1966—Aug. 31.....	6,719	5,022	3,108	1,914	1,405	231	6	54
Sept. 30.....	5,714	4,095	2,574	1,521	1,366	199	6	48
Savings and loan associations:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	3,253	378	236	142	919	1,202	253	501
1964—Dec. 31.....	3,418	490	343	148	1,055	1,297	129	447
1965—Dec. 31.....	3,644	597	394	203	948	1,374	252	473
1966—Aug. 31.....	3,612	530	342	188	1,099	1,258	258	467
Sept. 30.....	3,645	570	373	197	1,075	1,274	258	467
State and local governments:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	12,453	4,637	3,869	768	941	1,502	1,591	3,782
1964—Dec. 31.....	15,022	4,863	3,961	902	2,014	2,010	1,454	4,680
1965—Dec. 31.....	15,707	5,571	4,573	998	1,862	1,894	1,985	4,395
1966—Aug. 31.....	16,534	6,388	5,362	1,026	2,165	1,671	1,949	4,362
Sept. 30.....	15,948	6,020	4,995	1,025	2,041	1,646	1,927	4,315
All others:								
1963—Dec. 31.....	66,320	33,719	25,637	8,082	14,301	12,144	2,389	3,767
1964—Dec. 31.....	67,341	33,111	27,542	5,570	15,863	12,678	1,637	4,052
1965—Dec. 31.....	68,675	35,356	29,089	6,267	15,784	11,386	2,187	3,962
1966—Aug. 31.....	70,194	35,995	30,538	5,457	17,438	10,406	2,204	4,152
Sept. 30.....	71,941	37,274	31,364	4,910	17,735	10,486	2,225	4,222

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total marketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date by those reporting in the Survey and the number of owners surveyed were: (1)

about 90 per cent by the 5,924 commercial banks, 504 mutual savings banks, and 765 insurance cos. combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 469 nonfinancial corps. and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 70 per cent by 507 State and local govts.

"All others," a residual, includes holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

DEALER TRANSACTIONS
(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities.
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Commercial banks	All other	
					U.S. Govt. securities	Other				
1965—Sept.....	1,548	1,297	140	70	41	458	32	604	453	139
Oct.....	1,927	1,713	123	64	26	596	36	833	461	148
Nov.....	2,115	1,745	243	94	33	595	50	895	575	156
Dec.....	2,187	1,691	286	166	44	637	55	1,000	495	146
1966—Jan.....	2,129	1,660	261	164	43	600	59	970	501	130
Feb.....	2,285	1,753	374	127	31	662	59	944	621	161
Mar.....	2,100	1,650	231	180	38	683	69	851	495	188
Apr.....	1,823	1,550	156	91	26	515	51	740	517	218
May.....	1,882	1,564	202	86	30	514	78	746	543	221
June.....	1,927	1,614	186	94	33	646	69	729	483	278
July.....	1,820	1,560	155	76	29	607	64	726	423	284
Aug.....	1,785	1,497	189	62	38	573	78	721	413	175
Sept.....	2,004	1,682	198	82	43	742	101	730	432	170
Week ending—										
1966—Sept. 7.....	2,031	1,646	211	108	66	672	122	733	504	160
14.....	1,734	1,440	174	68	53	599	111	686	338	149
21.....	1,967	1,691	172	81	21	832	87	696	351	167
28.....	2,107	1,802	198	74	32	792	90	760	465	206
Oct. 5.....	2,430	2,078	239	79	35	834	94	876	626	158
12.....	1,966	1,711	156	80	20	673	88	792	414	155
19.....	2,662	2,362	179	83	39	825	85	1,217	537	193
26.....	2,367	1,992	228	98	49	948	105	781	534	208

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of N.Y. They do not include allotments of, and exchanges for, new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securi-

ties under repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities, by maturity				U.S. Govt. agency securities
	All maturities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
1965—Sept.....	2,858	2,622	75	161	298
Oct.....	2,562	2,381	68	112	289
Nov.....	3,198	2,928	176	94	302
Dec.....	3,049	2,856	187	5	280
1966—Jan.....	2,651	2,725	-58	-16	244
Feb.....	1,927	1,937	8	-20	316
Mar.....	1,963	2,045	-101	20	356
Apr.....	2,867	2,798	6	63	814
May.....	2,239	2,061	142	36	675
June.....	1,548	1,353	92	102	665
July.....	1,681	1,587	49	45	408
Aug.....	2,188	2,001	181	6	208
Sept.....	2,230	2,042	108	79	269
Week ending—					
1966—Aug. 3..	2,132	2,037	74	22	262
10..	1,895	1,597	279	19	191
17..	1,884	1,673	204	8	194
24..	2,358	2,212	156	-10	240
31..	2,627	2,479	148	1	195
Sept. 7..	2,626	2,429	144	53	177
14..	2,612	2,416	119	77	245
21..	2,116	1,941	108	67	298
28..	1,800	1,643	69	88	318

NOTE.—The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract, unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.

Average of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period.

DEALER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations ¹	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1965—Sept.....	3,050	807	643	1,284	316
Oct.....	2,579	823	605	871	279
Nov.....	3,016	829	519	1,451	217
Dec.....	3,275	1,014	531	1,389	340
1966—Jan.....	2,708	767	652	906	383
Feb.....	2,309	549	421	972	367
Mar.....	1,958	365	340	1,073	180
Apr.....	3,249	1,209	669	1,155	217
May.....	2,787	744	602	1,067	375
June.....	2,065	523	476	796	270
July.....	2,127	623	481	737	287
Aug.....	2,229	394	430	925	480
Sept.....	2,410	725	615	731	340
Week ending—					
1966—Aug. 3..	2,214	459	517	778	460
10..	2,223	298	364	857	705
17..	2,314	465	393	901	556
24..	1,834	237	305	992	300
31..	2,520	579	633	1,011	297
Sept. 7..	2,560	696	602	946	316
14..	2,745	856	630	859	399
21..	2,476	795	711	659	313
28..	1,956	559	525	542	331

¹ All business corporations, except commercial banks and insurance companies.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period. Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also note to the opposite table on this page.

U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE, OCTOBER 31, 1966

(In millions of dollars)

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount		
Treasury bills		Treasury bills—Cont.		Treasury notes—Cont.		Treasury bonds—Cont.			
Nov. 3, 1966.....	2,290	Apr. 6, 1967.....	1,000	Apr. 1, 1968.....1½	212	Oct. 1, 1969.....4	6,256		
Nov. 10, 1966.....	2,303	Apr. 13, 1967.....	1,000	Oct. 1, 1968.....1½	115	Feb. 15, 1970.....4	4,381		
Nov. 17, 1966.....	2,302	Apr. 20, 1967.....	1,001	Apr. 1, 1969.....1½	61	Aug. 15, 1970.....4	4,129		
Nov. 25, 1966.....	2,301	Apr. 21, 1967.....	2,510	Apr. 1, 1969.....1½	159	Aug. 15, 1971.....4	2,806		
Nov. 30, 1966.....	1,001	Apr. 27, 1967.....	1,000	Apr. 1, 1970.....1½	88	Nov. 15, 1971.....3½	2,760		
Dec. 1, 1966.....	2,301	Apr. 30, 1967.....	1,001	Oct. 1, 1970.....1½	113	Feb. 15, 1972.....4	2,344		
Dec. 8, 1966.....	2,303	May 31, 1967.....	1,001	Nov. 15, 1970.....5	7,675	Aug. 15, 1972.....4	2,579		
Dec. 15, 1966.....	2,302	June 22, 1967.....	2,007	Apr. 1, 1971.....1½	35	Aug. 15, 1973.....4	3,894		
Dec. 22, 1966.....	2,301	June 30, 1967.....	1,502	May 15, 1971.....5¼	4,267	Nov. 15, 1973.....4½	4,356		
Dec. 29, 1966.....	2,303	July 31, 1967.....	1,495	Oct. 1, 1971.....1½	2	Feb. 15, 1974.....4½	3,130		
Dec. 31, 1966.....	1,001	Aug. 31, 1967.....	1,000			May 15, 1974.....4½	3,592		
Jan. 5, 1967.....	2,301	Sept. 30, 1967.....	900			Nov. 15, 1974.....3½	2,242		
Jan. 12, 1967.....	2,302	Oct. 31, 1967.....	905	Treasury bonds				May 25, 1975-85.....4½	1,217
Jan. 19, 1967.....	2,303			June 15, 1962-67...2½	1,429	June 15, 1978-83...3½	1,578		
Jan. 26, 1967.....	2,302			Dec. 15, 1963-68...2½	1,790	Feb. 15, 1980.....4	2,606		
Jan. 31, 1967.....	1,001	Certificates		June 15, 1964-69...2½	2,546	Nov. 15, 1980.....3½	1,911		
Feb. 2, 1967.....	1,001	Nov. 15, 1966.....4¾	1,135	Dec. 15, 1964-69...2½	2,494	May 15, 1985.....3½	1,124		
Feb. 9, 1967.....	1,000	Aug. 15, 1967.....5¼	5,870	Mar. 15, 1965-70...2½	2,291	Aug. 15, 1987-92...4½	3,818		
Feb. 16, 1967.....	1,001	Treasury notes		Nov. 15, 1966.....3½	1,264	Feb. 15, 1988-93...4	250		
Feb. 23, 1967.....	1,003	Nov. 15, 1966.....4	1,672	Mar. 15, 1966-71...2½	1,394	May 15, 1989-94...4½	1,560		
Feb. 28, 1967.....	1,000	Feb. 15, 1967.....3¾	2,358	June 15, 1967-72...2½	1,266	Feb. 15, 1990.....3	4,895		
Mar. 2, 1967.....	1,000	Feb. 15, 1967.....4	5,151	Sept. 15, 1967-72...2½	1,952	Feb. 15, 1995.....3	2,036		
Mar. 9, 1967.....	1,004	Apr. 1, 1967.....1½	270	Nov. 15, 1967.....3½	2,019	Nov. 15, 1998.....3½	4,399		
Mar. 16, 1967.....	1,000	May 15, 1967.....4½	9,748	Dec. 15, 1967-72...2½	2,655				
Mar. 22, 1967.....	2,006	Aug. 15, 1967.....3¾	2,929	May 15, 1968.....3½	2,460	Convertible bonds			
Mar. 23, 1967.....	1,000	Aug. 15, 1967.....4¾	2,117	Aug. 15, 1968.....3¾	3,747	Investment Series B			
Mar. 30, 1967.....	1,001	Oct. 1, 1967.....1½	457	Nov. 15, 1968.....3½	1,591	Apr. 1, 1975-80...2¾	2,667		
Mar. 31, 1967.....	1,000	Nov. 15, 1967.....4¾	8,135	Feb. 15, 1969.....4	3,728				

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury.

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All issues (new capital and refunding)								Total amount delivered ³	Issues for new capital						
	Total	Type of issue				Type of issuer				Total	Use of proceeds					
		General obligations	Revenue	PHA ¹	U.S. Govt. loans	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other ²			Education	Roads and bridges	Utilities ⁴	Housing ⁵	Veterans' aid	Other purposes
1960.....	7,292	4,771	2,095	302	125	1,110	1,984	4,198	7,102	7,247	2,405	1,007	1,316	426	201	1,891
1961.....	8,566	5,724	2,407	315	120	1,928	2,165	4,473	8,301	8,463	2,821	1,167	1,700	385	478	1,913
1962.....	8,845	5,582	2,681	437	145	1,419	2,600	4,825	8,732	8,568	2,963	1,114	1,668	521	125	2,177
1963.....	10,538	5,855	4,180	254	249	1,620	3,636	5,281	10,496	9,151	3,029	812	2,344	598	.....	2,369
1964.....	10,847	6,417	3,585	637	208	1,628	3,812	5,407	10,069	10,201	3,392	688	2,437	727	120	2,838
1965.....	11,329	7,177	3,517	464	170	2,401	3,784	5,144	11,538	10,471	3,619	900	1,965	626	50	3,311
1965—Aug....	733	373	224	132	4	38	271	425	1,004	648	191	51	113	139	.....	155
Sept.....	1,008	770	224	.....	14	337	280	390	761	966	203	194	116	3	.....	451
Oct.....	844	477	343	.....	24	193	320	332	965	794	197	79	109	87	.....	322
Nov.....	1,043	836	191	.....	17	241	271	531	926	1,021	383	74	289	13	.....	260
Dec.....	764	365	283	90	25	67	367	330	1,100	754	216	137	164	91	.....	145
1966—Jan....	1,218	889	304	.....	25	471	286	462	n.a.	1,183	388	230	152	2	.....	412
Feb.....	867	614	240	.....	13	190	172	505	n.a.	857	208	68	137	.....	.....	444
Mar.....	878	554	201	96	28	151	311	416	n.a.	868	380	25	159	99	.....	205
Apr.....	*1,210	*815	*350	.....	46	454	*366	*391	n.a.	*1,193	329	105	*141	2	.....	616
May.....	*906	507	378	.....	21	118	*319	469	n.a.	*905	251	134	280	2	.....	237
June.....	*1,139	*582	*396	110	51	275	*429	435	n.a.	*1,137	506	118	197	*124	.....	*192
July.....	*698	*405	*273	.....	*20	*174	*245	*279	n.a.	*697	*225	*136	*68	*8	.....	*260
Aug.....	*769	*433	*301	.....	*35	*132	*275	*363	n.a.	*768	*277	*32	*101	*6	.....	*353
Sept.....	995	425	433	120	17	65	563	368	n.a.	983	202	218	211	124	.....	228

¹ Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act; secured by contract requiring the Public Housing Administration to make annual contributions to the local authority.

² Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.

³ Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser and payment to issuer, which occurs after date of sale.

⁴ Water, sewer, and other utilities.

⁵ Includes urban redevelopment loans.

Note.—The figures in the first column differ from those shown on the following page, which are based on *Bond Buyer* data. The principal difference is in the treatment of U.S. Govt. loans.

Investment Bankers Assn. data; par amounts of long-term issues based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated.

TOTAL NEW ISSUES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues ¹										Proposed use of net proceeds, all corporate issues ⁶					
	Total	Noncorporate				Corporate					Total	New capital			Retirement of securities	
		U.S. Govt. ²	U.S. Govt. agency ³	U.S. State and local ⁴	Other ⁵	Total	Bonds			Stock		Total	New money ⁷	Other purposes		
							Total	Publicly offered	Pri- vately placed	Pre-ferred						Com- mon
1958.....	34,443	12,063	2,321	7,449	1,052	11,558	9,653	6,332	3,320	571	1,334	11,372	10,823	9,907	915	549
1959.....	31,074	12,322	707	7,681	616	9,748	7,190	3,557	3,632	531	2,027	9,527	9,392	8,578	814	135
1960.....	27,541	7,906	1,672	7,230	579	10,154	8,081	4,806	3,275	409	1,664	9,224	9,653	8,758	895	271
1961.....	35,527	12,253	1,448	8,360	303	13,165	9,420	4,700	4,720	450	3,294	12,885	12,017	10,715	1,302	868
1962.....	29,956	8,590	1,188	8,558	915	10,705	8,969	4,440	4,529	422	1,314	10,501	9,747	8,240	1,507	754
1963.....	31,616	7,213	1,168	10,107	891	12,237	10,872	4,714	6,158	342	1,022	12,081	10,553	8,993	1,561	1,528
1964.....	37,122	10,656	1,205	10,544	760	13,957	10,865	3,623	7,243	412	2,679	13,792	13,038	11,233	1,805	754
1965.....	40,108	9,348	2,731	11,148	889	15,992	13,720	5,570	8,150	725	1,547	15,801	14,805	13,063	1,741	996
1965—Aug.....	2,354	371	239	718	95	930	837	369	468	15	78	919	850	760	91	69
Sept.....	3,029	342	150	984	14	1,538	1,370	664	706	92	76	1,523	1,392	1,249	143	130
Oct.....	2,661	369	375	867	65	986	861	287	574	8	116	973	924	834	90	49
Nov.....	6,340	3,463	375	1,018	86	1,398	1,142	613	529	92	165	1,377	1,325	1,183	143	52
Dec.....	2,948	331	179	768	25	1,646	1,487	326	1,161	87	72	1,632	1,496	1,279	217	136
1966—Jan.....	3,021	475	.....	1,176	30	1,339	1,152	460	692	119	68	1,325	1,302	1,214	88	22
Feb.....	3,008	345	503	845	42	1,273	1,143	560	583	75	55	1,259	1,237	1,068	169	22
Mar.....	4,250	457	410	848	54	2,482	2,065	753	1,311	21	396	2,452	2,446	2,039	407	7
Apr.....	3,668	426	392	1,181	86	1,582	1,372	628	743	28	182	1,559	1,553	1,399	154	7
May.....	3,182	412	699	877	88	1,106	1,037	481	556	13	56	1,095	1,058	1,000	58	38
June.....	5,072	397	1,030	1,118	100	2,427	1,616	832	784	74	737	2,391	2,364	2,245	119	27
July.....	3,425	411	1,084	678	159	1,093	983	440	543	70	40	1,079	1,046	969	77	33
Aug.....	3,721	387	799	764	10	1,760	1,619	1,140	480	71	70	1,736	1,719	1,652	67	17

Period	Proposed uses of net proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities
1958.....	3,265	195	867	13	778	38	3,605	138	1,294	118	1,014	47
1959.....	1,941	70	812	28	942	15	3,189	15	707	*	1,801	6
1960.....	1,997	79	794	30	672	39	2,754	51	1,036	1	2,401	71
1961.....	3,691	287	1,109	36	651	35	2,883	106	1,435	382	2,248	22
1962.....	2,958	228	803	32	543	16	2,341	444	1,276	11	1,825	23
1963.....	3,312	190	774	55	873	83	1,935	699	726	356	2,933	144
1964.....	2,772	243	1,024	82	941	32	2,445	280	2,133	36	3,723	80
1965.....	5,015	338	1,302	79	967	36	2,546	357	847	92	4,128	93
1965—Aug.....	307	54	51	2	42	*	297	5	25	4	129	4
Sept.....	414	16	117	8	65	*	287	74	196	5	313	27
Oct.....	273	10	77	5	53	13	158	9	92	3	272	8
Nov.....	402	17	44	*	94	.....	209	28	43	4	433	3
Dec.....	470	18	192	24	130	.....	243	62	43	17	418	16
1966—Jan.....	353	14	114	3	155	.....	388	5	141	.....	151	*
Feb.....	530	6	100	8	94	*	241	4	160	*	111	2
Mar.....	977	7	160	*	373	.....	340	.....	301	.....	294	.....
Apr.....	692	4	154	2	148	.....	364	.....	76	.....	119	1
May.....	376	12	137	22	75	.....	274	.....	40	4	156	.....
June.....	1,137	14	145	6	207	3	322	4	276	.....	276	2
July.....	442	2	86	2	55	.....	263	22	50	.....	150	8
Aug.....	536	15	142	2	255	.....	317	1	317	.....	152	.....

¹ Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.

² Includes guaranteed issues.

³ Issues not guaranteed.

⁴ See NOTE to table at bottom of opposite page.

⁵ Foreign governments, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

⁶ Estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation.

⁷ For plant and equipment and working capital.

⁸ All issues other than those for retirement of securities.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of new issues maturing in more than 1 year sold for cash in the United States.

NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of change, all issuers											
	All securities			Bonds and notes			Common and preferred stocks					
	New issues	Retire-ments	Net change	New issues	Retire-ments	Net change	New issues		Retirements		Net change	
							Invest. cos. ¹	Other	Invest. cos. ¹	Other	Invest. cos. ¹	Other
1960.....	13,503	4,962	8,541	8,072	3,078	4,994	2,706	2,725	855	1,029	1,851	1,696
1961.....	17,515	6,999	10,515	9,194	4,024	5,170	3,867	4,454	1,171	1,804	2,696	2,650
1962.....	14,308	6,457	7,852	8,613	3,749	4,864	3,440	2,255	1,140	1,567	2,300	688
1963.....	15,641	8,711	6,930	10,556	4,979	5,577	3,138	1,948	1,536	2,197	1,602	-249
1964.....	18,767	8,290	10,477	10,715	4,077	6,637	4,304	3,748	1,895	2,317	2,409	1,431
1965.....	21,415	10,025	11,390	12,747	4,649	8,098	5,463	3,205	2,134	3,242	3,329	-37
1965—II.....	6,333	2,529	3,803	4,007	1,252	2,755	1,243	1,083	515	762	728	321
III.....	5,064	2,570	2,494	3,207	1,232	1,975	1,124	733	477	861	647	-128
IV.....	5,809	2,847	2,962	3,261	1,178	2,084	1,770	778	657	1,012	1,113	-235
1966—I.....	7,782	3,158	4,624	4,568	1,335	3,233	2,204	1,010	671	1,152	1,533	-142
II.....	7,639	2,354	5,287	3,993	1,153	2,841	1,640	2,006	669	532	971	1,475

Period	Type of issuer											
	Manu-facturing		Commercial and other ²		Transpor-tation ³		Public utility		Communi-cation		Real estate and financial ⁴	
	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks
1960.....	399	462	261	-46	173	-42	1,689	635	901	356	1,572	2,182
1961.....	2,012	415	516	-447	71	-7	1,648	704	149	1,457	775	3,224
1962.....	1,355	-242	294	-201	-85	-25	1,295	479	1,172	357	833	2,619
1963.....	1,804	-664	339	-352	316	-19	876	245	438	447	1,806	1,696
1964.....	1,303	-316	507	-483	317	-30	1,408	476	458	1,699	2,644	2,694
1965.....	2,606	-570	614	-70	185	-1	1,342	96	644	518	2,707	3,319
1965—II.....	814	138	234	-36	57	-28	293	116	201	139	1,156	719
III.....	625	-210	223	-19	37	21	554	72	255	149	282	506
IV.....	612	-243	163	-10	52	-3	215	-189	124	130	918	1,193
1966—I.....	1,440	-543	169	49	348	28	756	166	249	168	270	1,523
II.....	950	657	232	-72	166	648	679	119	549	157	264	938

¹ Open-end and closed-end companies.
² Extractive and commercial and misc. companies.
³ Railroad and other transportation companies.
⁴ Includes investment companies.

foreign and include offerings of open-end investment cos., sales of securities held by affiliated cos. or RFC, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements include the same types of issues, and also securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose shown on opposite page.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on p. 1683 new issues exclude

OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)			Month	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)		
	Sales ¹	Redemptions	Net sales	Total ²	Cash position ³	Other		Sales ¹	Redemptions	Net sales	Total ²	Cash position ³	Other
1955.....	1,207	443	765	7,838	438	7,400	1965—Sept...	381	183	199	32,824	1,787	31,037
1956.....	1,347	433	914	9,046	492	8,554	Oct....	394	173	220	33,921	1,758	32,163
1957.....	1,391	406	984	8,714	523	8,191	Nov....	360	163	197	34,533	1,847	32,686
1958.....	1,620	511	1,109	13,242	634	12,608	Dec....	475	176	299	35,220	1,803	33,417
1959.....	2,280	786	1,494	15,818	860	14,958	1966—Jan....	507	191	316	36,213	2,009	34,204
1960.....	2,097	842	1,255	17,026	973	16,053	Feb....	440	229	211	36,178	2,094	34,084
1961.....	2,951	1,160	1,791	22,789	980	21,809	Mar....	592	244	348	36,173	2,040	34,133
1962.....	2,699	1,123	1,576	21,271	1,315	19,956	Apr....	538	255	284	37,136	2,107	35,029
1963.....	2,460	1,504	952	25,214	1,341	23,873	May....	478	216	261	35,453	2,278	33,175
1964.....	3,404	1,875	1,528	29,116	1,329	27,787	June...	380	194	186	35,429	2,337	33,092
1965.....	4,359	1,962	2,395	35,220	1,803	33,417	July...	363	153	210	35,082	2,472	32,610
							Aug....	357	187	170	32,553	2,657	29,896
							Sept...	327	145	182	32,223	3,036	29,187

¹ Includes contractual and regular single purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment income dividends; excludes reinvestment of realized capital gains dividends. ² Market value at end of period less current liabilities.
³ Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities, less current liabilities.

NOTE.—Investment Company Institute data based on reports of members, which comprise substantially all open-end investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Data reflect newly formed companies after their initial offering of securities.

SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1964					1965		1966		
						IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II			
Manufacturing															
Total (177 corps.):															
Sales.....	123,669	136,545	147,380	158,253	176,676	40,972	42,742	45,344	41,946	46,644	47,068	49,341			
Profits before taxes.....	13,268	15,330	17,337	18,734	22,043	4,636	5,517	6,021	4,723	5,782	5,934	6,336			
Profits after taxes.....	7,167	8,215	9,138	10,462	12,482	2,698	3,081	3,399	2,732	3,269	3,323	3,609			
Dividends.....	4,730	5,048	5,444	5,933	6,541	1,873	1,411	1,629	1,435	2,066	1,569	1,729			
Nondurable goods industries (78 corps.): ¹															
Sales.....	49,362	52,245	55,372	59,770	64,635	15,429	15,453	16,131	16,320	16,732	17,299	18,145			
Profits before taxes.....	5,602	5,896	6,333	6,881	7,818	1,773	1,804	1,985	2,014	2,014	2,132	2,336			
Profits after taxes.....	3,225	3,403	3,646	4,121	4,798	1,090	1,112	1,213	1,222	1,251	1,295	1,403			
Dividends.....	2,031	2,150	2,265	2,408	2,541	690	606	607	617	711	650	662			
Durable goods industries (99 corps.): ²															
Sales.....	74,307	84,300	92,008	98,482	112,041	25,543	27,289	29,214	25,626	29,912	29,769	31,196			
Profits before taxes.....	7,666	9,434	11,004	11,853	14,225	2,863	3,713	4,036	2,709	3,768	3,802	4,001			
Profits after taxes.....	3,942	4,812	5,492	6,341	7,684	1,608	1,970	2,186	1,509	2,018	2,027	2,206			
Dividends.....	2,699	2,898	3,179	3,525	4,000	1,183	804	1,022	819	1,355	919	1,067			
Selected industries:															
Food and kindred products (25 corps.):															
Sales.....	12,951	13,457	14,301	15,284	16,345	3,939	3,868	4,082	4,194	4,200	4,331	4,483			
Profits before taxes.....	1,440	1,460	1,546	1,579	1,710	413	388	433	452	436	438	488			
Profits after taxes.....	682	698	747	802	896	213	201	225	234	236	231	255			
Dividends.....	397	425	448	481	508	124	124	125	126	133	137	142			
Chemical and allied products (20 corps.):															
Sales.....	12,606	13,759	14,623	16,469	17,938	4,258	4,238	4,492	4,565	4,642	4,861	5,195			
Profits before taxes.....	1,979	2,162	2,286	2,597	2,878	646	679	758	734	707	764	851			
Profits after taxes.....	1,034	1,126	1,182	1,400	1,627	357	386	424	409	409	431	475			
Dividends.....	833	868	904	924	926	297	214	213	215	285	221	224			
Petroleum refining (16 corps.):															
Sales.....	14,483	15,106	16,043	16,589	17,878	4,267	4,404	4,449	4,454	4,571	4,811	4,974			
Profits before taxes.....	1,237	1,319	1,487	1,560	1,946	416	440	473	504	530	580	589			
Profits after taxes.....	1,025	1,099	1,204	1,309	1,555	352	363	386	400	406	442	449			
Dividends.....	528	566	608	672	752	184	182	183	187	200	203	207			
Primary metals and products (34 corps.):															
Sales.....	20,234	21,260	22,116	24,195	26,530	6,449	6,614	7,091	6,637	6,167	6,522	7,448			
Profits before taxes.....	1,999	1,838	2,178	2,556	2,951	738	768	865	695	623	691	936			
Profits after taxes.....	1,067	1,013	1,183	1,475	1,704	436	436	493	402	373	399	536			
Dividends.....	843	820	734	763	818	204	195	200	202	221	216	218			
Machinery (24 corps.):															
Sales.....	17,446	19,037	21,144	22,558	25,148	5,967	5,772	6,305	6,286	6,785	6,955	6,832			
Profits before taxes.....	1,701	1,924	2,394	2,704	3,116	652	747	817	764	788	877	915			
Profits after taxes.....	859	966	1,177	1,372	1,621	334	385	426	400	410	441	479			
Dividends.....	508	531	577	673	775	175	192	187	189	207	217	226			
Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):															
Sales.....	23,314	29,156	32,927	35,338	42,662	8,941	10,898	11,450	8,281	12,032	11,718	11,728			
Profits before taxes.....	2,786	4,337	5,004	4,989	6,263	1,061	1,828	1,883	756	1,797	1,780	1,612			
Profits after taxes.....	1,404	2,143	2,387	2,626	3,298	608	942	1,004	430	923	935	893			
Dividends.....	973	1,151	1,447	1,629	1,890	659	305	520	307	759	360	503			
Public utility															
Railroad:															
Operating revenue.....	9,189	9,440	9,560	9,778	10,208	2,506	2,385	2,582	2,575	2,668	2,518	.....		
Profits before taxes.....	625	729	816	829	980	208	145	259	248	328	213	.....		
Profits after taxes.....	382	572	651	694	816	194	121	213	206	276	172	.....		
Dividends.....	359	367	356	438	468	131	108	118	81	161	113	.....		
Electric power:															
Operating revenue.....	12,478	13,489	14,294	15,156	15,961	3,796	4,227	3,822	3,901	4,011	4,456	4,053			
Profits before taxes.....	3,349	3,583	3,735	3,926	4,116	938	1,154	949	1,036	977	1,215	987			
Profits after taxes.....	1,883	2,062	2,187	2,375	2,568	592	712	597	626	632	758	632			
Dividends.....	1,374	1,462	1,567	1,682	1,833	410	467	438	437	491	473	486			
Telephone:															
Operating revenue.....	8,615	9,196	9,796	10,550	11,320	2,734	2,732	2,790	2,854	2,944	2,992	3,091			
Profits before taxes.....	2,478	2,639	2,815	3,069	3,185	774	783	766	830	806	851	907			
Profits after taxes.....	1,233	1,327	1,417	1,590	1,718	403	420	419	447	432	460	488			
Dividends.....	867	935	988	1,065	1,153	274	279	284	294	296	302	309			

¹ Includes 17 corps. in groups not shown separately.² Includes 27 corps. in groups not shown separately.NOTE.—*Manufacturing corps:* Data are obtained primarily from published co. reports.*Railroads:* Interstate Commerce Commission data for Class I line-haul railroads.*Electric power:* Federal Power Commission data for Class A and B electric utilities, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include affiliated nonelectric operations.*Telephone:* Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General Depts. of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.) and for 2 affiliated telephone cos. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the 2 affiliates.*All series:* Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends.

Back data available from the Division of Research and Statistics.

CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances ¹	Quarter	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances ¹	
1958.....	41.4	19.0	22.3	11.6	10.8	22.0	1964—IV...	67.7	28.6	39.0	17.7	21.4	34.8	
1959.....	52.1	23.7	28.5	12.6	15.9	23.5		1965—I....	74.5	30.7	43.8	18.1	23.7	35.2
1960.....	49.7	23.0	26.7	13.4	13.2	24.9			II....	74.5	30.7	43.8	18.8	25.0	36.0
1961.....	50.3	23.1	27.2	13.8	13.5	26.2	III....		75.0	30.9	44.1	19.5	24.6	36.8
1962.....	55.4	24.2	31.2	15.2	16.0	30.1	IV....		78.7	32.4	46.3	20.2	26.1	37.2
1963.....	59.4	26.3	33.1	16.5	16.6	31.8	1966—I....	82.7	34.1	48.7	20.9	27.8	37.7	
1964.....	67.0	28.4	38.7	17.3	21.3	33.9		II....	82.8	34.1	48.7	21.1	27.6	38.5
1965.....	75.7	31.2	44.5	19.2	25.3	36.3								

¹ Includes depreciation, capital outlays charged to current accounts, and accidental damages.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets							Current liabilities				
		Total	Cash	U. S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U.S. Govt. ¹	Other				U.S. Govt. ¹	Other		
1961.....	148.8	304.6	40.7	19.2	3.4	133.3	95.2	12.9	155.8	1.8	110.0	14.2	29.8
1962.....	155.6	326.5	43.7	19.6	3.7	144.2	100.7	14.7	170.9	2.0	119.1	15.2	34.5
1963.....	163.5	351.7	46.5	20.2	3.6	156.8	107.0	17.8	188.2	2.5	130.4	16.5	38.7
1964.....	172.3	372.6	47.1	18.8	3.4	170.6	114.0	18.8	200.3	2.7	139.6	17.2	40.7
1965—I....	175.1	378.4	44.4	18.3	3.3	174.6	117.1	20.6	203.2	2.8	141.1	16.8	42.5
II....	177.7	386.3	45.8	16.1	3.2	179.9	119.4	21.9	208.6	2.9	145.8	16.2	43.8
III....	180.7	395.4	45.6	15.8	3.6	185.2	123.1	22.1	214.6	3.1	150.0	17.2	44.3
IV....	183.4	407.9	49.2	16.7	3.9	189.6	126.3	22.1	224.5	3.1	157.2	19.2	45.0
1966—I....	186.0	413.7	46.9	16.9	3.9	192.5	130.2	23.4	227.7	3.8	157.5	19.1	47.3
II....	190.4	423.6	47.7	15.3	4.0	198.4	134.4	23.7	233.1	3.9	163.4	16.7	49.1

¹ Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corps.' books.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan assns., insurance cos., and investment cos.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Total	Manufacturing		Mining	Transportation		Public utilities	Communications	Other ¹	Total (S.A. annual rate)
		Durable	Non-durable		Railroad	Other				
1958.....	30.53	5.47	5.96	.94	.75	1.50	6.09	2.62	7.20	.....
1959.....	32.54	5.77	6.29	.99	.92	2.02	5.67	2.67	8.21	.....
1960.....	35.68	7.18	7.30	.99	1.03	1.94	5.68	3.13	8.44	.....
1961.....	34.37	6.27	7.40	.98	.67	1.85	5.52	3.22	8.46	.....
1962.....	37.31	7.03	7.65	1.08	.85	2.07	5.48	3.63	9.52	.....
1963.....	39.22	7.85	7.84	1.04	1.10	1.92	5.65	3.79	10.03	.....
1964.....	44.90	9.43	9.16	1.19	1.41	2.38	6.22	4.30	10.83	.....
1965.....	51.96	11.40	11.05	1.30	1.73	2.81	6.94	4.94	11.79	.....
1966 ²	60.86	13.96	13.11	1.46	1.96	3.62	8.16	18.60	.....	.....
1964—IV....	12.84	2.83	2.76	.33	.35	.64	1.76	1.17	3.01	47.75
1965—I....	10.79	2.25	2.28	.29	.39	.58	1.32	1.08	2.59	49.00
II....	12.81	2.76	2.70	.33	.44	.77	1.71	1.24	2.85	50.35
III....	13.41	2.91	2.82	.32	.44	.72	1.88	1.22	3.10	52.75
IV....	14.95	3.48	3.24	.35	.46	.73	2.04	1.41	3.25	55.35
1966—I....	12.77	2.87	2.74	.33	.40	.75	1.60	1.26	2.83	58.00
II....	15.29	3.51	3.27	.40	.55	1.00	2.09	1.42	3.06	60.10
III ²	15.64	3.54	3.30	.36	.47	.90	2.22	4.84	.....	61.60
IV ²	17.16	4.04	3.80	.37	.54	.97	2.25	5.19	.....	63.55

¹ Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.
² Anticipated by business.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corp. and noncorp. business, excluding agriculture.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Farm			Nonfarm								
	All holders	Financial institutions ¹	Other holders ²		All holders	Financial institutions ¹	Other holders ³	All holders	1- to 4-family houses			Multifamily and commercial properties ⁴			Mortgage type ⁵	
			U.S. agencies	Individuals and others					Total	Finan. institutions ¹	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions ¹	Other holders	FHA-VA-underwritten	Conventional
1941.....	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	6.4	1.5	4.9	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	3.0	28.2
1945.....	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	4.8	1.3	3.4	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.3	26.5
1960.....	206.8	157.6	11.2	38.0	12.8	4.7	8.2	194.0	141.3	117.9	23.4	52.7	35.0	17.7	62.3	131.7
1961.....	226.3	172.6	11.8	41.9	13.9	5.0	8.9	212.4	153.1	128.2	24.9	59.3	39.4	19.9	65.5	146.9
1962.....	251.6	192.5	12.2	47.0	15.2	5.5	9.7	236.4	166.5	140.4	26.0	69.9	46.6	23.4	69.4	167.0
1963.....	281.2	217.1	11.2	52.9	16.8	6.2	10.7	264.4	182.2	156.0	26.2	82.2	54.9	27.3	73.4	190.9
1964.....	311.6	241.0	11.4	59.2	18.9	7.0	11.9	292.7	197.6	170.4	27.2	95.1	63.7	31.4	77.2	215.6
1965 ^p	341.7	264.5	12.4	64.8	21.2	7.8	13.4	320.6	213.5	185.0	28.5	107.0	71.7	35.3	81.2	239.4
1963—IV... ^p	281.2	217.1	11.2	52.9	16.8	6.2	10.7	264.4	182.2	156.0	26.2	82.2	54.9	27.3	73.4	190.9
1964—I... ^p	287.4	222.0	11.3	54.1	17.3	6.4	10.9	270.0	185.4	159.0	26.4	84.6	56.5	28.1	74.2	195.8
II... ^p	295.5	228.5	11.3	55.7	18.1	6.7	11.4	277.5	189.8	163.2	26.6	87.7	58.6	29.1	74.9	202.6
III... ^p	303.6	234.9	11.3	57.4	18.5	6.9	11.7	285.1	193.9	167.0	26.9	91.2	61.0	30.2	76.2	208.9
IV... ^p	311.6	241.0	11.4	59.2	18.9	7.0	11.9	292.7	197.6	170.4	27.2	95.1	63.7	31.4	77.2	215.6
1965—I... ^p	317.7	245.8	11.6	60.3	19.5	7.2	12.3	298.3	200.7	173.4	27.4	97.5	65.3	32.2	77.9	220.4
II... ^p	325.9	252.2	11.7	62.0	20.2	7.4	12.8	305.7	205.2	177.4	27.7	100.5	67.4	33.1	78.7	227.0
III ^p	333.9	258.6	11.9	63.4	20.7	7.6	13.1	313.2	209.5	181.5	28.0	103.7	69.5	34.2	80.0	233.2
IV ^p	341.7	264.5	12.4	64.8	21.2	7.8	13.4	320.6	213.5	185.0	28.5	107.0	71.7	35.3	81.2	239.4
1966—I ^p	348.1	269.2	13.5	65.4	21.8	8.0	13.7	326.4	216.7	187.8	29.0	109.6	73.4	36.2	82.1	244.3
II ^p	355.2	274.1	14.4	66.7	22.5	8.3	14.2	332.7	220.4	190.6	29.7	112.3	75.2	37.1	82.6	250.1
III ^p	361.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust cos. but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance cos., and savings and loan assns.

