## FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN



BOARD OF GOVERNORS 

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM 

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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### Recent Price Developments

PRICE INCREASES have been large and widespread this year. During the first 7 months of 1969, consumer prices rose at a faster rate than they had in 1968, or indeed, faster than in any period of similar length since 1951. Wholesale prices have also advanced at a fast pace since last fall—reflecting large gains for both agricultural and industrial products. Since midyear, however, prices of farm products have declined.

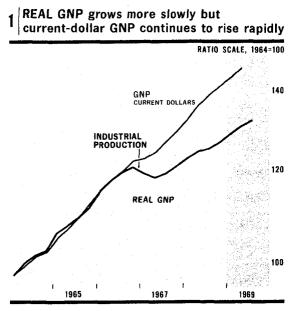
With consumer prices rising rapidly and demands for manpower intense, increases in wages have exceeded those in productivity, and unit labor costs have continued to move upward. Because of a rapid expansion in expenditures for capital equipment by business and a high rate of construction activity, there has been a sharp rise in industrial production, and requirements for industrial materials have been large. Production in Europe and Japan has also been expanding. As a result, record demands for commodities traded in world markets have added to price pressures.

An acceleration in prices of agricultural commodities has contributed more than usual to inflationary developments this year; food supplies have failed to keep pace with rising consumer demand, particularly for meat, with the result that the rise in food prices at retail has been very sharp. In addition, prices of services and of nonfood commodities have been rising somewhat more rapidly this year than in 1968.

**ECONOMIC SETTING** 

In mid-1968 restrictive fiscal policies were introduced to supplement monetary policy, hitherto the major restraint employed to contain inflation since the acceleration of the Vietnam conflict in

1965. In the third quarter, despite the impact of the surtax on incomes, consumer expenditures increased at an unusually high rate, helping to maintain an ebullient tone in the economy. However, the spurt in consumer spending subsided in the fall, and retail sales showed little further growth. Moreover, a leveling in Federal spending for goods and services in the fiscal year 1969 limited the expansion in final demand. By the second half of that year, the previous substantial Federal deficit was being replaced by a substantial surplus. Nevertheless, total demand and production remained strong, fed by a renewed surge of spending for plant and equipment in the latter part of calendar year 1968.



Real GNP = constant dollar GNP, GNP: Dept. of Commerce data; latest figures, Q2 1969, Industrial production: FRB data; latest figures, Q3 1969, estimated.

Consequently, monetary measures were applied more vigorously in the winter and spring. As credit stringencies became more severe, the volume of funds available for mortgages dropped, causing a decline in housing starts from the near-record levels early this year, and municipal borrowing was slowed. Expenditures for plant and equipment, on the other hand, continued to mount rapidly during the first half of this year.

As the bite of fiscal and monetary policy increased over the past year, real economic growth dropped sharply from an annual rate of more than 6.5 per cent in the first half of 1968 to 3.2 per cent in the fourth quarter, and then to 2.0 per cent in the second quarter of this year. However, the gross national product as

measured in current dollars continued to rise rapidly, owing to the relatively high rate of advance in prices.

Slackening in the real growth rate this year was not accompanied by a lessening in labor and other cost pressures. Gains in employment continued large, and little slack developed in the labor market although hiring activity lessened somewhat after midyear. In the first 8 months of the year employment rose almost as fast as the labor supply, and unemployment in August was at a rate of 3.5 per cent, only slightly above the 3.3 per cent rate at the end of last year. As the job market continued tight and the cost of living advanced rapidly, wage increases continued to be large.

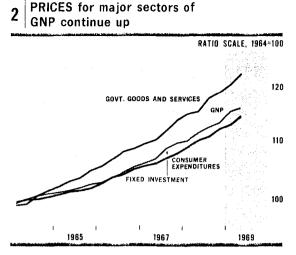
Growth in employment in the first half of 1969 was large relative to that in total output, and productivity in the private economy as a whole failed to rise. On the other hand, compensation per manhour rose even faster than in preceding years. Thus, unit labor costs in the private economy have been rising at a substantially faster rate. However, in the industrial sector, where increases in output continued large through midyear, productivity gains continued strong and unit labor costs rose less. Over-all, demand by producers and consumers was sufficient to permit passing most of the rising costs on in the form of higher prices.

Profit margins had been well maintained by corporate business in 1968, and profits had risen on higher volume. But in the first quarter of this year profits leveled off and then began to drop.

PRICE INCREASES
IN THE GNP

Of the direct measures of price developments, the three most widely watched are the GNP implicit deflator, the wholesale price index, and the consumer price index. Although each one measures different aspects of the inflation, all three show that price pressures remain intense.

The rise in the implicit deflator has speeded up—from an annual rate of 4.2 per cent in the second half of 1968 to 5 per cent in the first half of 1969. In the private sector, prices for fixed capital investment have accelerated and have been increasing even faster than those for consumer goods and services. Prices of producers' equipment have responded in part to the continued strength of the capital goods boom, while costs of both residential and nonresidential construction, reflecting recent record rates of activity, have outpaced the rise in prices of either equipment or consumer goods. Costs to the government have also been rising, reflecting in large part the fact that pay increases for both



Implicit deflator for GNP and selected major sectors. Dept. of Commerce data. Latest figures, Q2 1969.

Federal and State and local government employees—which had lagged behind those in private employment for several years—have recently been larger. Costs of public works and defense products have also been rising rapidly.

#### WHOLESALE PRICES

Prices of both agricultural and industrial commodities at whole-sale have advanced at the rate of almost 5 per cent annually this year. The rise through August exceeded that in the same 8-month period in 1968 and was faster than during the inflationary periods in 1965 and 1966. Recently, however, the advance has slowed as prices of foodstuffs and of other agricultural commodities leveled off in July and dropped in August. Industrial commodity prices continued to rise.

Industrial commodities. For analytical purposes, industrial commodities are classified into materials (with a weight of 59 per cent), producers' equipment (13 per cent), and consumer nonfood products (28 per cent). Despite the greater proportion of labor costs in the finished products, price increases for materials over the last year have outstripped those for products—reflecting the importance of continued strong demand and constraints on supply. Prices of almost all materials have shown an upward trend, but those of a few sensitive materials have fluctuated sharply, tending to dominate shorter-term movements in the average price of all industrial commodities.

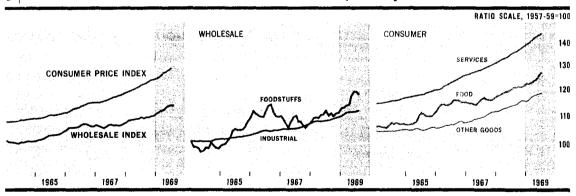
The annual rate of increase in prices of industrial commodities, which had moderated to about 2.6 per cent in the second

half of 1968, accelerated to more than 6 per cent between December and March and then in the next 3 months dropped to less than 1 per cent. Although these changes in the aggregate index seem to indicate extreme price movements this year, the flattening out in the industrial average—as well as the sharpness of the preceding rise—was in the main the result of the behavior of lumber and plywood prices, which had soared in the December—March period and then had dropped abruptly. Between mid-June and mid-August, with lumber and plywood prices still receding but less sharply, industrial prices rose at an annual rate of 3.2 per cent.

Lumber and plywood. Over the 16 months ending in March 1969, the increase in the price of lumber and wood products was the sharpest for any similar period in more than 40 years, except for a period immediately after World War II. The price rise began in late 1967 as residential building recovered from a sharp drop in 1966, and then it accelerated greatly after mid-1968 as housing starts rose to an annual rate of 1.7 million in early 1969. Exports of logs to Japan also increased last year, and significant amounts of plywood were shipped to Vietnam. Moreover, supplies were curtailed last fall and winter by bad weather in logging areas, by strikes, and by shortages of freight cars.

As price increases accelerated, the Government in March took steps to increase the flow of logs to processors—such as increasing the amount of timber that could be cut from Federal lands and making more freight cars available for shipping. Perhaps of more importance in reversing the price trend, however, was an improvement of producing conditions in the western timberlands during the spring.

#### 3 Price increases at WHOLESALE and RETAIL continue rapid this year



Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes except for wholesale prices of industrial commodities and foodstuffs, which are FRB re-

groupings of BLS data. Latest figures: wholesale, August estimates; consumer, July.

As soon as the flow of logs rose significantly, prices of plywood and lumber began to plummet, and by August they had receded to about the year-earlier level. The rapidity of the decline was attributable in part to stocks of building materials that had been accumulated in the expectation that building activity this spring and summer would increase more than it actually did.

WHOLESALE INDUSTRIAL COMMODITY PRICES Percentage changes at annual rates

	19	68	1969			
Item	lst H	2nd H	Q1	Q2	June- Aug.	
All industrial commodities	1.8	2.6	6.2	0.7	3.2	
Sensitive materials  Lumber and plywood  Nonferrous metals  Other sensitive materials  Nonsensitive materials	1.1 23.0 -2.9 -1.2 1.8	7.9 36.2 -0.2 1.9 1.3	20.3 61.3 20.7 0.1 5.2	-11.8 -78.3 17.2 4.1 3.3	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.1 \\ 17.7 \\ -37.8 \\ 5.3 \\ 3.8 \end{array} $	
Finished goods	2.4 2.5 2.3	2.2 1.5 3.5	2.9 2.6 3.1	2.5 2.6 2.4	2.1 2.2 3.0	
Addendum: Steel mill products	0.7	2.0	9.5	3.9	13.8	

NOTE.—BLS data; FRB groupings.

Nonferrous metals. Prices of nonferrous metals have increased 13 per cent in 1969 and have accounted for the major share of the rise in the sensitive materials price index. All the major nonferrous metals have participated in the rise, and several have been subject to repeated increases. Increased demand was responsible in large part for the resumption of a rapid advance in nonferrous metals prices last fall and winter, after a decline in the summer months following the settlement of a prolonged copper strike. An advanced level of construction required large amounts of these metals, as well as lumber. Industrial production rose faster and in the first 6 months of this year was more than 5 per cent higher than last, with output of machinery and other producers' equipment advancing even more than that.

Among the nonferrous metals, the demand for copper this year has been augmented by the need to build inventories, which had been depleted by the long strike in 1967–68. Domestic consumption is expected to continue to be considerably higher than last, and demand in the rest of the world has increased.

Domestic copper prices have been raised four times this year. After the increase in early September the producer's price was 52 cents per pound, 10 cents above the August 1968 level, and 21 cents above January of 1964. Nevertheless, a much higher world price continues to exert upward pressure on domestic producers' prices. Fabricators of copper and brass products draw about 40 per cent of their materials from copper scrap—the price of which has risen 50 per cent over last year—and from high priced imports. Accordingly, prices of brass mill products too have been increased repeatedly over the past year.

High demand for aluminum in construction and by aircraft and other industries has resulted in capacity rates of operation. Prices of aluminum ingots were raised after a wage settlement in June of last year and, with demand strong, were raised again in January of this year. Prices of fabricated aluminum products have risen about 13 per cent this year; the last increase was in early August following the second wage increase under the 1968 settlement.

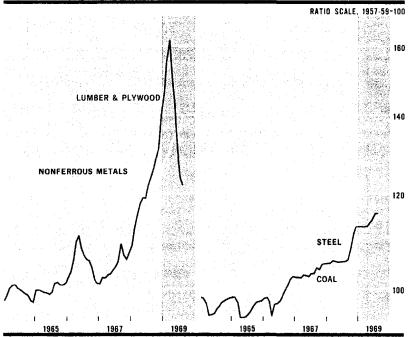
Lead production in the first 6 months of this year was 70 per cent above the same period last year, when it was curtailed by a strike. Nevertheless, with consumption rising, prices have been advanced five times this year, reaching a high of 15.5 cents per pound this summer.

Steel and steel products. Industrial expansion has led to boom conditions in steel markets around the world and to a much tighter situation in U.S. markets this year than had been anticipated. In the first half of the year production of raw steel in the United States was about 71 million tons, down less than 3 million tons from the same period in 1968 when buying for inventory was heavy. In Europe and Japan, as well as in the United States, utilization of plant capacity is high.

Prices of steel mill products have risen about 7 per cent since mid-1968. Following the 3-year wage settlement at the end of July 1968, steel mills announced price increases, but in early November there were some competitive reductions in prices, and foreign exporters to the United States were asked to abide by informal quotas on steel shipments. In mid-December, as demand strengthened, prices of steel mill products were restored to about the September-October levels, and in the first 8 months of this year there was a rise of about 6 per cent.

Imports of steel in the first 7 months of this year declined appreciably from last year—reflecting higher demand abroad,





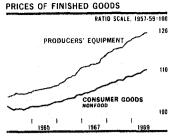
BLS price series, Latest figures, August.

the steel import quotas, and the impact of the dock strike at East Coast and Gulf ports early in the year. Exports of steel, although small in proportion to domestic output, have risen this year. Despite a high rate of shipments, profits in the steel industry declined sharply in the second quarter of 1969. In the summer, wage rates were increased in the industry in accordance with last year's contract.

Other materials. Consumption of coal in the electric power industry has risen sharply and other industrial consumption has also increased in recent years. Hence coal prices have been rising since 1965. This year production of coal has fallen below last year's level, largely as a result of wildcat strikes, and coal prices have risen about 9.5 per cent over the last year. Among other fuels, crude petroleum prices, which had been advancing moderately since 1965, rose rather sharply in the spring of this year.

Among the volatile or sensitive materials, prices of natural rubber have risen sharply further, reflecting heightened demand, hedging against possible devaluation of foreign currencies, and other factors. Prices of hides and skins—which are very volatile—have recently fallen somewhat, after a brisk rise since early 1967.

Prices of the less volatile industrial materials (including steel



BLS data, FRB groupings. Latest figures, August.

and fuels—which were discussed above—most chemicals, and most textiles) rose rapidly from the fall of 1967 to the spring of 1968 and then showed little change until last winter, when a sharp rise was resumed. Since March the rate of advance has slowed; nevertheless, in the first 8 months of this year, prices of the less volatile materials rose at an annual rate of more than 4 per cent.

Producers' equipment. Business expenditures for producers' equipment rose about 13 per cent from the second quarter of 1968 to the second quarter of this year, and the backlog of unfilled orders for machinery also continued to rise. Increases in machinery and equipment prices over the past year have ranged from 5.5 per cent for special-purpose machinery and 5 per cent for tractors down to 2 per cent for electrical machinery; the average rate of advance of about 3.3 per cent over the past year was about the same as in the previous 12 months. Prices of tractors, agricultural machinery, and trucks and automobiles for business use rose in the autumn of 1967 and of 1968, and a further increase is anticipated this autumn.

Construction costs. Construction costs rose by 7.5 per cent in the year ending in July compared with 5.5 per cent in the preceding year, according to the Department of Commerce composite index. Average prices of building materials have fallen somewhat since this spring as prices of lumber and plywood declined; nevertheless, in July, prices of materials were still 4.5 per cent above last year—reflecting large increases in prices for flat glass products, plumbing fixtures, cement, and other materials. Wage costs, moreover, have continued to rise. In the first half of the year, first-year wage increases for construction workers provided for under new wage contract settlements averaged 15 per cent, much larger than the increases gained by workers generally.

#### **CONSUMER PRICES**

The rise in consumer prices has accelerated this year, attaining a rate of more than 6 per cent annually, the fastest rise for any 7-month period since 1951. The predominant influences in the rapidity of price increases were the long-continued rise in money incomes and demand and the increases in cost pressures. But some special factors also contributed. Among these were a sharp rise in interest rates on home mortgages and, in the second quarter, an exceptionally rapid advance in food prices resulting in part from declines in per capita supplies of such important foods as meat, eggs, and dairy products. The average rise in con-

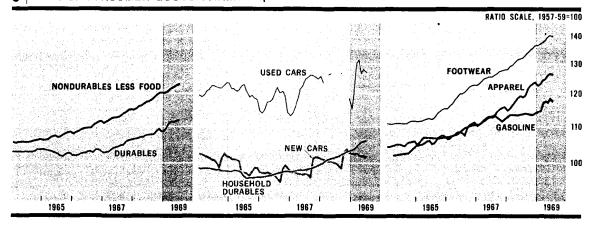
sumer prices in the second quarter would have moderated had it not been for the accelerated increase in food prices, since prices of services and nonfood commodities rose somewhat less rapidly than in January–March. In July the rate of advance in all consumer prices continued at about 6 per cent, although some part of the rise was seasonal. Food prices advanced much less rapidly on a seasonally adjusted basis, but this was offset in large part by a more rapid advance in adjusted apparel prices. Prices of services continued to rise at about the second-quarter rate.

Over the past year the spread between wholesale and retail prices of consumer nonfood commodities has widened—the former rising about 2.3 per cent and the latter 4.3 per cent. Costs of transportation, trade-margins, finance, and insurance, which account for much of the spread, have apparently increased faster than manufacturers' prices.

Durable goods. Although prices of nondurable goods started to rise briskly as early as 1965, prices of durable goods did not increase significantly until 1967 and 1968. After several years of slight declines in new-car prices, prices of 1968 models were raised about 4 per cent and there was a further—though smaller—increase in 1969 models. Increases have recently been announced for 1970 models. Used car prices began to rise faster in 1967 and 1968, and in the first quarter of 1969 an accelerated rise contributed to the sharpest upward spurt in the average for all consumer durable goods since the Korean war period.

Sharply rising prices of new and existing homes—also included among consumer durable goods in the consumer price index—also contributed to the acceleration. In addition, prices of house-

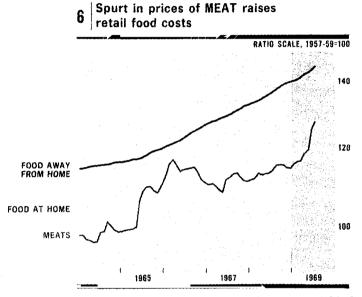
#### 5 Costs of CONSUMER GOODS continue upward



BLS consumer price indexes. Latest figures, July.

hold durable goods, such as furniture and appliances, have been rising faster this year than last. In early September, further increases in prices of appliances were announced by major makers.

Foods and apparel. Retail prices for foods have climbed 5.6 per cent over the past year (July 1968-July 1969), equaling the rise in the average level for all consumer goods and services. The situation has been similar to that in 1965-66, when food prices rose more than 5 per cent from August to August before receding in the fall, and dropping further in the mini-recession of early



BLS consumer price indexes, Meat includes poultry and fish. Latest figures, July.

1967. From that time until late last year, increases in food prices were more modest.

In the last few years per capita consumption of food has been rising, despite a continued decline in the percentage of the family budget spent on food. The proportion of higher-priced items in the family budget has increased, and the demand for beef has been particularly strong. In recent years beef production has increased at a rate of 3 to 4 per cent annually without causing prices to fall. When marketings of livestock, especially beef, dropped in the second quarter of this year, prices of livestock rose sharply.

Increases in meat prices at both wholesale and retail were also large. Wholesale prices rose 16 per cent between March and June, and retail prices, after seasonal adjustment, rose almost 9 per cent. In July livestock prices moved down as cattle market-

ings increased, but wholesale and retail prices of meat rose further. In August and early September, wholesale prices of meat receded.

Through July the advance in prices of food at the retail level was considerably less than at wholesale, reflecting in part consumer resistance. The consumer food budget was being severely strained by higher prices not only for meat, but also for eggs and dairy products, which were considerably above year-earlier levels. Per capita consumption of these foods in the second quarter dropped below that of the same period last year.

Prospects for an easing in meat prices at retail this year are uncertain. Marketings of beef cattle have increased more than seasonally since July and supplies are larger than a year earlier. Wholesale prices of meat in early September had given up about two-thirds of their spring rise. Retail prices, which rose less rapidly in earlier months than wholesale prices, are likely to fall less or perhaps not at all. A less-than-seasonal easing in pork prices this fall and winter is probable, since the pig crop this spring was below normal.

Because of the less-than-usual increase in food supplies this year—the result in part of a severe winter and stormy spring in much of the country—the Department of Agriculture has estimated that per capita consumption of food this year will level off, a departure from the steady growth in most recent years.

Apparel prices have risen about 6 per cent at retail over the past year, a somewhat faster increase than in the previous 12 months, and seasonally adjusted prices for clothing have continued to rise at an undiminished pace this summer. Despite large imports, increases in prices of footwear have kept pace with those for garments. At wholesale, prices of apparel have been rising at only half the pace of the increase at retail, further widening the spread observable since 1966 between the two series.

Consumer services. The cost of consumer services has moved up faster than prices of commodities at retail for several years, and each year has seen a faster rise than the last. Over the past 12 months, service prices have increased more than 6.5 per cent, compared with about 5.5 per cent in the preceding 12 months, and more than 4 per cent in the year before that. In the first quarter of this year the average for all services was rising at an annual rate of about 8 per cent, but recently the rate has slowed slightly.

Despite the sharper rise in their prices, the demand for services

has continued to grow, keeping pace with the demand for commodities in the last few years. Unfortunately, the rise in productivity in the service industries is slower than in manufacturing and agriculture, both of which benefit more from technological improvements. With wage increases large in the service industries, costs have risen rapidly.

Labor-intensive services such as auto repairs, baby-sitting, medical care, barber and beauty shops, and hotel services, together comprise about half of the value of services. Rent and financial charges such as interest, insurance, and property taxes make up the remainder.

Among the labor-intensive services, the rise in costs of medical care has been among the most continuous and most sharp. Over the 12 months ending in July, these costs rose 8.5 per cent, faster than in the preceding year and only a little less rapidly than from mid-1966 to mid-1967. In the last year there has been a sharp further rise in physicians' fees and the cost of hospital care—reflecting the fact that the supply of personnel and facilities in this area has not kept pace with the demand. Professional services and charges for household and auto maintenance and repair have also risen rapidly in the past year.

Rent is the slowest-moving important item in the service total. Despite a steady drop in vacancy rates in the past year, rents rose only about 3.2 per cent. Service costs related to home-ownership have risen much faster than that: mortgage rates in June were 14.5 per cent above last June; maintenance and repairs, 8.5 per cent; and property taxes, 5.5 per cent.

Much of the bulge in service charges this spring was caused by the resumption of a rapid advance in mortgage interest rates, which had leveled off in the closing months of 1968. Between February and April mortgage rates rose sharply but this rise affected living costs only for the fraction of families buying a home during the period.

In the consumer price index, changes in the cost of financing a mortgage from one month to the next are considered to be part of the change in the "price" of buying a home. This price moves up much more rapidly in periods of rising mortgage rates than the average monthly cost of mortgage finance for all homeowners

Mortgage charges will probably increase less rapidly during the rest of this year, and the rise in the consumer price index as a whole should be restrained by a slower rise in food prices.

## Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations

This 15th joint interim report reflects the Treasury-Federal Reserve policy of making available additional information on foreign exchange operations from time to time. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York acts as agent for both the Treasury and the Federal Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System in the conduct of foreign exchange operations.

This report was prepared by Charles A. Coombs, Senior Vice President in charge of the Foreign Department of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Special Manager, System Open Market Account. It covers the period March to September 1969. Previous reports were published in the March and September BULLETINS of each year beginning with September 1962.

The foreign exchange markets had a lot to contend with during the past 6 months. The root difficulties were the continuation of serious imbalances in international trade and payments—notably the German and Japanese trade surpluses, the French deficit, and abnormally heavy short-term capital flows from Europe to the United States via the Euro-dollar market.

During most of the period, speculative activity was tempered by the high cost of borrowing in the Euro-dollar market. In focusing as it generally does on short-term risks, the exchange market was also inclined to the view that no parity changes in either the French franc or the German mark were politically feasible before the French and German elections. In early May, however,

this speculative timetable was suddenly disrupted as reports spread like wildfire that the German Government might be prepared to consider a revaluation of the mark in the context of a multilateral realignment of parities. Highly charged market expectations of eventual parity changes exploded in a burst of speculation in favor of the mark and against a broad range of other currencies.

In 10 days, the flow of funds into the German Federal Bank amounted to \$4.1 billion, with \$2.5 billion flooding into Germany on Thursday and Friday, May 8 and 9. A substantial share of this massive flow into Germany apparently resulted from hedging and related operations by U.S. corporations, with consequent gross exaggeration of the

U.S. liquidity deficit in the second quarter of 1969. Various European countries were even more severely affected: reserve losses approximating \$1.9 billion were suffered by 10 different European countries during the speculative crisis. On May 9 a German Government communiqué flatly rejecting revaluation broke the speculative wave, and the exchange markets settled back to orderly trading as money flowed out from Germany into foreign markets through midsummer. The reflux of funds from Germany was accentuated by the strong pull of high Eurodollar rates.

During the spring and early summer of 1969 the Euro-dollar market was subject to unprecedented credit demands, generated in large part by the effects of increasing monetary restraint in the United States. As U.S. commercial banks borrowed heavily in the Euro-dollar market through their overseas branches, Euro-dollar rates moved steadily upward through mid-June, reaching historic highs and strongly attracting funds from foreign financial centers. In response to these developments, a number of European countries took steps to protect their domestic money markets and international reserves from Euro-dollar pressures, and in the summer months the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued amendments to its regulations in order to reduce the attractiveness of Euro-dollars to U.S. banks. Euro-dollar rates declined substantially throughout July and early August, as the supply of dollars continuously generated by the U.S. liquidity deficit was augmented by further dollar outflows from Germany.

On August 8, the long ordeal of the French franc since the events of May 1968 came to an end as the French Government, in a cleanly executed maneuver, devalued the French franc by 11.1 per cent. Although the Belgian franc and, to some extent, ster-

ling experienced some backwash from the French move, other currencies were relatively unaffected as it became clear that the new franc rate could be readily accommodated within the international structure of currency parities.

During the 6-month period under review, most of the pressures on central bank reserves generated by trade imbalances, capital flows in response to interest-rate differentials, and speculative disturbances were more or less fully financed by the Federal Reserve swap network (Table 1), associated inter-

TABLE 1
FEDERAL RESERVE RECIPROCAL CURRENCY ARRANGEMENTS

In millions of dollars

Institution	Amount of facility, Sept. 10, 1969	
Austrian National Bank National Bank of Belgium Bank of Canada. National Bank of Denmark Bank of England Bank of France German Federal Bank Bank of Italy Bank of Japan	100 1 500 1,000 100 2,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	
Bank of Mexico.  Netherlands Bank Bank of Norway Bank of Sweden. Swiss National Bank Bank for International Settlements: Swiss francs/dollars Other authorized European currencies/dollars	130 2 300 100 250 600 600 1,000	
Total,	10,680	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Amount was increased by \$75 million effective May 15, 1969, and by \$200 million effective Sept. 2, 1969.

<sup>2</sup> Amount was reduced by \$100 million effective May 15, 1969.

national short-term credit facilities, and large-scale recycling arrangements. Reflecting the continuation of a very substantial U.S. surplus on official settlements account, however, swap drawings by the Federal Reserve during the period were limited to \$40 million on the Netherlands Bank and \$100 million on the Swiss National Bank. Each of these drawings was fully repaid during the period under review, and in early September no swap drawings by the Federal Re-

TABLE 2
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM SWAP ACTIVITY
UNDER ITS RECIPROCAL SWAP LINES

In millions of dollars equivalent

	System swap draw- ings, Jan. I, 1969	Di repa	System swap draw- ings, Sept. 10,		
Transactions with-					
		I	II	July (- Sept. 10	1969
German Federal Bank.	112.1	-112.1			
Netherlands Bank		{ 40.0	-40.0		}
Swiss National Bank	320.0	280.0	100.0 -45.0		}
Total	432.1	{ 352, I	15.0	-95.0	}

serve were outstanding (Table 2). In contrast, six European central banks plus the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) had occasion to draw on the Federal Reserve during the period. Such foreign drawings totaled \$1.3 billion as of the end of August (Table 3). Since the inception of the swap network in March 1962, total drawings on the swap lines by the Federal Reserve and its partner foreign central banks have amounted to \$19.5 billion.

Bank of England drawings of \$1,150 million outstanding at the end of 1968 were reduced somewhat during the early months of the year, but rose to a peak of \$1,415 million during the crisis created by the speculative rush into German marks in early May. Subsequently, the Bank of England made additional repayments, and as of the end of August the swap debt outstanding was \$975 million.

Bank of France drawings on the swap line, which had risen to a peak of \$611 million in November 1968, were reduced to a balance of \$306 million in early March, but rose to \$461 million by the end of the month. Pressures on the French franc during the May crisis were financed by drawing on the \$200 million credit provided by the U.S. Treasury under the Bonn credit pack-

age of November 1968 and on other foreign central banks. Before the end of June the Bank of France repaid the entire \$461 million outstanding under the Federal Reserve swap line. No new drawings were made subsequently, and the entire \$1 billion swap line to the Bank of France with the Federal Reserve currently remains available to that bank on a standby basis.

The National Bank of Denmark repaid in mid-March the \$25 million then outstanding under its Federal Reserve swap facility. but in April reactivated the line, drawing \$50 million to replenish reserves lost through Euro-dollar market pressures. During the mark crisis in May the National Bank had to draw another \$50 million. With the \$100 million Federal Reserve swap line thus exhausted, the U.S. Treasury reinforced the Danish defenses by providing a special credit facility of \$50 million. During June an inflow of funds to Denmark enabled the National Bank to repay the \$100 million to the Federal Reserve—restoring the Federal Reserve credit line to a fully available standby basis; the Treasury credit of \$50 million also remains entirely available.

The Austrian National Bank made its first drawing on the swap line in the amount of \$50 million to replenish reserves lost in the mark crisis early in May. This drawing was fully repaid in August.

The Netherlands Bank suffered reserve drains late in the second quarter as a result of the strong pull of the Euro-dollar market, and it drew on the Federal Reserve swap line during June and July for a total of \$192 million. Defensive measures by the Netherlands Bank, including a discount rate increase, subsequently reversed the flow of funds and enabled the Netherlands Bank to reduce its swap debt outstanding to \$109.7 million by late August.

The National Bank of Belgium also ex-

perienced reserve pressures originating in the Euro-dollar market early in the year and raised its outstanding drawings on the Federal Reserve swap line to \$40.5 million by the end of January. After effecting partial repayments during the rest of the first quarter, the National Bank found it necessary to increase its swap drawings to \$175.5 million during the mark crisis in May but was able to bring down the total of this debt to \$114 million as of the end of June. In July Belgium used funds available from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to finance a complete repayment of outstanding debt to the Federal Reserve, and the swap line reverted to a fully available standby basis. Sudden pressures on the Belgian franc developed in the wake of the French devaluation, however, and in mid-August the National Bank made new drawings totaling \$244 million. By the end of August, \$20 million had been repaid, leaving a debtor balance of \$224 million.

Finally, relatively minor drawings on its swap line were made by the BIS to finance brief imbalances in cash flows. In contrast to earlier years, the BIS did not draw on the swap line to finance intervention in the Euro-dollar market during the June window-dressing period, since it was judged that the pressures then impinging on the Euro-dollar market originated in fundamental policy matters rather than seasonal strains or speculation.

As shown in Table 1, during the period under review the Federal Reserve swap line with the Netherlands Bank was reduced from \$400 million to \$300 million on May 15, 1969, while the swap line with the National Bank of Belgium was simultaneously increased from \$225 million to \$300 million. On September 2, the Belgian swap line was further increased to \$500 million, thereby enlarging the over-all network to \$10,680 million.

No operations in forward markets were undertaken by either the Federal Reserve or Treasury during the period under review.

Since the beginning of 1969, the outstanding total of U.S. Treasury securities denominated in foreign currencies has declined slightly, to \$2,220.1 million as of September 10 (Table 4). In February and May the Treasury repaid at maturity a total of \$99.9 million equivalent of mark-denominated securities held by the German Federal Bank. In April, however, in connection with earlier agreements relating to U.S. military expenditures in Germany, the Treasury issued to the German Federal Bank a medium-term security for \$124.3 million equivalent of marks. This was the last of eight quarterly issues, and no further securities issues are contemplated under the new 2year offset agreement signed in July. In order to refinance Federal Reserve swap obligations to the Swiss National Bank, the Treasury issued a \$49.7 million Swiss francdenominated security to the BIS and a total of \$94.9 million of such securities to the Swiss National Bank. In July, the Treasury repaid at maturity \$53.2 million of a \$152.6 million equivalent Swiss franc security held by the BIS while renewing the remainder. In addition, the Treasury redeemed a \$25.2 million note denominated in Austrian schillings in July, and in August redeemed a \$100.2 million note denominated in Italian lire; both repayments were in advance of maturity.

#### **GERMAN MARK**

Throughout 1968 there were recurrent rumors of imminent revaluation of the mark as Germany continued to show a very large surplus in its balance of payments on current account. Although the current-account surplus was offset by an equally substantial capital outflow, the markets remained apprehensive that the outflow could not be sus-

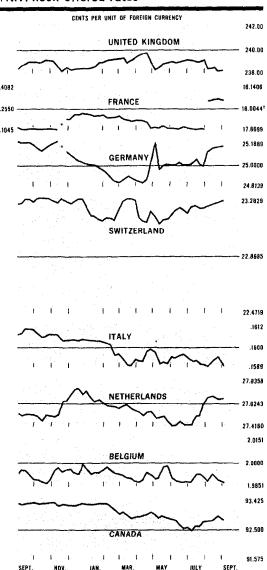
tained and that German competitive strength eventually would force a mark revaluation. These fears culminated in a huge rush of funds into Germany in November 1968, but speculation receded in the face of the determined refusal by the German Government to revalue the mark. Reversal of the massive influx of funds took some time, but by early 1969 German monetary reserves were back to their pre-November level and the volume of outstanding market swap commitments of the German Federal Bank had been significantly reduced. Moreover, by late January the Federal Reserve had acquired sufficient marks to repay in full its \$112.1 million equivalent of swap drawings on the German Federal Bank.

During the first quarter of 1969 the flow of funds from Germany continued unabated, as the authorities pursued a policy of monetary ease at a time when Euro-dollar rates were rising sharply. In addition to the substantial flow into the short-term Euro-dollar market, long-term capital exports rose to record levels as foreign borrowers flooded the German capital market with loan demands and securities issues in response to the relatively low borrowing costs in Germany. With the mark consequently trading below par (Chart 1), the Federal Reserve and the Treasury purchased marks to add to balances throughout the quarter.

Such capital outflows from Germany more than offset the current-account surplus and by mid-March had contributed to a tightening of the German money market and the first signs of indigestion in the capital market. At the same time, with domestic credit demand intensifying, German monetary policy shifted toward somewhat less ease. In order to prevent too rapid a tightening of domestic liquidity, however, the Federal Bank raised its market swap rate, thereby reducing the incentive for banks to make covered placements abroad.

By early April congestion in the capital market was becoming severe and the West

| EXCHANGE RATES: Sept. 1968 to Sept. 1969 | N.Y. noon offered rates



Black rule indicates par value of currency.

Weekly averages of daily rates. Upper and lower boundaries of panels represent official buying and selling rates of dollars against the various currencies. However, the Bank of Canada has informed the market that its intervention points in transactions with banks are \$0.9324 (upper limit) and \$0.9174 (lower limit).

\* indicates that no rate is shown for the week ending November 22 because the average of daily data for that week was severely distorted by abnormal or nominal rates during the Bonn meeting on November 20-22 when several major European markets were closed.

† indicates change as of August 8, 1969.

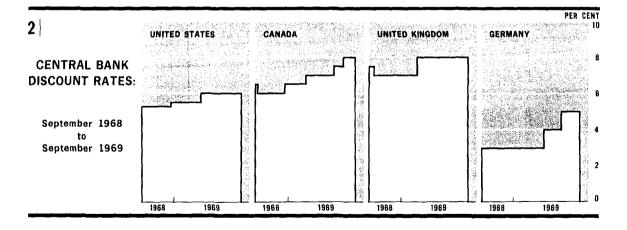
German Capital Committee acted to space out issuance of securities by foreign borrowers. With capital outflows dropping sharply, the steady decline in German reserves came to an end. Moreover, the gradual shift in official policy toward restraint aroused concern that reliance on monetary means to curb inflationary pressures might result in reflows of funds to Germany and consequent renewed buying pressure on the mark. The 1 percentage point jump to 4 per cent in the Federal Bank's discount rate on April 18 (Chart 2) pointed up this potential dilemma inherent in official efforts to avert domestic inflation while avoiding internationally disruptive shifts of funds into Germany.

Against this background, the market grew increasingly apprehensive at the approach of the April 27 referendum in France—fearing that a defeat for President de Gaulle and his resignation from office might lead to new speculation on changes in currency parities. Demand for marks rose sharply, and on April 22 the Federal Bank began purchasing dollars. The bank immediately resumed swap operations, pushing the dollars back into the market. The news of the referendum defeat for President de Gaulle touched off substantially heavier demand for marks on April 28, but the authorities permitted the spot

rate to rise steeply and this helped dissipate the buying pressure. Meanwhile, it soon became clear that the transfer of power in France following President de Gaulle's resignation would be orderly and that a franc devaluation by the interim government was unlikely. Consequently, demand for marks began to taper off, and the Federal Bank succeeded in rechanneling to the international money markets most of the \$500 million taken in during this period.

The market atmosphere changed dramatically overnight, however, following reports that German official circles might be willing to consider a mark revaluation as part of a mutilateral realignment of parities. Demand for marks soared as firms with commitments in marks rushed to hedge them, commercial payments leads and lags began to swing heavily in favor of the mark, and outright speculation began again. Between April 30 and Friday, May 2, the Federal Bank purchased over \$850 million.

Speculative pressures built up on an even more massive scale during the following week. On May 7 the Federal Bank suspended its swap operations as it became clear that the spot dollar proceeds of the swaps were being used to finance speculative purchases of marks rather than covered investments abroad, as requested by the authorities. Frenzied speculation induced



huge shifts of funds to Germany, exerting strong pressure on the Euro-dollar market and dangerously straining the international reserves of some of Germany's trading partners.

On May 8, in view of the unprecedented speculative excesses, the German Federal Bank decided to limit the amount of marks it would supply in markets outside Germany. Consequently, the Federal Bank placed a fixed amount on its support order through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. When heavy demand for marks spilled over into the New York market, the U.S. Treasury made available \$114 million of marks for sale through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. These marks, plus those provided by the German Federal Bank, made it possible to hold the rate at its ceiling through most of the trading day in New York; at about 3:30 p.m. the supply was exhausted, and in the closing hours of dealing the mark traded up to 26 cents.

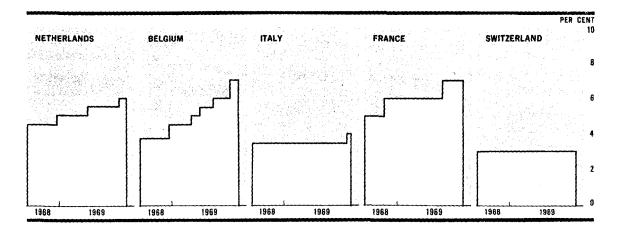
The following day—Friday, May 9—was even more turbulent, with transactions in marks taking place outside Germany at rates as high as \$0.2550 even while the German Federal Bank continued to sell marks in its market at \$0.2517¼. The speculation did not halt until the German Government announced late on that day that it would not revalue the mark and that

supporting measures would be announced in a few days. By then the exchange markets had witnessed the heaviest flow in international financial history. The speculative onslaught between the end of April and May 9 increased German monetary reserves by some \$4.1 billion—including \$2.5 billion on May 8 and 9 alone—to a record level of \$12.4 billion.

The exchange markets began returning to normal on the Monday following the German Government's decision, which was backed up by an official communiqué from Basle declaring that agreement had been reached among the central banks on steps to recycle the speculative flows. The unwinding of speculative positions brought a sharp fall in the mark rate and the Federal Bank began to sell dollars on a large scale.

On May 13 the German authorities announced new measures to be submitted to parliament, including: (1) authority for the German Federal Bank to impose higher minimum reserve requirements on all foreign-owned mark deposits in German banks and (2) extension beyond the March 31, 1970, expiration date of the tax adjustments introduced in late 1968 effectively to raise export prices and lower import costs.

Thereafter, there was a large outflow of funds from Germany that continued through early June, as Euro-dollar rates moved



higher and as the Federal Bank resumed swap operations. A tightening of liquidity conditions in Germany around the mid-June tax date brought a temporary hiatus in the outflow, but despite a further increase in the Federal Bank's discount rate to 5 per cent, the flow resumed toward the month-end and continued into early July. By then nearly \$3 billion had returned to the international markets.

In subsequent weeks the market began to show signs of nervousness once again, with the growing pre-election debate among German political figures keeping the issue of revaluation of the mark in the foreground. Thus, when the German Federal Bank moved to tighten monetary policy further by raising the minimum reserve requirements of commercial banks toward the end of July, there was a brief flare-up of demand for marks. This scare passed quickly, however, and the outflow of funds resumed.

The devaluation of the French franc on August 8 introduced new uncertainties and triggered a fresh rush of demand for marks. The Federal Bank once again purchased dollars, but the buying pressures were not sustained and the authorities were able to swap back to the market a substantial part of the inflow. The mark remained firm into early September in relatively light trading. and there was no further official intervention in the spot market. With funds beginning to come into the reserves as a result of maturing market swaps, however, the Federal Bank progressively reduced its swap rate in order to encourage banks to renew these transactions.

#### **STERLING**

The unwinding of the speculative excesses of November 1968 brought an improvement in sterling rates, but the exchange markets continued to take a very cautious view of the future. Progress in reducing the

U.K. trade deficit was slow and uneven during the winter months, and sporadic labor difficulties, tensions in the Mideast, and rising interest rates abroad tended further to delay the return of confidence. The first quarter of the year, however, is generally favorable to sterling because of seasonal strength in the export trade of the overseas sterling area (OSA). Since most of the official sterling holdings of those countries are now guaranteed under the terms of the September 1968 arrangements, OSA countries were encouraged to retain rather than convert their sterling balances -thus strengthening the net demand for sterling in the markets. Moreover, with the London money market under tight official rein, foreigners tended to buy rather than borrow sterling. In these circumstances, sterling was firm and the Bank of England was able to make substantial dollar gains.

The British authorities used the dollar inflow to meet repayment obligations to the IMF and to begin repaying outstanding shorter-term indebtedness. By the end of March the Bank of England had reduced its drawings from the Federal Reserve by \$50 million to \$1,100 million and had liquidated part of the credits drawn under the 1968 sterling balances arrangement.

Sterling remained seasonally strong in early April, and the Bank of England was able to make a further repayment of \$150 million to the Federal Reserve. As the month wore on, however, the seasonal strength began to fade, and in midmonth the latest U.K. trade figures showed a smaller improvement than the market had expected, with imports remaining high. In this setting, the U.K. Government's new budget stirred little market enthusiasm, despite general satisfaction with the much tighter stance of fiscal policy in evidence. To bolster the austerity program, the U.K. authorities provided for substantially in-

creased taxes and an over-all surplus of more than £800 million for fiscal 1969-70.

Sterling was also adversely affected in late April by developments abroad. Eurodollar rates had advanced to relatively high levels in March, and pressures in that market were intensified in April when the Federal Reserve Banks raised their discount rates and several continental European central banks followed suit. Moreover, in a number of countries, steps were taken to curtail capital outflows or to induce repatriations of funds. Throughout this period there was no incentive to move covered funds into London and, indeed, there was little net incentive for users of sterling to build their balances above minimum levels.

In these circumstances, sterling was vulnerable to the uncertainties generated by President de Gaulle's decision to stake his presidency on the outcome of the April 27 constitutional referendum. Sterling weakened as the voting date approached, but there was no large-scale selling and official support costs were modest. The rate dropped sharply following the referendum and President de Gaulle's resignation, but demands for sterling for month-end payments absorbed most of the immediate selling pressure.

Just as the market was beginning to regain its equilibrium, a new wave of speculation on possible parity realignments was unleashed by reports of German official willingness to consider revaluing the mark as part of a broader readjustment of parities. As funds flowed from virtually every major center into Germany, sterling was particularly hard hit, with the familiar build-up of selling pressure in advance of the weekends. Over the 10 days that it took the speculation to run its course, Bank of England support costs in the spot market were very large, while forward sterling discounts widened sharply.

This episode, of course, interrupted the progress the U.K. authorities had been making in reducing their external indebtedness, as the Bank of England had to draw on the swap line with the Federal Reserve to help cover market losses. At their peak, swap drawings reached \$1,415 million, but sterling had been very heavily oversold and it rebounded sharply following the German Government's rejection of a revaluation of the mark on May 9. During the remainder of May and through June, the Bank of England was able to make sizable reserve gains, despite the further upsurge of interest rates in the Euro-dollar market.

The reserve gains once again were used to make repayments of debt under various international credit lines. By the end of June the Bank of England had succeded in reducing its outstanding drawings from the Federal Reserve to \$1,025 million, \$75 million below the end-of-March level. In addition, during May and June the United Kingdom made a large scheduled repayment to the IMF and liquidated the bulk of the credit still outstanding under the 1968

TABLE 3
DRAWINGS AND REPAYMENTS ON FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM BY ITS SWAP PARTNERS

In millions of dollars

	Draw- ings on System, Jan. 1,	Drawin repayme		Draw- ings on System, June 30,	Drawings on System, Aug. 31
Banks drawing on System		190	59		
	1969	I	ıı	1969	1969
Austrian National			50.0	50.0	
National Bank of Belgium National Bank of	7.5	11 ~ 30.3	195.0 104.0		
Denmark		$\begin{cases} 25.0 \\ -25.0 \end{cases}$	-100.0	}	
Bank of England	1,150.0	-50.0 225.0	465.0 -540.0		975.0
Bank of France	430.0	-194.0	-461.0	}	
Netherlands Bank Bank for International			82.2	82.2	109.7
Settlements (against German marks)	80.0	$\left\{ -131.0 \right\}$	25.0 -25.0		
Total	1,667.5	-83.5	-312.8	1,271.2	1,308.7

sterling balances arrangement. On the other hand, the Bank of England obtained new credit from the German Federal Bank under a recycling arrangement designed to neutralize part of the speculative flow from the United Kingdom into Germany and drew \$500 million from the IMF under a new standby facility. On balance, the British authorities succeeded in making sizable net repayments of debts during the second quarter, and indeed monetary data released recently indicate that in the second quarter the underlying U.K. balance of payments was in substantial surplus.

A generally quieter atmosphere prevailed in July, and the Bank of England further reduced its drawings on the Federal Reserve. The basic situation was still of concern to the market, however, as the trade figures failed to show the expected gains and hostilities in the Mideast intensified. Thus sterling was vulnerable to the uncertainties resulting from the devaluation of the French franc on August 8. The spot sterling rate dropped sharply, and pressures became substantial on August 13 with the release of figures showing an enlarged British trade deficit. But once again, more sterling had been sold than the market could deliver, and in subsequent days speculators paid high prices to cover short sales. At the end of August Bank of England drawings on the Federal Reserve swap arrangement stood at \$975 million. By then the market had calmed, although the spot rate remained near its floor and forward discounts continued wide.

#### FRENCH FRANC

The French franc had come under heavy speculative attack during the massive rush for German marks in November 1968, and the Bank of France had sustained large reserve losses in support of the franc at its floor. In the aftermath of that assault, the

French Government had bolstered its defenses with anti-inflationary measures, \$2 billion in new international credits, and reimposition of exchange controls. Late in 1968 and early in 1969 the exchange controls were tightened to require French commercial and banking interests to surrender substantial amounts of foreign exchange to the Bank of France. The French authorities used these exchange inflows partly to cover the large current deficit in the French balance of payments, but also to reduce their outstanding indebtedness under short-term international credits. Thus, by early March the Bank of France had cut its swap drawings from the Federal Reserve to \$306 million from the November peak of \$611 million and had repaid credits drawn from other European Economic Community (EEC) countries and the BIS.

As these induced reserve inflows tapered off, however, the current-account deficit. again began to drain French official reserves. Apart from the weakening reserve position, a number of background factors were cause for continuing concern. Inflationary pressures were still in evidence, and large unresolved wage demands were a potential threat to the international competitive position of the franc. At the same time, recalling the November 1968 conference at Bonn, the market remained fearful of a possible currency realignment involving both the German mark and the French franc. These uncertainties kept the franc market off balance, and in spite of tight exchange controls, the franc remained in an exposed position.

New fears of devaluation emerged on March 6 when the French trade union leadership dramatized its wage claims by calling a general strike for March 11. The strike call triggered the heaviest burst of selling since November 1968. The devaluation scare receded almost as quickly as it had

arisen, however, when the general strike was orderly and, as scheduled, lasted only one day. Although it appeared that the unions were not yet prepared to force the issue on wage claims that far exceeded the official guidelines, uncertainties persisted through the end of March and the official reserves were subject to further erosion. Accordingly, the Bank of France made new drawings on the Federal Reserve swap line, raising its swap obligations to \$461 million by the end of March, and sold \$50 million of gold to the Treasury.

Early April brought a brief respite from pressure, and the Bank of France was able to repay \$25 million of its swap drawings from the Federal Reserve, but selling of francs soon resumed before the Easter holidays. Near the middle of April a new element of doubt suddenly was injected into the situation by President de Gaulle's decision to stake his political future on a favorable vote in a constitutional referendum on April 27. At the same time, news of a large trade deficit in March underscored the difficulties involved in restoring the franc to a position of strength. Market tensions increased with the approach of the referendum date. The Bank of France met the prsssure in both the Paris and New York markets, at heavy cost to its reserves.

As was to be expected, the news of President de Gaulle's referendum defeat and of his immediate resignation from office generated still heavier selling pressure on April 28. The selling soon began to fade, however, as it became clear that France's calm response to President de Gaulle's withdrawal from office presaged an orderly transfer of governmental authority. Moreover, the market quickly concluded that no official decision on the franc parity was likely before the formation of a new government in June.

Just as the uncertainties in the franc

market were receding, speculation on a possible revaluation of the German mark and on adjustments in other currency parities burst upon the markets. Demand for German marks swept through exchange centers all over the world and the franc again came under heavy pressure, as the speculative wave rose to a crest on May 9. Forward franc rates declined precipitously, with 3month contracts quoted at discounts as wide as 32 per cent per annum before the forward market temporarily dried up completely. The speculative fever showed no sign of abating until the German Government announced late on Friday, May 9, that it would not revalue the mark. That announcement relieved the immediate pressure in the exchange markets, and on the following Monday, as the spot franc moved up from its floor in response to market covering of speculative short sales of francs, the Bank of France began to recoup some of its losses.

Although the latter part of May was a quieter period for the franc, the impending presidential elections, scheduled for June 1 and June 15, aroused renewed uneasiness. Mr. Georges Pompidou's impressive victory in the elections was seen by the market as assuring the continuity of stable government in France, but there remained an overriding concern for the viability of the parity. Sharply rising Euro-dollar rates also aggravated strain on the franc. On June 13 the Bank of France countered some of the pull from the Euro-dollar market and reinforced its anti-inflation program by raising its discount rate a full percentage point to 7 per cent. Even so, during June the franc required further sizable official support.

In view of the heavy strain on the official reserves, the Bank of France made substantial drawings on its credit lines during the second quarter of 1969. The bank drew heavily on international assistance available

under the November 1968 package, including the full \$200 million provided by the U.S. Treasury. France also sold \$275 million of gold to the U.S. Treasury in the second quarter. In order to avoid an undue prolongation of credits outstanding under the Federal Reserve swaps, the Bank of France used part of the proceeds of these gold sales, and some of the new drawings on the November 1968 credit, to liquidate its obligation to the System. During the second quarter the Bank of France repaid the total of \$461 million outstanding on the swap line, so that the \$1 billion facility was restored to a fully available standby basis.

The underlying situation remained unchanged as the summer progressed. Although the exchange market received favorably the new cabinet appointments of President Pompidou, and the vacation period contributed to quieter markets, the franc remained weak. Faced with a continuing attrition of official reserves, the French Government announced on August 8 that it had decided to devalue the franc. rather than impose too severe a deflation on the French economy. The 11.1 per cent devaluation, to a new parity of \$0.180044, had been discussed at the Group of Ten meeting of Finance Ministers in November 1968 at Bonn and was judged to be within the limits that could be accommodated by the existing framework of exchange rates.

Explaining the reasons for the devaluation, the French Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Giscard d'Estaing, noted that French reserve losses had averaged \$500 million a month in the second half of 1968 and \$300 million a month in the first half of 1969. Thus, France was faced with the prospect of seeing its reserves dwindle to practically nothing by the end of the year. Moreover, he said, further defense of the former par value against international speculation would have left the franc over-

valued—weakening French competitiveness in world markets. The Minister made clear that devaluation would be backed up by credit restrictions, continuation of exchange controls, and a tightening of France's economic policy to produce a balanced budget in 1970. For the rest of the month of August the franc held firmly above its new par, and the Bank of France began to accumulate dollars as a steady reflow of funds to France developed.

At the end of August the French Government announced that it had \$1.6 billion of international credits available and was applying to the IMF for a facility of \$985 million. As promised in early September the authorities strengthened their austerity program with further curbs on consumer credit. measures to encourage savings, and substantial cuts in public spending. A temporary price freeze imposed immediately after devaluation will be replaced by strict official surveillance of domestic prices. Minister Giscard d'Estaing declared that the new measures were designed to bring the French trade balance into equilibrium by July 1, 1970.

#### **BELGIAN FRANC**

The Belgian franc was weak during the first quarter of 1969, largely as a result of capital outflows to the Euro-dollar market. Early in the year the Belgian National Bank provided occasional support to the market and drew a net of \$33 million on the swap facility with the Federal Reserve to help cover market losses—thereby raising its outstanding swap indebtedness to \$40.5 million. A temporary easing of market pressures in February enabled the Belgian authorities to repay \$27.5 million of these drawings, but by the end of March they again had to provide support to the franc as the outflow of funds accelerated. On March 31 the drawings of the Belgian National Bank on the Federal Reserve stood at \$23 million.

With little prospect that the demand for funds in the Euro-dollar market would soon abate, and with domestic credit expanding at an excessive rate, the Belgian National Bank raised its discount rate to 5½ per cent on April 10, the second ½ percentage point increase in a month. To further relieve pressures on the franc rate, the authorities reinforced this measure by instructing the Belgian banks to repatriate a portion of their net foreign exchange assets in several stages by the end of June. These measures were followed by an immediate firming of the franc, and by late April the rate had advanced to par.

But the strength was short-lived, as the worldwide rush for marks in early May generated heavy sales of francs along with other currencies. The spot rate declined sharply, and the Belgian National Bank sold large amounts of dollars to support the spot franc at its floor. The National Bank covered the heavy losses by further drawings on the Federal Reserve swap line. Although pressures eased after the German Government rejected a mark revaluation, there was no important immediate reflux of funds, and at mid-May the Belgian National Bank's outstanding obligations under the swap line stood at \$175.5 million. (During the month the swap facility was increased by \$75 million to \$300 million in order to restore the earlier parity between that line and the facility with the Netherlands Bank.)

Subsequently, as the exchanges calmed further, the Belgian franc began to strengthen. Although there were occasional moderate outflows to the Euro-dollar market through shifts of nonbank funds, the franc was reasonably well insulated from the heavy pressures in that market in May and June by the directive regarding the commercial banks' foreign asset positions.

Moreover, on May 29, the Belgian National Bank raised its discount rate by a further ½ percentage point, to 6 per cent. The National Bank was able to purchase sufficient exchange to reduce its outstanding swap obligation to the Federal Reserve by a net of \$61.5 million to \$114 million by the end of June.

The franc generally stayed firm in July as Euro-dollar rates eased and there was also a modest commercial demand for francs, but market conditions did not permit significant reserve gains by the National Bank. At the end of the month the authorities moved further to reinforce both the curbs on domestic monetary expansion and the efforts to reduce capital outflows. The Belgian National Bank raised its discount rate by a full percentage point to 7 per cent and abolished its preferential discount rates for export credits extended by Belgian banks to countries outside the EEC. These preferential rates had tended to shift financing of other countries' trade to Belgian financial markets rather than to stimulate Belgian exports and consequently had added to the strain on the franc.

By this time the Belgians had been making use of the Federal Reserve swap facility to some extent for a period of 10 consecutive months. In keeping with the principle that wherever possible the use of central bank credit should not be unduly prolonged, the Belgian authorities decided to utilize some of the resources previously accumulated by them with the IMF to repay the swap drawings. Consequently, the Belgians drew \$116.5 million from the IMF. representing the credit available to Belgium as a result of IMF use of Belgian francs under the General Arrangements to Borrow plus part of the Belgian gold tranche. The Belgian National Bank used nearly all the proceeds to liquidate completely its \$114 million swap obligation outstanding to the

Federal Reserve. The \$300 million facility then reverted to a standby basis.

In the wake of the uncertainties created by the devaluation of the French franc on August 8, the Belgian franc came under renewed pressure. The spot rate dropped to its floor, and in the first week following the French move the Belgian National Bank suffered substantial reserve losses. To replenish its reserves, the National Bank reactivated its swap line with the System. drawing \$244 million. With the passing of another weekend a calmer atmosphere emerged, and as the franc strengthened markedly the authorities began recouping some of the reserve loss. In late August Belgium repaid \$20 million of the outstanding drawings—reducing the total to \$224 million. Then at the month-end it was announced that the reciprocal credit facility with the Federal Reserve was being increased by \$200 million to \$500 million and that the Belgian National Bank had obtained a \$100 million equivalent credit facility from the German Federal Bank.

#### **DUTCH GUILDER**

The international payments position of the Netherlands was about in balance on current account during early 1969, but the spot guilder rate fell below par as short-term funds flowed to the relatively high-yielding Euro-dollar market. At the beginning of March the Dutch money market tightened, and on March 6 the flare-up of currency fears surrounding the French franc and German mark brought an upswing in the guilder rate in sympathy with the mark. As Dutch funds were repatriated, the Netherlands Bank purchased dollars to slow the advance. On March 12 the Federal Reserve drew \$40 million of guilders from the Netherlands Bank and used the guilders to purchase an equivalent amount of dollars from that bank. This was the first Federal

Reserve use of the swap line since April 1968.

The flurry of demand for guilders soon ended and the market calmed; with Eurodollar investments remaining attractive, the spot guilder eased once again. Outflows of funds from the Netherlands were small, however, since the domestic money market was still tight. In early April liquidity conditions in Amsterdam eased and short-term capital outflows increased. The Netherlands Bank sold dollars in support of the spot guilder rate and then replenished its dollar balances by selling \$20 million equivalent of guilders to the Federal Reserve. The System used the guilders to reduce its outstanding swap drawings from the Netherlands Bank to \$20 million equivalent.

Although the pressure on the guilder reflected mainly the high interest rates in the Euro-dollar market, inflationary price increases in the Netherlands also began to threaten the guilder's underlying position. Accordingly, on April 8 the Dutch Government imposed a price freeze, and the Netherlands Bank announced a ½ percentage point increase in its discount rate to 51/2 per cent, both to reinforce domestic antiinflationary policies and to reduce the incentive to move Dutch funds abroad. Following these measures, the guilder market generally remained in equilibrium in the latter part of April, and the Netherlands Bank discouraged covered outflows through modest swap purchases of dollars against forward sales—thus widening the forward premium on the guilder.

Near the end of April and in early May, however, the initial shock waves emanating from a new eruption of mark revaluation fears began to hit the guilder. On May 8 the spot rate dropped to its floor, and the Netherlands Bank provided support that day as the rush for marks reached major proportions. Following the German Gov-

ernment's announcement on May 9 that the mark would not be revalued, speculative pressures lifted throughout the exchanges and the spot guilder moved up from its floor.

The support operation had reduced the dollar position of the Netherlands Bank, which then replenished its holdings by selling the System \$20 million equivalent of guilders. The System used the guilders to liquidate completely its outstanding swap drawing from the Netherlands Bank, and on May 12 the entire facility reverted to a standby basis. Meanwhile, consultations had been taking place among the Federal Reserve, the Netherlands Bank, and the National Bank of Belgium with a view to restoring the previous equality of the Federal Reserve swap lines with those two banks. On May 15 the System's swap facility with the Netherlands Bank was lowered by \$100 million to \$300 million while, as previously noted, the line with the National Bank of Belgium was increased from \$225 million to \$300 million.

Later in May the Netherlands Bank was able to purchase in the market a moderate amount of dollars on a swap basis. These transactions not only reduced the incentive to move funds abroad by increasing the premium on the forward guilder, but also relieved liquidity stringencies in the Amsterdam market.

Higher Euro-dollar rates brought renewed selling of guilders starting at the end of May. With Euro-guilder rates at relatively low levels, there was an incentive to borrow in guilders; as funds flowed out of the Netherlands through such transactions, the spot rate again declined to its floor during the early part of June. As a result, the Netherlands Bank was obliged to provide a substantial amount of support and by June 12 found it necessary to reactivate its swap facility with the System. Selling pressure on

the guilder continued through June, and the Netherlands Bank drew further on the swap line to ease the drain on its reserves. At the end of June the bank's outstanding swap drawings on the Federal Reserve totaled \$82.2 million.

Accordingly, in early July the Dutch authorities took measures to prevent the pull of interest rates abroad from imposing a prolonged strain on local interest rates, domestic liquidity, and official reserves. After discussions with the Dutch commercial banks, the Netherlands Bank requested that they reduce their net foreign exchange positions by 10 per cent during the latter half of 1969. Nevertheless, the pressures continued, and with the guilder requiring further official support, the Netherlands Bank drew again on the swap facility.

In the latter part of July the pressure on the spot guilder began to ease, as Eurodollar rates dropped and Euro-guilder rates rose to levels that discouraged further shifts of liquidity into dollars. At the same time Dutch commercial banks began to repatriate funds in compliance with the earlier official request, thus adding to the demand for guilders. Consequently, the spot rate was firmer and the support operations of the Netherlands Bank tapered off. However, the Netherlands Bank delivered a sizable amount of dollars to the market in connection with maturing forward contracts, and it drew further on the swap facility with the System to replenish its reserves. By the end of July, outstanding drawings by the Netherlands Bank on the Federal Reserve swap line had reached a total of \$192 million.

On August 1 the Netherlands Bank announced an increase in its discount rate by ½ percentage point (to 6 per cent) and in its other rates by 1 percentage point as an adjustment to the rise in domestic and foreign interest rates. Following these increases

the spot guilder moved up sharply, as the higher interest rates in the Netherlands further discouraged outflows of funds. The spot guilder soon moved above par, and the Netherlands Bank began adding to its reserves. Later in the month the Netherlands Bank repaid \$82.2 million of drawings outstanding on the swap facility, thereby reducing the amount outstanding to \$109.7 million. During the remainder of August the market was quiet and the guilder was firm.

#### SWISS FRANC

In early 1969 the seasonal reflux of funds from Switzerland was accentuated by the pull of high interest rates in the Euro-dollar market. The Swiss franc rate declined and the Swiss National Bank sold a large amount of dollars, providing the Federal Reserve with the opportunity to purchase \$190 million of francs from the National Bank. The System used these francs, together with some in balances and additional francs obtained in nonmarket transactions (see the BULLETIN, March 1969, pages 222-23) to reduce its outstanding swap debt to the Swiss National Bank by \$280 million to \$40 million equivalent as of the end of February.

The flow of excess liquidity from Switzer-land tapered off by early March, however, and the Swiss franc strengthened in response to a brief flare-up of currency uncertainties surrounding the French franc and German mark. The franc rate did not reach its official ceiling until late in the month, when the Swiss commercial banks began to repatriate funds to cover their usual end-of-quarter needs; with the rate at the ceiling the Swiss National Bank took in \$244 million. Despite the strong pull of Euro-dollar rates, there was little reflow of funds after the quarter-end. In these circumstances a special transaction was re-

quired to liquidate the residual \$40 million obligation outstanding under the swap line. On April 29 the U.S. Treasury issued to the Swiss National Bank a 15-month, Swiss franc-denominated note equivalent to \$39.5 million. The Treasury sold the francs to the System, which used them, along with a small amount of francs in balances, to liquidate the obligation. On April 30, however, in view of the eruption of new uncertainties regarding currency parities, the Swiss National Bank requested the System to reactivate the swap line to provide cover for \$100 million of the funds that had come into its reserves at the end of the first quarter.

In early May the rush for German marks began pulling funds from Switzerland, and as the franc rate declined, the Swiss National Bank sold a small amount of dollars. These pressures subsided when the German Government rejected a revaluation of the mark, but the pull of the Euro-dollar market on Swiss franc funds grew stronger during the remainder of May. As the Swiss franc weakened, the Federal Reserve was able to accumulate a small amount of francs in market transactions, and it reduced its outstanding swap obligation by \$5 million equivalent to \$95 million on May 28.

Swiss banks added substantially to their Euro-dollar assets during June-offsetting the large Swiss balance of payments surplus on current account. At midvear, in particular, the heavy pull from the Euro-dollar market had a strong effect on Swiss banks' portfolio decisions, as the banks preferred to reduce their seasonal repatriation of funds rather than forego the high yields on Euro-dollar placements. Moreover, the Swiss National Bank, while again offering market swap facilities to bridge the quarterend, limited such facilities to no more than \$250 million. For the balance of their liquidity needs the Swiss banks rediscounted an unusually large volume of eligible paper

with the central bank. Following past practice, the Swiss National Bank rechanneled to the Euro-dollar market the dollar proceeds of its market swap purchases of dollars, so that over-all there was no drain on the Euro-dollar market from the midyear positioning of the Swiss banks.

Through July the Swiss franc market was quiet, and during the month the Federal Reserve liquidated completely its outstanding \$95 million swap drawing on the Swiss National Bank. The System acquired \$5 million of Swiss francs in the market and, against the background of generally calm exchange markets and some Swiss Government need for dollars, purchased a total of \$60 million equivalent of francs directly from the Swiss National Bank. The remaining \$30 million of francs needed to repay the swap drawing was obtained from the U.S. Treasury, which had issued to the Swiss National Bank a Swiss franc-denominated certificate of indebtedness for the same amount. By July 17 the \$600 million facility reverted to a fully available standby basis.

On July 24 the Treasury purchased from the Swiss National Bank sufficient Swiss francs to liquidate \$53.2 million equivalent of a maturing \$152.6 million certificate of indebtedness held by the BIS; the balance of the certificate was rolled over.

Trading in Swiss francs remained quiet in August, with only a minimal reaction to the devaluation of the French franc. The spot rate continued very strong but held below the ceiling, and there was no need for official intervention.

#### **ITALIAN LIRA**

During the early months of 1969 the upward surge of interest rates in the Eurodollar and Euro-bond markets resulted in heavy outflows of funds from Italy. Moreover, domestic political uncertainties spurred withdrawals of foreign and domestic funds, both through normal channels and through the export of Italian bank notes. Italian lire consequently were heavily offered in the foreign exchange markets, and the Bank of Italy provided substantial support for the lira while allowing the rate to drop sharply below par.

In view of the continued outflow from Italy during the early spring, the Italian authorities took several steps to protect the official reserves and to alleviate the growing strain on Italian capital markets. Italian banks were asked to repatriate by midyear an amount of foreign exchange equivalent to their net foreign assets (then about \$800 Long-term investment flows million). abroad were restricted: (1) by temporarily suspending official permission for Italian banks to participate in underwriting consortia for foreign securities, except for those issued by institutions with large financial interests in Italy and (2) by subjecting Italian residents to strict regulations on purchases of investment fund shares and on other transactions involving capital transfers abroad. Along with these measures, the authorities moved to reduce excess domestic liquidity and to align Italian interest rates more closely with those abroad.

The cumulative impact of these measures brought the lira rate above par by late April, and the Bank of Italy purchased some dollars. The recovery ended, however, with the new eruption of mark revaluation fears. Italian residents joined the speculative rush for marks and also sold lire in order to cover the commitments in German marks, and to some extent in Swiss francs, that they had undertaken because of relatively low interest rates in Germany and Switzerland. The spot rate dropped to its official floor, and the Bank of Italy provided substantial support through May 9.

Once the speculation in marks subsided,

the lira market improved and during the late spring and early summer there was some reflow from German marks. This reflow, combined with repatriations of funds by Italian banks acting under the official request to eliminate their net foreign asset positions, more than offset the further outflow of Italian capital via export of Italian currency. Effective July 1, the Bank of Italy reinforced its defensive measures by imposing a penalty rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points above its discount rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for banks making excessive use of central bank borrowing.

New uncertainties unsettled the lira market with the fall of the Italian Government in early July. Despite the subsequent formation of a new government, a strong undercurrent of apprehension persisted. When the French franc was devalued, the spot rate dropped to its floor, and during the next few days of exchange market uncertainties lire were offered in heavy volume, with the Bank of Italy extending sizable support. On August 14 the Bank of Italy raised its discount rate to 4 per cent, and as the speculative pressures subsided the lira firmed. It held well above the floor through the end of August.

In August the Italian authorities replenished their dollar balances by encashing prior to maturity a \$100.2 million equivalent lira note issued by the U.S. Treasury to the Italian Exchange Office in late 1968 in conjunction with its understanding with Italy on the neutralization of U.S. military expenditures. During the period under review the U.S. Treasury reduced moderately its technical forward lira commitments that have arisen in connection with dollar/lira swaps extended by the Italian Exchange Office to its commercial banks. The remaining commitments have been rolled over periodically as they came due.

TABLE 4
U.S. TREASURY SECURITIES, FOREIGN CURRENCY SERIES

In millions of dollars equivalent

	Out- stand- ing, Jan. 1, 1969	rede	Out- stand-		
Issued to-			ing, Sept. 10,		
		1	11	July 1- Sept. 10	1969
Austrian National Bank	50.3 1,176.3	1-50.0	124.3 -49.9	-25.2	25.1 1,199.7
German banks Bank of Italy Swiss National Bank Bank for International	125.1 225.6 444.7	25.4		-100,2 30,0	
Settlements <sup>2</sup>	207.7	49.7		-53.2	204.1
Total	2,229.7	25.2	113.8	-148.6	2,220.1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In addition, on Jan. 16, 1969, the U.S. Treasury issued a mediumterm security in place of a certificate of indebtedness purchased by the German Federal Bank on Dec. 27, 1968.

#### CANADIAN DOLLAR

Canada's trade position remained relatively strong in the first half of 1969—though the surplus was much lower than in 1968—and Canadian residents continued to borrow heavily in the U.S. capital market. As the year progressed, however, the Canadian dollar, like other major currencies, was increasingly affected by short-term capital outflows in response to the high and rising level of interest rates in the United States and in the Euro-dollar market.

One of the principal channels for these outflows was the growth of so-called "swapped deposits" with Canadian banks. In these transactions, deposits in Canadian funds are converted into U.S. dollars on a covered basis. Using the dollars thus obtained, Canadian banks acquired a substantial amount of short-term assets directly from U.S. banks in forms not subject to Regulation Q. Some of the U.S. dollar proceeds also were invested in the Euro-dollar market, although placements were limited by Canadian official directives issued in 1968 (in conjunction with Canada's ex-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Denominated in Swiss francs. Note.—Discrepancies in totals are due to valuation adjustments and roundings.

emption from all U.S. balance of payments programs) to prevent Canadian financial institutions from acting as a "pass-through" channel.

The pull of abnormally high yields on U.S. dollar instruments not subject to Regulation Q contributed to a sharp rise in outstanding swapped deposits during the spring and summer months. The large short-term outflows from Canada resulting from these transactions and other Canadian investments abroad were largely offset by a surplus on current and long-term capital accounts combined, and by a compensating short-term capital inflow from the United States. American investors, seeking outlets not subject to Regulation Q and discouraged by the U.S. balance of payments program from taking advantage of the high rates available in the Euro-dollar market, moved short-term funds to Canada.

Such investments were attractive because the covered outflows from Canada generated equally heavy demand for Canadian dollars in the forward market, and as a result, the forward rate moved out to a substantial premium. This premium increased the attraction of covered investments in Canada, where interest rates were rising, not only in line with the increase in rates abroad, but also as a result of the tightening in Canada's anti-inflation program. This tightening included a ½ percentage point increase in the Bank of Canada's discount rate to 7½ per cent on June 11.

By early July, however, the spot Canadian dollar had dropped below par as a result of the overriding effect of short-term capital outflows. To restrain such short-term outflows, the Bank of Canada asked the Canadian banks to regard the existing level of their swapped deposits as a temporary ceiling and, effective July 16, announced a further ½ percentage point increase in its discount rate to 8 per cent.

These measures curtailed the short-term capital outflow, and the spot rate quickly moved up above par, where it held through August.

#### OPERATIONS IN OTHER CURRENCIES: DANISH KRONE AND AUSTRIAN SCHILLING

In January the Danish National Bank had drawn \$25 million on the swap facility with the Federal Reserve; this drawing was repaid in March. Subsequently, the Danish krone was brought under pressure by sharply higher interest rates abroad, as Danish commercial firms shifted part of their borrowings from international to domestic markets. The Danish National Bank suffered a sizable reserve drain in supporting the krone rate and, in the latter part of April, drew \$50 million under the \$100 million Federal Reserve swap arrangement. Even greater outflows from Denmark occurred as speculation on the mark developed in late April and early May. To bolster its reserves, the National Bank drew the remaining \$50 million under the Federal Reserve swap facility and drew \$45 million under the Danish gold tranche with the IMF. With the regular swap line with the Federal Reserve fully utilized, the U.S. Treasury provided a supplementary standby facility for \$50 million. Danish authorities also took several measures to stem the outflow—including an increase of 2 percentage points in the discount rate to 9 per cent.

Thus reinforced, the krone firmed after the German Government rejected revaluation, and in June the Danish National Bank was able to repay the full \$100 million of swap drawings on the Federal Reserve. During the summer the market was calm and although the krone remained somewhat below par, it was not adversely affected by the devaluation of the French franc. At the end of August, the \$100 million Federal

Reserve swap facility and that for \$50 million from the U.S. Treasury remained fully available.

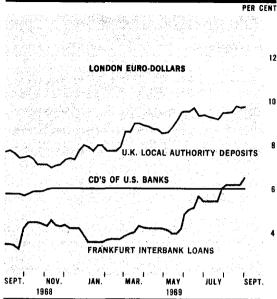
The Austrian National Bank also lost reserves during the international rush into marks and in late May drew \$50 million under the Federal Reserve swap facility—its first drawing since the arrangement was established in 1962. During the summer tourist season the National Bank began to accumulate reserves, and in August it fully liquidated its \$50 million swap drawing. Furthermore, in early summer it was agreed that the Austrian National Bank would encash prior to maturity a \$25.2 million equivalent outstanding U.S. Treasury security denominated in Austrian schillings.

#### **EURO-DOLLAR MARKET**

During the spring and early summer of 1969, the Euro-dollar market was subject to unprecedented credit demands, generated in large part by the effects of increasing monetary restraint in the United States. Throughout this period the large U.S. banks experienced sizable and sustained losses of time certificates of deposit (CD's), as the ceiling on bank time deposit rates under Regulation Q remained well below market rates on alternative short-term investments. At the same time U.S. banks faced a continued expansion of business loan demand.

In an effort to offset the deposit losses and to meet the loan demand, many of the larger commercial banks resorted to the Euro-dollar market—borrowing heavily through their overseas branches. In the process Euro-dollar rates rose steadily through mid-June (Chart 3), reaching historic highs and attracting funds from foreign financial centers and from the United States. In response to these developments, several countries moved to protect their domestic money markets and their international reserves from the Euro-dollar pres-





Weekly averages of daily rates.

sure, and in the summer months the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System issued amendments to its regulations in order to reduce the attractiveness of Eurodollars to U.S. banks.

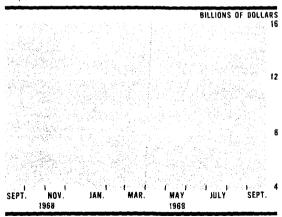
In February U.S. banks increased their borrowings through their foreign branches in the Euro-dollar market only marginally from the \$8.5 billion level at the end of January (Chart 4). Nevertheless, with the heavy outflow of short-term funds from Germany tapering off and French commercial banks withdrawing funds from the market, Euro-dollar rates moved sharply higher, with the rate on 3-month deposits rising almost 1 percentage point to just under 8½ per cent by the end of February. Then early in March, in anticipation of higher demands for loans in connection with the March 15 corporate tax date, U.S. banks began to bid more aggressively for Euro-dollars and by midmonth their aggregate dollar borrowings through foreign branches had reached a new peak of \$9.7 billion. Interest rates, however, were not substantially affected;

with the 3-month rate around 8½ per cent, funds were attracted from a great many money markets. Indeed, several European central banks increased their discount rates late in February and in March, as pressures on their reserves mounted and domestic short-term rates rose.

Meanwhile, the growing stringency in U.S. financial markets caused commercial banks in this country to raise their prime rate, on March 17, to 7½ per cent, from 7 per cent. Moreover, in early April Federal Reserve discount rates were increased by ½ percentage point to 6 per cent and reserve requirements against demand deposits were raised. The impact of these measures was quickly transmitted to European money market centers, and three central banks followed the Federal Reserve move by raising their discount rates in April. Furthermore, in March the Italian authorities, and in early April the Belgian authorities, imposed restrictions on their commercial banks' net foreign asset positions, in effect requiring the banks to repatriate funds from the Euro-dollar market.

The fresh outbreak of speculative activity in the foreign exchange markets in late April and early May—especially the expectation of a revaluation of the German mark

#### 4 LIABILITIES OF U.S. BANKS TO FOREIGN BRANCHES



Data as of Wednesday of each week.

—put very strong pressures on the Eurodollar market. As huge amounts of funds moved into marks and U.S. banks attempted to maintain the level of their Eurodollar borrowing, Euro-dollar rates jumped sharply, with the call rate bid up to 10 per cent per annum by May 8. Following the German Government's rejection of a mark revaluation, rates declined briefly.

In June there was a heavy surge of borrowing by U.S. banks in the Euro-dollar market. During the first 3 weeks of the month, when the runoff of CD's was particularly severe, the liabilities of banks to their foreign branches rose more than \$3 billion, to \$13 billion, and generated extreme pressures on Euro-dollar rates. On June 10—the day after U.S. banks had raised their prime loan rates by a full percentage point to 81/2 per cent—the Eurodollar call rate rose to 111/2 per cent and the 3-month rate was bid up to 13 per cent. The market withstood the high rates without serious dislocation, and rates actually eased somewhat once preparations for the mid-June U.S. corporate tax date were completed.

Throughout this period there was evidence that U.S. funds were being drawn into the Euro-dollar market. Yet, toward the end of the month, there were indications that U.S. corporations pulled substantial amounts of dollar balances and other foreign currency deposits out of Europe, only to redeposit these funds early in July following the month-end reporting date under regulations issued by the Commerce Department's Office of Foreign Direct Investments. At the same time, midyear window dressing by continental European commercial banks was on a much smaller scale than in past years.

In July the demand by U.S. banks for Euro-dollars continued at a high level, though the increase in the banks' liabilities to their branches, which reached \$14.3 billion on July 30, proceeded at a much slower pace than in June. Euro-dollar rates declined substantially throughout July, and by the end of the month, call money was bid at 9 per cent and 3-month deposits at  $10\frac{7}{16}$  per cent. The market continued to attract substantial amounts from several European financial centers, and additional central banks took steps to protect their domestic money markets and monetary reserves from the pull of high Euro-dollar rates.

The devaluation of the French franc on August 8 triggered new pressures in the Euro-dollar market. The 3-month Euro-dollar rate jumped to 11 per cent by August 12 and moved irregularly around that level through the rest of the month. At the end of August the liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches had risen to \$14.6 billion, a \$7.4 billion increase over the November 27, 1968, level, offsetting 64

per cent of the \$11.6 billion decline of outstanding negotiable CD's during the same period.

In the light of the heavy reliance of some U.S. banks on Euro-dollar borrowings and the repercussions on foreign monetary reserves and financial markets, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System took a series of measures in order to moderate the flow of Euro-dollars to U.S. banks. First, the Board amended Regulation D (which governs reserves of member banks) so as to eliminate a technical loophole that had led banks to increase their use of overnight borrowings of Euro-dollars. Subsequently, the Board amended Regulation D and Regulation M (which governs the foreign activities of member banks) by placing a marginal reserve requirement of 10 per cent on Euro-dollar takings by member banks and on U.S. assets acquired by foreign branches from their home offices.

# Statement to Congress

Statement by William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions of the Committee on Banking and Currency, U.S. Senate, Sept. 10, 1969.

I appreciate your invitation to present the views of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System on S. 2577. Of most immediate concern are the provisions of Section 1 of the bill, which extend for an additional year the flexible authority originally granted by the Congress to the Federal agencies in 1966 to regulate rates of interest paid on time and savings accounts of Federally insured commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations. Unless renewed by Congress once again, as it has been in the previous 2 years, this authority will soon expire.

The experience of the past 3 years has indicated that the authority first granted in 1966 to distinguish between large money market certificates of deposit and other time and savings deposits in establishing ceiling rates, and to bring the nonbank savings institutions under the same type of rate regulations as commercial banks, has been a useful addition to our instruments of financial regulation.

As the committee will recall, expiration of the existing statutory provisions would reinstate the former law, under which ceiling rates of interest on time and savings deposits were mandatory for insured banks. Under the present authority, ceiling rates may be suspended by the regulatory authorities if economic and financial conditions warrant such action.

It would be desirable to grant this authority to the Federal agencies on a permanent basis, rather than just extending it for another year. This recommendation does not arise from a belief that we should continue indefinitely regulating the rates that financial institutions may pay on time and savings deposits. On the contrary, our longrun objectives should be to suspend these ceilings when that can safely be done, in order to increase the prospects for achieving a more efficient use of our financial resources, and to provide greater rewards to savers for their contribution to financing investment. To the maximum extent possible, the distribution of savings flows among competing financial institutions, and between financial institutions and the securities market, should be determined by market forces, rather than by administrative regulation.

Permanent extension of the authority we now have for regulating these ceiling rates would permit the Federal regulatory agencies to make longer-range plans for moving toward the ultimate objective of freer competition for savings. Accordingly, the Board recommends that you make this authority permanent, rather than extending it for only 1 year.

Section 2 of the bill would extend interest rate controls to savings institutions whose deposits are not insured by a Federal agency. Although we believe such an extension is within congressional powers, this would represent a departure from the traditional pattern of Federal regulation of deposit-type institutions. Our ability to use monetary policy as an economic stabilizing device has not been seriously weakened in recent years by the ability of the noninsured thrift insti-

tutions to pay higher rates than the insured banks and savings and loan associations. But it does seem inequitable to permit some institutions—solely because they are not Federally insured—to have a competitive advantage in the markets for savings funds. Moreover, sizable rate differentials, should they occur, could give rise to disruptive effects in the distribution of fund flows among types of institutions and regions of the country. Consequently, the extension of interest rate controls along the lines of Section 2 of the bill would seem to be justified.

Sections 3 and 4 would make two principal changes in the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act that govern financial relationships between the Treasury and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The first of these expresses the intent of Congress as to the circumstances in which the existing authority for Treasury lending to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board should be exercised. The language suggests that direct Treasury support to the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and through it to the markets for home financing, would occur only infrequently and under relatively unusual circumstances, "... when alternative means cannot effectively be employed . . . ." "Alternative means" would seem to include the process by which the Federal Home Loan Bank Board normally raises funds in the open market. The limited line of credit with the Treasury thus would be used to backstop, rather than to replace, the market as a primary source of funds.

This provision of the bill is a substitute for an alternative proposal considered last year that was also intended to supplement the flow of funds to housing in periods of tight money. The Board was strongly opposed to that earlier proposal, because the means to be used would have entailed direct borrowing by Federal housing agencies from the Federal Reserve. By attempting to use the credit-creating powers of the central

bank to ensure a sustained flow of funds into mortgages, the earlier proposals ran the serious risk of committing the Federal Reserve System to undertake support programs to subsidize various sectors of the economy as they may from time to time be pinched by monetary restraint. Such programs, if they are to be more than token gestures, would make it difficult if not impossible to carry out our primary role in economic stabilization. These objections, however, do not apply to borrowings from the Treasury.

The second principal change relating to Federal home loan bank borrowings is contained in Section 4 of the bill, the effect of which is to revoke the Treasury's veto power over open market borrowings by the Federal home loan banks. It would be hard to justify this change on the grounds that it would place the Federal Home Loan Bank System on an equivalent status with other Federal lending agencies. The lending agencies whose open market borrowings are not subject to formal Treasury approval are all farm credit agencies. The Treasury now maintains a close liaison with farm credit agencies in the scheduling of new security offerings even without a veto. However, the demands of the farm credit agencies on securities markets-unlike those of the housing agencies—are not characterized by massive swings from net repayment to net borrowings as the economy moves from periods of monetary ease to periods of monetary restraint. It seems to the Board that the debt management problems of the Treasury could be magnified, and the smooth functioning of money and capital markets disturbed, if the Federal home loan banks, as well as the Federal National Mortgage Association, were not required to seek approval from the Treasury before issuing securities in the market. Accordingly, the Board does not recommend enactment of this provision.

Sections 5 and 6 of the bill deal with regulatory authority to control the ability of

member banks to attract lendable funds by issuing securities through affiliates or other means, or by borrowing from foreign branches. There is a common thread to these two sections. Both measures are concerned with the policy implications of nondeposit sources of funds to the banking system. It might be worthwhile, therefore, to consider rather generally what has been happening in this area this year, and the significance of these developments for monetary policy, before turning to the specific provisions of these two sections.

As you know, it became necessary to initiate a program of firmer monetary restraint late in 1968 to combat the inflationary forces that have been so pervasive in our economy during the past several years. By its very nature, a program of increased monetary restriction operates through the banking system—slowing down the growth rate of bank deposits, and thereby making less funds available for private spending. One of the important features of monetary restraint this year has been the effect on the liquidity positions of larger banks resulting from the ceilings on interest rates payable on large-denomination CD's. These ceilings have remained unchanged since April 1968, even though yields on Treasury bills and other short-term securities that compete with CD's in the money market have risen to levels far above those of a year ago. The larger banks, consequently, have experienced very large declines in their outstanding CD's.

Over the first 8 months of the year, outstanding large-denomination CD's at large city banks declined by about \$10 billion. This sharp descent put the banks under great pressure to find methods by which they could meet customer loan demands—including binding commitments previously made to businesses and other loan customers. Sales of liquid assets by banks were extremely large in the early months of this

year, and as liquidity positions were depleted, the banks looked increasingly toward expansion in nondepositary liabilities to obtain loanable funds. The principal source of nondepositary funds this year has been the market for Euro-dollars. The larger city banks garnered roughly \$8 billion from this market between mid-December 1968 and the end of August 1969.

In the spring months, when the costs of Euro-dollars had soared to unprecedented levels and questions began to rise as to whether the supply could continue to grow, the banks began to explore other new avenues for obtaining funds. The two important sources have been issues of commercial paper through affiliated bank holding companies, and sales of existing assets under repurchase agreements. We first began gathering data on these and other nondepositary sources of funds in May of this year. It was learned that outstanding nondepositary sources of funds (other than Euro-dollars) late in May totaled about \$2.5 billion. By the end of August, this figure had increased to about \$4.5 billion.

We have been watching these developments closely to determine whether they were undercutting our program of monetary restraint or having other undesirable effects on the structure of credit availability to businesses and other borrowers and therefore on the pattern and structure of output, or leading to inequities within the banking system, or permitting the banks to escape the effects of reserve requirement regulations or ceiling rates of interest on deposits, or leading to practices inconsistent with the principles of sound banking. At the same time, we wanted to avoid unnecessary interference with the workings of financial markets, and we recognized that banks that were experiencing run-offs of CD's needed a safety valve—such as the Euro-dollar market—to help them adjust their positions, in order to avoid excessive strains in money

markets. All of these facets of the problem have had to be considered very carefully.

In some cases, it seemed to the Board that the banking practices developing were quite clearly in conflict with statutes and regulations prohibiting interest payments on demand deposits and establishing ceiling rates on time deposits. Board actions were taken, therefore, to close loopholes in existing laws and to clarify and strengthen applicable regulations.

The most difficult issue to resolve, however, has been the extent to which nondepositary sources of funds have been an escape hatch enabling the banks to frustrate the objectives of monetary policy, as opposed to a safety valve to ease adjustments in financial markets as policies of monetary restraint were taking hold. On this general question, there are differing shades of opinion among Board members, and the problem itself has changed in character as the scope and magnitude of these new sources of funds has grown. The consensus of the Board is that the devices used by banks to obtain nondepositary funds, while they have not made it impossible to achieve the over-all objectives of monetary policy, may have delayed the impact of monetary restraint on spending. Furthermore, they have also had undesirable effects on the distribution of monetary restraint among the various sectors of the economy.

The conclusion that these new devices have not completely undermined monetary policy is suggested by the data in the accompanying table. We have succeeded in slowing down the growth rates of all the major money and banking quantities this year, even though these loopholes have existed. The growth rate of the money supply has slowed, as has the growth of money and commercial bank time deposits taken together. Bank credit growth has also moderated despite the huge inflow of Euro-dollars borrowed by banks from their foreign

### SELECTED INDICATORS OF MONETARY AND CREDIT EXPANSION

Per cent increase, at annual rates

Item	1968	1969 JanAug.
Total member bank reserves	7.9	-3,1
Money supply (currency and demand deposits)	7.0	2.9
Time and savings deposits at commercial banks	11.3	-8.1
Money supply plus time and savings deposits	9.2	-2.7
Credit proxy (total member bank deposits)	9.0	-6.3
Credit proxy, adjusted for Euro-dollar borrowing	9,8	-2,6
Total bank credit, end of month	0,11	2,2

Note.—Annual rates of increase in percentage terms shown here for 1969 are computed on the basis of changes from Dec. 1968 to Aug. 1969. Aug. 1969 data are partly estimated.

branches. Even if rough allowance is made for loans that have been sold and are no longer recorded in the balance sheet of the banking system, the total quantity of funds the banks have been able to supply to credit markets has still grown much more slowly this year than in 1968.

In considering the implications for monetary policy of these nondepositary sources of funds, it is important to note that acquisition of these funds by banks does not alter total bank reserves. This is perhaps most evident in the case of issues by banks of commercial paper through holding companies. The issuing bank obtains funds by the sale of such paper, but some other bank loses funds as the buyer of the commercial paper draws on his deposit balance. Reserves are transferred from one bank to another in the system, but the total is not increased. A similar transfer of reserves occurs when the funds attracted by Euro-dollar borrowings represent deposits held by U.S. residents that were previously transferred out of the U.S. banking system and into the Euro-dollar market in search of higher yields.

The larger part of Euro-dollar borrowings originates from increased holdings of

Euro-dollar deposits by private foreigners, but there is no net addition to bank reserves in the U.S. in this case either. This reflects the fact that increased private foreign holdings of Euro-dollar deposits occur essentially at the expense of the dollar reserves of central banks abroad; the form of U.S. liquid liabilities to foreigners is changed but the total of those liabilities is not altered.

While nondepositary sources of funds do not add to total bank reserves, they may still be a matter of concern for monetary policy. If there are no reserve requirements against nondepositary sources of funds, attracting these funds permits the banking system to increase the amount of total loans and investments it makes per dollar of reserves. The Federal Reserve must take this fact into account in the formulation of its open market policies. If it does so, growth in reserves can be slowed sufficiently to moderate the increase in bank credit.

In deciding what growth rate of reserves is appropriate, in the light of these new sources of funds available to banks, we have had to consider not only the fact that bank customers gain more ready access to funds. but also the effects of the banks' actions in obtaining funds through nondepositary sources on the supply of funds available to finance spending outside the banking system. When banks issue commercial paper through holding companies, and make the proceeds available to businesses in the form of loans, they draw funds from other markets, and thereby reduce the supply of loanable funds available to other borrowers, especially borrowers in short-term credit markets. This pushes up interest rates in short-term credit markets, and indirectly in other credit markets as well. The result is that at least part of the expansive effects on private spending that are associated with increased credit availability at banks are offset by reduced credit supply elsewhere in the financial system.

These partial offsets are present even when the funds being obtained by banks come from Euro-dollar borrowings that represent increased holdings of Euro-dollar deposits by private foreigners. As noted earlier, an increase in the dollar assets of private foreigners is at the expense of the dollar reserves of foreign central banks, and changes in central bank dollar holdings typically show up as purchases or sales of Treasury bills in U.S. credit markets. Attraction of private foreign deposits through the Euro-dollar market does not, therefore, lead to an equivalent rise in the aggregate supply of loanable funds in U.S. credit markets that is, the total supply of funds seeking investment in Federal as well as private obligations.

These considerations suggest that the nondepositary sources of funds used by banks this year have not rendered monetary policy ineffective in moderating the growth of private expenditures, but they may have delayed its impact somewhat, by permitting the banking system to increase its loans to businesses at too rapid a rate during the first 5 months of this year. The slowdown in over-all bank lending and investing capacity observed this year did not affect bank lending policies as soon or as much as would have been desirable. But as the year progressed and pressures on bank liquidity intensified, an increasing number of banks began to tighten their lending policies significantly. Some evidence of this is appearing in our recent banking statistics. In the period from June through August, the growth rate of business loans at banks-even after allowance for loans sold by banks and no longer recorded on bank balance sheetsdeclined to about one half of the average monthly rate of increase in the first 5 months of this year.

In addition to delaying the impact of monetary restraint, these new devices used by banks to raise funds have been undesirable on other grounds. For one thing these sources of funds have been available mainly to the larger banks in the system, and especially to those who have branches abroad or affiliated holding companies. Consequently, the incidence of monetary restraint in the banking system has been unevenly distributed. Additionally, the amount of funds brought in by our banks through Euro-dollar borrowing has been so massive that it has threatened to disrupt the money and capital markets of our European trading partners and to put excessive strains on the international reserve positions of some countries.

Furthermore, the availability of nondepositary sources of funds has altered the distribution of monetary restraint among the various sectors of the economy in undesirable ways. As I noted earlier, access to the Euro-dollar markets and to the commercial paper market has enabled the larger banks in the system to continue, until quite recently, making a larger amount of credit available to businesses in the form of loans than was desirable, especially in view of the fact that increased business investment spending has been a major source of excessive aggregate demands for goods and services this year. Thus, we have not been able to obtain the degree of monetary restraint that would have been desirable over the type of spending that has been most instrumental this year in the continuation of inflationary developments. The actions taken by the Board to diminish the access of banks to nondepositary sources of funds thus seem justified by the need to obtain a more even distribution of the effects of monetary restraint in the banking system and in the various sectors of the economy, and to avoid disruptively large flows of money and capital in international markets.

With this background, let me turn now to the provisions of the bill with respect to controlling member banks' abilities to attract

funds. Section 5 would add a provision to Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act authorizing the Board to limit the rate of interest that may be paid on obligations issued by an affiliate of a member bank. The Board has examined the scope of its authority under present law to bring such paper within the coverage of its rules governing member bank reserves (Regulation D) and payment of interest on deposits (Regulation Q). We believe that in this area certain actions could be taken within the framework of the present provisions of Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act. For example, the Board might define as deposits, for the purposes of Regulation Q, funds obtained by a member bank through the issuance of commercial paper by an organization that owns the stock of a member bank or by a corporation that is controlled by such an organization.

Enactment of Section 5 would, however, strengthen the Board's authority to apply Regulation Q in such a manner. Such clarification would be desirable and therefore the Board favors enactment of this provision. However, it would seem appropriate to extend the provision to grant similar authority to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to control issues of commercial paper through holding companies by insured nonmember banks.

Section 6 of the bill would add a provision to Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act that would authorize the Board to establish a 100 per cent reserve requirement against increases in member bank borrowings from foreign branches. As members of this committee know, the Board recently acted to establish a 10 per cent marginal reserve requirement on these borrowings, and also imposed comparable reserve requirements on loans to U.S. residents by these branches and on borrowings by member banks from foreign banks other than branches. This action reflected our concern

that excessive Euro-dollar borrowings would have disruptive effects in financial markets, both domestic and foreign.

The reserve requirement on borrowings from foreign banks other than branches is based on Section 19; the requirements on borrowings from foreign branches and loans by those branches to U.S. residents were based on the Board's authority in Section 25 of the Federal Reserve Act (and Section 9 so far as State member banks are concerned) to regulate foreign branches of member banks.

Unlike Section 19, Section 25 does not limit within specified percentages the reserve requirements that the Board may establish. Consequently, the Board could under existing law establish a 100 per cent reserve requirement against member bank borrowings from their foreign branches. Enactment of Section 6 of the bill would only provide an alternative basis for such action.

The choice of a 10 per cent marginal reserve requirement imposed against borrowings from branches reflected the desire for consistent treatment as between borrowing from branches and from other foreign banks. The 10 per cent requirement was the maximum that can be lawfully imposed on time deposits under Section 19.

Accordingly, if the Board were to be given additional authority with respect to the establishment of reserve requirements against foreign borrowings by member banks, in the Board's view the appropriate action would be to provide authority to increase reserve requirements on borrowings from foreign banks (under Section 19) to the same extent that the Board may now impose reserve requirements on borrowings from branches (under Section 25).

Sections 7 and 8 of the bill would restore to the President lapsed authority in the Defense Production Act of 1950 to encourage representatives of all the major sectors of the private economy to enter into voluntary

agreements and programs furthering the objectives of the Act, and would exempt participants from prosecution under the antitrust laws because of their activities in such programs. Under the original Act, the President used his authority to instruct the Federal Reserve Board to establish industrywide committees of the major financial institutions for the purpose of creating lending criteria that would channel credit to the most essential uses. It is quite clear, however, that the authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 restored by these two provisions of S. 2577 is very general, and would permit the establishment of a wide variety of voluntary programs if they were deemed by the President to further the objectives of that Act. These objectives were to facilitate large transfers of resources from civilian to military uses as quickly as possible during a period of national crisis, and to do so in ways that would minimize the strains on wages, on prices, and on the distribution of resources for civilian use.

Restoration of such authority would seem to provide the statutory basis for voluntary controls over credit, or in other areas, only during an emergency such as existed when the Defense Production Act of 1950 was enacted, as reflected in the language of that Act. With regard to the voluntary programs authorized under Section 708 of the Defense Production Act, for example, participants would be exempted from prosecution under the antitrust laws only when the programs are "... found by the President to be in the public interest as contributing to the national defense. ..."

It may be, however, that the content of these provisions is less important than their effect on people's attitudes. Whatever the programs are, and whenever they could be established, they would have to be voluntary. Analysis of their possible effect becomes more a matter of judging how people would react to their enactment and to their

subsequent use than of identifying what—if any—new authority they confer on the President.

Presumably the President does not need statutory authority to urge public-spirited citizens to cooperate in programs for the common good, apart from the need for exempting participants from prosecution under the antitrust laws. And if "voluntary" programs are not always purely voluntary—if there are pressures that can be brought to bear to achieve compliance that might not otherwise be forthcoming—this, too, might happen with or without express statutory authority.

We are dealing, then, with intangibles. Presumably, enactment of Sections 7 and 8 would tip the scales, however slightly, toward increased use of some form of selective credit restraint program. At the same time their enactment would add, however slightly, to skepticism about the Government's capacity and determination to restore price stability without selective controls. The Board's judgment is that selective controls of this type are not needed now and that inflation will be brought under control without them. Therefore, we do not recommend enactment of these sections.

After the Board had discussed its position on S. 2577, as outlined in this statement, I was informed that S. 2499 would also be considered during these hearings. S. 2499 would authorize the Board of Governors and the FDIC, after consultation, to establish by regulation the maximum rates of interest that may be charged by member banks and insured nonmember banks, respectively. While I have not had an opportunity to discuss this issue with the Board, let me offer

my personal views on S. 2499 for whatever assistance they may be in your deliberations.

As I have indicated before, I believe that the way to get interest rates down is to stop the inflation that is raising them. I also believe that we can bring inflation under control without selective controls. A selective control of the kind established by S. 2499 would, in my judgment, have unfortunate effects-if, in fact, it succeeded in limiting interest rates charged by banks. The efforts to circumvent the regulations would be strenuous, as they have been in other areas where maximum lending rates have been imposed by Government. And to the extent that such ceilings were effective, they would be apt to have perverse effects. For years, interest rate ceilings on Government bonds have made it impossible to market them. Also, interest rate ceilings on mortgages have, at times, and in some areas, made it impossible for home buyers to find mortgage money. So it seems likely that if the Board and the FDIC were to establish ceilings much below what the market would otherwise set, the result would be not to benefit borrowers but to deny them bank credit. And if Government agencies had the authority provided in S. 2499 to fix differing rate ceilings for different kinds of loans, these agencies would have an awesome responsibility for determining which classes of borrowers should be favored, and which hindered, in seeking loans from banks.

With all its imperfections, general monetary restraint seems clearly preferable to controls of this sort. Let me say again that the policies of restraint now in place can do the job if we can convince people that we are determined to restore price stability.

# Record of Policy Actions

of the Federal Open Market Committee

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

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

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

Records of policy actions for the meetings held in 1967 were published in the BULLETINS for July 1967 through March 1968.

Records for the meetings held in 1968 were published in the BULLE-TINS for April 1968 through March 1969.

Records for the meetings held in 1969 through April 29 were published in the BULLETINS for April, pages 345-52; May, pages 433-39; June, pages 508-18; July, pages 596-603; and August, pages 647-54. The record for the meeting held on May 27, 1969, follows:

#### MEETING HELD ON MAY 27, 1969

#### 1. Authority to effect transactions in System Account.

According to the information reviewed at this meeting, the pace of expansion in economic activity was moderating slightly further but substantial upward pressures on prices and costs were persisting. New staff projections for the second quarter suggested that the increase in real GNP would be a little less than the 2.8 per cent annual rate now estimated by the Commerce Department for the first quarter. Prices, however, were expected to continue rising rapidly.

Available data for April showed some signs of a less rapid pace of economic advance. Growth in personal income, industrial production, and nonfarm employment slowed, and the unemployment rate edged up by 0.1 per cent for the second successive month, to 3.5 per cent. Housing starts declined for the third successive month. Retail sales increased considerably, but from a March figure that had been revised downward; in April retail sales were only moderately above the level of September 1968, even though prices had risen substantially in that period. On the other hand, new orders for durable goods rebounded in April after declining in March. Much of the April surge of orders may have been in anticipation of the administration's recommendation, made on April 21, for repeal of the 7 per cent investment tax credit as of that date.

Advances in wholesale prices of industrial commodities remained widespread in April, but the average of such prices rose relatively little because of an abrupt reversal of the earlier rapid run-up for lumber and plywood. The consumer price index increased sharply further, with much of the rise accounted for by higher food prices and homeownership costs. Over the past year consumer prices had increased by 5.4 per cent. Unit labor costs in the private nonfarm sector as a whole were reported to have risen markedly in the first quarter.

The staff projections for the second quarter suggested that business inventory accumulation would remain at about the first-quarter rate but that expansion in total final sales would slow. It was anticipated that consumer spending would rise less than in the first quarter, that Federal expenditures on goods and services would increase relatively

little, and that residential construction outlays would decline. Only a small increase appeared in prospect for business spending on plant and equipment after the sharp expansion of the first quarter. Net exports were still expected to turn up as a result of the ending of the longshoremen's strike, but by considerably less than had been thought likely earlier.

Projections for the second half of 1969 suggested that expansion in real GNP would slow further but that upward pressures on costs and prices would still be strong. The GNP projections assumed that Federal expenditures would remain under substantial restraint and that, as recommended by the administration, the surtax would be continued at 10 per cent through the end of the year and the investment tax credit would be repealed. Although growth in disposable income was expected to be stimulated temporarily in the third quarter by the ending of retroactive tax payments and by the scheduled Federal pay increase, it seemed probable that generally moderate rates of expansion in employment and income in the second half of the year would limit increases in consumer spending. Prospects appeared to be for a continuing downdrift in residential construction outlays and for only small further increases in business capital expenditures.

In April both exports and imports of the United States were above normal as movements of merchandise recovered from the earlier long-shoremen's strike. With respect to the over-all international payments of the United States, another large deficit was incurred on the liquidity basis in April while payments on the official settlements basis—which had been in substantial surplus in the first quarter—were about in balance. Extremely large deficits were incurred on both bases in the first half of May, when expectations of a revaluation of the German mark led to a massive flow of capital into Germany.

Beginning in late April, funds moved into marks out of dollars, sterling, French francs, and many other currencies, causing relatively severe reserve losses for a number of countries. Movements out of dollars, from both the United States and the Euro-dollar market, were exceptionally heavy, and earlier flows of Euro-dollars to the United States through foreign branches of U.S. banks were temporarily reversed. Interest rates in the Euro-dollar market, already high in April in consequence of U.S. bank demands and of reduced supplies from banks

in some European countries, rose sharply further in the first half of May. Subsequently, despite interest costs in the neighborhood of 9½ per cent, U.S. banks again increased their liabilities to foreign branches.

In its May refunding the Treasury offered two new notes—a 15-month, 63% per cent note priced to yield 6.42 per cent and a 7-year, 6½ per cent note priced at par—in exchange for securities maturing in mid-May and mid-June. Of the \$5.9 billion of maturing issues held by the public, about \$2.1 billion were exchanged for the shorter-term note, and \$2.2 billion—considerably more than had been anticipated in the market—for the 7-year note. The rate of attrition, slightly more than one-fourth of public holdings, was high by historical standards but lower than had been generally expected.

System open market operations since the previous meeting of the Committee had been directed at maintaining firm conditions in the money and short-term credit markets. Money market conditions were quite taut during the interval. The effective rate on Federal funds fluctuated mostly in a range of 8 to 9 per cent, compared with rates in the 7¾ to 7½ per cent area in the latter part of April. Member bank borrowings rose to an average of about \$1.3 billion in the 4 weeks ending May 21 from about \$1.0 billion in the previous 4 weeks, and net borrowed reserves increased by a corresponding amount.

The tautness in the money market in part reflected aggressive bidding for funds by large banks as they adjusted to the cumulative effects of monetary restraint, the reduced availability of funds from the Eurodollar market, and a shift of reserves away from the money centers over the course of the period. Although the System supplied a substantial volume of reserves on balance, it did not fully offset reserve drains stemming from market factors in light of the tendency during much of the interval for short-term Treasury bill rates to move to or below the lower end of recent ranges. For example, the market rate on 3-month Treasury bills, which had been in a range of 6.00 to 6.20 per cent during most of April, declined to a low for the year—5.87 per cent—at the end of that month and subsequently fluctuated mostly in a range below 6.10 per cent. Relatively strong investor demands for bills in the period were augmented by heavy foreign official purchases resulting from the speculative flows into the German mark.

Interest rates on other short-term debt instruments and on long-term

securities had risen in recent weeks under the influence of taut moncy market conditions, expectations of a possible increase in the prime lending rate of banks, and dampened hopes for a settlement of the Vietnamese war in the near future. Also contributing to upward pressures was the sizable calendar of corporate bond offerings in May and June. The advance in municipal yields was particularly sharp, reflecting limited bank interest in new issues and efforts by dealers to dispose of bonds for which they had made commitments in April in the expectation of declining yields. Postponements of municipal offerings increased in May, and the calendar for that month—as well as for June—was considerably smaller than the unusually large volume marketed in April.

Business loan demands at banks, which were augmented in April by needs to finance tax payments, apparently continued strong in early May. Bank holdings of municipal securities declined slightly in April but holdings of U.S. Government securities increased a little, in part because of bank participation in the Treasury's late-March bill financing.

Bank credit and the money stock had risen sharply in the first week of April, and although both had declined later in the month, their average levels for April as a whole were considerably above those for March. According to revised estimates, the adjusted bank credit proxy —daily-average member bank deposits, adjusted to include changes in the daily average of U.S. bank liabilities to foreign branches—expanded at an annual rate of 6 per cent from March to April, and the money stock grew at a rate of more than 10 per cent. However, total time and savings deposits of banks declined slightly. Tentative estimates for May indicated that the average level of both the adjusted proxy series and the money stock would be about the same as in April, and that time and savings deposits would again decline slightly. The volume of largedenomination CD's outstanding was being reduced further in May, and other time and savings deposits apparently were recovering sluggishly from the sizable net outflows that marked much of April. The data available for savings flows at nonbank thrift institutions in early May also suggested only modest improvement over the weak April performance.

It appeared likely that the banking system—and financial markets generally—would be under heavy pressure in June. A near-record

volume of corporate income tax payments due at midmonth was expected to contribute both to substantial demands for business loans and to continuing run-offs of outstanding large-denomination CD's. Staff projections suggested that bank credit would grow relatively little from May to June if prevailing conditions were maintained in money and short-term credit markets. Specifically, the proxy series adjusted for changes in Euro-dollar liabilities was projected to increase at an annual rate in a range from zero to 5 per cent. Some further recovery was anticipated in consumer-type time and savings deposits, at least until the midyear interest-crediting period. U.S. Government deposits were projected to decline on the average in June as a result of net debt repayments by the Treasury in the latter half of the month. Partly for this reason, and partly in consequence of the expected heavy demands for business loans, sharp increases appeared in prospect for private demand deposits and the money stock; the latter was projected to rise at an annual rate of 7 to 10 per cent.

It was noted at the meeting that in recent months banks had begun to draw increasingly on nondeposit sources of funds other than Euro-dollars—such as funds obtained through sales of commercial paper by bank holding companies and sales of loan participations to nonbank customers under agreements to repurchase—and that credit based on funds from these sources was not reflected in the proxy series as currently calculated. While data for firm estimates of the amounts involved were lacking, it was suggested that funds raised from such nondeposit sources might have grown at a rate equivalent to 1 or 2 percentage points in the adjusted proxy series in May and might possibly grow more in June.

In its discussion of policy the Committee took note of the signs of some slowing in the economic expansion and of the indications of stringency in financial markets. In view of the persistence of strong inflationary pressures and expectations, however, the members agreed that a relaxation of the existing degree of monetary restraint would not be appropriate at this time. There was some comment about the possible need for a slight further firming of policy, but it was noted that the strains anticipated in financial markets in connection with corporate tax payments in June militated against such a course. A number of members expressed the view that—while disorderly market con-

ditions should be avoided—concern among market participants over the possibility of a "credit crunch" would not in itself warrant an easing of monetary policy.

The Committee decided that open market operations should be directed at maintaining the prevailing pressure on money and short-term credit markets, with the proviso that operations should be modified if bank credit appeared to be deviating significantly from current projections. Although not all members were of the same view on the matter, a number suggested that it would be desirable for the change in the adjusted bank credit proxy in June to be kept to the lower end of the projected range, particularly since the measure currently understated the resources actually available to the banking system. And a number of members expressed the hope that growth in the money stock in June could be held below the rate projected.

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

The information reviewed at this meeting suggests that expansion in real economic activity is continuing to moderate slightly, but that substantial upward pressures on prices and costs are persisting. Interest rates have risen in recent weeks. Bank credit and the money supply appear to be changing little on average in May after bulging in April. The outstanding volume of large-denomination CD's has continued to decline, and the available evidence suggests only modest recovery in other time and savings deposits at banks and in savings balances at nonbank thrift institutions following the outflows of the first half of April, The U.S. balance of payments on the liquidity basis was in sizable deficit in the first 4 months of 1969 but the balance on the official settlements basis remained in surplus as a result of large inflows of Euro-dollars. However, there were substantial outflows of funds from the United States in the first half of May, during the period of intense speculation on a revaluation of the German mark, and the payments balance was in very large deficit on both bases. In light of the foregoing developments, it is the policy of the Federal Open Market Committee to foster financial conditions conducive to the reduction of inflationary pressures, with a view to encouraging a more sustainable rate of economic growth and attaining reasonable equilibrium in the country's balance of payments,

To implement this policy, System open market operations until the

Amount of

next meeting of the Committee shall be conducted with a view to maintaining the prevailing pressure on money and short-term credit markets; provided, however, that operations shall be modified if bank credit appears to be deviating significantly from current projections.

Votes for this action: Messrs. Martin, Hayes, Bopp, Brimmer, Clay, Coldwell, Daane, Maisel, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanlon, and Sherrill. Votes against this action: None.

# 2. Amendment to authorization for System foreign currency operations.

The Committee ratified an action taken by members on May 14, 1969, effective on that date, equalizing the System's swap arrangements with the National Bank of Belgium and the Netherlands Bank at \$300 million, and making the corresponding amendment to paragraph 2 of the authorization for System foreign currency operations. Previously, the arrangement with the National Bank of Belgium had been in the amount of \$225 million and that with the Netherlands Bank in the amount of \$400 million. As a result of this action, paragraph 2 of the authorization read as follows:

The Federal Open Market Committee directs the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain reciprocal currency arrangements ("swap" arrangements) for System Open Market Account for periods up to a maximum of 12 months with the following foreign banks, which are among those designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System under Section 214.5 of Regulation N, Relations with Foreign Banks and Bankers, and with the approval of the Committee to renew such arrangements on maturity:

	Amount of	
Foreign bank	arrangement (millions of	
	dollars equivalent)	
Austrian National Bank	100	
National Bank of Belgium		
Bank of Canada	1 <b>,0</b> 00	
National Bank of Denmark	100	

Foreign bank	Amot arrang (millio dollars eq	ement ons of
Bank of England		2,000
Bank of France		1,000
German Federal Bank		1,000
Bank of Italy		1,000
Bank of Japan		1,000
Bank of Mexico		130
Netherlands Bank		300
Bank of Norway		100
Bank of Sweden		250
Swiss National Bank		600
Bank for International Settlements:		
Dollars against Swiss francs Dollars against authorized European		600
currencies other than Swiss francs		1,000
Votes for ratification of this action: Martin, Hayes, Bopp, Brimmer, Clay, C Daane, Maisel, Mitchell, Robertson, Scanle Sherrill. Votes against ratification of this None.	Coldwell, on, and	

The System's swap arrangements with the two central banks in question had been of equal size for several years before the gold crisis of March 1968, when the arrangement with the Netherlands Bank had been increased by \$175 million. Members of the Committee had voted in mid-May to approve the restoration of equality in the size of the two swap arrangements at \$300 million upon recommendation of the Special Manager, who advised that the action was agreeable to the central banks of Belgium and the Netherlands.

# Law Department

Statutes, regulations, interpretations, and decisions

### LIABILITY ON REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS AS DEPOSITS

The Board of Governors has amended its rules governing member bank reserves (Regulation D) and payment of interest on deposits (Regulation Q) to permit banks to continue to enter into repurchase agreements on a part interest in an obligation eligible for Federal Reserve purchase and to classify their liability thereon as a nondeposit borrowing. (This amendment is a minor relaxation of an amendment—1969 Federal Reserve BULLETIN page 655—to the regulations narrowing the scope of permissible nondeposit bank liabilities on repurchase agreements that became effective July 24, 1969.)

The amendment is as follows:

#### AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS D AND O

Effective August 15, 1969, section 204.1(f) of Regulation D and section 217.1(f) of Regulation Q are amended by striking in clause (2) thereof "(other than a part interest in such obligations)".

### RULES REGARDING DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

#### **AMENDMENTS**

Effective immediately, section 265.2(c) is amended by adding subparagraph (13) and section 265.2(f) is amended by adding subparagraph (17), as follows:

SECTION 265.2—SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS DELEGATED TO BOARD EMPLOYEES AND FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(c) The Director of the Division of Supervision and Regulation (or in his absence, the Acting Director) is authorized:

(13) Under the provisions of §§ 207.2(f), 220.2(e), and 221.3(d) of this chapter (Regulations G, T, and U, respectively) to approve

issuance of the list of OTC margin stocks and to add, omit, or remove any stock in circumstances indicating that such change is necessary or appropriate in the public interest.

(f) Each Federal Reserve Bank is authorized, as to member banks or other indicated organizations headquartered in its district:

(17) Under the provisions of § 207.1(b) of this chapter (Regulation G), to approve applications for termination of registration by persons who are registered pursuant to § 207.1(a).

### TRUTH IN LENDING INTERPRETATIONS OF REGULATION Z

#### PROPERTY INSURANCE WRITTEN IN CON-NECTION WITH A TRANSACTON— OBTAINED FROM OR THROUGH THE CREDITOR

The Board of Governors has revised the last paragraph of its interpretation on this subject (August 1969 BULLETIN page 659) to read as follows:

"If the customer elects to purchase such insurance otherwise than from or through the creditor, the creditor is not required to disclose the cost of the insurance or include the premium in the finance charge. However, if the cost of such insurance is to be financed through the creditor, the premiums must be included in the 'amount financed' and disclosed under § 226.8(c)(4) or (d)(1), as the case may be."

# TREATMENT OF "PICK-UP PAYMENT" IN AN INSTALMENT CONTRACT

In some instances involving an instalment contract arising from a credit sale, the purchaser may not pay the full amount of the required downpayment at the time he signs the contract or otherwise enters into the credit transaction. In such cases, the creditor may include in the instalment contract or accept a separate obligation for

the unpaid portion of the downpayment, commonly called a "pick-up payment," the amount of which usually carries no finance charge and is to be paid on or before a specified date independent of the other scheduled payments.

The question arises whether the "pick-up payment" must be treated as part of the "amount financed" for purposes of disclosure and determination of the "annual percentage rate" or whether it may be treated as a deferred portion of the downpayment.

In determining the "amount financed" the creditor may exclude the amount of the "pick-up payment" provided that:

- (1) The amount of the finance charge applicable to the transaction does not exceed the amount that would have been imposed had the required downpayment been paid in full upon consummation of the transaction; and
- (2) The due date of the "pick-up payment" is not later than the due date of the second payment otherwise scheduled.

In making the disclosures required under \$226.8(b)(3), if such "pick-up payment" is more than twice the amount of an otherwise regularly scheduled equal payment, the creditor shall state the conditions, if any, under which such "pick-up payment" may be refinanced if not paid when due; and such "pick-up payment" may be identified using that term or the term "balloon payment."

#### APPLICATION OF THE MINOR IRREG-ULARITIES PROVISIONS IN DETER-MINING THE AMOUNT OF THE FINANCE CHARGE

Some creditors calculate finance charges in a credit transaction on the basis of predetermined percentage rate or rates, that is one per cent per month on the unpaid balances. Determination of the amount of the finance charge is fairly routine for these creditors if the contracts are written for regular payments at regular intervals. However, many times the first payment may be irregular either in amount or payment period, or both, especially in those instances where creditors require payments to fall due on fixed dates or those who are paid by means of payroll deductions. The minor irregularities provisions of § 226.5(d) of the Regulation and § 226.503 of the interpretations to Regulation Z, which pertains to the determination of the annual percentage rate, also apply to the determination of the finance charge. For convenient reference, the applicable provisions of § 226.5(d) and § 226.503 as they apply to the determination of the finance charge are set forth below.

In determining the finance charge, a creditor may, at his option, consider the payment irregularities set forth below in subparagraphs (1) and (2) as if they were regular in amount or time, as applicable, provided that the transaction to which they relate is otherwise payable in equal instalments scheduled at equal intervals.

- (1) If the period from the date on which the finance charge begins to accrue and the date the final payment is due is not less than 3 months in the case of weekly payments, 6 months in the case of biweekly or semimonthly payments, or 1 year in the case of monthly payments either or both of the following:
- (a) The amount of one payment other than any downpayment is not more than 50 per cent greater nor 50 per cent less than the amount of a regular payment; or
- (b) The interval between the date on which the finance charge begins to accrue and the date the first payment is due is not less than 5 nor more than 12 days for an obligation otherwise payable in weekly instalments, not less than 10 nor more than 25 days for an obligation otherwise payable in biweekly or semimonthly instalments, or not less than 20 nor more than 50 days for an obligation otherwise payable in monthly instalments.
- (2) If the period from the date on which the finance charge begins to accrue and the date the final payment is due is less than 3 months in the case of weekly payments, 6 months in the case of biweekly or semimonthly payments, or 1 year in the case of monthly payments, either or both of the following:
- (a) The amount of one payment other than any downpayment is not more than 25 per cent greater nor 25 per cent less than the amount of a regular payment; or
- (b) The interval between the date on which the finance charge begins to accrue and the date the first payment is due is not less than 6 nor more than 10 days for an obligation otherwise payable in weekly instalments, not less than 12 nor more than 21 days for an obligation otherwise payable in biweekly or semimonthly instalments, or not less than 25 nor more than 42 days for an obligation otherwise payable in monthly instalments.

For the purposes of § 226.8(b)(3) in disclosing the number, amount, and due dates or

periods of payments scheduled to repay the indebtedness and the "total of payments," the creditor may treat such irregular payments or payment periods, or both, as if they were regular. If the creditor so elects, he may indicate the exact amount or payment period involved in the minor irregularity.

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

### FIRST EMPIRE STATE CORPORATION, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of First Empire State Corporation, Buffalo, New York, for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of voting shares of four banks in the State of New York.

### ORDER DISAPPROVING ACTION TO BECOME BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842 (a)(1)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by First Empire State Corporation, Buffalo, New York, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of all of the outstanding voting shares (less directors' qualifying shares of the two national banks) of the following four banks located in the State of New York: Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Buffalo; First Trust & Deposit Company, Syracuse; a new national bank into which would be merged National Commercial Bank and Trust Company, Albany; and a new national bank into which would be merged First National Bank in Yonkers, Yonkers.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency and the New York Superintendent of Banks, and requested their views and recommendations thereon. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application, and the New York State Banking Board advised the Board of its action, consistent with a recommendation made to it by the Superintendent, approving an application, filed pursuant to the New York Banking Law, with respect to the same transaction.

Notice of receipt of the application was pub-

lished in the Federal Register on December 28, 1968 (33 Federal Register 19967), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

It is HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Statement of Governors Robertson, Brimmer and Sherrill, and the Concurring Statement of Governor Maisel, both of this date, that said application be and hereby is denied.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August, 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL, Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT OF GOVERNORS ROBERTSON, BRIMMER, AND SHERRILL

First Empire State Corporation, Buffalo, New York ("Applicant"), has filed with the Board, pursuant to section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, an application for approval of action to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of all of the voting shares of Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company, Buffalo, New York ("M&T"), and First Trust & Deposit Company, Syracuse, New York ("First Trust"); and all (except directors' qualifying shares) of the voting shares of two new national banks into which it is proposed that National Commercial Bank and Trust Company, Albany, New York ("National Commercial"); and First National Bank in Yonkers, Yonkers, New York ("First Yonkers"), will be merged. Inasmuch as the two new national banks have significance only as vehicles for accomplishing the acquisition of the banks to be merged into them, the two latter proposals are treated herein as proposals to acquire shares of the two existing banks.

Views and recommendations of supervisory authority. 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 New York State Superintendent of Banks. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application, and the New York State Banking Board advised this Board of its action, consistent with a recommendation of the Superintendent (a copy of which was also provided to the Board), approving an application with respect of the same transaction pursuant to Article III-A of the New York Banking Law.

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

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in the State of New York control, in the aggregate, about 82 per cent of the total deposits held by all commercial banks in the State. Applicant would rank eleventh in size among the State's banking organizations, and would control 2.4 per cent of the deposits held by all banks in the State.

Of Applicant's four proposed subsidiaries, all except First Yonkers (\$122 million deposits) are located in upstate New York.<sup>2</sup> The 11 offices of First Yonkers are located in Yonkers, a city in Westchester County with a population of over 200,000. Two other banks have offices in Yonkers, but First Yonkers, as the only bank headquar-

tered in the city, is the only one permitted under New York law to establish new offices therein. First Yonkers ranks fourth in size among banks headquartered in Westchester County, and twentysixth in size among all banks in the New York City area.

M&T (\$854 million deposits) is the second largest of five banks in Buffalo and of 33 banks in the State's Ninth Banking District; National Commercial (\$712 million deposits) is the largest of five banks in Albany and of 36 banks in the Fourth Banking District; and First Trust (\$263) million deposits) is the largest of five banks in Syracuse and of 25 banks in the Sixth Banking District. The head office of First Trust in Syracuse is located in the center of the State: M&T is headquartered in Buffalo, about 150 miles west of Syracuse; National Commercial's headquarters in Albany is about 150 miles east of Syracuse; and First Yonkers' head office is about 150 miles south of Albany. Each of the upstate banks operates a substantial branch system (M&T, 67 offices; National Commercial, 54 offices; First Trust, 31 offices) and competes throughout a large portion of the Banking District in which it is located, but no significant competition appears to exist between any two of the upstate banks, or between any of the three and First Yonkers. The closest offices of any two of the banks are located about 50 miles apart, and this geographical dispersion is reflected in the fact that none of the four banks derives a significant amount of its deposits or loans from areas served by any of the others.

In view of the foregoing, it does not appear that any significant existing competition would be eliminated by the present proposal. There are, nevertheless, significant competitive issues raised. The three proposed upstate subsidiaries are, respectively, the largest (M&T), second largest (National Commercial), and fifth largest (First Trust) independent banks in all of upstate New York, and, since the third and fourth largest independent banks upstate are located in Albany and Buffalo, they are the three largest upstate banks which could conceivably be united under common ownership without eliminating direct existing competition. They are located in three of the most significant commercial centers upstate, and each controls a large portion of the banking resources of the area which it serves. Based on market shares of the three banks as of June 1968, Applicant would control 30 per cent of the deposits and 34 per cent of the offices in the Buffalo area, 39 per cent of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of December 31, 1968, adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions approved by the Board to date.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The term "upstate New York," as used herein, refers to that area of the State outside the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties.

deposits and 28 per cent of the offices in the Albany area, and 29 per cent of the deposits and 36 per cent of the offices in the Syracuse area. Each of the banks is also a significant competitor throughout much of the Banking District in which it is located: M&T has offices in six of the eight counties of the Ninth District; National Commercial operates in 13 of the 15 counties of the Fourth District; and First Trust has offices serving three of the six counties in the Sixth Banking District. In the broad geographic area encompassed by the three Districts, which has a population of over four million, Applicant would control about 25 per cent of banking deposits and over 24 per cent of banking offices.

In past decisions (e.g., Reconsideration of Application of BT New York Corporation, 1968 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 225), the Board has indicated its concern with respect to proposals which would tend to concentrate an a single organization control of leading banks in several of a State's significant banking markets. The basis for that concern lies in the effect which such a proposal has in foreclosing possible alternatives which could lead to deconcentration of those markets, in addition to the fact that approval of such proposals would shortly lead to domination of all of a State's significant banking markets by the same few banking organizations. In the BT New York matter, supra, at 229, the Board said:

"Not only is the acquisition of leading banks in significant banking markets by an organization of Applicant's size of concern because of its effect in expanding the size of such organization, but also because of its concurrent effect of eliminating an institution which could serve as a source of future competition for such organizations, either by remaining independent or by becoming a participant in affiliation with one or more other institutions."