² U.S. agencies are FNMA, FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Admin., and Federal land banks, and in earlier years, RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. Other U.S. agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others."

³ Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm debt held by Farmers Home Admin.

⁴ Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by

savings and loan assns.

⁵ Data by type of mortgage on nonfarm 1- to 4-family properties alone are shown on second page following.

NOTE.—Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal National Mortgage Assn., Federal Housing Admin., Public Housing Admin., Veterans Admin., and Comptroller of the Currency.

Figures for first 3 quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings ¹						Mutual savings bank holdings ²							
	Total	Residential			Other non-farm	Farm	Total	Residential			Other non-farm	Farm		
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed				Conventional	Total	FHA-insured			VA-guaranteed	Conventional
1941.....	4,906	3,292	.....	.....	1,048	566	4,812	3,884	.....	.....	900	28		
1945.....	4,772	3,395	.....	.....	856	521	4,208	3,387	.....	.....	797	24		
1960.....	28,806	20,362	5,851	2,859	11,652	6,796	1,648	26,935	24,306	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961.....	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,029	2,753	51
1962.....	34,476	23,482	6,520	2,654	14,308	8,972	2,022	32,320	29,181	9,238	9,787	10,156	3,088	51
1963.....	39,414	26,476	7,105	2,862	16,509	10,611	2,327	36,224	32,718	10,684	10,490	11,544	3,454	52
1964.....	43,976	28,933	7,315	2,742	18,776	12,405	2,638	40,556	36,487	12,287	11,121	13,079	4,016	53
1965.....	49,675	32,387	7,702	2,688	21,997	14,377	2,911	44,617	40,096	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1963—IV... ^p	39,414	26,476	7,105	2,862	16,509	10,611	2,327	36,224	32,718	10,684	10,490	11,544	3,454	52
1964—I... ^p	40,200	26,894	7,110	2,824	16,960	10,894	2,412	37,155	33,506	11,004	10,639	11,863	3,597	52
II... ^p	41,648	27,750	7,158	2,793	17,799	11,340	2,558	38,199	34,407	11,376	10,826	12,205	3,739	53
III... ^p	42,948	28,432	7,250	2,786	18,396	11,896	2,620	39,381	35,449	11,826	10,977	12,646	3,879	53
IV... ^p	43,976	28,933	7,315	2,742	18,876	12,405	2,638	40,556	36,487	12,287	11,121	13,079	4,016	53
1965—I... ^p	44,799	29,388	7,329	2,722	19,337	12,723	2,688	41,521	37,357	12,664	11,228	13,465	4,112	52
II... ^p	46,548	30,383	7,469	2,712	20,202	13,371	2,794	42,467	38,214	13,036	11,322	13,856	4,202	51
III... ^p	48,353	31,574	7,641	2,700	21,233	13,926	2,853	43,539	39,153	13,412	11,368	14,373	4,334	52
IV... ^p	49,675	32,387	7,702	2,688	21,997	14,377	2,911	44,617	40,096	13,791	11,408	14,897	4,469	52
1966—I ^p	50,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
II ^p	52,024	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes loans held by nondeposit trust cos., but not bank trust depts.

² Data for 1941 and 1945, except for totals, are special F.R. estimates.

NOTE.—Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States

and possessions. First and third quarters, estimates based on FDIC data for insured banks for 1962 and part of 1963 and on special F.R. interpolations thereafter. For earlier years, the basis for first and third quarter estimates included F.R. commercial bank call data and data from the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired						Loans outstanding (end of period)					
	Total	Nonfarm			Farm ¹	Total	Nonfarm			Farm		
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed			Other ¹	Total	FHA-insured		VA-guaranteed	Other
1945.....	976					6,637	5,860	1,394		4,466	766	
1960.....	6,086	5,622	1,401	291	3,930	41,771	38,789	9,032	6,901	22,856	2,982	
1961.....	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170	
1962.....	7,478	6,859	1,355	469	5,035	46,902	43,502	10,176	6,395	26,931	3,400	
1963.....	9,172	8,306	1,598	678	6,030	866	50,544	46,752	10,756	6,401	29,595	3,792
1964.....	10,433	9,386	1,812	674	6,900	1,047	55,152	50,848	11,484	6,403	32,961	4,304
1965.....	11,137	9,988	1,738	553	7,697	1,149	60,013	55,190	12,068	6,286	36,836	4,823
1965—Aug.....	886	820	147	45	628	66	58,073	53,416	11,912	6,344	35,160	4,657
Sept.....	932	868	142	45	681	64	58,411	53,723	11,950	6,326	35,447	4,688
Oct.....	932	868	161	44	663	64	58,824	54,103	12,010	6,316	35,777	4,721
Nov.....	959	890	149	41	700	69	59,276	54,525	12,063	6,307	36,155	4,751
Dec.....	1,248	1,079	154	42	883	169	60,021	55,197	12,094	6,292	36,811	4,824
1966—Jan.....	972	865	168	52	645	107	60,518	55,675	12,183	6,307	37,185	4,843
Feb.....	817	703	143	39	521	114	60,881	55,988	12,246	6,294	37,448	4,893
Mar.....	978	815	139	40	636	163	61,288	56,321	12,259	6,282	37,780	4,967
Apr.....	897	756	121	29	606	141	61,710	56,653	12,299	6,262	38,092	5,077
May.....	816	709	93	31	585	107	62,101	56,980	12,310	6,244	38,426	5,121
June.....	908	830	107	34	689	78	62,547	57,381	12,330	6,225	38,826	5,166
July.....	869	815	106	31	678	54	62,969	57,778	12,335	6,210	39,233	5,191
Aug.....	791	746	94	38	614	45	63,336	58,128	12,340	6,201	39,587	5,208

¹ Certain mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations in process were classified with farm through June 1959 and with "other" nonfarm thereafter. These loans totaled \$38 million on July 31, 1959.

monthly figures may not add to annual totals and for loans outstanding, the end-of-Dec. figures may differ from end-of-year figures, because (1) monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and (2) data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total ¹	New home construction	Home purchase	Total ²	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional
1945.....	1,913	181	1,358	5,376			
1960.....	14,304	4,678	6,132	60,070	3,524	7,222	49,324
1961.....	17,364	5,081	7,207	68,834	4,167	7,152	57,515
1962.....	20,754	5,979	8,524	78,770	4,476	7,010	67,284
1963.....	24,735	7,039	9,920	90,944	4,696	6,960	79,288
1964.....	24,505	6,515	10,397	101,333	4,894	6,683	89,756
1965.....	23,847	5,922	10,697	110,202	5,141	6,391	98,670
1965—Sept.....	2,079	490	1,015	108,255	5,079	6,477	96,699
Oct.....	1,961	487	910	108,922	5,103	6,459	97,360
Nov.....	1,825	431	834	109,507	5,108	6,432	97,967
Dec.....	1,996	491	865	110,202	5,141	6,391	98,670
1966—Jan.....	1,549	322	640	110,700	5,160	6,364	99,176
Feb.....	1,554	307	645	111,246	5,177	6,361	99,708
Mar.....	1,998	454	814	112,001	5,195	6,331	100,475
Apr.....	1,888	430	798	112,736	5,212	6,311	101,213
May.....	1,696	390	773	113,249	5,236	6,293	101,720
June.....	1,629	340	823	113,669	5,245	6,279	102,145
July.....	1,234	266	643	113,750	5,235	6,254	102,261
Aug.....	1,314	272	722	113,897	5,246	6,236	102,415
Sept.....	1,118	239	573	113,967	5,253	6,202	102,512

¹ Includes loans for repairs, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc. not shown separately.

² Beginning with 1958 includes shares pledged against mortgage loans, and beginning with 1966 includes real estate sold on contract not acquired by foreclosure.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Advances	Repayments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members deposits
			Total	Short-term ¹	Long-term ²	
1945.....	278	213	195	176	19	46
1960.....	1,943	2,097	1,981	1,089	892	938
1961.....	2,882	2,220	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1962.....	4,111	3,294	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213
1963.....	5,601	4,296	4,784	2,863	1,921	1,151
1964.....	5,565	5,025	5,325	2,846	2,479	1,199
1965.....	5,007	4,335	5,997	3,074	2,923	1,043
1965—Sept.....	310	278	5,802	2,908	2,894	942
Oct.....	337	312	5,826	2,924	2,902	957
Nov.....	236	338	5,724	2,877	2,847	934
Dec.....	400	128	5,997	3,074	2,923	1,043
1966—Jan.....	386	485	5,898	3,071	2,826	843
Feb.....	171	330	5,739	2,837	2,901	795
Mar.....	214	266	5,687	2,598	3,089	823
Apr.....	967	138	6,516	3,343	3,173	811
May.....	339	152	6,704	3,691	3,012	840
June.....	171	92	6,783	3,865	2,918	972
July.....	838	279	7,342	4,471	2,871	710
Aug.....	146	262	7,226	4,625	2,601	698
Sept.....	99	150	7,175	4,627	2,548	727

¹ Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.

² Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured					VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Pro-jects 1	Prop-erty im-provements 2	Total 3	Mortgages	
		New homes	Ex-isting homes				New homes	Ex-isting homes
1945.....	665	257	217	20	171	192	.....	.....
1960.....	6,293	2,197	2,403	711	982	1,985	1,554	428
1961.....	6,546	1,783	2,982	926	855	1,829	1,170	656
1962.....	7,184	1,849	3,421	1,079	834	2,652	1,357	1,292
1963.....	7,216	1,664	3,905	843	804	3,045	1,272	1,770
1964.....	8,130	1,608	4,965	895	663	2,846	1,023	1,821
1965.....	8,689	1,705	5,760	591	634	2,652	876	1,774
1965—Sept.....	860	159	597	42	62	254	78	177
Oct.....	811	161	554	45	52	245	81	163
Nov.....	824	156	550	61	57	243	79	163
Dec.....	780	165	533	38	43	228	77	151
1966—Jan.....	800	180	547	42	30	236	80	156
Feb.....	639	134	378	96	32	190	69	121
Mar.....	753	160	447	68	78	163	59	104
Apr.....	636	139	376	66	54	132	51	81
May.....	608	137	361	56	55	167	62	104
June.....	685	152	405	69	60	205	71	134
July.....	604	136	368	42	58	219	72	147
Aug.....	622	159	387	18	57	287	96	191
Sept.....	610	149	367	27	66	257	96	161

1 Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.
 2 Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.
 3 Includes a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than \$1,000 need be secured.

NOTE.—Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take into account principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- to 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government-underwritten			Con-ventional
		Total	FHA-in-sured	VA-guar-anteed ¹	
1945.....	18.6	4.3	4.1	.2	14.3
1959.....	130.9	53.8	23.8	30.0	77.0
1960.....	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961.....	153.1	59.1	29.5	29.6	93.9
1962.....	166.5	62.2	32.3	29.9	104.3
1963.....	182.2	65.9	35.0	30.9	116.3
1964.....	197.6	69.2	38.3	30.9	128.3
1965 ^p	213.5	73.1	42.0	31.1	140.4
1963—IV.....	182.2	65.9	35.0	30.9	116.3
1964—I.....	185.4	66.6	35.7	31.0	118.8
II.....	189.8	67.3	36.3	30.9	122.5
III.....	193.9	68.4	37.4	31.1	125.4
IV.....	197.6	69.2	38.3	30.9	128.3
1965—I.....	200.7	70.1	39.0	31.1	130.7
II.....	205.2	70.7	39.7	31.0	134.4
III ^p	209.5	72.0	40.9	31.1	137.4
IV ^p	213.5	73.1	42.0	31.1	140.4
1966—I ^p	216.7	74.1	43.0	31.1	142.6
II ^p	220.4	74.6	43.7	30.9	145.8

¹ Includes outstanding amount of VA vendee accounts held by private investors under repurchase agreement.

NOTE.—For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived.

Based on data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Admin., and Veterans Admin.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Com-mit-ments un-dis-bursed
	Total	FHA-in-sured	VA-guar-anteed	Pur-chases	Sales	
1961.....	6,093	3,490	2,603	815	541	631
1962.....	5,923	3,571	2,353	740	498	355
1963.....	4,650	3,017	1,634	290	1,114	191
1964.....	4,412	2,996	1,416	424	251	313
1965.....	4,731	3,404	1,327	913	200	793
1965—Sept.....	4,372	3,083	1,289	78	.....	443
Oct.....	4,436	3,145	1,290	96	.....	559
Nov.....	4,559	3,255	1,304	155	.....	674
Dec.....	4,731	3,404	1,327	205	.....	793
1966—Jan.....	4,948	3,588	1,360	246	62	923
Feb.....	5,215	3,811	1,404	295	.....	829
Mar.....	5,528	4,077	1,451	344	.....	750
Apr.....	5,744	4,268	1,476	250	.....	691
May.....	5,922	4,430	1,492	209	.....	650
June.....	6,082	4,581	1,501	194	.....	625
July.....	6,319	4,787	1,532	265	.....	511
Aug.....	6,464	4,916	1,548	180	.....	512
Sept.....	6,592	5,028	1,564	159	.....	532

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Assn. data including mortgages subject to participation pool of Government Mortgage Liquidation Trust, but excluding conventional mortgage loans acquired by FNMA from the RFC Mortgage Co., the Defense Homes Corp., the Public Housing Admin., and Community Facilities Admin.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON INCOME PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Nonfarm			Farm
		Total	FHA-in-sured	Conven-tional	
1945.....	17.0	12.2	.....	12.2	4.8
1959.....	60.0	47.9	5.4	42.5	12.1
1960.....	65.5	52.7	5.9	46.8	12.8
1961.....	73.2	59.3	6.4	52.9	13.9
1962.....	85.1	69.9	7.2	62.7	15.2
1963.....	99.0	82.2	7.5	74.7	16.8
1964.....	114.0	95.1	7.9	87.2	18.9
1965 ^p	128.2	107.0	8.0	99.0	21.2
1963—II.....	91.7	75.5	7.4	68.1	16.2
III.....	95.2	78.6	7.5	71.2	16.6
IV.....	99.0	82.2	7.5	74.7	16.8
1964—I.....	101.9	84.6	7.6	77.0	17.3
II.....	105.8	87.7	7.7	80.0	18.1
III.....	109.7	91.2	7.8	83.5	18.5
IV.....	114.0	95.1	7.9	87.2	18.9
1965—I.....	117.0	97.5	7.9	89.6	19.5
II.....	120.7	100.5	8.0	92.5	20.2
III ^p	124.4	103.7	8.0	95.7	20.7
IV ^p	128.2	107.0	8.0	99.0	21.2
1966—I ^p	131.4	109.6	8.0	101.6	21.8
II ^p	134.8	112.3	8.0	104.3	22.5

NOTE.—Based on data from same sources as shown for "Mortgage Debt Outstanding" table (second preceding page), and for table immediately above.

CONVENTIONAL FIRST MORTGAGES

Period	New homes						Existing homes					
	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) ¹	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (millions of dollars)	Contract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) ¹	Maturity (years)	Loan/price ratio (per cent)	Purchase price (thous. of dollars)	Loan amount (millions of dollars)
1963.....	5.84	.64	24.0	73.3	22.5	16.3	5.98	.60	19.2	70.8	17.8	12.6
1964.....	5.78	.57	24.8	74.1	23.7	17.3	5.92	.55	20.0	71.3	18.9	13.4
1965.....	5.76	.54	24.8	74.1	24.7	18.1	5.89	.50	20.4	72.0	19.7	14.1
1965—Sept.....	5.75	.56	24.9	73.7	24.9	18.1	5.89	.47	20.1	71.6	19.2	13.7
Oct.....	5.75	.53	24.8	73.8	25.1	18.3	5.87	.48	19.9	71.3	19.6	13.9
Nov.....	5.80	.54	25.0	74.9	25.1	18.5	5.91	.50	20.4	72.0	19.4	13.9
Dec.....	5.78	.58	24.8	74.0	25.2	18.4	5.91	.51	20.6	72.4	20.2	14.5
1966—Jan.....	5.81	.51	24.6	73.4	24.7	18.0	5.97	.49	20.6	72.6	19.9	14.3
Feb.....	5.85	.55	24.6	73.2	25.9	18.8	5.97	.51	20.3	72.0	20.2	14.4
Mar.....	5.90	.56	24.7	74.3	25.8	18.9	6.01	.53	20.9	72.5	20.3	14.7
Apr.....	5.99	.57	24.6	73.9	25.1	18.2	6.09	.54	20.6	72.2	20.3	14.5
May.....	6.02	.57	24.7	73.4	26.5	19.2	6.16	.56	20.6	71.8	20.6	14.7
June.....	6.07	.57	24.8	74.4	26.7	19.7	6.18	.47	20.0	70.6	21.0	14.7
July.....	6.12	.67	24.2	72.1	27.1	19.3	6.24	.52	19.9	70.5	20.5	14.3
Aug.....	6.18	.83	25.4	74.0	27.3	20.1	6.35	.61	19.8	70.6	20.8	14.7
Sept.....	6.22	.83	24.3	71.1	27.0	19.0	6.40	.64	19.4	69.5	20.4	14.0

¹ Fees and charges—related to principal mortgage amount—include loan commissions, fees, discounts, and other charges which provide added income to the lender and are paid by the borrower. They exclude any closing costs related solely to transfer of property ownership.

based on probability sample survey of characteristics of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups (including mortgage companies) for purchase of single-family homes. Data exclude loans for refinancing, reconditioning, or modernization; construction loans to home-builders; and permanent loans that are coupled with construction loans to owner-builders. See also the table on Mortgages; New and Existing Homes, p. 1674.

NOTE.—Compiled by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data are weighted averages

DELINQUENCY RATES ON HOME MORTGAGES

(Per 100 mortgages held or serviced)

End of period	Loans not in foreclosure but delinquent for:				Loans in foreclosure
	Total	30 days	60 days	90 days or more	
1961.....	3.10	2.27	.50	.33	.29
1962.....	3.04	2.26	.50	.29	.30
1963.....	3.30	2.32	.60	.38	.34
1964.....	3.21	2.35	.55	.31	.38
1965.....	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40
1965—I.....	2.94	2.06	.54	.34	.37
II.....	3.00	2.18	.52	.30	.38
III.....	3.20	2.30	.56	.34	.38
IV.....	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40
1966—I.....	3.02	2.13	.55	.34	.38
II.....	2.95	2.16	.49	.30	.38
III.....	3.09	2.25	.52	.32	.36

NOTE.—Mortgage Bankers Association of America data from reports on 1- to 4-family FHA-insured, VA-guaranteed, and conventional mortgages held by more than 400 respondents, including mortgage bankers (chiefly), commercial banks, savings banks, and savings and loan associations.

NONFARM MORTGAGE FORECLOSURES

Period	Number (thousands)	Rate (per cent of mortgaged structures)
1961.....	73.1	.37
1962.....	86.4	.42
1963.....	98.2	.45
1964.....	108.6	.48
1965.....	116.7	.49
1965—I.....	27.9	.48
II.....	30.1	.52
III.....	29.1	.50
IV.....	29.6	.50
1966—I.....	28.8	.48
II.....	30.8	.51

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board estimates of number of nonfarm mortgaged structures at end of period and of nonfarm properties acquired during period through foreclosure proceedings (excluding voluntary deeds in lieu of foreclosure and defaults on real estate contracts). Data exclude Alaska and Hawaii.

TOTAL CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and mod- ernization loans ¹	Personal loans	Total	Single- payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939.....	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941.....	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945.....	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1960.....	56,028	42,832	17,688	11,525	3,139	10,480	13,196	4,507	5,329	3,360
1961.....	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1962.....	63,164	48,034	19,540	12,605	3,246	12,643	15,130	5,456	5,684	3,990
1963.....	70,461	54,158	22,433	13,856	3,405	14,464	16,303	6,117	5,871	4,315
1964.....	78,442	60,548	25,195	15,593	3,532	16,228	17,894	6,954	6,300	4,640
1965.....	87,884	68,565	28,843	17,693	3,675	18,354	19,319	7,682	6,746	4,891
1965—Sept.....	83,801	65,979	28,175	16,229	3,664	17,911	17,822	7,600	5,496	4,726
Oct.....	84,465	66,511	28,393	16,492	3,676	17,950	17,954	7,624	5,645	4,685
Nov.....	85,291	67,168	28,612	16,797	3,689	18,070	18,123	7,648	5,740	4,735
Dec.....	87,884	68,565	28,843	17,693	3,675	18,354	19,319	7,682	6,746	4,891
1966—Jan.....	87,027	68,314	28,789	17,566	3,634	18,325	18,713	7,666	6,107	4,940
Feb.....	86,565	68,279	28,894	17,386	3,603	18,396	18,286	7,731	5,505	5,050
Mar.....	87,059	68,827	29,248	17,450	3,597	18,532	18,232	7,795	5,393	5,044
Apr.....	88,184	69,543	29,597	17,597	3,602	18,747	18,641	7,836	5,670	5,135
May.....	89,092	70,209	29,908	17,732	3,642	18,927	18,883	7,925	5,860	5,098
June.....	90,070	71,194	30,402	17,959	3,677	19,156	18,876	7,901	5,908	5,067
July.....	90,650	71,862	30,680	18,165	3,711	19,306	18,788	7,844	5,888	5,056
Aug.....	91,483	72,640	30,918	18,390	3,755	19,577	18,843	7,849	5,973	5,021
Sept.....	91,639	72,829	30,793	18,564	3,771	19,701	18,810	7,814	5,993	5,003

¹ Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."

NOTE.—Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for house-

hold, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate mortgage loans. For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965*, and May 1966 BULLETIN.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions						Retail outlets					
		Total	Com- mercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Con- sumer finance ¹	Other ¹	Total	Depart- ment stores ²	Furni- ture stores	Appli- ance stores	Auto- mobile dealers ³	Other
1939.....	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132	.....	657	1,438	354	439	183	123	339
1941.....	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198	.....	759	1,605	320	496	206	188	395
1945.....	2,462	1,776	745	300	102	.....	629	686	131	240	17	28	270
1960.....	42,832	37,218	16,672	11,472	3,923	3,670	1,481	5,615	2,414	1,107	333	359	1,402
1961.....	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1962.....	48,034	41,782	19,005	12,194	4,902	4,131	1,550	6,252	3,013	1,073	294	345	1,527
1963.....	54,158	47,405	22,023	13,523	5,622	4,590	1,647	6,753	3,427	1,086	287	328	1,625
1964.....	60,548	53,141	25,094	14,762	6,458	5,078	1,749	7,407	3,922	1,152	286	370	1,677
1965.....	68,565	60,273	29,173	16,138	7,512	5,606	1,844	8,292	4,488	1,235	302	447	1,820
1965—Sept.....	65,979	58,703	28,343	15,802	7,310	5,410	1,838	7,276	3,910	1,117	289	433	1,527
Oct.....	66,511	59,105	28,618	15,876	7,363	5,422	1,826	7,406	3,979	1,138	293	438	1,558
Nov.....	67,168	59,567	28,855	15,963	7,436	5,465	1,848	7,601	4,101	1,167	297	443	1,593
Dec.....	68,565	60,273	29,173	16,138	7,512	5,606	1,844	8,292	4,488	1,235	302	447	1,820
1966—Jan.....	68,314	60,202	29,201	16,106	7,447	5,598	1,850	8,112	4,419	1,208	300	448	1,737
Feb.....	68,279	60,331	29,312	16,072	7,473	5,621	1,853	7,948	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	451	n.a.
Mar.....	68,827	60,863	29,684	16,106	7,593	5,630	1,850	7,964	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	459	n.a.
Apr.....	69,543	61,539	30,127	16,191	7,711	5,670	1,840	8,004	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	466	n.a.
May.....	70,209	62,178	30,507	16,263	7,839	5,695	1,874	8,031	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	472	n.a.
June.....	71,194	63,097	31,013	16,454	8,009	5,742	1,879	8,097	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	480	n.a.
July.....	71,862	63,745	31,398	16,585	8,093	5,791	1,878	8,117	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485	n.a.
Aug.....	72,640	64,454	31,737	16,732	8,238	5,846	1,901	8,186	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	489	n.a.
Sept.....	72,829	64,613	31,778	16,759	8,324	5,858	1,894	8,216	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	487	n.a.

¹ Consumer finance cos. included with "other" financial institutions until 1950.

² Includes mail-order houses.

³ Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other" retail outlets.
See also NOTE to table above.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Purchased	Direct			
1939.....	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941.....	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945.....	745	66	143	114	110	312
1960.....	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1961.....	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1962.....	19,005	6,184	3,451	2,824	2,261	4,285
1963.....	22,023	7,381	4,102	3,213	2,377	4,950
1964.....	25,094	8,691	4,734	3,670	2,457	5,542
1965.....	29,173	10,310	5,721	4,266	2,543	6,333
1965—Sept.....	28,343	9,985	5,516	4,062	2,539	6,241
Oct.....	28,618	10,119	5,570	4,125	2,550	6,254
Nov.....	28,855	10,220	5,645	4,172	2,553	6,265
Dec.....	29,173	10,310	5,721	4,266	2,543	6,333
1966—Jan.....	29,201	10,314	5,740	4,293	2,511	6,343
Feb.....	29,312	10,361	5,785	4,311	2,484	6,371
Mar.....	29,684	10,533	5,885	4,351	2,476	6,439
Apr.....	30,127	10,699	5,967	4,423	2,481	6,557
May.....	30,507	10,852	6,037	4,491	2,502	6,625
June.....	31,013	11,075	6,124	4,581	2,529	6,704
July.....	31,398	11,219	6,157	4,713	2,555	6,754
Aug.....	31,737	11,339	6,172	4,795	2,580	6,851
Sept.....	31,778	11,313	6,113	4,864	2,593	6,895

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mob-ile paper	Other con-sumer goods paper	Repair and modern-ization loans	Per-sonal loans
1941.....	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945.....	300	164	24	58	54
1960.....	11,472	7,528	2,739	139	1,066
1961.....	11,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1962.....	12,194	7,449	3,123	170	1,452
1963.....	13,523	8,228	3,383	158	1,754
1964.....	14,762	8,701	3,889	142	2,030
1965.....	16,138	9,241	4,429	123	2,345
1965—Sept.....	15,802	9,196	4,204	129	2,273
Oct.....	15,797	9,201	4,269	128	2,278
Nov.....	15,963	9,210	4,332	126	2,295
Dec.....	16,138	9,241	4,429	123	2,345
1966—Jan.....	16,106	9,187	4,460	119	2,340
Feb.....	16,072	9,187	4,423	117	2,345
Mar.....	16,106	9,214	4,422	116	2,354
Apr.....	16,191	9,261	4,448	114	2,368
May.....	16,263	9,289	4,479	113	2,382
June.....	16,454	9,395	4,538	111	2,410
July.....	16,585	9,457	4,579	112	2,437
Aug.....	16,732	9,498	4,632	112	2,490
Sept.....	16,759	9,427	4,693	112	2,527

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mob-ile paper	Other con-sumer goods paper	Repair and modern-ization loans	Per-sonal loans
1941.....	957	122	36	14	785
1945.....	731	54	20	14	643
1960.....	9,074	1,665	771	800	5,837
1961.....	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1962.....	10,583	2,111	751	815	6,906
1963.....	11,859	2,394	835	870	7,760
1964.....	13,285	2,699	997	933	8,656
1965.....	14,962	3,124	1,153	1,009	9,676
1965—Sept.....	14,558	3,045	1,120	996	9,397
Oct.....	14,611	3,065	1,130	998	9,418
Nov.....	14,749	3,094	1,135	1,010	9,510
Dec.....	14,962	3,124	1,153	1,009	9,676
1966—Jan.....	14,895	3,100	1,149	1,004	9,642
Feb.....	14,947	3,110	1,155	1,002	9,680
Mar.....	15,073	3,157	1,172	1,005	9,739
Apr.....	15,221	3,204	1,188	1,007	9,822
May.....	15,408	3,258	1,203	1,027	9,920
June.....	15,630	3,328	1,223	1,037	10,042
July.....	15,762	3,362	1,241	1,044	10,115
Aug.....	15,985	3,420	1,266	1,063	10,236
Sept.....	16,076	3,453	1,278	1,066	10,279

NOTE.—Institutions represented are consumer finance companies, credit unions, industrial loan companies, mutual savings banks, savings and loan assns., and other lending institutions holding consumer instalment loans.

See also NOTE to first table on previous page.

NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts			Service credit
		Com-mer-cial banks	Other finan-cial institutions	De-part-ment stores ¹	Other retail outlets	Credit cards ²	
1941.....	3,087	693	152	275	1,370	.....	597
1945.....	3,203	674	72	290	1,322	.....	845
1960.....	13,196	3,884	623	941	3,952	436	3,360
1961.....	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1962.....	15,130	4,690	766	927	4,252	505	3,990
1963.....	16,303	5,205	912	895	4,456	520	4,315
1964.....	17,894	5,950	1,004	909	4,756	635	4,640
1965.....	19,319	6,587	1,095	968	5,055	723	4,891
1965—Sept.....	17,822	6,520	1,080	647	4,078	771	4,726
Oct.....	17,954	6,546	1,078	682	4,221	742	4,685
Nov.....	18,123	6,555	1,093	725	4,291	724	4,735
Dec.....	19,319	6,587	1,095	968	5,055	723	4,891
1966—Jan.....	18,713	6,574	1,092	855	4,509	743	4,940
Feb.....	18,286	6,630	1,101	n.a.	n.a.	746	5,050
Mar.....	18,232	6,676	1,119	n.a.	n.a.	755	5,044
Apr.....	18,641	6,717	1,119	n.a.	n.a.	765	5,135
May.....	18,883	6,784	1,141	n.a.	n.a.	788	5,098
June.....	18,876	6,767	1,134	n.a.	n.a.	824	5,067
July.....	18,788	6,720	1,124	n.a.	n.a.	861	5,056
Aug.....	18,843	6,718	1,131	n.a.	n.a.	916	5,021
Sept.....	18,810	6,692	1,122	n.a.	n.a.	932	5,003

¹ Includes mail-order houses.

² Service station and misc. credit-card accounts and home-heating oil accounts.

See also NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1960.....		49,560		17,654		14,470		2,213		15,223
1961.....		48,396		16,007		14,578		2,068		15,744
1962.....		55,126		19,796		15,685		2,051		17,594
1963.....		61,295		22,292		17,102		2,198		19,703
1964.....		67,505		24,435		19,473		2,204		21,393
1965.....		75,508		27,914		21,454		2,238		23,902
1965—Sept.....	6,434	6,085	2,385	2,088	1,859	1,849	176	189	2,014	1,959
Oct.....	6,425	6,247	2,338	2,318	1,907	1,899	179	183	2,001	1,847
Nov.....	6,530	6,608	2,480	2,410	1,873	2,004	185	189	1,992	2,005
Dec.....	6,489	7,519	2,443	2,328	1,862	2,657	185	163	1,999	2,371
1966—Jan.....	6,544	5,586	2,340	2,001	1,983	1,684	176	130	2,045	1,771
Feb.....	6,492	5,517	2,340	2,084	1,957	1,527	171	130	2,024	1,776
Mar.....	6,673	6,865	2,479	2,676	1,959	1,890	183	174	2,052	2,125
Apr.....	6,505	6,658	2,302	2,486	1,958	1,874	180	178	2,065	2,120
May.....	6,472	6,694	2,298	2,526	1,933	1,898	186	215	2,055	2,055
June.....	6,675	7,236	2,419	2,746	1,944	2,013	189	215	2,123	2,262
July.....	6,732	6,670	2,383	2,466	2,050	1,945	189	203	2,110	2,056
Aug.....	6,689	7,025	2,431	2,543	1,995	2,023	187	225	2,076	2,234
Sept.....	6,578	6,189	2,387	2,070	1,958	1,935	175	187	2,058	1,997
Repayments										
1960.....		45,972		16,384		13,574		1,883		14,130
1961.....		47,700		16,472		14,246		2,015		14,967
1962.....		50,620		17,478		14,939		1,996		16,206
1963.....		55,171		19,400		15,850		2,038		17,883
1964.....		61,121		21,676		17,737		2,078		19,630
1965.....		67,495		24,267		19,355		2,096		21,777
1965—Sept.....	5,748	5,616	2,056	2,024	1,638	1,617	171	173	1,883	1,802
Oct.....	5,805	5,714	2,080	2,099	1,670	1,636	171	171	1,884	1,808
Nov.....	5,831	5,955	2,148	2,193	1,683	1,700	176	177	1,824	1,885
Dec.....	5,855	6,120	2,107	2,097	1,720	1,760	175	176	1,853	2,087
1966—Jan.....	5,947	5,837	2,115	2,055	1,778	1,811	176	171	1,878	1,800
Feb.....	5,954	5,552	2,135	1,979	1,781	1,707	174	161	1,864	1,705
Mar.....	6,024	6,317	2,216	2,322	1,708	1,826	176	180	1,924	1,989
Apr.....	5,974	5,942	2,145	2,137	1,729	1,727	175	173	1,925	1,905
May.....	5,979	6,028	2,159	2,215	1,784	1,763	172	175	1,864	1,875
June.....	6,126	6,251	2,211	2,252	1,767	1,786	176	180	1,972	2,033
July.....	6,168	6,002	2,238	2,188	1,803	1,739	174	169	1,953	1,906
Aug.....	6,087	6,247	2,223	2,305	1,792	1,798	172	181	1,900	1,963
Sept.....	6,103	6,000	2,213	2,195	1,784	1,761	168	171	1,938	1,873
Net change in credit outstanding ²										
1960.....		3,588		1,270		896		330		1,093
1961.....		696		-465		332		53		777
1962.....		4,506		2,318		746		55		1,388
1963.....		6,124		2,892		1,252		160		1,820
1964.....		6,384		2,759		1,736		126		1,763
1965.....		8,013		3,647		2,099		142		2,125
1965—Sept.....	686	469	329	64	221	232	5	16	131	157
Oct.....	620	533	258	219	237	263	8	12	117	39
Nov.....	699	653	332	217	190	304	9	12	168	120
Dec.....	634	1,399	336	231	142	897	10	-13	146	284
1966—Jan.....	597	-251	225	-54	205	-127	0	-41	167	-29
Feb.....	538	-35	205	105	176	-180	-3	-31	160	71
Mar.....	649	548	263	354	251	64	7	-6	128	136
Apr.....	531	716	157	349	229	147	5	5	140	215
May.....	493	666	139	311	149	135	14	40	191	180
June.....	549	985	208	494	177	227	13	35	151	229
July.....	564	668	145	278	247	206	15	34	157	150
Aug.....	602	778	208	238	203	225	15	44	176	271
Sept.....	475	189	174	-125	174	174	7	16	120	124

¹ Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.² Net changes in credit outstanding equal extensions less repayments.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase

the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

For back figures and description of the data see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965*, and May 1966 BULLETIN.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Sales finance companies		Other financial institutions		Retail outlets	
	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1960.....		49,560		18,269		11,456		12,073		7,762
1961.....		48,396		17,711		10,667		12,282		7,736
1962.....		55,126		20,474		11,999		13,525		9,128
1963.....		61,295		23,344		12,664		14,894		10,393
1964.....		67,950		25,950		14,020		16,251		11,284
1965.....		75,508		29,738		15,075		18,120		12,575
1965—Sept.....	6,434	6,085	2,567	2,386	1,311	1,228	1,514	1,440	1,042	1,031
Oct.....	6,425	6,247	2,581	2,488	1,214	1,223	1,508	1,404	1,122	1,132
Nov.....	6,530	6,608	2,659	2,517	1,267	1,293	1,512	1,574	1,092	1,224
Dec.....	6,489	7,519	2,610	2,579	1,291	1,425	1,514	1,788	1,074	1,727
1966—Jan.....	6,544	5,586	2,500	2,240	1,270	1,101	1,553	1,298	1,221	947
Feb.....	6,492	5,517	2,517	2,243	1,230	1,057	1,559	1,338	1,186	879
Mar.....	6,673	6,865	2,619	2,784	1,273	1,318	1,573	1,634	1,208	1,129
Apr.....	6,505	6,658	2,539	2,717	1,226	1,225	1,559	1,579	1,181	1,137
May.....	6,472	6,694	2,547	2,722	1,228	1,254	1,547	1,600	1,150	1,118
June.....	6,675	7,236	2,619	2,912	1,260	1,383	1,643	1,772	1,153	1,169
July.....	6,732	6,670	2,673	2,717	1,255	1,265	1,593	1,577	1,211	1,111
Aug.....	6,689	7,025	2,683	2,819	1,260	1,336	1,589	1,713	1,157	1,157
Sept.....	6,578	6,189	2,634	2,422	1,242	1,162	1,587	1,517	1,115	1,088
Repayments										
1960.....		45,972		16,832		10,442		11,022		7,676
1961.....		47,700		18,294		10,943		11,715		6,749
1962.....		50,620		18,468		11,434		12,593		8,125
1963.....		55,171		20,326		12,211		13,618		9,016
1964.....		61,121		22,971		13,161		14,825		10,164
1965.....		67,495		25,663		13,699		16,443		11,690
1965—Sept.....	5,748	5,616	2,183	2,152	1,180	1,147	1,410	1,350	975	967
Oct.....	5,805	5,714	2,253	2,212	1,130	1,149	1,422	1,351	1,000	1,002
Nov.....	5,831	5,955	2,264	2,284	1,194	1,206	1,377	1,436	996	1,029
Dec.....	5,855	6,120	2,252	2,259	1,203	1,250	1,401	1,575	999	1,036
1966—Jan.....	5,947	5,837	2,273	2,212	1,202	1,133	1,406	1,365	1,066	1,127
Feb.....	5,954	5,552	2,292	2,132	1,137	1,091	1,420	1,286	1,105	1,043
Mar.....	6,024	6,317	2,299	2,412	1,175	1,284	1,463	1,508	1,087	1,113
Apr.....	5,974	5,942	2,293	2,274	1,129	1,140	1,442	1,431	1,110	1,097
May.....	5,979	6,028	2,270	2,342	1,164	1,182	1,414	1,413	1,131	1,091
June.....	6,126	6,251	2,348	2,406	1,172	1,192	1,501	1,550	1,105	1,103
July.....	6,168	6,002	2,382	2,332	1,180	1,134	1,476	1,445	1,130	1,091
Aug.....	6,087	6,247	2,362	2,480	1,179	1,189	1,458	1,490	1,088	1,088
Sept.....	6,103	6,000	2,396	2,381	1,156	1,135	1,481	1,426	1,070	1,058
Net change in credit outstanding ²										
1960.....		3,588		1,446		1,152		1,051		-61
1961.....		696		335		-199		578		-20
1962.....		4,506		1,997		921		932		656
1963.....		6,124		3,018		1,329		1,276		501
1964.....		6,384		3,065		1,239		1,426		654
1965.....		8,013		4,075		1,376		1,677		885
1965—Sept.....	686	469	384	234	131	81	104	90	67	64
Oct.....	620	533	328	276	84	74	86	53	122	130
Nov.....	699	653	395	233	73	87	135	138	96	195
Dec.....	634	1,399	358	320	88	175	113	213	75	691
1966—Jan.....	597	-251	227	28	68	-32	147	-67	155	-180
Feb.....	538	-35	225	111	93	-34	139	52	81	-164
Mar.....	649	548	320	372	98	34	110	126	121	16
Apr.....	531	716	246	443	97	85	117	148	71	40
May.....	493	666	277	380	64	72	133	187	19	27
June.....	549	985	271	506	88	191	142	222	48	66
July.....	564	668	291	385	75	131	117	132	81	20
Aug.....	602	778	321	339	81	147	131	223	69	69
Sept.....	475	189	238	41	86	27	106	91	45	30

¹ Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.

² Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments except in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between extensions and re-

payments for some particular holders do not equal the changes in their outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit extended, repaid, or outstanding.

See also NOTE to previous table.

MARKET GROUPINGS
(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1965 aver- age	1965				1966								
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept.
Total index.....	100.00	143.4	144.1	145.5	146.7	149.0	150.6	152.4	153.7	153.9	155.3	156.5	157.2	158.2	158.1
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>148.0</i>	<i>148.9</i>	<i>150.3</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>152.5</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>153.7</i>	<i>154.9</i>	<i>155.3</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>156.7</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	140.3	141.3	141.9	143.7	144.2	144.6	146.1	146.2	146.4	146.2	147.1	146.5	147.2	147.0
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	147.0	149.0	153.9	157.3	159.0	162.6	164.8	166.2	166.9	169.8	171.4	174.4	176.5	177.7
Materials.....	52.65	144.2	144.9	145.3	146.1	148.8	150.9	152.6	154.4	154.5	157.1	158.0	158.8	159.6	159.6
Consumer goods															
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>167.2</i>	<i>165.2</i>	<i>168.0</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>168.1</i>	<i>167.9</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>168.4</i>	<i>160.7</i>	<i>162.3</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>146.4</i>	<i>151.1</i>
Autos.....	1.82	182.6	178.1	181.1	182.5	182.4	180.3	177.8	180.5	178.9	166.0	167.8	151.5	141.7	148.6
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	146.8	148.2	150.8	150.0	151.5	152.0	155.0	156.2	154.6	153.6	155.2	158.6	152.7	154.4
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>144.8</i>	<i>146.7</i>	<i>147.9</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>150.9</i>	<i>151.1</i>	<i>151.3</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>154.0</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>152.3</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>151.4</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	154.8	155.3	158.8	159.7	165.8	166.8	165.7	164.1	168.4	169.9	168.3	168.0	169.1	166.7
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	152.3	151.6	158.4	157.2	163.7	166.3	160.5	156.2	166.7	165.9	163.9	165.5	165.0	161.5
Appliances.....	1.33	153.3	152.9	159.3	156.5	162.0	163.2	163.1	150.6	167.9	165.5	165.2	171.1	166.7	163.1
TV and home radios.....	.47	149.8	148.1	156.0	159.3	168.7	174.8	153.1	171.8	163.0	166.9	160.3	149.8	160.2	157.1
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	154.3	154.2	154.9	157.4	161.0	163.3	164.0	165.5	166.3	169.1	170.1	165.2	168.0	166.1
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	158.2	160.4	162.5	164.5	172.2	170.2	172.5	172.2	175.5	171.9	173.2	174.7	174.7	173.3
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	134.5	136.0	136.4	137.9	138.5	137.5	138.7	140.4	141.4	140.5	141.6	139.0	139.5	.....
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>135.7</i>	<i>137.3</i>	<i>136.5</i>	<i>136.7</i>	<i>139.4</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>141.6</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>144.3</i>	<i>144.0</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	122.2	122.6	123.1	124.5	123.2	123.1	125.8	125.2	125.1	123.9	126.4	126.0	128.0	128.0
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	127.2	129.0	127.8	131.0	128.8	129.7	131.1	133.6	130.2	129.5	131.5	130.2	134.3	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	157.0	158.2	158.6	162.5	163.2	164.0	167.2	168.6	167.3	173.4	174.7	174.5	174.4	173.6
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	127.0	128.4	128.2	129.3	130.4	131.9	133.6	134.2	134.1	136.9	138.5	138.9	138.2	137.2
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	149.4	152.9	154.0	153.3	152.7	151.6	155.3	154.7	154.6	155.8	157.1	161.1	165.0	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	122.4	122.6	124.8	126.6	126.4	125.1	124.0	125.2	128.4	128.8	128.8	128.8	129.1	130.6
Residential utilities.....	2.46	162.6	167.7	168.2	166.3	165.6	164.5	170.5	169.0	167.4	169.0	171.0	176.8	182.5	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	171.6	178.2	179.1	176.3	175.3	173.2	181.5	179.0	176.7	179.0	181.9	190.0	197.9	.....
Gas.....	.74	141.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment															
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>159.0</i>	<i>163.8</i>	<i>167.2</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>171.9</i>	<i>174.0</i>	<i>175.4</i>	<i>175.9</i>	<i>178.3</i>	<i>180.0</i>	<i>182.7</i>	<i>184.6</i>	<i>185.7</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	153.1	155.3	159.4	162.0	162.4	164.2	166.1	167.4	167.3	168.5	171.0	174.9	176.3	177.3
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	164.4	166.4	169.7	172.7	175.8	177.5	180.8	184.2	186.4	190.1	191.0	189.8	194.1	195.7
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	162.4	164.2	178.7	180.4	188.0	194.9	198.9	198.9	201.3	204.9	205.7	208.8	209.3	210.2
Farm equipment.....	.61	148.8	155.4	155.7	165.8	163.9	161.2	158.0	163.0	157.6	164.7	168.2	167.5	169.1	.....
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials															
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>144.3</i>	<i>144.3</i>	<i>144.3</i>	<i>143.6</i>	<i>147.3</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>152.6</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>157.7</i>	<i>159.3</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>160.2</i>	<i>160.1</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	166.8	168.8	168.7	168.7	168.3	170.0	173.6	169.1	169.0	166.0	165.2	162.8	173.6	175.4
Equipment.....	7.84	151.9	154.2	158.4	160.0	163.2	165.8	170.0	171.9	173.6	177.1	179.1	183.7	187.9	189.3
Construction.....	9.17	133.8	134.5	135.3	137.2	140.3	142.7	143.6	146.1	144.3	141.8	142.3	141.0	140.2	140.3
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	137.8	130.6	127.1	123.2	130.6	138.8	143.2	147.1	145.1	144.8	148.0	146.9	145.4	142.3
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>144.1</i>	<i>145.4</i>	<i>147.1</i>	<i>148.6</i>	<i>150.4</i>	<i>151.0</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>152.3</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>158.0</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>158.9</i>	<i>159.0</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	136.4	138.2	138.5	141.6	142.5	144.2	144.4	146.0	145.3	147.8	150.3	149.9	150.3	150.9
Containers.....	3.03	136.6	138.4	137.8	144.7	144.1	143.5	143.5	145.2	142.4	146.1	146.4	143.2	143.6	145.4
General business supplies.....	6.07	136.4	138.1	138.8	140.0	141.7	144.5	144.9	146.4	146.7	148.6	152.2	153.2	153.6	153.7
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	174.1	178.4	179.5	180.8	183.7	185.3	187.2	186.3	188.4	192.0	192.9	194.5	195.0	194.8
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>126.5</i>	<i>130.0</i>	<i>130.2</i>	<i>131.9</i>	<i>130.7</i>	<i>131.8</i>	<i>133.9</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>136.9</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>138.7</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	115.5	112.4	118.0	118.0	119.6	117.4	118.1	120.5	114.9	123.8	124.9	124.6	124.8	124.1
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	159.4	161.6	161.6	162.2	164.4	165.0	167.1	168.6	170.6	171.2	172.2	174.6	175.3	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	161.1	163.5	163.0	163.4	166.0	166.4	168.7	170.3	172.2	172.8	173.8	176.7	177.4	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	157.6	160.7	159.2	162.0	163.0	163.7	163.9	165.6	168.2	170.0	170.1	174.6	174.6	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	170.0	171.9	172.3	170.7	174.7	175.1	179.4	181.0	182.6	182.0	184.1	186.2	187.5	.....
Gas.....	.54	152.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	159.9	159.3	162.6	163.3	167.1	167.3	166.6	166.6	168.4	166.1	165.8	162.5	159.7	160.3
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	134.1	135.5	135.9	137.4	136.9	136.9	139.2	139.7	139.4	139.8	141.6	141.4	143.2	.....

For notes see opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1965 aver- age	1965				1966								
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept.
Total index.....	100.00	143.4	144.1	145.5	146.7	149.0	150.6	152.4	153.7	153.9	155.3	156.5	157.2	158.2	158.1
Manufacturing, total.....	86.45	145.0	145.8	147.0	148.6	151.0	152.9	154.7	155.9	156.6	157.6	158.9	159.4	160.3	160.3
Durable.....	48.07	148.4	149.2	150.8	151.8	155.2	158.1	160.7	161.9	162.9	164.2	165.4	166.1	167.2	167.4
Nondurable.....	38.38	140.8	141.5	142.3	144.5	145.7	146.4	147.3	148.5	148.7	149.4	150.7	151.0	151.7	151.4
Mining.....	8.23	114.8	112.5	116.4	116.4	118.3	117.3	117.7	120.0	115.6	120.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.3
Utilities.....	5.32	160.9	164.4	164.7	164.1	164.9	164.7	168.7	168.8	169.1	170.2	171.7	175.7	178.6	179.0
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals.....	12.32	142.1	138.8	136.3	135.0	139.5	143.2	148.5	150.5	150.7	153.7	154.0	154.5	154.5	152.8
Primary metals.....	6.95	137.6	132.6	125.0	120.6	126.5	131.9	138.3	141.8	142.4	146.5	148.0	148.6	148.9	146.1
Iron and steel.....	5.45	133.6	125.0	115.8	110.5	118.5	122.9	129.1	136.7	138.8	141.1	142.1	143.3	142.6	139.0
Nonferrous metals and products.....	1.50	152.2	152.3	155.3	158.8	161.3	164.3	172.5	174.5	166.0	165.0	166.2	162.4	161.7	163.3
Fabricated metal products.....	5.37	147.8	146.7	150.9	153.6	156.3	157.7	161.6	161.7	161.4	162.9	161.8	162.1	161.7	161.5
Structural metal parts.....	2.86	145.4	144.7	148.2	152.6	154.0	154.2	158.9	158.9	159.1	158.4	158.8	157.7	158.8	157.3
Machinery and related products.....	27.98	154.3	157.0	160.2	162.2	164.9	168.3	170.1	170.8	172.4	173.7	175.5	177.4	179.1	180.4
Machinery.....	14.80	160.5	164.3	166.4	168.3	171.0	174.5	176.4	176.1	178.6	182.8	186.6	189.6	189.2	188.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	8.43	160.4	164.7	165.8	167.8	169.2	171.9	174.4	174.0	174.5	177.7	180.3	184.7	186.7	188.0
Electrical machinery.....	6.37	160.6	163.7	167.3	169.0	173.5	177.9	179.2	178.9	184.1	184.4	186.0	189.1	193.4	190.7
Transportation equipment.....	10.19	149.2	149.8	154.9	157.2	160.4	163.0	164.1	166.1	165.9	165.8	167.1	166.0	166.3	169.6
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4.68	175.2	175.8	177.1	178.0	178.7	176.7	175.5	176.9	176.1	169.9	169.4	161.2	158.7	165.9
Aircraft and other equipment.....	5.26	125.3	125.6	134.4	138.0	143.4	150.1	153.1	155.8	156.4	161.9	164.7	169.6	172.5	172.3
Instruments and related products.....	1.71	151.4	155.7	158.0	159.0	162.2	166.8	169.4	171.5	174.6	171.5	177.0	177.4	179.6	179.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.28														
Clay, glass, and lumber.....	4.72	127.6	128.4	130.1	130.3	135.0	136.2	136.4	138.0	137.8	133.3	134.4	131.7	129.8	129.7
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	2.99	133.5	135.5	137.0	136.8	140.6	142.4	142.2	143.0	141.9	139.5	141.0	138.5	140.6	140.4
Lumber and products.....	1.73	117.4	116.2	118.3	119.1	125.4	125.6	126.5	129.3	130.7	122.7	122.9	119.9	111.3	111.3
Furniture and miscellaneous.....	3.05	151.8	152.7	155.1	157.8	160.9	158.4	161.6	162.9	163.5	166.7	167.0	163.5	167.1	165.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.54	157.4	158.1	159.7	162.6	166.2	165.4	167.7	168.8	169.6	173.8	174.6	169.7	173.4	173.3
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.51	146.0	147.1	150.4	153.0	155.5	151.2	155.3	156.8	157.2	159.5	159.3	157.2	158.7	157.1
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	7.60	135.8	136.5	137.3	138.7	140.2	138.6	139.8	141.1	142.6	142.0	143.4	141.6	140.4	139.8
Textile mill products.....	2.90	134.9	136.5	137.7	139.1	140.1	140.4	140.7	142.0	143.5	143.7	144.0	143.4	142.3	140.8
Apparel products.....	3.59	145.1	145.2	145.7	147.2	148.5	145.6	148.4	149.4	150.3	149.9	152.0	149.7	148.4	.....
Leather and products.....	1.11	108.2	108.2	109.3	110.1	111.3	111.4	109.7	112.2	115.5	112.1	114.2	111.1	109.9	.....
Paper and printing.....	8.17	135.3	136.0	136.4	139.2	140.6	142.1	142.7	144.2	143.5	146.6	148.3	149.6	148.6	147.8
Paper and products.....	3.43	142.3	144.6	143.6	147.4	149.3	150.6	148.5	150.2	150.2	153.0	154.1	156.2	153.1	152.4
Printing and publishing.....	4.74	130.3	129.8	131.1	133.2	134.2	136.0	138.6	139.8	138.6	142.1	144.1	144.8	145.3	144.4
Newspapers.....	1.53	124.2	121.5	125.1	127.2	129.5	131.1	131.4	133.1	128.5	133.8	135.4	136.3	137.7	139.1
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber.....	11.54	164.6	166.3	167.9	170.6	172.8	174.6	175.1	176.6	177.3	179.3	180.1	180.9	183.5	183.5
Chemicals and products.....	7.58	173.4	175.9	177.4	179.3	182.3	183.1	185.5	187.8	187.7	191.4	192.7	194.5	194.3	193.7
Industrial chemicals.....	3.84	196.3	201.0	202.0	203.5	209.3	208.7	210.7	213.7	215.4	218.2	219.9	222.0	222.0	.....
Petroleum products.....	1.97	123.5	124.2	124.0	126.1	127.8	130.5	125.5	125.6	127.7	127.4	127.7	126.9	128.5	130.3
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.99	171.8	171.2	175.5	181.6	181.3	185.8	184.7	184.5	186.9	184.3	184.1	812.7	197.1	.....
Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....	11.07	123.4	123.4	123.3	125.1	124.8	125.7	126.8	127.4	126.9	125.5	126.8	127.2	128.7	128.4
Foods and beverages.....	10.25	123.7	123.6	124.0	125.6	125.4	126.2	126.8	127.5	127.8	126.1	127.1	128.1	129.4	129.1
Food manufactures.....	8.64	122.3	121.8	122.1	123.5	123.7	124.6	125.6	125.7	126.0	124.4	125.5	126.4	127.1	127.1
Beverages.....	1.61	130.6	133.2	134.5	137.1	134.7	134.8	133.4	137.0	137.5	135.4	135.9	137.2	141.6	.....
Tobacco products.....	.82	120.3	120.6	114.5	118.9	117.1	119.6	126.7	126.8	115.8	117.9	122.7	116.5	119.9	.....
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas.....	6.80	112.5	109.8	114.6	114.6	115.7	113.6	114.3	116.7	111.6	118.8	119.5	119.5	119.7	119.1
Coal.....	1.16	113.3	108.1	117.2	116.6	118.9	114.4	111.2	117.7	85.3	116.9	120.7	120.8	120.7	114.7
Crude oil and natural gas.....	5.64	112.3	110.1	114.0	114.1	115.0	113.5	115.0	116.5	117.0	119.1	119.3	119.2	119.5	120.0
Oil and gas extraction.....	4.91	116.1	113.4	118.1	118.3	119.8	118.1	119.7	121.2	121.9	125.5	125.9	125.5	125.8	126.3
Crude oil.....	4.25	111.9	108.5	114.0	114.5	116.0	114.1	115.1	117.0	117.2	121.3	121.4	120.9	121.2	121.4
Gas and gas liquids.....	.66	143.0	144.8	144.5	142.6	143.9	143.8	149.0	148.1	152.2	152.2	154.4	155.1	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling.....	.73	87.1	87.8	86.4	86.0	84.8	81.9	83.0	84.4	83.6	76.2	74.6	76.4	77.0	77.9
Metal, stone, and earth minerals.....	1.43	125.5	125.3	125.1	125.1	130.7	134.6	133.6	136.0	134.6	130.1	133.7	133.8	133.0	131.5
Metal mining.....	.61	124.2	122.4	124.6	114.2	120.6	133.4	130.8	134.5	139.7	133.6	134.2	134.0	132.0	128.5
Stone and earth minerals.....	.82	126.5	127.4	125.5	133.2	138.2	135.5	135.6	137.1	130.9	127.5	133.3	133.7	133.8	133.7
Utilities															
Electric.....	4.04	165.6	169.8	169.9	168.9	169.9	169.3	174.2	174.0	174.1	175.5	177.2	182.4	186.1	.....
Gas.....	1.28	146.2	147.7	148.4	148.9	149.3	150.5	151.4	152.3	153.3	153.7	154.1	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production 1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1965 aver- age	1965				1966								
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept.
Total index.....	100.00	143.4	146.0	150.1	148.2	146.7	148.5	152.3	154.6	154.8	156.0	159.3	150.9	156.9	161.7
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>148.5</i>	<i>151.7</i>	<i>153.4</i>	<i>152.6</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>150.0</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>161.8</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	140.3	143.8	150.3	145.3	140.1	142.0	145.7	146.7	145.5	144.8	150.0	139.8	146.1	154.2
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	147.0	149.7	154.2	156.1	160.3	162.3	164.6	167.8	167.9	170.3	174.6	172.0	173.6	178.0
Materials.....	52.65	144.2	146.2	148.8	147.6	146.8	148.5	152.7	155.7	156.7	158.7	160.7	151.8	158.7	161.7
<i>Consumer goods</i>															
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>167.2</i>	<i>129.6</i>	<i>185.3</i>	<i>184.6</i>	<i>172.4</i>	<i>178.0</i>	<i>177.7</i>	<i>180.9</i>	<i>178.6</i>	<i>170.9</i>	<i>174.2</i>	<i>127.5</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>154.0</i>
Autos.....	1.82	182.6	114.0	206.4	211.7	191.5	198.3	195.6	202.2	196.8	184.3	190.4	112.1	32.6	150.1
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	146.8	150.1	157.5	148.9	147.3	151.2	154.1	153.0	154.8	153.3	152.8	147.7	156.9	159.3
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>155.8</i>	<i>149.8</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>144.0</i>	<i>154.5</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>155.3</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>138.9</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>156.5</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	154.8	161.4	167.6	165.4	166.0	160.6	166.8	167.0	169.2	169.2	170.5	152.8	164.2	175.2
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	152.3	158.1	166.0	162.0	160.9	160.1	168.2	166.4	174.2	169.4	171.7	140.8	149.3	173.2
Appliances.....	1.33	153.3	154.3	157.3	155.3	157.6	159.6	170.7	165.2	179.9	174.5	177.2	150.5	145.8	171.2
TV and home radios.....	.47	149.8	168.7	190.6	181.0	170.4	161.5	161.1	169.9	158.3	154.7	156.3	113.4	159.1	178.9
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	154.3	158.5	163.0	165.2	167.0	159.7	162.0	163.5	161.6	162.7	167.2	157.3	171.0	170.8
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	158.2	167.6	173.2	171.4	171.3	162.0	169.1	170.6	169.6	174.4	171.9	163.3	176.4	181.1
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	134.5	138.0	145.9	136.5	125.3	129.9	144.2	146.7	143.5	139.8	144.4	127.2	143.7	.....
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>136.4</i>	<i>132.7</i>	<i>134.9</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>136.1</i>	<i>134.8</i>	<i>136.0</i>	<i>142.5</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>152.5</i>	<i>153.1</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	122.2	137.6	136.6	128.6	119.9	116.9	116.9	116.8	117.1	117.7	123.9	125.4	138.2	144.7
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	127.2	132.3	131.7	124.5	111.1	114.4	120.4	130.7	131.6	139.0	150.2	136.4	145.3	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	157.0	162.9	162.4	161.7	159.4	165.6	165.5	166.7	167.3	171.8	180.8	167.5	181.2	178.8
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	127.0	129.6	128.1	127.6	130.1	130.7	133.1	136.2	134.6	136.5	137.9	137.5	139.9	138.4
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	149.4	155.1	146.6	144.6	156.0	165.7	165.4	158.6	150.2	146.4	150.7	166.3	171.8	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	122.4	122.6	121.6	125.8	129.4	130.3	127.3	123.9	121.7	124.4	127.1	131.1	132.9	130.6
Residential utilities.....	2.46	162.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	171.6	182.8	165.5	158.5	180.2	199.7	200.7	188.3	171.9	162.0	169.2	199.5	209.8	.....
Gas.....	.74	141.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Equipment</i>															
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>156.7</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>163.8</i>	<i>164.9</i>	<i>169.7</i>	<i>170.9</i>	<i>173.9</i>	<i>177.7</i>	<i>177.6</i>	<i>179.3</i>	<i>184.3</i>	<i>180.3</i>	<i>181.3</i>	<i>186.2</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	153.1	156.7	158.4	159.7	163.4	162.9	165.3	167.6	167.3	168.7	174.6	173.2	175.8	178.9
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	164.4	168.9	172.6	174.8	179.7	177.7	179.5	182.5	182.9	187.8	191.6	187.1	194.1	198.6
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	162.4	164.2	178.7	176.8	184.2	194.9	198.9	207.9	209.4	211.0	213.9	208.8	200.9	207.0
Farm equipment.....	.61	148.8	145.5	146.1	149.2	159.8	164.1	176.3	185.1	179.9	173.6	179.3	149.8	136.4	.....
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Materials</i>															
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>144.3</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>145.4</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>147.7</i>	<i>152.3</i>	<i>155.9</i>	<i>158.3</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>158.5</i>	<i>163.0</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	166.8	165.4	171.2	173.2	176.7	176.0	176.2	174.2	174.1	171.0	166.9	141.6	158.0	175.4
Equipment.....	7.84	151.9	152.7	157.9	160.2	165.6	167.3	171.5	173.8	175.5	178.3	180.9	178.0	182.3	187.4
Construction.....	9.17	133.8	142.6	142.7	136.9	131.9	128.9	132.1	137.3	142.9	145.3	151.5	146.6	150.0	148.7
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	137.8	134.5	130.1	124.2	124.9	135.2	144.5	150.6	150.6	152.8	152.7	133.7	141.2	146.6
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>144.1</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>149.7</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>149.3</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>155.0</i>	<i>157.4</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>158.9</i>	<i>160.3</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	136.4	139.8	144.1	143.5	137.5	139.1	143.9	148.7	149.4	150.3	151.8	141.4	150.1	154.1
Containers.....	3.03	136.6	143.1	144.8	140.6	127.8	136.3	141.8	145.9	147.5	147.6	150.9	142.5	152.2	150.3
General business supplies.....	6.07	136.4	138.1	143.7	144.9	142.4	140.5	144.9	150.1	150.4	151.6	152.2	140.9	149.0	156.0
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	174.1	176.6	180.4	182.6	180.0	184.4	190.9	191.0	194.1	194.9	195.8	183.4	192.1	193.8
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>131.1</i>	<i>130.4</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>131.6</i>	<i>132.7</i>	<i>134.4</i>	<i>129.7</i>	<i>134.8</i>	<i>137.2</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>141.4</i>	<i>139.9</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	115.5	111.2	118.9	119.5	121.4	119.5	121.7	123.2	116.3	122.6	122.7	116.6	123.3	122.6
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	159.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	161.1	171.9	165.1	160.4	162.5	163.7	162.1	164.8	164.1	167.8	176.8	187.0	191.9	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	157.6	163.1	161.9	162.0	161.4	162.9	159.6	164.8	166.0	170.0	173.5	173.7	179.8	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	170.0	186.0	174.0	164.9	169.5	170.7	170.4	171.2	168.9	172.4	186.9	206.7	210.9	.....
Gas.....	.54	152.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Supplementary groups of consumer goods</i>															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	159.9	148.3	174.9	173.3	168.7	167.8	171.3	172.7	173.1	169.9	172.0	142.4	132.1	166.5
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	134.1	142.4	142.4	136.4	131.1	133.8	137.6	138.5	136.7	136.9	142.9	139.0	150.5	.....