The affiliation of at least two potential holding company lead banks, as Applicant proposes, unduly and unnecessarily would reduce the already small number of probable upstate holding company formations. M&T and National Commercial are both potential lead banks in holding company systems that could effectively compete across District lines—a major goal allegedly underlying

Applicant's proposed formation. Accordingly, we reject Applicant's view that the competitive forces in operation within the upper New York State banking markets are such as to preclude successful operation of a holding company system of lesser size than that proposed for First Empire.

Only by the introduction into banking markets as highly concentrated as Buffalo and Albany of new and substantial competitors will the publicas distinguished from the institutions involved—be truly served. In our judgment, both M&T and National Commercial can, in a manner consistent with their institutional interests, serve the public interest as members of separate and competing systems. Similarly, First Trust, while perhaps not sufficiently sizable to assume the role of a lead bank in a holding company system, is capable of participating as a principal member of a separately competing system. To join both potential lead banks, as well as First Trust, in a single holding company would, in our judgment, tend to perpetuate existing concentration and impede the development of competing regional organizations in upstate New York.

Applicant views its proposal as competitively desirable in order to prevent the domination of upstate banking markets by New York City-based holding companies and by Marine Midland Banks, Inc. ("Marine Midland"), which has subsidiaries in each of the upstate Banking Districts, as well as a large New York City subsidiary. To the extent that Applicant's thesis implies that holding company affiliation is an essential ingredient to the maintenance of strong market positions by M&T, National Commercial, and First Trust, we reject that argument. On the contrary, we believe the record clearly establishes that the present relative position of each of these banks in their respective markets precludes any conclusion but that each is a formidable competitor within its own District and would remain such as an independent institution. Even were we to accept the premise that affiliation with other banks is necessary to enable these upstate banks to compete more effectively with either Marine Midland or one or more of the three large New York City-based bank holding company systems, approval of this proposal, involving the two largest independent banks upstate, and three of the five largest, is not necessary to accomplish that result. The fact that consummation of the proposal would enable the upstate banks to better compete with larger organizations, therefore, does not justify the anticompetitive effects

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> The Buffalo area consists of Erie and Niagara Counties; the Albany area is composed of Albany and Schenectady Counties, the southern portion of Saratoga County, and the western portion of Rensselaer County; and the Syracuse area consists of Onondaga County and adjacent areas in Cayuga County.

of the method which Applicant has chosen to attain that end.

Consummation of the proposal would eliminate the "home office protection" currently accorded the cities of Yonkers and Syracuse under New York law, thereby opening those cities to branching by other banks in those areas. While these effects are entitled to some favorable weight, they are insignificant in comparison to the substantial anticompetitive effects heretofore discussed. The New York City area in which Yonkers is located is well served by a large number of competing banks, which are accessible, with only minor inconvenience, to Yonkers' residents. There are few banks in the Sixth Banking District, not already located in Syracuse, which are of such size as to be likely to be attracted by the opportunity to branch into the area, particularly if the established position of First Trust were enhanced by its status as a subsidiary of Applicant.

For the reasons herein discussed, it is our conclusion that consummation of Applicant's proposal may have the effect of substantially lessening competition in upstate areas of the State of New York in which none, or only one, of Applicant's proposed subsidiaries presently operates by frustrating the development of separate banking organizations which, by entering such markets, could serve as a means of promoting deconcentration therein. The proposal would also tend to broaden present market concentration into regional concentration by uniting under common ownership three upstate banks which are among the dominant banks in their respective markets.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Applicant, a new corporation, would begin operations with a satisfactory financial condition. Its management, which would be drawn primarily from the three upstate banks, is considered competent, and its prospects would be favorable.

The three upstate banks are all in satisfactory financial condition, with capable management and favorable prospects.

First Yonkers is in reasonably satisfactory financial condition. Its capital, however, is somewhat below desirable levels, a condition which Applicant has assured would be remedied in the event that the present application were approved. Pending the Board's ruling on the present proposal, M&T has provided management assistance to First Yonkers, and Applicant has indicated that additional management would be provided for the bank as re-

quired. Prospects of the bank, which appear favorable in any event, would be somewhat improved by consummation of the proposal.

Based on the foregoing, the banking factors, as they apply to Applicant and the three upstate banks, are regarded as consistent with approval of the application, but provide no weight in support thereof. The assistance which Applicant would provide to First Yonkers in solving the latter's management and capital problems results in favorable weight under the banking factors as they relate to that bank. However, there is no reason to believe that such problems could not be solved without Applicant's assistance, and these considerations therefore provide only slight weight in support of the application.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Each of the three upstate cities is presently provided with a full line of banking services by large banks and banking organizations located there, including the proposed upstate subsidiaries. Applicant's proposal would permit the sharing of specialized loan skills among the subsidiary banks as needed in the market served by one of the others, and would increase the capability of the banks in supplying municipal bond financing, large loan participations, and the services commonly provided by large banks, such as data processing, corporate trust, investment trust, and international banking services. Although quality services of these types are already available in each of the markets, and are to some extent already provided by the three proposed upstate subsidiaries, some benefits to the communities involved would result from the foreseeable improvements in the services offered by the three banks.

The needs of the banking public in the New York City area, of which Yonkers is a part, are adequately served by the large number of substantial banks competing in the area. The convenience of customers in the immediate Yonkers area, however, would to some extent be better served by consummation of the proposal. As a result of a lack of branching initiative by First Yonkers, coupled with the fact that it is the only bank permitted under New York law to branch within Yonkers, the number of persons per banking office in Yonkers is substantially above that for Westchester County as a whole. Consummation of Applicant's proposal could lead to a more aggressive branching policy by First Yonkers, and would open the City to branching by other Westchester County and New York City banks, thereby

increasing the number of banking offices within the City. Applicant also indicates that consummation of its proposal would result in a less conservative lending policy for First Yonkers, and in improvements in its rendition of other services.

Considerations bearing upon the convenience and needs of the communities involved provide some weight in favor of approval of the application.

Summary and conclusion. Consummation of Applicant's proposal would foreclose significant potential competition in upstate areas of New York and, as a result, may have the effect of substantially lessening competition in those areas. Considerations under the banking and convenience and needs factors, while consistent with, and to some extent providing weight in favor of, approval of the application, fall far short of outweighing the proposal's anticompetitive effects. There are no significant benefits which would result from the proposal which could not be accomplished through less anticompetitive means.

On the basis of all relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in section 3(c) of the Act, it is our judgment that the proposed action would not be in the public interest and that the application should be denied.

#### CONCURRING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR MAISEL

I concur in the denial of the application in the form in which it was submitted. The Statement of Governors Robertson, Brimmer, and Sherrill in support of the Board's denial action properly describes the serious anticompetitive effects which would result if the application were approved—effects which, I agree, are not outweighed by any other considerations presented in the record.

The affiliation of these four banks would injure competition by eliminating potential entrants into the Buffalo, Syracuse, and Albany banking markets. All three of these banking markets are highly concentrated. Currently few likely entrants into these areas exist. Furthermore, since M&T and National Commercial are potential lead banks in statewide holding companies, the proposed affiliation would foreclose the possibility of at least one additional statewide holding company that could successfully enter markets elsewhere throughout the State.

However, I believe that the Statement of my three associate Members is faulty insofar as it does not make clear to the Applicant that if the application were reshaped, consummation of part of the Applicant's proposal would serve the public interest and, therefore, could be approved. The Board, through a process of self-denial, has in the past, with respect to holding company formation proposals, adopted a policy of approving or denying the entire proposal. Such a policy makes it most difficult for the Applicant to ascertain the Board's views as to whether a less inclusive application might so decrease the anticompetitive aspects as to enable it to meet the test of the public interest. While such abnegation may be admirable in many cases, since it requires only a yes or no answer by the Board and avoids offering advice which may or may not be desired by the applicant, it appears to me that it should not be a rule observed under all circumstances. This is especially so when the result, as in this case, may lead to a "second-best" decision. When the public interest can be served by procedural changes, the Board should free itself of its self-imposed restrictions.

The Board decision in this case is "second-best" because the formation of a smaller holding company would better serve the public interest than either an approval of the current application or the failure to form any holding company. I believe the Board should have made this clear in its decision.

The key difficulty in this proposal should be clearly recognized. It stems from the proposal to affiliate M&T and National Commercial in the same organization. Were the proposal to include First Trust, First Yonkers and either National Commercial or M&T, the conclusions reached above would have to be altered. The anticompetitive effects in Buffalo and Albany, resulting from the elimination of likely entrants, would disappear; and competition would be enhanced by the establishment of an additional holding company that could enter other markets throughout the State. Furthermore, the possibility of establishing still another statewide holding company headed by the excluded bank, whether M&T or National Commercial, would remain.

From the public interest point of view, the potential affiliation, if it excluded either M&T or National Commercial, would be highly desirable. Unfortunately, the options which the Board has traditionally followed in such cases do not allow for expression of approval of only part of the proposal. In this circumstance, denial is a proper decision. However, a preferred alternative to denial of the entire proposal would have been to approve the proposed formation contingent on the exclu-

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sion of either National Commercial or M&T from the holding company.

Considerable time, effort and monies have been invested by the proponents in developing and submitting this application. It is one that if properly implemented in part would be of major value to the people of the State of New York. For the Board not to make this clear and not to indicate to the Applicant that a new proposal properly shaped and corrected would be assured a favorable reception is unreasonable. Moreover, the extensive study undertaken by the Board in this case and in earlier cases in New York State would make such assurances a simple matter.

I believe that the Board should have ruled that consummation of that part of Applicant's proposal which the Board has determined would serve the public interest should not be subjected to further procedural requirements or decisional action by the Board. Rather, Applicant should by this decision be given the opportunity, if it so desires, to consummate so much of its proposal as would be consistent with the Board's analysis and judgment of this case.

# DISSENTING STATEMENT OF CHAIRMAN MARTIN AND GOVERNORS MITCHELL AND DAANE

The significant difference of opinion between the majority and the minority in this case has to do with the effect of the proposal on the banking structure in New York State. The majority's disapproval hinges on the judgement that at least two, and perhaps three, of the proposed holding company affiliates are potential lead banks in additional potential holding companies, and the further assumption that the larger the number of entrants, regardless of their nature, the more competitive the banking structure. We do not concur with these conjectural views.

While one could not say categorically that M&T, National Commercial or First Trust are not large enough to become lead banks in some sort of New York holding company, in our opinion the instant proposal is not inconsistent with the present sized lead banks and holding companies in New York. These are Bankers Trust New York Corporation, whose six subsidiary banks hold deposits of \$6.0 billion, including \$5.6 billion in its lead bank, Bankers Trust Company, New York City; Marine Midland Banks whose 12 banks hold deposits of \$5.0 billion, including \$2.0 billion in Marine Midland Grace Trust Company, New York City, and \$1.3 billion in Marine Midland Trust Company

of Western New York, Buffalo; Charter New York Corporation, whose five banks hold deposits of \$4.0 billion, including \$3.7 billion in its lead bank, Irving Trust Company, New York City; Bank of New York Company, whose six operating subsidiary banks hold deposits of \$2.4 billion, including \$1.4 billion in its lead bank, Bank of New York, New York City; and Lincoln First Banks, whose five banks hold deposits of \$1.6 billion, including \$744 million in its lead bank, Lincoln Rochester Trust Company, Rochester. This extant and evolving pattern is one sought by the banking authorities in New York State and sufficiently appealing to the corporate interests to impel action reasonably calculated to conform to this pattern.

Congress has not charged the Board with taking the initiative in attempting to mold a banking system which conforms to its subjective standards or to particularized statutory standards. It has said, in effect, if business motives and advantages result in the formation of a holding company, a merger, a new bank or any other particularly structural changes it is the supervisory agency's responsibility to deny the acquisition if the public interest is adversely affected. The majority's assertion that these two or three units can and will become more potent, competitive influences throughout New York State if this application is denied is, in our judgment, highly conjectural and reaches well beyond the preservation of the public interest.

#### DEPOSITORS CORPORATION, AUGUSTA, MAINE

In the matter of the application of Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, for approval of acquisition of at least 51 per cent of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Houlton, Houlton, Maine.

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

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of at least 51 per cent of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Houlton, Houlton, Maine.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the

Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency of receipt of the application and requested his views and recommendation. The Comptroller recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 6, 1969 (34 Federal Register 7340), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is denied.

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of August 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ELIZABETH L. CARMICHAEL,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Depositors Corporation, Augusta, Maine ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of at least 51 per cent of the voting shares of The First National Bank of Houlton, Houlton, Maine ("Houlton Bank"). Applicant presently controls four banks which hold deposits of \$165 million. Houlton Bank has total deposits of \$15.8 million.

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

Statutory considerations. Section 3(c) of the

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

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in the State of Maine control about 77 per cent of the deposits held by all commercial banks in the State. Applicant, the largest banking organization and the largest of four bank holding companies in the State, accounts for 15.2 per cent of such deposits. Acquisition of Houlton Bank would increase Applicant's share of such deposits to 16.7 per cent, and the 10 largest banking organizations in Maine would then control over 78 per cent of the deposits held by all banks located in the State.

Applicant's subsidiaries serve all or portions of 11 of Maine's 16 counties. It's largest subsidiary, Depositors Trust Company, is also the largest commercial bank in the State—headquartered in Augusta, the State capital, it has 31 offices located throughout central Maine, and has deposits of \$146 million. Applicant's three other subsidiary banks operate a total of six offices and hold \$19.2 million in deposits.

Houlton Bank, which has two offices in Houlton (population about 9,000), is more than twice as large as the only other bank in Houlton, and is the second largest of seven banks with offices in Aroostook County (population 95,000). In the entire State of Maine, which has few large banks, Houlton Bank is the fifteenth largest bank; in that area north of Portland in which Applicant's activities are concentrated, it is the twelfth largest bank.

Applicant received Board approval in December 1968 (1969 Federal Reserve Bulletin 57) to acquire voting shares of First National Bank of Fort

Unless otherwise noted, banking data are as of December 31, 1968, adjusted to reflect holding company acquisitions approved by the Board to date. Two of the banks treated herein as subsidiaries of Applicant are banks which Applicant has received Board approval to acquire, but has not yet acquired.

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Fairfield ("Fort Fairfield Bank"), which is also located in Aroostook County. Acquisition of Houlton Bank would therefore result in Applicant's ownership of two of the seven banks operating in the county, and in its control of 18.7 per cent of the deposits held by banks in that area. Two banking organizations, Applicant and Northern National Bank of Presque Isle (\$53 million deposits), an independent bank which is by far the largest organization in terms of area deposits, would control almost 75 per cent of the deposits held by all banks in the county.

The acquisition of Fort Fairfield Bank by Applicant has not yet been consummated. For that reason, the competitive capability of that bank as a subsidiary of Applicant is not measured by its deposits of \$4.8 million, nor is its branching potential reflected by its one existing office and one approved branch in the county. The likelihood is that, as noted by the Board in its decision on the application involving Fort Fairfield Bank, the bank will be a stronger competitor as a subsidiary of the largest banking organization in the State than it has been as an independent bank, and the same is true with respect to Houlton Bank. It is probable, therefore, that the high degree of county concentration which would immediately exist upon consummation of the present proposal would increase still further in the future.

Under Maine law, a bank may establish branches in the county in which it is located, in contiguous counties, and, outside those areas, in any town that has no banking office. The nearest office of Fort Fairfield Bank is about 42 miles from Houlton Bank and the two banks are not presently significant competitors. However, since both banks are located in Aroostook County, their legal branching areas are identical, and ownership of both banks by Applicant would therefore result in the foreclosure of potential competition between them. This foreclosure is of particular significance in a stable or declining economy such as exists in Aroostook County. Since such an area is less likely to attract new entry than is an area with a more dynamic economy, the effect of foreclosing such competition is less likely to be ameliorated through competition arising from a source outside the area.

In addition to the present application and to its ownership of Fort Fairfield Bank, Applicant has filed an application to acquire The Katahdin Trust Company (\$4.6 million deposits), which is head-quartered in Patten in Penobscot County, a county contiguous to Aroostook County. Katahdin Trust

operates its only branch in Island Falls, in Aroostook County, about 30 miles southwest of Houlton and on the fringe of the area immediately served by Houlton Bank, Approval of both the present application and that one would result in Applicant's control of three of the seven banks which operate offices in Aroostook County. Without implying a determination on the merits of the application relating to Katahdin Trust, processing of which has been suspended at Applicant's request pending a determination with respect to the present matter, it seems clear that any anticompetitive consequences of that proposal would be less significant than those involved in the present case. The filing of that application therefore further evidences the fact that there are alternative methods of entry by Applicant into the Houlton area which are less inimical to the preservation of future competition and the prevention of excessive concentration than the present proposal.

Consummation of Applicant's proposal would not result in a monopoly; neither does it appear that it would be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area. As implied by the foregoing discussion, however, Applicant's proposal would have significant anticompetitive effects. The acquisition of one of the larger independent banks in Maine by the dominant banking organization in the State makes more difficult and less likely the development of competing organizations of a size comparable to that of Applicant. That consideration is perhaps not of compelling significance where the bank involved is not large in absolute terms and is substantially smaller than another bank in its county, if its acquisition would permit an applicant to serve an area which it could not otherwise serve. But it is of significance where, as here, the bank to be acquired is one of the larger of a limited number of banks so located as to have the ability to provide competition to one of the subsidiaries of that applicant, since the possible alternative proposals foreclosed by the acquisition could lead to direct competition with such other subsidiary, as well as with other banks in the area. Although the acquisition here proposed would likely improve the ability of Houlton Bank to compete with the much larger Northern National Bank of Presque Isle, there are other possible methods of accomplishing that result which would not foreclose future competition with any banking institution already in the Aroostook County area, but which could, on the contrary, increase such competition. Similarly, if it

be assumed that Applicant requires a broader base of operations in Aroostook County in order to effectively compete throughout that area, there are other alternatives available to it which do not involve anticompetitive effects as serious as the present proposal.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its subsidiary banks is satisfactory, and the prospects of each appear favorable. Management of Applicant and its subsidiary banks is regarded as experienced and competent.

Houlton Bank is in satisfactory financial condition, with a good earnings record. Policy decisions of the bank are dominated by its President, who is past the usual retirement age. However, middle management of the bank is experienced and appears competent, and there do not appear to be any problems of management succession which cannot be solved by the bank without assistance. Prospects of Houlton Bank are regarded as favorable.

Considerations under the banking factors are consistent with, but lend no significant weight toward, approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Consummation of Applicant's proposal would not affect the convenience or needs of customers of Applicant's subsidiaries located outside the Houlton and Aroostook County areas.

Applicant states that its acquisition of Houlton Bank will afford the latter greater lending power through participation of loans with other subsidiaries, and will result in improvements in Houlton Bank's trust account administration, internal audit procedures, and data processing services. There appears to be only limited demand in the area for the new and improved services which would result. In addition, such services are available presently from the larger bank in Aroostook County, and could be made available in the area by Applicant without consummation of the present proposal. Therefore, although the convenience of customers of Houlton Bank desiring such services would to some extent be served, this consideration provides only limited weight in favor of approval of the application.

Summary and conclusion. Consummation of Applicant's proposal would have significant anticompetitive effects, which, the Board finds, are not outweighed by any other considerations presented in the record.

On the basis of all relevant facts contained in the record, and in the light of the factors set forth in

section 3(c) of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed transaction would not be in the public interest and that the application should be denied.

#### MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK STOCK CORPORATION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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

### ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

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

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

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 8, 1969 (34 Federal Register 7474), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 13th day of August 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ELIZABETH L. CARMICHAEL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Marshall & Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Peoples State Bank, New Holstein, Wisconsin ("Bank").

Applicant controls 6 banks in the Milwaukee area, with aggregate total deposits of approximately \$548 million. Bank, operating the only banking office in the City of New Holstein, which is 70 miles from Milwaukee and is located in the southeastern corner of Calumet County, Wisconsin, has total deposits of less than \$11 million.

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the application was given to the Wisconsin Commissioner of Banking, and his views and recommendation were requested. The Commissioner offered no objection to approval of the application.

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

community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in Wisconsin, which include 8 of the 11 Wisconsin-based bank holding companies, control approximately \$3.4 billion of total bank deposits in the State or almost 40 per cent of such deposits. The three largest, all holding companies, control about 30 per cent. The largest controls almost 17 per cent. Applicant, the third largest, controls 6.5 per cent. After acquisition of Bank, Applicant would control an additional .1 per cent of total bank deposits in the State. Thus, acquisition of Bank would have only a negligible effect on Applicant's share of control.

Bank is the largest of nine banks located in Calumet County and holds 22.7 per cent of county deposits. One of the banks in the county is now affiliated with a holding company (other than Applicant). Bank's relevant market area is shown as primarily the City of New Holstein and the Town of New Holstein (with a combined estimated population of 5,000), but as including also the cities of Kiel and Chilton and their surrounding areas, including a small portion of Manitowoc County to the east of New Holstein. Bank is represented as competing with four other banks in its service area (containing about 11,000 people), and with three other banks located, respectively, in Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Fond du Lac counties, in communities that are located outside Bank's designated service area. Bank controls 23.6 per cent of the total deposits of the eight competing banks. The largest of Bank's competitors (on the basis of deposits) controls 22.5 per cent of such deposits. Based upon deposit and loan growth during the past five years, Bank appears to lack aggressiveness in serving the community.

The data presented reflect that Applicant's acquisition of Bank would not have a substantially adverse impact upon the degree of concentration of banking resources in the State, nor in any of the relevant service areas. On the record before the Board, it is concluded that the proposed affiliation would not result in a monopoly nor be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area.

Considering next the probable effect of con-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, banking data are as of December 31, 1968, refer to insured commercial banks, and have been adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions for which Board approvals have been issued to date.

summation of Applicant's proposal on existing or potential competition, the Board finds that these considerations present no bar to approval of the application. Applicant states that no service area of any of Applicant's subsidiaries overlaps Bank's service area, all offices of Applicant's subsidiaries are at least 70 miles from Bank, and that there is no competition between Bank and Applicant's subsidiaries. No banking alternative in the service area would be eliminated by consummation of the proposed acquisition. The development of future competition between Bank and any of Applicant's subsidiaries is considered to be unlikely (even in the absence of the affiliation proposed herein) in view of the distances and geographical barriers involved, branching restrictions applicable in Wisconsin, and the number of banks in the intervening areas. Also, it appears unlikely that consummation of the proposed affiliation will have any undue adverse effect on any of the seven banks regarded as Bank's competitors, each of which has experienced, during the last five years, a higher rate of loan and deposit growth than has Bank.

The Board concludes that consummation of the proposed transaction would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, nor in any other manner restrain trade in any relevant section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its present subsidiaries is generally satisfactory; and management is considered competent. Future prospects for the group appear favorable.

Bank's management and financial condition are judged to be fair. The chief executive officer, whose family interests own control of the Bank, is 76 years old. It appears that Bank and the community it serves would benefit from more aggressive supervision and credit policies. Improvement in these areas, as well as suitable management succession, could be provided by Applicant if the transaction herein is consummated. Future prospects of the Bank would also be enhanced by affiliation with Applicant. The Board concludes that considerations under the banking factors are consistent with and lend some weight towards approval.

Convenience and needs of the community involved. The City of New Holstein and the surrounding area have developed, in recent years, from a primarily farm economy to one that is commercially as well as agriculturally oriented. The growth in manufacturing and retail firms and the construction of new housing subdivisions have contributed to

the economic development of the area. These considerations and, in addition, favorable transportation and recreational facilities enhance the area's prospects for continued growth. Applicant proposes to effect more aggressive credit policies for Bank and a program of loan participations with other banks in Applicant's system; also to make data processing services and trust facilities available to Bank's customers; and to provide expanded computer services for Bank. Applicant proposes also to provide Bank with a farm loan officer and various types of specialty financing that have not been available at Bank; and to furnish trained personnel as needed. It appears that Applicant can and will assist Bank to serve the area more fully. The local availability of improved and expanded services as proposed would be beneficial to the area as well as to Bank. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community served by Bank provide weight in favor of approval of the application.

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

# LINCOLN FIRST BANKS INC., ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Lincoln First Banks Inc., Rochester, New York, for approval of acquisition of voting shares of the successor by merger to National Bank of Westchester, White Plains, New York.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Lincoln First Banks Inc., Rochester, New York, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of the successor by merger to National Bank of Westchester, White Plains, New York.

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

troller recommended approval of the application.

As discussed in the accompanying Statement, the New York State Banking Board approved an application involving the same proposal in accordance with a recommendation of the New York State Superintendent of Banks, and advised this Board of its action.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on March 27, 1969 (34 Federal Register 5776), which provided an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed acquisition. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 19th day of August 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ELIZABETH L. CARMICHAEL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Lincoln First Banks Inc., Rochester, New York ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of the successor by merger to National Bank of Westchester, White Plains, New York ("NBW"). Applicant proposes to acquire shares of a new national bank into which NBW will be merged. The new national bank has no significance except as a vehicle for accomplishing the acquisition of the

bank to be merged into it; the proposal is therefore treated herein as one to acquire shares of NBW.

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

Pursuant to the requirements of Article III-A of the New York Banking Law, Applicant submitted an application involving the same proposal to the New York State Banking Board. The Banking Board approved the application on May 8, 1969, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Superintendent of Banks, a copy of which was transmitted to the Board of Governors.

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

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. Applicant is the twelfth largest banking organization and the fifth largest bank holding company in the State of New York. It has four subsidiary banks, which hold \$1.2 billion in deposits, or 1.4 per cent of the total amount of deposits held by all banks in the State. Acquisition of NBW, which has \$427 million in deposits, would increase Applicant's share of State deposits to 1.9 per cent. It would become the State's eleventh largest banking organization, but its present ranking among bank holding companies in the State would not be affected.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, all banking data are as of December 31, 1968, refer to insured commercial banks, and reflect holding company acquisitions and mergers approved by supervisory authorities to date.

NBW is the second largest of six banks headquartered in Westchester County and the seventh largest of 12 banks with offices in the county. Of its 33 offices, 32 are located in Westchester County, and over 85 per cent of its deposits originate in that area. Westchester County is located in New York's Third Banking District; it is also a part of the New York City metropolitan area, and banks headquartered in the city, as well as banks headquartered in the Third District, are permitted under New York law to branch throughout the county, subject to the "home office protection" provision of the law. Five of the largest banks in New York City have a total of 45 offices in the county. The only larger bank headquartered in the county, The County Trust Company (\$861 million deposits), recently became a subsidiary of a registered bank holding company.

Applicant's subsidiaries are located in separate Banking Districts in upstate New York (Districts 6, 7, 8, and 9), and no office of any of them is located within 150 miles of an office of NBW. NBW does not compete in any of the upstate areas served by Applicant's subsidiaries, and banks in Applicant's system derive no significant amount of deposits or loans from Westchester County. Under State law, neither NBW nor any of Applicant's subsidiaries may branch into an area served by the other. Development of future competition between NBW and Applicant would therefore appear to depend either upon NBW's joining another holding company which would compete in upstate New York, or upon the acquisition by Applicant of another bank in the Third District or the New York City area. In view of NBW's retail orientation and its lack of a strong base in a central city, its formation of a new holding company does not appear likely, and its joining with another existing holding company does not appear clearly preferable to the present proposal. Similarly, although it is possible that Applicant could enter into competition in the Westchester County area through acquisition of a smaller bank, that alternative would not appear so preferable competitively as to necessitate rejection of the present proposal.

With respect to the effect of the proposal on competing banks in Westchester County, it does not appear that the size of Applicant, when related to other organizations competing in the area, is such as to involve any decisive or unfair competitive advantage which would be to the detriment of the continued viability and competitive effectiveness of NBW's competitors. On the contrary, Applicant

would be one of the smaller organizations competing in the area, and its entry into the New York metropolitan area can reasonably be anticipated to increase the already high level of competition in that area, without significant adverse effects on smaller banks and without raising significant barriers to entry by others into the area. Consummation of the proposal would also have the effect of removing the home office protection currently accorded the City of White Plains under the law, permitting branching into the city by banks head-quartered elsewhere in the Third District or in New York City.

The proposed transaction would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area. Approval of the application and consummation of the proposal would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Applicant's financial condition, and that of its subsidiary banks, is considered satisfactory. The management of Applicant and its banks is competent, and their prospects appear favorable.

The financial condition of NBW is reasonably satisfactory, its management is capable, and its prospects appear favorable regardless of whether the present proposal is consummated.

Considerations relating to these factors are consistent with approval of the proposal, although they provide no significant weight in support of that action.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. While consummation of Applicant's proposal would have no immediate effect on the services provided by its present subsidiaries, the resulting increase in Applicant's size and the increase in the geographical breadth of its system would facilitate improvements in the scope and quality of the services which each of the subsidiaries provides. Similarly, although the banking needs of customers in the Westchester County and New York City areas are well served by the many banks which are located in those areas, and although NBW is itself an aggressive, full-service institution, consummation of the proposal would make it possible for improvements to be made in NBW's service offering. As a subsidiary of Applicant, NBW would have increased ability to arrange loan participations to better serve those customers whose requirements are beyond its lending capacity. Applicant also proposes that the bank will offer a broader range of trust and international services.

Considerations bearing upon the convenience and needs of the communities involved lend some support for approval of the application.

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

#### NORTHEASTERN BANKSHARE ASSOCIATION, LEWISTON, MAINE

In the matter of the application of Northeastern Bankshare Association, Lewiston, Maine, for approval of acquisition of at least 51 per cent of the voting shares of the Westbrook Trust Company, Westbrook, Maine.

### ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), and section 222,3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Northeastern Bankshare Association, Lewiston, Maine, a registered bank holding company, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of at least 51 per cent of the voting shares of the Westbrook Trust Company, Westbrook, Maine.

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Deputy Bank Commissioner of the State of Maine and requested his views and recommendation. He recommended the application be given favorable consideration.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on July 9, 1969 (34 Federal Register 11394), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed acquisition. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of August 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

> (Signed) ELIZABETH L. CARMICHAEL, Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Northeastern Bankshare Association, Lewiston, Maine ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, for prior approval of the acquisition of at least 51 per cent of the voting shares of the Westbrook Trust Company, Westbrook, Maine ("Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Deputy Bank Commissioner of the State of Maine of receipt of the application and requested his views and recommendation thereon. The Deputy Commissioner recommended that the application be given favorable consideration.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. Applicant controls about \$54 million in deposits.1 and is the seventh largest banking organization and the smallest of three bank holding companies operating in the State of Maine. The 10 largest banking organizations, which include the three bank holding companies operating in the State, control \$825 million in total deposits, representing 76 per cent of the total deposits held by all commercial banks in the State. Applicant's four subsidiary banks hold 5 per cent of all bank deposits in Maine. Consummation of Applicant's proposal would increase Applicant's share of such deposits to 6.3 per cent, whereby Applicant would become the sixth largest banking organization, yet remain the smallest bank holding company, in the State of Maine.2

Applicant's largest and only wholly-owned subsidiary bank is Eastern Trust and Bank Company, Bangor, Maine, which has deposits of \$31 million. Applicant's other subsidiary banks which are directly owned by Eastern Trust and Banking Company are Lincoln Trust Company, Lincoln (\$8 million deposits); Millinocket Trust Company, Millinocket (\$9 million deposits); and Guilford Trust Company, Guilford (\$6 million deposits); all are located in the State of Maine.

Westbrook Trust Company (\$15 million deposits) is the smallest of four banks headquartered in Cumberland County, and holds 7 per cent of the \$205 million commercial bank deposits in the county. The balance is held by the second, third, and fifth ranked banking organizations in the State (all located in Portland) which control 39 per cent, 26 per cent, and 26 per cent, respectively. A branch office of Maine's largest banking organization holds the remaining 2 per cent.

The City of Westbrook, with a population of less than 15,000, is located in the southeast corner of the State directly west and adjacent to Portland, the largest city in the State. The distance between downtown Portland and Westbrook is six miles. Bank provides banking services to the towns immediately surrounding its four offices in the Westbrook area and in North Windham. It competes with the above-mentioned three Portland banks, which together operate 26 offices and control 92 per cent of the total deposits of banks located in Bank's service area. Westbrook holds the remaining 8 per cent.

None of Applicant's present subsidiaries presently compete to any significant extent with Bank. The nearest office of a subsidiary bank of Applicant, the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, is located in Bangor, 140 miles from Westbrook. Applicant does not derive any significant business from the area served by Bank, and Bank does not compete to a significant extent outside of that area. Acquisition of Bank by Applicant, therefore, would not eliminate existing competition.

Under Maine Banking Law, the only method by which any of Applicant's present subsidiaries can branch into Cumberland County is by de novo entry into any town therein that has no banking office. There are at present eight such communities in the area served by Bank. However, because of the small population of four of the towns, the highly concentrated banking market, and the distance that all are from any subsidiary of Applicant, the possibility of Applicant's entry into this area by de novo branching is remote. Therefore, it does not appear that any significant potential competition would be foreclosed by the consummation of the proposal.

The proposed transaction would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any relevant area. Approval of the application and consummation of the proposal would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial conditions and managements of Applicant, its subsidiary banks, and those of Bank, are satisfactory, and their prospects appear favorable. Considerations relating to the banking factors are consistent with approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the communities in-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of December 31, 1968, unless otherwise noted, and refer to insured commercial banks adjusted to reflect holding company acquisitions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The next largest banking organization to Applicant is First-Manufacturers National Bank of Lewiston-Auburn, Lewiston, Maine ("First Bank"), with \$64 million in deposits. First Bank and The Peoples National Bank of Farmington, Farmington, Maine ("Peoples Bank"), with \$7 million in deposits, had planned to affiliate as subsidiaries of First Bankshare Association, and, on March 3, 1969, the Board approved the formation of that bank holding company. Subsequently, both First Bank and Peoples Bank entered into an agreement to affiliate with Applicant, with respect to which Applicant has applications pending. Should the First Bankshare Association proposal be consummated, Applicant would be the seventh largest banking organization, and the smallest of four bank holding companies, in the State of Maine.

volved. Consummation of the proposed transaction would have no effect on customers of Applicant's present subsidiaries.

All major banking services are available in the area served by Bank from banks located in and near that area. However, consummation of the proposal would enable Bank to offer a more complete line of banking services, thus constituting it a more meaningful alternative source of services now provided by larger banks in the area. To that extent, the convenience of the banking public in the area would be served by consummation of the proposal.

Considerations under this factor lend some weight toward approval of the application.

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

## BARNETT NATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

In the matter of the application of Barnett National Securities Corporation, Jacksonville, Florida, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Tallahassee Bank North, Tallahassee, Florida, a proposed new bank.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)) and section 222.3(a) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.3(a)), an application by Barnett National Securities Corporation, Jacksonville, Florida, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Tallahassee Bank North, Tallahassee, Florida, a proposed new bank.

Inasmuch as the proposed new bank is to be a State bank, the Board, pursuant to section 3(b) of the Act, gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Florida, and requested his views and recommendation in respect thereto. In response, the Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on June 7, 1969 (34 Federal Register 9104), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. The time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D.C., this 25th day of August, 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Barnett National Securities Corporation ("Barnett"), a registered bank holding company located in Jacksonville, Florida, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Tallahassee Bank North, Tallahassee, Florida ("Bank"), a proposed new bank.

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. Because the proposed new bank is to be a State bank, the Board notified the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Florida of the receipt of the application, as required by section 3(b) of the Act, and requested his views and recommendation thereon. In response, the Commissioner recommended approval of the application.

Statutory considerations. Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize or to attempt to monopolize

olize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve a proposed acquisition the effect of which, in any section of the country, may be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. Barnett is the fourth largest bank holding company and the fourth largest banking organization in the State of Florida. It holds 4.8 per cent of the total deposits ' held by all Florida banking organizations and it operates 15 subsidiary banks which have total deposits of \$555 million. One of its subsidiary banks, The Tallahassee Bank and Trust Company, is located in Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida. No other Barnett subsidiary bank is located within sufficient distance of Leon County to be regarded as a convenient alternative for banking services required by County residents.

At the present time there are seven commercial banks operating in Leon County. All of these are located in Tallahassee. It is proposed that Bank, when established, will be located just outside the city limits of Tallahassee, and will serve an area with a population of 14,000. The proposed acquisition will result in Barnett's controlling two of the eight commercial banks which will then operate in Leon County.

Barnett is the only bank holding company with a subsidiary bank in Leon County. The three largest banks there hold 82.5 per cent of total County deposits. The Tallahassee Bank and Trust Company, with 31.6 per cent, holds the largest share of such deposits. Three Leon County banks, among which is the second largest bank in the County, are affiliated by reason of common ownership, and together hold 31.2 per cent of such deposits. The third of the top three commercial banks located in Leon County holds 25.1 per cent of total County deposits. The Board finds, therefore, that Barnett

does not occupy a dominant or monopoly position in the relevant market.

Bank is to be newly organized, and it will not be established unless the application is approved. There is, therefore, no existing competition to be eliminated by the acquisition as no banking alternative is to be eliminated; and no potential competition is to be foreclosed. Moreover, no increase in concentration of banking resources would immediately result in any area, and, based upon Bank's projected deposits of \$3.5 million at the end of three years of operation, no significant increase in concentration is foreseen in the near future.

All seven of the Tallahassee banks are located within 4.2 miles of the proposed site of Bank. The Tallahassee Bank and Trust Company is located 2.7 miles from Bank's site; it derives some business from Bank's designated service area, but not a substantial amount. Four banks are located in the area between Bank's proposed site and The Tallahassee Bank and Trust Company's downtown location. Two of these, with deposits of \$33 million and \$34 million, respectively, approximate Barnett's subsidiary in size. Another, a bank with deposits of \$3.3 million, is affiliated with two other banks which, as earlier discussed, together possess the second largest share of County deposits; this bank has received permission to relocate to within onequarter mile of Bank's site. The other bank in this area has deposits of \$10.6 million. There should be no harmful effect on any competing bank resulting from Barnett's acquisition of Bank.

Based upon the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposed acquisition would not result in a monopoly or be in furtherance of any combination, conspiracy, or attempt to monopolize the business of banking in any area, and would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, or restrain trade in any section of the County.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. Barnett's financial condition, management, and prospects are regarded as reasonably satisfactory. These conclusions apply to Barnett's subsidiary banks.

Bank's organization has received the preliminary approval of the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Florida. Its proposed capital appears adequate, its proposed management competent, and its prospects appear favorable.

Considerations relating to the banking factors are regarded as consistent with approval of the application.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of December 31, 1968, refer to insured commercial banks, and include all holding company applications approved by the Board.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. Bank is to be located just outside the city limits of Tallahassee and will serve the northern portion of the city and nearby suburban areas. There is no evidence that banking needs in this area are going unserved. However, the convenience of residents of the area would be served by establishment of Bank as a local alternative for banking services. Commercial development, present and potential, offers a promising economic future to the service area, and Bank's establishment could provide additional economic stimulus.

Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community which Bank would serve provide some weight in favor of approval of the application.

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

### FIRST WISCONSIN BANKSHARES CORPORATION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In the matter of the application of First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Wisconsin State Bank, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

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

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

As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave written notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Wisconsin and requested his views and recommendation. The Commissioner replied that his office would not disapprove the application.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on April 23, 1969 (34 Federal Register 6810), providing an opportu-

nity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposed transaction. A copy of the application was forwarded to the United States Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 27th day of August, 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,

Assistant Secretary,

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Wisconsin State Bank, Green Bay, Wisconsin ("Bank").

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Wisconsin Commissioner of Banking of receipt of the application and requested his views and recommendation thereon. The Commissioner replied that his office would not disapprove the application.

Statutory considerations, Section 3(c) of the Act provides that the Board shall not approve an acquisition that would result in a monopoly or would be in furtherance of any combination or conspiracy to monopolize the business of banking in any part of the United States. Nor may the Board approve any other proposed acquisition the effect of which, in any section of the country, may

be substantially to lessen competition, or to tend to create a monopoly, or which in any other manner would be in restraint of trade, unless the Board finds that the anticompetitive effects of the proposed transaction are clearly outweighed in the public interest by the probable effect of the transaction in meeting the convenience and needs of the community to be served. In each case the Board is required to take into consideration the financial and managerial resources and future prospects of the bank holding company and the banks concerned, and the convenience and needs of the community to be served.

Competitive effect of proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in Wisconsin control deposits of almost \$3.3 billion, representing 39.5 per cent of the total commercial bank deposits in the State. The 10 organizations include eight of the 11 Wisconsin-based bank holding companies now in operation or whose formation has been approved by the Board. There are also three Minnesota-based bank holding companies operating banks in Wisconsin with deposits representing 1.3 per cent of the total for the State. Applicant, the largest banking organization in the State, controls 13 banks and 16.8 per cent of Wisconsin's total deposits. The acquisition of Bank would increase its share of the State's deposits by less than .3 per cent.

Bank is located in Green Bay, the county seat of Brown County, approximately 115 miles north of Milwaukee. Bank's primary service area, as defined by Applicant, is the Green Bay Urbanized Area. There are nine banks operating 14 banking offices in this service area. In addition, the establishment of two new branch offices in the area has recently been authorized. Kellogg Citizens National Bank, Green Bay (\$97 million deposits), and Peoples Bank of Green Bay (\$51 million deposits) are, respectively, the first and second largest banks in the area, and subsidiaries of the fourth and second largest holding companies in the State. Combined, these banks hold 65 per cent of the commercial bank deposits of 16 banks (23 offices) located in Brown County, and are the only banks in the county presently affiliated with holding companies. Applicant's acquisition of Bank would increase the percentage of deposits held by holding companies to 75 per cent. West Side State Bank (\$35 million deposits) is the third largest bank in the area. Bank, with \$23 million in deposits (10 per cent of the area

total), is the area's fourth largest banking organization. Smaller competing banks in the area include two each in Green Bay and the City of DePere, and another in the township of Ashwaubenon.

The aforedescribed service area of Bank's only office does not overlap the areas served by Applicant's subsidiaries, the closest subsidiary to Bank being located in Oshkosh, approximately 50 miles southwest of Green Bay. Only five of Bank's accounts, totaling \$15,000, originate in the areas served by Applicant's banks. The absence of any significant competition between Applicant's subsidiaries and Bank is explained principally by the distances separating them, the intervening cities and towns, and the existence of State laws restricting branch banking. These factors also support the conclusion that no substantial competition is likely to develop in the future.

As earlier stated, Bank competes with three larger and two smaller banks in Green Bay. In the last five years Bank had the smallest increase in loans and the next to lowest deposit growth of all Green Bay banks. As hereinafter discussed, Bank's prospects under its present form and scope of operation are not too favorable. However, as a subsidiary of Applicant it would appear that Bank could significantly better its competitive position through employment of more aggressive methods of operation and rendition of expanded services. The resulting increase in competition is not reasonably foreseen as having any significantly adverse competitive effect on the other banks operating in this area.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Board concludes that consummation of the proposal would not substantially affect the present State-wide concentration of banking deposits nor present levels of such concentration in the area served by Bank, nor would it tend to create a monopoly or be in restraint of trade, nor lessen competition, but rather, that competition would probably be strengthened by Applicant's acquisition of Bank.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial conditions of Applicant and its subsidiary banks are considered to be satisfactory, their managements competent, and their prospects favorable.

Bank's financial condition, while considered to be fair, evidences a need for strengthening of its capital structure. Bank's chief executive officer is qualified and experienced. However, equally qualified successor management is lacking—a significant

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> All banking data are as of December 31, 1968, unless otherwise noted.

consideration in terms of Bank's growth potential. Absent the proposed affiliation, Bank's prospects are viewed as only fair.

Assuming consummation of the proposal, however, Bank's prospects would improve significantly. Applicant proposes to assist Bank in providing improved and expanded services, and asserts its capabilities and desire to provide Bank with any needed trained personnel, and to aid in providing capital as required. The record indicates that Applicant is capable of satisfying Bank's needs in these and other respects. Therefore, considerations under the banking factors appear to weigh in favor of approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of the communities involved. The City of Green Bay is reported to be the fifth most rapidly growing city in the United States, its population having increased from 52,700 in 1950 to 62,900 in 1960, Its 1968 population was estimated to be 86,300. Green Bay, with one of the finest harbors on the Great Lakes, is an industrial center producing a number of diversified products, and during the period from 1960 to 1967 retail sales are reported to have increased 38 per cent and employment 37 per cent. Numerous economic indicators reflect a relatively rapid economic growth in the Green Bay area generating demands for larger bank credits and expanded and somewhat more sophisticated banking services. A continuing increase in this demand is reasonably foreseen, particularly in the light of the proposed construction of a Green Bay extension of the University of Wisconsin, slated to be operational in the fall of this year with an estimated initial enrollment of 1,500 students.

Although the major banking needs of the area are presently being satisfied, the service demands anticipated by the economic growth forecast for the area indicate the need for a significant change in Bank's competitive position if it is to contribute to and share in the area's growth. Applicant asserts that consummation of this proposal would result in improved services to the community served by Bank through an increase in Bank's lending limit and through Bank's immediate access to the computer services of Applicant's subsidiary banks. Applicant would also make available to Bank's customers assistance in the area of international banking and in trust and estate matters.

Considerations regarding the convenience and needs of the communities concerned are consistent with and weigh toward approval of this application.

Summary and conclusion. On the basis of all

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

# MARSHALL & ILSLEY BANK STOCK CORPORATION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

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

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

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

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

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 8, 1969 (34 Federal Register 7473), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Board or by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago pursuant to delegated authority.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

In the matter of the application of Marshall & Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The People's Bank, Coloma, Wisconsin.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

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

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

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 8, 1969 (34 Federal Register 7473), providing an oportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

In the matter of the application of Marshall & Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for approval of acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Portage County Bank, Almond, Wisconsin,

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

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

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

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 8, 1969 (34 Federal Register 7473), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

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

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK STOCK
BY BANK HOLDING COMPANY

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

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

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 8, 1969 (34 Federal Register 7474), providing an opportunity for interested persons to submit comments and views with respect to the proposal. A copy of the application was forwarded to the Department of Justice for its consideration. Time for filing comments and views has expired and all those received have been considered by the Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 4th day of September 1969.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) ROBERT P. FORRESTAL,

Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

#### STATEMENT

Marshall & Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin ("Applicant"), a registered bank holding company, has applied to the Board of Governors, pursuant to section 3(a)(3) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842(a)(3)), for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Adams County State Bank, Adams ("Adams Bank"); The Portage County Bank, Almond ("Almond Bank"); The People's Bank, Co-Ioma ("Coloma Bank"); and Westfield Bank, Westfield ("Westfield Bank"), all of Wisconsin, sometimes referred to herein collectively as the "Banks." While each of the applications has been separately considered and is the subject of a separate Board Order herein, because of facts and circumstances common to all the applications, this Statement contains the Board's findings and conclusions with respect to the four applications.

Applicant controls seven banks (six of which are in the Milwaukee area), with aggregate total deposits of approximately \$560 million. The Banks are located in four adjoining counties northwest of Milwaukee, and none of them is located less than 75 miles from any of Applicant's present subsidiaries. The Banks have aggregate deposits of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, banking data are as of December 31, 1968, refer to insured commercial banks, and have been adjusted to reflect holding company formations and acquisitions for which Board approvals have been issued to date.

approximately \$27 million, as follows: Coloma Bank, \$11 million; Adams Bank, \$7 million; Westfield Bank, \$5 million; and Almond Bank, \$4 million. A majority of the shares of each Bank is held by two shareholders, who dominate the management of each Bank. This affiliation has existed as to three of the Banks since 1945, and as to the fourth since 1952.

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As required by section 3(b) of the Act, notice of receipt of the applications was given to the Wisconsin Commissioner of Banking, and his views and recommendations were requested. The Commissioner offered no objection to approval of the applications.

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

Competitive effect of the proposed transaction. The 10 largest banking organizations in Wisconsin, which include eight of the 11 Wisconsin-based bank holding companies, control \$3.4 billion of total bank deposits in the State or almost 40 per cent of such deposits, and the three largest of these organizations, all holding companies, control about 30 per cent. Applicant, the third largest, controls 6.6 per cent. After acquisition of the Banks, Applicant would control an additional .3 per cent of total bank deposits in the State. Thus, acquisition of Bank would have little effect on Applicant's share of control.

The Banks are located between 100 and 150 miles of the Milwaukee area, where six of Applicant's present subsidiaries are located, and 75 miles from Applicant's seventh subsidiary. Applicant's

lead bank is the principal correspondent of the four Banks and also holds correspondent balances of six other banks which compete within the Banks' service areas. However, apart from these correspondent accounts, the amount of deposits and loans which Applicant's group derives from the Banks' service areas is insignificant. Similarly insignificant are the amounts of deposits and loans which the Banks derive from the service areas of Applicant's subsidiaries.

Four other banks are located in the combined service areas of the Banks, and the latter hold 54 per cent of the aggregate deposits of these eight banks. Twenty-five banks (with deposits ranging from \$1 million to \$34 million) compete within the Banks' combined service areas, and the Banks hold 11 per cent of the aggregate deposits of these 25 banks.

Each of the Banks is the only bank located in their home cities (which are very small), and except for Coloma Bank, which has four offices, each Bank has only one office. The shortest distance between any two of the Banks' offices is nine miles. When viewed from the standpoint of banks and banking offices located in their respective service areas, the Banks hold substantial shares of commercial deposits, as follows: Almond Bank, 54 per cent; Coloma Bank, 34 per cent; Westfield Bank, 39 per cent; and Adams Bank, 76 per cent. However, if account is taken of all banks competing in the Banks' service areas, the Banks' percentages of deposits are markedly reduced: Almond Bank has deposits equal to 4 per cent of total deposits held by all competing banks in its service area; Coloma Bank, 9 per cent; Westfield Bank, 6 per cent; and Adams Bank, 21 per cent. Taking the four-county area in which the Banks are located, the Banks as a group hold 21 per cent of the deposits of the 17 banks located there.

In view of the long-standing affiliations of the Banks, and the resulting area deposits concentration, consummation of the proposed acquisitions would result in no increase in concentration in the relevant areas.

As to competition between and among the Banks, their common ownership and management make it unlikely that there is any effective comeptition between them. Further, the expressed reluctance of the Banks' largest stockholder to sell the Banks separately makes it unlikely that effective competition would develop in the foreseeable future. The substantial distances between the Banks and Applicant's present subsidiaries and State restric-

tions on branch banking make it unlikely that future competition between the Banks and Applicant's present subsidiaries would develop.

The Board concludes that consummation of the proposed transaction would not substantially lessen competition, tend to create a monopoly, nor in any other manner restrain trade in any relevant section of the country.

Financial and managerial resources and future prospects. The financial condition of Applicant and its present subsidiaries is generally satisfactory; and management is considered competent. Future prospects for the group appear favorable.

The capital positions of Almond Bank and Coloma Bank are in need of strengthening, a deficiency that Applicant has stated it will remedy by supplying additional capital if the applications are approved. In other respects the financial and managerial resources of the Banks, and their future prospects, are satisfactory. The Board concludes that considerations under the banking factors are consistent with and lend some weight towards approval.

Convenience and needs of the community involved. The land in the Banks' service areas, while not of high quality, produces very high yields of certain staple vegetables if properly irrigated. Financing required to accomplish a desirable type and degree of irrigation is presently arranged through participations by the area banks with correspondent banks, including Applicant's lead Bank, Applicant asserts that consummation of the proposed acquisition would facilitate such financings and thus contribute to the area's growth. Applicant also proposes to make available to and through the Banks additional services not now offered or readily available. Considerations relating to the convenience and needs of the community served by the Banks provide weight in favor of approval of the applications.

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

## **Announcements**

#### RECIPROCAL CURRENCY ARRANGEMENT

The Federal Reserve System announced on August 29, 1969, an increase in its reciprocal currency arrangement with the National Bank of Belgium from \$300 million to \$500 million, effective September 2, 1969.

The \$200 million increase in the swap arrangement with the Belgian central bank brings the total of the System's swap network with 14 central banks and the Bank for International Settlements to \$10,680 million. (Details are given in the article on foreign exchange operations beginning on page 697).

### CHANGES IN OTC MARGIN STOCKS

The Board of Governors on September 4, 1969, announced several changes in its "List of OTC Margin Stocks" first published on July 8, 1969.

Two stocks—Friendly Ice Cream Corporation, \$1.00 par common, and Tassette, Inc., Class A common—are added to the list. The 80 per cent margin requirements on the newly added stocks will apply only to loans made on and after September 4, 1969.

DPA, Inc., \$1.00 par common, Lincoln National Corporation, \$2.50 par common, and University Computing Company, no par common, are deleted and are now listed on a national securities exchange.

The following changes have also been made: Continental Computer Associates, Inc., no par common, becomes Banister Continental Corporation, no par common; Crocker-Citizens National Bank, capital, has been changed to Crocker-National Corporation, capital; Dayton Corporation, \$1.00 par common, becomes Dayton-Hudson Corporation, \$1.00 par common; Girard Company,

\$1.00 par common, is corrected to read The Girard Company, \$1.00 par common; Philadelphia Suburban Water Co., \$3.75 par common, is changed to Philadelphia Suburban Corp., \$1.00 par common; and Provident National Bank (Penna.), \$12.00 par capital, becomes Provident National Corporation, \$1.00 par capital.

#### **EMERGENCY CREDIT PROCEDURES**

The Federal Reserve System on August 26, 1969, activated emergency procedures to facilitate efforts of banks in Hurricane Camille disaster areas to accommodate the credit needs of their customers for reconstruction and rehabilitation purposes.

Under arrangements established by the System's Board of Governors in Washington, the Federal Reserve Banks of Atlanta and Richmond, whose districts encompass the disaster areas, are authorized:

- 1. To relax penalties on member banks for failure to maintain the reserve balances they are required to keep with the Reserve Banks.
- 2. To make appropriate credit available to disaster-area banks to help them meet the unusual and exigent circumstances in their areas, under various provisions of the Federal Reserve Act and regulations of the Board applicable to emergency conditions.

## ADMISSION OF STATE BANKS TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The following banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period July 16, 1969, through August 15, 1969: Florida

Sarasota Siesta Key Palmer Bank

Illinois
Chicago Main State Bank of Chicago

## **National Summary of Business Conditions**

Released for publication September 16

Industrial production edged off in August. Retail sales and nonfarm employment rose somewhat and the unemployment rate changed little. Commercial bank credit, the money supply, and time and savings deposits declined. Between mid-July and mid-August, yields on U.S. Government securities and on corporate and municipal bonds increased.

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

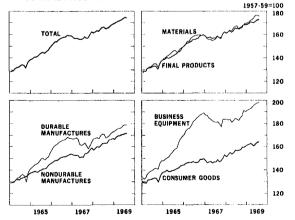
Industrial production in August was 174.3 per cent of the 1957-59 average, off 0.2 per cent from the July level of 174.6 which was revised down 0.3 per cent. Output of final products changed little in August but production of materials declined.

Auto assemblies, after allowance for the model changeover period, were maintained at the July level. Output of furniture and some other home goods declined, and production of television sets was about unchanged. Output of consumer staples advanced further. Production of industrial equipment declined but output in other equipment industries rose. Declines in output of iron and steel, construction materials, and nondurable materials were only partially offset by increases in consumer durable parts and equipment parts.

#### **EMPLOYMENT**

After declining slightly in July, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 165,000 in August. However,

#### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



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

nearly two-thirds of the rise was concentrated in the auto industry the data for which probably reflected seasonal adjustment problems because of an early model-changeover. In other manufacturing industries, employment rose moderately in primary metals and electrical equipment, but in nondurable goods manufacturing changed little. Employment in trade, State and local government, and services increased, and further reductions were recorded in construction and Federal employment. The average manufacturing workweek declined one-tenth of an hour to 40.6 hours. The unemployment rate, at 3.5 per cent in August, was essentially unchanged from the 3.6 per cent rate of July and was a little higher than last winter's low of 3.3 per cent.

#### DISTRIBUTION

The value of retail sales in August continued to show relatively little change, rising 0.5 per cent from the downward revised July level, and was about 2 per cent above a year earlier. Sales at both durable and nondurable goods stores rose. Unit sales of new domestic autos were at an annual rate of 8.2 million, about the same as in July but 9 per cent below a year ago.

## COMMODITY PRICES

The wholesale price index rose 0.1 per cent from mid-July to mid-August as decreases in prices of farm products and foods only partly offset a 0.4 per cent rise in average industrial commodity prices. Prices of metals, apparel, chemicals, crude rubber, and tires rose. Since mid-August, price increases for some additional metals and metal products, chemicals, and home appliances have been announced.

## BANK CREDIT, DEPOSITS, AND RESERVES

Commercial bank credit declined \$300 million in August following little change over the June-July period and an average monthly expansion of more than \$1 billion earlier in the year. Banks liquidated a substantial volume of municipal and Federal agency issues for the second month in a row, while bank holdings of U.S. Government securities were unchanged despite heavy bank participation in the

late-month Treasury bill financing. Business loans were relatively stronger than in other recent months but other major loan categories continued generally weak.

The money supply declined \$800 million in August following a \$1 billion increase in July and a \$600 million monthly average rise earlier in the year. U.S. Government deposits increased somewhat following substantial declines in the two previous months. Time and savings deposits at all commercial banks declined \$2.5 billion in August, less than in July but at a much more rapid rate than over the January-June period. The reduction reflected continued heavy attrition of large negotiable CD's and further substantial outflows of consumer-type time and savings deposits.

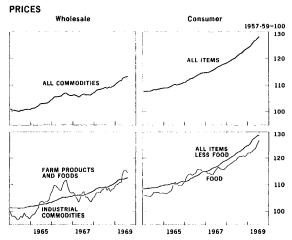
Net borrowed reserves averaged about \$1,005

million over the 4 weeks ending August 27, compared with \$1,045 million in July. Member bank borrowings were reduced further, but excess reserves also declined somewhat. Total and required reserves continued to decline.

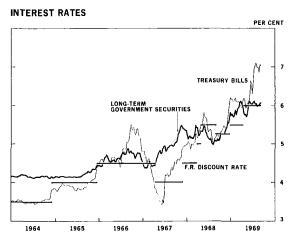
#### **SECURITY MARKETS**

Yields in all sectors of the U.S. Government securities market rose further on balance between mid-August and mid-September. The 3-month Treasury bill was bid at around 7.10 per cent in the middle of September.

From mid-August to mid-September, yields on new and seasoned corporate bonds rose substantially, and municipal bond yields climbed even more dramatically. Stock prices changed little, on balance, in a moderately active market.



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



Discount rate, range or level for all F.R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U.S. Govt. bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures: week ending Sept. 12.

## Financial and Business Statistics

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## Guide to Tabular Presentation

#### SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e	Estimated	N.S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted
C	Corrected		for seasonal variation
р	Preliminary	IPC	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
ř	Revised	SMSA	Standard metropolitan statistical area
rp	Revised preliminary	Α	Assets
ľ, ľľ,		L	Liabilities
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 par-
A.R.	Annual rate		ticular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when
S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for		the unit is millions)
	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.

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## A 4 BANK RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS - SEPTEMBER 1969

## MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

(In millions of dollars)

				Factors	supplying r	eserve funds			
			Reserve Ba	ınk credit o	utstanding				
Period or date	U.S.	Govt. secui	rities 1	Dis-				Gold	Treas- ury cur-
	Total	Bought out- right	Held under repur- chase agree- ment	counts and ad- yances	Float 2	Other F.R. assets 3	Total 4	stock	rency out- stand- ing
Averages of daily figures	<del></del>								
929—June.   933—June.   939—Dec.   941—Dec.   945—Dec.   950—Dec.	179 1,933 2,510 2,219 23,708 20,345	179 1,933 2,510 2,219 23,708 20,336	9	978 250 8 5 381 142	61 12 83 170 652 1,117		1,317 2,208 2,612 2,404 24,744 21,606	4,024 4,030 17,518 22,759 20,047 22,879	2,018 2,295 2,956 3,239 4,322 4,629
960—Dec. 965—Dec. 966—Dec. 967—Dec.	27,248 40,885 43,760 48,891	27,170 40,772 43,274 48,810	78 113 486 81	94 490 570 238	1,665 2,349 2,383 2,030		29,060 43,853 46,864 51,268	17,954 13,799 13,158 12,436	5,396 5,565 6,284 6,777
1968—Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	52,646 52,222 53,300 53,388 52,529	52,463 52,208 53,252 53,322 52,454	183 14 48 66 75	568 515 427 569 765	1,760 1,981 1,976 2,160 3,251		55,048 54,769 55,770 56,183 56,610	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,733 6,737 6,757 6,790 6,810
969—Jan   Feb	52,665 52,265 52,122 52,463 53,390 54,028 54,298 54,599	52,622 52,074 51,987 52,257 52,898 53,926 54,252 54,334	43 191 135 206 492 102 46 265	697 824 918 996 1,402 1,407 1,190	3,054 2,602 2,367 2,429 2,218 2,463 2,684 2,280	2,837 2,876 2,614 2,670 2,672	56,476 55,786 55,477 58,821 59,999 60,565 60,887 60,855	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,802 6,806 6,815 6,750 6,737 6,746 6,737
Week ending—		ļ							
969—June 4	53,864 54,100 54,038 53,864	53,636 53,920 54,038 53,864	228 180	1,521 1,260 1,315 1,323	2,268 2,388 2,511 2,682	2,508 2,560 2,617 2,675	60,227 60,364 60,526 60,587	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,742 6,744 6,745 6,751
July 2	54,214 54,586 54,601 54,189 53,897	54,044 54,443 54,565 54,161 53,897	170 143 36 28	1,634 1,020 1,279 1,354 1,269	2,419 2,802 2,680 3,145 2,224	2,672 2,677 2,698 2,634 2,690	61,001 61,141 61,302 61,365 60,121	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,745 6,740 6,737 6,735 6,737
Aug. 6	54,617 54,531 54,459 54,559	54,138 54,067 54,422 54,483	479 464 37 76	1,090 1,328 1,221 1,201	2,228 2,232 2,625 2,158	2,605 2,640 2,682 2,715	60,602 60,793 61,032 60,680	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,739 6,738 6,734 6,738
End of month		{	,						
969—June	54,095 54,138 54,950	54,095 54,138 54,681	269	1,049 750 1,514	1,472 2,561 2,098	2,608 2,600 2,735	59,265 60,089 61,359	10,367 10,367 10,367	6,736 6,748 6,751
Wednesday			1				-0		
969—June 4	53,833 53,798 52,963 53,206	53,833 653,798 652,963 653,206		928 501 769 1,347	2,354 2,167 2,471 2,316	2,477 2,592 2,670 2,706	59,636 59,104 58,917 59,618	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,743 6,744 6,747 6,750
July 2	54,095 53,715 54,821 53,669 52,983	54,095 653,715 54,565 653,669 652,983	256	561 659 2,087 1,016 985	2,408 2,636 2,674 2,348 2,186	2,656 2,716 2,609 2,671 2,710	59,763 59,767 62,252 59,745 58,905	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,740 6,739 6,734 6,735 6,736
Aug. 6°	54,881 53,947 54,397 54,927	54,138 653,834 654,397 54,681	743 113 246	1,152 370 1,125 1,463	2,273 2,169 2,288 2,005	2,616 2,674 2,831 2,716	61,009 59,201 60,682 61,171	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	6,738 6,737 6,734 6,755

For notes see opposite page.

#### MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

			Factor	s absorbing	reserve fund	ls				_
Cur- rency	Treas-	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other	Other F.R.		Member ban reserves	k	Period or date
in cir- cula- tion	ury cash hold- ings	Treas- ury	For- eign	Other 2	F.R. ac- counts <sup>3</sup>	lia- bilities and capital <sup>3</sup>	With F.R. Banks	Cur- rency and coin 5	Total	
	,				-					Averages of daily figures
4,400 5,455 7,609 10,985 28,452 27,806	210 272 2,402 2,189 2,269 1,290	30 81 616 592 625 615	3 16 73 1,53 1,24 920 [	4	376 350 248 292 493 739		2,314 2,211 11,473 12,812 16,027 17,391		2,314 2,211 11,473 12,812 16,027 17,391	
33,019 42,206 44,579 47,000	408 808 1,191 1,428	522 683 291 902	250 154 164 150	495 231 429 451	1,029 389 83 -204		16,688 18,747 19,568 20,753	2,595 3,972 4,262 4,507	19,283 22,719 23,830 25,260	
48,194 48,474 48,632 49,398 50,609	811 791 781 769 756	963 611 1,054 798 360	170 131 137 164 225	459 450 461 439 458	-102 -151 -312 -491 -1,105		21,653 21,567 22,141 22,263 22,484	4,416 4,510 4,512 4,522 4,737	26,069 26,077 26,653 26,785 27,221	
49,784 49,226 49,436 49,703 49,947 50,693 51,256 51,326	760 762 728 707 691 672 657 673	602 641 536 369 549 970 1,117 881	189 130 152 131 132 107 142 141	495 488 463 510 445 458 473 469	-1,174 -932 -902	1,937 1,968 2,010 2,038 2,062	22,988 22,644 22,246 22,581 23,371 22,768 22,309 22,409	5,075 4,647 4,508 4,498 4,532 4,549 4,671 4,627	28,063 27,291 26,754 27,079 27,903 27,317 26,980 27,036	
					•					Week ending-
50,441 50,666 50,777 50,686	689 679 671 664	500 734 1,097 1,289	105 102 102 109	447 448 453 468		2,052 2,123 1,914 1,958	23,102 22,724 22,624 22,530	4,541 4,720 4,412 4,436	27,643 27,444 27,036 26,966	
50,913 51,383 51,462 51,208 51,006	655 646 642 661 676	1,068 1,052 1,118 1,184 1,177	128 176 128 137 123	491 495 467 457 453		2,022 2,112 2,048 1,963 2,019	22,837 22,384 22,540 22,857 21,770	4,663 4,792 4,735 4,307 4,824	27,500 27,176 27,275 27,164 26,594	July 2
51,120 51,433 51,375 51,294	663 659 674 682	867 1,024 746 895	153 143 135 139	476 464 483 464		2,118 2,102 1,972 2,033	22,313 22,074 22,748 22,279	4,729 4,772 4,399 4,606	27,042 26,846 27,147 26,885	
50.016	(2)	1.250	]	540		2 020	20 000	4.60	35 470	End of month
50,936 51,120 51,408	633 631 684	1,258 935 894	155 158 143	549 464 443		2,029 2,088 2,117	20,808 21,809 22,789	4,662 4,729 4,652	25,470 26,538 27,441	JulyAug."
										Wednesday
50,607 50,845 50,809 50,787	687 678 671 675	297 899 1,352 1,547	110 91 106 106	432 435 441 458		2,078 2,127 1,927 1,967	22,535 21,140 20,724 21,195	4,543 4,722 4,415 4,440	27,078 25,862 25,139 25,635	
51,294 51,592 51,444 51,199 51,118	656 638 656 672 683	995 1,104 1,088 1,092 1,227	150 139 116 138 121	517 487 462 451 465		2,046 2,106 1,939 1,977 2,028	21,212 20,807 23,648 21,318 20,366	4,662 4,801 4,748 4,310 4,824	25,874 25,608 28,396 25,628 25,190	July 2 9 16 23 30
51,403 51,510 51,436 51,449	654 672 684 693	585 1,100 956 953	153 141 116 138	468 486 484 482		2,148 1,922 1,988 2,059	22,703 20,474 22,119 22,519	4,729 4,772 4,399 4,606	27,432 25,246 26,518 27,125	Aug. 6 <sup>p</sup> 13 <sup>p</sup> 20 <sup>p</sup> 27 <sup>p</sup>

ances on Wed, and end-of-month dates, see subsequent tables on F.R. Banks. See also note 2.

<sup>5</sup> Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959-Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1963, figures are estimated except for weekly averages. Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.

<sup>6</sup> Reflects securities sold, and scheduled to be bought back, under matched sale/purchase transactions.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U.S. Govt, securities include Federal agency obligations.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept; see Feb.

1961 BULLETIN, p. 164.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning Apr. 16, 1969, "Other F.R. assets" and "Other F.R. liabilities and capital" are shown separately; formerly, they were netted together and reported as "Other F.R. accounts."

<sup>4</sup> Includes industrial loans and acceptances, when held (industrial loan program discontinued Aug. 21, 1959). For holdings of accept-

## RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

		A II		1						Reserve	city banks				
		All m	ember b	anks			N	lew York	k City			C	City of Cl	nicago	
Period		Reserves		Bor-	Free		Reserves		Bor- row-	Free		Reserves		Bor- row-	Free
	Total held	Re- quired !	Excess	ings at F.R. Banks	re- serves	Total held	Re- guired 1	Excess	ings at F.R. Banks	re- serves	Total held	Re- quired 1	Excess	ings at F.R. Banks	re- serves
1929—June	2,314 22,160 11,473 12,812 16,027 17,391	6,462 9,422	42 363 5,011 3,390 1,491 1,027	974 184 3 5 334 142	-932 179 5,008 3,385 1,157 885	762 861 5,623 5,142 4,118 4,742	4,153 4,070	2.611	192	-167 69 2,611 989 -144 67	161 211 1,141 1,143 939 1,199	133 601 848 924	295		-62 78 540 295 14
1960—Dec. 1962—Dec. 1963—Dec. 1964—Dec. 1965—Dec. 1966—Dec. 1967—Dec.	19,283 20,040 20,746 21,609 22,719 23,830 25,260	19,468 20,210 21,198 22,267	756 572 536 411 452 392 345	327 243 454	669 268 209 168 -2 -165 107	3,687 3,863 3,951 4,083 4,301 4,583 5,052	3,817 3,895 4,062 4,260 4,556	46 56 21 41 27	19 108 37 35 111 122 40	10 -62 19 -14 -70 -95 -22	1,083	1,035 1,051 1,086	4 7 5 -3 15 4 8	28 23 54	-4 -11 -21 -31 -8 -50 -5
1968—Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	26,069 26,077 26,653 26,785 27,221	25,694 26,393 26,461	375 383 260 324 455	569	190 132 167 245 310	4,940 4,886 5,096 5,022 5,157	4,868 5,071 4,968	18 25 54	65 72	-164 -136 -40 -18 -130	1,165 1,147 1,182 1,153 1,199	1,143 1,177 1,155	4 4 5 -2 15	9	-19 -4 -9 -70
1969—Jan	28,063 27,291 26,754 27,079 27,903 27,317 26,980 27,036	27,063 26,537 26,927 27,603 26,974 26,864	343	918 996 1,402 1,407 1,190	-844 -1,102 -1,064 -1,074	5,397 5,190 5,040 5,039 5,174 4,962 4,837 4,963	5,019 5,045 5,134 4,894 4,817	-4 21 -6 40	111 129 96 86	-60 -67 -44 -117 -89 -28 -66 -52	1,286 1,259 1,204 1,202 1,277 1,241 1,197 1,185	1,253 1,207 1,202 1,281 1,206 1,207		98 116 144 27	49 33 101 116 148 15 49
Week ending—									ĺ						
1968—Aug. 7 14 21 28	26,227 25,890 26,227 25,791	25,885 25,576 25,713 25,612	342 314 514 179	576 619	-105	5,113 4,866 4,906 4,893	4,898	32 8	191 278	-317 -159 -270 39	1,187 1,153 1,167 1,147	1 1 162	)		5 6 5 -11
1969Mar. 5 12 19 26	26,985 26,768 26,710 26,622	26,520 26,625	207 248 85 268	734 875 776 964	-527 -627 -691 -696	5,079 5,086 4,977 4,992	5,021	6 <b>5</b> 94	91	-150 65 -185 -3	1,227 1,215 1,233 1,172	1,218	-3 6 -6	37	-33 -121 -31 -61
Apr. 2 9 16 23 30	26,743 26,599 26,616 27,580 27,657	26,4/2 27,408	309 225 144 172 85	947 759	~615 ~963	5,027 4,903 4,969 5,235 5,048	4,999 4,918 4,999 5,198 5,077	-15	75 105	28 -90 -135 -175 -113	1,188 1,167 1,237 1,192 1,215	1,168 1,221 1,206	-1 16 -14 -3	258 37 35	-308 -259 -21 -49 -56
May 7 14 21 28	28,210 27,806 27,772 27,729	27,727 27,545 27,656 27,616	483 261 116 113	1,603 1,171 1,358 1,303	-1,120 -910 -1,242 -1,190	5,212 5,193 5,189 5,120	5,105 5,124 5,240 5,127	69	171 121 188 61	-64 -52 -239 -68	1,267 1,289 1,293 1,303	1,259 1,283 1,298 1,303	8 6 -5	20	-336 -14 -177 -12
June 4 11 18 25	27,643 27,444 27,036 26,966	27,274 26,996 26,937	369 448 99 191	1,521 1,260 1,315 1,323	-1,152 -812 -1,216 -1,132	5,083 5,085 4,904 4,774	4,996 4,965 4,924 4,761	87 120 -20 13	90	44 30 -60 -121	1,239 1,254 1,199 1,199	1,235 1,214 1,216 1,173	40 -17 26	3	-193 37 -17 26
July 2 9 16 23 30	27,500 27,176 27,275 27,164 26,594	27,004 27,063 27,099	496 113 176 382 146	1,020 1,279 1,354	-907 $-1,103$ $-972$	5,013 4,816 5,027 4,909 4,630	4,857 4,870 4,971	156 -54 56 87	138 137 89 154	18 -54 -81 -2 -117	1,220 1,209 1,261 1,200 1,143	1,202 1,222 1,265 1,190 1,152	18 -13 -4 10 -9	5 15	10 -18 -19 10 -13
Aug. 6 13 <sup>p</sup> 20 <sup>p</sup> 27 <sup>p</sup>	27,042 26,846 27,147 26,885		251	1,090 1,328 1,221 1,201	$     \begin{array}{r}       -839 \\       -1,105 \\       -1,183 \\       -1,026     \end{array} $	4,844 4,845 5,101 4,947	4,829 4,784 5,164 4,896	61 -63		-3 -74 -199 -13	1,214 1,205 1,224 1,144		15 -5 8 -20	139	-144 26

For notes see opposite page.

### RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS--Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Other	reserve city	banks			C	ountry ban	ks		
	Reserves		Borrow- ings at	Free		Reserves		Borrow- ings at	Free	Period
Total held	Required1	Excess	F.R. Banks	reserves	Total held	Required 1	Excess	F.R. Banks	reserves	
761 648 3,140 4,317 6,394 6,689	749 528 1,953 3,014 5,976 6,458	12 120 1,188 1,303 418 232	409 58 1 96 50	-397 62 1,188 1,302 322 182	632 441 1,568 2,210 4,576 4,761	610 344 897 1,406 3,566 4,099	22 96 671 804 1,011 663	327 126 3 4 46 29	-305 -30 668 800 965 634	
7,950 8,178 8,393 8,735 9,056 9,509 10,081	7,851 8,100 8,325 8,713 8,989 9,449 10,031	100 78 68 22 67 61 50	20 130 190 125 228 220 105	80 -52 -122 -103 -161 -159 -55	6,689 6,956 7,347 7,707 8,219 8,619 8,901	6,066 6,515 6,939 7,337 7,889 8,318 8,634	623 442 408 370 330 301 267	40 48 74 55 92 161 80	583 394 334 315 238 140 187	
10,568 10,534 10,758 10,863 10,990	10,501 10,473 10,763 10,847 10,900	67 61 -5 16 90	161 194 186 274 270	-94 -133 -191 -258 -180	9,396 9,510 9,617 9,747 9,875	9,120 9,210 9,382 9,491 9,625	276 300 235 256 250	210 144 167 216 180	66 156 68 40 70	
11,271 10,965 10,761 10,914 11,275 10,986 10,752 10,777	11,287 10,948 10,768 10,923 11,195 10,922 10,846 10,727	-16 17 -7 -9 80 64 -94	321 420 449 512 618 713 517 480	-337 -403 -456 -521 -538 -649 -611 -430	10,109 9,877 9,749 9,924 10,177 10,128 10,194 10,109	9,880 9,668 9,543 9,757 9,993 9,952 9,994 9,932	229 209 206 167 184 176 200	263 302 306 257 511 571 582 637	-34 -93 -100 -90 -327 -395 -382 -460	
										Week ending
10,538 10,534 10,578 10,530	10,515 10,457 10,536 10,489	23 77 42 41	170 149 152 158	-147 -72 -110 -117	9,390 9,336 9,576 9,221	9,095 9,139 9,117 9,121	295 197 459 100	230 236 189 206	65 -39 270 -106	
10,870 10,762 10,824 10,740	10,844 10,763 10,824 10,715	26 -1 25	255 489 371 531	-229 -490 -371 -506	9,809 9,705 9,676 9,718	9,590 9,518 9,503 9,552	219 187 173 166	334 268 277 292	-115 -81 -104 -126	
10,706 10,762 10,689 11,109 11,159	10,693 10,738 10,743 11,091 11,185	13 24 -54 18 -26	512 372 443 663 617	499 348 497 645 643	9,822 9,767 9,721 10,044 10,235	9,558 9,550 9,509 9,913 10,092	264 217 212 131 143	371 242 174 225 364	-107 -25 38 -94 -221	
11,400 11,209 11,169 11,166	11,257 11,215 11,186 11,174	143 -6 -17 -8	582 625 543 623	-439 -631 -560 -631	10,331 10,115 10,121 10,140	10,106 9,923 9,932 10,012	225 192 189 128	506 405 455 607	-281 -213 -266 -479	May 7142128
11,157 11,022 10,865 10,869	11,080 10,927 10,903 10,849	77 75 -38 20	644 666 706 697	567 591 744 677	10,164 10,103 10,068 10,124	9,963 9,890 9,894 9,992	201 213 174 132	637 501 569 492	-436 -288 -395 -360	June 4111825
11,012 10,921 10,877 10,913 10,600	10,907 10,966 10,946 10,786 10,674	105 -45 -69 127 -74	791 494 628 604 448	-686 -539 -697 -477 -522	10,255 10,230 10,110 10,142 10,221	10,038 10,005 9,917 9,984 10,029	217 225 193 158 192	697 521 499 661 663	-480 -296 -306 -503 -471	July 2
10,834 10,629 10,768 10,693	10,788 10,704 10,819 10,692	46 -75 -50 1	434 466 453 502	-388 -541 -503 -501	10,150 10,167 10,053 10,102	9,975 9,925 9,910 9,958	175 242 143 144	638 589 624 629	-463 -347 -481 -485	Aug. 6 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Beginning Sept. 12, 1968, amount is based on close-of-business figures for reserve period 2 weeks previous to report date.

<sup>2</sup> 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)

			Basic r	eserve po	sition		Inte	erbank Fe	deral fund	s transact	ions	Related U.S. Go	transaction	ons with es dealers
	ng banks nd		Les	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ne	:t—	Gross tra	insactions	}	Net tra	nsactions		Bor-	
week e	nding—	Excess re- serves 1	Bor- rowings at F.R. Banks	Net inter- bank Federal funds trans.	Surplus or deficit	Per cent of avg. required reserves	Pur- chases	Sales	Total 2-way trans- actions <sup>2</sup>	Pur- chases of net buying banks	Sales of net selling banks	Loans to dealers 3	row- ings from dealers 4	Net loans
Total—	46 banks											-		
1969—July	2 9 16 23 30	301 66 17 182 79	541 165 390 299 298	1,835 2,819 2,787 2,071 1,418	-2,076 -2,919 -3,160 -2,189 -1,637	18.1 25.3 27.0 19.2 14.8	5,072 6,030 6,107 5,430 5,252	3,237 3,210 3,320 3,359 3,835	2,281 2,480 2,500 2,561 2,791	2,791 3,549 3,607 2,869 2,461	955 729 820 799 1,044	869 856 578 918 1,034	272 242 292 295 321	598 613 285 623 714
Aug.	6 13 20 27	71 150 23 23	201 483 403 249	1,902 2,636 2,078 1,553	-2,031 -2,969 -2,457 -1,779	17.8 26.1 20.8 15.6	5,621 5,678 5,592 5,147	3,719 3,042 3,514 3,594	2,865 2,426 2,604 2,389	2,756 3,252 2,988 2,758	854 616 910 1,205	808 689 653 606	313 353 343 351	495 357 309 255
8 in New	York City													
1969—July	2 9 16 23 30	176 26 52 105 76	88 86 146	207 678 558 190 33	-157 -652 -593 -171 -38	3.6 14.8 13.2 3.9	1,541 1,911 1,838 1,693 1,558	1,334 1,233 1,280 1,503 1,591	1,031 1,052 1,067 1,106 1,139	511 859 770 587 420	304 181 213 397 453	772 702 498 816 832	145 134 156 154 150	626 568 341 662 683
Aug.	6 13 20 27	50 94 -11 27	18 118 136 53	-11 446 -152 292	44 ~470 5 266	1.0 10.8 .1 6.0	1,766 1,750 1,571 1,397	1,777 1,304 1,723 1,688	1,458 1,182 1,277 1,073	308 568 294 324	319 122 446 615	745 558 505 522	127 172 170 164	617 386 335 358
38 oi New Yo	itside ork City													
1969—July	2 9 16 23 30	125 40 -35 76 3	416 165 302 214 152	1,628 2,142 2,230 1,881 1,451	-1,919 -2,267 -2,567 -2,018 -1,599	27.1 31.7 35.6 28.7 23.2	3,531 4,119 4,270 3,737 3,694	1,902 1,977 2,040 1,856 2,244	1,251 1,429 1,433 1,455 1,653	2,280 2,690 2,837 2,282 2,042	651 548 607 402 591	98 154 80 102 202	127 108 136 141 171	+29 46 +56 +39 31
Aug.	6 13 20 27	20 56 35 -5	183 365 267 196	1,913 2,190 2,230 1,845	-2,075 -2,499 -2,462 -2,045	29.5 35.6 34.6 29.4	3,854 3,928 4,021 3,750	1,942 1,738 1,791 1,906	1,406 1,243 1,327 1,316	2,448 2,685 2,694 2,434	535 495 464 589	63 131 147 83	186 180 173 187	+123 +49 +26 104
5 in City o	-													
1969July	2,	35 6 4 9 5	15	580 630 615 492 210	-549 -624 -634 -483 -220	50.5 56.5 55.0 44.8 21.1	892 1,033 1,044 878 827	312 403 429 386 617	300 402 409 379 547	592 632 635 499 280	12 2 20 7 69	19 30 21 24 21		19 30 21 24 21
Aug.	6	9 9 15 6	134	657 775 608 604	-648 -900 -593 -610	59.5 81.8 53.5 57.7	967 1,022 967 928	310 247 359 324	310 247 353 324	657 775 614 604	7	22 21 39 31		22 21 39 31
33 o	i													
1969—July	2 9 16 23 30	90 35 -32 68 9	412 165 287 214 148	1,048 1,512 1,615 1,389 1,241	-1,370 -1,642 -1,933 -1,535 -1,380	22.9 27.2 31.9 25.7 23.6	2,638 3,086 3,225 2,859 2,867	1,590 1,574 1,611 1,470 1,627	951 1,027 1,024 1,076 1,105	1,688 2,058 2,202 1,784 1,762	546 587 395 522	79 124 60 78 181	127 108 136 141 171	-48 16 +77 +63 10
Aug.	6	11 47 20 2	183 231 267 196	1 256	-1,427 -1,599 -1,869 -1,435	24.0 27.0 31.2 24.3	2,888 2,906 3,054 2,822	1,632 1,491 1,432 1,582	1,096 996 975 992	1,791 1,910 2,079 1,830	535 495 457 589	41 110 109 52	186 180 173 187	+145 +70 +64 135

<sup>1</sup> Based upon reserve balances, including all adjustments applicable to the reporting period. Prior to Sept. 25, 1968, carryover reserve deficiencies, if any, were deducted. Excess reserves for later periods are net of all carryover reserves.

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

3 Federal funds loaned, net funds supplied to each dealer by clearing

banks, repurchase agreements (purchases of securities from dealer 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.

#### FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

		Discounts fo		4111	• .					
Federal Reserve Bank	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a <sup>1</sup>				Advances under Sec, 10(b) <sup>2</sup>		Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 <sup>3</sup>			
	Rate on Aug. 31, 1969	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Aug. 31, 1969	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Aug. 31, 1969	Effective date	Previous rate	
Boston New York Philadelphia Cleveland Richmond Atlanta Chicago St, Louis Minneapolis Kansas City Dallas San Francisco	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Apr. 8, 1969 Apr. 4, 1969	51/2 51/2 51/2 51/2 51/2 51/2 51/2 51/2	61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2	Apr. 8, 1969 Apr. 4, 1969	666666666666666666666666666666666666666	7 71/2 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Apr. 8, 1969 Apr. 4, 1969	61/2 7 61/2 7 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2 61/2	

<sup>1</sup> Discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt. obligations or any other obligations eligible for Federal Reserve Bank purchase. 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.

#### 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 1942 Apr 11 Oct. 15	1 -11/2	1 1 1 1 1/2	1955—Cont. Sept. 9	2 -21/4 21/4 21/4-21/2 21/2	21/4 21/4 21/4 21/2	1960 June 3	31/2-4 31/2-4 31/2-4 31/2 3-31/2	4 31/2 31/2 3 3
1946 Apr. 25 May 10	† ½-1	i i	Apr. 13	21/2-3 23/4-3 23/4-3 3	23/4 23/4 3 3	1963 July 17	3 -31/2	31/2 31/2
Jan. 12	1 -1 1/4 1 1/4 1 1/4 -1 1/2 1 1/2	11/2	1957 Aug. 9	3 -3½ 3½ 3 -3½	3 3½ 3	Nov. 24	31/2-4 4 4 -41/2	4 4 41/2 41/2
Aug. 21	11/2-13/4	1 3/4 1 3/4 2 2	1958 Jan. 22	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -3 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -3 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> -2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	3 23/4 21/4 21/4 21/4	1967 Apr. 7	4 -4½ 4 -4½ 4 -4½ 4½	4 4 41/2 41/2
1954 Feb. 5	134-2 134 11/2-134 11/2-134 11/2	134 134 134 145 145	Apr. 18. May 9. Aug 15. Sept. 12. 23. Oct. 24. Nov. 7.	134-214 134 134-2 134-2 2 2 -21/2 21/2	21/4 13/4 13/4 2 2 2 21/2	1968  Mar. 15	4½-5 5 -5½ 5½-5½ 5¼-5½	4½ 5½ 5½ 5½ 5½
Apr. 14	11/2-13/4 11/2-13/4 13/4-21/4 13/4-21/4 2 -21/4	1 1/2 1 3/4 1 3/4 1 3/4 2 2	1959 Mar. 6	2½-3 3 -3½ 3½ 3½ 3½-4	3 3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4	Dec. 18	514-514 512 512-6 6	51/2 51/2 6 6 6

<sup>†</sup> Preferential rate of ½ of 1 per cent for advances secured by U.S. Govt, obligations maturing in 1 year or less. The rate of 1 per cent was continued for discounts of eligible paper and advances secured by such paper or by U.S. Govt, obligations with maturities beyond 1 year.

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; 1967—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; 1968—Apr. 4, 5, 11, 15, 16, 5.125; Apr. 30, 5.75; May 1-3, 6, 9, 13-16, 5.75; June 7, 11-13, 19, 21, 24, 5.75; July 5, 16, 5.625; Aug. 16, 19, 5.25.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F.R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.

<sup>3</sup> Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of, or obligations fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the U.S. Govt. or any agency thereof. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

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

## RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

Dec. 31, 1949,	through J	uly 13, 1	966		Beginning July 14, 1966								
		et deman leposits 2		Time				emand sits 2.4			Time deposits 4.5 (all classes of banks)		
Effective date 1	Central	Re-	Coun-	depos- its (all classes	Effective date 1	Effective date 1 Reserve city banks			antry nks Sav- ings		Other time deposits		
to effect Dec 21, 1040	city banks 3 banks try		of banks)		Under \$5 mil- lion	Over \$5 mil- lion	Under \$5 mil- lion	Over \$5 mil- lion	depos- its	Under \$5 mil- lion	Over \$5 mil- lion		
In effect Dec. 31, 1949	22	18	12	5	1966—July 14, 21 Sept. 8, 15	6 161/2		6 1	2	64	64	5	
1951—Jan. 11, 16 Jan. 25, Feb. 1 1953—July 9, 1	23 24 22	19 20 19	13 14 13	6	1967—Mar. 2 Mar. 16			l .		1	3½ 3		
1954—June 24, 16 July 29, Aug. 1 1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1	20 191/2	18 171/2			1968—Jan. 11, 18 1969—Apr. 17	'-		12		]			
Mar. 20, Apr. 1 Apr. 17 Apr. 24	18	161/2				17	171/2	121/2	13 13	3	3	6	
1960—Sept. 1	161/2					1 2	0	ı	7 4	3 10	3 10	3 10	

<sup>1</sup> When two dates are shown, the first applies to the change at central

requirement on borrowings by domestic offices of a member bank from foreign banks, except that only a 3 per cent reserve is required against such borrowings that do not exceed a specified base amount. For details concerning these requirements, see the amendments to Regulations D and M on pp. 656 and 657 of the Aug. 1969 BULLETIN and p. 736 of this instance.

5 Effective Jan. 5, 1967, time deposits such as Christmas and vacation club accounts became subject to same requirements as savings deposits.
 6 See preceding columns for earliest effective date of this rate.

Note.—All required reserves were held on deposit with F.R. Banks June 21, 1917, until Dec. 1959. From Dec. 1959 to Nov. 1960, member banks were allowed to count part of their currency and coin as reserves; effective Nov. 24, 1960, they were allowed to count all as reserves. For further details, see Board's Annual Reports.

## MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

(Per cent of market value)

				F	effective da	te			
Regulation	Apr. 23, 1955	Jan. 16, 1958	Aug. 5, 1958	Oct. 16, 1958	July 28, 1960	July 10, 1962	Nov. 6, 1963	Mar. 11, 1968	June 8, 1968
Regulation T: For credit extended by brokers and dealers on— Listed stocks. Listed bonds convertible into stocks. For short sales.	70 70	50	70 70	90	70 70	50	70 <del>7</del> 0	70 50 70	80 60 80
Regulation U; For credit extended by banks on— Stocks	70	50	70	90	70	50	70	70 50	80 60
Regulation G: For credit extended by others than brokers and dealers and banks on— Listed stocks								70 50	80 60

Note.—Regulations G, T, and U, prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit to purchase and carry registered equity securities that may be extended on securities as collateral by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of the market value of the collateral at the time the credit is extended; margin requirements are the dif-

ference between the market value (100 per cent) and the maximum loan value.

Regulation G and special margin requirements for bonds convertible into stocks were adopted by the Board of Governors effective Mar. 11, 1968.

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. For changes prior to 1950 see Board's Annual Reports.
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 Beginning Oct. 16, 1969, a member bank is required under Regulation M to maintain, against its foreign branch deposits, a reserve equal to 10 per cent of the amount by which (1) net balances due to, and certain assets purchased by, such branches from the bank's domestic offices and (2) credit extended by such branches to U.S. residents exceed certain specified base amounts. Regulation D imposes a similar 10 per cent reserve

#### MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

Rates Jan. 1,	1962—July	19, 1966			Rates beginning .	July 20, 19	66	
		Effecti	ive date			I	Effective da	te
Type of deposit	Jan. 1, 1962	July 17, 1963	Nov. 24, 1964	Dec. 6, 1965	Type of deposit	July 20, 1966	Sept. 26, 1966	Apr. 19 1968
Savings deposits: 1					Savings deposits	4	4	4
12 months or more  Less than 12 months  Other time deposits: 2	4 31/2	4 3½	} 4	4	Other time deposits; <sup>2</sup> Multiple maturity; <sup>3</sup> 90 days or more	5 4	5 4	5 4
12 months or more	4 31/2 21/2 1	1	41/2	51/2	Single-maturity: Less than \$100,000 \$100,000 or more: 30-59 days. 60-89 days. 90-179 days. 180 days and over.	272	5 1/2 {	5 51/2 53/4 6 61/4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Closing date for the Postal Savings System was Mar. 28, 1966. Maximum rates on postal savings accounts coincided with those on savings

Note.—Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q; however, a member bank may not pay a rate in excess of the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located. Beginning Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by nonmember insured commercial banks, as established by the FDIC, have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

#### DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

		Rese	erve city b	anks				Res	erve city b	anks	
Item	All member banks	New York City	City of Chicago	Other	Country banks	Item	All member banks	New York City	City of Chicago	Other	Country banks
	F	our weeks	ending Ju	ıly 16, 19	69		Fo	our weeks	ending A	ug. 13, 19	69
Gross demand—Total Interbank U.S. Govt Other Net demand 1. Time Demand balances due from dom. banks. Currency and coin Balances with F.R. Banks Total reserves held Required Excess	21,561 4,853 151,324 130,440 156,863 9,704 4,657 22,573 27,230	41,551 9,247 879 31,424 23,034 15,805 453 381 4,527 4,908 4,865 43	7,462 1,306 249 5,907 5,731 5,129 409 82 1,140 1,222 <i>I</i> ,216 6	62,367 8,572 1,998 51,798 44,455 59,763 2,569 1,442 9,478 10,920 10,917	2,436 1,726 62,196 57,220 76,166 6,274 2,753	Other Net demand 1 Time Demand balances due	21,081 4,782 148,385 130,915 154,171 9,361 4,683 22,257 26,940	40,378 9,048 912 30,418 23,888 15,013 396 374 4,433 4,807 4,757 50	7,195 1,230 274 5,691 5,492 4,923 303 81 1,111 1,192 1,188	61,254 8,457 1,929 50,869 46,304 58,431 2,666 1,448 9,326 10,774 10,738	65,421 2,347 1,667 61,407 55,231 75,804 5,997 2,780 7,388 10,168 9,979 189

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

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

imum rates on postal savings accounts coincided with those on savings deposits.

<sup>2</sup> For exceptions with respect to certain foreign time deposits, see BULLETINS for Oct. 1962, p. 1279; Aug. 1965, p. 1084; and Feb. 1968, p. 167.

<sup>3</sup> Multiple-maturity time deposits include deposits that are automatically renewable at maturity without action by the depositor and deposits that are payable after written notice of withdrawal.

## A 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS SEPTEMBER 1969

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

			Wednesday	y			End of mon	th
Item			1969			19	969	1968
	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 6	July 30	Aug. 31	July 31	Aug. 31
Assets								
Gold certificate account	10,027	10,027	10,027	10,027	10,027	10,027	10,027	10,026
Cash Discounts and advances: Member bank borrowings	149 1,463	153	153 370	1,152	156 985	1,514	158 750	332 529
Other Acceptances: Bought outright. Held under repurchase agreements. Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements.	40 20 27	41	41	41 46 70	41	40 22 39	40	51
U.S. Govt. securities: Bought outright:		10.701	10.118		10.307	10.005	10.443	10.111
Bills. Certificates—Special Other. Notes.	19,985	19,701	19,138	19,442	18,287	19,985	19,442	19,111
Bonds	30,553	30,553 4,143	30,553	30,553	30,553	30,553	30,553	28,205 5,728
Total bought outright.  Held under repurchase agreements	54,681 219	54,397	53,834	54,138	52,983	54,681	54,138	53,044
Total U.S. Govt. securities	54,900	54,397	53,947	54,811	52,983	54,911	54,138	53,044
Total loans and securities	56,450 **8,440 114	55,563 29,327 114	54,358 *9,351 114	56,120 29,107 114	54,009 8,743 114	56,526 *7,695 114	54,928 8,381 114	53,624 6,982 113
Denominated in foreign currencies.  IMF gold deposited 1	1,929 228 445	2,078 228 411	1,680 228 652	1,648 228 626	1,780 228 588	1,929 228 464	1,670 228 588	1,055 230 337
Total assets	»77,782	₽77,901	p76,563	°78,024	75,645	P77,134	76,094	72,699
Liabilities								
F.R. notes Deposits: Member bank reserves U.S. Treasurer—General account Foreign	45,196 **22,519 953 138	45,199 **22,119 956 116	45,258 **20,474 1,100 141	45,133 **p22,703 585 153	44,881 20,366 1,227 121	45,151 **22,789 894 143	44,820 21,809 935 158	42,396 21,808 916
Other: IMF gold deposit 1	228 254	228 256	228 258	228 240	228 237	228 215	228 236	230 233
Total deposits	P24',092	P23,675	P22,201	P23,909	22,179	P24,269	23,366	23,314
Deferred availability cash itemsOther liabilities and accrued dividends	6,435 503	7,039 491	7,182 484	6,834 512	6,557 452	5,597 525	5,820 504	5,145 389
Total liabilities	p76,226	p76,404	P75,125	p76,388	74,069	p75,542	74,510	71,244
Capital accounts								
Capital paid in	664 630 262	663 630 204	664 630 144	662 630 344	662 630 284	665 630 297	663 630 291	618 598 239
Total liabilities and capital accounts	₽77,782	P77,901	p76,563	P78,024	75,645	P77,134	76,094	72,699
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents  U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account	159	161	161	161	152	159	162	149
	8,072	7,851	7,878	7,589	7,450	8,058	7,419	7,590
recerai	reserve 140te	-a-reueral	Reserve Age	ms Accounts	······································		<del></del>	
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	47,938 3,282	47,932 3,282	47,869 3,282	47,952	47,748	48,001	47,712	45,197
Eligible paper. U.S. Govt. securities.	46,031	46,031	45,981	3,282 45,981	3,282 45,981	3,282 46,031	3,282 45,981	4,118  42,291
Total collateral	49,313	49,313	49,263	49,263	49,263	49,313	49,263	46,409

<sup>1</sup> See note 1(b) to table at top of page A-75.

## STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ON AUGUST 31, 1969

(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	Dailas	San Fran- cisco
Assets Gold certificate account	10,027 734 151	539 85 5	1,935 159 13	683 75 7	789 46 18	930 56 11		33	489 27 15	156 32 3	353 30 12		89
Discounts and advances: Secured by U.S. Govt, securities Other	1,090 424	123	235 167 40	20	49 20		52	281 40	17 *	14 1	64 58	25 17	109 115
Bought outright Held under repurchase agreements Federal agency obligations—Held under repurchase agreements	40 22 39	• • • • • • •	22 39										
U.S. Govt. securities: Bought outright Held under repurchase agreements	54,681 230	2,806			4,254	4,072	2,938	9,002	1,886	1,102	2,115	2,341	7,753
Total loans and securities	56,526	2,929	14,337	2,828	4,323	4,179	2,990	9,323	1,903	1,117	2,237	2,383	7,977
Cash items in process of collection Bank premises Other assets:	10,108 114	597 2	1,685 9	510 2	707 5	823 11	1,006 18	1,693 17	490 8	379 5	702 19	629 9	887 9
Denominated in foreign currencies  IMF gold deposited 2  All other	1,929 228 464	93 24	1490 228 117	100	172 37	100	123 25	286 74	68 16	44 9	83 i8	110 20	260 64
Total assets	80,281	4,274	18,973	4,228	6,097	6,147	4,871	13,146	3,016	1,745	3,454	3,587	10,743
Liabilities													
F.R. notes	45,885 22,789 894 143	2,640 923 48 6	10,561 6,101 58 346	2,641 978 79 7	3,721 1,517 81 12	4,165 1,082 94 7	2,425 1,376 84 8	8,149 3,309 66 19	1,696 762 97 4	786 547 59 3	1,723 1,018 74 6	1,661 1,252 81 7	5,717 3,924 73 18
Other: IMF gold deposit 2 All other	228 217	i	228 180	i	i	8			i	i	<u>.</u>	i	14
Total deposits	24,271	978	6,613	1,065	1,611	1,191	1,470	3,399	864	610	1,100	1,341	4,029
Deferred availability cash items Other liabilities and accrued dividends	8,008 525	554 25	1,245	415 25	587 38	669 35	850 27	1,280 79	385 17	306 8	545 20	479 21	693 92
Total liabilities	78,689	4,197	18,557	4,146	5,957	6,060	4,772	12,907	2,962	1,710	3,388	3,502	10,531
Capital accounts													
Capital paid in	665 630 297	32 31 14	176 160 80	34 33 15	59 56 25	34 33 20	43 40 16	98 93 48	23 22 9	15 14 6	28 27 11	37 36 12	86 85 41
Total liabilities and capital accounts	80,281	4,274	18,973	4,228	6,097	6,147	4,871	13,146	3,016	1,745	3,454	3,587	10,743
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	159	8	440	8	14	8	10	24	6	4	7	9	21
	]	Federal R	leserve N	otes—Fe	deral Res	erve Agei	nts' Acco	unts					
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	48,001	2,769	11,031	2,733	3,975	4,293	2,569	8,439	1,782	821	1,807	1,770	6,012
Gold certificate account	3,282	2,601	10,800	2,600	3,500	3,810	2,650	7,650	1,700	27 815	1,825	1,830	6,250
Total collateral	49,313	2,801	11,300	2,900	4,060	4,345	2,650	8,650	1,855	842	1,825	1,835	6,250

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> After deducting \$1,439 million of participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> See note I(b) to table at top of page A-75.

After deducting \$97 million of participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.
 After deducting \$119 million of participations of other Federal Reserve Banks.

## A 14 OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT D SEPTEMBER 1969

### TRANSACTIONS OF THE SYSTEM OPEN MARKET ACCOUNT

(In millions of dollars)

						(111 1111110	- Contain						
								. Govt. sec					
		7	l'Otal		Tı	easury bil	lis	Othe	ers within 1	year		1-5 years	
Month	p			edemp- tions	Gross pur- chases	Gross sales	Redemp- tions	Gross pur- chases	Gross sales	Exch., maturity shifts, or redemp- tions	Gross pur- chases	Gross sales	Exch. or maturity shifts
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1 5 2	736 2	409 140 ,605 ,246 ,430	65 87 115 150 180	404 1,028 5,403 2,601 3,602 6,100	409 140 5,605 2,246 3,430 6,334	65 87 115 150 180	14 31 53		308 -6,293 358	24 31 27		-308 5,586 -358
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	1 2 4	,234 I 385 ,121 I ,368 I ,586 3	,590 ,110 ,65 ,346 ,444 ,993 ,251	231 175 381 206	4,011 1,149 217 2,121 2,173 4,586 3,428	4,590 1,110 65 1,346 1,444 3,993 3,251	231 175 381 206 7 200	23 49 33		-8,479 574 10,883	33 73 78		6,095 -574 10,895
	Outrigh	it transacti	ons in U.S	. Govt, se	curities—C	Continued	agree	rchase ments		Federal		kers'	
		5-10 yea	rs		over 10 year	ars		Govt. rities)	Net change	agency obliga-		1	_
Month	Gross pur- chases	Gross sales	Exch. or ma- turity shifts	Gross pur- chases	Gross sales	Exch. or ma- turity shifts	Gross pur- chases	Gross sales	in U.S. Govt. secur- ities	tions (net re- purchase agree- ments)	Out- right, net	Under repur- chase agree- ments, net	Net change <sup>1</sup>
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	34 45 50		4,636	12 5 7			1,145 2,497 440 790 980 1,369	908 2,734 1,230 980 1,369	166 647 235 50 21 -414	9 –9	-2 -5 -4 9 2	-32 -43 39 -39	132 599 280 11 23 -414
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	24 26 60		12	6 20 24			371 2,517 2,044 1,929 4,192 1,312 560	371 2,318 1,854 1,790 4,470 1,562 560	-810 148 130 708 646 336 44	20 5 54 1 -80	-8 1 -4 5 -5 -5 -1	40 7 43 -60 -30	-818 209 137 810 582 220 43

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm I}$  Net change in U.S. Govt. securities, Federal agency obligations, and bankers' acceptances.

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

## CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalent)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Austrian schillings	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	Danish kroner	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Japanese yen	Nether- lands guilders	Swiss francs
1967—Dec	1,604	1,140		45	3		1	413	1	1		2
1968—May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,217 1,055 1,281 1,273	1,544 503 851 601 698 694 1,443 1,444		50 52 52 53 13 124 111 8	256 132 8 4 4 4 4 3	25 25 25 25	1 101 151 235 452 378 571 433	67 134 69 75 75 65 75 165	2 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 57 57 57 33 4 4 4	4 4 2 3 3 3 3 3 3
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May	1,938 2,059	1,443 1,450 1,396 1,245 1,542	50	41 13 23 44 176	2 ! ! ! !	25 25 50 100	294 318 461 436	67 125 160 163	1 13 15 15	1 1 1 1	4 4 4 4	6 1 1 •

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

			Wednesday		_	I	End of mont	h
Item			1969			19	69	1968
	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	Aug. 13	Aug. 6	July 30	Aug. 31	July 31	Aug. 31
Discounts and advances—Total. Within 15 days. 16 days to 90 days. 91 days to 1 year.	1,454	1,125 1,110 15	370 351 19	1,152 1,129 23	985 965 20	1,514 1,506 8	750 730 20	529 523 6
Acceptances—Total. Within 15 days. 16 days to 90 days. 91 days to 1 year.	36 24	41 12 29	41 9 32	87 53 34	41 8 33	62 37 25	40 7 33	51 16 35
U.S. Government securities—Total. Within 15 days 1. 16 days to 90 days. 91 days to 1 year. Over 1 year to 5 years. Over 5 years to 10 years. Over 10 years.	9,313	54,397 2,835 9,002 21,111 12,229 8,549 671	53,947 2,274 9,311 20,505 7,715 13,471 671	54,881 3,229 9,227 20,568 7,715 13,471 671	52,983 1,719 8,859 20,548 7,715 13,471 671	54,950 1,746 10,199 21,556 12,229 8,549 671	54,138 1,659 8,815 21,807 7,715 13,471 671	53,044 1,494 15,549 17,359 7,902 10,141 599

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

#### BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

(Seasonally adjusted annual rates)

			emand depos llions of doll				Turnove	er of demand	deposits	
Period	Total			Total 232 SMSA's	226	Total	Leading SMSA's		Total 232 SMSA's	226
	233 SMSA's	N.Y.	6 others 2	(excl. N.Y.)	other SMSA's	233 SMSA's	N.Y.	6 others 2	(excl. N.Y.)	other SMSA's
968—July	8,521.8 8,368.4 8,599.8	3,726.1 4,079.6 3,857.8 3,953.7 3,925.9 4,076.8	1,807.9 1,825.2 1,840.2 1,904.9 1,904.1 1,902.4	4,436,9 4,442,2 4,510,6 4,646,1 4,614,2 4,676,1	2,629.0 2,617.0 2,670.4 2,741.2 2,710.1 2,773.7	64.3 65.2 64.7 66.3 66.5 65.9	140.3 147.7 144.7 143.1 144.6 147.7	59.9 60.8 61.3 64.4 63.0 61.1	43.7 43.7 43.8 45.6 44.9 44.5	37.0 36.5 36.7 37.7 37.4 37.5
969—JanFebMarAprMayJuneJulyAugJulyAug	8,883.9 9,147.6 9,385.4 9,242.7	3,896.7 3,929.8 3,882.8 3,902.0 4,097.6 4,155.7 3,908.6	2,007.7 2,047.4 1,974.3 2,028.9 2,083.2 2,164.4 2,244.4	4,836.6 4,903.0 4,840.5 4,981.9 5,050.0 5,229.7 5,334.1	2,828.9 2,855.6 2,866.2 2,953.0 2,966.8 3,065.3 3,089.7	64.9 67.8 65.8 65.9 68.7 68.6 68.3	137.0 145.4 143.1 138.2 146.6 143.3 138.6	66.3 67.8 64.5 66.1 67.3 68.4 70.9	46.1 47.4 46.1 46.8 48.0 48.4 49.1	37.7 39.1 38.9 39.2 39.7 40.1 40.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand deposit accounts.

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

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

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

The data shown here differ from those shown in the Mar. 1965 BULLETIN because they have been revised, as described in the Mar. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 389.

#### **DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION**

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in cir-		Coin a	nd small	denomir	nation cu	rrency			L	arge den	ominatio	n curren	су	
	cula- tion 1	Total	Coin	\$1 <sup>2</sup>	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
1939	11,160 28,515	5,553 8,120 20,683 20,020 19,305 22,021 22,856	590 751 1,274 1,404 1,554 1,927 2,182	559 695 1,039 1,048 1,113 1,312 1,494	36 44 73 65 64 75 83	1,019 1,355 2,313 2,110 2,049 2,151 2,186	1,772 2,731 6,782 6,275 5,998 6,617 6,624	1,576 2,545 9,201 9,119 8,529 9,940 10,288	2,048 3,044 7,834 8,850 8,438 9,136 9,337	460 724 2,327 2,548 2,422 2,736 2,792	919 1,433 4,220 5,070 5,043 5,641 5,886	191 261 454 428 368 307 275	425 556 801 782 588 438 373	20 24 7 5 4 3 3	32 46 24 17 12 12 9
1959	32,869 33,918 35,338 37,692 39,619 42,056 44,663	23,264 23,521 24,388 25,356 26,807 28,100 29,842 31,695 33,468	2,304 2,427 2,582 2,782 3,030 3,405 4,027 4,480 4,918	1,511 1,533 1,588 1,636 1,722 1,806 1,908 2,051 2,035	85 88 92 97 103 111 127 137 136	2,216 2,246 2,313 2,375 2,469 2,517 2,618 2,756 2,850	7,071 7,373 7,543 7,794	12,717 13,369 14,201	9,326 9,348 9,531 9,983 10,885 11,519 12,214 12,969 13,758	2,803 2,815 2,869 2,990 3,221 3,381 3,540 3,700 3,915	5,913 5,954 6,106 6,448 7,110 7,590 8,135 8,735 9,311	261 249 242 240 249 248 245 241 240	341 316 300 293 298 293 288 286 285	3 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3	5 10 10 10 4 4 4 4
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	48,353 48,340 48,719 49,989	33,963 34,238 34,161 34,421 35,489 36,163	5,385 5,449 5,498 5,565 5,625 5,625	1,871 1,863 1,872 1,900 1,957 2,049	136 136 136 136 136	2,720 2,728 2,732 2,763 2,862 2,993	8,336 8,627	15,654 15,722 16,282	14,115 14,179 14,299	3,971 3,999 4,002 4,028 4,092 4,186	9,511 9,581 9,641 9,734 9,869 10,068	240 240 241 241 242 244	286 287 288 289 290 292	3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4
1969—Jan	48,996 49,475 49,642 50,399 50,936	34,401 34,421 34,792 34,895 35,529 35,920 35,981	5,673 5,603 5,645 5,692 5,730 5,790 5,827	1,907 1,895 1,909 1,934 1,971 1,989 1,992	136 136 136 136 136 136	2,779 2,784 2,806 2,815 2,861 2,882 2,852		15,955 16,300 16,531		4,158 4,212	9,951 9,955 10,023 10,073 10,166 10,259 10,345	244 243 244 244 244 245 243	291 291 291 292 292 292 291	3 3 3 3 3	4 4 19 4 5 5 5

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

### KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

		Held	I in the Tre	asury		Curre	ncy in circul	ation 1
Kind of currency	Total out- standing, July 31,	As security against	Treasury	For F.R.	Held by F.R. Banks	19	169	1968
	1969	gold and silver certificates	cash	Banks and Agents	and Agents	July 31	June 30	July 31
Gold. Gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes, Treasury currency—Total.	(10,027) 47,713	(10,027)		310,026	2,893 158	44,695 6,424	44,547 6,389	41,982 5,996
Standard silver dollars. Fractional coin. United States notes. In process of retirement 4.	5,635 323		3 137 26		154 3	482 5,345 293 305	482 5,308 294 305	482 4,904 302 309
Total—July 31, 1969	564,387	(10,027) (10,027) (10,026)	631 633 803	10,026 10,026 10,024	3,052 2,792 3,120	51,120	50,936	

<sup>1</sup> Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. A-5.
2 Includes \$228 million gold deposited by and held for the International Monetary Fund.
3 Consists of credits payable in gold certificates, the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, FRS.
4 Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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)

		Seasonall	y adjusted			Not s	easonaily adj	usted	
Period		Money suppl	у	Time	1	Money suppl	у	Time	U.S.
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component	deposits ad- justed 1	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component	deposits ad- justed 1	Govt. demand deposits <sup>1</sup>
1965—Dec	166,8 170,4 181,7	36.3 38.3 40.4	130.5 132.1 141.3	146.6 158.1 183.5	172.0 175.8 187.5	37.1 39.1 41.2	134.9 136.7 146.2	145.2 156.9 182.0	4.6 3.4 5.0
1968—Aug	191.2 190.6 191.5 193.3 194.5	42.6 42.7 42.8 43.2 43.4	148.6 147.9 148.7 150.1 151.1	193.8 196.6 199.5 201.9 204.3	187.8 189.7 191.8 194.8 200.7	42.7 42.7 42.9 43.7 44.3	145.2 147.0 149.0 151.2 156.4	194.4 196.2 199.1 200.7 202.5	5.5 5.9 6.1 4.2 4.8
[ 969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July. Aug. <sup>7</sup>	195.4 195.7 195.9 197.5 197.4 198.2 199.1	43.6 43.9 44.2 44.2 44.6 44.9 45.1 45.3	151.9 151.8 151.7 153.3 152.9 153.3 154.0 153.1	202.5 201.0 201.0 200.8 200.1 199.2 195.8 193.3	201.3 194.3 194.4 198.5 193.7 196.3 197.1	43.5 43.4 43.8 43.9 44.3 44.8 45.3	157.8 150.9 150.7 154.6 149.5 151.5 151.7 149.7	202.1 201.6 202.0 201.6 200.9 199.6 196.2 193.8	4.7 6.6 4.5 5.1 8.8 5.7 5.3 4.0
Week ending									
1969—July 9	199.8 199.0 198.7 198.0	45.1 45.0 45.2 45.1	154.7 154.0 153.5 152.9	196.9 196.0 195.3 194.7	197.7 198.1 195.6 195.7	45.9 45.3 45.2 44.8	151.8 152.8 150.4 150.8	197.3 196.4 195.7 195.1	5.4 3.0 6.7 6.1
Aug. 6	198.4 198.6 198.9 197.8	45.2 45.3 45.3 45.3	153.2 153.4 153.4 152.5	194.0 193.5 193.2 192.9	196.8 195.6 194.5 193.1	45.5 45.6 45.5 45.1	151.2 150.1 149.1 148.0	194.6 194.3 193.8 193.4	5.1 3.8 3.2 4.5

<sup>1</sup> At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—Figures for the demand deposit component and for the total money supply (S.A. and N.S.A.) reflect the interim revision in the series as published in the Aug. 14, 1969, release "Demand Deposits, Currency, and Related Items" (H.6). Further revisions are pending.

Averages of daily figures. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic com-

mercial 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. 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.

#### AGGREGATE RESERVES AND MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS

(In billions of dollars)

	Member	bank reserv	ves, S.A.1			Deposits	subject to t	eserve requ	uirements 2		
Period					S.	Α.			N.5	S.A	
1966—Dec. 1967—Dec. 1968—Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	Total	Non- borrowed	Required	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt, demand	Total	Time and savings	Private demand	U.S. Govt. demand
1965—Dec	23.26 23.52 25.94	22,82 22,98 25,68	22.83 23.17 25.60	236.6 244.6 273.5	121.2 129.4 149.9	111.0 111.7 118.9	4.4 3.5 4.6	239.0 247.1 276.2	119.8 127.9 148.1	115.2 [16.1 123.6	4.0 3.0 4.5
1968—Aug	27.21 27.31 27.50 27.69 27.96	26.68 26.86 27.07 27.10 27.22	26.89 26.95 27.19 27.38 27.61	286.9 289.0 292.2 295.0 298.2	156.5 158.9 161.5 163.5 163.8	125.6 124.8 125.7 126.8 128.2	4.8 5.3 5.0 4.7 4.2	284.6 287.8 292.4 293.8 301.2	157.2 158.6 161.0 162.3 163.8	122.6 124.1 126.0 127.9 133.3	4.8 5.2 5.4 3.6 4.1
1969Jan	28.14 28.06 27.97 27.78 28.24 28.06 27.53 27.40	27.32 27.21 27.02 26.75 26.89 26.71 26.28 26.21	27.90 27.83 27.73 27.61 27.94 27.74 27.33 27.16	297.0 296.7 294.2 295.4 295.1 292.6 288.0 285.4	163.2 161.0 160.5 160.1 159.3 158.1 155.1	128.4 129.1 128.9 129.4 130.0 130.5 130.5	5.4 6.7 4.8 5.9 5.9 4.0 2.4 2.8	300.8 295.8 293.3 296.0 294.2 292.0 288.8 283.6	162.7 161.8 161.6 160.9 160.1 158.6 155.4	134.0 128.1 127.8 130.5 126.3 128.4 128.7 127.0	4.2 5.9 3.9 4.5 7.9 5.0 4.7 3.5

inated from time deposits for reserve purposes, Jan. 1969 data are not comparable with earlier data due to the withdrawal from the system on Jan. 2, 1969, of a large member bank.

NOTE.—Series revised back to June 1967. Seasonally adjusted data for the period 1959 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Averages of daily figures. Data reflect percentage reserve requirements made effective Apr. 23, 1969. Required reserves are based on average deposits with a 2-week lag.
<sup>2</sup> Averages of daily figures. Deposits subject to reserve requirements include total time and savings deposits and net demand deposits as defined by Regulation D. Private demand deposits include all demand deposits except those due to the U.S. Govt, less cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic commercial banks. Effective June 9, 1966, balances accumulated for repayment of personal loans were elim-

#### CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

					Assets						Liabi and ca	
					В	ank credit				Total assets, net—	<del></del> -	
Date		Treas- ury cur-			U.S	. Governm	ent securit	ies		Total liabil- ities	Total	Capital and
947—Dec. 31	Gold	rency out- stand- ing	Total Loans, net 1, 2		Total	Coml, and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other 3	Other secu- rities 2	and capital, net	deposits and currency	misc. ac- counts, net
947—Dec. 31	22,754 22,706 11,982	4,562 4,636 6,784	160,832 171,667 468,943	43,023 60,366 282,040	107,086 96,560 117,064	81,199 72,894 66,752	22,559 20,778 49,112	3,328 2,888 1,200	10,723 14,741 69,839	188,148 199,008 487,709	175,348 184,384 444,043	12,800 14,624 43,670
968—Aug. 28	10,400 10,400 10,400 10,400 10,367	6,700 6,700 6,800 6,800 6,795	492,500 498,100 500,100	291,100 295,700 296,800 300,400 311,334	118,400 119,100 122,400 120,000 121,273	65,700 66,700 68,800 66,700 68,285	52,600 52,400 53,600 53,200 52,937	100 100 100 100 51	76,000 77,700 78,900 79,700 81,820	502,600 509,600 515,300 517,300 531,589	451,700 458,100 464,200 466,300 484,212	50,900 51,500 51,100 50,900 47,379
969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30° May 28° June 25°°	10,400 10,400 10,400 10,400 10,400 14,400	6,800 6,800 6,800 6,700 6,700 6,800	503,000 504,100 510,200 506,700	304,300 306,000 307,300 312,400 311,800 316,900	119,500 115,500 114,600 114,900 112,500 110,700	67,100 63,500 62,500 61,800 59,000 57,400	52,300 51,900 52,000 53,100 53,400 53,200	100 100 100 100 100	81,000 81,500 82,300 82,900 82,400 83,000	522,000 520,200 521,300 527,300 523,800 527,600	469,900 466,800 466,300 471,700 465,400 467,100	52,100 53,300 54,900 55,600 58,400 60,500
July 30 <sup>rp</sup>	10,400	6,700 6,800		319,300 315,500	111,100 112,600	58,100 57,700	53,000 54,900		81,700 81,300	529,200 526,600	462,300 459,600	66,900 67,000

#### DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

			Money	supply				Rela	ited depo	sits (not s	easonall	y adjuste	d)	
	Seaso	nally adju	sted 4	Not sea	asonally a	djusted		Tir	ne			U.S.	Governm	ent
Date	Total	Cur- rency outside banks	De- mand deposits ad- justed 5	Total	Cur- rency outside banks	De- mand deposits ad- justed 5	Total	Com- mercial banks 1	Mutual savings banks 6	Postal Savings Sys- tem <sup>3</sup>	For- eign, net 7	Treas- ury cash hold- ings	At coml. and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1947—Dec. 31 1950—Dec. 30 1967—Dec. 30	110,500 114,600 181,500	24,600	84,400 90,000 141,900	117,670	25,398	87,121 92,272 150,161	56,411 59,246 242,657	36,314	20,009	2.923	1,682 2,518 2,179	1,293	1,452 2,989 5,508	870 668 1,123
1968—Aug. 28 Sept. 25 Oct. 30 Nov. 27 Dec. 31	186,600 188,400	41,400 41,600 42,300	145,200 146,800 148,500	185,400 190,100 193,800	41,500 41,800 43,500	143,900 148,300 150,300	259,900 263,700 265,400	196,400 200,000 201,500	63,500 63,700 63,900		2,000 2,100 2,100 2,400 2,455	800 800 800	5,300 8,900 6,400 3,600 5,385	1,000 1,000 1,200 400 703
1969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30p May 28p June 25 rp.	191,300 193,500 192,000 191,000	42,800 43,200 43,300 43,600	148,500 150,300 148,700	190,500 190,700 192,000 188,700	42,300 42,800 42,900 43,500	148,100 147,900 149,100	266,700 267,700 266,400	201,600 201,800 200,700 200,600	65,200 65,900 65,700 66,000		2,200 2,100 2,100 2,300 2,100 2,200		7,900 6,200 4,600 9,400 6,900 6,300	500 600 500 1,000 400 1,500
July 30 <sup>rp</sup> Aug. 27 <sup>p</sup>	191,600 192,900		147,600 148,900		44,100 44,300		260,800 259,400				2,300 2,100	700 700	5,900 5,200	1,200 1,000

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with data for June 30, 1966, about \$1.1 billion in "Deposits accumulated for payment of personal loans" were excluded from "Time deposits" and deducted from "Loans" at all commercial banks. These changes resulted from a change in Federal Reserve regulations. These hypothecated deposits are shown in a table on p. A-23.

2 See note 2 at bottom of p. A-22.

3 After June 30, 1967, Postal Savings System accounts were eliminated from this Statement.

4 Series begin in 1946; data are available only for last Wed. of month. 3 Other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

6 Includes relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, also includes certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities.

Note.—Series revised beginning with data for July 1969 to conform with recent substantive changes in official call reports of condition. See BULLETIN for August 1969, pp. 642-46

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 1 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by \$1,900 million (\$1,500 million to time deposits and \$400 million to demand deposits).