For notes see opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1965 aver- age	1965				1966								
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July ^r	Aug. ^r	Sept.
Total index.....	100.00	143.4	146.0	150.1	148.2	146.7	148.5	152.3	154.6	154.8	156.0	159.3	150.9	156.9	161.7
Manufacturing, total.....	86.45	145.0	147.5	152.3	150.5	148.3	150.1	154.4	157.1	157.9	158.9	162.2	152.1	158.1	164.0
Durable.....	48.07	148.4	148.3	154.6	154.5	155.4	156.5	160.6	163.9	164.9	166.1	169.0	158.2	160.5	169.6
Nondurable.....	38.38	140.8	146.6	149.5	145.5	139.5	142.1	146.6	148.6	149.2	149.8	153.8	144.4	155.0	156.9
Mining.....	8.23	114.8	114.4	119.1	117.3	117.5	115.6	117.0	118.7	115.5	121.3	122.7	118.2	123.5	123.1
Utilities.....	5.32	160.9													
Durable manufactures															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals.....</i>	<i>12.32</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>141.0</i>	<i>139.0</i>	<i>136.8</i>	<i>137.0</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>149.1</i>	<i>153.7</i>	<i>154.2</i>	<i>155.5</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>155.3</i>
Primary metals.....	6.95	137.6	131.1	126.3	121.8	122.7	133.2	143.4	150.6	150.5	150.3	149.5	131.5	139.7	144.5
Iron and steel.....	5.45	133.6	125.0	117.5	111.6	115.5	125.4	134.7	143.5	144.3	143.9	142.1	127.5	134.0	139.0
Nonferrous metals and products..	1.50	152.2	153.4	158.2	158.8	149.0	161.5	175.1	176.4	172.3	173.7	176.5	146.2	160.1	164.4
Fabricated metal products.....	5.37	147.8	153.7	155.4	156.1	155.5	153.9	156.3	157.8	159.0	162.1	165.0	159.7	166.5	169.3
Structural metal parts.....	2.86	145.4	150.5	152.6	154.9	155.5	151.1	152.5	152.7	154.3	157.6	162.0	157.7	162.8	163.6
<i>Machinery and related products.....</i>	<i>27.98</i>	<i>154.3</i>	<i>152.0</i>	<i>163.3</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>168.1</i>	<i>169.5</i>	<i>172.2</i>	<i>174.3</i>	<i>175.0</i>	<i>175.9</i>	<i>179.1</i>	<i>168.1</i>	<i>166.5</i>	<i>180.7</i>
Machinery.....	14.80	160.5	163.3	167.8	169.2	173.7	173.4	177.8	179.2	180.8	182.2	186.5	178.1	183.2	190.4
Nonelectrical machinery.....	8.43	160.4	160.3	162.8	165.1	171.2	171.9	176.1	178.9	179.7	182.1	184.6	180.1	179.8	185.6
Electrical machinery.....	6.37	160.6	167.4	174.3	174.6	177.1	175.4	180.1	179.6	182.4	182.5	189.0	175.6	187.8	196.7
Transportation equipment.....	10.19	149.2	137.3	160.9	164.6	164.6	168.0	171.3	170.6	169.7	171.4	153.5	140.7	168.4	
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4.68	175.2	149.5	189.4	191.8	184.9	186.6	184.1	187.2	185.0	180.9	138.5	106.7	164.4	
Aircraft and other equipment.....	5.26	125.3	125.1	135.1	140.1	146.3	151.6	153.4	156.6	157.2	161.3	162.4	165.5	169.4	171.6
Instruments and related products...	1.71	151.4	157.4	159.7	161.9	164.1	164.8	168.6	171.0	170.2	174.6	178.3	175.2	178.8	181.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber.....</i>	<i>4.72</i>	<i>127.6</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>130.1</i>	<i>123.6</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>125.1</i>	<i>131.6</i>	<i>136.5</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>143.6</i>	<i>137.2</i>	<i>142.0</i>	<i>139.3</i>
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	2.99	133.5	143.2	144.5	138.2	131.7	125.2	127.3	136.6	141.3	144.5	151.3	147.2	152.1	148.4
Lumber and products.....	1.73	117.4	129.0	126.6	116.1	109.7	110.5	121.4	122.8	128.1	126.7	130.3	119.9	124.7	123.5
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous.....</i>	<i>3.05</i>	<i>151.8</i>	<i>159.0</i>	<i>163.4</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>162.4</i>	<i>152.2</i>	<i>156.4</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>159.2</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>167.3</i>	<i>159.1</i>	<i>171.9</i>	<i>172.1</i>
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.54	157.4	162.8	165.8	165.5	169.2	162.1	163.5	166.8	165.0	168.6	174.3	167.2	180.2	178.5
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.51	146.0	155.2	160.9	160.6	155.5	142.1	149.1	152.9	153.3	157.1	160.1	150.9	163.5	165.7
Nondurable manufactures															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather.....</i>	<i>7.60</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>137.4</i>	<i>144.8</i>	<i>138.6</i>	<i>128.7</i>	<i>135.5</i>	<i>146.5</i>	<i>147.7</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>127.2</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>140.8</i>
Textile mill products.....	2.90	134.9	136.5	141.8	139.8	130.3	139.7	143.5	143.4	146.4	148.7	147.6	129.1	144.4	140.8
Apparel products.....	3.59	145.1	146.7	157.4	147.2	134.4	139.8	158.0	160.6	156.3	149.9	154.3	134.0	151.4	.....
Leather and products.....	1.11	108.2	109.8	112.0	107.9	106.3	110.8	117.3	117.8	113.2	111.5	113.1	100.0	117.0	.....
<i>Paper and printing.....</i>	<i>8.17</i>	<i>135.3</i>	<i>137.8</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>137.3</i>	<i>138.4</i>	<i>142.6</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>146.5</i>	<i>147.9</i>	<i>148.2</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>149.8</i>
Paper and products.....	3.43	142.3	146.8	152.9	148.1	137.4	148.3	152.2	153.2	154.7	153.8	154.9	143.7	153.1	154.7
Printing and publishing.....	4.74	130.3	131.4	135.4	137.8	137.3	131.2	135.7	140.7	140.5	143.5	143.3	137.7	141.9	146.2
Newspapers.....	1.53	124.2	120.9	134.2	139.9	132.7	119.3	126.1	135.1	136.8	142.6	136.1	118.6	126.0	138.4
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber.....</i>	<i>11.54</i>	<i>164.6</i>	<i>169.0</i>	<i>170.7</i>	<i>169.2</i>	<i>168.2</i>	<i>173.2</i>	<i>176.7</i>	<i>178.2</i>	<i>180.7</i>	<i>181.0</i>	<i>186.0</i>	<i>174.7</i>	<i>183.3</i>	<i>186.5</i>
Chemicals and products.....	7.58	173.4	178.1	178.3	178.1	177.8	181.5	187.2	189.4	192.7	193.7	198.3	187.4	194.8	196.1
Industrial chemicals.....	3.84	196.3	202.0	202.0	204.5	207.2	206.6	216.0	216.9	220.8	220.4	223.2	214.2	218.7	.....
Petroleum products.....	1.97	123.5	127.6	125.2	124.5	124.7	126.6	123.0	121.2	122.6	126.1	131.5	133.3	135.3	133.8
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.99	171.8	175.1	186.9	179.8	175.0	187.7	190.2	192.1	192.7	187.1	193.3	167.0	187.2	.....
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....</i>	<i>11.07</i>	<i>123.4</i>	<i>136.1</i>	<i>135.6</i>	<i>128.1</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>120.4</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>127.6</i>	<i>139.3</i>	<i>142.4</i>
Foods and beverages.....	10.25	123.7	136.9	136.5	128.6	120.4	116.9	117.7	120.1	120.9	122.8	129.7	129.6	140.1	143.8
Food manufactures.....	8.64	122.3	137.1	136.7	129.1	120.6	117.7	117.8	117.5	117.4	118.2	124.1	125.1	137.6	144.0
Beverages.....	1.61	130.6	135.9	135.2	126.1	119.2	112.4	117.4	133.6	139.7	147.6	159.8	153.4	153.3	.....
Tobacco products.....	.82	120.3	125.3	124.7	121.3	95.3	118.3	126.1	124.9	115.6	122.1	131.3	103.1	129.7	.....
Mining															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas.....</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>112.5</i>	<i>109.3</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>115.8</i>	<i>117.2</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>117.3</i>	<i>117.4</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>118.4</i>
Coal.....	1.16	113.3	114.4	127.8	121.4	116.8	112.1	112.5	118.6	85.9	118.1	120.0	93.1	127.0	121.3
Crude oil and natural gas.....	5.64	112.3	108.2	113.1	114.7	117.3	116.3	118.4	118.6	117.8	117.2	116.8	116.4	117.2	117.8
Oil and gas extraction.....	4.91	116.1	110.4	116.8	119.0	122.5	121.2	123.9	124.3	123.5	123.7	123.3	122.2	122.5	123.0
Crude oil.....	4.25	111.9	106.3	112.9	114.5	117.2	115.8	118.6	119.3	119.1	120.1	120.2	118.5	118.8	119.0
Gas and gas liquids.....	.66	143.0	136.7	141.5	147.9	155.8	155.6	157.5	156.1	151.4	146.3	143.7	145.8	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling.....	.73	87.1	93.2	88.6	85.6	82.6	83.1	81.8	79.9	79.3	73.6	73.0	76.9	81.9	82.7
<i>Metal, stone, and earth minerals.....</i>	<i>1.43</i>	<i>125.5</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>135.7</i>	<i>124.4</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>115.8</i>	<i>114.6</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>130.4</i>	<i>140.2</i>	<i>147.7</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>145.5</i>
Metal mining.....	.61	124.2	138.3	133.3	110.8	108.5	117.4	117.7	119.7	129.9	147.0	151.6	143.4	142.6	145.2
Stone and earth minerals.....	.82	126.5	138.9	137.4	134.5	125.8	114.6	112.4	119.0	130.9	135.1	144.9	147.2	147.8	145.7
Utilities															
Electric.....	4.04	165.6	176.6	165.3	159.6	170.0	179.1	178.6	174.8	167.4	165.3	173.5	192.3	199.5	.....
Gas.....	1.28	146.2													

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59 = 100)

Period	Industrial production ⁵								Con- struction contracts	Non-agri- cultural employ- ment— Total ¹	Manu- facturing ²		Freight car- loadings	Total retail sales ³	Prices ⁴	
	Total	Major market groupings			Major industry groupings			Employ- ment			Pay- rolls	Consumer			Wholesale com- modity	
		Final products		Materi- als	Mfg.	Min- ing	Utili- ties									
		Total	Con- sumer goods													Equip- ment
1950.....	74.9	72.8	78.6	56.4	76.9	75.8	83.2	49.5	61	86.1	99.4	68.9	117.1	72	83.8	86.8
1951.....	81.3	78.6	77.8	78.4	83.8	81.9	91.3	56.4	63	91.1	106.1	80.2	121.5	76	90.5	96.7
1952.....	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	67	93.0	106.1	84.5	115.0	79	92.5	94.0
1953.....	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	70	95.6	111.6	93.6	116.6	83	93.2	92.7
1954.....	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	76	93.3	101.8	85.4	104.6	82	93.6	92.9
1955.....	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	91	96.5	105.5	94.8	115.3	89	93.3	93.2
1956.....	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	92	99.8	106.7	100.2	115.9	92	94.7	96.2
1957.....	100.7	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9	100.8	104.6	93.9	93	100.7	104.7	101.4	108.2	97	98.0	99.0
1958.....	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	102	97.8	95.2	93.5	93.8	98	100.7	100.4
1959.....	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	105	101.5	100.1	105.1	97.9	105	101.5	100.6
1960.....	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	105	103.3	99.9	106.7	95.3	106	103.1	100.7
1961.....	109.7	111.2	112.6	108.3	108.4	109.6	102.6	122.3	108	102.9	95.9	105.4	91.2	107	104.2	100.3
1962.....	118.3	119.7	119.7	119.6	117.0	118.7	105.0	131.4	120	105.9	99.1	113.8	92.4	115	105.4	100.6
1963.....	124.3	124.9	125.2	124.2	123.7	124.9	107.9	140.0	132	108.0	99.7	117.9	93.3	120	106.7	100.3
1964.....	132.3	131.8	131.7	132.0	132.8	133.1	111.5	151.3	137	111.1	101.5	124.3	95.5	127	108.1	100.5
1965.....	143.4	142.5	140.3	147.0	144.2	145.0	114.8	160.9	143	115.7	106.5	136.3	96.6	138	109.9	102.5
1965—Sept.....	144.1	143.7	141.3	149.0	144.9	145.8	112.5	164.4	147	116.5	107.2	137.2	93.5	139	110.2	103.0
Oct.....	145.5	145.7	141.9	153.9	145.3	147.0	116.4	164.7	147	117.0	107.7	139.0	93.4	142	110.4	103.1
Nov.....	146.7	148.0	143.7	157.3	146.1	148.6	116.4	164.1	141	117.8	108.8	141.2	97.9	144	110.6	103.5
Dec.....	149.0	148.9	144.2	159.0	148.8	151.0	118.3	164.9	153	118.5	109.4	143.0	102.4	145	111.0	104.1
1966—Jan.....	150.6	150.3	144.6	162.6	150.9	152.9	117.3	164.7	152	118.9	190.8	145.1	99.3	146	111.0	104.6
Feb.....	152.4	152.1	146.1	164.8	152.6	154.7	117.7	168.7	157	119.6	110.9	147.5	97.2	148	111.6	105.4
Mar.....	153.7	152.5	146.2	166.2	154.4	155.9	120.0	168.8	158	120.4	111.5	148.1	100.2	149	112.0	105.4
Apr.....	153.9	152.9	146.4	166.9	154.5	156.6	115.6	169.1	161	120.6	11.9	148.9	97.0	146	112.5	105.5
May.....	155.3	153.7	146.2	169.8	157.1	157.6	120.7	170.2	156	120.9	112.4	149.0	100.0	143	112.6	105.6
June.....	156.5	154.9	147.1	171.4	158.0	158.9	122.0	171.7	147	121.8	113.4	150.1	95.1	149	112.9	105.7
July.....	157.2	155.3	146.5	174.4	158.8	159.4	122.0	175.7	147	122.0	112.7	148.9	93.6	148	113.3	106.4
Aug.....	158.2	156.5	147.2	176.5	159.6	160.3	122.0	178.6	139	122.2	113.8	151.4	94.0	150	113.8	106.8
Sept. ²	158.1	156.7	147.0	177.7	159.6	160.3	121.3	179.0	146	122.2	113.3	152.8	95.0	150	114.1	106.8
Oct. ²	158.6	158.2	148.6	178.9	159.2	160.8	121.7	179.0	.....	122.5	113.8	153.7	93.9	150	.....	106.2

1 Employees only; excludes personnel in the armed forces.

2 Production workers only.

3 F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.

4 Prices are not seasonally adjusted.

5 For description of revisions see announcement on page 1642.

NOTE.—Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Co. monthly index of dollar

value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Freight carloadings: Based on data from Association of American Railroads.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

(In millions of dollars)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1964	1965	1965				1966								
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Total construction.....	47,330	49,272	4,141	4,356	3,745	3,698	3,374	3,270	4,737	5,098	5,132	4,854	4,774	4,302	4,083
By type of ownership:															
Public.....	15,371	16,302	1,332	1,294	1,163	1,304	1,125	1,066	1,463	1,574	1,902	1,937	2,020	1,568	.....
Private.....	31,959	32,970	2,809	3,061	2,582	2,395	2,249	2,204	3,274	3,524	3,230	2,916	2,754	2,733	.....
By type of construction:															
Residential building.....	20,565	21,247	1,743	1,897	1,696	1,446	1,290	1,299	2,004	2,081	1,970	1,828	1,461	1,494	1,261
Nonresidential building.....	15,522	17,219	1,464	1,582	1,328	1,433	1,177	1,259	1,726	1,883	1,826	1,885	1,813	1,729	1,676
Nonbuilding.....	11,244	10,805	934	877	721	819	906	712	1,007	1,134	1,335	1,140	1,499	1,079	1,146

NOTE.—Dollar value of total contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Co. does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly

data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made to accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private							Public				
		Total	Non-farm residential	Business				Other non-residential	Total	Military	Highway	Conservation & development	Other ¹
				Total	Industrial	Commercial	Public utility						
1956	47,601	34,869	20,178	11,076	3,084	3,631	4,361	3,615	12,732	1,360	4,415	826	6,131
1957	49,139	35,080	19,006	12,029	3,557	3,564	4,908	4,045	14,059	1,287	4,934	971	6,867
1958	50,153	34,696	19,789	10,659	2,382	3,589	4,688	4,248	15,457	1,402	5,545	1,019	7,491
1959 ²	55,305	39,235	24,251	10,557	2,106	3,930	4,521	4,427	16,070	1,465	5,761	1,121	7,723
1960	53,941	38,078	21,706	11,652	2,851	4,180	4,621	4,720	15,863	1,366	5,437	1,175	7,885
1961	55,447	38,299	21,680	11,789	2,780	4,674	4,335	4,830	17,148	1,371	5,854	1,384	8,539
1962 ³	59,667	41,798	24,292	12,316	2,842	5,144	4,330	5,190	17,869	1,266	6,365	1,524	8,714
1963 ⁴	62,968	43,642	25,843	12,497	2,906	4,995	4,596	5,302	19,326	1,227	7,091	1,690	9,318
1964	66,221	45,914	26,507	13,828	3,572	5,406	4,850	5,579	20,307	968	7,144	1,729	10,466
1965	71,930	49,999	26,689	16,968	5,086	6,704	5,178	6,342	21,931	883	7,547	2,017	11,484
1965—Sept.	72,830	50,167	26,413	17,506	5,321	6,977	5,208	6,248	22,663	1,025	7,689	2,075	11,874
Oct.	72,687	50,084	26,343	17,320	5,068	7,056	5,196	6,421	22,603	832	7,734	2,007	12,030
Nov.	74,039	51,209	26,243	18,426	5,291	7,706	5,429	6,540	22,830	967	7,398	2,327	12,138
Dec.	76,443	53,445	26,684	19,679	6,250	8,017	5,412	7,082	22,998	760	7,687	2,142	12,409
1966—Jan.	77,622	53,285	27,460	19,053	5,987	7,846	5,220	6,772	24,337	733	8,107	2,126	13,371
Feb.	78,920	54,290	27,463	19,435	6,629	7,294	5,512	7,392	24,630	823	8,203	2,004	13,600
Mar.	79,433	55,066	27,279	20,154	7,073	7,672	5,409	7,633	24,367	1,009	7,953	2,193	13,212
Apr.	78,138	54,347	27,437	19,730	7,175	7,097	5,458	7,180	23,791	887	7,902	1,996	13,006
May	75,790	52,284	27,023	18,283	6,856	6,126	5,301	6,978	23,506	650	7,853	1,911	13,092
June	75,617	52,108	26,156	19,508	7,548	6,343	5,617	6,444	23,509	760	7,801	1,914	13,034
July	73,827	50,061	25,115	18,933	7,163	6,280	5,490	6,013	23,766	800	8,709	2,127	12,130
Aug. ^p	73,089	49,273	23,810	18,975	7,062	6,289	5,624	6,488	23,816	878	8,708	2,195	12,130
Sept. ^p	72,479	48,684	23,239	18,975	7,062	6,289	5,597	6,488	23,795	878	8,708	2,195	12,130

¹ Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in Other.
² Beginning with 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.
³ Beginning July 1962, reflects inclusion of new series affecting most private nonresidential groups.
⁴ Beginning 1963, reflects inclusion of new series under Public (for State and local activity only).

NOTE.—Monthly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Beginning with 1959, figures are Census Bureau estimates. Data before 1959 are joint estimates of the Depts. of Commerce and Labor.

NEW HOUSING STARTS

(In thousands of units)

Period	Annual rate, S.A. (private only)		Total	By area		By type of ownership				Government-underwritten			
	Total	Non-farm		Metro-politan	Non-metro-politan	Private			Public	Total	FHA	VA	
						Total	1-family	2-family					Multi-family
1955			1,646			1,627				19	670	277	393
1956			1,349			1,325				24	465	195	271
1957			1,224			1,175				49	322	193	128
1958			1,382			1,314				68	439	337	102
1959			1,554	1,077	477	1,517	1,234	56	227	37	458	349	109
1960			1,296	889	407	1,252	995	44	213	44	336	261	75
1961			1,365	948	417	1,313	974	44	295	52	328	244	83
1962			1,492	1,034	439	1,463	991	49	422	30	339	261	78
1963			1,641	1,131	490	1,609	1,021	53	535	32	292	221	71
1964			1,591	1,119	472	1,557	972	54	532	33	264	205	59
1965			1,543	1,068	475	1,505	962	50	493	38	249	197	53
1965—Sept.	1,453	1,436	126	88	38	124	80	4	40	2	21	17	4
Oct.	1,411	1,380	136	95	41	134	87	4	43	2	22	18	4
Nov.	1,547	1,531	118	79	39	116	71	4	41	2	20	16	4
Dec.	1,769	1,735	103	76	27	102	60	3	39	1	18	15	3
1966—Jan.	1,611	1,585	87	62	26	85	48	3	34	3	16	13	3
Feb.	1,374	1,349	81	56	26	78	47	3	29	3	15	12	2
Mar.	1,569	1,538	131	91	40	126	81	5	41	5	23	19	3
Apr.	1,502	1,481	149	107	42	147	95	5	47	2	22	18	3
May	1,318	1,287	139	92	48	135	88	4	43	4	18	14	3
June	1,285	1,261	131	88	43	128	84	4	40	3	19	15	4
July	1,088	1,068	105	70	35	104	71	3	30	1	17	13	4
Aug.	1,102	1,079	107	71	35	105	71	3	31	2	18	14	4
Sept.	1,073	1,048	95	64	31	92	64	3	26	3	13	10	3

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959, Census Bureau series includes both farm and nonfarm series developed initially by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Series before 1959 reflect recent Census Bureau revisions which are not

available by area or type of structure. Data from Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. represent units started, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons unless otherwise indicated)

Period	Total non-institutional population N.S.A.	Not in the labor force N.S.A.	Total labor force S.A.	Civilian labor force, S.A.					Unemployment rate ² (per cent) S.A.
				Total	Employed ¹			Unemployed	
					Total	In nonagricultural industries	In agriculture		
1960.....	125,368	52,242	73,126	70,612	66,681	60,958	5,723	3,931	5.6
1961.....	127,852	53,677	74,175	71,603	66,796	61,333	5,463	4,806	6.7
1962.....	130,081	55,400	74,681	71,854	67,846	62,657	5,190	4,007	5.6
1963.....	132,125	56,412	75,712	72,975	68,809	63,863	4,946	4,166	5.7
1964.....	134,143	57,172	76,971	74,233	70,357	65,596	4,761	3,876	5.2
1965.....	136,241	57,884	78,357	75,635	72,179	67,594	4,585	3,456	4.6
1965—Oct.....	136,862	58,149	78,606	75,846	72,561	68,010	4,551	3,285	4.3
Nov.....	137,043	58,445	78,906	76,111	72,914	68,641	4,273	3,197	4.2
Dec.....	137,226	58,749	79,408	76,567	73,441	68,955	4,486	3,126	4.1
1966—Jan.....	137,394	59,985	79,644	76,754	73,715	69,286	4,429	3,039	4.0
Feb.....	137,565	59,930	79,279	76,355	73,521	69,079	4,442	2,834	3.7
Mar.....	137,741	59,707	79,315	76,341	73,435	69,072	4,363	2,906	3.8
Apr.....	137,908	58,994	79,674	76,666	73,799	69,317	4,482	2,867	3.7
May.....	138,100	58,349	79,313	76,268	73,231	69,155	4,076	3,037	4.0
June.....	138,275	55,575	80,185	77,086	73,997	69,759	4,238	3,089	4.0
July.....	138,444	55,673	80,233	77,098	74,072	69,928	4,144	3,026	3.9
Aug.....	138,648	56,180	80,549	77,371	74,338	70,180	4,158	3,033	3.9
Sept.....	138,839	58,787	80,342	77,113	74,165	70,116	4,049	2,948	3.8
Oct.....	139,041	58,511	80,414	77,135	74,163	70,192	3,971	2,972	3.9

¹ Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.² Per cent of civilian labor force.

NOTE.—Information relating to persons 14 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1960.....	54,234	16,796	712	2,885	4,004	11,391	2,669	7,423	8,353
1961.....	54,042	16,326	672	2,816	3,903	11,337	2,731	7,664	8,594
1962.....	55,596	16,853	650	2,902	3,906	11,566	2,800	8,028	8,890
1963.....	56,702	16,995	635	2,963	3,903	11,778	2,877	8,325	9,225
1964.....	58,332	17,274	634	3,050	3,951	12,160	2,957	8,709	9,596
1965.....	60,770	18,032	632	3,181	4,033	12,683	3,019	9,098	10,091
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1965—Oct.....	61,437	18,242	627	3,186	4,071	12,809	3,041	9,226	10,235
Nov.....	61,864	18,392	631	3,234	4,080	12,880	3,045	9,282	10,320
Dec.....	62,241	18,492	633	3,334	4,083	12,941	3,049	9,329	10,380
1966—Jan.....	62,469	18,566	635	3,318	4,091	13,009	3,052	9,363	10,435
Feb.....	62,811	18,722	634	3,323	4,105	13,045	3,051	9,410	10,521
Mar.....	63,247	18,840	637	3,419	4,109	13,085	3,064	9,463	10,630
Apr.....	63,350	18,923	595	3,333	4,114	13,128	3,068	9,484	10,705
May.....	63,517	19,002	628	3,238	4,132	13,164	3,076	9,515	10,762
June.....	63,983	19,167	632	3,300	4,143	13,217	3,090	9,549	10,885
July.....	64,072	19,128	636	3,297	4,122	13,256	3,095	9,609	10,929
Aug.....	64,199	19,262	636	3,251	4,105	13,264	3,100	9,647	10,934
Sept. ^p	64,159	19,199	629	3,229	4,167	13,268	3,099	9,648	10,920
Oct. ^p	64,351	19,274	626	3,199	4,160	13,337	3,104	9,700	10,951
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1965—Oct.....	62,141	18,461	633	3,431	4,104	12,852	3,038	9,263	10,359
Nov.....	62,392	18,496	635	3,341	4,092	13,078	3,033	9,245	10,472
Dec.....	63,038	18,473	632	3,167	4,087	13,762	3,034	9,245	10,638
1966—Jan.....	61,439	18,333	621	2,940	4,026	12,835	3,018	9,176	10,490
Feb.....	61,622	18,518	617	2,818	4,035	12,738	3,024	9,250	10,622
Mar.....	62,243	18,651	620	2,981	4,056	12,826	3,043	9,331	10,735
Apr.....	62,928	18,774	590	3,156	4,077	13,015	3,056	9,465	10,795
May.....	63,465	18,906	630	3,277	4,115	13,061	3,070	9,572	10,834
June.....	64,563	19,258	645	3,521	4,180	13,239	3,112	9,702	10,906
July.....	64,274	19,123	645	3,623	4,171	13,225	3,148	9,782	10,557
Aug.....	64,484	19,391	649	3,641	4,154	13,224	3,146	9,772	10,507
Sept. ^p	64,855	19,525	638	3,526	4,217	13,253	3,108	9,706	10,882
Oct. ^p	65,073	19,499	632	3,445	4,193	13,382	3,101	9,739	11,082

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons,

domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	1965	1966			1965	1966		
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Oct.	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total	13,567	14,330	14,266	14,330	13,793	14,417	14,579	14,555
Durable goods	7,825	8,395	8,392	8,427	7,908	8,304	8,498	8,511
Ordnance and accessories.....	100	124	126	129	101	123	127	130
Lumber and wood products.....	535	542	531	528	547	570	553	540
Furniture and fixtures.....	359	382	380	379	366	388	387	386
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	507	512	507	508	517	533	526	518
Primary metal industries.....	1,052	1,100	1,091	1,103	1,035	1,100	1,094	1,084
Fabricated metal products.....	997	1,060	1,054	1,057	1,011	1,058	1,070	1,072
Machinery except electrical.....	1,234	1,338	1,340	1,348	1,222	1,325	1,333	1,335
Electrical machinery.....	1,177	1,353	1,350	1,353	1,196	1,346	1,366	1,374
Transportation equipment.....	1,267	1,353	1,388	1,392	1,287	1,215	1,392	1,413
Instruments and related products.....	253	278	277	281	255	279	279	283
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	344	353	348	349	371	367	371	376
Nondurable goods	5,742	5,935	5,874	5,903	5,885	6,113	6,081	6,044
Food and kindred products.....	1,155	1,170	1,145	1,149	1,242	1,291	1,284	1,236
Tobacco manufactures.....	72	68	67	65	89	76	82	80
Textile-mill products.....	830	856	847	846	837	862	855	853
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	1,214	1,239	1,233	1,247	1,231	1,265	1,256	1,264
Paper and allied products.....	502	528	521	527	506	533	528	531
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	628	659	656	657	633	658	660	662
Chemicals and allied products.....	547	582	576	578	546	584	577	577
Products of petroleum and coal.....	113	115	114	114	114	118	116	115
Rubber products.....	373	406	404	408	379	406	410	414
Leather and leather products.....	308	312	311	312	308	320	313	312

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period that includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1965	1966			1965	1966			1965	1966		
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Oct.	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P	Oct.	Aug.	Sept. ^P	Oct. ^P
Total	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.3	109.03	111.78	113.71	113.85	2.64	2.70	2.74	2.75
Durable goods	42.1	42.1	42.3	42.3	118.72	120.54	123.94	124.36	2.82	2.87	2.93	2.94
Ordnance and accessories.....	42.4	42.1	42.5	42.7	134.73	134.82	136.95	138.67	3.17	3.21	3.23	3.24
Lumber and wood products.....	41.1	40.3	40.3	40.5	91.91	94.07	94.83	95.06	2.22	2.30	2.33	2.33
Furniture and fixtures.....	41.5	41.6	41.2	41.3	90.73	93.26	93.21	94.08	2.15	2.21	2.23	2.24
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.7	112.94	115.75	116.05	116.20	2.67	2.73	2.75	2.76
Primary metal industries.....	41.6	42.4	42.6	42.9	130.06	138.09	141.10	140.10	3.18	3.28	3.32	3.32
Fabricated metal products.....	42.2	42.2	42.6	42.3	118.58	121.26	124.55	123.97	2.79	2.86	2.91	2.91
Machinery except electrical.....	43.5	43.8	44.3	43.9	129.47	133.55	136.53	136.34	2.99	3.07	3.11	3.12
Electrical machinery.....	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.2	107.12	107.68	110.12	110.54	2.60	2.62	2.66	2.67
Transportation equipment.....	42.8	43.2	43.0	42.3	141.48	139.35	145.18	146.29	3.26	3.31	3.40	3.41
Instruments and related products.....	41.8	41.7	42.2	42.2	110.20	112.17	114.78	115.48	2.63	2.69	2.72	2.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	40.0	40.0	39.9	39.8	86.46	88.22	89.20	90.45	2.14	2.20	2.23	2.25
Nondurable goods	40.1	40.2	40.2	40.2	95.68	99.23	99.54	99.94	2.38	2.45	2.47	2.48
Food and kindred products.....	41.1	41.1	41.2	40.7	100.19	103.34	104.92	103.32	2.42	2.49	2.51	2.52
Tobacco manufactures.....	37.7	37.8	38.4	37.2	77.22	82.68	83.18	82.04	1.97	2.17	2.09	2.12
Textile-mill products.....	41.8	42.0	42.1	41.4	79.99	83.36	83.80	83.40	1.90	1.98	2.00	2.00
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	36.4	36.3	35.6	36.9	67.52	70.11	67.83	71.02	1.86	1.90	1.90	1.93
Paper and allied products.....	43.3	43.3	43.4	43.1	117.12	120.77	121.92	121.37	2.68	2.77	2.79	2.79
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	38.5	38.9	39.0	39.0	119.66	122.85	125.44	124.73	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.19
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.9	42.0	42.0	42.2	122.06	125.70	127.14	127.56	2.92	3.00	3.02	3.03
Products of petroleum and coal.....	42.5	41.9	41.9	42.4	141.10	142.72	147.15	144.58	3.32	3.39	3.43	3.41
Rubber products.....	42.3	41.8	41.9	42.2	112.36	111.04	113.94	114.21	2.65	2.65	2.70	2.70
Leather and leather products.....	38.5	38.6	38.3	38.9	71.82	75.85	74.09	75.25	1.90	1.94	1.96	1.97

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data are for production and related workers only.

CONSUMER PRICES

(1957-59=100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing							Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation							
			Total	Rent	Home-ownership	Fuel oil and coal	Gas and electricity	Furnishings and operation	Total			Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services				
1929.....	59.7	55.6	85.4
1933.....	45.1	35.3	60.8
1941.....	51.3	44.2	61.4	64.3	.....	.....	45.2	88.3	.....	.....	51.2	.....	50.6	47.6	57.3	.....	58.2	.....
1945.....	62.7	58.4	67.5	66.1	.....	.....	53.6	86.4	.....	.....	55.4	.....	57.5	63.6	75.0	.....	67.3	.....
1957.....	98.0	97.8	98.5	98.3	98.2	100.8	96.9	99.4	99.5	96.5	97.0	95.5	97.1	96.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.5	
1958.....	100.7	101.9	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	100.3	99.9	99.8	99.7	100.3	100.1	100.4	100.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	
1959.....	101.5	100.3	101.3	101.6	101.4	100.2	102.8	100.7	100.6	103.8	102.8	104.4	102.4	102.4	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	
1960.....	103.1	101.4	103.1	103.1	103.7	99.5	107.0	101.5	102.2	103.8	105.4	108.1	104.1	104.9	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	
1961.....	104.2	102.6	103.9	104.4	104.4	101.6	107.9	101.4	103.0	105.0	107.3	111.3	104.6	107.2	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	
1962.....	105.4	103.6	104.8	105.7	105.6	102.1	107.9	101.5	103.6	107.2	109.4	114.2	106.5	109.6	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.3	
1963.....	106.7	105.1	106.0	106.8	107.0	104.0	107.8	102.4	104.8	107.8	111.4	117.0	107.9	111.5	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.1	
1964.....	108.1	106.4	107.2	107.8	109.1	103.5	107.9	102.8	105.7	109.3	113.6	119.4	109.2	114.1	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	
1965.....	109.9	108.8	108.5	108.9	111.4	105.6	107.8	103.1	106.8	111.1	115.6	122.3	109.9	115.2	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	
1965—Sept.....	110.2	109.7	108.6	109.1	111.6	104.3	107.9	103.1	107.2	111.0	115.8	122.8	109.2	114.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	
Oct.....	110.4	109.7	109.0	109.2	112.1	106.9	107.9	103.3	107.8	111.2	116.2	123.0	109.2	115.2	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.3	
Nov.....	110.6	109.7	109.2	109.3	112.5	107.2	108.0	103.3	108.1	111.5	116.4	123.4	109.6	115.4	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.3	
Dec.....	111.0	110.6	109.4	109.5	112.9	108.6	108.0	103.6	108.1	111.6	116.6	123.7	110.0	115.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	
1966—Jan.....	111.0	111.4	109.2	109.7	113.1	108.9	107.9	103.6	107.3	111.2	116.9	124.2	110.4	115.7	113.4	113.4	113.4	113.4	
Feb.....	111.6	113.1	109.4	109.8	113.3	109.0	108.2	103.8	107.6	111.1	117.1	124.5	110.8	115.9	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	
Mar.....	112.0	113.9	109.6	109.9	113.5	108.9	108.2	104.0	108.2	111.4	117.6	125.3	111.0	116.6	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	
Apr.....	112.5	114.0	110.3	110.1	114.3	108.5	108.3	104.4	108.7	112.0	118.1	125.8	111.6	116.8	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	
May.....	112.6	113.5	110.7	110.2	115.0	108.0	108.2	104.6	109.3	112.0	118.4	126.3	112.0	116.8	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	
June.....	112.9	113.9	111.1	110.2	115.8	107.0	108.1	104.8	109.4	112.2	118.7	127.0	112.2	117.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	
July.....	113.3	114.3	111.3	110.3	116.2	107.0	108.1	105.1	109.2	113.5	119.1	127.7	112.5	117.2	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	
Aug.....	113.8	115.8	111.5	110.6	116.4	107.0	108.1	105.2	109.2	113.5	119.5	128.4	112.7	117.4	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	
Sept.....	114.1	115.6	111.8	110.7	116.8	107.4	108.1	105.7	110.7	113.3	119.9	129.4	113.0	117.5	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

The new series index begins with Jan. 1964.

WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957-59=100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	Other commodities														
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals, etc.	Machinery	Furniture, etc.	Non-metallic minerals	Tobacco, etc.	Miscellaneous	
1957.....	99.0	99.2	97.9	99.2	100.8	94.9	102.7	99.6	100.2	98.5	99.0	99.7	97.7	99.4	98.9	98.0	96.6	96.6
1958.....	100.4	103.6	102.9	99.5	98.9	96.0	98.7	100.4	100.1	97.4	100.1	99.1	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.7	101.5	101.5
1959.....	100.6	97.2	99.2	101.3	100.4	109.1	98.7	100.0	99.7	104.1	101.0	101.2	102.2	100.4	101.2	102.2	101.9	101.9
1960.....	100.7	96.9	100.0	101.3	101.5	105.2	99.6	100.2	99.9	100.4	101.8	101.3	102.4	100.1	101.4	102.5	99.3	99.3
1961.....	100.3	96.0	100.7	100.8	99.7	106.2	100.7	99.1	96.1	95.9	98.8	100.7	102.3	99.5	101.8	103.2	103.9	103.9
1962.....	100.6	97.7	101.2	100.8	100.6	107.4	100.2	97.5	93.3	96.5	100.0	100.0	102.3	98.8	101.8	104.1	107.3	107.3
1963.....	100.3	95.7	101.1	100.7	100.5	104.2	99.8	96.3	93.8	98.6	99.2	100.1	102.2	98.1	101.3	106.1	110.4	110.4
1964.....	100.5	94.3	101.0	101.2	101.2	104.6	97.1	96.7	92.5	100.6	99.0	102.8	102.9	98.5	101.5	107.4	109.2	109.2
1965.....	102.5	98.4	105.1	102.5	101.8	109.2	98.9	97.4	92.9	101.1	99.9	105.7	103.7	98.0	101.7	107.7	111.0	111.0
1965—Sept.....	103.0	99.5	106.7	102.7	102.1	111.3	99.2	97.2	93.3	102.0	100.0	106.2	103.8	97.7	101.6	107.7	111.5	111.5
Oct.....	103.1	99.4	106.9	102.8	102.0	113.3	99.4	97.6	93.4	101.6	100.5	106.3	103.9	97.8	101.6	107.7	111.2	111.2
Nov.....	103.5	100.3	107.6	103.2	101.9	113.6	100.3	97.5	93.5	101.6	100.8	106.7	104.1	98.0	101.6	107.7	113.2	113.2
Dec.....	104.1	103.0	109.4	102.2	102.0	114.6	100.6	97.6	93.5	101.9	100.9	106.6	104.2	98.2	101.6	107.9	112.5	112.5
1966—Jan.....	104.6	104.5	110.3	103.5	101.9	116.0	100.5	97.6	93.7	102.8	101.2	107.0	104.4	98.3	102.0	108.1	114.3	114.3
Feb.....	105.4	107.4	111.8	103.8	102.0	117.8	100.3	97.6	94.1	103.7	101.3	107.5	104.7	98.4	102.1	108.0	116.0	116.0
Mar.....	105.4	106.8	111.5	104.0	102.1	118.7	99.9	97.6	94.3	105.6	101.8	108.0	105.0	98.4	102.1	109.2	113.1	113.1
Apr.....	105.5	106.4	110.6	104.3	102.2	120.8	100.0	97.6	95.4	108.4	102.3	108.2	105.2	98.6	102.3	109.4	113.0	113.0
May.....	105.6	104.5	110.5	104.7	102.2	122.9	100.4	97.7	95.4	109.6	102.7	108.4	105.8	98.9	102.4	109.4	115.1	115.1
June.....	105.7	104.2	110.6	104.9	102.2	122.9	101.5	97.6	95.4	107.7	103.0	108.7	105.9	98.9	102.5	109.8	115.7	115.7
July.....	106.4	107.8	111.7	105.2	102.4	122.7	101.4	97.9	95.1	106.6	103.2	108.8	106.0	99.0	102.7	110.0	120.5	120.5
Aug.....	106.8	108.1	113.8	105.2	102.4	121.2	102.0	97.9	95.1	106.2	103.2	108.5	106.2	99.1	102.7	110.1	121.1	121.1
Sept.....	106.8	108.7	114.0	105.1	102.1	119.9	102.2	98.0	94.6	105.7	103.2	108.4	106.2	99.1	103.0	110.1	120.4	120.4

See next page for composition of other commodities.

WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL

(1957-59=100)

Group	1965				1966				Group	1965				1966					
	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.		Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.		
<i>Farm products:</i>										<i>Pulp, paper, and allied products:</i>									
Fresh and dried produce.....	96.1	107.0	97.7	110.4					Woodpulp.....	98.1	98.0	98.0	98.0						
Grains.....	89.3	103.1	105.6	104.6				Wastepaper.....	97.3	113.2	106.7	102.9							
Livestock and poultry.....	102.6	107.1	109.4	106.7				Paper.....	104.1	108.2	108.4	108.4							
Plant and animal fibers.....	90.0	90.5	72.3	71.7				Paperboard.....	96.4	97.2	97.2	97.2							
Fluid milk.....	104.8	119.3	*124.1	125.7				Converted paper and paperboard.....	99.6	102.7	102.8	103.0							
Eggs.....	105.9	98.5	108.6	128.0				Building paper and board.....	93.4	92.9	*93.0	93.0							
Hay and seeds.....	105.4	135.2	139.2	126.3															
Other farm products.....	100.8	101.3	102.5	102.3				<i>Metals and metal products:</i>											
<i>Processed foods:</i>										<i>Iron and steel.....</i>					<i>101.2</i>				
Cereal and bakery products.....	109.1	115.5	*118.9	118.9				<i>Nonferrous metals.....</i>					<i>117.0</i>						
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	105.3	110.0	111.1	112.3				<i>Metal containers.....</i>					<i>108.3</i>						
Dairy products and ice cream.....	109.1	120.4	*125.1	125.3				<i>Hardware.....</i>					<i>106.5</i>						
Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables.....	101.8	104.5	*102.3	103.6				<i>Plumbing equipment.....</i>					<i>103.4</i>						
Sugar and confectionery.....	108.8	109.8	110.9	111.4				<i>Heating equipment.....</i>					<i>91.9</i>						
Packaged beverage materials.....	93.4	93.5	93.5	89.8				<i>Fabricated structural metal products.....</i>					<i>101.8</i>						
Animal fats and oils.....	119.7	106.3	*120.9	116.7				<i>Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....</i>					<i>109.9</i>						
Crude vegetable oils.....	100.3	113.0	*127.5	112.8				<i>Machinery and motive products:</i>											
Refined vegetable oils.....	91.0	109.8	118.4	107.6				<i>Agricultural machinery and equip.....</i>					<i>115.0</i>						
Vegetable oil end products.....	101.2	103.8	*108.7	110.9				<i>Construction machinery and equip.....</i>					<i>115.6</i>						
Miscellaneous processed foods.....	114.3	114.0	114.1	114.1				<i>Metalworking machinery and equip.....</i>					<i>117.9</i>						
<i>Textile products and apparel:</i>										<i>General purpose machinery and equipment.....</i>					<i>105.7</i>				
Cotton products.....	100.6	103.0	103.3	103.1				<i>Miscellaneous machinery.....</i>					<i>104.9</i>						
Wool products.....	105.2	106.7	*106.6	106.1				<i>Special industry machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961=100).....</i>					<i>108.2</i>						
Man-made fiber textile products.....	94.2	90.1	*89.6	88.6				<i>Electrical machinery and equip.....</i>					<i>96.6</i>						
Silk products.....	134.9	152.1	156.7	158.6				<i>Motor vehicles.....</i>					<i>100.5</i>						
Apparel.....	104.2	105.0	105.0	105.0				<i>Transportation equip., R. R. rolling stock (Jan. 1961=100).....</i>					<i>101.0</i>						
Other textile products.....	127.7	123.3	121.2	120.3				<i>Furniture and other household durables:</i>											
<i>Hides, skins, leather, and products:</i>										<i>Household furniture.....</i>					<i>106.2</i>				
Hides and skins.....	124.9	156.4	141.2	134.2				<i>Commercial furniture.....</i>					<i>103.7</i>						
Leather.....	110.9	126.0	*124.9	121.8				<i>Floor coverings.....</i>					<i>97.5</i>						
Footwear.....	110.3	119.0	*119.1	119.1				<i>Household appliances.....</i>					<i>88.6</i>						
Other leather products.....	109.3	116.6	*116.0	115.2				<i>Television, radios, and phonographs.....</i>					<i>84.4</i>						
<i>Fuels and related products, and power:</i>										<i>Other household durable goods.....</i>					<i>105.4</i>				
Coal.....	96.6	97.6	*98.5	99.6				<i>Nonmetallic mineral products:</i>											
Coke.....	107.3	112.0	112.0	112.0				<i>Flat glass.....</i>					<i>99.9</i>						
Gas fuels (Jan. 1958=100).....	125.3	128.3	*128.9	128.9				<i>Concrete ingredients.....</i>					<i>103.2</i>						
Electric power (Jan. 1958=100).....	100.8	100.3	100.3	100.3				<i>Concrete products.....</i>					<i>101.6</i>						
Petroleum products, refined.....	96.4	99.9	100.7	101.0				<i>Structural clay products.....</i>					<i>105.4</i>						
<i>Chemicals and allied products:</i>										<i>Gypsum products.....</i>					<i>99.9</i>				
Industrial chemicals.....	95.0	95.9	95.8	95.8				<i>Asphalt roofing.....</i>					<i>95.0</i>						
Prepared paint.....	105.7	106.8	106.8	106.8				<i>Other nonmetallic minerals.....</i>					<i>101.3</i>						
Paint materials.....	89.2	90.4	90.5	90.3				<i>Tobacco products and bottled beverages:</i>											
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	93.9	94.5	*94.7	94.8				<i>Tobacco products.....</i>					<i>106.1</i>						
Fats and oils, inedible.....	108.4	105.3	*105.5	103.8				<i>Alcoholic beverages.....</i>					<i>100.9</i>						
Mixed fertilizers.....	105.9	105.5	105.4	105.8				<i>Nonalcoholic beverages.....</i>					<i>128.5</i>						
Fertilizer materials.....	102.5	104.2	102.5	102.5				<i>Miscellaneous products:</i>											
Other chemicals and products.....	99.9	100.3	100.7	101.0				<i>Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....</i>					<i>103.2</i>						
<i>Rubber and products:</i>										<i>Manufactured animal feeds.....</i>					<i>116.8</i>				
Crude rubber.....	88.7	89.0	88.8	87.9				<i>Notions and accessories.....</i>					<i>99.1</i>						
Tires and tubes.....	91.1	93.9	93.9	93.1				<i>Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....</i>					<i>105.1</i>						
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	97.5	99.0	99.0	99.0				<i>Other miscellaneous products.....</i>					<i>104.6</i>						
<i>Lumber and wood products:</i>																			
Lumber.....	103.1	110.3	109.9	109.3															
Millwork.....	107.8	110.7	*110.9	110.9															
Plywood.....	93.3	91.5	90.0	89.2															

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965		1966		
										III	IV	I	II	III ^p
Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	520.1	560.3	590.5	631.7	681.2	686.5	704.4	721.2	732.3	744.6
Final purchases	101.4	57.2	120.1	278.0	518.1	554.3	584.6	627.0	672.1	677.8	694.0	712.3	720.0	734.6
Personal consumption expenditures	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	335.2	355.1	375.0	401.4	431.5	435.0	445.2	455.6	460.1	469.9
Durable goods	9.2	3.5	9.6	30.5	44.2	49.5	53.9	59.4	66.1	66.7	68.0	70.3	67.1	70.2
Nondurable goods	37.7	22.3	42.9	98.1	155.9	162.6	168.6	178.9	190.6	191.4	197.0	201.9	205.6	208.1
Services	30.3	20.1	28.1	62.4	135.1	143.0	152.4	163.1	174.8	176.9	180.2	183.4	187.4	191.5
Gross private domestic investment	16.2	1.4	17.9	54.1	71.7	83.0	87.1	93.0	106.6	106.7	111.9	114.5	118.5	115.0
Fixed investment	14.5	3.0	13.4	47.3	69.7	77.0	81.3	88.3	97.5	98.0	101.5	105.6	106.2	105.1
Nonresidential	10.6	2.4	9.5	27.9	47.0	51.7	54.3	60.7	69.7	70.2	73.9	77.0	78.2	80.3
Structures	5.0	.9	2.9	9.2	18.4	19.2	19.5	21.0	24.9	24.4	26.8	28.5	27.9	27.7
Producers' durable equipment	5.6	1.5	6.6	18.7	28.6	32.5	34.8	39.7	44.8	45.8	47.1	48.5	50.3	52.6
Residential structures	4.0	.6	3.9	19.4	22.6	25.3	27.0	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.6	28.6	28.0	24.8
Nonfarm	3.8	.5	3.7	18.6	22.0	24.8	26.4	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.0	28.0	27.4	24.3
Change in business inventories	1.7	-1.6	4.5	6.8	2.0	6.0	5.9	4.7	9.1	8.7	10.0	8.9	12.3	9.9
Nonfarm	1.8	-1.4	4.0	6.0	1.7	5.3	5.1	5.3	8.1	7.2	9.0	8.5	12.1	10.4
Net exports of goods and services	1.1	.4	1.3	1.8	5.6	5.1	5.9	8.5	7.0	7.1	6.1	6.0	4.7	4.2
Exports	7.0	2.4	5.9	13.8	28.6	30.3	32.3	37.0	39.0	40.1	40.3	41.7	41.9	43.4
Imports	5.9	2.0	4.6	12.0	22.9	25.1	26.4	28.5	32.0	33.0	34.2	35.6	37.3	39.2
Government purchases of goods and services	8.5	8.0	24.8	37.9	107.6	117.1	122.5	128.9	136.2	137.7	141.2	145.0	149.0	155.5
Federal	1.3	2.0	16.9	18.4	57.4	63.4	64.2	65.2	66.8	67.5	69.8	71.9	74.0	78.3
National defense			13.8	14.1	47.8	51.6	50.8	50.0	50.1	50.7	52.5	54.6	57.1	61.3
Other			3.1	4.3	9.6	11.8	13.5	15.2	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.4	16.9	17.0
State and local	7.2	6.0	7.9	19.5	50.2	53.7	58.2	63.7	69.4	70.2	71.4	73.1	75.0	77.2
Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars	203.6	141.5	263.7	355.3	497.3	529.8	551.0	580.0	614.4	618.2	631.2	640.5	643.5	649.3

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series see the Aug. 1965 and July 1966 *Survey of Current Business*.

NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965		1966		
										III	IV	I	II	III ^p
National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	427.3	457.7	481.9	517.3	559.0	562.7	577.8	595.7	604.1	614.0
Compensation of employees	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.6	302.6	323.6	341.0	365.7	392.9	395.6	406.5	419.6	427.9	438.3
Wages and salaries	50.4	29.0	62.1	146.8	278.1	296.1	311.1	333.6	358.4	360.8	370.8	380.0	387.4	396.7
Private	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.4	225.9	240.1	251.6	269.3	289.1	291.1	298.5	305.9	311.5	318.0
Military	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	10.2	10.8	10.8	11.7	12.1	12.0	13.0	13.6	14.1	15.0
Government civilian	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.4	42.0	45.2	48.6	52.6	57.1	57.7	59.3	60.4	61.8	63.7
Supplements to wages and salaries	.7	.5	2.7	7.8	24.6	27.5	29.9	32.0	34.5	34.8	35.7	39.6	40.5	41.5
Employer contributions for social insurance	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	11.8	13.7	15.0	15.4	16.0	16.0	16.3	19.6	19.9	20.4
Other labor income	.6	.4	.7	3.8	12.7	13.9	14.9	16.6	18.5	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.6	21.1
Proprietors' income	15.1	5.9	17.5	37.5	48.4	50.1	51.0	51.9	55.7	56.7	57.1	58.4	57.9	57.3
Business and professional	9.0	3.3	11.1	24.0	35.6	37.1	37.9	39.9	40.7	40.7	41.1	41.4	41.6	41.9
Farm	6.2	2.6	6.4	13.5	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.0	15.1	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.3	15.4
Rental income of persons	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.4	16.0	16.7	17.1	17.7	18.3	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.9
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	50.3	55.7	58.9	66.6	74.2	74.0	76.9	80.0	79.9	79.3
Profits before tax	10.0	1.0	17.7	42.6	50.3	55.4	59.4	67.0	75.7	75.0	78.7	82.7	82.8	82.1
Profits tax liability	1.4	.5	7.6	17.8	23.1	24.2	26.3	28.4	31.2	30.9	32.4	34.1	34.1	33.8
Profits after tax	8.6	.4	10.1	24.9	27.2	31.2	33.1	38.7	44.5	44.1	46.3	48.7	48.7	48.3
Dividends	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	13.8	15.2	16.5	17.3	19.2	19.5	20.2	20.9	21.1	21.1
Undistributed profits	2.8	-1.6	5.7	16.0	13.5	16.0	16.6	21.3	25.3	24.6	26.1	27.8	27.6	27.2
Inventory valuation adjustment	.5	-2.1	-2.5	-5.0	-.1	.3	-.5	-.4	-1.5	-1.0	-1.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.8
Net interest	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.0	10.0	11.6	13.8	15.5	17.8	18.1	18.7	19.1	19.6	20.2

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table above.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME AND SAVING

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965		1966		
										III	IV	I	II	III ^P
										Gross national product	103.1	55.6	124.5	284.8	520.1	560.3	590.5	631.7	681.2	686.5	704.4	721.2	732.3	744.6
<i>Less:</i> Capital consumption allowances.....	7.9	7.0	8.2	18.3	45.2	50.0	52.6	56.0	59.6	60.2	60.8	61.6	62.7	63.7
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.3	47.7	51.5	54.7	58.5	62.7	62.7	63.6	63.0	64.7	66.3
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Statistical discrepancy.....	.7	.6	.4	1.5	-.7	.5	-.3	-1.4	-1.6	-.8	.4	-.8	-.9	-.5
<i>Plus:</i> Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	-.1		.1	.2	1.4	1.4	.8	1.3	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.9	1.5
Equals: National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	427.3	457.7	481.9	517.3	559.0	562.7	577.8	595.7	604.1	614.0
<i>Less:</i> Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	50.3	55.7	58.9	66.6	74.2	74.0	76.9	80.0	79.9	79.3
Contributions for social insurance.....	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	21.4	24.0	26.9	28.0	29.2	29.2	29.8	36.5	37.0	38.5
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.....														
<i>Plus:</i> Government transfer payments.....	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	30.4	31.2	33.0	34.2	37.1	39.4	37.9	40.0	40.1	42.3
Net interest paid by government and consumer.....	2.5	1.6	2.2	7.2	15.0	16.1	17.6	19.1	20.6	20.9	21.0	21.9	22.5	23.0
Dividends.....	5.8	2.0	4.4	8.8	13.8	15.2	16.5	17.3	19.2	19.5	20.2	20.9	21.1	21.1
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Equals: Personal income	85.9	47.0	96.0	227.6	416.8	442.6	465.5	496.0	535.1	541.9	552.8	564.6	573.5	585.2
<i>Less:</i> Personal tax and nontax payments.....	2.6	1.5	3.3	20.7	52.4	57.4	60.9	59.4	66.0	65.7	66.7	69.5	73.6	77.4
Equals: Disposable personal income	83.3	45.5	92.7	206.9	364.4	385.3	404.6	436.6	469.1	476.2	486.1	495.1	499.9	507.8
<i>Less:</i> Personal outlays.....	79.1	46.5	81.7	193.9	343.2	363.7	384.7	412.1	443.4	447.1	457.6	468.4	473.3	483.3
Personal consumption expenditures.....	77.2	45.8	80.6	191.0	335.2	355.1	375.0	401.4	431.5	435.0	445.2	455.6	460.1	469.9
Consumer interest payments.....	1.5	.5	.9	2.4	7.6	8.1	9.1	10.1	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.8
Personal transfer payments to foreigners.....	.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7
Equals: Personal saving	4.2	-.9	11.0	13.1	21.2	21.6	19.9	24.5	25.7	29.0	28.5	26.7	26.6	24.5
Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars	150.6	112.2	190.3	249.6	350.7	367.3	381.3	406.5	430.8	436.8	443.9	448.4	447.9	452.2

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1964	1965	1965			1966									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^P
			Total personal income	496.0	535.1	547.2	553.2	558.2	560.2	564.7	569.0	570.5	573.0	577.2	580.0	585.4	590.0	594.6
Wage and salary disbursements	333.6	358.4	366.9	371.4	374.1	376.8	380.1	382.9	384.7	387.0	390.5	393.7	397.0	399.5	402.1
Commodity-producing industries.....	134.0	144.3	146.9	149.2	150.7	152.1	153.9	155.4	156.0	156.8	158.1	158.2	159.8	160.7	161.6
Manufacturing only.....	107.2	115.5	117.9	119.6	120.3	121.8	123.3	124.0	125.2	125.9	127.0	127.1	128.9	129.6	130.7
Distributive industries.....	81.2	86.7	88.4	89.2	89.7	90.1	90.9	91.4	91.5	91.9	92.8	93.6	93.9	94.4	94.9
Service industries.....	54.1	58.1	60.0	60.6	60.9	61.1	61.2	61.7	62.0	62.5	63.0	64.0	64.5	64.9	65.4
Government.....	64.3	69.2	71.6	72.4	72.9	73.6	74.1	74.5	75.2	75.9	76.6	78.0	78.8	79.5	80.2
Other labor income	16.6	18.5	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.5
Proprietors' income	51.9	55.8	56.6	57.1	57.5	58.1	58.3	58.8	58.2	57.9	57.6	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.2
Business and professional.....	39.9	40.7	40.8	41.1	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.5	41.5	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.9	42.0	42.1
Farm.....	12.0	15.1	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.8	17.0	17.3	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.1
Rental income	17.7	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.8	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	19.0
Dividends	17.3	19.2	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.0	21.2	21.2
Personal interest income	34.6	38.4	39.4	39.7	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.8	42.1	42.3	42.6	43.1	43.8	44.4
Transfer payments	36.8	39.7	39.8	40.3	41.4	42.3	42.6	42.9	42.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	45.1	46.0	47.4
<i>Less:</i> Personal contributions for social insurance.....	12.5	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.6	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.3
Nonagricultural income	479.7	515.6	526.9	532.6	537.2	538.8	543.0	547.0	549.1	551.9	556.5	559.8	565.4	570.1	574.8
Agriculture income	16.3	19.5	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.7	22.0	21.4	21.0	20.7	20.2	20.1	20.0	19.8

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table opposite.

SAVING, INVESTMENT, AND FINANCIAL FLOWS
(in billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1964			1965				1966		
						II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
I. Saving and investment															
1 Gross national saving.....	119.7	134.5	144.5	159.4	178.4	157.3	161.4	165.5	176.8	175.3	178.4	183.0	188.3	188.3	1
2 Households.....	75.7	82.0	85.8	96.8	105.1	99.2	97.2	98.5	100.9	100.1	109.0	110.5	111.3	107.6	2
3 Farm and noncorp. business.....	12.6	13.1	13.5	14.4	15.0	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	3
4 Corporate nonfin. business.....	35.6	41.8	43.9	50.8	55.3	50.6	52.1	51.3	55.0	54.5	55.5	56.4	57.8	57.8	4
5 U.S. Government.....	-4.8	-4.8	-6	-4.3	.2	-7.9	-4.4	-1.6	3.2	2.7	-4.0	-1.1	1.2	2.3	5
6 State and local govt.....	-2.9	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4	-1.0	-2.2	-1.0	-.5	-.9	-.9	-1.0	-1.1	-2	.9	6
7 Financial sectors.....	3.4	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	4.5	7
8 Gross national investment.....	117.9	133.9	143.8	157.0	176.4	156.0	158.7	160.7	172.6	172.7	176.9	183.1	186.2	187.3	8
9 Consumer durable goods.....	44.2	49.5	53.9	59.4	66.1	59.8	61.1	58.8	65.1	64.4	66.7	68.0	70.3	67.1	9
10 Business inventories.....	2.0	6.0	5.9	4.7	9.1	4.2	3.6	7.4	9.5	7.7	8.8	10.4	9.0	12.3	10
11 Gross pvt. fixed investment.....	69.7	77.0	81.3	88.3	97.5	87.6	88.9	90.0	94.4	96.0	98.0	101.5	105.6	106.4	11
12 Households.....	20.5	21.9	22.4	23.2	23.7	22.9	22.8	23.3	22.9	23.2	23.6	24.9	24.5	24.3	12
13 Nonfinan. business.....	48.4	54.4	57.9	64.2	73.0	63.9	65.2	65.8	70.5	71.9	73.5	76.1	80.7	81.7	13
14 Financial sectors.....	.7	.6	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.4	.4	.5	14
15 Net financial investment.....	2.0	1.3	2.8	4.7	3.7	4.3	5.1	4.5	3.6	4.6	3.5	3.2	1.3	1.4	15
16 Discrepancy (1-8).....	1.8	.7	.6	2.4	2.0	1.3	2.7	4.8	4.2	2.6	1.5	-.2	2.1	1.1	16
II. Financial flows—Summary															
17 Net funds raised—Nonfinan. sectors.....	44.2	54.2	58.5	67.0	72.1	73.1	67.6	67.2	76.6	72.5	61.3	78.7	81.8	83.5	17
18 Loans and short-term securities.....	16.3	15.5	18.8	26.9	32.6	29.6	25.4	36.1	37.2	33.0	21.1	39.6	24.2	23.2	18
19 Long-term securities and mtgs.....	27.9	38.7	39.7	40.1	39.5	43.4	42.2	31.2	39.4	39.5	40.2	39.0	57.6	60.3	19
By sector															
20 U.S. Government.....	7.7	7.9	5.0	7.0	3.5	7.4	8.3	4.4	9.0	1.3	-4.5	8.2	13.4	-5.9	20
21 Short-term mkt. securities.....	8.9	.6	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.6	4.4	8.5	5.5	3.6	-3.5	8.3	-1.9	-10.3	21
22 Other securities.....	-1.4	6.8	3.8	2.5	.5	3.1	3.9	-5.5	3.6	-1.9	-.8	1.2	13.9	14.9	22
23 C.C. and Ex-Import Cdfs.....	.3	.5	-2.2	.5	-.5	1.7	*	1.3	*	-.3	-.2	-1.4	1.4	1.3	23
24 Foreign borrowers.....	2.6	2.1	3.3	4.4	2.6	4.0	3.3	6.4	5.1	1.6	1.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	24
25 Loans.....	1.8	1.1	2.2	3.7	1.9	3.2	3.3	4.4	4.3	1.1	.2	1.9	1.0	2.1	25
26 Securities.....	.8	1.0	1.0	.7	.9	.9	*	2.0	1.3	1.0	.7	.8	1.7	1.0	26
27 Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	33.9	44.2	50.2	55.6	66.0	61.7	56.0	56.4	62.4	69.5	64.8	67.8	66.1	75.2	27
28 Loans.....	5.4	13.3	15.5	18.7	27.7	22.2	17.7	21.8	27.3	28.7	24.6	30.8	23.6	30.1	28
29 Consumer credit.....	1.7	5.5	7.3	8.0	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.2	10.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.7	7.0	29
30 Bank loans n.e.c.....	2.2	4.8	5.4	6.5	13.6	6.9	5.1	11.4	14.4	12.7	11.3	16.6	9.0	15.8	30
31 Other loans.....	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	4.7	6.8	4.5	3.7	2.9	6.4	4.1	5.3	5.9	7.3	31
32 Securities and mortgages.....	28.6	31.0	34.7	36.9	38.3	39.5	38.3	34.7	35.1	40.8	40.1	37.0	42.4	45.1	32
33 State and local obligations.....	4.9	5.0	6.7	5.9	7.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	6.1	8.6	6.8	8.1	5.5	7.2	33
34 Corporate securities.....	7.1	5.1	3.6	5.4	5.4	7.3	5.0	3.7	4.4	7.0	7.4	2.9	11.9	15.2	34
35 1-to 4-family mortgages.....	11.4	13.0	15.2	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.4	15.2	15.9	15.5	16.2	16.5	15.3	13.5	35
36 Other mortgages.....	5.1	7.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.9	10.5	8.7	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.2	36
37 Net sources of credit (= 17).....	44.2	54.2	58.5	67.0	72.1	73.1	67.6	67.2	76.6	72.5	61.3	78.7	81.8	83.5	37
38 Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash balance.....	*	1.3	-.3	.2	-1.0	-3.3	1.8	-1.5	5.3	-.9	-10.4	2.1	-3.5	9.2	38
39 U.S. Govt. lending.....	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.7	4.6	3.2	3.6	5.3	6.4	3.1	3.9	11.3	10.4	39
40 Foreign funds.....	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	1.8	4.6	2.7	2.8	-.4	3.1	-.6	3.9	40
41 Pvt. insur. & pension reserves.....	8.6	9.0	10.1	11.1	11.6	11.7	10.3	11.9	10.9	12.0	12.0	11.7	13.5	10.8	41
42 Sources n.e.c.....	3.9	3.1	4.2	5.3	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.6	6.8	6.4	2.9	6.9	1.9	7.7	42
43 Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	26.3	34.4	39.5	44.1	48.9	49.7	44.2	44.1	45.5	45.8	54.1	50.9	59.2	41.5	43
44 Liquid assets.....	24.9	31.4	37.4	33.0	43.3	33.2	30.4	37.8	44.8	35.4	44.3	49.0	37.1	18.0	44
45 Deposits.....	20.0	30.1	34.4	33.3	40.4	34.4	36.7	42.6	38.4	31.6	43.5	48.5	31.3	18.8	45
46 Demand dep. and currency.....	3.8	2.1	5.9	6.5	7.8	7.0	7.6	10.2	3.3	2.7	8.8	16.8	6.8	2.2	46
47 Time and svcs. accounts.....	20.2	28.1	28.5	28.8	32.6	27.3	29.1	32.5	35.1	28.9	34.7	31.8	24.5	16.6	47
48 At commercial banks.....	9.0	15.0	13.4	13.0	19.5	11.5	12.1	17.2	21.8	16.6	21.5	18.1	14.8	12.5	48
49 At savings instit.....	11.2	13.0	15.1	15.8	13.1	15.8	17.1	15.2	13.3	12.3	13.2	13.6	9.6	4.7	49
50 Short-term U.S. Govt. sec.....	.9	1.3	3.0	-2.3	2.8	-1.2	-6.3	-4.8	6.4	3.7	.9	.5	5.8	-.8	50
51 Other U.S. Govt. securities.....	-1.4	.4	1.7	3.2	.2	5.0	3.8	1.7	-.7	3.5	-.9	-1.1	8.1	8.5	51
52 Pvt. credit mkt. instruments.....	4.1	2.5	2.3	7.8	6.1	11.5	9.2	4.6	1.8	6.2	10.4	6.0	14.3	14.4	52
53 Less security debt.....	1.3	-.2	2.0	-.2	.6	*	-.8	*	.3	-.7	-.2	3.0	.3	-.6	53
III. Direct lending in credit markets															
54 Total funds raised.....	44.2	54.2	58.5	67.0	72.1	73.1	67.6	67.2	76.6	72.5	61.3	78.7	81.8	83.5	54
55 Less change in U.S. Govt. cash.....	*	1.3	-.3	.2	-1.0	-3.3	1.8	-1.5	5.3	-.9	-10.4	2.1	-3.5	9.2	55
56 Total net of U.S. Govt. cash.....	44.1	52.9	58.8	66.8	73.1	76.4	65.8	68.7	71.3	73.4	71.6	76.6	85.3	74.2	56
57 Funds supplied directly to cr. mkt.....	44.1	52.9	58.8	66.8	73.1	76.4	65.8	68.7	71.3	73.4	71.6	76.6	85.3	74.2	57
58 Federal Reserve System.....	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.8	1.1	3.5	3.4	5.8	4.1	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.7	58
59 Total.....	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.4	3.8	1.9	3.5	3.8	6.0	3.8	4.3	1.2	3.0	4.7	59
60 Less change in U.S. Govt. cash.....	*	.1	.3	.2	*	.8	*	.4	.2	-.3	1.2	-1.2	-.4	2.0	60
61 Commercial banks, net.....	15.6	18.2	19.7	21.7	29.3	25.6	20.5	29.5	26.0	21.5	29.9	40.2	19.3	21.5	61
62 Total.....	15.8	19.5	19.4	22.2	29.1	22.0	22.9	28.0	31.3	22.9	18.4	43.9	16.3	29.0	62
63 Less chg. in U.S. Govt. cash.....	-.2	1.2	-.6	*	-1.0	-.4	1.8	-1.9	5.1	-.6	-11.6	3.3	-3.1	7.2	63
64 Security issues.....	.2	.1	.3	.6	.8	.5	.6	.4	.5	2.0	.1	.4	.1	.3	64
65 Nonbank finance, net.....	21.3	23.8	28.0	28.9	27.1	28.1	31.3	29.6	28.0	27.1	26.9	26.4	25.0	14.9	65
66 Total.....	23.8	28.5	34.4	33.4	32.7	37.4	33.9	31.2	34.7	37.7	24.0	34.6	32.9	21.5	66
67 Less credit raised.....	2.5	4.7	6.4	4.4	5.6	9.3	2.6	1.5	6.7	10.5	-2.9	8.2	7.8	6.6	67
68 U.S. Government.....	2.6	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.7	4.6	3.2	3.6	5.3	6.4	3.1	3.9	11.3	10.4	68
69 Foreign.....	.8	5.1	.9	.6	-.2	1.7	-.1	1.2	-.7	.2	-1.8	1.4	-1.5	2.2	69
70 Pvt. domestic nonfin.....	2.4	4.3	5.1	8.8	8.5	15.3	7.5	1.5	7.1	14.1	10.6	2.4	28.0	22.7	70
71 Households.....	.5	-1.7	-.4	3.3	2.7	7.6	1.8	-.9	-2.9	11.7	3.7	-2.0	14.9	19.1	71
72 Business.....	2.3	3.1	1.7	9	3.2	1.2	-1.6	-.2	-.2	-2.5	4.5	1.7	5.9	-.1	72
73 State and local govts.....	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.6	5.5	4.5	3.7	2.1	10.0	4.3	2.1	5.7	7.4	3.1	73
74 Less net security credit.....	1.3	-.2	2.0	-.2	.6	*	-.8	*	.3	-.7	-.2	3.0	.3	-.6	74

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For notes see p. 1529 of October 1966 Bulletin.