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

	Lo	ans and i	nvestmer	nts		Total			Dep	osits	•				
			Secur	ities	Cash	assets— Total lia-		Inter	bank <sup>3</sup>		Other		Bor-	Total	Num-
Class of bank and date	Total	Loans 1,2	U.S. Govt.	Other 2	assets)	bilities and capital ac- counts	Total 3	De- mand	Time	U.S. Govt.	nand Other	Time	row- ings	capital ac- counts	ber of banks
All banks: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30	61,126 140,227 134,924 424,134	26,615 30,361 43,002 287,543	25,511 101,288 81,199 66,752	8,999 8,577 10,723 69,839	27,344 35,415 38,388 78,924	90,908 177,332 175,091 517,374	81,816 165,612 161,865 455,501	10, 14, 12,793 21,883	,982 ,065 240 1,314	1.346	94,381	26,479 45,613 53,105 242,925	66	8,414 10,542 11,948 39,371	14,826 14,553 14,714 14,223
1968—Aug. 28	455.630	1307 - 930	68,760 66,730 68,285	78,940 79,660 81,820	72,690 77,600 84,748	525,720 535,690 543,410 551,410 571,805	467,330 472,830 498,945	19,690 20,500 24,747	1,330 1,260 1,213	4,970 8,540 6,070 3,250 5,017	168,800 170,580 176,220 182,100 199,973	258,190 260,210 264,020 265,720 267,995	11,130 11,660 11,670 13,020 18,972	41,030 41,280 41,590 41,770 42,275	14,216 14,209 14,205 14,187 14,179
1969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30° May 28° June 25°°	465,300 470,100 468,870	320,540 325,440 327,480	67,110 63,460 62,500 61,770 59,040 57,420	81,030 81,500 82,260 82,890 82,350 82,950	72,680 72,480 72,990 82,400 78,140 78,210	552,490 552,830 555,460 570,010 564,830 570,820	472,730 469,810 469,630 481,890 472,940 473,750	19,350 19,550 19,910 21,230 20,990 20,730	1,080 1,010 990 950 940 910	9,000 6,580	176,440  183,970  177,530	266,390 267,090 268,040 266,740 266,900 265,110	14,360  15,780  17,490	42,720 43,170 43,320	14,176 14,168 14,167
July 30 <sup>rp</sup> Aug. 27 <sup>p</sup>	477,520 474,280	337,720 335,260	58,090 57,700	81,710 81,320	75,870 77,680	572,670 570,860	467,910 465,720	21,060 21,410	850 860	5,540 4,900	179,310 178,890	270,150 259,660	19,450 21,270	43,740 43,920	14,179 14,180
Commercial banks: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 316 1967—Dec. 30	124,019 116,284	26,083 38,057	90.606	7,331	34.806	79,104 160,312 155,377 451,012	150,227	14.	982 065 240 1,314	105	349 921 94,367 184,066	15,952 30,241 35,360 82,511	219	7,173 8,950 10,059 34,384	14,278 14,011 14,181 13,722
1968—Aug. 28 Sept. 25 Oct. 30 Nov. 27 Dec. 31	390,010	257,730	04./00	67,620 68,830	69,850 71.780	455,820 465,490 473,100 480,640 500,657	396,410 403.580	19,250 19,690	1,410	6,070	176,120	195,220 196,730 200,370 201,820 203,154	111,670	36,400	13,714 13,707 13,703 13,687 13,679
1969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30° May 28° June 25°	394,900 399,550 397,900	264,970 269,710 271,330	58,510 57,870 55,220	71,420 71,970 71.350	72,090 81,610 77,240	480,940 480,700 482,870 497,400 491,670 497,500	403,670 416,110 406,850	19,910 21,230 20,990	1,080 1,010 990 950 940 910	9 000 6 580	176,360 183,890 177,450	201,540 201,900 202,160 201,040 200,890 198,750	14,360 15,780 17,490	37,360 37,800 37,890	13,673 13,673 13,677 13,669 13,668 13,674
July 30 <sup>p</sup> Aug. 27 <sup>p</sup>	406,280 402,950	281,290 278,730	54,460 54,100	70,530 70,120	75,020 76,830	499,280 497,380	401,620 399,340	21,060 21,410	850 860	5,540 4,900	179,230 178,810	194,940 193,360	19,450 21,270	38,300 38,480	13,682 13,683
Member banks: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30	1437. 18.51	22 113	78.338	6.070	29.845	68,121 138,304 132,060 373,584	1129.670	113.576	140 64 50 1,169	1,709 22,179 1,176 4,631	37,136 69,640 80,609 151,980	12,347 24,210 28,340 147,442	208 54 5,370	5,886 7,589 8,464 28,098	6,619 6,884 6,923 6,071
1968—Aug. 28	304,669 309,985 314,164 315,615 325,086	205,850 208,917 210,270 213,092 220,285	45,898 46,755 48,704 46,820 47,881	52,921 54,313 55,190 55,703 56,920	59,497 61,846 63,275 67,675 73,756	375,766 383,685 389,598 395,535 412,541	317,186 323,730 329,287 333,142 355,414	17,088 18,275 18,673 19,462 23,519	1,193 1,246 1,169 1,098 1,061	5 276	1143 6X4	156,693 157,575 160,535 161,954 162,605	11 153	179 <b>6</b> 871	6,019 6,010 6,002 5,990 5,978
1969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30 May 28 June 25	322,920	224,696	43,387 42,709 42,372 40,177	56,131 56,438 56,939 56,324	63,247 63,749 72,398 68,479	395,585 394,742 396,209 409,340 403,971 408,932	329,130 327,685 339,062 330,433	18,593 18,950 20,260 20,054	860	4,907 3,374 7,981 5,405	144,065 143,989 150,719 145,261	160,853 160,705 160,530 159,306 158,923 156,805	12,179 13,636 14,888 16,467	30,190 30,342 30,699 30,752	5,972 5,967 5,962 5,955 5,944 5,938
July 30 <sup>p</sup> Aug. 27 <sup>p</sup>	328,560 325,413	233, 196 230, 654	39,962 39,754	55,402 55,005	66,159 67,843	410,401 408,644	324,993 323,063	20,079 20,433	699 707		146,373 146,139	153,280 151,738	18,145 19,925	31,090 31,234	5,925 5,919
Mutual savings banks: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 316 1967—Dec. 30	10,379 16,208 18,641 64,231	4,901 4,279 4,944 51,590	3,704 10,682 11,978 4,280	1,246	793 609 886 996		15,385 17,763		l <i></i> .	1 3 7		10,527 15,371 17,745 60,414		1,241 1,592 1,889 4,987	548 542 533 501
1968—Aug. 28 Sept. 25 Oct. 30 Nov. 27 Dec. 31	67,770 67,960 68,180 68,590 68,905	54,480	4,200 4,140 4,000 3,910 3,819	10,030 10,110 10,200	910 990 910 910 996	70,200 70,310 70,770	63,580 63,750 64,000				80 100 100 100 72	63,480 63,650		5,180 5,190 5,190 5,260 5,269	502 502 502 500 500
1969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30 May 28 June 25	69,460 69,970 70,400 70,550 70,970 71,150	55,010 55,360 55,570 55,730 56,150	3,960 3,990 3,990 3,900 3,820 3,620	10,490 10,620 10,840 10,920 11,000		72,130 72,590 72,610 73,160	64,950 65,290 65,960 65,780 66,090				100 100 80 80 80	64,850 65,190 65,880		5,290 5,350 5,360 5,370 5,430 5,410	499 499 499 499 499
July 30 r Aug. 27 p	71,240 71,330		3,630 3,600	11,180 11,200	850 850						80 80	66,210 66,300		5,440 5,440	499 497

## A 20 COMMERCIAL AND MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS - SEPTEMBER 1969

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK-Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

	Lo	ans and i	nvestmer	nts		Total			Dep	osits					
			Secus	ities		assets— Total lia-		Intert	ank <sup>3</sup>		Other		Bor-	Total	Num
Class of bank and date	Total	Loans	U.S. Govt.	Other	Cash assets <sup>3</sup>	bilities and capital ac- counts 4	Total <sup>3</sup>	De- mand	Time	U.S.	nand Other	Time 1	row- ings	capital ac- counts	of
										Govt.					
Reserve city member banks: New York City:7 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30	12,896 26,143 20,393 52,141	7,334 7,179	7,265 17,574 11,972 6,027	1,559 1,235 1,242 7,055	6,637 6,439 7,261 18,797	19,862 32,887 27,982 74,609	17,932 30,121 25,216 60,407	4,202 4,640 4,453 7,238	6 17 12 741	6,940 267	17,287	807 1,236 1,445 20,062	195 30 1,880	1,648 2,120 2,259 5,715	30 31 31
1968—Aug. 28 Sept. 25. Oct. 30. Nov. 27. Dec. 31.	53,187 54,905 54,882 55,084 57,047	39,806 40,729 40,488	5,855 6,191 6,607 5,881 5,984		16,347 16,669 16,975 18,243 19,948			5,971 6,776 6,757 7,363 8,964	673 691 660 633 622	2,198 1,042 170	27,137 27,136 28,207 28,675			6,088 6,108 6,180 6,129	1: 1: 1:
1969—Jan. 29		41,875 43,237 43,174	5,560 4,495 4,574 4,616 4,099 4,331		18,452 17,659 18,680 22,610 20,784 20,595			18./KK	419	2,080	29,314 29,340 28,746 31,513 29,577		3,278 3,299 4,010 4,267 4,921	6,153 6,240 6,217	1.1
July 30 Aug. 27	57,645	45,922 44,914	4,893 4,904		19,776 20,574		54,066	I	369		29,732 30,490	14,625 14,170	5,011 5,459	6,241 6,275	11
City of Chicago: 7, 8 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30	2,760 5,931 5,088 12,744	954 1,333 1,801 9,223	1,430 4,213 2,890 1,574	383	1,489	4,363 7,459 6,866 16,296	4,057 7,046 6,402 13,985	1,035 1,312 1,217 1,434	1	127 1,552 72 267	2,419 3,462 4,201 6,250	476 719 913 6,013	383	288 377 426 1,346	11 12 14
1968—Aug. 28	13,473 13,334 13,579 13,658 14,274	9,381 9,297 9,356 9,573	2,061 2,028 2,222 1,990 1,863	4,093	3,033 3,185 3,403 3,218 3,008	17,179 17,196		1,230 1,223 1,260 1,287 1,535	10 11 12 10 21	181 253	5,484 5,326 5,456 5,676 6,542	5,997 6,019 6,137 6,280	1,047 1,218 1,134 953 682	1,395 1,412 1,416	
1969—Jan. 29 Feb. 26 Mar. 26 Apr. 30 May 28 June 25	13,935 13,802 14,146	10,189 10,030 10,313 10,218 9,996	1,647 1,558 1,634 1,592 1,473 1,350	2,099 2,214 2,199 2,194 2,177		17,589 17,685 17,696 17,635 17,559	13,376 13,144 12,789	1,170	1 /	569 238 92 615 233 147	5,722 5,826 5,775 5,901 5,886 5,919	5,638 5,498 5,336	885 1,130 1,418 1,319 1,682 1,389	1,424 1,431 1,435 1,460 1,446	9
July 30 Aug. 27	14,238	10,630	1,556 1,473			17,635 17,344	12,042 11,779	1,192 1,170	15	242 149	5,686 5,630	4,907 4,811	1,354	1,455	9
Other reserve city: 7:8 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30	15,347 40,108 36,040 105,724	7,105 8,514 13,449 73,571	6,467 29,552 20,196 14,667	1,776 2,042 2,396 17,487	8,518 11,286 13,066 26,867	24,430 51,898 49,659 136,626	22,313 49,085 46,467 120,485	4,356 6,418 5,627 9,374	104 30 22 310	8,221 405	24,655 28,990	4,806 9,760 11,423 55,798	2,555	1,967 2,566 2,844 10,032	351 359 353 163
1968—Aug. 28		77,479 78,661 79,584 80,382 83,634	13,972 14,211 15,135 14,291 15,036	19,108 19,687 20,142 20,354 20,337	22,161 23,382 23,605 25,803 28,136	136,984 140,294 142,930 145,322 151,957	117,523 119,750 122,205 123,321 132,305	7,759 8,054 8,351 8,458 10,181	414 448 395 353 307	2,798 2,128 799	47,725 48,126 49,854 51,832 57,449	60,013 60,324 61,477 61,879 62,484	5,437 5,554 6,441	10,433 10,445 10,559 10,572 10,684	16: 16: 16: 16:
1969—Jan. 29	116,456 116,211 116,128 117,795 116,902 118,265	82,141 83,065 83,534 84,932 85,316 87,081	14,167 13,151 12,738 12,857 11,982	20,148 19,995 19,856 20,006 19,604 19,690	23,463 23,142 23,094 25,890 24,557 24,145	144,460 143,969 143,928 148,544 146,119 147,332	122,369 121,555 120,639 124,498 121,240 120,641	7,651 8,024 7,885 8,062 7,882 7,975	306 272 281 249 248 224	2,079 1,338 3,457 2,219	50,142 49,549 49,751 51,735 50,043	61,922 61,631 61,384 60,995 60,848 59,759	/,819	10,743 10,773 10,878 10,982 11,014 11,083	161 161 161 161 161
July 30			11,716	19,369	24,037	148,510 147,680	118,489	8,108	204	1,735	50,333	58,109 57,182	9,173	11,194	159
Country member banks: 7, 8 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30	12,518 35,002 36,324 122,511	5,890 5,596 10,199 74,995	4,377 26,999 22,857 24,689	2,250 2,408 3,268 22,826	6,402 10,632 10,778 20,334	19,466 46,059 47,553 146,052	17,415 43,418 44,443 131,156	792 1,207 1,056 2,766	30 17 17 96	5,465 432	10,109 24,235 28,378 61,161	6,258 12,494 14,560 65,569	4 11 23 552	1,982 2,525 2,934 11,005	6,219 6,476 6,519 5,886
1968—Aug. 28 Sept. 25 Oct. 30 Nov. 27 Dec. 31	127,450 129,187 130.842	79,184 80,230 80,842	24,010 24,325 24,750 24,658	24,256 24,632 25,260 25,480	17,956 18,610 19,292 20,411	148,626 151,135 153,472 155,573 161,122	132,750 134,961 137,139 138,857	2,128 2,222 2,305 2,354	96 96 102	1,700 2,291 1,803 1,518	57,685 58,578 60,167 61,900 66,578			11,354 11,467 11,536 11,622 11,807	5,836 5,827
1969—Jan. 29	133,166 133,316 134,526 135,514	81,932 82,660 83,873 85,222				155,471 156,543 157,809 160,766 160,098 161,355				1,766 1,666 1,588 1,829 2,127	60,368 59,350 59,717 61,570 59,755	73,893 74,790 75,594	1,658 1,665 1,445 1,780 2,045	11,680 11,830 11,876 12,017 12,075 12,091	5,790 5,785 5,780
July 30 Aug. 27										1,764	60,622	75,639 75,575	2,607	12,200	5,745 5,739

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK---Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

<del></del>					1	s in minor									<del></del>
	Loa	ns and in	vestmen	ts		Total			Depo	sits					
Class of			Secu	rities	Cash	assets— Total lia-		Intert	oank <sup>3</sup>		Other		Bor-	Total capital	Num- ber
bank and call date	Total	Loans	U.S.		assets 3	bilities and capital	Total <sup>3</sup>	De-		Dei	mand		row- ings	ac- counts	of
			Govi.	Other 2	! 	ac- counts 4		mand	Time	U.S. Govt.	Other	Time 1,5			
Insured commercial: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	49,290 121,809 114,274	21,259 25,765 37,583	21,046 88,912 67,941	6,984 7,131 8,750	25,788 34,292 36,926	76,820 157,544 152,733	69,411 147,775 141,851	10, 13, 12,615	654 883 54	1,762 23,740 1,325	41,298 80,276 92,975	15,699 29,876 34,882	10 215 61	6,844 8,671 9,734	13,426 13,297 13,398
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	358,536 365,955	200,109 235,502 243,993 264,600	62,094 58,189	44,364 60,941 63,772 70,938	60,327 77,348 74,686 83,061	374,051 448,878 454,398 498,071	330,323 394,118 392,801 432,719	120.337	1.019	5,508 5,219 4,951 5,000	159,659 182,984 176,569 198,535	146,084 183,060 189,926 203,602	4,325 5,531 7,913 8,675	29,827 33,916 35,269 36,530	13,510
National member: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	27,571 69,312 65,280	11,725 13,925 21,428	12,039 51,250 38,674	3,806 4,137 5,178	14,977 20,114 22,024	43,433 90,220 88,182	39,458 84,939 82,023	6, 9, 8,37 <b>5</b>	786 229 35	1,088 14,013 795	23,262 45,473 53,541	8,322 16,224 19,278	4 78 45	4,644	5,117 5,017 5,005
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	176,605 208,971 212,344 236,130	118,537 139,315 143,802 159,257	32,347 34,308 31,627 35,300	35,348 36,915	36,880 46,634 44,788 50,953	219,744 263,375 265,497 296,594	193,860 231,374 229,028 257,884	13,877 12,383	458 652 561 657	3,142	92,533 106,019 102,093 116,422	107,684 111.170	3,478 5.097	17,434 19,730 20,503 21,524	4,758 4,742
State member: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	15,950 37,871 32,566	6,295 8,850 11,200	7,500 27,089 19,240	2,155 1,933 2,125	8,145 9,731 10,822	24,688 48,084 43,879	22,259 44,730 40,505	3, 4, 3,978	739 411 15	621 8,166 381	13,874 24,168 27,068	4,025 7,986 9,062	130 9	2,246 2,945 3,055	1,502 1,867 1,918
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	74,972 85,128 86,231 89,894	51,262 58,513 60,159 61,965	12.649	11,065 13,966 14,338 15,348	15,934 22,312 22,342 22,803	93,640 111,188 112,352 116,885	81,657 95,637 94,908 98,467	5,390 6,934 7,261 8,402	382 516 373 404	1,489	39,598 45,961 44,377 47,498	34,680 40,736 41,591 40,945	1,607 1,892 2,586 2,535	7,492 8,368 8,636 8,536	1,313
Insured nonmember commercial: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	5,776 14,639 16,444	3,241 2,992 4,958	10.584	1,025 1,063 1,448	2,668 4,448 4,083	8,708 19,256 20,691	7,702 18,119 19,340	12 24 262	14	53 1,560 149	4,162 10,635 12,366	3,360 5,680 6,558	6. 7. 7	959 1,083 1,271	
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	52,028 64,449 67,390 73,553	30,310 37,675 40,033 43,378	15,146	11,629	7,513 8,403 7,557 9,305	60,679 74,328 76,561 84,605	54,806 67,107 68,866 76,368	695 786 693 908	83 89 85 94	618 588 824 691	27,528 31,004 30,099 34,615	25,882 34,640 37,164 40,060	91 162 230 217	5.830	7,320 7,440 7,474 7,504
Noninsured nonmember commercial: 1941—Dec. 31., 1945—Dec. 31., 1947—Dec. 31.6.	1,457 2,211 2,009	455 318 474	761 1,693 1,280	241 200 255	763 514 576	2,283 2,768 2,643	1,872 2,452 2,251	32 18 177		1 1 18	,291 ,905   1,392	253 365 478	13 4 4	329 279 325	852 714 783
1965—Dec. 31., 1967—Dec. 30., 1968—June 29., 1968—Dec. 31.,	2,455 2,638 2,829 2,901	1,549 1,735 1,821 1,875	41 8 370 407 429	489 533 602 597	572 579 647 691	3,200 3,404 3,652 3,789	2,113 2,172 2,438 2,519	277 285 300 319	85 58 75 56	17 15 20 10	1,121 1,081 1,268 1,366	612 733 775 767	147 246 217 224	434 457 493 464	263 211 211 197
Nonmember commercial: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	7,233 16,849 18,454	3,696 3,310 5,432	2,270 12,277 11,318	1,266 1,262 1,703	3,431 4,962 4,659	10,992 22,024 23,334	9,573 20,571 21,591	45 42 439		5 14 167	,504 ,101 13,758	3,613 6,045 7,036	18 11 12	1,362	7,662 7,130 7,261
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	54,483 67,087 70,219 76,454	31,858 39,409 41,853 45,253	14,555 15,516 15,242 16,585	8,070 12,162 13,124 14,617	8,085 8,983 8,204 9,997	63,879 77,732 80,213 88,394	56,919 69,279 71,304 78,887	972 1,071 994 1,227	168 147 160 150	635 603 844 701	28,649 32,085 31,367 35,981	35,372 37,939	238 408 447 441	5,345	7.583

For notes see p. A-22,

### PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK-Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

	Loai	ns and in	vestment	s		Total			Dep	osits					
Class of			Secur	ities	Cash	assets— Total lia-		Intert	oank <sup>3</sup>		Other		Bor-		Num-
bank and call date	Total	Loans	U.S.		assets 3	bilities and capital	Total 3	De-		Der	nand		row- ings	capital ac- counts	of
	!	1,2	Govt.	Other 2	,	ac- counts 4	ا	mand	Time	U.S. Govt.	Other	Time 1,5			
Insured mutual savings:  1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	1,693 10,846 12,683	3,081	629 7,160 8,165	606	151 429 675	1,958 11,424 13,499	10,363			1:2		1,789 10,351 12,192	1	164 1,034 1,252	52 192 194
1965—Dec. 31 1965—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	48,735 55,936 58,178 60,088	39,964 45,489 46,813	-	5,010 7,336	904	50,500 57,863 60,128 62,121	45,887 52,910			7 6 6 6	359 429 492	45,520 52,474 54,491 56,367	91 68 65	3,957 4,237 4,349	329 331
Noninsured mutual savings: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 316	8,687 5,361 5,957	4,259 1,198 1,384	3,075 3,522 3,813	641	642 180 211		8,744 5,022 5,556			6 2 1	2	5,020	6	1,077 558 637	496 350 339
1965—Dec. 31., 1967—Dec. 30., 1968—June 29., 1968—Dec. 31.,	7,526 8,295 8,677 8,817	5,325 6,100 6,283 6,518	1,710 1,169 1,166 964	1,026 1,228	113 115 126 113	7,720 8,499 8,901 9,027	7,584 7,879			1	8 20 41 21		1	706 749 762 788	177 170 170 167

million were reclassified as country banks. Beginning Jan. 4, 1968, a country bank with deposits of \$321 million was reclassified as a reserve city bank. Beginning Feb. 29, 1968, a reserve city bank in Chicago with total deposits of \$190 million was reclassified as a country bank.

-Series revised beginning with data for July 1969 to conform in

Note.—Series revised beginning with data for July 1969 to conform in content and format with recent substantive changes in official call reports of condition as described in the BULLETIN for Aug. 1969, pp. 642-46. 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 national banks for Dec. 31, 1965, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.
Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.
For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULLETIN, pp. 870-71.

<sup>1</sup> See table "Deposits Accumulated at Commercial Banks for Payment of Personal Loans" and its notes on p. A-23.
2 Beginning June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as securities, and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to securities. This reduced "Total loans" and increased "Other securities" by about \$1 billion. "Total loans" include Federal funds sold, and beginning with June 1967 securities purchased under resale agreements, figures for which are included in "Federal funds sold, etc.," for commercial banks on p. A-24.
3 Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942.
4 Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately.
5 Figures for mutual savings banks include relatively small amounts of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961, they also include certain accounts previously classified as other liabilities.
6 Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised; for description, see note 4, p. 587, May 1964 BULLETIN.
7 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.
8 Beginning with May 13, 1965, Toledo, Ohio, reserve city banks with total loans and investments of \$530 million and total deposits of \$576

#### LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In billions of dollars)

		Seasonall	y adjusted			Not seasona	ılly adjusted	
Period			Secu	rities			Secu	rities
	Total <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup>	U.S. Govt.	Other 2	Total <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup>	Loans <sup>1</sup> , <sup>2</sup>	U.S. Govt.	Other <sup>2</sup>
1959—Dec. 31	185.9	107.8	57.7	20.5	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
	194.5	113.8	59.8	20.8	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961—Dec, 30. 1962—Dec, 31. 1963—Dec, 31. 1964—Dec, 31. 1965—Dec, 31. 1966—Dec, 31. 1966—Dec, 31. 1966—Dec, 30.	209.6	120.4	65.3	23.9	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
	227.9	134.0	64.6	29.2	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
	246.2	149.6	61.7	35.0	252.4	153.9	63.4	35.1
	267.2	167.7	60.7	38.7	273.9	172.1	63.0	38.8
	294.4	192.6	57.1	44.8	301.8	197.4	59.5	44.9
	310.5	208.2	53.6	48.7	317.9	213.0	56.2	48.8
	346.5	225.4	59.7	61.4	354.5	230.5	62.5	61.5
1968—Aug. 28. Sept. 25. Oct. 30. Nov. 27. Dec. 31.	370.4	241.1	63.9	65.5	367.9	240.4	61.5	66.0
	374.6	243.6	64.0	67.0	374.4	244.2	62.5	67.6
	379.4	246.7	64.2	68.5	379.3	245.7	64.8	68.8
	381.6	250.4	61.0	70.2	381.1	248.8	62.8	69.5
	384.6	251.6	61.5	71.5	393.4	257.4	64.5	71.5
1969—Jan. 29. Feb. 26. Mar. 26. Apr. 30°. May 28°. June 30°' (old series).	385.9	253.7	60.8	71.4	385.0	251.3	63.2	70.5
	387.9	258.4	58.1	71.5	384.1	253.7	59.5	70.9
	386.8	257.5	57.4	71.9	385.6	255.7	58.5	71.4
	389.9	260.6	57.6	71.7	390.7	260.8	57.9	72.0
	390.8	263.3	56.0	71.5	388.8	262.2	55.2	71.4
	390.4	263.0	56.0	71.4	394.3	268.5	53.8	72.0
June 30° (new series) <sup>3</sup>	395.2	268.0	56.0	71.2	399.2	273.6	53.9	71.8
	395.7	268.8	56.6	70.3	395.7	270.7	54.5	70.5
	395.4	269.2	56.6	69.6	392.6	268.3	54.1	70.1

without valuation reserves deducted, rather than net of valuation reserves as was done previously. For a description of the revision, see Aug. 1969 BULLETIN, pp. 642-46.

Note.—For monthly data 1948-68, see Aug. 1968 BULLETIN, pp. A-94—A-97. For a description of the seasonally adjusted series see the following BULLETINS: July 1962, pp. 797-802; July 1966, pp. 950-55; and Sept. 1967, pp. 1511-17.

Data are for last Wed, of month except for June 30 and Dec. 31; data are partly or wholly estimated except when June 30 and Dec. 31 are call dates.

#### DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED AT COMMERCIAL BANKS FOR PAYMENT OF PERSONAL LOANS

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank	Dec. 31,	Dec. 30,	June 29,	Dec. 31,	Class of	Dec. 31,	Dec. 30,	June 29,	Dec. 31,
	1966	1967	1968	1968	bank	1966	1967	1968	1968
All commercial Insured National member State member All member New York City City of Chicago	1,223 729 212 941	1,283 1,283 747 232 979	1,235 1,235 744 201 945	1,216 1,216 730 207 937	All member—Cont. Other reserve city Country All nonmember Insured Noninsured	571 283 282	362 617 304 304	347 598 290 290	332 605 278 278

Note.—These'hypothecated deposits are excluded from "Time deposits" and "Loans" at all commercial banks beginning with June 30, 1966, as shown in the tables on the following pages: A-19, A-20, A-26-A-30 (consumer instalment loans), and in the table at the top of this page. These changes resulted from a change in the Federal Reserve regulations. See June 1966 BULLETIN, p. 808.

These deposits have not been deducted from "Loans" and "Time deposits" as shown on pp. A-21 and A-22, or from "Loans" and "Time deposits, IPC" as shown on pp. A-24 and A-25.

Details may not add to totals because of rounding; also, mutual savings banks held \$268,000 of these deposits on Dec. 31, 1966; \$94,000 on Dec. 30, 1967; \$192,000 on June 29, 1968; and \$89,000 on Dec. 31, 1968.

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.
2 Beginning June 9, 1966, about \$1.1 billion of balances accumulated for payment of personal loans were deducted as a result of a change in Federal Reserve regulations.
Beginning June 30, 1966, CCC certificates of interest and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participation certificates totaling an estimated \$1 billion are included in "Other securities" rather than "Other loans."
3 Data revised to include all bank premises subsidiaries and other significant majority-owned domestic subsidiaries; earlier data include commercial banks only. Also, loans and investments are now reported gross,

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#### LOANS AND INVESTMENTS BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

							Other				Invest	ments						
Class of bank and	Total loans 1 and	Fed- eral funds		Com-	Agri-	purch	or nasing rrying rities	fina	o ncial utions	Real	Other,			J.S. Gov securi	vernmer ities 6	nt	State and	Other
call date	invest- ments	sold, etc. <sup>2</sup>	Total 3,4	cial and in- dus- trial	cul- tur- ai 5	To bro- kers and deal- ers	To others	Banks	Others	es- tate	in- di- vid- uals 3	Other 5	Total	Bills and certifi- cates	Notes	Bonds	local govt. secu- rities	secu- rities 5
Total: <sup>2</sup> 1947—Dec. 31 1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	306,060 361,186 368,795	2,103 4,057 4,813 6,747	38,057, 199,555 233,180 241,001 259,727	18,167 71,437 88,443 91,427 98,357	1,660 8,212 9,270 9,979 9,718	830 5,258 6,215 4,950 6,625	1,220 3,231 3,780 3,731 4,108	115 2,158 1,902 1,944 2,206	13,291 12,535 12,193 13,729	9,393 49,300 58,525 61,409 65,137	5,723 45,468 51,585 54,221 58,337	947 5,215 5,659 5,976 6,724	69,221 59,547 62,473 58,603 64,466	9,982 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	6,034 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	5,276 38,655 50,006 52,635 58,570	6,201 11,471 11,742
All insured: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	49,290 121,809 114,274		21,259 25,765 37,583	9,214 9,461 18,012	1,450 1,314 1,610	614 3,164 823	662 3,606 1,190	40 49 114		9,266	3,034	914	07,941	21,526 9,676	3,918	32,347	3,129	3,258 3,621
1965—Dec. 31., 1967—Dec. 30., 1968—June 29., 1968—Dec. 31.,	303,593 358,536 365,955 399,566	2,064 3,919 4,655 6,526	198,045 231,583 239,338 258,074	70,887 87,870 90,873 97,741	8,191 9,250 9,958 9,700	5,088 6,017 4,723 6,409	3,172 3,719 3,668 4,063	2,093 1,848 1,881 2,145	13,148 12,394 12,029 13,621	49,026 58,209 61,112 64,804	45,290 51,395 54,020 58,142	5,155 5,606 5,893 6,655	59,120 62,094 58,189 64,028	13,134 13,134 7,003 n.a.	13,233 18,624 22,499 n.a.	33,858 31,623 29,956 n.a.	38,419 49,737 52,355 58,288	5,945 11,204 11,417 12,650
Member, total: 1941—Dec. 31., 1945—Dec. 31., 1947—Dec. 31.,	107,183 97,846		18,021 22,775 32,628	8,949 16,962	855 1,046	3,133 811	1,065	113						7,803				1
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30., 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	251,577 294,098 298,575 326,023	1,861 3,438 4,041 5,551	167,939 194,389 199,920 215,671	63,979 79,344 81,922 87,819	5,099 5,702 6,081 5,921	4,915 5,820 4,525 6,174	2,714 3,099 3,057 3,379	2,008 1,754 1,778 2,012	12,475 11,587 11,259 12,797	38,988 45,528 47,697 50,461	36,418 40,454 42,291 45,404	4,832 5,190 5,464 6,189	44,992 46,956 43,361 47,881	9,441 9,633 4,415 n.a.	10,106 13,657 16,294 n.a.	24,614 23,621	32,588 41,520 43,382 48,423	7,795 7,871
New York City: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	12,896 26,143 20,393		4,072 7,334 7,179	2,807 3,044 5,361		412 2,453 545	267	32 26 93		123 80 111	52 287 564		7,265 17,574 11,972		3,325	5,331 10,339 9,772	729 606 638	830 629 604
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30., 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	44,763 52,141 51,361 57,047	412 415 556 747	32,713 38,644 38,988 42,222	18,075 23,183 24,042 25,258	20 13 19 17	2,866 3,874 2,976 3,803	665 831 796 903	1,010 914 1,015 1,099	2,990 3,118	3,139 3,431 3,495 3,619	2,928 3,099 3,197 3,485	1,340 1,285 1,309 1,694	5,203 6,027 5,046 5,984	1,538 1,897 847 n.a.	987 1,962 1,860 n.a.	2,303 2,555	5,879 6,318 6,034 7,233	556 737 736 861
Clty of Chicago: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	5,088		954 1,333 1,801	732 760 1,418	6 2 3	48 211 73	52 233 87	1		22 36 46	51 149	5 40 26	2,890	256 1,600 367	153 749 248	1,864	182 181 213	193 204 185
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	12,848	72 266 192 312	8,147 8,958 9,056 9,974	5,796	32 46 39 49	444 459 355 535	244 220 220 253	188 162 173 205	1,201 951 1,046 1,219	577 675 693 738	762 754 748 848	316 241 236 281	1,574 1,762	542 427 413 n,a.	273 344 508 n.a.	961 853 899 n.a.	1,564	137 459 274 315
Other reserve city: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	40,108		7,105 8,514 13,449	3,661	300 205 225	114 427 170	1,503	4 17 15		1,527 1,459 3,147	1,5 855 1,969	08 387 351	6,467 29,552 20,196	295 8,016 2,731	5,653	5,421 15,883 15,563	956 1,126 1,342	916
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	106,086 108,001	1,219	64,646 72,713 75,138 81,769	30,609 31,720	1,311 1,414	881 758	1,108 1,143 1,206 1,254	635 578 513 588	5,820 5,446 5,196 6,005	15,056 16,969 17,861 18,939	14,305 15,047 15,625 16,916	1,999 2,148 2,304 2,520	14,354 14,667 13,083 15,036	2,972 3,140 966 n.a.	3,557	8,312 8,105	11,504 15,376 16,177 18,111	2,110 2,180
Country: 1941—Dec. 31., 1945—Dec. 31., 1947—Dec. 31.,	35,002	'	5,890 5,596 10,199	1,676 1,484 3,096	648	20 42 23	183 471 227	2 4 5		1,823 1,881 3,827	707 1,979	359 224		5,732 3,063		3,787 16,722 17,687	1,342	1,067
1965—Dec. 31., 1967—Dec. 30., 1968—June 29., 1968—Dec. 31.,	123,127 126,365	905 1,538 1,871 2,295	62,433 74,074 76,738 81,706	19,839 20,363	4,332 4,610	650 607 436 720	698 906 835 969	174 100 77 119	1,983 2,200 1,899 2,147	20,217 24,453 25,647 27,164	18,423 21,554 22,721 24,154	1,177 1,516 1,614 1,694	23,735 24,689 23,469 24,998	4,389 4,168 2,188 n.a.	7,793	14,098 13,147 12,062 n.a.	18,338	4,488 4,680
Nonmember: 1947—Dec. 31 1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	18,454 54,483 67,087 70,219 76,454	242 618 772	31,616 38,791 41,081	9,300	3,113 3,568 3,898	20 343 395 425 451	156 516 681 674 729	2 151 148 166 194	948 935	2,266 10,312 12,997 13,712 14,676	11,131 11,929	469 512	11,318 14,555 15,516 15,242 16,585	п.а. п.а. п.а.	1,219 n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n,a. n.a. n.a.	1,078 6,067 8,486 9,252 10,147	2,003 3,676 3,871

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with June 30, 1948, figures for various loan items are shown gross (i.e., before deduction of valuation reserves); they do not add to the total and are not entirely comparable with prior figures. Total loans continue to be shown net.

2 Includes securities purchased under resale agreements. Prior to June 30, 1967, they were included in loans-for the most part in "Loans to banks." Prior to Dec. 1965, Federal funds sold were included with "Total loans" and "Loans to banks."

3 See table (and notes) entitled Deposits Accumulated at Commercial Banks for Payment of Personal Loans, p. A-23.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Breakdowns of loan, investment, and deposit classifications are not available before 1947; summary figures for earlier dates appear in the preceding table.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning with June 30, 1966, loans to farmers directly guaranteed by CCC were reclassified as "Other securities," and Export-Import Bank portfolio fund participations were reclassified from loans to "Other securities." This increased "Other securities" by about \$1 billion.

<sup>6</sup> Beginning with Dec. 31, 1965, components shown at par rather than at book value; they do not add to the total (shown at book value) and are not entirely comparable with prior figures.

For other notes see opposite page.

#### RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

							Deman	d deposi	ts			Time de	posits			
Class of bank and call date	Re- serves with F.R. Banks	Cur- rency and coin	Bal- ances with do- mestic banks?	De- mand de- posits ad- justed 8	Interl Do- mestic?	For- eign 9	US. Govt.	State and local govt.	Certia- fied and offi- cers' checks, etc.	IPC	Inter- bank	U.S. Govt. and Postal Sav- ings	State and local govt.	IPC3	Bor- row- ings	Capi- tal ac- counts
Total: 3 1947—Dec. 31 1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	17,796 17,992 20,275 20,846 21,230	2,216 4,851 5,931 5,190 7,195	10,216 15,300 17,490 15,494 18,910	87,123 140,936 153,253 147,296 167,145	11,362 16,794 19,853 18,632 22,501	1.632	5,525 5,234 4,971	6,799 14,244 15,564 16,284 16,876	2,581 5,978 8,677 10,123 9,684	84,987 140,558 159,825 151,430 173,341	1,008	111 263 267 321 368	866 12,186 15,892 16,522 19,110	34,383 134,247 167,634 173,857 184,892	65 4,472 5,777 8,130 8,899	10,059 30,272 34,384 35,774 37,006
All insured: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	12,396 15,810 17,796	1,358 1,829 2,145	8,570 11,075 9,736	37.845 74.722 85,751	9,823 12,566 11,236	673 1,248 1,379	23.740	3,677 5,098 6,692	1,077 2,585 2,559	36,544 72,593 83,723	158 70 54	59 103 111	492 496 826	29.277	10 215 61	6,844 8,671 9,734
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	17,992 20,275 20,846 21,230	4,833 5,916 5,170 7,165	14,801 16,997 14,936 18,343	139,601 151,948 145,782 165,527	16,620 19,688 18,468 22,310	1,529 1,909 1,869 2,117	5.219	14,152 15,471 16,198 16,774	5,913 8,608 9,890 9,442	139,594 158,905 150,482 172,319	1 258	263 267 321 368	12,135 15,836 16,456 19,057	133,686 166,956 173,148 184,178	4,325 5,531 7,913 8,675	29.827 33,916 35,269 36,530
Member, total: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	12,396 15,811 17,797	1,087 1,438 1,672	6,246 7,117 6,270			1.243	1,709 22,179 1,176	3,066 4,240 5,504	1,009 2,450 2,401	33,061 62,950 72,704	140 64 50		418 399 693	11,878	4 208	5,886 7,589
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	17,992 20,275 20,846 21,230	3,757 4,646 3,999 5,634	8,957 10,550 9,218 11,279	112,569 121,530 116,269 131,491		1,477 1,861 1,834 2,036	1 4.12/	10,840 11,857 12,503 12,851	5,386 7,940 9,251 8,592	115,905 132,184 124,716 142,476	840 1,169 934 1,061	236 235 286 330	10,041 12,856 13,373 15,668	109,925 135,329 139,102 147,545	4,234 5,370 7,684 8,458	24,926 28,098 29,139 30,060
New York City: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	5,105 4,015 4,639	93 111 151	141 78 70	10,761 15,065 16,653	3,595 3,535 3,236	607 1,105 1,217	866 6,940 267	319 237 290	450 1,338 1,105	11,282 15,712 17,646	6 17 12		29 20 14	778 1,206 1,418	195	1,648 2,120
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	3,788 4,786 5,013 4,506	310 397 305 443	122 476 558 420	18,190 20,004 18,223 20,808	4,191 5,900 6,709 7,532	1,034 1,337 1,326 1,433	1,271 1,084 824 888	620 890 1,203 1,068	2,937 4,748 6,043 4,827	20,708. 25,644 23,879. 27,455	522 741 513 622	84 70 89 73	807 1,152 1,250 1,623	17,097 18,840 17,496 18,380	1,987 1,880 2,283 2,733	5,114 5,715 6,022 6,137
City of Chicago: 1941—Dec, 31 1945—Dec, 31 1947—Dec, 31	1,021 942 1,070	43 36 30	298 200 175	2,215 3,153 3,737	1,027 1,292 1,196	8 20 21	127 1,552 72	233 237 285	34 66 63	2,152 3,160 3,853		 2	 9			288 377 426
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	1,042 1,105 926 1,164	73 94 69 98	151 151 237 281	4,571 4,758 4,428 5,183	1,377 1,357 1,160 1,445	59 77 61 89	345 267 93 257	328 283 277 245	126 217 192 207	5,202 5,751 5,300 6,090	39 21 20 21	4 2 2 2 2	210 602 509 624	4,785 5,409 5,088 5,545	355 383 811 682	1,132 1,346 1,363 1,433
Other reserve city: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	4,060 6,326 7,095	425 494 562	2,590 2,174 2,125	11,117 22,372 25,714	4,302 6,307 5,497	54 110 131	491 8,221 405	!,144 1,763 2,282	286 611 705	11,127 22,281 26,003	104 30 22	20 38 45	243 160 332	4,542 9,563 11,045	 2 1	1,967 2,566 2.844
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	7,700 8,618 8,806 8,847	1,139 1,452 1,233 1,800	2,341 2,805 2,117 2,986	37,703 39,957 38,667 43,674	8,091 8,985 7,734 9,725	330 390 397 456	1,715	3,532 3,542 3,641 3,835	1,180 1,580 1,674 1,947	42,380 48,165 45,079 51,667	206 310 300 307	71 80 117 168	4,960 5,830 6,219 7,378	40,510 50,250 51,910 55,271	1,548 2,555 3,720 4,239	9,007 10,033 10,351 10,684
Country: 1941—Dec. 31 1945—Dec. 31 1947—Dec. 31	2,210 4,527 4,993	526 796 929	3,216 4,665 3,900	9,661 23,595 27,424	790 1,199 1,049	2 8 7	225 5,465 432	1,370 2,004 2,647	239 435 528	8,500 21,797 25,203	30 17 17	31 52 45	146 219 337	6,082 12,224 14,177	4 11	1,982 2,525
1965—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec. 31	5,463 5,767 6,101 6,714	2,235 2,704 2,392 3,293	6,344 7,117 6,305 7,592	36.8121	2,317 2,709 2,207 2,781	54 57 51 58	1,564	6,360 7,142 7,382 7,703	1,143 1,395 1,343 1,612	47,615 52,624 50,458 57,263	74 96 102 111	77 83 78 86	5,395	47,534 60,830 64,608 68,348	343 552 871 804	9,673 11,005 11,403 11,807
Nonmember: 3 1947—Dec, 31 1965—Dec, 31 1967—Dec, 30 1968—June 29 1968—Dec, 31		544 1,093 1,285 1,191	3,947 6,343 6,939 6,275 7,631	28.367	385 817 903 823 1,018	55 155 169 170 209	167 635 603 844 701	1,295 3,404 3,707 3,781 4,025	180 592 737 872 1,092	12,284 24,653 27,641 26,715 30,865	190 168 147 160 150	32 35	172 2,145 3,035 3,149 3,442	32,305 34,755	12 238 408 447 441	1,596 5,345 6,286 6,635 6,945

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 national banks for Dec. 31, 1965, have been adjusted to make them comparable with State bank data.

For other notes see opposite page.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

<sup>8</sup> Through 1960 demand deposits other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961, demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

<sup>9</sup> For reclassification of certain deposits in 1961, see note 6, p. 589, May 1964 BULLETIN.

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

# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

				-,,,,					Loar	ıs						
				Federal	funds so	id, etc. 1						Other				
		Total loans			To br and d involv	ealers							g securiti		fin	
,	Wednesday	and invest- ments		To com-			То		Com- mer- cial	Agri-	To br and d	okers ealers	T oth		institu	utions
			Total	mer- cial banks	U.S. Treas- ury se- curi- ties	Other se- curi- ties	others	Total	and indus- trial	cul- tural	U.S. Treas- ury secs.	Other secs.	U.S. Treas- ury secs.	Other secs.	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other
La	rge banks															
	Total 196811									,						
Aug.	7 14 21 28	215,833 216,481 217,191 216,975						153,416 153,642 153,369 152,846	68,814 68,610 68,469 68,008	2,048 2,047 2,038 2,023	1,363 1,619 1,635 1,764	4,550 4,387 4,440 4,392	101	2,442 2,474 2,473 2,487	5,724 5,639 5,441 5,107	4,697 4,696 4,685 4,682
	1969															
July	2 9 16 23 30	236,417 234,395 231,944 234,021 233,885	5,433 5,494 4,530 5,279 5,901	5,232 4,829 4,408 5,084 5,283	550 20 142 567	140 76 75 37 33			78 481	2,089 2,107 2,117 2,115 2,101	866 676 408 1,124 1,263	3,836 3,429 3,151 3,182 3,199	106 104 105 103 106	2,755 2,758 2,753 2,727 2,701	6,256 6,042 5,771 5,663 5,489	5,671 5,489 5,439 5,464 5,478
Aug.	6 13 20 27 <sup>p</sup>	232,412 231,413 229,682 230,580	5,380 5,502 5,441 5,640	5,189	107 315 156 67	49 50 61 49	21 35	167,394 166,605		2,095 2,099 2,083 2,082	462 538 465 397	3,296 3,064 3,016 2,976	103 102 103 107	2,693 2,683 2,681 2,661	5,780 5,491 5,400 5,404	5,472 5,469 5,489
Ne	w York City 196811									·		-		·		
Aug.	7 14 21 28	50,406 49,724 50,260 50,129						38,551 37,673 37,992 37,687	22,962	15 15 15 15	571 616 883 876	2,753	15 15 20 17	795 813 813 824	1,662 1,612 1,503 1,401	1.213
	1969				}											
July	2 9 16 23 30	55,039 53,968 53,470 54,438 54,370	1,397	1,693	4		10	42,653 42,063 41,580 41,885 42,036	25,602 25,675 25,626 25,520 25,474	13 13 13 13	552 341 1,024	1,872	11	867 867 863 854 842	1,676	1,365 1,352 1,340
Aug.	6 13 20 27 <sup>p</sup>	53,602 53,287 52,728 53,293	1.658	1,939 2,004	<b></b>		7 12 14	41,455 41,023 40,592 40,463	25,493 25,354 25,250 25,105	10 11 11	43,4		10	842 836 836 825	1,817	1,352 1,338 1,341
Ne	Outside w York City				1											<u> </u>
	1968 11			}	]		1									
Aug.	7 14 21 28	166,757 166,931				{		114,865 115,969 115,377 115,159	45,608 45,507	2,032 2,023	{ 752	1,550 1,686 1,687 1,670	86 87	1,647 1,661 1,660 1,663	4,062 4,027 3,938 3,706	3,483 3,464
T. 1-	1969	101 272	1 212	,			}	170 173	50.000	2 07-		1 40	0.2	1 000	4 363	4 222
July	2 9 16 23 30	181,378 180,427 178,474 179,583 179,515	4,097 2,857 3,582	3,433 2,745	550 20 138	75 37	38 17 16	127,346 126,840 126,394	1 52 713	2,104	1 174	1,371 1,279 1,246	93 93 94 92 96	1,873	4,362 4,195 4,052 3,987 3,819	4,087
Aug.	6 13 20 27°	178,810 178,126 176,954 177,287	3,722 3,551 3,360	3,553 3,177 3,185	93	61	23 9 21 3	125,939 125,582 125,375	52,088 51,922 51,807	2,085 2,088 2,072	86 104 87 78	1,202	93 92 93 92	1,851 1,847 1,845	3,963 3,753 3,745 3,731	4,120 4,131 4,148 4,061

# SEPTEMBER 1969 - WEEKLY REPORTING BANKS

# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

		Loans	(cont.)					Inves	tments			
	1	Other	(cont.)			 	U	.S. Treasi	ıry securiti	es		
	To com bar							,		es and bo	nds	
Real estate	Do- mes- tic	For- eign	Con- sumer instal- ment	For- eign govts, <sup>2</sup>	All other	Total	Bills	Certif- icates	Within 1 yr.	1 to 5 yrs,	After 5 yrs.	Wednesday
												Large banks— Total
30,609 30,732 30,811 30,866	4,005 4,198 4,064 4,231	1,389 1,397 1,399 1,404	17,590 17,619 17,665 17,741	1,079 1,076 1,064 1,082	12,243 12,282 12,316 12,189	26,845 26,985 27,694 27,781	3,536 3,326		5,103 5,206 4,844 4,851	12,110 12,080 12,252 12,234	6,163 7,272	
33,252 33,249 33,252 33,269 33,303	549 400 374 437 477	1,726 1,766 1,810 1,724 1,667	19,717 19,714 19,718 19,751 19,834	1,023 1,022 1,017 1,010 1,013	14,380 14,172 14,166 13,754 13,665	22,820, 22,501 22,164 23,836, 23,468	1,202 981 2,650		4,188 4,149 4,189 4,157 4,186	12,153 12,130 12,039 12,086 12,019	5,020 4,955	July 2
33,279 33,398 33,440 33,500	468 404 388 421	1,597 1,604 1,566 1,553	19,856 19,919 19,924 19,904	1,033 1,028 1,028 1,028	13,679 13,530 13,327 13,282	23,146 22,916 22,253 23,307	1,908 1,359		4,175 4,114 4,139 4,337	12,024 12,004 12,783 12,758	4,880 4,890 3,972 3,871	
3,087 3,100 3,104 3,108	1,200 625 774 807	715 745 718 713	1,334 1,327 1,334 1,321	707 705 698 721	2,092 2,126 2,140 2,055	5,105 5,262 5,393 5,436	1.319		911 931 856 832	1,520 1,554 1,601 1,589	1,454 1,458 1,673 1,704	1968
3,530 3,543 3,535 3,541 3,542	200 147 152 176 204	912 929 961 891 857	1,561 1,564 1,561 1,566 1,570	680 682 681 661 675	2,854 2,810 2,893 2,676 2,617	4,075 4,066 3,871 4,690 4,574	426 309 1,132		507 502 467 461 467	2,089 2,101 2,083 2,083 2,094	1,047 1,037 1,012 1,014 1,005	
3,566 3,591 3,604 3,593	186 156 156 178	795 817 791 777	1,573 1,576 1,586 1,595	667 672 660 709	2,694 2,628 2,521 2,493	4,327 4,200 4,007 4,633	677 510		449 466 442 463	2,084 2,079 2,345 2,337	983 978 710 703	
									1	ĺ		New York City
27,522 27,632 27,707 27,758	2,805 3,573 3,290 3,424	674 652 681 691	16,256 16,292 16,331 16,420	372 371 366 361	10,151 10,156 10,176 10,134	21,740 21,723 22,301 22,345	2.217		4,192 4,275 3,988 4,019	10,590 10,526 10,651 10,645	4.705	Aug. 7142128
29,722 29,706 29,717 29,728 29,761	349 253 222 261 273	814 837 849 833 810	18,156 18,150 18,157 18,185 18,264	343 340 336 349 338	11,526 11,362 11,273 11,078 11,048	18,745 18,435 18,293 19,146 18,894	776 6 <b>7</b> 2		3,681 3,647 3,722 3,696 3,719	10,064 10,029 9,956 10,003 9,925	3,994 3,983 3,943 3,929 3,928	1969
29,713 29,807 29,836 29,907	282 248 232 243	802 787 775 776	18,283 18,343 18,338 18,309	366 356 368 386	10,985 10,902 10,806 10,789	18,819 18,716 18,246 18,674	1,256 1,231 849		3,726 3,648 3,697 3,874	9,940 9,925 10,438 10,421	3 897	

# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

		Inves	stments (c		ons or do							
		Otl	her securi	ties		í		!			,	
Wednesday	Total	Oblig of S an polit subdiv	id tical	Other corp.	stock,	Cash items in process of collec- tion	Re- serves with F.R. Banks	Cur- rency and coin	Bal- ances with do- mestic banks	Invest- ments in sub- sidiar- ies not consol- idated	Other assets	Total assets/ Total liabil- ities
_		Tax war- rants <sup>3</sup>	All other	Certif. of partici- pation <sup>4</sup>	All other 5							
Large banks— Total						i						
196811												
Aug. 7	35,572 35,854 36,128 36,348	4,376 4,452 4,592 4,664	26,997 27,058 27,227 27,436	1,342 1,420 1,410 1,395	2,857 2,924 2,899 2,853	23,500 25,243 23,070 23,521	17,049 16,352 16,483 16,153	2,628 2,844 2,824 2,973	4,362 4,319 4,325 4,110		9,707 9,686 9,427 9,598	275,129 273,525
1969												
July 2	37,348 36,991 36,830 36,627 36,613	4,362 4,200 4,135 4,040 3,989	29,129 29,090 28,981 28,933 28,934	1,141 1,144 1,137	2,692 2,560 2,570 2,517 2,549	34,944 33,594 35,246 30,196 29,510	15,260, 15,132, 17,848, 15,637, 14,741	2,895 2,976 3,019 3,040 3,106	5,219 4,774 4,995 4,949 5,018	442 469 454 455 470	12,581 12,477 12,398 12,352 12,538	307,758 303,817 305,904 300,650 299,268
Aug. 6	36,492 36,390 36,021 36,179	4,013 3,851 3,728 3,721	28,811 28,835 28,717 28,826	1,142 1,172 1,135 1,102	2,526 2,532 2,441 2,530	30,596 29,157 29,900 30,004	16,944 15,084 16,429 16,931	2,795 3,046 3,003 3,124	4,603 4,851 4,437 4,236	472 473 494 496	12,700 12,501 12,305 12,397	300,522 296,525 296,250 297,768
New York City												
196811												
Aug. 7	6,750 6,789 6,875 7,006	1,234 1,231 1,305 1,334	4,675 4,651 4,700 4,825	80 121 113 115	761 786 757 732	10,353 10,797 9,854 11,018	3,847 4,589 3,959 4,204	341 342 348 359	285 318 348 294		3,392 3,422 3,332 3,422	68,624 69,192 68,101 69,426
1969												
July 2	6,590 6,442 6,346 6,166 6,134	1,150 1,111 1,076 956 937	4,739 4,671 4,635 4,606 4,588	109 109 109 108 108	592 551 526 496 501	17,107 16,614 17,230 15,138 14,806	3,769 3,813 4,769 3,829 3,771	383 385 362 370 379	397 330 356 284 350	257 257 257 258 258	4,759 4,686 4,526 4,512 4,552	81,711 80,053 80,970 78,829 78,486
Aug. 6	6,162 6,113 6,048 6,109	985 931 900 909	4,541 4,544 4,534 4,561	106 108 107 105	530 530 507 534	14,978 13,413 14,500 14,908	4,504 3,806 4,234 4,526	368 381 365 367	405 345 308 280	258 258 258 258 258	4,624 4,496 4,408 4,470	78,739 75,986 76,801 78,102
Outside New York City						ļ	}					
196811									:			
Aug. 7	28,822 29,065 29,253 29,342	3,142 3,221 3,287 3,330	22,322 22,407 22,527 22,611	1,262 1,299 1,297 1,280	2,096 2,138 2,142 2,121	13,147 14,446 13,216 12,503	13,202 11,763 12,524 11,949	2,287 2,502 2,476 2,614	3,977			204,656 205,937 205,424 204,105
1969											- 1	
July 2	30,758 30,549 30,484 30,461 30,479	3,212 3,089 3,059 3,084 3,052	24,390 24,419 24,346 24,327 24,346	1,056 1,032 1,035 1,029 1,033	2,100 2,009 2,044 2,021 2,048	17,837 16,980 18,016 15,058 14,704	11,491 11,319 13,079 11,808 10,970	2,512 2,591 2,657 2,670 2,727	4,822 4,444 4,639 4,665 4,668	185 212 197 197 212	7,822 7,791 7,872 7,840 7,986	223,764 224,934
Aug. 6	30,330 30,277 29,973 30,070	3,028 2,920 2,828 2,812	24,270 24,291 24,183		1,996 2,002 1,934 1,996	15,618 15,744 15,400 15,096	12,440 11,278 12,195 12,405	2,427 2,665 2,638 2,757	4,198 4,506 4,129 3,956	214 215 236 238	8,076 8,005 7,897	

# ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

; 								Deposits							
		_	savings 1	ime and	Т						Demand	ì			
Wednesday		Do-	States and	С	Į P		Certi-	eign	Fore		Dom inter		States and		
	For- eign govts. <sup>2</sup>	mes- tic inter- bank	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	Other	Sav- ings	Total	fied and offi- cers' checks	Com- mer- cial banks	Govts., etc. (	Mutual sav- ings	Com- mer- cial	U,S, Govt.	polit- ical sub- divi- sions	IPC	Total
Large banks— Total															
196811		j		1											
Aug. 7	4,547 4,586 4,576 4,567	817 852 871 880	10,547 10,737 10,874 10,969	42,457 42,643 42,897 43,042	48,288 48,283 48,296 48,269	107,156 107,609 108,047 108,259	6,512 6,139 5,942 6,927	1,718 1,710 1,638 1,638	702 639 658 725	672 618 602 579	14,867 14,831 14,402 13,635	4,205 2,885 4,342 3,055	5,775 5,671 5,345 5,516	84,544	118,470 118,877 117,473 117,004
1969	4 401	460	0.254	40.016	47.513	102.111	0.470	2.092	760	. 0.43	10.000	2.610	c c20	03.600	135 000
July 2 9 16 23	4 334	468 446 443 440 435	9,354 9,206 8,951 8,861 8,773	40,916 40,548 40,300 39,975 39,740	47,512 47,404 47,219 47,106 46,953	103,111 102,388 101,668 101,065 100,602	9,179 8,914 9,104 8,701 7,965	2,083 2,179 2,063 1,987 2,005	769 726 724 689 719	843 891 747 673 629	17,351	3,618 2,547 2,041 5,234 3,382	6,628 5,926 5,867 5,597 6,233	93,690 91,284 93,521 90,203 90,094	135,809 129,818 131,340 129,271 127,152
Aug. 6	4,345 4,371 4,372 4,467	433 427 433 434	8,717 8,528 8,365 8,304	39,373 39,134 38,914 38,721	46,820 46,780	100,194 99,681 99,264 99,030	9,678 8,547 8,507 9,428	1,980 2,056 2,001 1,843	670 760 738 750	729 649 637 642	17,600 16,952 17,394 16,660	3,381 2,042 2,728 3,209	6,121 5,832 5,441 5,859	88,783 90,362 88,819 88,699	128,942 127,200 126,265 127,090
New York City			}	ŀ							ĺ				
196811											_				
Aug. 7142128	2,822 2,831 2,821 2,813	467 500 514 518	1,122 1,163 1,168 1,182	9,019 9,026 9,080 9,089	4,590 4,589 4,584 4,577	18,249 18,345 18,406 18,411	4,417 4,178 4,055 5,054	1,218 1,177 1,108 1,118	541 478 499 573	372 346 334 318	4,986 4,972 4,682 4,456	1,088 605 1,068 703	349 434 333 437	19,959 20,125 19,815 20,074	32,930 32,315 31,894 32,733
	2,737	265	503	5,862	4,537	14,090	6,493	1,516 1,587	615	531	7,825	921	608	23,159	41,668
July 2 9 16 23	2,701 2,673 2,605 2,623	250 250 251 251	521 510 481 479	5,697 5,620 5,520 5,471	4,537 4,526 4,496 4,485 4,465	13,878 13,730 13,515 13,458	6,493 6,258 6,614 6,370 5,755	1,484 1,407 1,418	566 567 531 611	573 436 386 350	6,769 6,906 6,628 6,670	506 483 1,367 795	465 517 449 451	21,618 22,239 21,417 21,808	38,342 39,246 38,555 37,858
Aug. 6132027	2,666 2,682 2,680 2,762	254 253 252 253	450 435 424 415	5,344 5,225 5,116 5,027	4,457 4,451 4,447 4,431	13,337 13,217 13,088 13,056	7,304 6,369 6,244 7,244	1,394 1,469 1,408 1,250	518 591 572 592	434 371 374 393	6,886 6,629 7,275 7,063	718 289 559 662	500 477 426 534	21,090 21,130 21,037 21,018	38,844 37,325 37,895 38,756
Outside New York City								}	ļ		j				
196811								}					1		
Aug. 7142128	1,755 1,755	350, 352, 357, 362	9,425 9,574 9,706 9,787	33,438 33,617 33,817 33,953	43,698 43,694 43,712 43,692	89,264 89,641	2,095 1,961 1,887 1,873	500 533 530 520	161 161 159 152	300 272 268 261	9,881 9,859 9,720 9,179	3,117 2,280 3,274 2,352	5,426 5,237 5,012 5,079	64,060 66,259 64,729 64,855	85,540 86,562 85,579 84,271
July 2162330	1,633 1,640 1,645	203 196 193 189 184	8,851 8,685 8,441 8,380 8,294	35,054 34,851 34,680 34,455 34,269	42,975 42,878 42,723 42,621 42,488	88.510	2,686 2,656 2,490 2,331 2,210	567 592 579 580 587	154 160 157 158 108	312 318 311 287 279	11,174 10,582 10,367 9,559 9,455	2,697 2,041 1,558 3,867 2,587	6,020 5,461 5,350 5,148 5,782	70,531 69,666 71,282 68,786 68,286	94,141 91,476 92,094 90,716 89,294
Aug. 61320	1,689 1,692	179 174 181 181	8,267 8,093 7,941 7,889		42,458 42,369 42,333 42,279		2,374 2,178 2,263 2,184	586 587 593 593	152 169 166 158	295 278 263 249	10,714 10,323 10,119 9,597	2,663 1,753	5,621 5,355 5,015 5,325	67,693 69,232 67,782 67,681	90,098 89,875 88,370

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	ı				<u> </u>	THOUS OF								
		Borro	wings n—		for	erves r				Me	morand	a		
Wednesday	Fed- eral funds pur-	F.R.		Other liabili- ties,		Secur-	Total capital ac-	Total loans	Total loans and invest-	De- mand	incl and sa	ge negoti ime CD' uded in i vings der	s time	Gross liabili- ties of banks
	chased, etc. <sup>6</sup>	Banks	Others	etc. <sup>7</sup>	Loans	ities	counts	(gross) ad- justed 8	ments (gross) ad- justed <sup>8</sup>	deposits ad- justed 8	Total	Issued to IPC's	Issued to others	to their foreign bran- ches
Large banks— Total														
196811 Aug. 7		397 186 334 428	9,978	16,027 16,244 16,270 16,523	3,235 3,235 3,238 3,238		21,470 21,436 21,423 21,450	149,411 149,444 149,305 148,615	211,828 212,283 213,127 212,744	75,898 75,918 75,659 76,793	21,915 22,161 22,231 22,288	14,068 14,190 14,263 14,259	7,971 7,968	6,634 6,842 6,941 7,004
1969  July 2	12,871 14,079 13,547 12,542 13,422	289 439 1,795 647 687	2,763 2,825 2,810 2,850 2,878	26,482 27,814 28,352 27,883 28,076	3,548 3,562 3,562 3,561 3,562	124 122 124 127 127	22,770 22,706 22,704	170,468 169,674 168,168 168,036 168,004	230,636 229,166 227,162 228,501 228,125	78,248 76,326 76,780 77,654 78,135	14,746 14,371 13,904 13,771 13,538	8,866 8,608 8,272 8,134 7,909	5,763 5,632 5,637	12,776 13,719 14,162 14,241 14,324
Aug. 6			2,746 2,937	25,872 25,775 26,324			22,908 22,925 22,857	167,112 166,587 165,931	226,750 225,893 224,105		13,279 13,149 12,846 12,675			14,077 14,209 14,672
Outside New York City		į												
196811														
Aug. 7		131 15 116 3	3,218 4,317 3,380 3,817	8,235 8,341 8,458 8,626	942 946		5,861 5,859 5,847 5,836	37,351 37,048 37,218 36,880	49,206 49,099 49,486 49,322	16,503 15,941 16,290 16,556	6,533 6,586 6,538 6,530	4,414 4,432 4,406 4,405	2,134	4,906 5,075 5,234 5,233
1969				15 100	. 0.50		5 004	40.400	63 130	15 015	3 (10		1.262	0.010
July 2	3,117 4,060 3,822 3,075 3,782	151. 111	659 702 748 704 685	5,999 16,215 15,926	1,050 1,051 1,050 1,050 1,049	3 3 3	6,024 6,013 6,005 5,990 5,984	42,453 41,917 41,438 41,713 41,829	52,425 51,655 52,569 52,547	15,815 14,453 14,627 15,422 15,587	2,511 2,453 2,390 2,388	1,347 1,273 1,210 1,158 1,123	1,263 1,238 1,243 1,232 1,265	8,910 9,583 10,032 9,927 9,765
Aug. 6		12. 150 291	663 644 628 536	13,938 13,901 14,165	1,049 1,049 1,049 1,049	3	6.053	41 286		16,262 16,994 15,561 16,123	2,343 2,345 2,259 2,188		1,271 1,300 1,285 1,273	9,828 9,876 10,148 10,290
New York City														
1968 <sup>11</sup> Aug. 7		266 171 218 425	6,542 6,460 6,598 6,050	7,792 7,903 7,812 7,897	2,293 2,293 2,292 2,292		15,609 15,577 15,576 15,614	112,060 112,396 112,087 111,735	162,622 163,184 163,641 163,422	59,395 59,977 59,369 60,237	15,382 15,575 15,693 15,758	9,654 9,758 9,857 9,854	5,728 5,817 5,836 5,904	1,728 1,767 1,707 1,771
1969  July 2	9,754 10,019 9,725 9,467	289 434 1,644 636	2,104 2,123 2,062 2,146	11,382 21,815 12,137 11,957 12,409	2,498 2,511 2,512 2,511 2,513	121 119 121 124	16,737 16,757 16,701 16,714 16,778	128,015 127,757 126,730 126,323 126,175	177,506 176,741 175,507 175,932 175,578	62,433 61,873 62,153 62,232	12,136 11,860 11,451 11,381	7,519 7,335 7,062 6,976 6,786	4,617 4,525 4,389 4,405 4,364	3,866 4,136 4,130 4,314 4,559
Aug. 6			2.083		2 520		16,855 16,881 16,820	125,826 125,708 125,418	175,578 174,975 174,701 173,537 173,611	61,101 60,055 60,682	10,936 10,804 10,587	6.603	4.333	4,249 4,333 4,524

Note,—Figures for July and Aug, 1969 are preliminary and may be revised in a forthcoming  $\mathbf{BULLETIN}$ .

l Includes securities purchased under agreements to resell.

Includes official institutions and so forth.

Includes short-term notes and bills.

Federal agencies only.

Includes corporate stock.

Includes securities sold under agreements to repurchase.

Includes minority interest in consolidated subsidiaries.

Exclusive of loans and Federal funds transactions with domestic commercial banks.

<sup>9</sup> All demand deposits except U.S. Govt. and domestic commercial banks, less cash items in process of collection.
10 Certificates of deposit issued in denominations of \$100,000 or more.
11 Figures not comparable with 1969 data. For description of revision in series beginning July 2 (with overlap for June 25), see BULLETIN for Aug. 1969, pp. 642-46.

### COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

		Ou	ıtstandin	g				1	Vet chang	ge during			
Industry			1969				1969		196	59	1968	19	68
	Aug. 27	Aug. 20	Aug.	Aug.	July 30	Aug.	July	June	11	ī	iV	lst half	2nd half
Durable goods manufacturing: Primary metals. Machinery. Transportation equipment. Other fabricated metal products. Other durable goods. Nondurable goods	1,947 5,224 2,085 2,102 2,434	1,956 5,270 2,096 2,151 2,447	1,951 5,336 2,121 2,183 2,459	1,944 5,363 2,121 2,192 2,450	1,946 5,400 2,114 2,171 2,431	1 -176 -29 -69 3	-10 83 21 -6 -5	-55 193 8 29 47	-36 221 -50 176 176	87 454 157 142 38	-224 11 109 -67 -67	51 675 107 318 214	-56 33 64 -56 -27
Food, liquor, and tobacco. Textiles, apparel, and leather. Petroleum refining. Chemicals and rubber. Other nondurable goods. Mining, including crude petroleum	2,415 2,787 1,829 2,637 1,953	2,482 2,807 1,845 2,646 1,942	2,405 2,797 1,833 2,692 1,931	2,488 2,775 1,868 2,721 1,935	2,507 2,743 1,882 2,726 1,928	92 44 53 89 25	-37 33 -186 -16 43	198 78 42 7 22	211 253 142 256 79	-607 241 315 -7 4	570 217 32 204 82	-396 494 457 249 83	740 -89 11 -29 -30
and natural gas. Trade: Commodity dealers. Other wholesale. Retail. Transportation Communication Other public utilities Construction. Services. All other domestic loans1. Bankers' acceptances.	4,679 815 3,442 4,021 5,415 1,183 3,030 3,275 6,696 4,569 404	4,697 821 3,487 4,081 5,433 1,214 3,001 3,309 6,661 4,562 427	4,701 864 3,503 4,113 5,399 1,203 3,041 3,318 6,646 4,587 406	4,695 876 3,538 4,173 5,382 1,251 3,065 3,306 6,660 4,541 420	4,744 882 3,544 4,154 5,402 1,239 3,010 3,263 6,662 4,519 441	-65 -67 -102 -133 -56 20 12 34 50 -37	-162 -74 -14 -152 -77 41 192 -49 -95 81 -84	-1 -119 29 118 100 91 165 20 -54 135	-41 -356 33 425 106 138 78 156 185 534 -43	236 -16 167 -179 -144 -104 -196 205 545 432 -155	116 302 160 566 272 191 311 79 432 472 – 30	195 -372 200 246 250 34 -118 361 730 966 -198	-3 21 30 21 7 66 14 43 48 -8
Foreign commercial and industrial loans Total classified loans	2,336 65,278	2,352 65,687	2,380 65,869	2,363 66,127	2,394 66,102	-58 -824	-36 -509	16 1,141	-76 2,567	-43 1,860	58 3,198	-119 4,427	3,30
Total commercial and industrial loans.	76,652	77,057	77,276	77,581	77,607	-976	<b>– 796</b>	1,179	2,768	1,922	6,608	4,690	3,79

See Nors to table below.

# "TERM" COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF LARGE COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

				O	utstandi	ng					Net cl	nange du	ring—	
Industry				1969				19	68	1969		1968		1969
	Aug. 27	June 25	May 28	Apr. 30	Mar. 26	Feb. 26	Jan. 29	Dec. 25	Nov. 27	II	I	IV	ш	lst half
Durable goods manufactur- ing:														
Primary metals  Machinery  Transportation equipment.  Other fabricated metal	1,375 2,509 1,195	1,352 2,474 1,097	1,390 2,432 1,086	1,358 2,488 1,110	1,388 2,429 1,163	1,356 2,238 1,127	1,354 2,323 1,095	2,261	1,414 2,245 969	-38 42 11	50 168 128	-128 -77 104	127 59 23	14 213 62
products	780 1,062	798 1,068	789 1,039	776 1,014		709 1,051	694 1,026	738 1,032	714 994	9 <b>2</b> 9	-24 16	-63 33	42 29	60 36
Food, liquor, and tobacco. Textiles, apparel, and	853	859	813	767	708	681	703	775	779	46	-67	-74	28	84
leather	664 1,465 1,741 1,058	1.695	619 1,632 1,672 1,036	618 1,633 1,587 1,012	622 1,528 1,600 1,025	633 1,536 1,568 1,025	621 1,504 1,583 1,059	629 1,212 1,688 1,061	602 1,217 1,544 1,072	27 35 23 15	-7 316 -88 -36	41 -16 150 26	22 2 -81 36	17 455 7 10
troleum and natural gas. Trade: Commodity dealers. Other wholesale. Retail. Transportation. Communication.	4,020 111 659 1,144 4,061 446	114 671 1,155 4,081	4,230 111 659 1,154 4,014 409	4,302 112 653 1,163 3,988 440	4,270 110 674 1,154 4,032 437	4,355 112 628 1,147 3,972 429	4,442 114 653 1,124 4,025 438	4,033 118 643 1,135 3,906	3,828 114 613 1,159 3,744 459	-27 3 12 1 67 31	237 -8 31 19 126 -4	70 6 58 21 233 -31	-158 -1 -49 -30 -30	170 -4 28 20 175 -1
Other public utilities	1,241 890 2,861 1,053	1,149	1,135 886 2,885 1,023	1,109 847 2,891 1,025	1,230 874 2,869 1,019	1,228 875 2,816	1,245 863 2,675 987	1,224 808 2,576 959	1,181 799 2,517 957	14 5 -16 -3	6 66	153 14 215 38	256 25 58 16	-75 83 293 61
dustrial loans	1,739	1,836	1,869	1,853	1,824	1,015	1,901	1,919	1,914		<b>-95</b>	38		-83
Total loans	30,927	31,136	30,883	30,746	30,718	30,386	30,429	29,531	28,835	253	1,187	759	289	1,605

Note.—About 160 weekly reporting banks are included in this series; these banks classify, by industry, commercial and industrial loans amounting to about 90 per cent of such loans held by all weekly reporting banks and about 70 per cent of those held by all commercial banks.

For description of series see article "Revised Series on Commercial and Industrial Loans by Industry," Feb. 1967 BULLETIN, p. 209.

Commercial and industrial "term" loans are all outstanding loans with an original maturity of more than I year and all outstanding loans granted under a formal agreement—revolving credit or standby—on which the original maturity of the commitment was in excess of I year.

# PRIME RATE, 1929-69

(Per cent per annum)

In effect during-	Rate	Effective date	Rate	Effective date	Rate	Effective date	Rate
929	5½-6 3½-6	1947—Dec. 1		1956—Apr. 13 Aug. 21		1966—Mar. 10 June 29 Aug. 16	5½ 5¾
931 932 933	23/4-5 31/4-4	1950—Sept. 22		1957—Aug. 6		1967—Jan. 26–27 Mar. 27	51/2-53/ 51/2
934— 1947 (Nov.)	11/2	1951—Jan. 8 Oct. 17 Dec. 19		1958—Jan. 22 Apr. 21 Sept. 11	31/2	Nov. 20 1968—Apr. 19 Sept. 25	6 6½ 6 –6!
		1953—Apr. 27		1959—May 18 Sept. 1		Nov. 13 Dec. 2 Dec. 18	61/4 61/2 63/4
		1954—Mar, 17 1955—Aug, 4 Oct, 14		1960—Aug. 23		1969—Jan. 7 Mar. 17 June 9	7 71/2 81/3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Date of change not available.

# SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS

						Size of lo	oan (in the	ousands o	f dollars)			
Interest rate	All	sizes	1-	.9	10-	-99	100-	499	500-	-999	1,000 a	ind over
(per cent per annum)	May 1969	Feb. 1969	May 1969	Feb. 1969	May 1969	Feb. 1969	May 1969	Feb. 1969	May 1969	Feb. 1969	May 1969	Feb. 1969
				P	ercentage	distribution	on of dolla	ar amoun	l			
Less than 7.50	3.3 38.4 25.6 8.9 8.5 5.2 3.7 3.0 3.4	69.7 7.6 9.7 5.1 3.4 1.7 0.8 0.7 1.2	7.0 7.9 13.2 15.9 16.6 11.8 14.5 4.6 8,4	29.9 12.1 18.7 14.1 12.7 3.8 3.1 1.6 3.8	4.7 9.8 14.5 17.3 20.4 11.0 9.7 3.8 8.7	32.0 15.3 20.8 11.1 8.5 3.3 2.4 2.1 4.5	4.4 20.3 26.5 12.6 13.9 8.2 5.1 2.8 6.1	53.2 11.5 13.6 7.7 5.9 3.0 1.5 1.6 2.2	3.6 33.0 30.4 9.6 8.4 5.0 3.9 2.1 3.8	71.3 7.7 8.1 5.3 3.5 1.2 0.6 0.7 1.5	2.6 53.4 26.4 5.4 3.8 2.7 1.6 3.1 0.9	83.8 4.5 6.2 2.7 1.2 0.1 0.2 100.0
Number (thousands)	36.5	32.2	14.4	12.8	15.2	13.6	4.9	4.1	1,1	0.8	1,1	0.9
Center		<del></del>		We	ighted ave	erage rates	(per cent	per annu	m)			
35 centers	7.86 7.66 8.18 7.89 7.66 7.87 7.83	7.32 7.13 7.59 7.41 7.01 7.25 7.35	8.22 8.23 8.31 8.09 7.96 8.27 8.51	7.73 7.76 7.88 7.79 7.37 7.56 8.09	8.23 8.14 8.50 8.20 7.91 8.09 8.23	7.70 7.65 8.03 7.81 7.20 7.42 7.81	8.01 7.81 8.31 8.07 7.72 7.89 7.97	7.46 7.30 7.76 7.60 7.09 7.21 7.54	7.84 7.65 8.16 7.95 7.44 7.80 7.75	7.29 7.13 7.48 7.49 6.79 7.23 7.26	7.70 7.60 7.84 7.76 7.45 7.76 7.70	7.16 7.06 7.18 7.26 6.84 7.18

Note.—Beginning Feb. 1967 the Quarterly Survey of Interest Rates on Business Loans was revised. For description of revised series see pp. 721-27 of the May 1967 BULLETIN.

# MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

		Finance				τ	J.S. Govern	nent securi	ties (taxable)	4	
Period	Prime coml. paper,	co. paper placed	Prime bankers' accept-	Federal funds	3-mont	h bills 5	6-mont	n bills <sup>5</sup>	9- to 12-mo	onth issues	3- to 5-
	4- to 6- months	directly, 3- to 6- months 2	ances, 90 days	rate 3	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (mar- ket yield) <sup>5</sup>	Other 6	year issues <sup>7</sup>
1961	2,97	2.68	2.81	1.96	2.378	2,36	2.605	2.59	2.81	2.91	3.60
	3,26	3.07	3.01	2.68	2.778	2,77	2.908	2.90	3.01	3.02	3.57
	3,55	3.40	3.36	3.18	3.157	3,16	3.253	3.25	3.30	3.28	3.72
	3,97	3.83	3.77	3.50	3.549	3,54	3.686	3.68	3.74	3.76	4.06
1965	4.38	4.27	4.22	4.07	3.954	3.95	4.055	4.05	4.06	4.09	4.22
	5.55	5.42	5.36	5.11	4.881	4.85	5.082	5.06	5.07	5.17	5.16
	5.10	4.89	4.75	4.22	4.321	4.30	4.630	4.61	4.71	4.84	5.07
	5.90	5.69	5.75	5.66	5.339	5.33	5.470	5.48	5.45	5.62	5.59
1968—Aug	5.88	5.74	5.66	6.03	5.095	5.08	5.224	5, 23	5.15	5.41	5.32
	5.82	5.61	5.63	5.78	5.202	5.20	5.251	5, 26	5.19	5.40	5.30
	5.80	5.59	5.79	5.92	5.334	5.35	5.401	5, 41	5.33	5.44	5.42
	5.92	5.75	5.97	5.81	5.492	5.45	5.618	5, 59	5.51	5.56	5.47
	6.17	5.86	6.20	6.02	5.916	5.94	6.014	6, 05	5.98	6.00	5.99
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	6.53 6.62 6.82 7.04 7.35 8.23 8.65 8.33	6.14 6.33 6.38 6.38 6.54 7.25 7.53 7:71	6.46 6.47 6.66 6.86 7.38 7.99 8.41 8.04	6.30 6.64 6.79 7.41 8.67 8.90 8.61 9.19	6.177 6.156 6.080 6.150 6.077 6.493 7.004 7.007	6.13 6.12 6.01 6.11 6.03 6.43 6.98 6.97	6.312 6.309 6.223 6.168 6.149 6.725 7.285 7.194	6.28 6.30 6.16 6.13 6.15 6.75 7.23 7.19	6.05 6.19 6.19 6.03 6.10 6.86 7.14 7.27	6.26 6.21 6.22 6.11 6.26 7.07 7.59 7.51	6.04 6.16 6.33 6.15 6.33 6.64 7.02 7.08
Week ending—											
1969—May 3	7.18	6.43	7.05	7.78	6.053	5.93	6.043	6.03	5.96	5.99	6.17
10	7.25	6.50	7.18	8.23	5.978	5.97	6.063	6.07	6.05	6.06	6.21
17	7.38	6.50	7.48	8.30	6.084	6.07	6.191	6.19	6.13	6.23	6.30
24	7.38	6.50	7.50	8.91	6.148	6.05	6.231	6.12	6.08	6.38	6.39
31	7.47	6.69	7.50	8.92	6.124	6.10	6.218	6.28	6.19	6.53	6.50
June 7	7.68	6.91	7.50	9.20	6.191	6.25	6.454	6.58	6.61	6.78	6.57
14	8.20	7.08	7.90	9.13	6.591	6.65	6.927	6.88	6.89	7.16	6.60
21	8.40	7.31	8.08	8.54	6.666	6.57	6.654	6.70	6.77	6.94	6.57
28	8.55	7.59	8.38	8.34	6.524	6.29	6.866	6.84	7.09	7.28	6.77
July 5	8.66	7.81	8.50	9.00	6.456	6.58	6.944	6.94	7.33	7.71	7.00
12	8.75	7.81	8.50	9.07	7.069	6.94	7.309	7.19	7.08	7.67	7.04
19	8.65	7.83	8.43	9.23	7.105	7.00	7.400	7.34	7.08	7.52	6.95
26	8.63	8.00	8.44	8.50	7.220	7.10	7.459	7.32	7.13	7.52	7.02
Aug. 2	8.50	8.00	8.18	8.05	7.172	7.08	7.313	7.19	7.16	7.53	7.07
9	8.38	7.83	8.03	9.57	6.994	6.98	7.085	7.11	7.29	7.42	7.01
16	8.38	7.75	8.10	9.18	7.081	6.99	7.277	7.25	7.32	7.56	7.14
23	8.30	7.64	8.00	8.79	6.856	6.86	7.121	7.15	7.17	7.45	7.03
30	8.25	7.56	8.00	8.82	7.098	7.06	7.293	7.27	7.30	7.59	7.14

Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.
 Averages of daily rates, published by finance companies, for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.
 Seven-day average for week ending Wednesday.

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

### **BOND AND STOCK YIELDS**

(Per cent per annum)

		Governm	ent bond	ls			Corpora	te bonds				Stock	<b>(S</b>
Period	United States		State and loca	ł	Total 1		lected ing		By group			dend/ ratio	Earnings / price ratio
	(long- term)	Total 1	Aaa	Baa	Totali	Aaa	Baa	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility	Pre- ferred	Com- mon	Com- mon
1961	3.90 3.95 4.00 4.15	3.60 3.30 3.28 3.28	3.27 3.03 3.06 3.09	4.01 3.67 3.58 3.54	4.66 4.62 4.50 4.57	4.35 4.33 4.26 4.40	5.08 5.02 4.86 4.83	4.54 4.47 4.42 4.52	4.86 4.86 4.65 4.67	4.57 4.51 4.41 4.53	4.66 4.50 4.30 4.32	2.98 3.37 3.17 3.01	4.76 6.06 5.68 5.54
1965	4.21 4.66 4.85 5.25	3.34 3.90 3.99 4.48	3,16 3,67 3,74 4,20	3.57 4.21 4.30 4.88	4.64 5.34 5.82 6.51	4.49 5.13 5.51 6.18	4.87 5.67 6.23 6.94	4.61 5.30 5.74 6.41	4.72 5.37 5.89 6.77	4.60 5.36 5.81 6.49	4.33 4.97 5.34 5.78	3.00 3.40 3.20 3.07	5.87 6.72 5.71 5.84
1968—Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	5.04 5.09 5.24 5.36 5.65	4.29 4.45 4.49 4.60 4.76	4.00 4.23 4.21 4.33 4.50	4.72 4.78 4.89 4.98 5.18	6.37 6.35 6.43 6.56 6.80	6.02 5.97 6.09 6.19 6.45	6.82 6.79 6.84 7.01 7.23	6.26 6.24 6.35 6.47 6.72	6.72 6.70 6.72 6.78 6.97	6.30 6.27 6.39 6.58 6.85	5.59 5.63 5.76 5.82 5.93	3.09 3.01 2.94 2.92 2.93	5.68
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July. Aug.	5,74 5,86 6,05 5,84 5,85 6,06 6,07 6,02	4.89 5.02 5.25 5.24 5.39 5.78 5.80 5.98	4.58 4.74 4.97 5.00 5.19 5.58 5.61 5.74	5.34 5.44 5.61 5.57 5.63 6.01 6.08 6.28	6.89 6.93 7.11 7.17 7.10 7.27 7.39 7.37	6.59 6.66 6.85 6.89 6.79 6.98 7.08 6.97	7.32 7.30 7.51 7.54 7.52 7.70 7.84 7.86	6.78 6.82 7.02 7.07 6.69 7.16 7.29 7.29	6.98 6.98 7.16 7.25 7.27 7.37 7.50 7.57	7.02 7.05 7.23 7.26 7.15 7.38 7.49 7.40	5.93 5.94 6.09 6.14 6.20 6.33 3.34 6.44	3.06 3.10 3.17 3.11 3.02 3.18 6.42 3.37	5.65
Week ending-													
1969—May 3	5.77 5.70 5.77 5.92 6.11	5.19 5.19 5.30 5.47 5.58	4.95 4.95 5.10 5.30 5.40	5.50 5.50 5.55 5.67 5.80	7.11 7.10 7.06 7.09 7.14	6.80 6.79 6.75 6.78 6.83	7.50 7.49 7.48 7.55 7.58	7.03 7.00 6.96 6.98 7.03	7.29 7.27 7.24 7.26 7.30	7.14 7.13 7.10 7.16 7.22	6,16 6,13 6,15 6,23 6,28	3.05 3.03 2.98 3.02 3.05	
June 7	6.09 6.05 6.03 6.04	5.73 5.82 5.82 5.75	5.55 5.60 5.60 5.55	5.95 6.05 6.05 6.00	7.19 7.24 7.31 7.33	6.90 6.96 7.03 7.03	7.62 7.66 7.74 7.77	7.10 7.16 7.21 7.19	7.31 7.31 7.38 7.45	7.28 7.33 7.43 7.46	6.27 6.29 6.37 6.38	3.07 3.17 3.22 3.27	
July 5	6.08 6.11 6.05 6.04	5.75 5.70 5.70 5.80	5.55 5.52 5.52 5.62	6.00 5.98 5.98 6.05	7.34 7.39 7.41 7.40	7.03 7.08 7.10 7.10	7.77 7.83 7.88 7.85	7.19 7.27 7.31 7.32	7.45 7.51 7.51 7.51	7.48 7.52 7.53 7.47	6.36 6.43 6.39 6.39	3.20 3.27 3.33 3.40	
Aug. 2	6.05 5.98 6.01 6.00 6.07	6.01 5.91 5.95 5.95 6.09	5.78 5.70 5.73 5.73 5.80	6.32 6.20 6.23 6.23 6.47	7.38 7.38 7.35 7.36 7.39	7.05 7.00 6.96 6.95 6.98	7.84 7.88 7.82 7.84 7.90	7.33 7.32 7.27 7.26 7.28	7.51 7.55 7.55 7.58 7.59	7.41 7.41 7.38 7.38 7.44	6.54 6.42 6.46 6.43 6.48	3.52 3.37 3.41 3.33 3.35	
Number of issues 2	9	20	5	5	108	18	30	38	30	40	14	500	500

Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat. As of Dec. 23, 1967, Aaa-rated railroad bonds are no longer a component of the railroad average or the Aaa composite series.

2 Number of issues varies over time; figures shown reflect most recent count.

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 govt. bonds: General obligations only, based on Thurs, figures. Corporate bonds: Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series. Stocks: Standard and Poor's corporate series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 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.

#### SECURITY PRICES

							C	ommon s	stock pric	es					
		ond pric				1	New Yor	k Stock	Exchange	3				trad	me of ing in ks in
Period				Stan	dard and (1941-4	Poor's i 3= 10)	index	Nev	w York S (Dec.	tock Exc 31, 1965		dex	Amer- ican Stock Ex-		ends of ares
	U.S. Govt. (long- term)	State and local	Cor- porate AAA	Total	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility	Total	Indus- trial	Trans- porta- tion	Utility	Fi- nance	change total index 1	NYSE	AMEX
1966 1967 1968	78.63 76.55 72.33	102.6 100.5 93.5	86.1 81.8 76.4	85.26 91.93 98.70	91.09 99.18 107.49	46.34 46.72 48.84	68.21 68.10 66.42	46.15 50.77 55.37	46.19 51.97 58.00	50, 28 53, 51 50, 58	45.41 45.43 44.19	44,25 49,82 65.85	14.67 19.67 27.72	7,538 10,143 12,971	2,741 4,508 6,353
1968—Aug	74.48 73.95 72.44 71.27 68.47	95.9 93.7 92.7 91.2 89.2	78.1 78.4 77.0 75.7 73.0	101.34 103.76 105.40	106.77 110.53 113.29 114.77 116.01	48.80 51.11 54.26 53.74 55.19	66,60 66,77 66,93 70,59 70,54	55.04 56.80 58.32 59.44 60.32	57.59 59.57 61.07 61.97 63.21	49.01 51.94 55.24 55.96 57.30	44.09 44.53 45.22 47.18 46.73	68.19 71.77 77.50 79.55 79.00	29.75 30.76 31.24	10,718 13,435 15,112 14,821 14,865	4,778 6,542 6,376 6,789 8,075
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug	67.61 66.55 64.90 67.73 66.68 64.84 64.75 65.18	88.0 86.4 83.7 84.2 82.3 78.6 78.5 76.1	72.3 71.8 70.6 69.5 70.3 68.9 68.2 68.4	101.46 99.30 101.26 104.62 99.14 94.71	111.00 110.15 108.20 110.68 114.53 108.59 103.68 103.39	54.11 54.78 50.46 49.53 49.97 46.43 43.00 42.04	68.65 69.24 66.07 65.63 66.91 63.29 61.32 59.20	57.82 57.33 55.69 56.61 58.50 55.20 52.40 52.09	60.32 59.61 58.30 59.41 61.50 58.07 55.00 54.85	56.35 56.18 51.52 50.88 50.46 47.70 42.80 41.45	45.64 45.98 44.06 44.34 45.75 43,39 42.31 41.34	75.58 75.26 70.60 72.38 75.10 68.62 64.56 65.29	31.12 29.14	12,122 11,685 9,960 11,287 12,222 11,203 10,872 9,608	6,781 5,801 4,401 5,153 6,451 5,029 4,215 3,531
Week ending-															
1969—Aug. 2 9 16 23 30	64.89 65.49 65.28 65.35 64.68	76.8 78.0 76.8 75.9 74.2	68.1 68.1 68.7 69.1 67.6	93.21 95,20	99.50 102.66 102.26 104.62 104.22	41.13 42.08 41.61 42.32 42.16	59.70 59.82 58.94 59.06 58.78	50.17 51.73 51.50 52.70 52.54	52.57 54.40 54.18 55.57 55.39	39.94 40.96 40.61 41.90 42.34	41.24 41.58 41.25 41.38 41.07	60.87 63.69 63.95 66.83 67.16	25, 49 26, 22 26, 15 26, 73 26, 72	14,252 9,796 8,877 10,061 8,605	5,587 3,431 3,119 3,824 3,330

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Begins June 30, 1965, at 10.90. On that day the average price of a share of stock listed on the American Stock Exchange was \$10.90.

Note.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures unless otherwise noted and are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in table 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, derived from component common stock prices. Volume of trading, average daily trading in stocks on the exchanges for a 5½-hour trading day; beginning Jan. 1969 a 4-hour trading day; beginning Jan. 1969, a 4½-hour trading day.

#### TERMS ON CONVENTIONAL FIRST MORTGAGES

			New I	omes					Exist	ing homes		
<b>Pe</b> riod	Con- tract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent) 1	Maturity (years)	Loan/ price ratio (per cent)	Pur- chase price (thous, of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)	Con- tract rate (per cent)	Fees & charges (per cent)1	Maturity (years)	Loan/ price ratio (per cent)	Pur- chase price (thous, of dollars)	Loan amount (thous. of dollars)
1963	5.84 5.78 5.74 6.14 6.33 6.83	.64 .57 .49 .71 .81	24.0 24.8 25.0 24.7 25.2 25.5	73.3 74.1 73.9 73.0 73.6 73.9	22.5 23.7 25.1 26.6 28.0 30.7	16.3 17.3 18.3 19.2 20.4 22.4	5.98 5.92 5.87 6.30 6.40 6.90	.60 .55 .55 .72 .76	19.2 20.0 21.8 21.7 22.5 22.7	70.8 71.3 72.7 72.0 72.7 73.0	17.8 18.9 21.6 22.2 24.1 25.6	12.6 13.4 15.6 15.9 17.4 18.5
1968—July  Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	7.04 7.10 7.10 7.09 7.07 7.09	.85 .87 .87 .88 .84	25.5 25.5 25.6 25.4 25.9	73.7 73.6 74.2 74.5 74.1 74.0	30.5 31.0 30.3 31.0 30.7 33.7	22.2 22.6 22.1 22.7 22.5 24.7	7.10 7.12 7.11 7.09 7.07 7.09	.83 .85 .82 .84 .82	22.5 22.7 22.6 22.5 22.7 23.3	72.6 73.0 72.6 72.4 72.9 73.2	25.7 25.6 25.4 25.5 26.2 28.1	18.5 18.6 18.3 18.3 18.9 20.4
1969—Jan	7.16 7.26 7.32 7.47 7.50 7.62 7.75	.84 .81 .93 .96 .88 .84	25.6 25.6 25.8 25.4 25.8 25.6 25.5	73.6 73.3 73.8 72.6 73.2 73.0 71.9	33.2 32.4 33.0 34.4 34.7 34.8 34.7	24.1 23.5 24.0 24.8 25.0 24.9 24.5	7.18 7.28 7.35 7.46 7.54 7.64 7.79	.86 .86 .84 .85 .83 .86	22.8 22.9 23.0 23.0 22.7 22.8 22.9	72.6 72.8 72.7 71.8 71.9 71.4 71.7	27.9 27.2 28.2 28.2 27.8 28.5 28.7	20.0 19.6 20.2 19.9 19.7 20.1 20.2

<sup>1</sup> Fees and charges—related to principal mortgage amount—include loan commissions, fees, discounts, and other charges, which provide added income to the lender and are paid by the borrower. They exclude any closing costs related solely to transfer of property ownership.

NOTE.—Compiled by Federal Home Loan Bank Board in cooperation with Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Data are weighted averages

based on probability sample survey of characteristics of mortgages originated by major institutional lender groups (including mortgage companies) for purchase of single-family homes. Data exclude loans for refinancing, reconditioning, or modernization; construction loans to homebuilders; and permanent loans that are coupled with construction loans to owner-builders. Series beginning 1965, not strictly comparable with earlier data, See also the table on Home-Mortgage Yields, p. A-53.

#### STOCK MARKET CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

		it extend custome		Cus- tomers'	Cus- tomers'	Net credit
End of period	Brokers 1	Banks 2	Total	net debit bal- ances	free credit bal- ances	ex- tended by brokers
1968—July	6,250	2,420 2,490 2,520 2,560 2,630 2,710	8,920 8,950 8,910 8,810 8,830 8,900	8,861 8,489 8,723 8,859 9,029 9,790	3,269 2,984 3,126 3,407 3,419 3,717	5,592 5,505 5,597 5,452 5,610 6,073
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June' July <sup>p</sup>	5,590	2,750 2,810 2,780 2,760 2,770 2,740 2,700	8,680 8,560 8,370 8,330 8,440 8,080 7,890	9,042 9,148 8,318 8,044 8,474 8,214 7,515	3,597 3,647 3,294 3,077 3,084 3,084 2,783	5,445 5,501 5,024 4,967 5,390 5,125 4,732

1 End of month data. Total amount of credit extended by member firms of the New York Stock Exchange in margin accounts, estimated from reports by a sample of 38 firms.

2 Figures are for last Wed. of month for large commercial banks reporting weekly and represent loans made to others than brokers or dealers for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities. Excludes loans collateralized by obligations of the U.S. Govt.

NOTE.—Customers' net debit and free credit balances are end-of-month ledger balances as reported to the New York Stock Exchange by all member firms as reported to the New York Stock Exchange by all member firms of national securities exchanges as well as balances of the reporting firm and of its general partners. Net debit balances are total debt owed by those customers whose combined accounts net to a debit. Free credit balances are in accounts of customers with our ourfulfield commitments to the broker and are subject to withdrawal on demand. Net credit extended by brokers is the difference between customers' net debit and free credit balances since the latter are available for the brokers' use until withdrawn.

#### **EQUITY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT** AT BROKERS

(Per cent of total debt, unless otherwise indicated)

	Total debt		E	quity clas	s (per ce	nt)	
End of period	(mil- lions of dol- lars) l	80 or more	70–79	60–69	50-59	40-49	Under 40
1968—July	6,500	15.4	28.1	30.6	9.5	4.9	11.6
Aug	6,460	17.3	28.8	28.2	9.1	4.8	11.8
Sept	6,390	20.0	31.1	25.0	8.1	4.4	11.5
Oct	6,250	20.9	31.3	23.3	8.7	4.0	11.8
Nov	6,200	25.5	31.4	19.4	7.4	3.9	12.5
Dec	6,200	24.0	30.2	19.4	8.0	4.2	14.2
1969—Jan	5,930	24.4	29.3	20.8	7.9	4.6	13.1
Feb	5,750	20.5	28.2	22.6	9.0	5.4	14.1
Mar	5,590	22.1	27.9	20.5	9.5	5.2	14.8
Apr	5,570	24.0	26.2	20.0	9.5	4.9	15.4
May.	5,670	23.0	26.4	19.0	9.7	5.2	16.8
June <sup>r</sup>	5,340	17.5	25.7	19.0	11.7	7.2	18.7
July <sup>p</sup> .	5,190	14.4	24.3	18.4	13.4	8.4	21.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table above.

Note.—Each customer's equity in his collateral (market value of collateral less net debit balance) is expressed as a percentage of current collateral value.

#### REGULATORY STATUS OF MARGIN ACCOUNT DEBT AT BROKERS

(Per cent of total adjusted debt, unless otherwise indicated)

		Adjus	ted debt/	collatera	l value		
End of period	Unre- strict- ed		R	estricted			Total ad- justed debt (mil-
	Under 20	20-29	30-39 per cent	40-49 per cent	50-59 per cent	60 per cent or more	lions of dol-
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec 1969—Jan Mar Apr Apr May. June <sup>7</sup>	1.2 2.7 5.4 4.3 10.6 3.8 5.9 2.7 5.5 7.4 4.8 1.0	21.3 25.9 32.4 35.9 36.4 38.9 40.6 38.8 37.3 35.1 37.4 33.1 29.4	43.5 37.9 29.6 27.0 21.4 20.2 20.9 22.9 21.1 19.6 18.9 19.9	10.4 10.1 8.8 8.9 7.6 7.5 8.1 9.4 9.3 8.8 8.5 10.8	5.1 4.9 4.1 4.2 3.6 3.8 4.4 5.1 4.6 4.7 6.0 6.6	21.9 24.5 25.6 28.4	12,060 11,900 11,910 11,540 11,540 11,460 12,060 11,180 10,840 10,520 10,720 10,770 10,440 10,140

Note.—Adjusted debt is computed in accordance with requirements set forth in Regulation T and often differs from the same customer's net debit balance mainly because of the inclusion of special miscellaneous accounts in adjusted debt. Collateral in the margin accounts covered by these data now consists exclusively of stocks listed on a national securities exchange. Unrestricted accounts are those in which adjusted debt does not exceed the loan value of collateral; accounts in all classes with higher ratios are restricted.

#### SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT BALANCES AT BROKERS, BY EQUITY STATUS OF ACCOUNTS

(Per cent of total, unless otherwise indicated)

	Net	Equity class in debi	of accounts	Total
End of period	credit	60 per cent	Less than	balance
	status	or more	60 per cent	(millions
1968—July	51.7	44.4	3.9	6,000
	49.8	46.4	3.8	5,780
	51.0	45.3	3.6	5,840
	52.9	40.3	5.2	5,640
	53.2	43.3	3.5	5,550
	54.4	40.4	5.2	5,690
1969—Jan	52.6	43.2	5.1	5,700
	52.7	41.7	5.6	5,680
	52.9	40.9	6.1	5,400
	52.5	42.5	5.0	5,120
	52.2	42.3	5.5	5,020
	54.7	39.7	5.7	5,110
	51.4	42.0	6.6	4.970

Note.—Special miscellaneous accounts contain credit balances that may be used by customers as the margin deposit required for additional purchases. Balances may arise as transfers based on loan values of other collateral in the customer's margin account or deposits of cash (usually sales proceeds) occur.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

	Comn	nercial and	finance						Dolla	r accepta	nces				
		ompany par					Held	by					Based or	1	
End of period		Placed	Placed	Total	Acce	pting	banks		R. nks	Others	Im-	Ex- ports	Dollar	shippe	tored in or d between its in—
	Total	through dealers 1	direct- ly <sup>2</sup>		Total	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	For- eign corr.	Others	United States	from United States	ex- change	United States	Foreign countries
1963	6,747 8,361 9,058 13,279 16,635	1,928 2,223 1,903 3,089 4,901	4,819 6,138 7,155 10,190 11,634	2,890 3,385 3,392 3,603 4,317	1,291 1,671 1,223 1,198 1,906	1,031 1,301 1,094 983 1,447	370 129 215	162 94 187 193 164	92 122 144 191 156	1,345 1,498 1,837 2,022 2,090	567 667 792 997 1,086	908 999 974 829 989	56 111 27 103 37	41 43 35 80 162	1,317 1,565 1,564 1,595 2,042
1968—July	19,746 20,734 20,264 20,839 22,220 20,497	6,270 7,091 7,737 7,592 7,758 7,201	13,476 13,643 12,527 13,247 14,462 13,296	4,330 4,418 4,327 4,420 4,389 4,428	1,751 1,819 1,714 1,551 1,605 1,544	1,410 1,474 1,393 1,280 1,352 1,344	344 321 271 253	99 51 86 56 58	128 149 124 119 114 109	2,352 2,399 2,403 2,695 2,612 2,717	1,390 1,435 1,420 1,479 1,476 1,423	917 932 945 921 922 952	42 100 78 80 68 52	54 52 46 53 55 68	1,927 1,899 1,838 1,887 1,869 1,934
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	21,813 22,865 23,681 24,390 25,305 25,964 28,191	7,873 8,342 9,003 10,076 9,931 10,159 10,352	13,940 14,523 14,678 14,314 15,374 15,805 17,839	4,370 4,420 4,464 4,510 4,668 4,880 4,991	1,407 1,473 r1,452 r1,478 r1,387 r1,413 1,388	1,211 1,263 r1,185 r1,223 r1,179 r1,183 1,123	255 208	50 91 94 142 76 41 41	104 99 122 125 183 159 162	2,809 2,757 73,787 72,765 73,022 3,186 3,401	1,405 1,449 1,460 1,523 1,591 1,673 1,779	906 859 872 875 910 967 1,006	93 82 77 58 45 46 28	763 770 769 750 743 35 38	r1,903 r1,960 r1,987 r2,003 2,078 2,160 2,140

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> As reported by dealers; includes finance company paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.

### MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

	Loa	ns		Securitie	s										
End of period	Mori- gage	Other	U.S. Govt,	State and local	Corpo- rate and	Cash	Other assets	Total assets— Total liabili- ties and general	Depos- its <sup>2</sup>	Other liabili- ties	General reserve ac- counts	cla	commi	ige loan tments <sup>3</sup> by maturi onths	ity
		į		govt.	other !			reserve accts.	!			3 or less	3-9	Over 9	Total
1945	4,202	62	10,650	1,3	257	606	185	16,962	15,332	48	1,582	n.a.	п.а.	n.a.	n.a.
1960	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,200
	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,654
	32,056	602	6,107	527	5,177	956	695	46,121	41,336	828	3,957	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,548
	36,007	607	5,863	440	5,074	912	799	49,702	44,606	943	4,153	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,549
	40,328	739	5,791	391	5,099	1,004	886	54,238	48,849	989	4,400	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,820
1965	44,433	862	5,485	320	5,170	1,017	944	58,232	52,443	1,124	4,665	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,697
	47,193	1,078	4,764	251	5,719	953	1,024	60,982	55,006	1,114	4,863	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,010
	50,311	1,203	4,319	219	8,183	993	1,138	66,365	60,121	1,260	4,984	742	982	799	2,523
	53,286	1,407	3,834	194	10,180	996	1,256	71,152	64,507	1,372	5,273	811	1,034	1,166	3,011
1968—July  Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	51,869	1,385	4,213	205	9,616	924	1,218	69,429	62,607	1,706	5,116	737	1,046	996	2,779
	52,102	1,489	4,203	201	9,778	912	1,217	69,902	62,851	1,871	5,180	776	1,094	1,058	2,928
	52,323	1,468	4,139	204	9,827	990	1,253	70,203	63,381	1,628	5,194	889	1,067	1,015	2,971
	52,636	1,431	3,999	195	9,913	911	1,227	70,312	63,550	1,567	5,195	835	1,144	1,090	3,070
	52,946	1,532	3,913	200	10,001	914	1,267	70,773	63,800	1,707	5,266	945	1,132	1,125	3,202
	53,286	1,407	3,834	194	10,180	996	1,256	71,152	64,507	1,372	5,273	811	1,034	1,166	3,011
1969—Jan	53,579	1,426	3,962	195	10,298	835	1,256	71,550	64,747	1,507	5,295	760	1,073	1,186	3,020
Feb	53,807	1,559	3,989	190	10,429	888	1,269	72,132	65,087	1,692	5,353	711	1,165	1,210	3,085
Mar	54,005	1,562	3,990	194	10,649	900	1,293	72,593	65,759	1,476	5,359	778	1,266	1,171	3,214
Apr	54,209	1,519	3,900	199	10,721	792	1,270	72,610	65,575	1,663	5,372	796	1,270	1,241	3,308
May	54,442	1,713	3,821	197	10,800	897	1,288	73,159	65,888	1,843	5,428	818	1,237	1,255	3,310
Juner	54,672	1,633	3,618	192	11,029	865	1,306	73,316	66,243	1,664	5,409	843	1,190	1,216	3,249
July	54,887	1,539	3,634	201	10,982	845	1,303	73,392	66,091	1,863	5,438	787	1,202	1,170	3,158

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, Figures for Jan. and June 1968 include one savings and loan that converted to a mutual savings bank.

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  As reported by finance companies that place their paper directly with investors.

Also includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and nonguaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies.
 See note 5, p. A-18.
 Commitments outstanding of banks in New York State as reported to the Savings Banks Assn. of the State of New York. Data include building loans beginning with Aug. 1967.

#### LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

	Total	G	overnme	nt securitie	s	Bus	iness secur	ities	Mort-	Real	Policy	Other
End of period	assets	Total	United States	State and local	Foreign 1	Total	Bonds	Stocks	gages	estate	loans	assets
Statement value: 1960,	119,576 126,816 133,291 141,121 149,470 158,884 167,022 177,361	11,679 11,896 12,448 12,438 12,322 11,679 10,837 10,505	6,427 6,134 6,170 5,813 5,594 5,119 4,823 4,587	3,588 3,888 4,026 3,852 3,774 3,530 3,114 2,976	1,664 1,874 2,252 2,773 2,954 3,030 2,900 2,942	51,857 55,294 57,576 60,780 63,579 67,599 69,816 75,707	46,876 49,036 51,274 53,645 55,641 58,473 61,061 64,920	4,981 6,258 6,302 7,135 7,938 9,126 8,755 10,787	41,771 44,203 46,902 50,544 55,152 60,013 64,609 67,516	3,765 4,007 4,107 4,319 4,528 4,681 4,883 5,186	5,231 5,733 6,234 6,655 7,140 7,678 9,117 10,059	5,273 5,683 6,024 6,385 6,749 7,234 7,760 8,388
Book value: 1966	167,022 177,361 187,695	10,864 10,530 10,483	4,824 4,587 4,365	3,131 2,993 3,036	2,909 2,950 3,082	68,677 73,997 79,403	61,141 65,015 68,575	7,536 8,982 10,828	64,661 67,575 70,071	4,888 5,188 5,573	9,911 10,060 11,284	8,801 11,011 10,881
1968—June '	182,504 183,094 183,840 184,752 185,701 186,892 187,695	10,683 10,476 10,491 10,505 10,574 10,531 10,483	4,447 4,400 4,427 4,443 4,479 4,415 4,365	3,187 3,038 3,023 3,012 3,025 3,037 3,036	3,049 3,038 3,041 3,050 3,070 3,079 3,082	77,074 77,602 77,894 78,176 78,754 79,304 79,403	67,273 67,659 67,850 68,002 68,411 68,793 68,575	9,801 9,943 10,044 10,174 10,343 10,511 10,828	68,483 68,708 68,909 69,024 69,212 69,407 70,071	5,369 5,424 5,474 5,496 5,510 5,535 5,573	10,697 10,813 10,925 11,026 11,117 11,197 11,284	10,198 10,071 10,147 10,525 10,534 10,918 10,881
1969Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June.	189,924 190,827	10,602 10,821 10,795 10,709 10,711 10,551	4,400 4,448 4,398 4,295 4,301 4,145	3,048 3,210 3,217 3,222 3,216 3,212	3,154 3,163 3,180 3,192 3,194 3,194	80,418 80,968 81,424 81,635 81,980 82,227	69,350 69,691 69,941 70,010 70,194 70,298	11,068 11,277 11,483 11,625 11,786 11,929	70,205 70,355 70,480 70,661 70,820 70,964	5,620 5,640 5,670 5,654 5,679 5,710	11,399 11,525 11,699 11,903 12,090 12,323	10,728 10,615 10,759 10,800 10,847 10,536

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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

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

#### SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

		Ass	sets		Total			Liabilities				ige loan tments 3
End of period	Mort- gages	U.S. Govt. secur- ities	Cash	Other !	assets— Total liabilities	Savings capital	Reserves and un- divided profits	Bor- rowed money <sup>2</sup>	Loans in process	Other	Made during period	Outstand- ing at end of period
1960	68,834 78,770 90,944 101,333 110,306 114,427 121,805 130,782 126,618 127,492	4,595 5,211 5,563 6,445 6,966 7,414 7,762 9,180 9,531 9,700 9,604 9,533	2,680 3,315 3,926 3,979 4,015 3,900 3,366 3,442 2,964 2,449 2,409 2,528	4,131 4,775 5,346 6,191 7,041 7,960 8,378 9,107 9,548 9,513 9,615	71,476 82,135 93,605 101,385 119,355 129,580 133,933 143,534 152,825 48,280 149,120	62,142 70,885 80,236 101,887 101,887 110,385 113,969 124,531 131,620 127,312 127,707 128,834	4,983 5,708 6,520 7,899 7,899 8,704 9,096 9,546 10,311 9,840 9,834 9,834	2,197 2,856 3,629 5,601 5,601 5,444 7,462 4,738 5,672 5,276 5,274	1,186 1,550 1,999 2,239 2,198 1,270 2,257 2,444 2,536 2,438	968 1,136 1,221 1,729 1,729 1,849 2,136 2,462 2,778 3,316 3,873	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. 1,308	1,340 1,872 2,193 2,572 2,549 2,707 1,482 3,004 3,584 3,860 3,794
Sept. Oct. Nov	129,147 129,879 130,782 131,404 132,075 132,992 134,018 135,006	9,533 9,671 9,531 9,920 10,119 10,136 9,868 9,868 9,443 9,169	2,328 2,568 2,693 2,964 2,372 2,559 2,380 2,423 2,534 1,963	9,608 9,658 9,890 9,548 9,527 9,712 10,019 10,027 10,464 10,363 10,381	149,971 150,978 152,133 152,825 153,223 154,425 55,697 156,293 157,761 158,562 158,605	128,834 129,329 129,977 131,620 131,529 132,134 133,504 132,988 133,482 134,841 133,779	9,834 9,834 10,311 10,318 10,303 10,294 10,292 10,281 10,679	5,324 5,331 5,672 5,665 5,587 5,614 6,058 6,246 6,731 7,349	2,422 2,416 2,392 2,444 2,470 2,644 2,800 2,911 3,002 2,973	3,557 4,067 4,599 2,778 3,308 3,931 3,641 4,155 4,841 3,309 3,830	1,276 1,421 1,317 1,275 1,351 1,497 1,688 1,787 1,676 1,532 1,357	3,727 3,802 3,788 3,584 3,718 4,028 4,373 4,601 4,607 4,373 4,147

Note.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised. Figures for Jan. and June 1968 reflect conversion of one savings and loan assn. to a mutual savings bank. Figures for June 1968 also reflect exclusion of two savings and loan assns. in process of liquidation, Data for May 1969 reflect conversion of one savings and loan assn, to a commercial bank.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of advances from FHLB and other borrowing.

<sup>3</sup> Insured savings and loan assns, only. Data on outstanding commitments are comparable with those shown for mutual savings banks (on preceding page) except that figures for loans in process are not included above but are included in the figures for mutual savings banks.

### MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

(In millions of dollars)

		Fee	deral hom	e loan bai	nks		Mortga	National ge Assn.	1 6	nks or		leral nediate	Fed la:	eral
F-1.6		Assets		Liabil	ities and	capital		ry market itions)		ratives	credit		bai	iks
End of period	Advances to mem- bers	Invest- ments	Cash and de- posits	Bonds and notes	Mem- ber de- posits	Capital stock	Mort- gage loans (A)	Deben- tures and notes (L)	Loans to cooper- atives (A)	Debentures (L)	Loans and dis- counts (A)	Deben- tures (L)	Mort- gage loans (A)	Bonds (L)
1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	2,662 3,479 4,784 5,325 5,997 6,935 4,386	1,153 1,531 1,906 1,523 1,640 2,523 2,598	159 173 159 141 129 113 127	1,571 2,707 4,363 4,369 5,221 6,859 4,060	1,180 1,214 1,151 1,199 1,045 1,037 1,432	1,107 1,126 1,171 1,227 1,277 1,369 1,395	2,770 2,752 2,000 1,940 2,456 4,266 5,348	2,453 2,422 1,788 1,601 1,884 3,800 4,919	697 735 840 958 1,055 1,290 1,506	435 505 589 686 797 1,074 1,253	1,650 1,840 2,099 2,247 2,516 2,924 3,411	1,585 1,727 1,952 2,112 2,335 2,786 3,214	2,828 3,052 3,310 3,718 4,281 4,958 5,609	2,431 2,628 2,834 3,169 3,710 4,385 4,904
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	4,988 4,997 5,026 5,034 5,040 5,259	2,463 2,264 2,283 2,300 2,581 2,375	86 68 93 97 81 126	4,700 4,501 4,501 4,501 4,701 4,701	1,189 1,177 1,253 1,287 1,322 1,383	1,406 1,401 1,401 1,401 1,402 1,402	6,465 6,502 6,562 6,657 6,758 6,872	5,550 5,822 6,032 5,923 6,166 6,376	1,454 1,450 1,479 1,551 1,583 1,577	1,291 1,280 1,280 1,290 3,636 1,334	4,031 3,998 3,841 3,753 3,570 3,654	3,862 3,871 3,814 3,669 6,107 3,570	6,004 6,033 6,064 6,094 5,423 6,126	5,214 5,384 5,384 5,423 5,423 5,423 5,399
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	5,357 5,298 5,331 5,764 5,971 6,413 7,053	2,049 2,069 2,181 2,051 2,393 1,964 1,496	82 82 97 99 73 141 88	4,701 4,601 4,674 5,021 5,521 5,521 6,021	1,111 1,131 1,244 1,179 1,202 1,278 928	1,408 1,434 1,443 1,447 1,448 1,451 1,435	7,032 7,244 7,417 7,574 7,718 7,891 8,125	6,604 7,193 7,193 7,317 7,241 8,077 8,093	1,630 1,680 1,663 1,648 1,614 1,594	1,401 1,425 1,425 1,426 1,395 1,391 1,387	3,719 n.a. 3,921 n.a. n.a. 4,355 n.a.	3,576 3,668 3,743 3,907 4,044 4,176 4,310	6,169 6,226 6,317 6,412 6,483 6,557 6,605	5,432 5,432 5,535 5,719 5,716 5,716 5,867

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, APRIL 30, 1969

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 Notes: Aug. 25, 1969	300 400 500 450 500 400 500 200 450	Federal National Mortgage Association—Cont. Debentures: Sept. 10, 1971	96 350 350 98 250 100 200 146 250	Federal land banks—Cont.  Bonds: Sept. 22, 1969	279 209 209 82 344 83 362 174 203 85
Mar. 25, 1970	200 346 225 300 550 200 200 350	Banks for cooperatives  Debentures: Aug. 4, 1969	377 251 221 289 249	Aug. 20, 1970. 8, 15 Oct. 20, 1970. 6, 30 Feb. 23, 1971. 6, 80 May 1, 1971. 314 July 20, 1971. 8, 15 Oct. 20, 1971. 6, 00 Feb. 15, 1972. 5, 70 Sept. 15, 1972. 374 Oct. 23, 1972. 534 Feb. 20, 1973-78. 444 Feb. 20, 1974. 445	270 223 431 60 270 447 230 109 200 148 155
Discount notes  Debentures: Dec. 12, 19696	2,880 550	Debentures: Aug. 4, 1969. 5.80 Sept. 2, 1969. 6.05 Oct. 1, 1969. 6.35 Nov. 3, 1969. 6.60	41 4 486 507 490	Apr. 21, 1975	200 123 150 150 285
Feb. 10, 1970. 6.60 Apr. 10, 1970. 4½ June 10, 1970. 6.60 July 10, 1970. 7.38 Sept. 10, 1970. 4½ Oct. 13, 1970. 5.5½ Dec. 10, 1970. 8.10 Mar. 11, 1971. 6 June 10, 1971. 6.85 Aug. 10, 1971. 4½	250 142 400 400 119 400 250 350 250	Dec. 1, 1969. 6.70 Jan. 5, 1970. 6.85 Feb. 2, 1970. 6.90 Mar. 2, 1970. 7.10 Apr. 1, 1970. 7.90  Federal land banks Bonds: Feb. 15, 1967-72. 4½ Oct. 1, 1967-70. 4½	485 525 526 445 433	Tennessee Valley Authority Short-term notes	7355 100 50 50 45 70 60

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

#### FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

		U	I.S. budg	get					Mean	s of finar	icing				
	Receipt-						Вогг	owings fr	om the p	oublic 2			ash and ry assets		Memo: Net debt
Period	Budget receipts	Net ex- pendi-	Net lend- ing	Budget out- lays 1	Budget surplus or deficit (-)	Public debt securi-	Plus: Agency securi-	Less: ments b acco	y Govt.	Less: Special	Equals: Total borrow-	Trea- sury operat-	Other	Other means of financ- ing,	transfer to private owner- ship <sup>2</sup>
	receipts	tures				ties	ties 3	Special issues	Other	notes 4	ing <sup>3</sup>	ing bala nce		net 5	
Fiscal year: 1966	153.671	7 153,201 172 803	5,053 6,030	134,653 †158,254 178,834 184,769	-8,702 -25,162		4,042 5,079 5,944 640	3,371	773 4,001 1,949 2,190	-1,119	72,838 23,100	r - 609 r - 5,124 - 397 596	160 303 1,728 1,154	7271 71,043 3,392 -33	
Half year: 1967—July-Dec 1968—JanJune July-Dec 1969—JanJune <sup>p</sup> .	82,881	92,186	1,666 4,364 977 503	92,307 93,163	-10,282	2,915 10,450	4,294	2,292 -380	577 1,372 1,587 603	-436 -683 -384 -1,000	18,872 4,228 11,076 -12,364	-131 -266 -598 1,194	32 1,696 -105 1,260	375 3,017 -1,496 1,461	9,853
Month: 1968—July	13,203 18,753	16,165 16,029 16,553 15,070	313 189 207 286 55 -71	16,235 16,839 15,124	7-2,192 -3,152 2,518 -6,122 -2,387 1,427	3,500 3,278 387 2,451 -331 1,166	1,369 28 292 -80	-374 -857 209	169 639 31 482 230 35	-12 -15 -7 -165 -185	4,053 2,839 758 3,125 -686 979	7931 -1,420 4,003 -2,073 -3,754 1,932	-335 329 78 -325 338 -279	7-1,265 -778 806 599 -343 -753	
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June <sup>p</sup> July	14,590 13,727 23,596 13,346 23,855	14,361 15,637 15,922 15,279 14,105	-37 373 2 50 485 -369 152	14,734 15,639 15,972 15,764 13,736	84 -144 -1,912 7,625 -2,418 10,119 -3,153	1,599	-33 195 -91 -559 -137 -181 1,316	2,571 1,885	112 274 122 -449 375 169		1,626 -1,887 418 -2,456 -1,485 -8,580 4,438	2,504 -2,304 -114 3,380 -2,458 186 -217	789 -126 -171 2,119 -1,843 493 -484	1,583 -399 1,208 330 -400 -860 -402	

					S	elected bala	nces				
	Tr	easury opera	ting balar	ice			Federal	securities		_	Memo:
End of period	F.R. Banks	Tax and loan	Gold balance	Total	Public debt	Agency	Investr	ess: nents of accounts	Less: Special	Equals: Total held	Debt of Govt sponsored corps.— Now
	Danks	accounts	Datance		securities	securities	Special issues	Other	notes 4	Total	private <sup>6</sup>
Fiscal year: 1965	672 766 !,311 !,074 !,258	10,689 10,050 4,272 4,113 4,525	108 102 112 111 111	11,469 10,917 5,695 5,298 5,894	317,274 319,907 326,221 347,578 353,720	9,335 13,377 18,455 24,399 14,256	48,650 51,120 56,155 59,526 66,790	12,888 13,662 17,662 19,611 20,869	3,455 3,810 3,328 2,209 825	264,693 267,531 290,631	8,309 10,436 9,220 10,041 24,071
Calendar year: 1967 1968	1,123 703	4,329 3,885	112 111	5,564 4,700	344,663 358,029	20,206 15,064	57,234 59,146	18,223 20,266	2,892 1,825		8,994 21,481
Month: 1968—July	1,113 916 1,036 1,086 478 703	4,787 3,564 7,448 5,325 2,179 3,885	111 111 111 111 111	6,012 4,592 8,595 6,522 2,768 4,700	351,078 354,356 354,743 357,194 356,863 358,029	24,474 25,843 20,055 20,347 20,267 15,064	58,885 60,069 59,695 58,838 59,047 59,146	19,780 20,419 19,919 20,401 20,632 20,266	2,197 2,182 2,182 2,175 2,010 1,825	297,529 293,001 296,126 295,441	10,044 9,927 15,948 15,882 16,328 21,481
1969—Jan	517 505 783 950 621 1,258 935	6,576 4,284 3,891 7,105 4,976 4,525 4,630	111 111 111 111 112 112	7,204 4,900 4,786 8,166 5,708 5,894 5,677	359,412 358,764 359,546 358,466 360,065 363,720 357,012	15,031 15,225 15,134 14,575 14,437 14,256 15,572	59,759 60,918 61,068 62,334 64,905 66,790 66,768	20,378 20,652 20,774 20,325 20,700 20,869 21,062	825 825 825 825 825 825 825 825	291,595 292,012 289,557 288,072 279,492	21,840 22,071 22,699 23,524 24,098 24,071 n.a.

<sup>1</sup> Equals net expenditures plus net lending.
2 The decrease in Federal securities resulting from conversion to private ownership of Govt.-sponsored corporations is shown as a memo item rather than as a repayment of borrowing from the public in the top panel. In the bottom panel, however, these conversions decrease the outstanding amounts of Federal securities held by the public mainly by reductions in agency securities. The Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) was converted to private ownership in Sept. 1968 and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks (FICB) and Banks for Cooperatives in Dec. 1968.
3 Reflects transfer of publicly-held CCC certificates of interest from ex-

penditure account to public debt account, increasing recorded borrowing from the public during July 1969 by \$1,583 million.

4 Represents non-interest-bearing public debt securities issued to the International Monetary Fund and international lending organizations. New obligations to these agencies are handled by letters of credit.

5 Includes accrued interest payable on public debt securities, deposit funds, miscellaneous liability and asset accounts, and seigniorage.

6 Includes debt of Federal home loan banks, Federal land banks, D. C. Stadium Fund, FNMA (beginning Sept. 1968), FICB, and Banks for Cooperatives (beginning Dec. 1968).

# FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

								Budget	receipts							
		Indi	vidual in	come tax	xes		oration ne taxes			insurance contribu						
Period	Total	With	Non-	Re-	Net	Gross	Re-	taxe	oyment s and outions !	Un-	Other net	Net	Excise taxes	Cus- toms	and	Misc. re- ceipts 3
		held			total	re- ceipts	funds	Pay- roll taxes	Self- empl.	empl. insur.	re-	total		1		
Fiscal year: 1966	7130,856 7149,552 153,671 187,843	42,811 50,521 57,301 70,144	18,486 18,850 20,951 27,265	5,851 5; 7,845 6; 9,527 6; 0,183 8;	5,446 1,526 8,726 7,226	30,83 34,91 29,89 38,35	4 761 8 946 7 1,232 6 1,660	26,047 27.680	,662 7, 1,776 9, 1,544 9, 1,715	3,777 3,659 3,346 3,325	71,129 71,867 62,052 2,350	725,567 733,349 734,622 89,919	13,062 13,719 14,079 15,213	1,76 1,90 2,038 2,319	3,066 2,978 3,051 3,478	r1,875 r2,108 r2,491 2,991
Half year: 1967—July-Dec 1968—JanJune July-Dec 1969—JanJune <sup>p</sup>	67,181 86,490 82,881 104,962	27,211 30,089 33,712 36,432	4,150 16,802 5,515 21,750	556 36 8,971 3 475 33 9,708 43	0,805 7,921 8,751 8,475	11,34 18,55 15,49 22,86	5 576 1 655 4 785 2 876	5 12,679 5 15,001 5 14,945 5 17,586	1,439	2,011	964 1,087 1,179 1,170	5,082 19,538 17,544 22,375	7,076 7,003 7,834 7,379	1,04	1,718	1,125 1,369 1,413 1,579
Month:  1968—July	13,203 18,753 10,716	6,200 5,565 4,981 6,339	605 272 3,682 378 202 376	151 112 48 60 58 46	5,038 6,360 9,199 5,299 6,483 6,397	2,25° 65 5,13 1,49 67 5,27	4 116 3 133 6 218 9 120	3,664 3,2,273 3,1,939 3,126	110	108 346	167 213 204 187	72,412 4,449 2,651 2,256 3,659 2,118	1,175 1,223 1,222 1,354	210 20: 21: 180	229 229 242 229 242	242 247 207 266
1969—Jan	14 500	7,254 6,015 5,164 6,681	804	75 10 1,169 2,858 2,598 2,725 283	0,222 8,456 3,999	1,66 78 5,18 5,55 95 8,71	4 102 9 223 4 231 9 152 0 104	2 3 796 3 2 470 1 2,555 2 4,545	128 134 958 190 2 64	773 63 162 821	183 198 206	2,176 4,880 2,865 3,881 5,748 2,825 2,878	1,152 1,156	144 19 224 21 21	230 7 308 8 631 8 310 9 306	217 237 271 237 422
			· <u> </u>	<u>-</u> _	'		. <u>.'.</u>	Budget	outlays 4	! <u>'</u>	·····		<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	1	<u></u>
Period	Total	Na- tional de- fense	Intl. affairs	Space re- search	ci	re (	Nat- ural re- ources	Com- merce and transp.	Com- mun, develop, and housing	man-	Health and welfare	Ara		ter-	Gen- eral govt.	Intra- govt. trans- ac- tions 5
Fiscal year: 1966			5 4,490 1 4,54 5 4,869 1 4,12	7 5,42 9 4,72	13 3, 23 4, 21 5,	679 ,376 ,626 076	2,035 1,860 1,679 2,119	7,135 7,652 7,985 8,013	2,644 2,616 3,642 1,115	7.595	31,32 37,60 343,52 49,00	5 6.	920 11 897 12 894 13 703 15	.588	2.584	-3,431 -4,009 -4,570 -5,189
Half year: 1967—July-Dec 1968—Jan,-June. July-Dec 1969—Jan,-June <sup>p</sup>	86.527	438,739 441,78 39,80	9 4 3. 1,900 8. 2,22	. 2,29 2,42 5 2,13	29   3  4	924 152	1,268	4,501 3,512	685 430	3,382 4,209	23,89	9 3,	664 7 039 8	,609 ,241		-2,033 -3,156
Month: 1968—July	16,355 16,235 16,839 15,124	6,736 6,660 7,068 6,60	6 310 244 8 612 3 319	43 4 34 2 39 3 33	14 1, 12 1, 13	594 100 447 893 576 320	- 55 341 251 321 207 203	736 851 770 929 619 601	7429 113 10 338 -84	594 591 553 532	4,04 4,00 3,93 4,10	4 8 0 7	602 1 625 1 599 1 619 1	,270 ,249 ,292 ,147 ,327 ,324	r222 263 172 321 227 192	-202 -281 -178 -265 -265 -841
1969—Jan. Feb Mar. Apr May. June <sup>p</sup> . July.	14,734 15,639 15,972 15,764 13,736	6,93 6,73 7,66	38: 5 286 4 37 3 459 3 44:	33 5 38 7 35 9 36 5 32	15 15 13 17 17 —	626 271 327 448 153 672 659	144 72 152 199 154 129 223	635 406 583 537 657 696 613	234 204 79 46 273 249	721 569 632 744 966	4,05 4,40 4,37 4,19 3,96	8 5 7 6	715 I 695 I 686 I 656 I	,280 ,349 ,411 ,407 ,388 ,407 ,364	226 173 278 226 244 297 272	-204 -302 -210 -255 -291 -1,896 -258

Old-age, disability, and hospital insurance, and Railroad Retirement accounts.
 Supplementary Medical Insurance premiums and Federal employee retirement contributions.
 Deposits of earnings by Federal Reserve Banks and other miscellaneous receipts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Outlays by functional categories are now published in the *Monthly Treasury Statement* (beginning April 1969). Monthly back data (beginning July 1969) are published in the *Treasury Bulletin* of June 1969. <sup>5</sup> Consists of government contributions for employee retirement and interest received by trust funds. <sup>6</sup> Estimate presented in *Apr. 1969 Budget Review*.