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS
(In billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1964			1965				1966		
						II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
I. Demand deposits and currency															
1 Net incr. in banking system liability . . .	5.6	4.5	5.8	7.4	7.6	4.4	9.6	10.3	7.9	1.9	*	21.1	2.0	10.9	1
2 U.S. Govt. deposits . . .	*	1.3	-3.2	2	-1.0	-3.3	1.8	-1.5	5.3	-9	-10.4	2.1	-3.5	9.2	2
3 Other . . .	5.6	3.2	6.1	7.3	8.6	7.7	7.8	11.8	2.7	2.7	10.3	19.0	5.5	1.7	3
4 Domestic sectors . . .	4.8	3.1	6.0	6.8	8.5	8.1	7.0	10.7	3.3	3.3	9.6	18.2	4.8	2.8	4
5 Households . . .	.8	2.7	3.5	6.7	7.2	2.2	4.1	13.7	6.5	.9	5.9	15.2	-3.4	-4.1	5
6 Nonfinancial business . . .	1.7	-.9	-.8	-2.5	-1.9	2.8	1.1	-8.6	.7	-3.0	-4.4	-4	2.6	-4	6
7 State and local govts. . .	.3	.9	2.4	1.4	1.0	-.6	2.5	3.3	-4.5	4.6	3.2	.7	.8	5.4	7
8 Financial sectors . . .	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	.7	1.1	-.7	.5	*	.5	.9	1.5	-2.0	.6	8
9 Mail float . . .	1.0	-.6	.8	.9	1.5	2.6	-.2	1.8	.6	.2	4.0	1.3	6.7	1.3	9
10 Rest of the world . . .	.7	.1	.1	.5	.1	-.4	.9	1.1	-.7	-.5	.7	.8	.7	-1.1	10
II. Time and savings accounts															
11 Net increase—Total . . .	20.7	28.7	29.5	30.4	32.9	29.1	30.2	34.5	35.6	29.5	34.4	32.2	23.9	17.9	11
12 At commercial banks—Total . . .	9.4	15.6	14.3	14.5	20.0	13.1	13.1	19.0	22.7	17.6	21.4	18.4	14.7	14.4	12
13 Corporate business . . .	1.9	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.9	1.4	1.5	3.4	6.4	5.7	2.5	.9	4.1	1.7	13
14 State and local govts. . .	.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.1	3.1	3.3	-.5	-2.1	14
15 Foreign depositors . . .	.3	.6	1.0	1.4	.6	1.5	1.0	1.6	.8	.8	.2	.5	-.1	1.9	15
16 Households . . .	6.2	10.3	7.9	8.2	13.3	8.3	8.5	11.2	13.5	9.8	15.8	13.9	11.2	8.7	16
17 At savings institutions . . .	11.3	13.1	15.2	15.9	12.9	16.1	17.1	15.4	12.8	11.9	13.0	13.8	9.2	3.6	17
18 Memo: Households total . . .	17.4	23.4	23.0	23.9	26.4	24.1	25.6	26.4	26.8	22.1	29.1	27.6	20.9	12.8	18
III. U.S. Govt. securities															
19 Total net issues . . .	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.5	4.0	5.7	8.3	3.1	9.0	1.7	-4.3	9.6	12.0	4.6	19
20 Short-term marketable . . .	8.9	.6	1.4	4.0	3.5	2.6	4.4	8.5	5.5	3.6	-3.5	8.3	-1.9	-10.3	20
21 Other . . .	-1.4	6.8	3.8	2.5	.5	3.1	3.9	-5.5	3.6	-1.9	-.8	1.2	13.9	14.9	21
22 Net acquisitions, by sector . . .	7.4	7.4	5.2	6.5	4.0	5.7	8.3	3.1	9.0	1.6	-4.3	9.6	12.0	4.6	22
23 Federal Reserve System . . .	1.5	1.9	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.0	3.5	3.7	5.9	4.2	4.3	.5	3.3	4.3	23
24 Short-term . . .	-1.1	2.0	4.9	2.1	3.7	-3.0	7.1	3.5	12.4	6.2	-.3	-3.6	6.9	-1.7	24
25 Commercial banks . . .	5.5	.9	-2.4	-.2	-1.8	-3.5	4.0	.3	-2.7	-9.9	-1.5	6.7	4.4	-1.1	25
26 Short-term marketable . . .	9.3	-5.2	-3.5	3.9	-1.7	5.0	4.7	8.5	-10.6	-5.8	2.3	7.2	-13.0	-5.1	26
27 Other direct . . .	-4.1	5.2	.5	-4.1	-1.4	-8.8	-1.2	-9.3	7.9	-5.3	-6.1	-2.3	7.8	-1.1	27
28 Nonguaranteed . . .	.4	.9	.5	.1	1.3	.3	.5	*	1.1	2.3	1.8	-1.2	5.0	28	
29 Nonbank finance . . .	4	1.6	-.5	1.9	-.8	2.5	2.9	4	2.2	-.8	-6.1	1.4	3.6	-5.5	29
30 Short-term marketable . . .	1.2	.8	-1.3	1.2	.3	2.2	2	.4	2.2	-.1	-4.4	3.2	2.1	-2.5	30
31 Other direct . . .	-.8	-.6	.6	.5	-.7	-.1	2.4	-.7	2.1	-1.4	-2.1	-1.5	.6	-3.2	31
32 Nonguaranteed . . .	.1	.2	.3	.3	-.2	.4	2.3	*	*	.7	.3	-.2	.8	-.2	32
33 Foreign . . .	-.4	1.3	.6	.5	-.2	.9	.4	1.7	-2.0	.9	-1.0	1.5	-2.4	-.9	33
34 Short-term . . .	-.6	2.2	-.6	.1	-.4	.5	-.4	1.7	-1.9	-.1	-1.5	1.8	-1.5	.5	34
35 Pvt. domestic nonfinan. sector . . .	-.3	1.7	4.7	.8	3.0	3.8	-2.5	-3.1	5.6	7.2	*	-.6	13.9	7.8	35
36 Short-term marketable . . .	.2	.9	1.8	-3.3	2.2	-2.1	-7.1	-5.9	5.5	3.3	.4	.3	5.5	-.2	36
37 Other direct . . .	-1.6	-.1	1.0	2.8	-1.1	2.7	4.1	1.6	-1.2	-.5	-2.3	-1.4	4.9	-2.3	37
38 Nonguaranteed . . .	.3	.5	.7	.4	1.3	2.2	-.2	.5	3.0	1.4	3.3	3.2	10.8	3.8	38
39 Savings bonds—Households . . .	.8	.4	1.2	.9	.6	.9	.8	1.0	.8	.4	.5	.8	.3	.7	39
IV. Other securities															
40 Total net issues, by sector . . .	13.5	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.2	17.4	14.8	13.0	13.3	20.0	16.6	14.9	20.5	23.3	40
41 State and local govts. . .	4.9	5.0	6.7	5.9	7.4	6.4	7.1	5.8	6.1	8.6	6.8	8.1	5.5	7.2	41
42 Nonfinancial corporations . . .	7.1	5.1	3.6	5.4	5.4	7.3	5.0	3.1	4.4	7.0	7.4	2.9	11.9	15.2	42
43 Commercial banks . . .	.2	.1	.3	.6	.8	.5	.6	.4	.5	2.0	.1	.4	.1	.3	43
44 Finance companies . . .	.5	.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.7	1.6	3.3	44
45 Rest of the world . . .	.8	1.0	1.0	.7	.9	.9	.9	2.0	1.3	1.0	.7	.8	1.7	1.0	45
46 Net purchases . . .	13.5	11.5	13.1	14.6	16.2	17.4	14.8	13.0	13.3	20.0	16.6	14.9	20.5	23.3	46
47 Households . . .	1.3	-1.7	-2.9	1.7	.5	5.2	1.8	-1.3	-2.5	3.2	3.2	-1.0	5.5	6.7	47
48 Nonfinancial corporations . . .	-.2	-.4	.2	.7	.7	.3	.3	.3	2.6	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	48
49 State and local govts. . .	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.0	2.5	1.6	3.5	3.6	4.2	4.6	49
50 Commercial banks . . .	2.6	4.4	5.2	3.6	4.9	2.9	4.3	4.3	4.9	6.5	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.2	50
51 Insurance and pension funds . . .	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.3	9.7	7.8	6.8	7.4	9.0	9.6	10.7	9.4	10.4	7.8	51
52 Finance n.e.c. . .	-.6	-.3	-.2	-.8	-.2	-1.0	-.9	-.2	-1.4	-.2	-.5	-.8	-.4	-1.0	52
53 Security brokers and dealers . . .	-.2	-.4	-.2	*	-.4	-.4	-.4	-.3	-.4	-.6	-.2	-.8	-.1	-.9	53
54 Investment brok. and net . . .	-.5	-.8	-.5	-.8	-1.6	-1.3	-.5	-.5	-1.8	-.4	-2.2	-1.9	-2.5	-2.3	54
55 Portfolio purchases . . .	1.4	1.1	.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.1	.8	1.9	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.1	55
56 Net issues of own shares . . .	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.5	4.2	5.0	3.4	56
57 Rest of the world . . .	.2	*	.2	-.2	-.5	.1	-.4	-.1	.1	-1.0	-1.0	-.1	.6	1.0	57
V. Mortgages															
58 Total net lending . . .	16.9	21.3	25.0	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.9	25.4	24.7	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.4	21.6	58
59 1- to 4-family . . .	11.8	13.4	15.7	15.4	16.0	15.3	15.1	15.0	15.9	15.7	16.0	16.3	15.6	12.3	59
60 In process . . .	.4	.4	.5	-.3	-.1	-.4	-.3	-.3	*	.2	-.2	-.2	.4	-1.1	60
61 Disbursed . . .	11.4	13.0	15.2	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.4	15.2	15.9	15.5	16.2	16.5	15.3	13.5	61
62 Other . . .	5.1	7.9	9.3	10.0	9.5	10.0	10.9	10.5	8.7	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.2	62
63 Net acquisitions . . .	16.9	21.3	25.0	25.4	25.4	25.3	25.9	25.4	24.7	25.4	25.7	25.8	25.4	21.6	63
64 Households . . .	-.2	*	-.3	-.1	-.6	-1.1	-.4	-.4	-.7	-.7	-1.1	-.1	-.2	.5	64
65 U.S. Government . . .	.3	.3	-1.0	.3	1.0	.8	.1	-.2	.7	1.0	.7	1.5	4.6	4.1	65
66 Commercial banks . . .	1.6	4.0	4.9	4.5	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.8	5.0	4.5	66
67 Savings institutions . . .	11.0	13.2	16.1	14.8	13.0	14.7	15.2	14.7	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.8	11.4	7.2	67
68 Insurance . . .	2.7	3.0	4.0	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.7	68
69 Mortgage companies . . .	.6	.5	.8	.4	.5	1.0	.1	.2	.9	.5	1.0	-.1	.4	-.6	69
VI. Bank loans n.e.c.															
70 Total net borrowing . . .	3.0	6.2	7.6	8.7	16.4	11.4	5.3	13.6	19.6	14.2	13.0	19.4	8.6	20.0	70
71 Nonfinancial business . . .	1.3	4.3	5.0	5.1	12.3	5.7	5.0	8.3	13.8	11.3	10.0	14.7	11.1	15.6	71
72 Nonbank finance . . .	.1	1.0	1.7	.5	2.4	3.4	-.5	.1	2.3	2.6	1.3	3.3	-.2	3.8	72
73 Households . . .	.9	.5	.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	.1	3.1	.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	-2.1	.1	73
74 Rest of the world . . .	.7	.4	.5	1.7	.4	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.8	-1.1	.4	-.4	-.7	.4	74

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For notes see p. 1529 of October 1966 BULLETIN.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS

★ INTERNATIONAL ★

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The figures on international capital transactions are collected by the F.R. Banks from reports made on Treasury foreign exchange forms collected by the F.R. Banks in accordance with Executive Orders No. 6560, dated Jan. 15, 1934, and No. 10033, dated Feb. 8, 1949, and Treasury regulations thereunder. Other data are com-

plied largely from regularly published sources such as central bank statements and official statistical bulletins. For some of the series, back data are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at the end of the BULLETIN).

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Estimated total world ¹	Intl. Monetary Fund ²	United States	Estimated rest of world	Afghanistan	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Burma	Canada	Chile
1959	40,195	2,407	19,507	18,280	n.a.	56	154	292	1,134	327	.....	960	43
1960	40,540	2,439	17,804	20,295	n.a.	104	147	293	1,170	287	.....	885	45
1961	41,140	2,077	16,947	22,115	36	190	162	303	1,248	285	.....	946	48
1962	41,470	2,194	16,057	23,220	36	61	190	454	1,365	225	42	708	43
1963	42,310	2,312	15,596	24,400	36	78	208	536	1,371	150	42	817	43
1964	43,060	2,179	15,471	25,410	36	71	226	600	1,451	92	84	1,026	43
1965—Sept.	43,005	1,865	13,925	26,945	36	67	222	700	1,554	63	84	1,112	44
Oct.	.....	1,865	13,937	.....	35	67	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,124	44
Nov.	.....	1,868	13,879	.....	35	66	224	700	1,558	63	84	1,138	43
Dec.	43,300	1,869	13,806	27,355	35	66	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,151	44
1966—Jan.	.....	1,871	13,811	.....	35	66	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,113	44
Feb.	.....	2,116	13,811	.....	35	66	223	700	1,558	63	84	1,076	43
Mar.	43,330	2,358	13,738	27,235	35	65	223	700	1,556	63	84	1,086	43
Apr.	.....	2,369	13,668	.....	35	65	224	700	1,556	45	84	1,096	44
May	.....	2,557	13,582	.....	35	65	223	700	1,556	45	84	1,061	43
June	43,325	2,562	13,529	27,235	35	64	222	700	1,555	45	84	1,024	43
July	.....	2,586	13,413	.....	35	67	224	700	1,532	45	84	986	44
Aug.	.....	2,645	13,319	.....	35	70	226	700	1,529	.....	84	997	45
Sept.	.....	2,645	13,356	.....	35	.....	225	701	1,527	.....	84	1,009	45

End of period	Co-lombia	Den-mark	Fin-land	France	Ger-many, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	India	Indo-nesia	Iran	Iraq	Israel	Italy	Japan
1959	71	57	38	1,290	2,637	26	247	33	140	84	2	1,749	244
1960	78	107	41	1,641	2,971	76	247	58	130	98	*	2,203	247
1961	88	107	47	2,121	3,664	87	247	43	130	84	10	2,225	287
1962	57	92	61	2,587	3,679	77	247	44	129	98	41	2,243	289
1963	62	92	61	3,175	3,843	77	247	35	142	98	60	2,343	289
1964	58	92	85	3,729	4,248	77	247	.....	141	112	56	2,107	304
1965—Sept.	33	97	85	4,556	4,390	78	281	.....	141	122	56	2,390	327
Oct.	34	97	85	4,604	4,404	78	281	.....	140	122	56	2,403	.....
Nov.	34	97	85	4,638	4,406	78	281	.....	146	122	56	2,404	.....
Dec.	35	97	84	4,706	4,410	78	281	.....	146	122	56	2,404	328
1966—Jan.	36	97	84	4,740	4,410	78	281	.....	146	122	56	2,404	.....
Feb.	29	97	84	4,774	4,406	108	243	.....	145	122	56	2,404	.....
Mar.	23	102	58	4,806	4,402	108	243	.....	132	122	46	2,369	328
Apr.	24	108	55	4,874	4,402	98	243	.....	132	122	46	2,369	.....
May	24	108	55	4,953	4,311	98	243	.....	132	122	46	2,370	.....
June	24	108	55	5,026	4,310	109	243	.....	132	122	46	2,369	329
July	24	108	55	5,117	4,302	112	243	.....	132	122	46	2,362	.....
Aug.	25	108	55	5,209	4,297	112	243	.....	131	122	46	2,358	.....
Sept.	.....	108	55	5,241	4,295	116	243	.....	131	.....	46	2,356	.....

End of period	Kuwait	Leb-anon	Libya	Mexi-co	Moroc-co	Nether-lands	Nigeria	Nor-way	Paki-stan	Peru	Philip-pines	Portu-gal	Saudi Arabia
1959	n.a.	102	.....	142	23	1,132	.....	30	50	28	9	548	18
1960	n.a.	119	.....	137	29	1,451	.....	30	52	42	15	552	18
1961	43	140	.....	112	29	1,581	20	30	53	47	27	443	65
1962	49	172	3	95	29	1,581	20	30	53	47	41	471	78
1963	48	172	7	139	29	1,601	20	31	53	57	28	497	78
1964	48	183	17	169	34	1,688	20	31	53	67	23	523	78
1965—Sept.	49	182	68	161	31	1,756	20	31	53	67	34	560	73
Oct.	49	182	68	160	31	1,756	20	31	53	67	36	563	73
Nov.	49	182	68	159	31	1,756	20	31	53	67	37	572	73
Dec.	52	182	68	158	21	1,756	20	31	53	67	38	576	73
1966—Jan.	55	182	68	157	21	1,756	20	31	53	67	39	583	73
Feb.	55	193	68	157	21	1,756	20	31	53	67	41	592	73
Mar.	58	193	68	134	21	1,756	20	31	53	67	42	595	69
Apr.	58	193	68	133	21	1,756	20	31	53	65	43	600	69
May	58	193	68	142	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	44	605	69
June	61	193	68	141	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	45	607	69
July	62	193	68	.....	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	47	612	69
Aug.	62	193	68	.....	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	48	626	69
Sept.	62	.....	68	.....	21	1,730	20	18	53	65	49	.....	69

For notes see end of table.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Taiwan	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements ⁴
1959	238	68	191	1,934	41	104	133	174	2,514	180	652	10	-134
1960	178	178	170	2,185	41	104	134	174	2,800	180	401	4	-19
1961	298	316	180	2,560	43	104	139	174	2,268	180	401	6	115
1962	499	446	181	2,667	43	104	140	174	2,582	180	401	4	-50
1963	630	573	182	2,820	50	104	115	174	2,484	171	401	14	-279
1964	574	616	189	2,725	55	104	104	139	2,136	171	401	17	-50
1965—Sept.	342	810	202	2,656	54	96	116	139	2,139	171	401	18	-145
Oct.	371	810	202	2,660	54	96	116	139	.....	171	401	18	-141
Nov.	382	810	202	2,660	54	96	116	139	.....	155	401	19	-247
Dec.	425	810	202	3,042	55	96	116	139	2,265	155	401	19	-358
1966—Jan.	471	810	202	2,661	55	96	116	139	.....	155	401	19	-105
Feb.	499	810	202	2,661	55	96	116	139	.....	155	401	19	-120
Mar.	520	785	202	2,652	55	92	116	139	2,036	155	401	20	-30
Apr.	557	785	202	2,647	55	92	116	139	.....	155	401	20	-80
May	581	785	203	2,630	55	92	116	139	.....	155	401	20	-36
June	640	785	203	2,648	59	92	116	139	2,041	155	401	20	-191
July	677	785	203	2,683	59	92	106	139	.....	155	401	20	-401
Aug.	672	785	203	2,681	59	92	105	139	.....	155	401	20	-388
Sept.	664	785	203	2,681	.....	92	100	139	.....	.....	401	20	-299

¹ Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks, and govts. of countries listed in this table and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves, since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

² Beginning June 1965, excludes gold subscription payments made by

some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas; for most of these countries the increased quotas became effective in Feb. 1966.

³ Adjusted to include gold subscription payments to the IMF, except those matched by gold mitigation deposits with the United States and United Kingdom. Adjustments are as follows (in millions): 1965 Sept. +\$268; and Dec. +\$270.

⁴ Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold," Section 14 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*.

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production ¹	Africa				North and South America					Asia		Other	
		South Africa	Rhodesia	Ghana	Congo (Kinshasa)	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua	Colombia	India	Philippines	Australia	All other
1959	1,125.0	702.2	19.8	32.0	12.2	57.2	156.9	11.0	7.3	13.9	5.8	14.1	38.1	54.5
1960	1,175.0	748.4	19.6	30.8	11.1	58.8	162.0	10.5	7.0	15.2	5.6	14.4	38.0	53.6
1961	1,215.0	803.0	20.1	29.2	8.1	54.8	156.6	9.4	7.9	14.0	5.5	14.8	37.7	53.9
1962	1,290.0	892.2	19.4	31.1	7.1	54.5	146.2	8.3	7.8	13.9	5.7	14.8	37.4	51.6
1963	1,355.0	960.1	19.8	32.2	7.5	51.4	139.0	8.3	7.2	11.4	4.8	13.2	35.8	64.3
1964	1,395.0	1,018.9	20.1	30.3	6.6	51.4	133.0	7.4	7.9	12.8	5.2	14.9	33.7	52.8
1965	1,430.0	1,069.4	19.0	26.4	2.3	58.6	125.6	7.6	6.9	11.2	4.6	15.2	30.7	52.5
1965—Aug.	.....	91.0	1.5	2.1	.....	.....	10.5	.9	.....	1.0	.3	1.3	2.6	.....
Sept.	.....	89.7	1.6	2.2	.....	.....	10.2	.4	.....	1.0	.4	1.3	2.3	.....
Oct.	.....	90.4	.....	1.7	.....	.....	10.5	.7	.....	1.0	.....	.....	2.6	.....
Nov.	.....	91.6	.....	2.1	.....	.....	10.4	.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.3	.....
Dec.	.....	89.3	24.7	2.3	.....	.....	10.2	.7	.....	.7	21.1	24.0	2.6	.....
1966—Jan.	.....	91.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.8	.7	.....	1.0	.4	.....	2.5	.....
Feb.	.....	87.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.6	.9	.....	.9	.3	.....	2.4	.....
Mar.	.....	90.5	.....	.....	21.2	.....	10.1	.....	.....	.9	.3	23.7	2.6	.....
Apr.	.....	90.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.1	.....	.....	.8	.4	.....	2.8	.....
May	.....	91.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.2	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	2.8	.....
June	.....	89.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.2	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	89.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug.	.....	90.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

² Quarterly data.

NOTE.—Estimated world production based on report of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Country data based on reports from individual countries and Bureau of Mines. Data for the United States are from the Bureau of the Mint.

HOLDINGS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Dec. 31, 1964		June 30, 1965		Sept. 30, 1965		Dec. 31, 1965		Mar. 31, 1966		June 30, 1966 ^a	
	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes
Western Europe:												
Austria.....	923	3	885	3	959	3	950	3	911	3	906	3
Belgium.....	1,887	*	1,983	*	1,972	*	1,956	*	1,926	*	1,933	*
Denmark.....	428	14	368	14	335	14	402	14	443	13	429	13
Finland.....	212	1	189	1	179	1	192	1	153	1	127	1
France.....	5,392	7	5,646	7	5,667	7	5,703	7	5,877	7	6,168	7
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	6,258	1	5,918	1	5,753	1	5,839	1	5,822	1	6,066	1
Greece.....	248	*	231	*	228	*	229	*	252	*	246	*
Italy.....	3,729	1	3,824	1	3,758	1	4,024	1	3,695	1	3,888	1
Netherlands.....	2,055	5	2,034	5	2,086	6	2,095	6	2,027	5	1,960	5
Norway.....	215	98	263	68	262	68	354	49	285	45	346	51
Portugal.....	780	*	795	*	837	*	898	*	889	*	892	*
Spain.....	1,010	2	1,011	2	1,064	2	993	2	903	2	900	2
Sweden.....	833	40	921	24	906	24	849	24	853	24	891	24
Switzerland.....	4,095	79	4,088	87	4,039	89	4,411	89	4,108	91	4,258	93
Turkey.....	140	*	145	*	140	*	150	*	155	*	137	*
United Kingdom.....	4,020	414	4,715	502	5,101	548	4,979	533	5,237	564	5,161	560
Other ¹	508	49	341	50	393	50	34	50	498	49	343	50
Total.....	32,733	714	33,357	765	33,679	814	34,058	800	34,034	806	34,651	811
Canada.....	4,010	690	3,492	727	3,928	718	3,725	676	3,394	683	3,195	686
Latin American republics:												
Argentina.....	362	*	378	*	449	*	498	*	552	*	549	*
Brazil.....	350	*	402	*	475	*	446	*	344	*	370	*
Chile.....	219	*	240	*	249	*	263	*	245	*	238	*
Colombia.....	267	1	190	1	200	1	249	1	200	1	206	1
Cuba.....	12	*	11	*	10	*	10	*	10	*	10	*
Mexico.....	904	1	852	*	803	*	861	*	874	1	739	1
Panama, Republic of.....	99	1	124	1	113	1	120	1	135	1	156	1
Peru.....	273	1	330	1	323	1	324	1	319	1	312	1
Uruguay.....	282	*	295	*	299	*	292	*	312	*	334	*
Venezuela.....	1,135	*	1,097	*	1,091	*	1,139	*	1,102	1	1,101	1
Other.....	478	2	538	2	558	2	584	1	605	*	594	*
Total.....	4,381	6	4,457	5	4,570	5	4,786	5	4,698	5	4,609	5
Asia:												
India.....	306	*	353	*	357	*	365	*	321	*	367	*
Indonesia.....	73	1	58	1	58	1	66	1	72	1	84	1
Japan.....	3,071	5	3,170	9	3,274	9	3,342	9	3,294	9	3,226	9
Philippines.....	256	*	281	*	312	*	342	*	352	*	374	*
Thailand.....	562	*	592	*	598	*	638	*	719	*	668	*
Other.....	2,059	43	2,234	43	2,223	41	2,249	41	2,268	41	2,428	41
Total.....	6,327	49	6,688	53	6,822	51	7,002	51	7,026	51	7,147	51
Africa:												
South Africa.....	621	*	424	*	400	*	476	*	609	*	707	*
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	163	.....	161	.....	159	.....	169	.....	155	*	162	*
Other.....	283	16	373	16	357	16	347	16	373	16	392	16
Total.....	1,067	16	958	16	916	16	992	16	1,137	16	1,261	16
Other countries:												
Australia.....	402	*	433	*	421	*	477	*	455	*	501	*
All other.....	382	26	425	28	386	28	379	29	434	31	409	27
Total.....	784	26	858	28	807	28	856	29	889	31	910	27
Total foreign countries ²	49,302	1,501	49,810	1,594	50,722	1,632	51,419	1,577	51,178	1,592	51,773	1,596
International and regional ³	7,161	904	4,689	799	4,999	795	4,678	752	4,659	556	4,763	433
Grand total ²	56,463	2,405	56,499	2,393	57,721	2,427	58,297	2,329	58,837	2,148	59,426	2,029

¹ Includes, in addition to other Western European countries, unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries; gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; European Fund; and the Bank for International Settlements (the figures for the gold reserves of the BIS represent the Bank's net gold assets).

² Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

³ Includes international organizations and Latin American and European regional organizations, except the Bank for International Settlements and European Fund, which are included in "Other Western Europe."

⁴ Excludes gold subscription payments by member countries in anticipation of increase in IMF quotas. Amounts outstanding as follows (in

millions): 1965 June 30, \$259; Sept. 30, \$285; Dec. 31, \$313; 1966 Mar. 31, \$2; and June 30, \$1.

NOTE.—Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U.S. Treasury bills and certificates); excludes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Assn. U.S. Govt. bonds and notes are official and private holdings of U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year; excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries as shown in Table 8 on p. 1722.

See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

I. LIABILITIES TO FOREIGN OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total ¹	Intl. and regional ¹	Foreign countries	Western Europe ²	Canada	Latin American republics	Asia	Africa	Other countries
1963.....	19,505	5,855	13,650	7,867	1,664	1,058	2,731	154	176
1964.....	20,221	5,876	14,345	8,266	1,483	1,238	3,020	160	178
1965—Sept.....	19,370	5,920	13,450	7,136	1,385	1,385	3,162	184	198
Oct.....	19,407	5,891	13,516	7,173	1,410	1,347	3,188	187	211
Nov.....	19,520	5,836	13,684	7,192	1,440	1,343	3,297	187	225
Dec.....	19,922	5,751	14,171	7,532	1,403	1,497	3,300	194	245
1966—Jan.....	19,783	5,839	13,944	7,264	1,339	1,480	3,421	209	231
Feb.....	19,390	5,816	13,574	6,912	1,364	1,425	3,439	210	224
Mar.....	19,403	5,848	13,555	7,017	1,308	1,359	3,410	218	243
Apr.....	19,412	5,785	13,627	6,968	1,262	1,415	3,519	229	234
May.....	19,538	5,633	13,905	7,238	1,239	1,438	3,532	235	223
June.....	19,286	5,515	13,771	7,415	1,202	1,225	3,438	237	254
July.....	19,497	5,623	13,874	7,726	1,163	1,163	3,364	234	224
Aug. ^p	19,586	5,827	13,759	7,618	1,096	1,177	3,397	252	219
Sept. ^p	19,182	5,827	13,355	7,278	1,090	1,056	3,440	266	225

¹ Excludes \$776 million letter of credit issued by the U.S. Treasury Dept. to the International Monetary Fund in payment of the dollar portion of the U.S. quota increase which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966.

² Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

NOTE.—Data represent short-term liabilities to the official institutions of foreign countries and to official international and regional organizations,

as reported by banks in the United States, and estimated foreign official holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year. Data exclude nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association, and also nonmarketable U.S. Treasury notes and bonds, payable in dollars and in foreign currencies.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total ¹	International and regional			Foreign			Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
		Total ¹	Intl. ^{1,2}	Regional ³	Total	Official ⁴	Other						
1961.....	22,533	3,752	3,695	57	18,781	10,940	7,841	10,322	2,758	2,340	2,974	283	104
1962.....	25,019	5,145	4,938	207	19,874	11,963	7,911	10,162	3,349	2,448	3,444	319	152
1963.....	25,967	4,637	4,501	136	21,330	12,467	8,863	10,770	2,988	3,137	4,001	241	194
1964 ⁵	28,873	4,974	4,802	172	23,899	13,220	10,679	12,236	2,984	3,563	4,687	238	192
1965—Sept.....	28,912	5,125	4,988	136	23,787	12,326	11,461	11,554	2,816	3,804	5,119	271	223
Oct.....	29,234	5,097	4,964	132	24,137	12,403	11,734	11,576	3,042	3,827	5,176	272	244
Nov.....	29,171	5,085	4,948	137	24,086	12,579	11,507	11,461	2,970	3,836	5,288	274	257
Dec.....	29,072	5,000	4,882	117	24,072	13,066	11,006	11,627	2,574	4,027	5,286	280	278
1966—Jan.....	29,277	5,095	4,967	128	24,182	12,844	11,338	11,672	2,561	4,043	5,326	312	268
Feb.....	29,154	5,210	5,083	127	23,944	12,474	11,470	11,358	2,589	4,055	5,356	335	253
Mar.....	29,246	5,292	5,177	115	23,954	12,455	11,499	11,660	2,308	4,026	5,359	330	272
Apr.....	29,498	5,297	5,180	116	24,201	12,527	11,674	11,522	2,460	4,099	5,326	328	266
May.....	29,706	5,195	5,083	113	24,511	12,805	11,706	11,868	2,359	4,145	5,541	336	262
June.....	29,629	5,082	4,972	110	24,547	12,665	11,882	12,331	2,171	3,936	5,470	334	305
July.....	30,707	5,191	5,080	111	25,516	13,021	12,495	13,349	2,291	3,884	5,393	329	269
Aug. ^p	31,218	5,438	5,332	106	25,780	12,907	12,873	13,777	2,164	3,826	5,408	339	265
Sept. ^p	31,092	5,438	5,311	127	25,654	12,503	13,151	13,543	2,191	3,808	5,483	363	267

2a. Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1961.....	10,322	255	326	52	91	989	2,842	67	1,234	216	105	99	153	406
1962.....	10,162	329	177	67	73	1,157	2,730	119	1,384	248	125	161	177	490
1963.....	10,770	365	420	161	99	1,478	3,041	188	803	360	133	191	205	409
1964.....	12,236	323	436	336	127	1,663	2,010	171	1,622	367	184	257	394	644
1965—Sept.....	11,554	259	418	238	94	1,111	1,363	150	1,368	330	231	277	254	704
Oct.....	11,576	261	411	260	113	1,036	1,385	143	1,328	356	240	280	229	699
Nov.....	11,461	263	404	275	105	1,045	1,424	133	1,328	373	239	303	210	667
Dec.....	11,627	250	398	305	108	997	1,429	151	1,620	339	323	322	183	647
1966—Jan.....	11,672	232	392	323	102	985	1,449	148	1,483	255	231	299	152	644
Feb.....	11,358	202	366	331	103	997	1,438	157	1,325	257	240	291	115	658
Mar.....	11,660	211	370	341	95	1,071	1,420	144	1,326	271	254	294	118	651
Apr.....	11,522	203	380	347	91	1,024	1,409	142	1,378	242	284	295	120	661
May.....	11,868	208	379	323	86	1,068	1,479	144	1,409	272	311	281	132	671
June.....	12,331	206	378	321	72	1,142	1,756	137	1,519	230	328	285	115	688
July.....	13,349	205	406	295	70	1,169	2,025	131	1,725	344	347	306	138	672
Aug. ^p	13,777	180	389	271	66	1,137	2,086	129	1,659	331	299	322	174	673
Sept. ^p	13,543	233	377	287	61	1,075	2,224	131	1,525	325	284	320	181	693

For notes see following two pages.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	2a. Europe—Continued							2b. Latin America						
	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Other Western Europe ⁶	U.S.S.R.	Other Eastern Europe	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico
1961.....	875	26	2,227	12	325	5	16	2,340	235	228	105	147	43	495
1962.....	908	25	1,609	11	351	3	19	2,448	210	204	135	148	15	531
1963.....	906	21	1,483	16	465	2	24	3,137	375	179	143	169	11	669
1964.....	1,370	36	1,884	32	358	3	19	3,563	291	258	176	209	12	735
1965—Sept.....	1,383	24	2,962	57	303	2	27	3,804	382	412	205	167	10	642
Oct.....	1,333	30	3,146	49	245	2	29	3,827	414	356	195	191	10	611
Nov.....	1,268	27	3,032	48	287	3	27	3,836	397	382	188	201	10	644
Dec.....	1,369	34	2,714	36	369	4	30	4,027	432	383	219	214	10	703
1966—Jan.....	1,331	34	3,212	14	353	4	30	4,043	424	364	210	189	9	728
Feb.....	1,353	35	3,095	20	345	4	27	4,055	461	367	186	174	11	742
Mar.....	1,456	39	3,201	14	358	3	27	4,026	487	281	202	177	10	740
Apr.....	1,466	28	3,062	16	342	3	27	4,099	503	266	199	196	9	727
May.....	1,585	28	3,117	16	330	3	27	4,145	518	337	205	193	9	717
June.....	1,610	21	3,120	21	353	2	29	3,936	485	325	195	182	10	598
July.....	1,696	18	3,350	20	397	4	31	3,884	473	309	198	189	9	575
Aug.....	1,692	26	3,901	27	380	6	29	3,826	489	322	201	182	9	555
Sept.....	1,766	24	3,609	32	358	6	32	3,808	474	340	238	186	10	546

End of period	2b. Latin America—Continued							2c. Asia						
	Panama	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other L.A. rep.	Bahamas & Bermuda ⁷	Neth. Antilles & Surinam	Other Latin America ⁷	Total	China Mainland	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel
1961.....	87	84	57	418	226	111	89	15	2,974	35	56	78	76	63
1962.....	98	105	101	405	267	123	97	10	3,444	36	65	41	28	81
1963.....	129	158	113	591	355	136	93	15	4,001	35	66	51	48	112
1964.....	99	206	111	734	416	189	114	14	4,687	35	95	59	38	133
1965—Sept.....	113	256	128	690	494	170	114	20	5,119	35	104	76	23	114
Oct.....	114	251	132	738	498	179	113	23	5,176	35	106	76	34	115
Nov.....	116	244	129	715	501	177	111	20	5,288	35	108	83	31	118
Dec.....	120	257	137	738	519	165	113	17	5,286	35	113	84	31	127
1966—Jan.....	126	248	144	788	511	164	119	18	5,326	35	112	86	34	123
Feb.....	135	235	164	721	541	182	118	18	5,356	35	119	94	28	120
Mar.....	135	252	157	701	546	186	127	24	5,359	36	112	78	37	125
Apr.....	145	240	161	787	547	174	128	16	5,526	36	119	159	52	139
May.....	146	233	167	762	529	183	125	19	5,541	36	117	141	55	128
June.....	156	247	179	700	534	181	126	19	5,470	35	114	124	49	118
July.....	144	230	180	735	541	164	117	19	5,393	36	118	125	44	119
Aug.....	145	227	166	698	537	158	117	20	5,408	36	128	134	49	106
Sept.....	149	216	156	669	510	179	115	21	5,483	36	135	151	53	115

End of period	2c. Asia—Continued						2d. Africa						2e. Other countries		
	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other Asia	Total	Congo (Kinshasa)	Morocco ⁷	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other Africa	Total	Australia	All other ⁷
1961.....	1,672	199	185	92	264	254	283	34	93	32	15	109	104	98	6
1962.....	2,195	136	174	75	333	280	319	35	68	41	14	161	152	147	5
1963.....	2,484	113	209	149	382	353	241	26	49	41	14	112	194	180	13
1964.....	2,767	104	233	221	458	543	238	26	7	47	24	135	192	176	15
1965—Sept.....	2,947	101	278	227	502	712	271	14	22	58	20	157	223	199	24
Oct.....	2,972	103	283	228	506	718	272	12	31	53	19	157	244	222	22
Nov.....	3,020	110	290	220	513	762	274	11	30	57	19	158	257	235	22
Dec.....	3,014	108	304	211	542	718	280	12	17	51	30	170	278	254	24
1966—Jan.....	2,965	118	295	213	577	768	312	11	19	72	18	191	268	244	24
Feb.....	2,964	117	302	211	604	760	335	11	19	95	18	192	253	226	27
Mar.....	2,966	116	310	214	627	738	330	14	19	89	16	192	272	232	40
Apr.....	2,959	121	313	217	580	832	328	11	20	89	17	192	266	231	35
May.....	2,933	114	320	221	585	891	336	8	20	95	15	197	262	233	29
June.....	2,897	119	329	227	576	881	334	9	22	67	23	213	305	279	26
July.....	2,780	120	325	241	595	891	329	10	25	63	25	205	269	241	28
Aug.....	2,760	129	316	242	603	905	339	12	35	56	22	215	265	237	28
Sept.....	2,740	134	317	245	612	945	363	13	40	64	15	231	267	240	28

1 See NOTE 1 to Table 1.

2 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corp., International Development Assn., and other international organizations.