### GROSS PUBLIC DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

					P	ublic issu	es		_		
End of period	Total gross				Marketabl	e		Con-	Nonma	Savings bonds & notes to the same state of the s	Special
<u> </u>	public debt 1	Total	Total	Bills	Certifi- cates	Notes	Bonds <sup>2</sup>	vert- ible bonds	Total <sup>3</sup>	ings bonds	issues 4
1941—Dec	57.9 259.1	50.5 233.1	41.6 176.6	2.0 17.0	30.0	6.0 10.1	33,6 119,5		8.9 56.5		7.0 24.6
962—Dec.  963—Dec.  964—Dec.	303.5 309.3 317.9	255.8 261.6 267.5	203.0 207.6 212.5	48.3 51.5 56.5	22.7 10.9	53.7 58.7 59.0	78.4 86.4 97.0	4.0 3.2 3.0	48.8 50.7 52.0	48.8	43,4 43,7 46,1
1965—Dec	320.9 329.3 344.7	270.3 273.0 284.0	214.6 218.0 226.5	60.2 64.7 69.9	5,9	50,2 48,3 61,4	104.2 99.2 95.2	2,8 2,7 2,6	52.9 52.3 54.9	50.8	46.3 52.0 57.2
1968—Aug	354.4 354.7 357.2 356.9 358.0	291.1 291.9 295.2 294.8 296.0	233.2 233.6 236.7 235.7 236.8	69.4 69.8 73.0 73.0 75.0		75.4 75.4 75.3 76.5 76.5	88.4 88.3 88.3 86.2 85.3	2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5 2,5	55.5 55.8 56.1 56.7 56.7	52.1 52.2 52.3	60.1 59.7 58.8 59.0 59.1
1969—Jan. Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug.	359.4 358.8 359.5 358.5 360.1 353.7 357.0 360.2	297.8 295.9 296.6 294.2 293.3 284.9 288.4 289.9	238.5 236.5 237.3 235.0 234.1 226.1 229.6 231.2	76.8 76.8 77.5 75.3 75.3 68.4 71.9 74.0		76.5 78.2 78.2 78.2 78.9 78.9 78.9 78.5	85.3 81.5 81.5 81.4 79.8 78.8 78.8	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	56.8 56.9 56.8 56.8 56.7 56.4 56.3	52.3	59,8 60,9 61,1 62,3 64,9 66,8 66,8 68,4

1956, tax and savings notes; and before Oct. 1965, Series A investment

NOTE.—Based on Daily Statement of U.S. Treasury. See also second paragraph in NOTE to table below.

### OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC DEBT

(Par value, in billions of dollars)

		Held	by—				Н-	eld by pri	vate inves	tors			
End of period	Total gross public	U.S. Govt. agencies	F.R.	Tatal	Com-	Mutual	Insur- ance	Other	State and	Indi	viduals .	Foreign and	Other misc.
	debt	and trust funds	Banks	Total	mercial banks	savings banks	com- panies	corpo- rations	local govts.	Savings bonds	Other securities	inter- national (	inves- tors 2
1939—Dec 1946—Dec	41.9 259.1	6.1 27.4	2.5 23.4	33.4 208.3	12.7 74.5	2.7 11.8	5.7 24.9	2.0 15.3	6.3	1.9 44.2	7.5 20.0	2.1	9.3
1962—Dec	303.5 309.3 317.9	53.2 55.3 58.4	30.8 33.6 37.0	219.5 220.5 222.5	67.1 64.2 63.9	6.0 5.6 5.5	11.5 11.2 11.0	18.6 18.7 18.2	20, 1 21, 1 21, 1	47.0 48.2 49.1	19.1 20.0 20.7	15.3 15.9 16.7	14.8 15.6 16.3
1965—Dec 1966—Dec 1967—Dec	320.9 329.3 344.7	59.7 65.9 73.1	40.8 44.3 49.1	220.5 219.2 222.4	60.7 57.4 63.8	5.3 4.6 4.1	10.3 9.5 8.6	15.8 14.9 12.2	22.9 24.9 25.1	49.7 50.3 51.2	22.4 24.4 22.9	16,7 14.5 15.8	16.7 18.8 18.9
1968—July	351.1 354.4 354.7 357.2 356.9 358.0	75.6 76.9 76.6 76.2 76.7 76.6	52.4 53.0 53.3 53.3 53.4 52.9	223.1 224.5 224.9 227.7 226.9 228.5	61.2 62.1 63.5 65.3 63.9 65.5	3.9 3.8 3.8 3.6 3.6 3.6	8.1 8.1 8.1 8.1 8.0 8.0	14.3 14.5 12.9 14.0 14.8 14.6	26.7 26.9 26.7 26.8 26.7 27.1	51.3 51.4 51.3 51.4 51.5 51.5	23.4 23.6 23.9 23.6 23.3 23.7	13.1 13.3 13.4 13.8 15.0 14.3	21.1 20.9 21.3 21.0 20.2 20.1
1969—Jan	359.4 358.8 359.5 358.5 360.1 353.7 357.0	77.3 78.7 79.0 79.8 82.7 84.8 85.1	52.1 52.3 52.4 53.1 53.8 54.1 54.1	230.0 227.8 228.1 225.6 223.6 214.8 217.9	64.2 60.8 60.6 58.6 56.4 54.9 56.0	3.6 3.6 3.5 3.7 3.3 3.2	7.9 7.8 7.7 7.6 7.9 7.7 7.4	16.8 17.8 17.6 17.0 17.4 15.1 15.8	27.8 28.4 28.1 28.7 28.1 27.3 27.5	51.5 51.5 51.4 51.4 51.4 51.3 51.3	24.4 24.7 25.0 25.2 25.4 25.1 25.7	11.9 12.0 11.8 12.3 13.7 11.1	21.8 21.1 22.1 21.2 19.5 719.1 19.9

The debt and ownership concepts were altered beginning with the Mar. 1969 BULLETIN. The new concepts (1) exclude guaranteed securities and (2) remove from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and add to other miscellaneous investors the holdings of certain Govt.-sponsored but privately-owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes non-interest-bearing debt (of which \$635 million on Aug. 31, 1969, was not subject to statutory debt limitation).

<sup>2</sup> Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal saving bonds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes (not shown separately): depositary bonds, retirement plan bonds, foreign currency series, foreign series, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds; before 1954, Armed Forces leave bonds; before

<sup>4</sup> Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, and the Federal home loan banks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consists of investment of foreign and international accounts in the United States.

<sup>2</sup> Consists of savings and loan assns., nonprofit institutions, corporate pension trust funds, and dealers and brokers. Also included are certain Govt. deposit accounts and Govt.-sponsored agencies.

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

### OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

		,	Within 1 yea	ır	1-5	5-10	10-20	Over
Type of holder and date	Total	Total	Bills	Other	years	years	years	20 years
All holders:  1966—Dec. 31.  1967—Dec. 31.  1968—Dec. 31.  1969—June 30.  July 31.	218,025 226,476 236,812 226,107 229,581	105, 218 104, 363 108, 611 103, 910 107, 416	64,684 69,870 75,012 68,356 71,863	40,534 34,493 33,599 35,554 35,553	59,446 78,159 68,260 62,770 62,763	28,005 18,859 35,130 34,837 34,837	8,433 8,417 8,396 8,374 8,372	16,923 16,679 16,415 16,217 16,194
V.C. Cout against and touch funds.	'						} 	 
1966—Dec. 31	15,402 16,005 16,206	2,438 2,304 2,423	1,034 1,013 1,095	1,404 1,291 1,328	4,503 4,897 4,934	2,964 3,308 3,354	2,060 2,058 2,059	3,438 3,437 3,437
Federal Reserve Banks:  1966—Dec. 31.  1967—Dec. 31.  1968—Dec. 31.  1969—June 30.  July 31.	44,282 49,112 52,937 54,095 54,138	35,360 31,484 28,503 32,295 32,282	12,296 16,041 18,756 19,466 19,443	23,064 15,443 9,747 12,829 12,839	7,502 16,215 12,880 7,691 7,715	1,007 858 10,943 13,447 13,471	153 178 203 217 219	260 377 408 444 451
Held by private investors:  1966—Dec. 31  1967—Dec. 31  1968—Dec. 31  1969—June 30.  July 31	168,473 156,007	77,670 69,311 72,711	55,222 47,877 51,325	22,448	50,877 50,182	21,223 18,082	6,133 6,099	12,569
Communical banks	159,237	72,711	51,325	21,434 21,386	50,114	18,012	6,094	12,336 12,306
1966—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 31 1968—Dec. 31 1968—Dec. 31 1969—June 30 July 31	47,182 52,194 53,174 44,132 45,225	15,838 18,451 18,894 12,123 13,239	8,771 10,415 9,040 3,558 4,800	7,067 8,036 9,854 8,565 8,439	21,112 26,370 23,157 22,715 22,732	9,343 6,386 10,035 8,299 8,261	435 485 611 562 567	454 502 477 433 427
Mutual savings banks:  1966—Dec. 31	4,532 4,033 3,524 3,267 6,191	645 716 696 568 645	399 440 334 275 149	246 276 362 293 496	1,482 1,476 1,117 1,160 1,740	1,139 707 709 586 500	276 267 229 212 1,200	990 867 773 742 2,107
Insurance companies:  1966—Dec. 31	8,158 7,360 6,857 6,583 3,222	847 815 903 687 557	508 440 498 214 269	339 375 405 473 288	1,978 2,056 1,892 1,896 1,129	1,581 914 721 601 578	1,074 1,175 1,120 1,283 210	2,678 2,400 2,221 2,116 748
Nonfinancial corporations:  1966—Dec. 31	6,323 4,936 5,915 5,377 5,701	4,729 3,966 4,146 3,450 3,723	3,396 2,897 2,848 1,619 1,864	1,333 1,069 1,298 1,831 1,859	1,339 898 1,163 1,457 1,492	200 61 568 448 460	6 3 12 12 17	49 9 27 10
Savings and loan associations:  1966—Dec. 31	3,883 4,575 4,724 4,472 4,302	782 1,255 1,184 933 804	583 718 680 438 334	199 537 504 495 470	1,251 1,767 1,675 1,845 1,801	1,104 811 1,069 879 885	271 281 346 347 349	475 461 450 467 464
State and local governments:  1966—Dec. 31	15,384 14,689 13,426 13,586 13,592	5,545 5,975 5,323 5,805 5,976	4,512 4,855 4,231 4,667 4,799	1,033 1,120 1,092 1,138 1,177	2,165 2,224 2,347 2,451 2,420	1,499 937 805 708 714	1,910 1,557 1,404 1,330 1,296	4,265 3,995 3,546 3,292 3,185
All others:						,		
1906—Dec. 31 1967—Dec. 31 1968—Dec. 31 1969—June 30. July 31	80,853 78,590 81,004	46,524 45,745 47,767	37,591 37,106 39,110	8,933 8,639 8,657	19,526 18,658 18,800	7,316 6,561 6,614	2,411 2,353 2,455	5,075 5,276 5,365

ketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date by those reporting in the Survey and the number of owners surveyed were: (1) about 90 per cent by the 5,806 commercial banks, 497 mutual savings banks, and 753 insurance companies combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 469 nonfinancial corporations and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 70 per cent by 503 State and local govts.

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

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

Beginning with Dec. 1968, certain Govt.-sponsored but privately-owned agencies and certain Govt. deposit accounts have been removed from U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and added to "All others." Comparable data are not available for earlier periods.

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total mar-

#### **DEALER TRANSACTIONS**

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

				U.S. G	vernment s	ecurities				
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	By ma	turity			By type of	customer		U.S. Govt.
Period	Total	Within	1-5	5-10	0	Dealers an	d brokers	Com-	A 11	agency securities
		1 year	years	years	Over 10 years	U.S. Govt. securities	Other	mercial banks	All other	
1968—July	2,448 2,214 2,133 2,011 2,506 2,974	2,087 1,705 1,820 1,714 2,242 2,318	244 228 180 165 152 391	75 261 111 108 77 196	42 20 22 22 22 35 70	949 849 824 732 859 1,096	87 90 63 72 83	908 790 762 737 890 1,125	504 485 484 470 674 642	280 258 233 290 243 298
1969—Jan	2,781 2,453 2,254 2,270 2,286 2,491 2,233	2,423 2,095 1,962 1,998 1,852 2,171 1,966	225 226 180 165 210 199 172	92 97 69 69 189 86 62	41 37 43 39 35 34 34	1,058 885 829 803 853 1,039 839	116 86 91 97 102 107 91	1,022 916 837 840 781 849 822	585 565 496 530 549 496 480	337 278 319 387 360 395 351
Week ending-										
1969—July 29	3,030 2,210 2,668 1,643 2,042	2,698 1,966 2,345 1,454 1,851	194 162 196 112 122	99 52 92 45 42	41 31 36 32 28	1,167 831 1,035 599 762	103 93 103 58 90	1,075 831 1,048 591 734	685 455 483 395 456	461 434 362 266 340
Aug. 6	2,622 1,840 2,454 2,078	2,152 1,583 2,085 1,800	371 187 252 197	61 42 62 50	38 29 52 33	1,111 705 1,093 739	129 89 115 83	892 626 766 809	490 421 477 447	338 193 379 299

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

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

#### **DEALER POSITIONS**

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

-	U.S. Gove	ernment se	curities, by	maturity	U.S. Govt.
Period	All	Within	1-5	Over	agency
	maturities	1 year	years	5 years	securities
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	4,420	3,972	159	288	644
	5,262	4,097	283	881	732
	5,098	4,043	198	857	687
	4,137	3,427	130	580	751
	3,766	2,948	160	659	652
	4,093	3,606	136	352	615
l 969Jan	2,918	2,757	0	162	508
Feb	2,389	2,193	34	161	449
Mar	2,230	2,119	-37	149	507
Apr	3,107	2,997	-60	170	740
May	2,585	1,964	71	550	792
June	2,454	1,975	56	424	703
July	2,250	1,901	40	309	626
Week ending-					
1969—June 4	2,635	2,143	7	485	695
11	2,474	2,028	16	430	654
18	2,913	2,453	38	422	676
25	1,978	1,487	90	402	789
July 2	2,155	1,649	132	374	681
9	1,608	1,207	93	308	540
16	2,182	1,857	11	314	504
23	2,263	1,966	-2	299	694
30	2,803	2,458	43	302	747

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**

		Commerc	ial banks		
Period	All sources	New York City	Else- where	Corpora- tions 1	All other
1968—July	4,341	1,193	1,032	1,415	701
Aug	5,465	1,431	1,372	1,710	952
Sept	5,519	1,596	1,894	1,254	775
Oct	4,518	1,163	1,664	903	788
Nov	4,191	877	1,199	1,325	791
Dec	4,431	1,212	886	1,461	871
1969—Jan	3,100	737	641	1,310	412
	2,660	417	361	1,311	573
	2,322	396	370	1,031	526
	3,392	963	497	1,086	847
	3,103	542	376	1,072	1,112
	2,994	717	520	862	896
	2,372	810	363	690	509
Week ending-					
1969—June 4	2,816	611	392	969	844
11	2,945	462	446	1,097	941
18	3,469	946	704	881	938
25	2,989	-890	496	711	893
July 2	2,450	610	500	610	731
9	2,131	618	322	626	566
16	1,918	560	251	665	442
23	2,581	1,000	374	765	443
30	2,718	977	453	718	570

<sup>1</sup> All business corporations, except commercial banks and insurance companies.

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

### U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, AUGUST 31, 1969

(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 Aug. 31, 1969 Sept. 4, 1969 Sept. 11, 1969 Sept. 18, 1969 Sept. 25, 1969 Oct. 2, 1969 Oct. 2, 1969 Oct. 16, 1969 Oct. 16, 1969 Oct. 30, 1969 Oct. 30, 1969 Oct. 30, 1969	1,506 2,802 2,800 2,701 2,701 2,701 2,701 2,703 2,703 2,703 2,701	Treasury bills—Cont.  Jan. 29, 1970  Jan. 31, 1970  Feb. 5, 1970  Feb. 19, 1970  Feb. 19, 1970  Feb. 26, 1970  Feb. 28, 1970  Mar. 31, 1970  Apr. 30, 1970  May 31, 1970  May 31, 1970  May 31, 1970  Jan. 30, 1970  May 31, 1970  Jan. 30, 1970	1,501 1,203 1,199 1,202 1,201 1,501 1,752 1,501 1,501	Treasury notes—Cont. Nov. 15, 1971	1,734 2,006 34 5,310 33 34 30 8 10,284 3,981 5,148	Treasury bonds—Cont. Feb. 15, 19724 Aug. 15, 19724 Aug. 15, 19734 Nov. 15, 197341/4 Feb. 15, 197441/4 Nov. 15, 197431/4 Nov. 15, 197431/4 June 15, 1978-8331/4 June 15, 1978-8331/4 June 15, 19804 Nov. 15, 198031/4 Nov. 15, 198031/4 May 15, 198031/4 Nov. 15, 198031/4 Nov. 15, 198031/4 Nov. 15, 198031/4	2,344 2,579 3,894 4,348 3,128 3,585 2,240 1,214 1,557 2,598 1,906
Oct. 31, 1969	2,902 2,890 2,902 2,900 1,501 1,301 1,101 1,763 1,100	June 30, 1970 July 31, 1970 July 31, 1970 July 31, 1970 July Apr. 1, 1970 July May 15, 1970 5% Aug. 15, 1970 6% Oct. 1, 1970 July Nov. 15, 1970 5% Feb. 15, 1971 52	159 88 7,793 8,759 2,329 113 7,675	May 15, 1975	6,760 3,726 2,697 2,484 2,281 1,221 1,242 1,951 2,587 6,240	May 15, 1985	1,095 3,815 249 1,558 4,841 1,459 4,249
Jan. 2, 1970 Jan. 8, 1970 Jan. 15, 1970 Jan. 22, 1970	1,100 1,102 1,101	Feb. 15, 197153, Feb. 15, 197173, Apr. 1, 197111, May 15, 197151, Oct. 1, 197111,	2,509 2,931 35 4,265 72	Feb. 15, 19704 Aug. 15, 19704 Aug. 15, 19714 Nov. 15, 19713%	4,381	Convertible bonds Investment Series B Apr. 1, 1975-8023/4	2,457

<sup>†</sup> Tax-anticipation series.

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

# NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

		A1	issues (ı	new capit	al and re	fundin	g)					Issues	for new	capital —		
			Туре о	f issue		Ту	pe of issu	ier	Total				Use of p	roceeds		
Period	Total	Gener- al obli- gations	Reve- nue	HAAI	U.S. Govt. loans	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other 2	amount deliv- ered 3	Total	Edu- cation	Roads and bridges Util- ities 4 Hous- ans aid		Other pur- poses		
1962	8,845 10,538 10,847 11,329 11,405 14,766 16,596	5,855 6,417 7,177 6,804 8,985	2,681 4,180 3,585 3,517 3,955 5,013 6,517	437 254 637 464 325 477 528	145 249 208 170 312 334 282	2,590 2,842	3,812 3,784 4,110 4,810	5,144 4,695 7,115	10,069 11,538 n.a. n.a.	8,568 9,151 10,201 10,471 11,303 14,643 16,489	2,963 3,029 3,392 3,619 3,738 4,473 4,820	1,114 812 688 900 1,476 1,254 1,526	1,668 2,344 2,437 1,965 1,880 2,404 2,833	645	120 50	2,369
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov 1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr Apr May July*	1,699 1,444 2,230 1,021 1,140 1,263	791 1,003 1,437 585 337 942 461 325 1,008 637 497	637 755 419 773 320 781 310 378 204 783 275 178 235	111	20 23 22 20 6 22 11 7 11 9 23 37	257 264 292 617 223 20 546 144 110 539 266 84	819 324 415 286 477 149 738 342	473 706 432 367 282 522 504 477	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	1,688 1,435 2,227 997 1,138 1,262 986	396 488 409 732 271 1 69 3 62 246 260 3 362 327 235 278	126 152 374 25 46 165 222 95 37	412 200 407 115 196 169 171 71 302	133 8 21 120 24 5 143 5		670 529 671 686 465 707 562 202 11,091 355 285 508

Only bonds sold pursuant to 1949 Housing Act, which are secured by contract requiring the Housing Assistance Administration to make annual contributions to the local authority.
 Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.
 Excludes U.S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser and payment to issuer, which occurs after date of sale.
 Water, sewer, and other utilities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes urban redevelopment loans.

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

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

Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

### **TOTAL NEW ISSUES**

				G	ross proc	eeds, all	issues 1				l	Pro	Proposed use of net proceeds, all corporate issues 6				
			Nonco	porate				Corpo	rate				N	ew capita	ıl		
Period	Total		u s.	U.S.				Bonds	. <u> </u>	Sto	ck	Total			Other	Re- tire- ment of	
		U.S. Govt. <sup>2</sup>	Govt. agen- cy 3	State and local 4	Other 5	Total	Total	Pub- licly offered	Pri- vately placed	Pre- ferred	Com- mon		Total	New money <sup>7</sup>	pur- poses 15 1,302	secu- rities	
1961 1962 1963	35,527 29,956 35,199 37,122	12,253 8,590 10,827 10,656	1,448 1,188 1,168 1,205	8,360 8,558 10,107 10,544	303 915 887 760	13,165 10,705 12,211 13,957	9,420 8,969 10,856 10,865	4,700 4,440 4,713 3,623	4,720 4,529 6,143 7,243	450 422 343 412	3,294 1,314 1,011 2,679	12,885 10,501 12,049 13,792	12,017 9,747 10,523 13,038	8,240 8,898	1,507	754	
1965 1966 1967 1968	40,108 45,015 68,514 65,562	9,348 8,231 19,431 18,025	2,731 6,806 8,180 7,666	11,148 11,089 14,288 16,374	889 815 1,817 1,531	15,992 18,074 24,798 21,966	13,720 15,561 21,954 17,383	5,570 8,018 14,990 10,732	8,150 7,542 6,964 6,651	725 574 885 637	1,547 1,939 1,959 3,946	15,801 17,841 24,409 n.a.	14,805 17,601 24,097 n.a.	15,806	1,795		
1968—June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	4,984 4,913 9,821 3,819 6,111 3,294 3,812	383 417 5,850 361 430 379 377	779 800 580 250 1,147	1,360 1,422 1,729 1,423 2,260 1,037 1,138	52 130 230 228 146 118 20	2,411 2,143 1,432 1,557 2,129 1,767 2,054	1,159 1,604 1,301	1,340 1,244 637 726 1,009 939 607	685 528 400 433 595 362 965	24 85 93 1 25 41	361 286 303 397 499 425 464	2,367 2,097 1,397 1,513 n.a. n.a.	2,334 2,091 1,394 1,497 n.a. n.a. n.a.	1,985 1,074 1,281 n.a. n.a.	106	6 3 15 n.a. n.a.	
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	4,284 4,086 3,514 5,780 4,608 4,007	427 443 382 412 410 420	424 450 453 981 950 351	1,244 974 520 1,627 1,088 710	113 174 61 12 85 45	2,075 2,045 2,098 2,748 2,076 2,480	1,616 1,237 1,344 1,917 1,382 1,736	980 842 835 1,268 871 1,272	636 395 509 649 510 464	67 72 98 68 10 50	393 736 657 762 684 694	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a.	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	

			Pr	oposed us	es of net p	roceeds, n	najor grou	ps of corp	orate issu	ers		
Period	Manufa	ecturing	Commer miscell	cial and	Transpo	ortation	Public	utility	Commu	nication		estate nancial
14165	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retire- ment of secu- rities	New capital s	Retire- ment of secu- rities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retire- ment of secu- rities	New capital 8	Retire- ment of secu- rities	New capital 8	Retire- ment of secu- rities	New capital <sup>8</sup>	Retire- ment of secu- rities
1961	3.272	287 228 199 243	1,109 803 756 1,024	36 32 53 82	651 543 861 941	35 16 87 32	2,883 2,341 1,939 2,445	106 444 703 280	1,435 1,276 733 2,133	382 11 359 36	2,248 1,825 2,962 3,723	22 23 125 80
1965	6,855 10,774	338 125 111 46	1,302 1,356 2,211 2,232	79 44 47 17	967 1,939 2,016 1,286	36 9 22 2	2,546 3,570 4,741 3,738	357 46 127 52	847 1,978 1,955 1,422	9 <b>2</b> <b>4</b> 1 9	4,128 1,902 2,399 1,756	93 14 5 16
1968—Apr		11 1 5 5 5	317 175 394 401 212 208	* I	203 106 154 204 110 108	2	178 549 474 236 438 469	27	189 103 237 235 92 155	1 *	146 341 326 195 193 125	12

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation.
<sup>7</sup> For plant and equipment and working capital.
<sup>8</sup> All issues other than those for retirement of securities.
<sup>9</sup> Figures not available after Sept. 1968.

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)

					Deri	vation of cl	hange, all is	ssuers				
		All securitie	es	Вс	nds and n	otes		Cor	nmon and p	referred st	ocks	
Period							New	issues	Retire	ments	Net c	hange
	New issues	Retire- ments	Net change	New issues	Retire- ments	Net change	Invest.	Other	Invest.	Other	Invest.	Other
964 965 966 967	18,826 21,535 26,327 33,303 39,271	8,290 10,025 9,567 10,496 16,234	10,536 11,511 16,761 22,537 26,078	10,715 12,747 15,629 21,299 19,381	4,077 4,649 4,542 5,340 5,418	6,637 8,098 11,088 15,960 13,962	4,363 5,583 6,529 6,987 9,945	3,748 3,205 4,169 4,664 6,057	1,895 2,134 2,025 2,761 3,857	2,317 3,242 3,000 2,397 6,959	2,468 3,450 4,504 4,226 6,088	1,431 -37 1,169 2,267 -900
968—Ir IIr IIIr IVr	8,983 8,870 8,986 12,432	3,021 3,933 4,112 5,168	5,172 6,665 6,324 7,917	3,997 5,124 4,732 5,528	1,286 1,308 1,249 1,575	2,711 3,816 3,482 3,953	2,493 1,873 2,127 3,452	1,230 1,424 1,421 1,982	823 1,053 949 1,032	912 1,572 1,914 2,561	1,670 820 1,178 2,420	319 -147 -493 -579
969—1	11,945	4,520	8,043	4,949	1,272	3,676	3,498	2,184	1,065	2,183	2,433	
	<del></del>	<u></u>	,	·	·	Type of	issuer				<u>'-</u>	
Design		inu- uring		nercial		ispor- on 3		blic	Com	muni- ion		estate ancial 4

						1900	133401					
Period		anu- uring		nercial ther <sup>2</sup>	Tran tatio	spor- on 3		blic lity	Comi		Real and fin	estate ancial 4
	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks	Bonds & notes	Stocks
1964 1965 1966 1967	1,303 2,606 4,324 7,237 4,418	-516 -570 32 832 -2,214	507 614 616 1,104 2,242	-483 -70 -598 282 1,080	317 185 956 1,158 987	-30 -1 718 165 -149	1,408 1,342 2,659 3,444 3,669	476 96 533 652 892	458 644 1,668 1,716 1,579	1,699 518 575 467 120	2,644 2,707 864 1,302 1,069	2,753 3,440 4,414 4,178 5,347
1968—I' II' III' IV'	991 1,550 1,210 667	-60 -127 -484 -1,171	191 375 716 960	112 371 -123 461	170 260 300 257	-26 10 -62 -71	956 818 585 1,310	309 244 187 152	295 524 491 269	31 33 6 50	109 288 181 491	1,624 143 1,161 2,419
1969—I	1,458	-372	360	259	539	75	674	331	405	45	239	2,096

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on opposite page, new issues

exclude foreign and include offerings of open-end investment companies, sales of securities held by affiliated companies, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements 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.

## **OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

(In millions of dollars)

V		and redem fown share			ts (market end of peri		Manus		and redemy			ts (market e end of perio	
Year	Sales 1	Redemp- tions	Net sales	Total <sup>2</sup>	Cash position 3	Other	Month	Sales 1	Redemp- tions	Net sales	Total 2	Cash position 3	Other
1957 1958 1959	1,391 1,620 2,280	406 511 786	984 1,109 1,494	8,714 13,242 15,818	523 634 860	8,191 12,608 14,958	1968—July Aug Sept Oct	582 531 494 653	344 309 292 396	237 222 202 257	47,342 48,470 51,030 51,633	3,113 3,459 3,747 3,384	44,229 45,011 47,283 48,249
1960	2,097 2,951 2,699	842 1,160 1,123	1,255 1,791 1,576	17,026 22,789 21,271	973 980 1,315	16,053 21,809 19,956	Nov Dec	688 653	313 319	375 354	54,860 52,677	3,413 3,187	51,44 49,49
1963 1964 1965	2,460 3,404 4,359	1,504 1,875 1,962	952 1,528 2,395	25,214 29,116 35,220	1,341 1,329 1,803	23,873 27,787 33,417	1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr	876 625 628 654	397 379 285 348	479 246 343 306	53,323 50,512 51,663 52,787	3,831 3,880 4,331 4,579	49,492 46,632 47,332 48,208
1966 1967 1968	4,671 4,670 6,820	2,005 2,745 3,841	2,665 1,927 2,979	34,829 44,701 52,677	2,971 2,566 3,187	31,858 42,135 49,490	May June July	529 474 503	364 338 260	165 136 243	52,992 49,401 46,408	4,262 3,937 4,167	48,730 45,46 42,24

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes contractual and regular single purchase sales, voluntary and contractual accumulation plan sales, and reinvestment of investment income dividends; excludes reinvestment of realized capital gains dividends.
<sup>2</sup> Market value at end of period less current liabilities.

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.

Open-end and closed-end companies,
 Extractive and commercial and misc, companies,
 Railroad and other transportation companies,
 Includes investment companies,

 $<sup>^3</sup>$  Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities, and other short-term debt securities, less current liabilities.

# SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	19	67		19	68		190	69 1
mustry	1904	1965	1900	1967	1908	111	IV	ī	11	Ш	IV	1'	п
Manufacturing													
Total (177 corps.): Sales	160 252	177 227	177 719	201 200	225 740	48,317	52,818	53,633	57,732	53,987	60,388	57,613	61,392
Profits before taxes	18,734 10,462 5,933	22,046 12,461 6,527	23,487 13,307 6,920	20,898 12,664	25,375 13,787 7,271	4,232 2,268 1,721	5,867	5,985 3,298 1,716	6,878 3,609 1,731	5,580 3,030	6,932 3,850 2,078	6,565 3,579 1,838	6,887 3,750 1,916
corps.): 2 Sales. Profits before taxes Profits after taxes. Dividends	59,770 6,881 4,121 2,408	7,846 4,786	73,643 9,181 5,473 2,729	77,969 9,039 5,379 3,027	84,861 9,866 5,799 3,082	19,695 2,209 1,313 770	2.427	20,156 2,387 1,428 743	21,025 2,492 1,411 751	21,551 2,545 1,471 763	22,129 2,442 1,489 825	21,764 2,524 1,492 812	23,198 2,664 1,559 808
Durable goods industries (99 corps.); 3 Sales Profits before taxes Profits after taxes. Dividends	98,482 11,853 6,341 3,525	14.200	122,094 14,307 7,834 4,191	11,822 6,352	140,879 15,510 7,989 4,189	28,622 2,024 1,068 952	3.440	33,477 3,598 1,871 972	36,707 4,386 2,198 981	32,435 3,036 1,559 983	38,259 4,490 2,361 1,253	35,849 4,041 2,087 1,026	38,195 4,224 2,190 1,108
Selected industries: Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):	15 204		10.039	20 124	22,109	e 131	4,980	e 104	5,389	6 777	5,799	5,714	5,923
SalesProfits before taxesProfits after taxesDividendsChemical and allied products (20	15,284 1,579 802 481	16,427 1,710 896 509	19,038 1,916 1,008 564	20,134 1,967 1,041 583	2,227 1,093 616	5,131 526 284 146	512 268 145	5,184 498 255 150	563 260 155	5,737 590 285 155	576 293 156	534 261 162	581 275 165
corps.): Sales. Profits before taxes. Profits after taxes. Dividends.	16,469 2,597 1,400 924	18,158 2,891 1,630 926	20,007 3,073 1,737 948	20,561 2,731 1,579 960	22,808 3,117 1,618 1,002	5,117 636 363 235	5,284 701 416 252	5,436 760 390 236	5,697 807 419 236	5,782 806 412 243	5,893 744 398 287	5,845 844 448 252	6,230 875 473 251
Petroleum refining (16 corps.): Sales Profits before taxes Profits after taxes. Dividends	16,589 1,560 1,309 672	17,828	20,887 2,681 1,898 817	23,258 3,004 2,038 1,079	24,218 2,866 2,206 1,039	5,985 744 504 286	6,075 835 540 281	5,890 767 592 253	6,013 692 520 255	6,100 740 561 258	6,214 667 534 273	6,107 726 562 282	6,610 728 558 273
Primary metals and products (34 corps.): Sales Profits before taxes	24,195	26,548 2 931	- "		30,171 2,921	6,525 477	6,166 647	7,150 669	8,427 915	7,461 601	7,133 735	7,671 691	8,612 828
Profits after taxes. Dividends. Machinery (24 corps.): Sales.	2,556 1,475 763	1,689 818 25,364	1,903 924	1,506 892	1,750 952 35,660	290 228 8,994	410 228 8,994	376 224 8,371	550 230 8,864	343 233 8,907	482 264 9,517	431 242 8,957	504 245 9,757
Profits before taxes	22,558 2,704 1,372 673	3,107 1,626 774	3,612 1,875 912	3,482 1,789 921	4,134 2,014 992	837 438 227	970 513 229	936 448 247	1,008 499 248	1,112 537 248	1,079 531 249	1,071 526 270	1,167 576 271
Sales Profits before taxes. Profits after taxes. Dividends	35,338 4,989 2,626 1,629	42,712 6,253 3,294 1,890	43,641 5,274 2,877 1,775	42,306 3,906 1,999 1,567	50,526 5,916 2,903 1,642	8,354 216 62 362	11,664 1,204 572 477	12,343 1,507 783 364	13,545 1,851 847 364	9,872 640 330 364	14,767 1,918 943 550	13,328 1,663 806 365	13,638 1,542 750 436
Public utility								j					
Railroad: Operating revenue. Profits before taxes. Profits after taxes. Dividends.	9,778 829 694 440	10,208 979 815 468	10,661 1,094 906 502	10,377 385 319 538	10,855 634 568 517	2,531 92 87 103	2,676 -13 -31 155	2,610 126 110 116	2,757 206 175 136	2,707 116 108 98	2,781 186 174 166	2,741 128 98 116	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Electric power: Operating revenue Profits before taxes. Profits after taxes Dividends. Telephone:	14,999 3,926 2,375 1,682	15,816 4,213 2,586 1,838	16,959 4,414 2,749 1,938	17,954 4,547 2,908 2,066	19,421 4,789 3,002 2,201	4,417 1,155 717 513	4,537 1,088 728 529	5,106 1,351 863 539	4,553 1,040 641 555	4,869 1,271 764 543	4,892 1,125 733 565	5,480 1,384 873 580	4,913 1,065 707 577
Operating revenue	10,550 3,069 1,590 1,065	11,320 3,185 1,718 1,153	12,420 3,537 1,903 1,248	13,311 3,694 1,997 1,363	14,430 3,951 1,961 1,428	3,341 953 515 341	3,429 949 513 351	3,486 971 525 351	3,544 989 441 318	3,629 990 493 396	3,771 1,001 502 363	3,853 1,070 540 368	3,975 1,043 523 371

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Manufacturing figures reflect changes by a number of companies in accounting methods and other reporting procedures.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 17 corporations in groups not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 27 corporations in groups not shown separately.

profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include affiliated nonelectric operations.

Telephone: Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General Depts. of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.) and for two affiliated telephone companies. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the two affiliates.

All series: Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends.

Back data available from the Division of Research and Statistics.

Note.—Manufacturing corporations: Data are obtained primarily from published reports of companies.

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

# CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Profits before taxes	In- come taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash divi- dends	Undis- tributed profits	Corporate capital consump- tion allow- ances !	Quarter	Profits before taxes	In- come taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash divi- dends	Undis- tributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances 1
1961	50,3	23.1	27.2	13.8	13.5	26.2	1967—IV	84.4	34.5	49.9	21,1	28.8	43.8
1962	55.4 59.4	24.2 26.3	31.2 33.1	15.2 16.5	16.0 16.6	30,1 31,8	1968—I	87.9	39.9	47.9	22.2	25.7	44.8
1964	66.8	28.3	38.4	17.8	20.6	33.9	П	90.7	41.1	49.7	22.9	26.7	45.8
1965	77.8 84.2	31.3 34.3	46.5 49.9	19.8 20.8	26.7 29.1	36.4 39.5	III IV	91.5 94.5	41.4 42.9	50.0 51.6	23.6 23.8	26.5 27.8	46.2 46.7
1968	80.3 91.1	33.0 41.3	47.3 49.8	21.5 23.1	25.9 26.7	42.6 45.9	1969—[ II <sup>p</sup>	95.5 94.7	r43.4 43.1	752.2 51.6	23.8 24.3	728.4 27.3	47.7 48.6

I 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)

				С	urrent ass	ets				Cur	rent liabil	lities	
End of period	Net working capital	Total	Cash	U.S. Govt.		nd accts.	Inven-	Other	Total		Notes and accts.		Other
		Total	Caşıı	securi- ties	U.S. Govt. <sup>1</sup>	Other	tories	Other	Total	U.S. Govt. 1	Other	income taxes	Other
1962	163.5 170.0 180.7	326.5 351.7 372.2 410.2 443.4	43.7 46.5 47.3 50.0 50.1	19.6 20.2 18.6 17.0 15.7	3.7 3.6 3.4 3.9 4.5	144.2 156.8 169.9 190.2 205.1	100.7 107.0 113.5 126.9 144.5	14.7 17.8 19.6 22.3 23.6	170.9 188.2 202.2 229.6 253.2	2.0 2.5 2.7 3.1 4.4	119.1 130.4 140.3 160.4 176.2	15.2 16.5 17.0 19.1	34.5 38.7 42.2 46.9 53.6
1967—III		452.7 464.0	49.1 52.3	10.8 12.4	4.7 5.1	211.5 214.5	151.2 153.8	25.4 25.9	255.4 262.9	5.7 5.8	178.6 183.6	13.5 15.2	57.6 58.3
1968—I	209.8 210.9	471.4 481.9 492.2 506.9	50.1 51.4 52.8 56.1	14.6 13.3 12.9 13.9	4.8 4.7 4.8 5.1	216.6 223.6 229.5 235.6	156.6 159.9 163.7 166.2	28.7 29.1 28.6 29.9	265.4 272.1 281.3 292.5	6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4	181,9 188.0 193.8 202,2	17.3 15.4 15.6 17.4	60.2 62.5 65.5 66.4
1969—I	216.7	516.4	52.8	15.7	4.8	239,8	170.9	32.3	299.7	6.9	203.0	19.9	69.8

<sup>1</sup> Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corporations' books.

Note.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan assns., insurance companies, and investment companies.

# BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

		Manufa	acturing		Тгалѕро	rtation				Total
Period	Total	Durable	Non- durable	Mining	Railroad	Other	Public utilities	Commu- nications	Other 1	(S.A. annual rate)
1962	37.31 39.22 44.90 51.96 60.63 61.66 64.08 70.85	7.03 7.85 9.43 11.40 13.99 13.70 13.51 15.43	7.65 7.84 9.16 11.05 13.00 13.00 12.93 14.25	1.08 1.04 1.19 1.30 1.47 1.42 1.42	.85 1.10 1.41 1.73 1.98 1.53 1.34	2.07 1.92 2.38 2.81 3.44 3.88 4.31 4.52	5.48 5.65 6.22 6.94 8.41 9.88 11.54 12.74	3.63 3.79 4.30 4.94 5.62 5.91 6.36 7.55	9.52 10.03 10.83 11.79 12.74 12.34 12.67 13.33	
1967—IV	17.05 14.25 15.86 16.02 17.95 15.21 17.73 18.16	3.82 2.96 3.22 3.37 3.95 3.26 3.83 3.91 4.43	3.48 2.82 3.28 3.25 3.57 2.95 3.52 3.64 4.14	.39 .36 .36 .34 .35 .36 .41 .41	.36 .37 .36 .30 .30 .32 .35 .40	1.07 .98 1.04 1.12 1.18 1.06 1.14 1.12 1.20	2.92 2.33 2.97 2.96 3.28 2.66 3.38 3.35 3.35		3.39 2.93 3.11 3.18 3.46 2.91 3.23	62.70 64.75 62.60 63.20 65.90 70.20 72.25 72.10

<sup>1</sup> Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.
2 Anticipated by business.

Note.—Dept, of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corporate and noncorporate business, excluding agriculture.

#### MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

(In billions of dollars)

		All pro	perties			Farm						Nonfarn	1			
End of	All	Finan-		her lers <sup>2</sup>	All	Finan-	Other	All	1- to 4	l-family h	ouses 4		ltifamily ercial pro			tgage oe 6
period	hold- ers	cial insti- tutions <sup>1</sup>	U.S. agen- cies	Indi- viduals and others	hold- ers	cial insti- tutions <sup>1</sup>	hold- ers <sup>3</sup>	hold- ers	Total	Finan. insti- tutions <sup>1</sup>	Other hold- ers	Total	Finan, insti- tutions <sup>1</sup>	Other hold- ers	FHA— VA- under- written	Con- ven- tional
1941 1945	37.6 35.5	20.7 21.0	4.7	12.2	6.4 4.8	1.5	4.9 3.4	31.2 30.8	18.4 18.6	11.2	7.2 6.4	12.9	8.1 7.4	4.8 4.7	3.0 4.3	28.2 26.5
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968	300.1 325.8 347.4 370.2 397.5	241.0 264.6 280.8 298.8 319.9	11.4 12.4 15.8 18.4 21.7	47.7 48.7 50.9 53.0 55.9	18.9 21.2 23.3 25.5 27.5	7.0 7.8 8.4 9.1 9.7	11.9 13.4 14.9 16.3 17.8	281.2 304.6 324.1 344.8 370.0	197.6 212.9 223.6 236.1 251.2	170,3 184,3 192,1 201,8 213,1	27.3 28.7 31.5 34.2 38.1	83.6 91.6 100.5 108.7 118.7	63.7 72.5 80.2 87.9 97.1	19.9 19.1 20.3 20.9 21.6	77.2 81.2 84.1 88.2 92.8	204.0 223.4 240.0 256.6 277.2
1967—I <sup>p</sup> II <sup>p</sup> III <sup>p</sup> . IV <sup>p</sup> .	350.5 356.2 363.3 370.2	282.9 287.6 293.3 298.8	16.4 16.7 17.5 18.4	51.3 51.9 52.5 53.0	23.7 24.3 24.9 25.5	8.5 8.7 8.9 9.1	15.3 15.6 16.0 16.3	326.8 331.9 338.3 344.8	224.9 227.8 232.0 236.1	192.8 195.3 198.7 201.8	32.1 32.5 33.3 34.2	101.9 104.1 106.4 108.7	81.6 83.6 85.7 87.9	20.3 20.5 20.7 20.9	84.4 85.3 86.4 88.2	242.4 246.6 251.9 256.6
1968—I <sup>p</sup> II <sup>p</sup> III <sup>p</sup> . IV <sup>p</sup> .	375.8 382.9 389.8 397.5	302.6 308.1 313.5 319.9	19.6 20.6 21.1 21.7	53.5 54.2 55.1 55.9	26.0 26.7 27.2 27.5	9.3 9.6 9.6 9.7	16.7 17.1 17.5 17.8	349.8 356.1 362.6 370.0	239.1 243.2 247.0 251.2	203,7 206.7 209,7 213,1	35.4 36.5 37.3 38.1	110.6 112.9 115.6 118.7	89.6 91.7 94.1 97.1	21.0 21.2 21.5 21.6	89.4 90.7 92.0 92.8	260.4 265.4 270.6 277.2
1969—I <sup>p</sup>	403.7	324.7	22.6	56.4	28.0	9.7	18.3	375.7	254.8	215.8	39.0	120.9	99.2	21.7	94.5	281.2

#### MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

		C	ommerci	al bank i	oldings 1				Mut	uał savin	gs bank	holdings	2	
End of period			Resid	ential		Other				Resid	ential		Other	
·	Tota l	Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed	Con- ven- tional	non- farm	Farm	Total	Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed	Con- ven- tional	non- farm	Farm
1941	4,906 4,772	3,292 3,395				1,048 856	566 521	4,812 4,208	3,884 3,387				900 797	28 24
1964	43,976 49,675 54,380 59,019 65,696	32,387 34,876	7,702 7,544 7,709	2,688 2,599 2,696	18,876 21,997 24,733 27,237 30,800	14,377 16,366 17,931	2,638 2,911 3,138 3,446 3,758	40,556 44,617 47,337 50,490 53,456	40,096 42,242 44,641	13,791 14,500 15,074	11,408 11,471 11,795	14,897 16,272 17,772	4,469 5,041 5,732	52 53 117
1966—III	53,606 54,380	34,469 34,876	7,687 7,544	2,620 2,599	24,162 24,733	16,028 16,366	3,109 3,138	46,622 47,337	41,673 42,242	14,274 14,500	11,413 11,471		4,896 5,041	53 53
1967—I	54,531 55,731 57,482 59,019	34,890 35,487 36,639 37,642	7,396 7,584	2.601	24,899 25,596 26,454 27,237	16,970 17,475	3,173 3,274 3,368 3,446	48,107 48,893 49,732 50,490	44,094	14,947 15,016	11,768	16,811 17,293	5,176 5,316 5,526 5,732	52 51 112 117
1968—I III IV	60,119 61,967 63,779 65,696	39,113 40,251	7,678	2,674 2,648 2,657 2,708	27,789 28,787 29,826 30,800	19,098 19,771	3,756 3,757	51,218 51,793 52,496 53,456	45,570 46,051	15,246	11,918	18,406 18,739	6,108 6,329	116
1969—I	67,146							54,178						

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans held by nondeposit trust companies, 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 Corporation 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 report data and data from the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust companies but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance companies, and savings and loan assns,

<sup>2</sup> U.S. agencies include former FNMA and, beginning fourth quarter 1968, new GNMA as well as FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Admin., and in earlier years, RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. They also include U.S. sponsored agencies—new FNMA and Federal land banks. Other agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with "individuals and others."

<sup>3</sup> Derived figures: includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm

with "individuals and others."

Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and farm debt held by Farmers Home Admin.

For multifamily and total residential properties, see p. A-52.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by saving

and loan assns.

<sup>6</sup> 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 three quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

### MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

			Loans a	cquired		· · · · · · · ·		Loans	outstandir	ng (end of	period)	
Period			Non	farm					Non	farm		
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Total	Total	FHA- insured	VA- guar- anteed	Other 1	Farm	Total	Total	FHA- insured	VA- guar- anteed	Other	Farm
1945	976						6,637	5,860	1,394		4,466	766
1961	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	552	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170
	7,478	6,859	1,355	469	5,035	619	46,902	43,502	10,176	6,395	26,931	3,400
	9,172	8,306	1,598	678	6,030	866	50,544	46,752	10,756	6,401	29,595	3,792
	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
	10,217	9,223	1,300	467	7,456	994	64,609	59,369	12,351	6,201	40,817	5,240
	8,470	7,633	757	444	6,432	837	67,516	61,947	12,161	6,122	43,664	5,569
	7,925	7,153	719	346	6,088	772	69,973	64,172	11,961	5,954	46,257	5,801
1968—June '.  July	576	528	53	21	454	48	68,483	62,764	12,059	6,050	44,655	5,719
	664	612	59	41	512	52	68,708	62,969	12,036	6,046	44,887	5,739
	616	575	71	30	474	41	68,909	63,154	12,029	6,034	45,091	5,755
	542	497	58	25	414	45	69,024	63,248	12,003	6,012	45,233	5,776
	615	578	84	30	464	37	69,212	63,434	12,003	6,002	45,429	5,778
	623	589	62	29	498	34	69,407	63,627	11,999	5,993	45,635	5,780
	1,207	1,123	84	29	1,010	84	70,071	64,268	12,015	5,982	46,271	5,803
1969—Jan.	641	589	59	28	502	52	70,205	64,437	12,003	5,974	46,460	5,768
Feb.	558	497	64	29	404	61	70,355	64,584	11,983	5,973	46,628	5,771
Mar.	626	541	53	21	467	85	70,480	64,694	11,947	5,943	46,804	5,786
Apr.	607	549	48	24	477	58	70,661	64,855	11,924	5,919	47,012	5,806
May.	556	496	55	19	422	60	70,820	64,993	11,903	5,900	47,190	5,827
June.	556	498	55	20	423	58	70,964	65,114	11,882	5,879	47,353	5,850

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Include mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations are in process.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the monthly figures may not add to annual totals; and for loans outstanding

the end-of-Dec, figures may differ from end-of-year figures because (1) monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets, whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and (2) data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

#### MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

	Lo	ans ma	de	Loans ou	tstandir	ıg (end o	f period)
Period	Total 1	New home con- struc- tion	Home pur- chase	Total <sup>2</sup>	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed	Con- ven- tional
1945	1,913	181	1,358	5,376			
1961	17,733 21,153 25,173 24,913	5,212 6,115 7,185 6,638	7,317 8,650 10,055 10,538	78,770	4,167 4,476 4,696 4,894	6,960	67,284
1965 1966 1967 1968	24,192 16,924 20,122 21,983	6,013 3,653 4,243 4,916	10,830 7,828 9,604 11,215	114,427	5,269 5,791	6,157	98,763 103,001 109,663 117,112
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,859 1,995 1,840 1,949 1,724 1,886	414 396 466 392	1,038 1,156 984 995 868 869	127,492 128,302 129,147 129,879	6,279 6,370 6,459 6,529	6,843	113,810 114,524 115,179 115,843 116,431 117,112
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July <sup>p</sup>	1,592 1,580 1,870 2,073 2,146 2,415 1,979	364 440 485 482 495	783 767 896 1,023 1,113 1,345 1,097	132,992 134,018 135,006 136,222	6,857 6,972 7,120 7,245 7,402	7,129 7,194 7,271 7,354 7,408	117,582 118,089 118,826 119,627 120,407 121,412 122,092

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans for repairs, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc.,

#### FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

<b>D</b> • •	Ad-	Repay-	Advan (en	anding od)	Members'	
Period	vances	ments	Total	tal Short- term 1 Ler		deposits
1945	278	213	195	176	19	46
1961 1962 1963	2,882 4,111 5,601 5,565	2,220 3,294 4,296 5,025	2,662 3,479 4,784 5,325	1,447 2,005 2,863 2,846	1,216 1,474 1,921 2,479	1,180 1,213 1,151 1,199
1965	5,007 3,804 1,527 2,734	4,335 2,866 4,076 1,861	5,997 6,935 4,386 5,259	3,074 5,006 3,985 4,867	2,923 1,929 401 392	1,043 1,036 1,432 1,382
1968—July	334 198 165 173 155 301	235 188 136 164 150 81	4,988 4,997 5,026 5,035 5,040 5,259	4,535 4,561 4,603 4,627 4,643 4,867	453 437 423 407 397 392	1,184 1,174 1,251 1,285 1,321 1,382
1969—Jan	277 120 155 545 327 514 759	179 178 122 113 120 72 118	5,357 5,298 5,331 5,764 5,971 6,413 7,053	4,975 4,940 4,983 5,423 5,647 6,054 6,564	382 358 349 341 324 359 489	1,110 1,130 1,243 1,178 1,201 1,276 927

Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.
 Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than
 year but not more than
 years.

Note.-Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

<sup>1</sup> Includes loans for repairs, auditions and anterations, remaining, eco, not shown separately.

2 Beginning with 1958, includes shares pledged against mortgage loans; beginning with 1966, includes junior liens and real estate sold on contract; and beginning with 1967, includes downward structural adjustment for change in universe.

Note.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

### MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

	A	ll resident	ial	N	Iultifamily	y 1
End of period	Total	Finan- cial insti- tutions	Other holders	Total	Finan- cial insti- tutions	Other holders
1941 1945 1963	24.2 24.3 211.2 231.1	14.9 15.7 176.7 195.4	9.4 8.6 34.5 35.7	5.8 5.7 29.0 33.6	3.6 3.5 20.7 25.1	2.2 2.2 8.3 8.5
1965 1966 1967* 1968*	250.1 264.0 280.0 298.6	213.2 223.7 236.6 250.8	36.9 40.3 43.4 47.8	37.2 40.3 43.9 47.3	29.0 31.5 34.7 37.7	8.2 8.8 9.2 9.6
1966—III IV	261.6 264.0	222.1 223.7	39.5 40.3	39.7 40.3	31.0 31.5	8.7 8.8
1967—[p IIp IIIp	265.9 269.7 274.8 280.0	225.0 228.3 232.5 236.6	40.9 41.4 42.3 43.4	41.0 41.9 42.8 43.9	32.2 32.9 33.8 34.7	8.8 8.9 9.0 9.2
1968—I <sup>p</sup> II <sup>p</sup> III <sup>p</sup> IV <sup>p</sup>	283.7 288.6 293.3 298.6	239.0 242.7 246.4 250.8	44.7 45.9 46.9 47.8	44.6 45.3 46.2 47.3	35.3 35.9 36.7 37.7	9.3 9.4 9.5 9.6
1969 – 119	302.9	254.1	48.8	48.1	38.3	9,8

<sup>1</sup> Structures of 5 or more units.

Note,—Based on data from same source as for "Mortgage Debt Outstanding" table (second preceding page).

### **GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL** LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

		Fl	HA-insu	red	_	VA-guaranteed				
Period	Mortgages				Prop-		Mort	Mortgages		
	Total	New homes	Ex- isting homes	Pro- jects 1	erty im- prove- ments <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>	New homes	Ex- isting homes		
1945 1963 1964	665 7,216 8,130	257 1,664 1,608	217 3,905 4,965	20 843 895	171 804 663	192 3,045 2,846	1,272	1,770		
1965 1966 1967 1968	8,689 7,320 7,150 8,275	1,705 1,729 1,369 1,572	5,760 4,366 4,516 4,924	591 583 642 1,123	634 641 623 656	2,652 2,600 3,405 3,774	876 980 1,143 1,430	1,774 1,618 2,259 2,343		
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	712 752 727 869 749 702	135 135 135 158 126 117	438 460 453 549 473 409	72 94 78 95 101 118	66 63 61 67 49 58	327 341 322 360 377 365	120 122 111 122 138 136	207 218 211 237 239 229		
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May. June. July	762 614 642 681 704 787 869	134 106 110 113 111 121 140	474 388 381 428 409 475 518	105 80 100 82 123 134 127	48 39 50 57 62 58 85	369 296 329 301 323 308 356	145 114 122 111 115 99 122	225 182 207 191 208 209 234		

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual

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)

			Government- underwritten					
End of period	Total	Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed !	ven- tional			
1954	18.6 182.2 197.6	4.3 65.9 69.2	4.1 35.0 38.3	30.9 30.9	14.3 116.3 128.3			
1965	212.9	73.1	42.0	31.1	139.8			
	223.6	76.1	44.8	31.3	147.6			
	236.1	79.9	47.4	32.5	156.1			
	251.2	83.8	50.6	33.2	167.4			
1966—III	221.9	75.4	44.4	31.0	146.5			
	223.6	76.1	44.8	31.3	147.6			
1967—I <sup>p</sup>	224.9	76.4	45.2	31.2	148,4			
II <sup>p</sup>	227.8	77.2	45.7	31.5	150.6			
III <sup>p</sup>	232.0	78.3	46.6	31.7	153.7			
IV <sup>p</sup>	236.1	79.9	47.4	32.5	156,1			
1968—I <sup>p</sup>	239.1	81.0	48.1	32.9	158.1			
	243.2	82.1	48.7	33.4	161.1			
	247.0	83.2	49.6	33.6	163.8			
	251.2	83.8	50.6	33.2	167.4			
19691 <sup>p</sup>	254.8	85.3	51,4	33.9	169,5			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes outstanding amount of VA vendee accounts held by private investors under repurchase agreement.

## **DELINQUENCY RATES ON HOME MORTGAGES**

(Per 100 mortgages held or serviced)

	I	oans not in but delinq	n foreclosus uent for—	re	Loans in	
End of period	Total	30 days	60 days	90 days or more	closure	
1963 1964	3.30 3.21	2.32 2.35	.60	.38	.34	
1965	3.29	2.40	.55	.34	.40	
1966	3.40	2.54	.54	.32	.36	
1967	3.47	2.66	.54	.27	.32	
1968	3.17	2.43	.51	.23	.26	
1965—III	3.20	2.30	.56	.34	.38	
IV	3.29	2.40	.55		.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	
IV	3.40	2,54	.54	.32	.36	
1967—I	3.04	2.17	.56	.31	.38	
II	2.85	2.14	.45	.26	.34	
III	3.15	2.36	.52	.27	.31	
IV	3.47	2.66	.54	.27	.32	
1968—I	2.84	2.11	.49	.24	.32	
II	2.89	2.23	.44	.22	.28	
III	2.93	2.23	.48	.22	.26	
IV	3.17	2.43	.51	.23	.26	
1969—1	2.77	2.04	.49	. 24	. 26	

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.

totals.

Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.

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,—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.

#### **GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE** ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

#### FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

	Mort	tgage hol	dings	Mortgage transactions (during		Com- mit- ments		Mor
End of period	Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed	Pur- chases	Pur- Sales		End of period	Total
1965 1966 1967	3,348	1,540 2,062 2,756 3,569	671 604 592 651	156 620 860 1,089	154	332 491 1,171 1,266	1965 1966 1967	2,519 4,396 5,522 7,167
1968—July	4,018 4,063 4,125 4,166	3,298 3,361 3,406 3,468 3,511 3,569	652 656 657 657 655 651	86 86 66 82 58 73		1,170 1,205 1,215 1,225 1,248 1,266	1968—July	6,780 6,844 6,943 7,048
1969—JanFebMarAprMayJuneJuly.	4,301 4,328 4,357 4,395 4,442	3,607 3,657 3,687 3,721 3,764 3,816 3,871	648 644 641 636 631 626 622	54 63 44 50 61 70 68		1,297 1,296 1,311 1,312 1,321 1,322 1,304	1969—JanFeb	7,510 7,689 7,851 7,998 8,175

	Mort	gage hol	dings	Mor transa (du:	Com- mit-		
End of period	Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed	Pur- chases	Sales	ments un- dis- bursed	
1965 1966 1967	2,519 4,396 5,522 7,167	1,864 3,345 4,048 5,121	656 1,051 1,474 2,046	757 2,081 1,400 1,944	47	462 214 501 1,287	
1968—July	6,707 6,780 6,844 6,943 7,048 7,167	4,820 4,867 4,909 4,975 5,045 5,121	1,887 1,913 1,935 1,968 2,003 2,046	108 99 89 126 132 146		842 1,014 1,085 1,150 1,236 1,287	
1969—Jan	7,334 7,510 7,689 7,851 7,998 8,175 8,417	5,227 5,345 5,467 5,576 5,678 5,802 5,975	2,107 2,165 2,222 2,276 2,320 2,373 2,442	193 201 205 192 176 209 269		1,283 1,406 1,621 1,887 2,237 2,578 3,088	

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Assn. data. Data prior to Sept. 1968 relate to secondary market portfolio of former FNMA.

#### **HOME-MORTGAGE YIELDS**

(Per cent)

#### Secondary market Primary market FHA series FHLBB series (effective rate) Yield on FHA-insured Period New homes (U.S. average) New homes Existing homes 5,81 6,25 6,46 6.97 5.95 6.41 6.52 7.03 5.83 6.40 6.53 7.12 5.47 6.38 6.55 7.21 7.24 7.24 7.23 7.21 7.23 7.30 7.30 7.25 7.30 7.40 7.35 7.28 7.29 7.36 7.50 7.26 7.25 7.22 7.21 7.23 1968--Aug..... Sept..... Oct.... Nov.... Dec..... 7.32 7.42 7.49 7.60 7.68 7.79 \*7.95 7.55 7.60 7.65 7.75 7.75 8.00 8.10 8.20 Jan..... Feb..... Mar.... 7.30 7.39 7.47 7.62 7.65 7.76 \$7.90 1969-7.99 8.05 8.06 8.06 8.35 8.36 8.36 Apr..... May..... June..... July . . . . Aug.....

Note.—Annual data are averages of monthly figures. The FHA data are based on opinion reports submitted by field offices on prevailing local conditions as of the first of the succeeding month. Yields on FHA-insured mortgages are derived from weighted averages of private secondary market prices for Sec. 203, 30-year mortgages with minimum downpayment and an assumed prepayment at the end of 15 years. Gaps in the data are due to periods of adjustment to changes in maximum permissible contract interest rates. The FHA series on average contract interest rates on conventional first mortgages in primary markets are unweighted and are rounded to the nearest 5 basis points. The FHLBB effective rate series reflects fees and charges as well as contract rates (as shown in the table on conventional first mortgage terms, p. A-35) and an assumed prepayment at end of 10 years.

# FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY UNDER FREE MARKET SYSTEM

		Morti	gage an	ounts		Implicit yield, by commitment period (in months)			
Auction date			Ace	cepted					
	Offered	Total		commitm od (in mo		3	6	12-18	
			3	6	12-18	:	-		
		In mill	ions of	dollars	In percent				
1969									
June 2 9 16 23 30	304.6 291.6 409.7 304.1 245.6	103.0 100.2 100.5 124.3 121.5	15.3 21.3 15.4 8.7 22.7	65.5 57.7 66.8 92.5 84.0	22.1 21.2 18.2 23.1 14.8	7.91 7.98 8.30 8.36 8.38	7.93 8.00 8.25 8.40 8.41	7.85 7.91 8.14 8.26 8.26	
July 7 14 22 28	195.5 177.1 250.9 298.2	121.0 129.7 130.9 129.6	24.1 17.4 19.1 15.9	85.1 100.9 93.5 92.4	11.7 11.5 18.3 21.3	8.42 8.39 8.30 8.25	8.47 8.40 8.31 8.26	8.31 8.29 8.19 8.15	
Aug. 4 11 18 25	282.5 275.2 269.7 250.6	125.4 129.3 129.2 150.8	19.1 16.7 14.7 13.5	78.9 82.7 88.3 112.1	27.4 29.9 26.3 25.1	8.27 8.28 8.31 8.32	8.28 8.29 8.31 8.32	8.16 8.16 8.18 8.19	
Sept. 2 8 15	252.5 242.7	150.5 152.4 (145.0)	22.9 29.0	94.8 98.7	32.9 24.6	8.33 8.34	8.34 8.36	8.21 8.22	

Note.—Implicit secondary market yields are gross—before deduction of 50-basis-point fee paid for mortgage servicing. They reflect the average accepted bid price for Govt.-underwritten mortgages after adjustment by Federal Reserve to allow for FNMA commitment fees and FNMA stock purchase and holding requirements, assuming a prepayment period of 15 years for 30-year loans. Commitments for 12-18 months are for new homes only.

Total accepted shown in parenthesis for most recent week indicates FNMA announced limit before the "auction" date.