3 European regional organizations, except Bank for International Settlements and European Fund which are included in "Europe", Latin American regional, and Asian regional.

4 Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

5 Includes revisions arising from changes in reporting coverage as follows (in millions of dollars): Total +50; Foreign other +50; Europe -17; Canada +1; Latin America +26; Asia +49; Africa -9.

6 Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

7 Data based on reports by banks in the Second F.R. District only for year-end 1961-62.

For NOTE see end of Table 2.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

2f. Supplementary Data ⁸; (end of period)

Area or country	1964	1965		1966	Area or country	1964	1965		1966
	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.		Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.
Other Western Europe:					Other Asia (Cont.):				
Iceland.....	5.2	7.1	5.8	4.0	Iran.....	23.4	62.0	66.9	79.2
Ireland, Rep. of.....	8.7	6.3	6.2	6.6	Iraq.....	21.6	65.4	12.0	n.a.
Luxembourg.....	17.4	20.1	21.1	28.2	Jordan.....	2.7	7.9	16.0	16.0
Monaco.....	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.0	Kuwait.....	56.4	52.0	35.5	24.6
Other Latin American republics:					Laos.....	5.0	5.0	3.2	5.7
Bolivia.....	43.2	53.1	67.4	64.4	Lebanon.....	84.2	113.2	99.7	92.0
Costa Rica.....	31.5	28.6	34.2	32.9	Malaysia.....	22.2	36.3	25.9	31.2
Dominican Republic.....	55.8	47.3	72.3	54.3	Pakistan.....	23.1	24.8	19.4	21.0
Ecuador.....	67.1	65.2	69.6	62.3	Ryukyu Islands (incl. Okinawa).....	25.6	32.7	24.0	39.5
El Salvador.....	56.0	71.7	67.0	78.3	Saudi Arabia.....	197.2	288.0	283.6	291.0
Guatemala.....	48.7	71.6	68.1	86.9	Syria.....	7.6	3.2	4.0	4.8
Haiti.....	14.3	15.4	16.3	16.7	Vietnam.....	19.0	19.7	39.0	123.8
Honduras.....	26.0	33.0	31.4	43.2	Other Africa:				
Jamaica.....	7.0	7.8	8.6	11.5	Algeria.....	1.5	2.1	7.6	13.6
Nicaragua.....	42.4	67.4	67.0	75.0	Ethiopia, (incl. Eritrea).....	33.7	45.2	44.1	58.9
Paraguay.....	11.4	12.1	13.8	15.0	Ghana.....	5.6	5.1	2.6	2.9
Trinidad & Tobago.....	7.4	8.6	3.6	6.3	Liberia.....	20.0	17.6	17.9	19.7
Other Latin America:					Libya.....	28.9	26.8	34.8	26.7
British West Indies.....	8.0	16.0	11.5	8.9	Mozambique.....	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
French West Indies & French Guiana.....	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.5	Nigeria.....	15.7	20.3	21.7	n.a.
Other Asia:					Somali Republic.....	.5	.8	.8	.9
Afghanistan.....	5.5	6.3	5.6	8.0	Southern Rhodesia.....	93.4	2.6	3.3	3.5
Burma.....	32.5	35.9	49.1	n.a.	Sudan.....	2.2	2.2	3.7	3.3
Cambodia.....	1.5	1.7	2.7	n.a.	Tunisia.....	.9	1.0	1.8	1.0
Ceylon.....	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.3	Zambia.....	(9)	.9	7.2	n.a.
					All other:				
					New Zealand.....	12.0	19.7	18.7	27.1

⁸ Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe") in Tables 2a-2e.

⁹ Includes data reported for Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

NOTE.—Short-term liabilities are principally deposits (demand and time) and U.S. Govt. securities maturing in not more than 1 year from

their date of issue; the latter, however, exclude nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the International Development Assn. and the Inter-American Development Bank. For data on long-term liabilities, see Table 6. For back figures and further description of the data in this and the following tables on international capital transactions of the United States, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962*.

3. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total ¹	Payable in dollars										Payable in foreign currencies	
		To banks and official institutions ¹					To all other foreigners						
		Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Special U.S. notes ³	Other ⁴	Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates		Other ⁴
			Demand	Time ²					Demand	Time ²			
1961.....	22,533	20,025	8,707	7,363	2,388	1,567	2,358	1,977	149	232	150		
1962.....	25,019	22,311	8,528	9,214	3,012	1,557	2,565	2,096	116	352	143		
1963.....	25,967	22,787	5,629	3,673	8,571	3,036	1,878	3,047	149	469	134		
1964.....	28,873	25,406	6,731	3,990	8,727	3,308	2,650	3,377	1,531	1,271	503		
1965—Sept.....	28,912	25,291	6,977	3,926	7,709	3,494	3,185	3,503	1,504	1,492	81	426	118
Oct.....	29,234	25,587	7,048	4,073	7,819	3,489	3,158	3,546	1,515	1,529	91	410	101
Nov.....	29,171	25,481	6,810	4,005	8,078	3,470	3,118	3,591	1,551	1,562	91	387	98
Dec.....	29,072	25,426	6,569	3,963	8,269	3,470	3,155	3,587	1,574	1,594	87	332	59
1966—Jan.....	29,277	25,319	6,871	4,043	7,848	3,558	2,999	3,592	1,563	1,627	94	308	365
Feb.....	29,154	25,108	6,795	3,991	7,822	3,548	2,952	3,658	1,586	1,636	95	341	388
Mar.....	29,246	25,188	7,117	3,823	7,643	3,592	3,012	3,676	1,530	1,703	89	354	381
Apr.....	29,498	25,380	7,080	3,895	7,548	3,597	3,260	3,712	1,578	1,693	106	336	406
May.....	29,706	25,566	7,293	3,769	7,464	3,627	3,412	3,704	1,531	1,718	88	367	437
June.....	29,629	25,430	7,297	3,656	7,384	3,614	3,479	3,743	1,526	1,756	72	389	456
July.....	30,707	26,492	7,863	3,684	7,605	3,680	3,660	3,729	1,490	1,762	80	397	485
Aug. ²	31,218	27,004	8,214	3,700	7,521	3,923	3,645	3,658	1,413	1,770	81	394	556
Sept. ²	31,092	26,640	7,900	3,847	7,363	3,958	3,572	3,843	1,531	1,807	108	397	608

¹ See NOTE 1 to Table 1.

² Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit which are included in "Other."

³ Nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the International Monetary Fund; excludes such notes held by the International Development Assn. and the Inter-American Development Bank, which amounted to \$167 million on Sept. 30, 1966.

⁴ Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

⁵ Includes revisions arising from changes in reporting coverage as follows (in millions of dollars): Total +50; foreign banks, etc. +55; other foreigners +23; payable in foreign currencies -28.

4. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total	Intl. and regional	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa ¹	Other countries ²
1961.....	4,820	*	767	556	1,522	1,891		85
1962.....	5,163	*	877	526	1,606	2,017		137
1963.....	5,975	1	939	638	1,742	2,493	104	58
1964.....	7,469	1	1,217	725	2,212	3,137	120	58
1964 ³	7,957	*	1,230	1,004	2,235	3,294	131	64
1965—Sept.....	7,498	*	1,213	678	2,136	3,266	146	59
Oct.....	7,392	*	1,156	679	2,156	3,189	146	66
Nov.....	7,486	*	1,169	685	2,175	3,253	134	69
Dec.....	7,632	*	1,201	593	2,288	3,343	139	67
Dec. 4.....	7,728	*	1,208	669	2,293	3,351	139	67
1966—Jan.....	7,551	*	1,207	625	2,210	3,292	142	76
Feb.....	7,466	1	1,145	631	2,188	3,294	132	76
Mar.....	7,584	1	1,176	647	2,199	3,360	135	66
Apr.....	7,468	1	1,166	603	2,149	3,354	137	58
May.....	7,554	1	1,220	607	2,210	3,312	142	63
June.....	7,644	1	1,285	643	2,221	3,293	140	62
July.....	7,500	2	1,291	641	2,244	3,131	128	63
Aug. ^p	7,408	1	1,304	563	2,271	3,080	128	61
Sept. ^p	7,413	1	1,315	556	2,303	3,055	124	59

4a. Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1961.....	767	5	20	11	23	42	165	6	35	54	27	5	11	35
1962.....	877	7	32	14	30	68	186	6	54	27	35	9	19	18
1963.....	939	8	26	13	52	70	121	9	97	33	40	14	26	30
1964.....	1,217	10	42	28	85	79	159	9	109	39	43	19	40	47
1964 ³	1,230	11	48	26	84	81	152	10	114	36	43	23	40	49
1965—Sept.....	1,213	9	40	24	70	76	173	12	115	42	42	24	42	40
Oct.....	1,156	9	54	30	78	79	164	12	110	39	43	21	46	40
Nov.....	1,169	10	50	29	79	79	173	12	110	36	47	23	41	44
Dec.....	1,201	8	52	37	87	72	190	13	110	38	51	26	50	52
Dec. 4.....	1,208	8	52	37	87	72	190	13	110	38	51	26	50	52
1966—Jan.....	1,207	9	57	33	86	74	177	13	121	39	55	26	59	53
Feb.....	1,145	8	54	36	89	66	184	14	109	40	49	29	55	54
Mar.....	1,176	11	47	38	91	84	185	13	102	44	50	31	48	51
Apr.....	1,166	10	47	39	86	74	182	13	102	37	51	31	64	53
May.....	1,220	11	66	36	87	70	174	14	99	39	57	32	73	58
June.....	1,285	12	56	40	92	72	200	13	108	34	47	34	63	60
July.....	1,291	13	54	54	93	71	209	13	100	52	50	37	68	65
Aug. ^p	1,304	10	58	53	90	71	217	15	106	42	49	38	62	65
Sept. ^p	1,315	13	60	60	92	72	225	17	105	40	51	42	56	68

4a. Europe—Continued

End of period	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Other Western Europe ⁵	U.S.S.R.	Other Eastern Europe ⁶
1961.....	105	16	181	9	9	*	8
1962.....	75	42	221	6	19	*	8
1963.....	70	48	237	7	23	*	16
1964.....	97	36	319	15	20	*	20
1964 ³	111	37	310	16	20	*	20
1965—Sept.....	89	36	282	36	25	3	31
Oct.....	85	40	218	32	27	3	27
Nov.....	81	26	240	28	28	5	26
Dec.....	73	42	210	28	28	6	27
Dec. 4.....	73	42	216	28	28	6	27
1966—Jan.....	88	36	198	26	27	5	25
Feb.....	85	6	177	27	30	5	28
Mar.....	78	21	196	25	27	4	31
Apr.....	74	18	198	23	31	4	30
May.....	83	30	200	23	32	5	32
June.....	80	48	235	23	34	5	28
July.....	78	50	198	20	35	3	25
Aug. ^p	92	42	214	17	37	2	25
Sept. ^p	78	47	216	18	34	2	17

4b. Latin America

End of period	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico
1961.....	1,522	192	186	127	125	19	425
1962.....	1,606	181	171	186	131	17	408
1963.....	1,742	188	163	187	208	18	465
1964.....	2,212	210	145	188	319	17	630
1964 ³	2,235	203	126	176	338	17	644
1965—Sept.....	2,136	220	104	143	248	16	677
Oct.....	2,156	220	91	152	266	16	655
Nov.....	2,175	234	84	157	262	16	665
Dec.....	2,288	232	94	174	270	16	669
Dec. 4.....	2,293	232	94	174	270	16	674
1966—Jan.....	2,210	231	96	176	243	16	662
Feb.....	2,188	224	94	175	236	16	686
Mar.....	2,199	221	97	173	225	16	718
Apr.....	2,149	206	82	165	235	16	713
May.....	2,210	199	95	168	234	17	732
June.....	2,221	196	98	169	238	16	722
July.....	2,244	192	106	163	254	16	729
Aug. ^p	2,271	183	110	158	279	16	743
Sept. ^p	2,303	182	112	150	287	16	736

For notes see the following page.

4. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

4b. Latin America—Continued									4c. Asia					
End of period	Panama	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other L.A. republics ⁷	Bahamas & Bermuda ¹	Neth. Antilles & Surinam	Other Latin America ⁸	Total	China Mainland	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel
1961.....	32	74	55	144	56	.....	13	74	1,891	2	9	8	*	36
1962.....	30	85	122	102	66	.....	9	98	2,017	2	13	20	*	37
1963.....	35	99	65	114	135	42	9	16	2,493	2	11	17	*	22
1964.....	41	102	76	165	222	58	18	20	3,137	2	26	22	7	44
1964 ³	49	108	78	168	224	65	18	21	3,294	2	28	21	7	47
1965—Sept.....	51	125	67	177	217	56	13	21	3,266	1	28	18	2	54
Oct.....	53	138	67	184	222	55	14	22	3,189	1	27	19	2	67
Nov.....	55	147	50	181	234	52	14	22	3,253	1	28	16	1	76
Dec.....	59	170	45	220	250	53	14	23	3,343	1	29	17	2	86
Dec ⁴	59	170	45	220	250	53	14	23	3,351	1	29	17	2	86
1966—Jan.....	59	169	49	185	237	51	13	23	3,292	1	24	22	2	86
Feb.....	63	160	56	174	224	41	13	24	3,294	1	26	26	2	82
Mar.....	62	167	44	171	217	45	13	27	3,360	1	29	28	2	91
Apr.....	66	167	42	174	206	43	12	23	3,354	1	32	28	2	84
May.....	64	175	56	174	200	57	16	22	3,312	1	33	28	1	81
June.....	67	186	55	174	205	57	16	21	3,293	1	33	29	1	89
July.....	66	177	57	180	218	55	17	16	3,131	1	32	26	6	88
Aug. ⁵	69	177	39	184	224	56	17	16	3,080	1	30	28	2	90
Sept. ⁶	65	175	39	212	234	57	20	17	3,055	1	28	28	6	88

4c. Asia—Continued							4d. Africa					4e. Other countries			
End of period	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other Asia	Total ¹	Congo (Kinshasa)	Morocco ¹	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other Africa ¹	Total ²	Australia	All other ⁹
1961.....	1,528	4	114	10	34	145	.....	6	.....	10	13	.....	85	29	27
1962.....	1,740	3	70	9	41	80	.....	2	.....	10	26	.....	137	41	57
1963.....	2,171	25	113	8	52	71	104	1	1	15	28	59	58	48	9
1964.....	2,653	21	202	9	64	88	120	1	2	19	42	56	58	48	10
1964 ³	2,810	21	203	9	65	82	131	1	2	20	42	67	64	48	16
1965—Sept.....	2,755	20	212	9	72	93	146	1	2	36	38	69	59	45	14
Oct.....	2,656	20	219	9	70	98	146	1	2	36	35	71	66	52	15
Nov.....	2,683	20	240	11	71	104	134	1	2	33	32	67	69	55	14
Dec.....	2,751	22	231	15	82	108	139	1	2	34	43	60	67	52	15
Dec ⁴	2,761	22	230	15	82	107	139	1	2	34	43	60	67	52	15
1966—Jan.....	2,692	24	229	16	83	112	142	1	2	38	38	63	76	62	14
Feb.....	2,694	24	227	15	81	117	132	*	2	37	34	58	76	62	14
Mar.....	2,777	24	206	15	72	115	135	1	3	35	42	55	66	59	7
Apr.....	2,777	24	202	16	73	114	137	*	2	39	43	53	58	50	8
May.....	2,754	14	205	15	70	110	142	*	2	50	39	50	63	52	11
June.....	2,728	16	191	17	69	118	140	1	2	41	48	48	62	52	9
July.....	2,585	19	173	16	67	118	128	*	2	38	44	43	63	54	9
Aug. ⁵	2,535	20	183	17	64	112	128	*	2	37	44	44	61	52	9
Sept. ⁶	2,479	27	195	15	65	122	124	1	2	34	38	49	59	50	9

¹ Not reported separately until 1963.² Includes Africa until 1963.³ Differs from December data in line above because of the exclusion as of Dec. 31, 1964, of \$58 million of short-term U.S. Govt. claims previously included; and because of the addition of \$546 million of short-term claims arising from the inclusion of claims previously held but first reported as of Dec. 31, 1964; and because of revision of preliminary data.⁴ Differs from December data in line above because of the addition of short-term claims held in custody for domestic customers, but reported by banks for the first time as of Dec. 31, 1965.⁵ Until 1963 includes Eastern European countries other than U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania.⁶ Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania only until 1963.⁷ Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala only until 1963.⁸ Until 1963 includes also the following Latin American republics: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Trinidad and Tobago.⁹ Until 1963 includes also African countries other than Congo (Kinshasa), South Africa, and U.A.R. (Egypt).NOTE.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.
See also NOTE to Table 2.

5. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars						Payable in foreign currencies				
		Total	Loans to—			Collections outstanding	Acceptances made for acct. of foreigners ²	Other ³	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Foreign govt. securities, coml. and finance paper ²	Other ⁴
			Total	Official institutions ¹	Banks								Others
1961	4,820	4,234	1,660	329	709	622	700	1,874	586	386	200	
1962	5,163	4,606	1,954	359	953	642	686	1,967	557	371	186	
1963	5,975	5,344	1,915	186	955	774	832	384	631	432	157	
1964	7,469	6,810	2,652	223	1,374	1,055	1,007	2,600	659	400	77	
1964 ⁵	7,957	7,333	2,773	221	1,403	1,150	1,135	2,621	803	336	102	
1965—Sept.	7,498	6,965	2,813	239	1,468	1,106	1,189	2,454	510	364	78	
Oct.	7,392	6,895	2,806	265	1,440	1,101	1,191	2,422	476	321	82	
Nov.	7,486	6,983	2,887	251	1,535	1,101	1,207	2,411	477	325	75	
Dec.	7,632	7,158	2,967	271	1,566	1,130	1,268	2,501	422	474	95	
Dec. ⁶	7,728	7,236	2,967	271	1,567	1,129	1,272	2,501	495	329	68	
1966—Jan.	7,551	7,076	2,862	257	1,498	1,097	1,252	2,484	478	292	65	
Feb.	7,466	7,030	2,812	224	1,497	1,091	1,264	2,478	476	260	61	
Mar.	7,584	7,139	2,864	231	1,508	1,125	1,287	2,539	449	286	53	
Apr.	7,468	7,062	2,716	220	1,425	1,070	1,305	2,573	469	252	61	
May	7,554	7,134	2,832	224	1,520	1,088	1,298	2,537	467	253	62	
June	7,644	7,175	2,911	248	1,584	1,079	1,320	2,471	473	294	63	
July	7,500	7,075	2,860	215	1,570	1,075	1,340	2,380	495	252	59	
Aug. ⁷	7,408	6,968	2,822	216	1,548	1,058	1,370	2,323	453	260	57	
Sept. ⁸	7,413	6,986	2,942	255	1,619	1,068	1,375	2,259	410	241	61	

¹ Includes central banks.
² Not reported separately until 1963.
³ Until 1963 includes acceptances made for account of foreigners.
⁴ Until 1963 includes foreign government securities, commercial and finance paper.
⁵ Differs from December data in line above because of the exclusion as of Dec. 31, 1964, of \$58 million of short-term U.S. Govt. claims

previously included; and because of the addition of \$546 million of short-term claims arising from the inclusion of claims previously held but first reported as of Dec. 31, 1964; and because of revision of preliminary data.
⁶ Differs from December data in line above because of the addition of short-term claims held in custody for domestic customers, but reported by banks for the first time as of Dec. 31, 1965.

6. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total liabilities	Claims											
		Total claims	Type			Country or area							
			Payable in dollars		Payable in foreign currencies ¹	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	Africa ¹	All other ²
			Loans ¹	All other ¹									
1961	2	2,034				11	482	274	931	24	146	166	
1962	7	2,160				25	552	304	886	74	148	171	
1963	69	3,030	2,811	217	2	38	1,063	290	1,015	249	194	68	
1964	306	3,971	3,777	195	*	77	1,611	273	1,162	385	238	104	
1964 ⁴	310	4,285	3,995	288		87	1,632	327	1,275	430	255	122	
1965—Sept.	454	4,586	4,290	292	5	88	1,590	355	1,323	471	358	181	
Oct.	419	4,575	4,280	288	6	89	1,578	348	1,323	464	354	197	
Nov.	467	4,567	4,277	284	6	87	1,557	354	1,313	462	372	211	
Dec.	514	4,517	4,211	297	9	86	1,518	346	1,296	445	391	208	
1966—Jan.	515	4,444	4,151	287	6	85	1,489	336	1,257	438	393	201	
Feb.	511	4,421	4,126	288	7	86	1,449	335	1,247	441	403	211	
Mar.	569	4,390	4,094	289	7	86	1,419	330	1,265	434	410	192	
Apr.	726	4,418	4,127	283	8	85	1,409	326	1,294	430	411	192	
May	844	4,431	4,153	271	7	85	1,412	308	1,318	425	406	200	
June	1,007	4,389	4,108	272	8	87	1,386	311	1,306	406	410	198	
July	1,065	4,389	4,111	270	8	81	1,349	328	1,300	403	428	202	
Aug. ⁷	1,076	4,365	4,092	265	8	78	1,328	322	1,293	393	428	204	
Sept. ⁸	1,097	4,286	4,004	266	16	75	1,270	320	1,306	374	430	202	

¹ Not reported separately until 1963.
² Includes Africa until 1963.
³ Includes claims previously held, but reported for the first time as of May 1963; on that date such claims were \$86 million. Also includes \$193 million reported for the first time as of Dec. 1963, representing in part claims previously held, but not reported by banks. Included in

this amount are claims on: Europe \$5 million, Latin America \$134 million, and Asia \$54 million.
⁴ Differs from Dec. data in line above because of the inclusion of long-term liabilities and claims previously held, but first reported as of Dec. 31, 1964, and because of revision of preliminary data.

7. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Govt. bonds and notes ¹					U.S. corporate securities ²			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks		
	Net purchases or sales					Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales
	Total	Intl. and regional	Foreign											
		Total	Official	Other										
1962.....	-728	-521	-207			2,568	2,508	60	1,093	2,037	-944	702	806	-104
1963.....	671	302	369			2,980	2,773	207	991	2,086	-1,095	696	644	51
1964.....	-338	-315	-23	-59	36	3,537	3,710	-173	915	1,843	-928	748	548	200
1965.....	-76	-151	75	-20	95	4,307	4,768	-461	1,198	2,440	-1,242	906	617	290
1965—Sept.....	6	*	6		6	365	393	-28	289	419	-130	75	54	21
Oct.....	-44	*	-44	-11	-33	434	441	-6	101	217	-116	67	52	15
Nov.....	-56	-43	-13	-8	-5	426	453	-27	125	213	-88	69	51	18
Dec.....	2		1		1	644	607	37	94	134	-41	83	71	13
1966—Jan.....	-9	-10	1	-5	6	471	436	35	109	308	-199	73	65	7
Feb.....	-118	-136	19		19	489	487	2	83	189	-106	71	75	-5
Mar.....	-54	-50	-4	*	-4	683	546	137	243	352	-109	100	101	-1
Apr.....	-66	-68	2		2	577	565	12	106	260	-154	88	105	-17
May.....	-60	-51	-9	*	-9	716	576	141	152	161	-8	94	55	39
June.....	6	-5	11	6	5	592	497	96	198	209	-10	91	52	40
July.....	-246	*	-246	-253	7	421	436	-15	135	248	-113	69	39	30
Aug. ^a	-21	-44	23	-1	24	391	369	22	69	61	8	76	65	11
Sept. ^a	-35	*	-35		-35	496	360	137	100	193	-93	86	42	45

¹ Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 8.

² Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States.

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.

See also NOTE to Table 2.

8. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES HELD BY OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Payable in foreign currencies						Payable in dollars			
	Total	Austria	Belgium	Germany	Italy	Switzerland ¹	Total	Canada ²	Italy	Sweden
1962—Dec.....	251				200	51				
1963—Dec.....	730	50	30	275	200	175	163	125	13	25
1964—Dec.....	1,086	50	30	679		327	354	329		25
1965—Oct.....	1,208	101	30	603	125	350	354	329		25
Nov.....	1,208	101	30	602	125	350	399	299	75	25
Dec.....	1,208	101	30	602	125	350	484	299	160	25
1966—Jan.....	912	101	30	452	125	205	484	299	160	25
Feb.....	839	101	30	401	125	182	484	299	160	25
Mar.....	789	101	30	351	125	182	524	299	200	25
Apr.....	713	75	30	301	125	182	524	299	200	25
May.....	640	75	30	251	125	158	517	299	193	25
June.....	589	75	30	200	125	158	512	299	188	25
July.....	490	75	30	150	125	110	512	299	188	25
Aug.....	415	50	30	100	125	110	512	299	188	25
Sept.....	340	25	30	50	125	110	512	299	188	25
Oct.....	238	25	30		125	58	385	174	186	25

¹ Includes bonds payable in Swiss francs to the Bank for International Settlements. Amounts outstanding were \$70 million, May 1964-June 1965, and \$93 million, July-Dec. 1965.

² Includes bonds issued to the Government of Canada in connection

with transactions under the Columbia River treaty. Amounts outstanding were \$204 million, Sept. 1964-Oct. 1965, and \$174 million for Nov. 1965-Oct. 1966.

9. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE SECURITIES, BY TYPE OF SECURITY AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Type of security		Country or area										
		Stocks	Bonds	France	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa ¹	Other countries ²	Intl. and regional
1962.....	60	111	-51	4	129	-33	24	124	-43	-20	-18		1	17
1963.....	207	198	9	-8	-14	206	16	199	-47	14	17		1	22
1964.....	-173	-349	176	-37	-200	-4	14	-228	3	25	10	*	-1	18
1965.....	-461	-499	38	14	-63	-522	47	-523	37	-15	24	-4	-1	21
1965—Sept...	-28	-38	11	4	20	-56	-4	-36	-3	1	7	*	*	2
Oct...	-6	-6	-1	4	10	-21	*	-7	-4	*	4	*	*	1
Nov...	-27	-35	8	2	-2	-16	*	-16	-13	-1	2	*	*	1
Dec...	37	-94	130	-10	4	-25	48	17	17	-2	1	-1	*	5
1966—Jan...	35	13	22	5	3	2	18	27	-3	3	6	*	*	1
Feb...	2	-20	22	*	2	-28	3	-23	11	5	8	1	*	2
Mar...	137	-39	177	9	17	-14	24	36	24	5	1	*	*	71
Apr...	12	-21	34	2	19	-54	3	-30	24	8	7	*	*	3
May...	141	-9	150	11	31	-68	9	-18	52	13	-8	*	*	101
June...	96	-43	139	9	3	73	-19	66	3	4	9	*	*	13
July...	-15	-30	15	2	16	-92	26	-48	9	6	-8	-1	*	26
Aug. ^p ...	22	-13	35	2	3	-23	-6	-24	39	*	7	*	*	*
Sept. ^p ...	137	10	127	-2	16	96	2	112	18	7	-2	*	*	2

¹ Not reported separately until May 1963.
² Yearly figures through 1963 include Africa.

Note.—Statistics include State and local gov't securities, and securities of U.S. Gov't, agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States.

10. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Intl. and regional	Total foreign countries	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa ¹	Other countries ²
1962.....	-1,048	-235	-813	-188	-360	-41	-175		-50
1963.....	-1,044	-96	-949	-49	-614	-26	-252		-8
1964.....	-728	-140	-588	163	-670	-36	-77	7	25
1965.....	-953	-164	-788	108	-659	-55	-131	3	-54
1965—Sept...	-108	-17	-92	27	-117	-5	12	4	-12
Oct...	-101	6	-107	-9	-101	3	-2	*	3
Nov...	-70	6	-76	30	-30	-17	-29	-6	-24
Dec...	-28	8	-36	4	-28	-1	-14	2	2
1966—Jan...	-191	7	-198	6	-192	-9	-8	1	4
Feb...	-111	7	-118	-8	-83	-26	-3	*	1
Mar...	-110	-94	-16	77	-138	21	29	5	-10
Apr...	-172	-31	-140	-8	-167	36	-3	*	2
May...	31	-22	53	75	-13	-14	4	*	1
June...	29	11	18	20	24	-4	-8	*	-13
July...	-83	-50	-33	15	-37	-11	-5	1	4
Aug. ^p ...	18	7	11	3	13	4	-9	*	*
Sept. ^p ...	-48	6	-54	20	-75	5	5	*	-9

¹ Not reported separately until May 1963.
² Yearly figures through 1963 include Africa.

11. DEPOSITS, U.S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U.S. Gov't securities ¹	Earmarked gold
1962.....	247	6,990	12,700
1963.....	171	8,675	12,954
1964.....	229	8,389	12,698
1965—Oct...	144	7,974	12,905
Nov...	149	8,171	12,824
Dec...	150	8,272	12,896
1966—Jan...	283	7,974	12,933
Feb...	140	7,850	12,964
Mar...	329	7,617	12,944
Apr...	192	7,455	13,001
May...	263	7,631	12,975
June...	313	7,517	12,955
July...	548	7,307	13,016
Aug...	170	7,042	13,066
Sept...	159	7,092	12,904
Oct...	194	7,336	12,876

¹ U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.

Note.—Excludes deposits and U.S. Gov't securities held for international organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States (for back figures see "Gold," Section 14 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962).

12. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners					Claims on foreigners					
	1965			1966		1965				1966	
	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.	June ^p	June	Sept.	Dec.	Dec. ¹	Mar.	June ^p
Europe:											
Austria.....	2	2	2	2	2	5	6	6	6	8	7
Belgium.....	21	23	24	27	29	16	20	39	45	46	45
Denmark.....	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	9	9	8	8
Finland.....	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6
France.....	47	51	51	45	48	71	81	82	82	97	94
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	73	59	71	60	70	118	105	112	112	118	98
Greece.....	6	7	3	3	3	8	10	13	13	11	18
Italy.....	16	18	18	23	27	81	76	77	77	118	111
Netherlands.....	50	45	55	54	65	31	30	41	41	48	42
Norway.....	5	2	2	2	2	7	7	8	8	8	7
Portugal.....	2	6	3	7	6	10	7	5	5	9	8
Spain.....	5	13	21	21	23	33	48	50	50	56	63
Sweden.....	9	11	10	12	12	23	20	20	20	28	30
Switzerland.....	35	49	39	45	61	41	40	27	27	20	20
Turkey.....	7	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	7	10	6
United Kingdom.....	100	132	139	141	139	294	310	312	315	433	487
Yugoslavia.....	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	2	2	2	2
Other Western Europe.....	5	6	3	4	2	8	8	8	8	9	9
Eastern Europe.....	*	*	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	6
Total.....	386	431	451	453	497	778	797	828	834	1,039	1,065
Canada.....	82	84	94	120	117	774	753	685	599	566	550
Latin America:											
Argentina.....	2	3	4	6	5	29	37	32	31	34	34
Brazil.....	11	14	13	11	11	93	91	94	93	80	78
Chile.....	4	4	4	5	4	27	30	31	30	31	31
Colombia.....	13	13	9	8	7	22	21	20	19	21	22
Cuba.....	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	3	3	3	3
Mexico.....	6	4	5	9	10	76	71	82	76	74	78
Panama.....	21	12	11	9	4	9	12	13	13	11	13
Peru.....	5	6	6	7	5	27	26	29	28	30	28
Uruguay.....	2	1	1	2	1	11	11	8	8	7	5
Venezuela.....	19	20	22	27	26	43	47	50	49	52	49
Other L.A. republics.....	15	15	16	11	12	53	53	59	55	56	55
Bahamas and Bermuda.....	2	2	2	2	1	9	5	8	8	12	8
Neth. Antilles & Surinam.....	6	8	7	7	9	3	5	4	4	4	3
Other Latin America.....	1	2	2	1	2	9	10	9	9	9	9
Total.....	108	105	102	105	98	416	422	442	429	424	416
Asia:											
Hong Kong.....	2	2	2	2	2	8	8	7	7	5	7
India.....	24	26	25	25	20	41	36	37	36	35	29
Indonesia.....	7	9	9	12	11	6	4	3	3	3	3
Israel.....	2	3	3	1	2	7	5	6	6	5	4
Japan.....	30	28	32	27	27	172	168	170	164	174	155
Korea.....	*	*	1	1	2	6	14	13	13	6	4
Philippines.....	6	6	6	7	7	14	14	17	17	16	18
Taiwan.....	1	1	1	5	6	7	5	6	5	6	5
Thailand.....	1	1	2	1	1	7	7	6	6	8	9
Other Asia.....	24	32	32	33	32	66	68	67	66	76	76
Total.....	98	109	113	112	111	332	328	331	322	333	308
Africa:											
Congo (Kinshasa).....	*	*	1	1	*	3	1	2	2	2	1
South Africa.....	22	16	11	11	11	24	23	20	20	18	18
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	2	1	1	1	2	12	14	10	10	11	17
Other Africa.....	7	6	7	9	9	29	28	30	30	27	30
Total.....	32	23	20	22	22	68	66	61	61	58	66
Other countries:											
Australia.....	25	21	23	31	35	36	33	40	40	40	45
All other.....	9	6	7	4	5	7	7	8	8	7	10
Total.....	34	27	29	35	40	43	40	49	48	47	55
International and regional.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
Grand total.....	740	779	809	848	884	2,411	2,406	2,397	2,294	2,468	2,461

¹ Data differ from that shown for December in preceding column because of changes in reporting coverage.

merical concerns and other nonbanking institutions in the United States. Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

See also NOTE to Table 2.

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and com-

13. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Liabilities			Claims			
	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	Total	Payable in dollars	Payable in foreign currencies	
						Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name	Other
1962—June.....	665	551	114	1,974	1,598	208	168
Sept.....	678	554	123	2,136	1,685	197	254
Dec.....	637	508	129	2,051	1,625	214	212
Dec. ¹	644	513	130	2,098	1,668	217	212
1963—Mar.....	614	470	144	2,113	1,712	201	200
Mar. ¹	616	472	144	2,162	1,758	204	200
June.....	674	529	146	2,282	1,877	222	183
Sept.....	691	552	139	2,257	1,830	225	202
Dec.....	626	478	148	2,131	1,739	201	191
Dec. ²	626	479	148	2,188	1,778	199	211
1964—Mar.....	631	475	156	2,407	1,887	239	282
June.....	622	471	151	2,482	2,000	220	262
June ³	585	441	144	2,430	1,952	219	260
Sept.....	650	498	152	2,719	2,168	249	302
Dec.....	695	553	141	2,776	2,306	189	281
Dec. ⁴	700	556	144	2,853	2,338	205	310
1965—Mar.....	695	531	165	2,612	2,147	189	277
June.....	740	568	172	2,411	1,966	198	248
Sept.....	779	585	195	2,406	1,949	190	267
Dec.....	809	602	207	2,397	2,000	167	229
Dec. ⁴	809	602	207	2,294	1,906	166	222
1966—Mar.....	848	616	232	2,468	2,027	211	229
June ⁵	884	650	234	2,461	2,055	192	215

¹ Includes data from firms reporting for the first time.² Includes data from firms reporting for the first time and claims previously held but not reported.³ Includes reports from firms having \$500,000 or more of liabilities or

of claims; for previous series the exemption level was \$100,000.

⁴ Data differ from that shown for December in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

14. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total liabilities	Claims										
		Total	Country or area									All other ¹
			United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	Other Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	Africa ¹	
1963—June.....	159	882	12	88	28	145	101	192	115	85	99	18
Sept.....	153	881	14	85	42	127	102	188	123	87	98	16
Dec. ²	148	734	16	83	56	61	69	154	90	93	96	16
1964—Mar.....	143	761	30	85	58	64	74	158	89	94	96	13
June ³	140	815	68	92	64	67	78	145	94	99	94	14
Sept.....	112	832	64	102	90	68	74	142	90	96	93	13
Dec.....	107	962	51	109	95	215	72	135	89	95	88	14
Dec. ⁴	107	1,081	56	116	190	215	73	137	89	98	91	15
1965—Mar.....	115	1,075	35	121	203	220	74	137	81	96	91	18
June.....	110	1,081	31	118	208	221	70	144	85	96	91	17
Sept.....	120	1,101	31	116	230	217	74	138	89	96	91	18
Dec.....	136	1,169	31	112	233	209	69	196	98	114	89	17
Dec. ⁴	138	1,139	31	112	236	209	65	198	98	87	85	18
1966—Mar.....	166	1,156	27	124	239	208	61	206	98	87	87	19
June ⁵	186	1,209	27	170	251	205	61	217	90	90	86	14

¹ Until June 1963 Africa included in "All other."² Data include \$12 million of claims reported by firms reporting for the first time and claims previously held but not reported.³ As a result of an increase in the exemption level from \$100,000 to

\$500,000, data exclude \$3 million of liabilities and \$3 million of claims held by firms previously reporting but now exempt.

⁴ Data differ from that shown for December in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1963	1964	1965	1965				1966	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II ^p
Transactions other than changes in foreign liquid assets in U.S. and in U.S. monetary reserve assets—Seasonally adjusted									
Exports of goods and services—Total¹	32,339	36,958	38,993	8,776	10,136	10,016	10,065	10,456	10,565
Merchandise	22,071	25,297	26,276	5,625	6,798	6,826	7,027	7,121	7,111
Military sales	657	747	844	200	229	199	216	198	258
Transportation	2,115	2,324	2,415	546	617	632	632	640	631
Travel	934	1,095	1,212	282	295	305	330	333	329
Investment income receipts, private	4,156	4,932	5,389	1,422	1,470	1,321	1,176	1,392	1,447
Investment income receipts, Govt.	498	460	512	139	146	149	78	149	149
Other services	1,908	2,103	2,345	562	578	599	606	623	640
Imports of goods and services—Total	-26,442	-28,468	-32,036	-7,164	-8,087	-8,245	-8,540	-8,922	-9,238
Merchandise	-16,992	-18,621	-21,488	-4,656	-5,481	-5,595	-5,756	-6,003	-6,258
Military expenditures	-2,936	-2,834	-2,881	-664	-701	-745	-771	-854	-913
Transportation	-2,316	-2,462	-2,691	-638	-686	-661	-706	-719	-728
Travel	-2,090	-2,201	-2,400	-597	-586	-603	-614	-640	-649
Investment income payments	-1,271	-1,404	-1,646	-373	-404	-411	-458	-436	-436
Other services	-837	-946	-930	-236	-229	-230	-235	-270	-254
Balance on goods and services¹	5,897	8,490	6,957	1,612	2,049	1,771	1,525	1,534	1,327
Remittances and pensions	-867	-879	-994	-227	-288	-244	-235	-236	-243
1. Balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions	5,030	7,611	5,963	1,385	1,761	1,527	1,290	1,298	1,084
2. U.S. Govt. grants and capital flow, net	-3,581	-3,560	-3,375	-802	-949	-743	-881	-948	-961
Grants, ² loans and net change in foreign currency holdings, and short-term claims	-4,551	-4,263	-4,277	-989	-1,141	-1,117	-1,030	-1,156	-1,165
Scheduled repayments on U.S. Govt. loans	644	580	681	177	187	191	126	205	197
Nonscheduled repayments and selloffs	326	123	221	10	5	183	23	3	7
3. U.S. private capital flow, net	-4,456	-6,523	-3,690	-1,605	-346	-827	-912	-908	-1,104
Direct investments	-1,976	-2,416	-3,371	-1,212	-859	-569	-731	-687	-957
Foreign securities	-1,104	-677	-758	-202	-62	-285	-209	-324	7
Other long-term claims:									
Reported by banks	-754	-941	-231	-468	169	-58	126	122	-45
Reported by others	163	-343	-91	6	-6	-20	-71	-17	-56
Short-term claims:									
Reported by banks	-781	-1,523	325	21	144	51	109	142	-87
Reported by others	-4	-623	436	250	268	54	-136	-144	34
4. Foreign capital flow, net, excluding change in liquid assets in U.S.	689	685	194	325	-131	-251	251	270	890
Long-term investments	326	109	-149	285	-309	-235	110	279	902
Short-term claims	-23	113	146	-5	68	39	44	39	56
Nonliquid claims on U.S. Govt. associated with:									
Military contracts	347	228	314	51	130	-16	149	71	-46
U.S. Govt. grants and capital	94	50	-85	-8	-25	-34	-18	-64	-4
Other specific transactions	1	208	-25	2	6	-5	-28	-2	3
Other nonconvertible, nonmarketable, medium-term U.S. Govt. securities ³	-56	-23	-7		-1	*	-6	-53	-21
5. Errors and unrecorded transactions	-352	-1,011	-429		-109	-240	-80	-268	-66
Balances									
A. Balance on liquidity basis									
Seasonally adjusted (= 1+2+3+4+5)	-2,670	-2,798	-1,337	-697	226	-534	-332	-556	-157
Less: Net seasonal adjustments				-512	37	472	3	-488	27
Before seasonal adjustment	-2,670	-2,798	-1,337	-185	189	-1,006	-335	-68	-184
B. Balance on basis of official reserve transactions									
Balance A, seasonally adjusted	-2,670	-2,798	-1,337	-697	226	-534	-332	-556	-157
Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of:									
Commercial banks abroad	470	1,454	116	-15	-30	707	-546	232	513
Other private residents of foreign countries, international and regional organizations other than IMF	385	345	306	135	56	65	50	138	62
Less: Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.	-236	-245	-290	-64	-29	-24	-173	-35	-377
Less: Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.	-7	302	100	-23	-16	-18	157	25	227
Balance B, seasonally adjusted	-2,044	-1,546	-1,305	-618	239	232	-1,158	-246	-186
Less: Net seasonal adjustments				-659	184	508	-33	-628	182
Before seasonal adjustment	-2,044	-1,546	-1,305	41	55	-276	-1,125	382	-368

U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1963	1964	1965	1965				1966	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II ²
Transactions by which balances were settled—Not seasonally adjusted									
A. To settle balance on liquidity basis.....	2,670	2,798	1,337	185	-189	1,006	335	68	184
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -).....	378	171	1,222	842	68	41	271	424	68
Gold.....	461	125	1,665	832	4,590	124	119	68	209
Convertible currencies.....	-113	-220	-349	-58	-56	-413	178	222	-163
IMF gold tranche position.....	30	266	-94	68	4-466	330	-26	134	22
Change in liquid liabilities to all foreign accounts.....	2,292	2,627	115	-657	-257	965	64	-356	116
Foreign central banks and govts.: Convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt. securities ¹	703	375	123	51	.....	122	-50	-366	-176
Marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes ¹	466	-59	-20	16	-15	-2	-19	-5	6
Deposits, short-term U.S. Govt. securities, etc.....	504	757	-154	-927	-92	125	740	-591	225
IMF (gold deposits).....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	8	26	131	18
Commercial banks abroad.....	470	1,454	116	164	-206	697	-539	404	330
Other private residents of foreign countries, International and regional organizations other than IMF.....	385	345	306	104	82	72	48	109	69
.....	-236	-245	-290	-65	-26	-57	-142	-38	-356
B. Official reserve transactions.....	2,044	1,546	1,305	-41	-55	276	1,125	-382	368
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -).....	378	171	1,222	842	68	41	271	424	68
Change in liquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts. and IMF (see detail above under A.).....	1,673	1,073	-17	-860	-107	253	697	-831	73
Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts.: Of U.S. private organizations.....	9	148	-38	-21	-29	-16	28	43	248
Of U.S. Govt.....	-16	154	138	-2	13	-2	129	-18	-21

¹ Excludes military transfers under grants.

² Excludes military grants.

³ Includes certificates sold abroad by Export-Import Bank.

⁴ Reflects \$259 million payment of gold portion of increased U.S. subscription to IMF.

⁵ With original maturities over 1 year.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce data. Minus sign indicates net payments (debits); absence of sign indicates net receipts (credits).

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

Period	Exports ¹				Imports ²				Export surplus			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Month:												
Jan.....	³ 986	2,040	³ 1,215	2,249	³ 1,100	1,418	³ 1,193	1,936	³ -114	622	³ 22	313
Feb.....	³ 2,124	2,058	³ 1,599	2,335	³ 1,510	1,459	³ 1,600	1,993	³ 614	599	³ -1	342
Mar.....	³ 1,958	2,075	³ 2,755	2,594	³ 1,485	1,518	³ 1,861	2,073	³ 473	557	³ 894	522
Apr.....	³ 1,914	2,061	³ 2,380	2,331	³ 1,415	1,537	³ 1,833	2,138	³ 499	524	³ 547	193
May.....	1,895	2,047	³ 2,260	2,364	1,416	1,530	³ 1,789	2,070	479	517	³ 471	294
June.....	1,803	2,077	³ 2,230	2,486	1,431	1,514	³ 1,830	2,115	372	563	³ 400	371
July.....	1,841	2,119	2,256	2,461	1,450	1,573	4 1,741	2,207	391	546	4 515	254
Aug.....	1,922	2,100	2,333	2,461	1,497	1,608	1,854	2,148	425	492	479	313
Sept.....	1,958	2,261	2,324	2,580	1,443	1,563	1,865	2,311	515	698	459	269
Oct.....	1,967	2,156	2,342	.....	1,455	1,551	1,885	.....	512	605	457	.....
Nov.....	1,966	2,206	2,408	.....	1,466	1,698	1,952	.....	500	³ 508	456	.....
Dec.....	2,091	2,426	2,356	.....	1,480	1,642	1,892	.....	611	³ 784	464	.....
Quarter:												
I.....	³ 5,068	6,173	³ 5,569	7,178	³ 4,095	4,395	³ 4,654	6,002	³ 973	1,778	³ 915	1,177
II.....	³ 5,612	6,185	³ 6,870	7,181	³ 4,262	4,581	³ 5,452	6,323	³ 1,350	1,604	³ 1,418	858
III.....	5,721	6,480	6,913	7,501	4,390	4,744	4 5,459	6,665	1,331	1,736	4 1,453	836
IV.....	6,024	³ 6,788	7,106	.....	4,401	³ 4,891	5,729	.....	1,623	³ 1,897	1,377	.....
Year⁵.....	22,424	25,671	26,567	.....	17,142	18,684	21,293	.....	5,282	6,987	5,274	.....

¹ Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

² General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

³ Significantly affected by strikes.

⁴ Significantly affected by strikes and by change in statistical procedures.

⁵ Sum of unadjusted figures.

NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data.

CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of Oct. 31, 1965		Changes during the last 12 months										Rate as of Oct. 31, 1966			
	Per cent	Month effective	1965		1966											
			Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.		Sept.	Oct.	
Argentina.....	6.0	Dec. 1957														6.0
Austria.....	4.5	June 1963														4.5
Belgium.....	4.75	July 1964								5.25						5.25
Brazil.....	12.0	Jan. 1965														12.0
Burma.....	4.0	Feb. 1962														4.0
Canada ¹	4.25	Nov. 1964		4.75			5.25									5.25
Ceylon.....	5.0	May 1965														5.0
Chile ²	15.30	July 1965			15.86						15.84					15.84
Colombia.....	8.0	May 1963														8.0
Costa Rica.....	3.0	Apr. 1939														3.0
Denmark.....	6.5	June 1964														6.5
Ecuador.....	5.0	Nov. 1956														5.0
El Salvador.....	4.0	Aug. 1964														4.0
Finland.....	7.0	Apr. 1962														7.0
France.....	3.5	Apr. 1965														3.5
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	4.0	Aug. 1965							5.0							5.0
Ghana.....	4.5	Oct. 1961			7.0											7.0
Greece.....	5.5	Jan. 1963														5.5
Honduras ³	3.0	Jan. 1962														3.0
Iceland.....	8.0	Jan. 1965			9.0											9.0
India.....	6.0	Feb. 1965														6.0
Indonesia.....	9.0	Aug. 1963														9.0
Iran.....	4.0	Oct. 1963														5.0
Ireland.....	5.08	Oct. 1965		5.88	5.75		5.91	5.94	5.87	5.94	6.87	5.0	6.94	7.00		7.00
Israel.....	6.0	Feb. 1955														6.0
Italy.....	3.5	June 1958														3.5
Jamaica.....	5.0	Nov. 1964									5.5					5.5
Japan.....	5.48	June 1965														5.48
Korea.....	10.5	Mar. 1964	21.0	28.0												28.0
Mexico.....	4.5	June 1942														4.5
Netherlands.....	4.5	June 1964							5.0							5.0
New Zealand.....	7.0	Mar. 1961														7.0
Nicaragua.....	6.0	Apr. 1954														6.0
Norway.....	3.5	Feb. 1955														3.5
Pakistan.....	5.0	June 1965														5.0
Peru.....	9.5	Nov. 1959														9.5
Philippine Republic ⁴	6.0	Jan. 1962			4.75											4.75
Portugal.....	2.5	Sept. 1965														2.5
South Africa.....	5.0	Mar. 1965									6.0					6.0
Spain.....	4.0	June 1961														4.0
Sweden.....	5.5	Apr. 1965								6.0						6.0
Switzerland.....	2.5	July 1964									3.5					3.5
Taiwan ⁵	14.04	July 1963														14.04
Thailand.....	5.0	Oct. 1959														5.0
Tunisia.....	4.0	Oct. 1962														4.0
Turkey.....	7.5	May 1961														7.5
United Arab Rep. (Egypt).....	5.0	May 1962														5.0
United Kingdom.....	6.0	June 1965									7.0					7.0
Venezuela.....	4.5	Dec. 1960														4.5

¹ On June 24, 1962, the bank rate on advances to chartered banks was fixed at 6 per cent. Rates on loans to money market dealers will continue to be .25 of 1 per cent above latest weekly Treasury bill tender average rate, but will not be more than the bank rate.

² Beginning with Apr. 1, 1959, new rediscounts have been granted at the average rate charged by banks in the previous half year. Old rediscounts remain subject to old rates provided their amount is reduced by one-eighth each month beginning with May 1, 1959, but the rates are raised by 1.5 per cent for each month in which the reduction does not occur.

³ Rate shown is for advances only.

⁴ Beginning with June 1, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank loans financing the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities under U.S. Law 480 was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent; and on Aug. 22, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank financing of 9 categories of development loans was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent.

⁵ Rate shown is for call loans.

NOTE.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or gov't. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate

shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:

Argentina—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;
Brazil—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

Colombia—5 per cent for warehouse receipts covering approved lists of products, 6 and 7 per cent for agricultural bonds, and 12 and 18 per cent for rediscounts in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Costa Rica—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

Ecuador—6 per cent for bank acceptances for commercial purposes;

Indonesia—various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

Japan—penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Peru—8 per cent for agricultural, industrial, and mining paper; and

Venezuela—4 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper and for advances against gov't. bonds or gold and 5 per cent on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.

OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada		United Kingdom				France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of		Netherlands		Switzerland
	Treasury bills, 3 months ¹	Day-to-day money ²	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money ³	Treasury bills, 60-90 days ⁴	Day-to-day money ⁵	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1963—Dec.....	3.71	3.55	3.91	3.74	3.00	2.00	4.66	2.63	2.56	2.25	1.56	2.00
1964—Dec.....	3.85	3.84	6.84	6.62	5.87	5.00	4.16	2.63	2.88	3.68	2.09	2.68
1965—Sept.....	4.11	3.98	5.97	5.51	4.95	4.00	3.86	3.88	4.75	4.00	2.66	3.00
Oct.....	4.14	3.93	5.92	5.42	4.96	4.00	3.88	3.88	4.31	4.07	3.13	3.00
Nov.....	4.17	3.89	5.91	5.45	4.93	4.00	4.62	3.88	4.19	4.16	3.91	3.00
Dec.....	4.45	4.03	5.91	5.48	4.79	4.00	4.48	3.88	4.00	4.29	3.47	3.00
1966—Jan.....	4.61	4.05	5.91	5.50	4.86	4.00	3.83	4.00	4.25	4.32	3.72	3.50
Feb.....	4.68	3.97	5.95	5.57	4.86	4.00	4.34	4.00	4.50	4.34	4.25	3.50
Mar.....	4.87	4.33	5.97	5.61	4.76	4.00	4.55	4.00	5.19	4.48	4.05	3.50
Apr.....	5.09	5.10	5.97	5.62	4.94	4.00	4.34	4.00	5.19	4.50	4.33	3.50
May.....	5.10	5.04	5.97	5.65	4.96	4.00	4.83	5.00	5.06	4.87	4.90	3.50
June.....	5.06	4.99	5.94	5.69	4.85	4.00	4.79	5.00	6.31	4.95	4.87	3.50
July.....	5.07	5.01	6.56	6.31	5.48	4.58	4.79	5.00	5.75	4.94	5.11	3.88
Aug.....	5.07	4.75	6.97	6.70	5.98	5.00	4.78	5.00	5.44	4.90	4.65	4.00
Sept.....	5.03	4.82	7.01	6.75	6.05	5.00	.....	5.00	5.50	4.73	3.89	4.00

¹ Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month

² Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.

³ Rate shown is on private securities.

⁴ Rate in effect at end of month.

⁵ Based on average of lowest and highest quotation during month.

NOTE—For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.*

ARBITRAGE ON TREASURY BILLS

(Per cent per annum)

Date	United States and United Kingdom					United States and Canada					
	Treasury bill rates			Premium (+) or discount (-) on forward pound	Net incentive (favor of London)	Treasury bill rates			Premium (+) or discount (-) on forward Canadian dollars	Net incentive (favor of Canada)	
	United Kingdom (adj. to U.S. quotation basis)	United States	Spread (favor of London)			Canada		United States			Spread (favor of Canada)
					As quoted in Canada	Adj. to U.S. quotation basis					
1966											
June 3.....	5.52	4.53	.99	-.62	+.37	5.09	4.96	4.53	+.43	-.22	+.21
10.....	5.55	4.54	1.01	-.79	+.22	5.07	4.94	4.54	+.40	-.17	+.23
17.....	5.55	4.47	1.08	-.62	+.46	5.06	4.93	4.47	+.46	-.22	+.24
24.....	5.61	4.31	1.30	-.61	+.69	5.01	4.88	4.31	+.57	.00	+.57
30.....	5.61	4.43	1.18	-.59	+.59	5.00	4.87	4.43	+.44	-.11	+.33
July 8.....	5.67	4.63	1.04	-.72	+.32	5.07	4.94	4.63	+.31	.00	+.31
15.....	6.50	4.88	1.62	-1.46	+.16	5.09	4.96	4.88	+.08	+.04	+.12
22.....	6.50	4.85	1.65	-1.45	+.20	5.05	4.92	4.85	+.07	+.04	+.11
29.....	6.53	4.66	1.87	-1.58	+.29	5.02	4.89	4.66	+.23	.00	+.23
Aug. 5.....	6.53	4.81	1.72	-1.83	-.11	4.99	4.86	4.81	+.05	+.04	+.09
12.....	6.53	4.88	1.65	-1.61	+.04	5.05	4.92	4.88	+.04	+.19	+.23
19.....	6.53	5.06	1.47	-1.03	+.44	5.09	4.96	5.06	-.10	+.28	+.18
26.....	6.57	4.99	1.58	-1.05	+.53	5.10	4.97	4.99	-.02	+.04	+.02
Sept. 2.....	6.60	5.04	1.56	-1.11	+.45	5.02	4.89	5.04	-.15	+.09	-.06
9.....	6.60	5.16	1.44	-.95	+.49	5.00	4.87	5.16	-.29	+.09	-.20
16.....	6.60	5.42	1.18	-.85	+.33	5.05	4.92	5.42	-.50	+.41	-.09
23.....	6.60	5.47	1.13	-.90	+.23	4.97	4.84	5.47	-.63	+.32	-.31
30.....	6.60	5.30	1.30	-.94	+.36	5.00	4.87	5.30	-.43	+.32	-.11
Oct. 7.....	6.52	5.34	1.18	-.77	+.41	5.09	4.96	5.34	-.38	+.41	+.03
14.....	6.44	5.45	.99	-.78	+.21	5.11	4.98	5.45	-.47	+.41	-.06
21.....	6.47	5.31	1.16	-.52	+.64	5.14	5.01	5.31	-.30	+.37	+.07
28.....	6.35	5.21	1.14	-.65	+.49	5.19	5.05	5.21	-.16	+.24	+.08
Nov. 4.....	6.38	5.29	1.09	-.60	+.49	5.22	5.08	5.29	-.21	+.28	+.07

NOTE.—Treasury bills: All rates are on the latest issue of 91-day bills. U.S. and Canadian rates are market offer rates 11 a.m. Friday; U.K. rates are Friday opening market offer rates in London.

Premium or discount on forward pound and on forward Canadian dollar: Rates per annum computed on basis of midpoint quotations (between bid and offer) at 11 a.m. Friday in New York for both spot and forward pound sterling and for both spot and forward Canadian dollars.

All series: Based on quotations reported to F.R. Bank of New York by market sources.

For description of series and for back figures, see Oct. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 1241-60. For description of adjustments to U.K. and Canadian Treasury bill rates, see notes to Table 1, p. 1257, and to Table 2, p. 1260, Oct. 1964 BULLETIN.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)	Australia		Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)
		(pound)	(dollar)							
1960.....	1.2026	223.71	.....	3.8461	2.0053	103.122	21.048	14.505	.3112	20.389
1961.....	1.2076	223.28	.....	3.8481	2.0052	98.760	21.023	14.481	.3110	20.384
1962.....	.9080	223.73	.....	3.8685	2.0093	93.561	21.034	14.490	.3107	20.405
1963.....	.7245	223.10	.....	3.8690	2.0052	92.699	21.015	14.484	1.31.057	2.20.404
1964.....	.7179	222.48	.....	3.8698	2.0099	92.689	20.988	14.460	31.067	20.404
1965.....	.5952	222.78	.....	3.8704	2.0144	92.743	20.959	14.460	31.070	20.401
1965—Oct.....	.5542	223.35	.....	3.8707	2.0130	92.999	20.989	14.502	31.059	20.393
Nov.....	.5546	223.40	.....	3.8700	2.0145	93.009	21.008	14.506	31.061	20.403
Dec.....	.5322	223.27	.....	3.8680	2.0141	92.939	21.003	14.520	31.061	20.402
1966—Jan.....	.5291	223.42	.....	3.8673	2.0115	93.035	21.012	14.518	31.060	20.399
Feb.....	.5284	223.38	5.111.62	3.8669	2.0107	92.895	21.005	14.496	31.059	20.401
Mar.....	.5290	.....	111.36	3.8676	2.0087	92.901	20.959	14.491	31.059	20.402
Apr.....	.5292	.....	111.29	3.8677	2.0054	92.836	20.945	14.485	31.064	20.403
May.....	.5268	.....	111.25	3.8681	2.0089	92.863	20.941	14.459	31.060	20.402
June.....	.4926	.....	111.15	3.8694	2.0079	92.876	20.926	14.458	31.062	20.403
July.....	.4896	.....	111.11	3.8705	2.0110	93.017	20.921	14.444	31.063	20.403
Aug.....	3.4691	.....	111.11	3.8718	2.0122	92.992	20.929	14.436	31.062	20.394
Sept.....	.4594	.....	111.13	3.8720	2.0035	92.904	20.928	14.471	31.063	20.314
Oct.....	.4590	.....	111.22	3.8700	2.0001	92.631	20.929	14.488	31.062	20.247

Period	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)
1961.....	24.903	20.980	280.22	.16099	.27690	32.659	8.0056	27.555	277.45
1962.....	25.013	21.026	280.78	.16107	.27712	32.757	8.0056	27.755	278.00
1963.....	25.084	20.966	280.00	.16087	.27663	32.664	8.0056	27.770	277.22
1964.....	25.157	20.923	279.21	.16014	.27625	32.566	8.0056	27.724	276.45
1965.....	25.036	20.938	279.59	.16004	.27662	32.609	8.0056	27.774	276.82
1965—Oct.....	24.968	20.978	280.31	.16003	.27602	32.694	8.0056	27.772	277.53
Nov.....	24.997	20.990	280.37	.16003	.27661	32.679	8.0056	27.756	277.59
Dec.....	24.992	20.994	280.21	.16004	.27689	32.666	8.0056	27.724	277.43
1966—Jan.....	24.926	21.005	280.39	.16002	.27695	32.678	8.0056	27.659	277.61
Feb.....	24.904	20.998	280.25	.16003	.27631	32.671	8.0056	27.603	277.48
Mar.....	24.914	20.949	279.52	.16003	.27615	32.600	8.0056	27.618	276.75
Apr.....	24.902	20.936	279.34	.16011	.27591	32.588	8.0056	27.538	276.58
May.....	24.894	20.928	279.23	.16010	.27603	32.588	8.0056	27.547	276.47
June.....	24.963	6.14.393	278.98	.16017	.27584	32.545	8.0056	27.645	276.22
July.....	25.046	13.248	278.88	.16028	.27574	32.488	8.0056	27.719	276.12
Aug.....	25.056	13.250	278.88	.16039	.27577	32.467	8.0056	27.694	276.12
Sept.....	25.069	13.252	278.93	.16029	.27574	32.458	8.0056	27.627	276.17
Oct.....	25.109	13.260	279.16	.16003	.27573	32.473	8.0056	27.625	276.40

Period	Norway (krone)	Philippine Republic (peso)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa		Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)
				(pound)	(rand)				
1960.....	14.018	49.770	3.4937	279.71	.....	1.6635	19.349	23.152	280.76
1961.....	14.000	.....	3.4909	279.48	139.57	1.6643	19.353	23.151	280.22
1962.....	14.010	.....	3.4986	.....	139.87	1.6654	19.397	23.124	280.78
1963.....	13.987	.....	3.4891	.....	139.48	1.6664	19.272	23.139	280.00
1964.....	13.972	.....	3.4800	.....	139.09	1.6663	19.414	23.152	279.21
1965.....	13.985	.....	3.4829	.....	139.27	1.6662	19.386	23.106	279.59
1965—Oct.....	13.998	.....	3.4871	.....	139.63	1.6658	19.329	23.150	280.31
Nov.....	14.001	.....	3.4928	.....	139.66	1.6657	19.329	23.150	280.37
Dec.....	13.999	.....	3.4922	.....	139.58	1.6663	19.327	23.162	280.21
1966—Jan.....	13.998	.....	3.4932	.....	139.67	1.6661	19.339	23.102	280.39
Feb.....	13.992	.....	3.4921	.....	139.60	1.6660	19.346	23.077	280.25
Mar.....	13.981	.....	3.4867	.....	139.24	1.6659	19.384	23.040	279.52
Apr.....	13.976	.....	3.4834	.....	139.15	1.6659	19.385	23.102	279.34
May.....	13.971	.....	3.4829	.....	139.09	1.6660	19.398	23.167	279.23
June.....	13.971	.....	3.4806	.....	138.97	1.6658	19.383	23.169	278.98
July.....	13.974	.....	3.4777	.....	138.92	1.6655	19.352	23.164	278.88
Aug.....	13.988	.....	3.4776	.....	138.92	1.6639	19.358	23.110	278.88
Sept.....	13.989	.....	3.4773	.....	138.95	1.6639	19.345	23.102	278.93
Oct.....	13.993	.....	3.4807	.....	139.06	1.6641	19.330	23.064	279.16

1 A new markka, equal to 100 old markkaa, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1963.

2 Effective Jan. 1, 1963, the franc again became the French monetary unit. It replaces, at a 1 to 1 ratio, the new franc introduced Jan. 1, 1960.

3 Quotations not available Aug. 8 and 9.

4 Based on quotations through Feb. 11, 1966.

5 Effective Feb. 14, 1966, Australia adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

6 Effective June 6, 1966, the Indian rupee was devalued from 4.76 to 7.5 rupees per U.S. dollar. Quotations not available June 6 and 7.

NOTE.—Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

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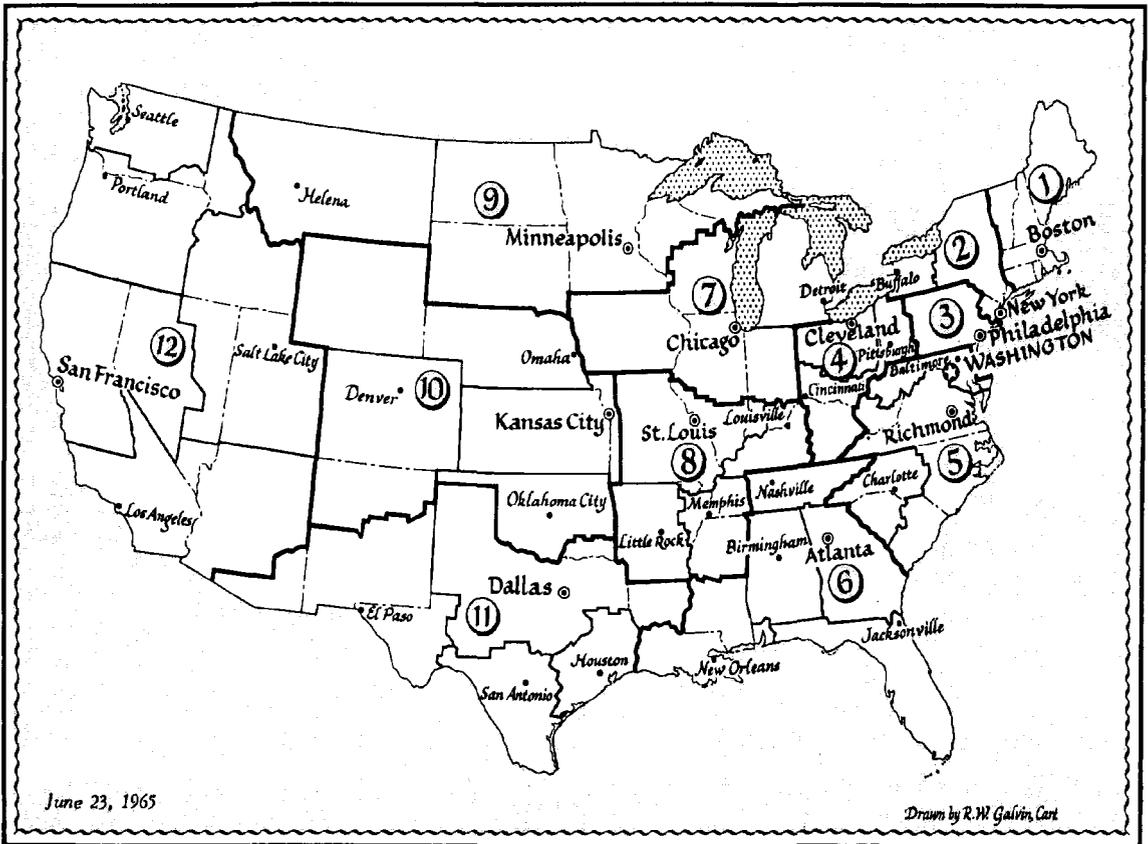
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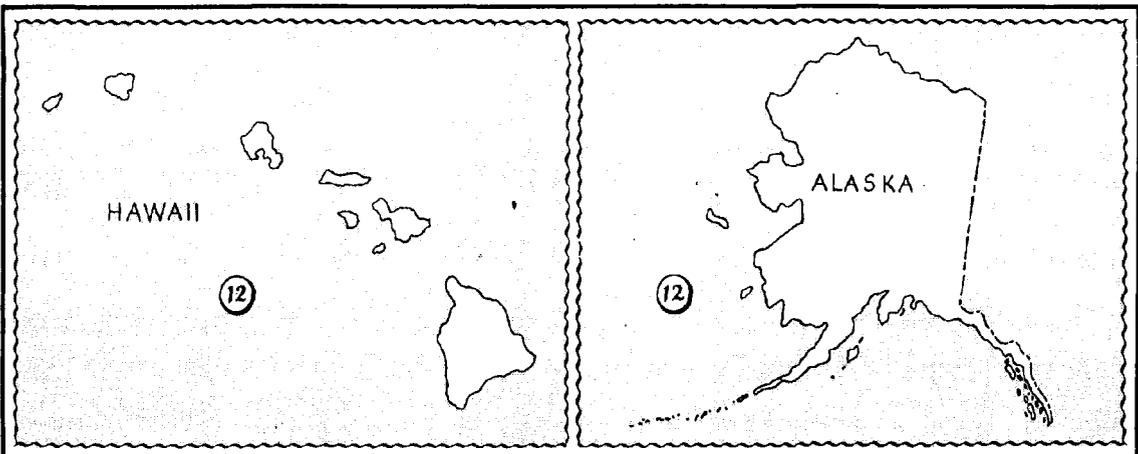
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