# TOTAL CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

			-	Instalment			Noninstalment			
End of period	Total	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 1941 1945	7,222 9,172 5,665	4,503 6,085 2,462	1,497 2,458 455	1,620 1,929 816	298 376 182	1,088 1,322 1,009	2,719 3,087 3,203	787 845 746	1,414 1,645 1,612	518 597 845
1962	63,821 71,739 80,268	48,720 55,486 62,692	19,381 22,254 24,934	12,627 14,177 16,333	3,298 3,437 3,577	13,414 15,618 17,848	15,101 16,253 17,576	5,456 6,101 6,874	5,684 5,903 6,195	3,961 4,249 4,507
1965	90,314 97,543 102,132 113,191	71,324 77,539 80,926 89,890	28,619 30,556 30,724 34,130	18,565 20,978 22,395 24,899	3,728 3,818 3,789 3,925	20,412 22,187 24,018 26,936	18,990 20,004 21,206 23,301	7,671 7,972 8,428 9,138	6,430 6,686 6,968 7,755	4,889 5,346 5,810 6,408
1968—July	107,090 107,636 108,643	84,448 85,684 86,184 87,058 87,953 89,890	32,874 33,325 33,336 33,698 33,925 34,130	22,452 22,777 22,988 23,248 23,668 24,899	3,808 3,857 3,881 3,910 3,931 3,925	25,314 25,725 25,979 26,202 26,429 26,936	21,232 21,406 21,452 21,585 22,082 23,301	8,695 8,774 8,868 8,943 9,024 9,138	6,457 6,574 6,550 6,692 6,964 7,755	6,080 6,058 6,034 5,950 6,094 6,408
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July	111,569 111,950	89,492 89,380 89,672 90,663 91,813 93,087 93,833	34,013 34,053 34,262 34,733 35,230 35,804 36,081	24,682 24,404 24,306 24,399 24,636 24,956 25,172	3,886 3,875 3,874 3,903 3,964 4,022 4,039	26,911 27,048 27,230 27,628 27,983 28,305 28,541	22,625 22,189 22,278 22,568 22,937 22,908 22,764	9,038 9,050 9,139 9,216 9,218 9,227 9,120	7,097 6,403 6,340 6,557 6,971 7,002 7,039	6,490 6,736 6,799 6,795 6,748 6,679 6,605

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 household, 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 Dec. 1968 BULLETIN, pp. 983-1003.

#### **INSTALMENT CREDIT**

				Financial i	institutions			Retail outlets		
End of period	Total	Total	Com- mercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Con- sumer finance1	Other 1	Total	Auto- mobile dealers 2	Other retail outlets
1939	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132		657	1,438	123	1,315
1941	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198		759	1,605	188	1,417
1945	2,462	1,776	745	300	102		629	686	28	658
1962	48,720	41,878	19,005	11,405	4,875	4,765	1,828	6,842	345	6,497
	55,486	47,819	22,023	12,630	5,526	5,582	2,058	7,667	351	7,316
	62,692	53,898	25,094	13,605	6,340	6,492	2,367	8,794	329	8,465
1965	71,324	61,533	28,962	15,279	7,324	7,329	2,639	9,791	315	9,476
	77,539	66,724	31,319	16,697	8,255	7,663	2,790	10,815	277	10,538
	80,926	69,490	32,700	16,838	8,972	8,103	2,877	11,436	285	11,151
	89,890	77,457	36,952	18,219	10,178	8,913	3,195	12,433	320	12,113
1968—July	84,448	73,573	35,103	17,448	9,574	8,397	3,051	10,875	308	10,567
	85,684	74,690	35,672	17,670	9,739	8,490	3,119	10,994	313	10,681
	86,184	75,114	35,923	17,680	9,851	8,530	3,130	11,070	313	10,757
	87,058	75,871	36,352	17,823	9,962	8,588	3,146	11,187	317	10,870
	87,953	76,446	36,560	17,960	10,049	8,685	3,192	11,507	319	11,188
	89,890	77,457	36,952	18,219	10,178	8,913	3,195	12,433	320	12,113
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July	89,492	77,360	37,005	18,175	10,101	8,879	3,200	12,132	319	11,813
	89,380	77,577	37,056	18,219	10,153	8,896	3,253	11,803	319	11,484
	89,672	78,006	37,257	18,253	10,294	8,927	3,275	11,666	320	11,346
	90,663	79,062	37,854	18,418	10,508	9,008	3,274	11,601	325	11,276
	91,813	80,155	38,347	18,636	10,699	9,080	3,393	11,658	329	11,329
	93,087	81,388	38,916	18,961	10,939	9,146	3,426	11,699	333	11,366
	93,833	82,130	39,248	19,127	11,054	9,293	3,408	11,703	335	11,368

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consumer finance companies included with "other" financial institutions until 1950.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other retail outlets." See also NOTE to table above.

# INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

			nobile per	Other	Repair and mod-	Per- sonal	
End of period	Total	Pur- chased	Direct	sumer goods paper	erniza- tion loans	loans	
1939	1,079	237	178	166	135	363	
1941	1,726	447	338	309	161	471	
1945	745	66	143	114	110	312	
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	28,962	10,209	5,659	4,166	2,571	6,357	
	31,319	11,024	5,956	4,681	2,647	7,011	
	32,700	10,927	6,267	5,126	2,629	7,751	
	36,952	12,213	7,105	6,060	2,719	8,855	
1968—July	35,103	11,744	6,863	5,559	2,639	8,298	
	35,672	11,953	6,924	5,668	2,675	8,452	
	35,923	11,980	6,916	5,743	2,697	8,587	
	36,352	12,143	7,000	5,812	2,716	8,681	
	36,560	12,190	7,063	5,855	2,723	8,729	
	36,952	12,213	7,105	6,060	2,719	8,855	
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	37,005 37,056 37,257 37,854 38,347 38,916 39,248	12,160 12,153 12,224 12,388 12,541 12,727 12,814	7,108 7,117 7,168 7,273 7,367 7,457 7,501	6,135 6,168 6,188 6,299 6,406 6,557 6,709	2,692 2,676 2,670 2,690 2,721 2,763 2,780	8,910 8,942 9,007 9,204 9,312 9,412 9,444	

See Note to first table on previous page.

# INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

,					
End of period	Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other con- sumer goods paper	Repair and modern- ization loans	Per- sonal loans
1939	789	81	24	15	669
1941	957	122	36	14	785
1945	731	54	20	14	643
1962	11,468	2,150	841	824	7,653
1963	13,166	2,498	949	846	8,873
1964	15,199	2,895	1,176	913	10,215
1965	17,292	3,368	1,367	972	11,585
	18,708	3,727	1,503	1,020	12,458
	19,952	3,993	1,600	1,046	13,313
	22,286	4,506	1,877	1,132	14,771
1968—July	21,022	4,250	1,730	1,087	13,955
	21,348	4,323	1,765	1,109	14,151
	21,511	4,369	1,793	1,115	14,234
	21,696	4,415	1,829	1,120	14,332
	21,926	4,455	1,847	1,134	14,490
	22,286	4,506	1,877	1,132	14,771
1969—JanFebMarAprMayJuneJuly.	22,180	4,475	1,877	1,123	14,705
	22,302	4,502	1,885	1,128	14,787
	22,496	4,562	1,904	1,134	14,896
	22,790	4,652	1,928	1,143	15,067
	23,172	4,747	1,956	1,174	15,295
	23,511	4,847	1,994	1,189	15,481
	23,755	4,893	2,007	1,189	15,666

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

#### INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other con- sumer goods paper	Repair and modern- ization loans	Per- sonal loans
1939	1,197	878	115	148	56
1941	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945	300	164	24	58	54
1962	11,405	7,251	2,465	21 3	1,476
1963	12,630	7,922	2,699	21 4	1,795
1964	13,605	8,285	3,022	207	2,091
1965	15,279	9,068	3,556	185	2,470
	16,697	9,572	4,256	151	2,718
	16,838	9,252	4,518	114	2,954
	18,219	9,986	4,849	74	3,310
1968—July	17,448	9,709	4,596	82	3,061
	17,670	9,812	4,663	73	3,122
	17,680	9,758	4,695	69	3,158
	17,823	9,823	4,737	74	3,189
	17,960	9,898	4,778	74	3,210
	18,219	9,986	4,849	74	3,310
1969—JanFebMarAprMayJuneJuly	18,175	9,951	4,857	71	3,296
	18,219	9,962	4,867	71	3,319
	18,253	9,988	4,868	70	3,327
	18,418	10,095	4,896	70	3,357
	18,636	10,246	4,945	69	3,376
	18,961	10,440	5,039	70	3,412
	19,127	10,538	5,088	70	3,431

See Note to first table on previous page.

#### **NONINSTALMENT CREDIT**

		payı	gle- nent ins	Charge			
End of period	Total	Com- mer- cial banks	Other finan- cial insti- tutions	Retail outlets	Credit cards 1	Service credit	
1939	2,719	625	162	1,414		518	
1941	3,087	693	152	1,645		597	
1945	3,203	674	72	1,612		845	
1962	15,101	4,690	766	5,179	505	3,961	
1963	16,253	5,205	896	5,344	559	4,249	
1964	17,576	5,950	924	5,587	608	4,507	
1965 1966 1967	18,990 20,004 21,206 23,301	6,690 6,946 7,340 7,975	981 1,026 1,088 1,163	5,724 5,812 5,939 6,450	706 874 1,029 1,305	4,889 5,346 5,810 6,408	
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	21,232	7,565	1,130	5,297	1,160	6,080	
	21,406	7,627	1,147	5,329	1,245	6,058	
	21,452	7,719	1,149	5,283	1,267	6,034	
	21,585	7,794	1,149	5,424	1,268	5,950	
	22,082	7,857	1,167	5,670	1,294	6,094	
	23,301	7,975	1,163	6,450	1,305	6,408	
1969—Jan	22,625	7,878	1,160	5,763	1,334	6,490	
Feb	22,189	7,877	1,173	5,087	1,316	6,736	
Mar	22,278	7,961	1,178	5,037	1,303	6,799	
Apr	22,568	8,040	1,176	5,237	1,320	6,795	
May	22,937	8,017	1,201	5,609	1,362	6,748	
June	22,908	8,031	1,196	5,574	1,428	6,679	
July	22,764	7,946	1,174	5,541	1,498	6,605	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Service station and miscellaneous credit-card accounts and home-heating-oil accounts. Bank credit card accounts outstanding are included in estimates of instalment credit outsanding. See also Note to first table on previous page.

credit.
See also Note to first table on previous page.

# INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

	То	tal		oile paper	Other co	onsumer paper	Repai moderniza		Persona	l loans				
Period	S.A.	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.				
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Exten	sions			!!					
1962 1963 1964		56,191 63,591 70,670		19,694 22,126 24,046		15,701 17,920 20,821		2,084 2,186 2,225		18,710 21,359 23,578				
1965		78,586 82,335 84,693 97,053		27,227 27,341 26,667 31,424		22,750 25,591 26,952 30,593		2,266 2,200 2,113 2,268		26,343 27,203 28,961 32,768				
1968—July	8,247 8,187 8,416 8,533 8,288 8,277	8,738 8,502 7,682 8,687 8,166 9,568	2,673 2,684 2,783 2,782 2,681 2,592	2,974 2,774 2,354 2,917 2,546 2,489	2,622 2,483 2,560 2,645 2,640 2,656	2,631 2,531 2,462 2,752 2,739 3,608	195 185 196 202 191 192	228 225 199 211 190 163	2,757 2,835 2,877 2,904 2,776 2,837	2,905 2,972 2,667 2,807 2,691 3,308				
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July	8,371 8,414 8,381 8,720 8,680 8,705 8,521	7,557 6,971 8,132 9,024 8,960 9,169 8,920	2,661 2,716 2,730 2,772 2,757 2,725 2,582	2,369 2,344 2,750 3,023 2,985 3,045 2,828	2,654 2,598 2,625 2,763 2,767 2,869 2,777	2,449 1,985 2,423 2,668 2,760 2,832 2,778	179 201 198 219 209 218 185	137 149 179 216 246 245 214	2,877 2,899 2,828 2,966 2,947 2,893 2,977	2,602 2,493 2,780 3,117 2,969 3,047 3,100				
	8,521 8,920 2,582 2,828 2,777 2,778 185 214 2,977 Repayments													
1962 1963 1964		51,360 56,825 63,470		17,447 19,254 21,369		14,935 16,369 18,666		2,010 2,046 2,086		16,969 19,156 21,349				
1965		69,957 76,120 81,306 88,089		23,543 25,404 26,499 28,018		20,518 23,178 25,535 28,089		2,116 2,110 2,142 2,132		23,780 25,428 27,130 29,850				
1968—July	7,390 7,253 7,701 7,586 7,454 7,502	7,723 7,266 7,182 7,813 7,271 7,631	2,352 2,327 2,482 2,391 2,363 2,357	2,464 2,323 2,343 2,555 2,319 2,284	2,374 2,209 2,428 2,451 2,388 2,422	2,427 2,206 2,251 2,492 2,319 2,377	181 170 179 177 175 175	189 176 175 182 169 169	2,483 2,547 2,612 2,567 2,528 2,548	2,643 2,561 2,413 2,584 2,464 2,801				
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July	7,730 7,616 7,735 7,960 7,834 7,910 7,899	7,955 7,083 7,840 8,033 7,810 7,895 8,174	2,467 2,468 2,501 2,519 2,488 2,460 2,471	2,486 2,304 2,541 2,552 2,488 2,471 2,551	2,442 2,352 2,461 2,569 2,507 2,602 2,511	2,666 2,263 2,521 2,575 2,575 2,523 2,512 2,562	173 172 180 185 183 183 191	176 160 180 187 185 187	2,648 2,624 2,593 2,687 2,656 2,665 2,726	2,627 2,356 2,598 2,719 2,614 2,725 2,864				
				Net o	hange in cre	dit outstand	ling 2							
1962 1963 1964		4,831 6,766 7,200		2,247 2,872 2,677		766 1,551 2,155		74 140 139		1,741 2,203 2,229				
1965		8,629 6,215 3,387 8,964		3,684 1,937 168 3,406		2,232 2,413 1,417 2,504		150 90 29 136		2,563 1,775 1,831 2,918				
1968—July	857 934 715 947 834 775	1,015 1,236 500 874 895 1,937	321 357 301 391 318 235	510 451 11 362 227 205	248 274 132 194 252 234	204 325 211 260 420 1,231	14 15 17 25 16 17	39 49 24 29 21 -6	274 288 265 337 248 289	262 411 254 223 227 507				
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July.	641 798 646 760 846 795 622	-398 -112 292 991 1,150 1,274 746	194 248 229 253 269 265	-117 40 209 471 497 574 277	212 246 164 194 260 267 266	-217 -278 -98 93 237 320 216	6 29 18 34 26 35 -6	-39 -11 -1 29 61 58	229 275 235 279 291 228 251	-25 137 182 398 355 322 236				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments for differences in trading days, <sup>2</sup> Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans,

purchases and sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

For back figures and description of the data, see "Consumer Credit," Section 16 (New) of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1965, and pp. 983-1003 of the BULLETIN for Dec. 1968.

### INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

		_	(1	n millions o	t dollars)									
Period	To	otal	Commerc	ial banks	Sales f	inance anies	Other fi	nancial itions	Retail outlets					
renod	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.				
					Exten	sions								
962963964		56,191 63,591 70,670		20,474 23,344 25,950		11,269 12,152 12,613		14,787 16,768 18,797		9,659 11,327 13,310				
965		78,586 82,335 84,693 97,053		29,528 30,073 30,850 36,332		13,722 14,278 13,833 15,909		20,906 21,490 22,574 25,777		14,430 16,494 17,436 19,035				
968—July	8,247 8,187 8,416 8,533 8,288 8,277	8,738 8,502 7,682 8,687 8,166 9,568	3,018 3,066 3,284 3,252 3,111 3,139	3,343 3,245 2,953 3,306 2,877 3,094	1,366 1,289 1,349 1,367 1,411 1,362	1,495 1,329 1,217 1,437 1,368 1,535	2,190 2,248 2,236 2,309 2,139 2,208	2,307 2,344 2,043 2,246 2,139 2,571	1,673 1,584 1,547 1,605 1,627 1,568	1,593 1,584 1,469 1,698 1,782 2,368				
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	8,371 8,414 8,381 8,720 8,680 8,705 8,521	7,557 6,971 8,132 9,024 8,960 9,169 8,920	3,135 3,155 3,199 3,318 3,236 3,272 3,041	2,908 2,728 3,155 3,585 3,436 3,540 3,323	1,381 1,419 1,429 1,405 1,451 1,436 1,400	1,227 1,192 1,359 1,463 1,478 1,566 1,507	2,250 2,315 2,239 2,378 2,365 2,323 2,439	1,977 1,972 2,219 2,447 2,428 2,479 2,539	1,605 1,525 1,514 1,619 1,628 1,674 1,641	1,445 1,079 1,399 1,529 1,618 1,584				
	Repayments													
962 963 964		51,360 56,825 63,470		18,468 20,326 22,971		10,200 10,927 11,638		13,455 15,070 16,764		9,237 10,502 12,097				
965		69,957 76,120 81,306 88,089		25,663 27,716 29,469 32,080		12,048 12,860 13,692 14,528		18,813 20,074 21,330 23,443		13,433 15,470 16,815 18,038				
1968—July	7,390 7,253 7,701 7,586 7,454 7,502	7,723 7,266 7,182 7,813 7,271 7,631	2,662 2,610 2,849 2,764 2,769 2,761	2,825 2,676 2,702 2,877 2,669 2,702	1,258 1,156 1,323 1,230 1,254 1,215	1,286 1,107 1,207 1,294 1,231 1,276	1,942 2,023 2,026 2,052 1,950 2,019	2,071 2,018 1,880 2,061 1,909 2,211	1,528 1,464 1,503 1,540 1,481 1,507	1,541 1,465 1,393 1,581 1,462				
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July	7,730 7,616 7,735 7,960 7,834 7,910 7,899	7,955 7,083 7,840 8,033 7,810 7,895 8,174	2,812 2,869 2,928 2,967 2,917 2,989 2,859	2,855 2,677 2,954 2,988 2,943 2,971 2,991	1,282 1,231 1,287 1,236 1,278 1,223 1,330	1,271 1,148 1,325 1,298 1,260 1,241 1,341	2,082 2,066 2,011 2,140 2,091 2,079 2,181	2,083 1,850 2,025 2,153 2,046 2,140 2,295	1,554 1,450 1,509 1,617 1,548 1,619 1,529	1,746 1,408 1,536 1,594 1,561 1,543				
	Net change in credit outstanding <sup>2</sup>													
962		4,831 6,766 7,200		1,997 3,018 3,065		1,078 1,225 975		1,332 1,698 2,033		422 825 1,127				
965		8,629 6,215 3,387 8,964		3,865 2,357 1,381 4,252		1,674 1,418 141 1,381		2,093 1,416 1,244 2,334		997 1,024 621 997				
968—July	715 947	1,015 1,236 500 874 895 1,937	356 456 435 488 342 378	518 569 251 429 208 392	108 133 26 137 157	209 222 10 143 137 259	248 225 210 257 189 189	236 326 163 185 230 360	145 120 44 65 146 61	52 119 76 111 320 926				
1969—Jan. Feb. Mat. Apr. May. June July	641 798 646 760 846 795 622	-398 -112 292 991 1,150 1,274 746	323 286 271 351 319 283 182	53 51 201 597 493 569 332	99 188 142 169 173 213 70	-44 44 34 165 218 325 166	168 249 228 238 274 244 258	-106 122 194 294 382 339 244	51 75 5 2 80 55 112	-301 -329 -137 -65 57 41				

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes adjustments for differences in trading days.

<sup>2</sup> Net changes in credit outstanding are equal to extensions less repayments, except in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences be-

tween extensions and repayments for some particular holders do not equal the changes in their outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit extended, repaid, or outstanding. See also Nore to previous table.

# MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

	1957–59 pro-	1968			1968						19	69			
Grouping	por- tion	aver- age <sup>p</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mayr	June *	July "
Total index	100.00	165.4	166.0	164.6	165.1	166.0	167.5	168.7	169.1	170.1	171,4	171.7	172.5	173.8	174.6
Final products, total		165,0 156,8 182,8 165,7	182.6	164.8 156.8 181.9 164.2	183.6	167.0 159.6 183.0 165.7	167.9 159.2 186.5 167.6	185.3	183.5	169.3 161.7 185.5 170.8	187.8:	170.2 161.8 188.4 172.9	190.0		191.5
Consumer goods															
Automotive products Autos Auto parts and allied products	3,21 1,82 1,39	174.4 174.8 173.9	183.7	177.1 182.4 170.2	175.6 177.4 173.2	180.3	181.2 180.6 182.1	174.5	176.2 170.6 183.5	174.7 165.0 187.6	175.4 165.0 189.0	149.6	148.9	168.3	178.7
Home goods and apparel. Home goods. Appliances, TV, and radios. Appliances. TV and home radios. Furniture and rugs. Miscellaneous home goods. Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.	10.00 4.59 1.81 1.33 .47 1.26 1.52 5.41	156.4 175.5 168.5 174.2 152.4 173.7 185.2 139.5	154.1 171.5 161.8 166.5 148.5 174.5 180.5 139.4	155.8 174.6 168.0 172.8 154.5 174.0 182.9 139.8	156.3 175.9 170.4 175.5 156.2 175.5 182.8 139.6	171.8 175.1 162.5 174.2 184.7	158.6 178.3 171.9 177.2 156.9 177.0 187.0 142.0		160.8 184.3 177.7 186.9 151.5 184.3 192.2 140.8	160.5 183.0 179.1 187.3 156.0 181.2 189.0 141.4	162.8 186.3 182.9 189.4 164.4 182.0 193.8 142.9	190.1 158.9	192.7 151.9 183.4 192.6	160.7 186.1 179.9 190.2 150.6 184.0 195.2 139.2	143.0 179.5
Consumer staples. Processed foods. Beverages and tobacco. Drugs, soap, and toiletries. Newspapers, magazines, and books. Consumer fuel and lighting. Fuel oil and gasoline. Residential utilities. Electricity. Gas.	19.10 8.43 2.43 2.97 1.47 3.67 1.20 2.46 1.72	154.0 132.6 141.9 193.3 143.3 182.9 138.9 204.4 223.3 171.4	153.5 132.9 139.6 192.6 144.2 180.8 140.3 200.6 219.0	153.9 132.5 144.7 190.6 143.6 182.6 138.3 204.2 224.0	140.7 186.0 142.6 207.2	157. 1 133.2 145.9 199.8 145.8 188.7 141.4 211.8 233.6	155.8 132.0 142.3 200.4 146.0 186.1 140.6 208.3 228.0	158.4 134.7 145.4 201.4 147.1 190.2 141.3 214.0 235.7	203.7	160. 2 136. 7 147. 5 203. 7 145. 7 192. 0 139. 6 217. 6 239. 9	160.8 136.4 150.9 205.0 143.3 193.6 141.6 218.9 240.6	143.7 209.9 145.9 194.1	147.3 189.8 143.9 212.2	219.6	206.9 148.9
Equipment															
Business equipment. Industrial equipment. Commercial equipment. Freight and passenger equipment. Farm equipment.	11.63 6.85 2.42 1.76 .61	184.8 168.1 205.3 234.5 146.1	183.4 167.5 202.4 234.3 139.6	182.4 164.7 204.6 233.2 145.8	185.2 167.8 205.9 235.6 152.9	186.8 170.2 207.3 234.3 155.3	191.2 174.0 208.7 247.4 152.4	205.3 247.2	209.9 245.5	191.9 175.7 214.3 244.4 133.0	192.9 176.7 217.3 242.3 135.6	194.1 178.6 220.1 239.7 133.9	221.7 238.4	197.0 182.7 221.0 240.8 135.2	197.8 180.8 220.0 251.5
Defense equipment	3.41														
Materials															
Durable goods materials Consumer durable. Equipment. Construction. Metal materials n.e.c.	26.73 3.43 7.84 9.17 6.29	158.0 164.5 185.2 145.9 137.9	167.7 185.8 143.7	153.3 153.5 185.3 143.3 127.4	153.3 166.1 185.1 145.5 122.3	155.4 166.5 184.7 146.3 126.6		159.7 161.0 187.5 152.2 140.5	162.2	162.6 167.7 189.3 154.2 150.2	164.0 163.2 190.7 154.5 153.3			193.2 151.7	166.4 193.4 149.0
Nondurable materials Business supplies Containers General business supplies Nondurable materials n.e.c.	25.92 9.11 3.03 6.07 7.40	173.7 157.5 157.0 157.8 221.8	175.3 157.9 156.0 158.8 223.8	175.5 158.4 154.2 160.5 223.6	177.2 161.1 163.4 160.0 227.3	176.4 162.3 167.4 159.8 228.2	177.9 161.7 161.5 161.8 230.3	179.2 163.2 164.8 162.4 233.6	178.3 164.2 167.4 162.6 229.3	179.2 164.4 168.1 162.5 231.6	180.3 165.3 170.4 162.7 232.7	180.3 162.3 165.0 160.9 232.3	183.7 165.9 168.2 164.7 236.6	167.5 166.7	168.8
Business fuel and power. Mineral fuels Nonresidential utilities Electricity. General industrial. Commercial and other. Gas.	9.41 6.07 2.86 2.32 1.03 1.21 .54	151.6 132.8 199.3 202.4 197.5 216.7 171.4	154.1 136.9 198.2 200.2 195.1 214.8	154.3 136.6 200.3 202.2 197.0 216.9	153.3 134.1 202.8 204.8 199.3 220.0	149.3 126.0 206.3 208.6 203.6 223.6	152.5 131.4 205.7 207.1 202.0 222.0	151.9 130.0 206.7 208.1 204.2 222.2	151.8 127.8 211.5 213.7 206.2 231.2	152.3 127.7 212.5 214.8 209.2 230.7	153.7 130.2 211.7 214.7 208.3 231.2	156.9 134.2 213.7 216.7 212.4 231.7	159.3 137.4 214.9 218.1 213.4 233.4	216.8 220.0 216.4 234.7	161.2
Supplementary groups of consumer goods	. = -												-		
Automotive and home goods Apparel and staples	7.80 24.51	175.0 150.8	175.2 150.4	175.6 150.7	175.8 151.5	177.6 153.9	179.5 152.8	179.1 154.1	181.0 154.7	179.6 156.0	181.8 156.8	177.9 156.6	177.6 155.3	183.1 155.5	185.0

For notes see page A-61.

# INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grannin	1957-59 pro-	1968							1969						
Grouping	por- tion	aver- age <sup>p</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mayr	Júne'	Julyr
Total index	100,00	165.4	166.0	164.6	165.1	166.0	167.5	168.7	169.1	170.1	171.4	171,7	172.5	173.8	174.6
Manufacturing, total. Durable. Nondurable Mining. Utilities.	86.45 48.07 38.38 8.23 5.32	166.8 169.9 163.0 126.4 201.6	163,0 130,0	163.0	166.3 168.7 163.3 127.0 204.8	167.8 169.3 165.9 120.7 208.9	169.1 171.3 166.3 126.4 206.9	167.4 127.4	170.2 173.0 166.7 125.8 215.1	171.8 174.5 168.3 124.8 214.9	126.7	173.0 175.7 169.6 128.8 216.3	130.3	178.4 170.6 132.2	171.2 132.8
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals Primary metals Iron and steel Nonferrous metals and products. Fabricated metal products. Structural metal parts	12,32 6.95 5.45 1.50 5.37 2.86	150.7 137.3 131.0 160.1 168.1 162.3	146.6 153.6 166.2	112.9 153.9	141.1 120.6 107.3 166.2 167.6 161.1	144.5 123.1 108.1 174.0 172.2 165.1	115.8	180.7 175.6	155.6 139.5 126.8 179.6 176.4 170.1	158.4 143.6 133.7 183.4 177.6 174.5	146.2 139.0 186.9 178.5	161.2 147.9 141.2 186.2 178.3 174.4	149.3 141.6 184.3 179.2	154.0 146.8 190.8 180.8	146
Machinery and related products	14.80	179.6 171.6 185.1	179.8 186.5 183.2	183.8 179.1 190.1 181.7 175.4 185.7	180.5 173.5 184.7	183.7	184.4 191.4	188.6 185.3 193.0 176.4 172.3 177.0	171.2	186.3 192.7 189.6 196.9 173.1 167.7 174.1 190.4	200.7 174.1 167.6 176.0	187.4 194.6 190.8 190.5 172.4 160.8 178.7 195.4	193.1 201.8 171.8 156.8 180.8	197.1 195.3 199.5 176.6 169.1 179.5	192.6 198.9 197.6 200.7 181.5 174.4 184.1 192.9
Clay, glass, and lumber	4.72 2.99 1.73	137.2 146.2 121.7	136.2 145.2 120.6	147.5	138,8 150.0 119.4	139.9 151.8 119.4	141.5 150.4 126.1	151.2	143.8 156.2 122.5	145.6 156.5 126.7	145.1 153.4 130.8	143.2 155.1 122.6	143.6 156.9 120.7	155.3	139.5 153.4 115.4
Furniture and miscellaneous Furniture and fixtures Miscellaneous manufactures	3.05 1.54 1.51	169.9 178.3 161.3	169.5 177.8 161.1	170.1 178.6 161.4	170.9 179.7 162.0	171.3 180.4 162.1		174.2 182.9 165.3	176.6 186.8 166.2	175.7 186.5 164.7	176.5 187.0 165.7	178.4 188.9 167.6	179.0 190.2 167.5	189.9	176.7 186.6 166.6
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather Textile mill products	7.60 2.90 3.59 1.11	145.3 151.5 149.9 111.3	150.9 150.4	144.1 151.4 149.0 109.5	144.8 152.0 149.9 109.3	146.8 153.3 152.1 113.0	147.5 155.1 152.5 111.7	145.0 153.5 149.2 109.2	143.6 152.9 148.1 105.0	142.6 152.0 147.9 101.3	152.9	143.7 154.2 147.8 103.4	146.3 156.5 150.0 107.6	157.8 149.9	145.0 154.9
Paper and printing	8.17 3.43 4.74 1,53	155.6 163.9 149.6 136.1	155.6 164.1 149.5 134.7	156.5 164.1 151.1 137.7	156.8 166.1 150.0 140.9	157.7 166.7 151.2 138.4	159.8 170.1 152.3 140.8	159.7 169.9 152.3 139.5	160.2 171.1 152.4 141.2	161.2 173.9 152.1 141.7	175.0 153.0	162.4 175.8 152.7 137.5	163.8 174.9 155.9 142.8	175.1 156.5	165.6 175.9 158.1 145.6
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber Chemicals and products. Industrial chemicals. Petroleum products. Rubber and plastics products	11.54 7.58 3.84 1.97 1.99	207. 1 221.3 261.0 139.8 219.7	208.2 222.4 264.4 139.5 222.4	207.6 221.0 262.7 140.7 223.1	207.9 222.4 263.2 141.9 223.4	212.8 227.8 268.2 142.2 225.8	213.6 228.7 268.0 141.4 227.5	216.8 231.8 275.0 141.2 234.6	214.1 231.3 273.4 131.0 230.8	218.0 234.4 276.7 140.2 232.8	235.2 277.7 142.7	221.7 239.1 283.3 142.2 234.2	222.7 239.5 285.2 143.5 237.0	223.3 239.1 284.9 145.4 240.4	224.0 240.6 142.0
Foods, beverages, and tobacco Foods and beverages. Food manufactures. Beverages. Tobacco products.	11.07 10.25 8.64 1.61 .82	152.6	134.2 135.1 132.7 147.9 123.4	134.4 135.3 131.5 155.7 123.1	134.5 135.4 131.5 156.0 124.0	136.1 137.3 133.3 158.6 120.8	153,7	137.0 138.8 134.6 161.6 113.6	136.1 157.4	139.5 140.9 137.2 160.9 121.2	136.7 167.2	138.2 140.5 136.7 160.6 110.5	136.9 138.6 136.6 149.4 115.4	138.3 136.1 149.8	138.3 139.6 136.5
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas Coal. Crude oil and natural gas. Oil and gas extraction. Crude oil. Gas and gas liquids. Oil and gas drilling.	6.80 1.16 5.64 4.91 4.25 .66	125.0 117.8 126.5 136.3 130.6 172.6 60.0	128.7 126.6 129.2 139.3 134.0	127.9 121.3 129.3 140.2 134.8	125.8 120.8 126.8 137.3 131.2	118.9 86.6 125.5 135.3 129.1	124.6 115.9 126.3 135.1 128.6	118.3 125.4 132.8	122.4 115.3 123.9 130.8 124.0	120.2 112.4 121.8 131.3 124.0		125.7 120.2 126.9 137.5 130.2	128.7 123.9 129.6 140.5 133.1	130, 5 109, 5 134, 8 145, 8 139, 2	131.0 123.7 132.5 142.5 136.1
Metal, stone, and earth minerals Metal mining Stone and earth minerals	1.43 .61 .82	132.9 126.4 137.7	135.8 134.1 137.1	136.2 134.5 137.5	132.8 127.7 136.5	129.2 125.1 132.2	135.3 135.1 135.5	143.0 137.6 147.0	140.2	146.4 142.7 149.2	149.1	143.6 146.6 141.4	134.5	137.4	141.2 142.2 140.4
Utilities	]														
ElectricGas	4.04 1.28		208.2 171.3	211.5 172.6	214.7	219.3	216.0	219.9		225.5	225.7		223.1	229.4	

# MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

		_		,	1957-59	- 100)									
	1957-59 pro-	1968 aver-			19	68						1969	.,		
Grouping	por- tion	age <sup>p</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mayr	Juner	July r
Total index	100.00	165.4	160.3	163.3	169.5	170.7	169.1	166.3	166.5	170.5	173.1	171.9	172.4	177.0	167.8
Final products, total	47.35 32.31 15.04 52.65	165.0 156.8 182.8 165.7	159.1 149.6 179.6 161.3	162.0 154.2 178.6 164.5	171.9 165.9 184.6 167.5	172.6 167.5 183.6 169.0	169.2 161.7 185.4 169.5	165.6 155.8 186.6 166.9	166,6 158,9 183,1 166,4	169.3 161.8 185.4 171.5	189.0	168.6 159.0 189.1 174.8	190,4		166,5 156,4 188,3 168,9
Consumer goods			i												
Automotive products	3.21 1.82 1.39	174.4 174.8 173.9	148.4 134.1 167.4	101.1 45.6 174.1	170.8 165.0 178.4	197.2 207.4 183.8	198.3 212.2 180.1	185,5 192,0 176.9	185.4 187.7 182.3	183.6 181.5 186.3	186.0 184.8 187.5	174.7 164.6 187.9	173.1 165.3 183.5	191.1 191.0 191.2	94.7
Home goods and apparel	10.00 4.59 1.81 1.33 .47 1.26 1.52 5.41	156.4 175.5 168.5 174.2 152.4 173.7 185.2 139.5	149.5	155.8 169.8 151.6 147.8 162.2 178.0 184.7 144.0	162.2 183.9 180.5 183.5 171.8 180.4 191.0 143.8	167.4 189.5 187.5 186.1 191.7 183.3 196.9 148.7	162.7 186.2 180.1 180.7 178.2 183.5 195.6 142.7	149.2 178.8 161.5 172.2 131.5 186.9 192.6 124.1	155.9 182.8 183.2 191.8 158.9 180.2 184.5 133.1	164.2 187.7 195.0 206.0 164.1 179.0 186.2 144.2	211.7 162.6	194.7 213.1 143.0 178.2 190.5	194.3 212.0 144.3 176.4 191.4	212.3 143.8 181.8	167,2
Consumer staples	19.10 8.43 2.43 2.97 1.47 3.67 1.20 2.46 1.72 .74	141.9	154.6 132.2 146.4 187.8 142.8 188.8 142.8	162.3 140.2 156.7 196.9 145.3 195.5 142.5	167.0 152.6 148.9 199.4 142.0 195.9 142.7	162.6 147.9 150.0 204.6 145.7 176.5 137.7	155.0 137.0 135.0 201.4 144.1 175.0 139.7	154.3 132.4 125.9 196.8 146.8 191.3 144.6	155.9 128.1 126.9 199.6 145.0 206.9 135.3	156.8 129.2 134.5 203.7 145.1 200.5 143.0	157.6 128.6 147.5 205.0 145.4 196.4 140.0	145.4 207.8	148.3	145.1	
Equipment															
Business equipment. Industrial equipment. Commercial equipment Freight and passenger equipment Farm equipment.	11.63 6.85 2.42 1.76 .61	184.8 168.1 205.3 234.5 146.1	180.2 165.8 198.4 229.6 126.8	178.6 164.2 204.6 219.2 119.1	/86.6 169.3 209.0 238.0 143.4	187.0 169.2 209.4 240.2 145.7	188.3 172.4 211.2 240.0 126.8	191.3 175.8 209.8 239.8 131.1	190.2 175.5 210.1 238.1 138.6	191.8 174.8 212.8 244.4 146.8	194.6 176.9 215.3 249.6 152.8	215.9	181.1 219.0 245.6		194.2 179.0 215.6 246.5
Defense equipment	3.41														
Materials															
Durable goods materials Consumer durable. Equipment. Construction. Metal materials n.e.c.	26.73 3.43 7.84 9.17 6.29	158.0 164.5 185.2 145.9 137.9	155.1 153.4 180.0 149.4 133.4	153.1 145.8 179.7 153.3 123.7	157.4 164.4 183.2 154.2 126.0	158.9 169.0 184.1 153.6 129.6	159.6 174.7 187.9 148.0 132.9	143.1	157.0 167.9 189.1 136.6 140.8	162.8 170.2 191.0 143.4 151.6	165.9 168.1 192.8 148.3 157.0	162.6 192.4 151.7	161.3 193.0 155.3	166.0 195.1	187.4 155.0
Nondurable materials	25.92 9.11 3.03 6.07 7.40	173.7 157.5 157.0 157.8 221.8	167.6 148.1 152.1 146.1 211.0	176.3 158.8 165.0 155.7 221.4	177.9 163.0 169.0 160.0 225.0	179.3 168.9 175.9 165.4 230.5	179.6 165.3 161.1 167.5 232.6	176.0 157.7 146.7 163.2 228.9	176.2 158.4 159.0 158.0 228.2	180.6 163.7 166.1 162.5 236.2	182.8 168.3 171.3 166.8 237.4	164.9	169.9 168.0	172.7 166.7	155.3
Business fuel and power. Mineral fuels Nonresidential utilities Electricity. General industrial. Commercial and other. Gas	9.41 6.07 2.86 2.32 1.03 1.21	151.6 132.8 199.3 202.4 197.5 216.7 171.4	152.4 130.1 212.2 198.0 235.2	157.7 134.9 220.7 202.9 247.3	155,2 132,6 216,7 202,3 240,2	149, 2 126, 1 208, 3 204, 0 222, 7	151.9 132.7 201.2 202.0 210.9	152.0 131.6 203.8 202.2 215.5	152.5 129.9 210.2 205.2 225.4	153.1 131.8 205.9 202.7 219.2	153.9 133.0 207.7 207.3 218.7	155.4 135.9 206.4 209.6 214.3	210.9	224.4 220.7	157.4
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods Apparel and staples	7.80 24.51	175.0 150.8	153.5 148.3	141.5 158.3	178.5 161.9	192.7 159.5	191.2 152.3	181.5 147.6	183.9 150.9	186.0 154.1	189.1 156.0	183.0 151.4		191.1 157.8	156.2

For notes see page A-61.

## INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

	1957-59 pro-	1968			19	68	·· <u></u>					1969			
Grouping	por- tion	aver- age <sup>p</sup>	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Mayr	June r	July
Total index	100.00	165.4	160.3	163.3	169,5	170.7	169.1	166.3	166.5	170.5	173.1	171,9	172.4	177.0	167.8
Manufacturing, total  Durable  Nondurable  Mining  Utilities	48.07	166.8 169.9 163.0 126.4 201.6	155,7	163.0 160.5 166.3 130.7	170.5 170.6 170.5 128.6	173.4 173.5 173.3 122.8	171.4 174.2 168.0 126.8	161.2	167.0 171.4 161.4 124.1	172.1 175.3 168.0 124.2	170.8	168,6	169.5		167.4 170.2 164.0 127.7
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals. Primary metals. Iron and steel. Nonferrous metals and products. Fabricated metal products. Structural metal parts.	6.95 5.45 1.50 5.37	150.7 137.3 131.0 160.1 168.1 162.3	132.7 131.2 138.2 163.7	140.5 117.9 108.4 152.4 169.6 163.1	119.4 106.2 167.4	109.7 177.3	149.8 129.3 117.0 173.8 176.3 170.8	131.3 121.5 167.0 175.6	153.7 139.5 129.3 176.5 172.2 166.7	160.1 150.3 140.4 186.2 172.8 167.5	155,3 146.0 189.0 175.3 168.9	155.3 146.8 186.2 175.6	153.0 144.4 184.3	146.8 190.8 184.4 177.3	137.6 131 161.6
Machinery and related products Machinery Nonelectrical machinery Electrical machinery Transportation equipment Motor vehicles and parts Aircraft and other equipment, Instruments and related products Ordnance and accessories.	14,80 8,43 6,37 10,19 4,68 5,26 1,71	181.3 188.6 179.6 171.6 185.1 184.2	175.3 176.9 170.5 152.0 184.8	172.5 185.0 150.1 110.5 182.4	185.3 187.0 180.2 196.1 178.3 170.0 184.0 186.3	180.4 198.3 186.4 188.9 181.9	190.3 189.1 182.6 197.6 188.3 192.6 182.3 190.0	185.3 192.4 183.8 181.5 183.2	186.8 191.7 188.3 196.1 176.0 176.6 172.6 189.3	176.3	197.6 195.5 200.5 181.4 177.7 181.1	196.5 198.6 176.2	198.5 197.9 199.3 175.6 165.6	180.9	192.7 189.7 162.4 137.9 179.7
Clay, glass, and lumber	4.72 2.99 1.73	137.2 146.2 121.7	142.0 154.4 120.6	147.6 159.3 127.3	148.6 158.6 131.3	148.3 160.1 127.8	139.4 150.4 120.4	143.2	127.6 138.4 109.0	134.6 141.0 123.5	140.1 147.4 127.5	142.8 154.5 122.6	145.2 159.4 120.7	150.5 166.0 123.6	
Furniture and miscellaneous Furniture and fixtures Miscellaneous manufactures	1.54	169.9 178.3 161.3	164.1 173.4 154.7	175.0 183.6 166.2	177.3 185.1 169.3	180.5 187.3 173.5	180.0 186.8 173.1	177.7 189.8 165.3	169.8 183.1 156.2	171.0 183.7 158.1	173,3 184.8 161.6	173.7 183.8 163.4		179.3 189.5 168.9	169.6 179.1 159.9
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather Textile mill products	2.90 3.59	145.3 151.5 149.9 111.3	129.0 136.6 133.1 96.3	146.9 152.2 152.0 116.6	155.0 152.9	151.6 156.4 158.9 115.8	157.4 152.5	133.2 146.6 132.0 101.9	150.6 143.7	148.7 154.3 156.8 108.3	154.5 159.8 163.7 110.9	145.4 155.7 150.8 101.3	146.9 158.8 151.5 101.1	150.6 161.0 156.6 104.3	140.2
Paper and printing	4.74	155.6 163.9 149.6 136.1	151.0 142.9	164,1	158.9 168.6 151.9 140.2	165.4 178.4 156.1 148.5	163.1 177.0 157.4 154.9	155,9 156.3 155.6 143.0	148.7	162.0 178.2 150.3 136.0	155.6	165.3 178.4 155.7 146.4	157.4	165.5 179.1 155.7 142.0	155.5 161.8 150.9 126.7
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber Chemicals and products. Industrial chemicals. Petroleum products. Rubber and plastics products	7.58 3.84 1.97	221.3	253.8 146.9	208.9 222.7 261.4 148.2 216.4	212.4 225.9 265.8 147.6 230.8	143.6	214.3 230.9 274.7 139.6 225.2	212.2 227.8 275.0 137.8 226.4	210.2 226.5 269.3 127.1 230.8	220.8 236.1 280.9 137.4 244.9	137.7	222, 1 241, 9 286, 1 136, 5 231, 9	222.8 239.7 285.2 142.1 238.2	228.3 244.4 286.3 149.8 245.2	
Foods, beverages, and tobacco Foods and beverages. Food manufactures. Beverages. Tobacco products	10.25	132.7 152.6	131.9	143.4 144.2 139.7 168.6 133.2	151.1 152.9 151.8 159.1 128.8	148.0 159.4	137.4 141.4	131.2 134.2 132.6 143.0 92.5	128.6		129.0 163.0	131.3 133.0 127.4 163.2 110.3	128.4 162.8	134.7 176.2	
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas. Coal. Crude oil and natural gas. Oil and gas extraction. Crude oil. Gas and gas liquids. Oil and gas drilling.	1.16 5.64 4.91 4.25	117.8 126.5 136.3 130.6 172.6	105.2 126.3 136.0 131.3	126.9 127.6 126.7 136.7 132.1	127.8 124.2 133.8	94.4 124.2 133.5	126.7 135.5	116.2 127.5 135.2	113.0 126.8 134.0	126.0   136.1	125.9	121.0 129.8 139.4	125.1 130.5 140.2	1166	86.6 129.6 139.2
Metal, stone, and earth minerals Metal mining Stone and earth minerals	. 61	126.4	143.5	149.1 145.3 151.9	146.9 144.3 148.8	133.9		129.5 123.8 133.8	123.4	125.7 128.4 123.7	132.7	139.2 136.3 141.4	147.9	155.3	153.6 152.2 154.6
Utilities															
Electric		211.3 171.4		232.6	230.5	209.1	202.8	217.4	237.9	227.1	224.8	214.1	207.9	222.4	

Note.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

## SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59 = 100, unless otherwise noted)

				Industri	al prod	uction	· ·					Ma factur	nu- ing <sup>2</sup>		Pri	ces 4
Period		Majo	or mark	et group	oings		ijor indu grouping		Ca- pacity utiliza- tion	Con- struc- tion	Nonag- ricul- tural em-			Total retail		
	Total	Fin	al prod	ucts	Mate-				in mfg. (per cent)	con- tracts	ploy- ment—	Em- ploy-	Pay- rolls	sales3	Con-	Whole- sale com-
		Total	Con- sumer goods	Equip- ment	rials	Mfg.	Min- ing	Util- ities			Total 1	ment				modity
1951 1952 1953	81.3 84.3 91.3 85.8	78.6 84.3 89.9 85.7	79.5 85.0	78.4 94.1 100.5 88.9	83.8 84.3 92.6 85.9	81.9 85.2 92.7 86.3	91.3 90.5 92.9 90.2	56.4 61.2 66.8 71.8	94.0 91.3 94.2 83.5	63 67 70 76	91.1 93.0 95.6 93.3	106.1 106.1 111.6 101.8	80.2 84.5 93.6 85.4	76 79 83 82	90.5 92.5 93.2 93.6	96.7 94.0 92.7 92.9
1955	96.6 99.9 100.7 93.7 105.6	93.9 98.1 99.4 94.8 105.7	96.4	91.3	99.0 101.6 101.9 92.7 105.4	97.3 100.2 100.8 93.2 106.0	99.2 104.8 104.6 95.6 99.7	80.2 87.9 93.9 98.1 108.0	90.0 87.7 83.6 74.0 81.5	91 92 93 102 105	96.5 99.8 100.7 97.8 101.5	105.5 106.7 104.7 95.2 100.1	94.8 100.2 101.4 93.5 105.1	89 92 97 98 105	93.3 94.7 98.0 100.7 101.5	93.2 96.2 99.0 100.4 100.6
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	108.7 109.7 118.3 124.3 132.3	109.9 111.2 119.7 124.9 131.8	112.6 119.7 125.2	108.3 119.6 124.2	107.6 108.4 117.0 123.7 132.8	108.9 109.6 118.7 124.9 133.1	101.6 102.6 105.0 107.9 111.5	115.6 122.3 131.4 140.0 151.3	80.6 78.5 82.1 83.3 85.7	105 108 120 132 137	103.3 102.9 105.9 108.0 111.1	99.9 95.9 99.1 99.7 101.5	106.7 105.4 113.8 117.9 124.3	106 107 115 120 128	103.1 104.2 105.4 106.7 108.1	100.7 100.3 100.6 100.3 100.5
1965 1966 1967 1968	143.4 156.3 158.1 165.3	142.5 155.5 158.3 164.9	147.5 148.5	147.0 172.6 179.4 182.6	144.2 157.0 157.8 165.7	145.0 158.6 159.7 166.8	114.8 120.5 123.8 126.4	160.9 173.9 184.9 201.6	88.5 90.5 85.3	143 145 153 173	115.8 121.8 125.4 129.2	106.7 113.5 113.6 115.2	136.6 151.7 155.1 167.8	138 148 153 166	109.9 113.1 116.3 121.2	102.5 105.9 106.1 108.7
1968—July Aug	166.0 164.6 165.1 166.0 167.5 168.7	164.8 165.7 167.0 167.9	157.3 159.6	183.6 183.0	167.4 164.2 165.1 165.7 167.6 169.3	167.4 165.7 166.3 167.8 169.1 170.2	130.0 129.4 127.0 120.7 126.4 127.4	199.3 202.1 204.8 208.9 206.9 210.1	P84.0	187 192 183 200 183 185	129.4 129.6 129.8 130.3 130.7 131.1	115.4 115.3 115.4 115.5 115.9 116.2	167.3 168.0 171.3 172.3 173.9 175.3	168 170 169 168 168	121.5 121.9 122.2 122.9 123.4 123.7	109.1 108.7 109.1 109.1 109.6 109.8
1969—Jan	169.1 170.1 171.4 171.7 172.5 173.8 174.6 174.3	170.2 170.0 171.1 172.5	161.7 162.8 161.8 160.7 162.2	188.4 190.0 190.4 191.5	169.6 170.8 172.1 172.9 174.5 176.2 176.4 175.8	170.2 171.8 173.1 173.0 173.8 174.9 175.5 175.5	125.8 124.8 126.7 128.8 130.3 132.2 132.8 132.4	215.1 214.9 215.1 216.3 213.6 218.7 221.8 220.5	»84.5 »84.6	191 205 177 183 210 180 176	131.7 132.3 132.7 132.9 133.3 133.8 133.8	116.6 116.9 117.3 117.0 117.0 117.6 117.5 118.4	175.8 174.3 178.2 177.8 177.7 180.3 180.1 183.1	170 171 169 172 172 172 171	124.1 124.6 125.6 126.4 126.8 127.6 128.2	110.7 111.1 111.7 111.9 112.8 113.2 113.3 113.2

Employees only; excludes personnel in the Armed Forces.
 Production workers only.
 F.R. index based on Census Bureau figures.
 Prices are not seasonally adjusted.

Note.—All series: Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted. Capacity utilization: Based on data from Federal Reserve, McGraw-Hill Economics Department, and Department of Commerce.

Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Co. monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AND PRIVATE HOUSING PERMITS

(In millions of dollars, except as noted)

Type of ownership and	1067	1069			19	68						1969			
type of construction	1967	1968	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total construction 1	54,514	61,732	5,956	6,318	5,170	6,171	4,863	4,543	4,766	4,802	5,003	5,895	7,081	6,255	6,168
By type of ownership; Public Private 1	19,039 35,475	19,597 42,135	2,256 3,700	1,924 4,394	1,549 3,621	1,728 4,443	1,558 3,305	1,278 3,265	1,546 3,220	1,572 3,230	1,632 3,371	1,791 4,104	2,536 4,545	2,241 4,014	
By type of construction:  Residential building <sup>1</sup> Nonresidential building  Nonbuilding	21,155 20,139 13,220		2,414	2,128	1,815	2,370		1,743 1,849 951	1,746 2,145 875	1,820 1,885 1,097	1,957 1,772 1,274	2,136	2,680	2,462 2,322 1,471	2,370
Private housing units authorized (In thousands, S.A., A.R.)	1,141	1,330	1,289	1,290	1,393	1,378	1,425	1,463	1,403	1,477	1,421	1,502	1,323	r1,340	1,206

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Because of improved collection procedures, data for 1-family homes beginning Jan. 1968 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier periods. To improve comparability, earlier levels may be raised by approximately 3 per cent for total and private construction, in each case, and by 8 per cent for residential building.

Note.—Dollar value of construction contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Co. does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii, Totals of monthly data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made into accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published. Private housing units authorized are Census Bureau series for 13,000 reporting areas with local building permit systems.

## VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

					Private						Public		
					No	onresident	ial	,					
Period	Total	Total	Non- farm			Buildings	-		Total	Mili-	High-	Conser- vation &	Other 2
			resi- dential	Total	Indus- trial	Com- mercial	Other build- ings 1	Other		tary	way	develop- ment	
1959 1960 1961 1961 1962 3 1963 4	55,305 53,941 55,447 59,667 63,423	39,235 38,078 38,299 41,798 44,057	24,251 21,706 21,680 24,292 26,187	14,984 16,372 16,619 17,506 17,870	2,106 2,851 2,780 2,842 2,906	3,930 4,180 4,674 5,144 4,995	2,823 3,118 3,280 3,631 3,745	6,125 6,223 5,885 5,889 6,224	16,070 15,863 17,148 17,869 19,366	1,465 1,366 1,371 1,266 1,189	5,761 5,437 5,854 6,365 7,084	1,121 1,175 1,384 1,524 1,690	7,723 7,885 8,539 8,714 9,403
1964	66,200 72,319 75,120 76,160 84,692	45,810 50,253 51,120 50,587 56,996	26,258 26,268 23,971 23,736 28,823	19,552 23,985 27,149 26,851 28,173	3,565 5,118 6,679 6,131 5,594	5,396 6,739 6,879 6,982 8,333	3,994 4,735 5,037 4,993 4,873	6,597 7,393 8,554 8,745 9,373	20,390 22,066 24,000 25,573 27,696	938 852 769 721 824	7,133 7,550 8,355 8,538 9,295	1,729 2,019 2,195 2,196 2,046	10,590 11,645 12,681 14,118 15,531
1968—July	81,658 83,736 85,266 87,757 87,812 88,068	54,988 56,682 57,444 59,259 59,014 58,899	27,770 28,325 29,350 29,823 30,152 30,937	27,218 28,357 28,094 29,436 28,862 27,962	4,752 5,575 5,492 6,096 6,271 5,905	8,272 8,641 8,534 8,939 8,262 8,046	4,263 4,772 4,539 4,680 4,716 4,449	9,571 9,396 9,529 9,721 9,613 9,562	26,670 27,054 27,822 28,498 28,798 27,169	679 812 787 1,028 852 1,132	9,103 9,181 9,216 9,214 9,444 9,605	1,763 1,894 2,000 2,099 2,005 2,155	15,125 15,167 15,819 16,157 16,497 14,277
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July <sup>p</sup> .	91,135 92,132 791,075 791,739 90,698 90,865 90,118	63,038 62,616 62,419 61,320 61,462 61,557 61,007	31,247 31,502 32,080 31,288 30,764 30,202 29,409	31,791 31,114 30,339 30,032 30,698 31,355 31,598	6,800 6,318 6,019 5,857 5,923 6,050 6,268	9,971 9,941 9,751 9,066 9,284 10,020 9,499	5,142 5,198 4,827 5,273 5,428 5,140 5,532	9,878 9,657 9,742 9,836 10,063 10,145 10,299	29,097 29,516 728,656 729,419 29,236 29,308 29,111	1,044 1,024 1,039 1,067 1,003			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes religious, educational, hospital, institutional, and other build-

## **NEW HOUSING UNITS**

(In thousands)

							Units	started							
Period		i		rivate (S.	.A., A.R	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			Priva	ate and p (N.S.A.)	ublic		overnme derwritte (N.S.A.)	en	Mobile home ship-
	Total	<b></b>	Reg	ion		Тур	e of struc	ture							ments (N.S.A.)
	TOTAL	North- east	North Central	South	West	1- family	2- to 4- family	5- or more- family	Total	Private	Public	Total	FHA	VA	
1959	1,517 1,252 1,313 1,463 1,610	268 221 247 264 261	368 292 277 290 328	512 429 473 531 591	369 309 316 378 431	1,234 995 974 991 1,021	2 3 4	83 57 39 71	1,554 1,296 1,365 1,492 1,642	1,517 1,252 1,313 1,463 1,610	37 44 52 30 32	458 336 328 339 292	349 261 244 261 221	109 75 83 78 71	121 104 90 118 151
1964	1,529 1,473 1,165 1,292 1,508	253 270 207 215 227	339 362 288 337 369	582 575 473 520 619	355 266 198 220 294	972 964 779 844 900	108 87 61 72 81	450 422 325 376 527	1,562 1,510 1,196 1,322 1,548	1,529 1,473 1,165 1,292 1,508	32 37 31 30 40	264 246 195 232 283	205 197 158 180 227	59 49 37 53 56	191 216 217 240 318
1968—July	1,531 1,518 1,592 1,570 1,733 1,509	319 254 290 217 193 196	373 343 355 398 396 345	598 627 613 628 810 659	241 294 334 327 334 307	904 867 944 965 905 922	82 82 80 81 86 69	545 569 568 524 742 516	143 141 140 143 130 100	140 137 134 141 127 96	3 4 6 3 2 3	24 26 23 27 22 21	19 21 19 21 18 16	5 5 5 4 4	27 31 30 33 28 24
1969—Jan	1,878 1,686 1,584 1,563 1,509 1,464 1,336	316 216 265 255 243 233 183	564 578 430 358 345 286 284	760 662 554 582 587 603 541	238 230 335 368 334 342 328	1,066 975 828 797 883 801 739	88 112 92 86 84 76 66	724 599 664 680 542 587 531	106 95 136 160 158 150 123	102 90 132 159 156 146 122	4 5 4 1 2 4 1	18 17 23 27 25 26 26	14 13 19 23 21 22 21	4 3 4 4 4 5 5	27 28 32 35 33 35 33

NOTE.—Starts are Census Bureau series (including farm starts) except in the case of Govt.-underwritten, which are from Federal Housing Admin. and Veterans Admin. and represent units started, based on field

office reports of first compliance inspections. Data may not always add to totals because of rounding.

Mobile home shipments are as reported by Mobile Homes Manufacturers Assn.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Beginning 1963, reflects inclusion of new series under "Public" (for State and local govt. activity only).

ings.

2 Sewer and water, formerly shown separately, now included in "Other,"

3 Beginning July 1962, reflects inclusion of new series affecting most private nonresidential groups.

Note.—Monthly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Figures for period shown are Census Bureau estimates.

### LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons, unless otherwise indicated)

		·			Civil	ian labor force	, S.A.		
Period	Total non- institutional	Not in the	Total labor			Employed 1			Unemploy- ment rate <sup>2</sup>
	population N.S.A.	N.S.A.	force S.A.	Total	Total	In nonagri- cultural industries	In agriculture	Unem- ployed	(per cent) S.A.
1963	127,224 129,236 131,180	50,583 51,394 52,058 52,288 52,527 53,291	74,571 75,830 77,178 78,893 80,793 82,272	71,833 73,091 74,455 75,770 77,347 78,737	67,762 69,305 71,088 72,895 74,371 75,920	63,076 64,782 66,726 68,915 70,527 72,103	4,687 4,523 4,361 3,979 3,844 3,817	4,070 3,786 3,366 2,875 2,975 2,817	5.7 5.2 4.5 3.8 3.8 3.6
1968 3-Aug	136,036	52,047 53,900 53,744 53,718 54,001	82,338 82,438 82,403 82,559 82,868	78,749 78,847 78,800 79,042 79,368	75,973 76,000 76,002 76,388 76,765	72,222 72,349 72,477 72,682 72,923	3,751 3,651 3,525 3,706 3,842	2,776 2,847 2,798 2,654 2,603	3.5 3.6 3.6 3.4 3.3
1969—Jan	136,802 136,940 137,143 137,337 137,549 137,737 137,935 138,127	55,091 54,361 54,373 54,200 54,464 51,857 51,617 52,081	83,351 83,831 83,999 83,966 83,593 83,957 84,277 84,584	79,874 80,356 80,495 80,450 80,071 80,433 80,756 81,054	77, 229 77, 729 77, 767 77, 605 77, 265 77, 671 77, 874 78, 187	73,477 73,848 74,035 73,941 73,460 73,966 74,323 74,553	3,752 3,881 3,732 3,664 3,805 3,705 3,551 3,634	2,645 2,627 2,728 2,845 2,806 2,762 2,882 2,867	3.3 3.4 3.5 3.4 3.6 3.5

Note.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information relating to persons 16 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures.

## EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufac- turing	Mining	Contract construc- tion	Transporta- tion & pub- lic utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Govern- ment
1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967.	56,702 58,331 60,815 63,955 65,857 67,860	16,995 17,274 18,062 19,214 19,447 19,768	635 634 632 627 613 610	2,963 3,050 3,186 3,275 3,208 3,267	3,903 3,951 4,036 4,151 4,261 4,313	11,778 12,160 12,716 13,245 13,606 14,081	2,877 2,957 3,023 3,100 3,225 3,383	8,325 8,709 9,087 9,551 10,099 10,592	9,225 9,596 10,074 10,792 11,398 11,846
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1968 — Aug	68,088	19,800	620	3,272	4,327	14,154	3,399	10,625	11,891
	68,195	19,820	622	3,286	4,333	14,198	3,414	10,635	11,887
	68,427	19,840	573	3,305	4,341	14,265	3,433	10,721	11,949
	68,664	19,897	622	3,313	4,352	14,291	3,453	10,787	11,949
	68,875	19,958	623	3,330	4,360	14,271	3,463	10,838	12,032
1969 — Jan.	69,199	19,999	626	3,338	4,353	14,412	3,490	10,900	12,081
Feb.	69,487	20,061	628	3,366	4,373	14,468	3,502	10,967	12,122
Mar.	69,710	20,122	626	3,374	4,399	14,508	3,515	11,034	12,132
Apr.	69,789	20,111	624	3,363	4,439	14,533	3,531	11,044	12,144
May.	70,013	20,118	622	3,407	4,444	14,609	3,541	11,065	12,207
June	70,300	20,198	622	3,466	4,467	14,665	3,557	11,066	12,259
July <sup>p</sup> ,	70,269	20,186	628	3,414	4,489	14,679	3,569	11,055	12,249
Aug. <sup>p</sup> .	70,436	20,306	628	3,371	4,482	14,710	3,584	11,110	12,245
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1968 — Aug	68,205	19,910	636	3,557	4,375	14,114	3,457	10,753	11,403
	68,610	20,045	629	3,519	4,381	14,184	3,424	10,667	11,761
	68,959	20,019	574	3,503	4,363	14,302	3,430	10,732	12,036
	69,247	20,036	621	3,379	4,373	14,536	3,439	10,755	12,108
	69,805	20,008	619	3,247	4,370	15,113	3,449	10,773	12,226
1969 r—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. P.	68,196	19,803	611	3,024	4,288	14,189	3,448	10,693	12,140
	68,403	19,891	610	2,999	4,303	14,097	3,467	10,792	12,244
	68,894	19,978	610	3,077	4,346	14,201	3,490	10,913	12,279
	69,462	19,952	619	3,255	4,403	14,398	3,517	11,044	12,274
	69,929	19,982	624	3,404	4,431	14,517	3,534	11,131	12,306
	70,980	20,336	638	3,601	4,512	14,717	3,585	11,243	12,348
	70,367	20,137	644	3,660	4,534	14,669	3,630	11,254	11,839
	70,542	20,410	644	3,664	4,531	14,668	3,645	11,243	11,737

Note.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay per-riod that includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the Armed Forces are included.

Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.
 Per cent of civilian labor force.
 Beginning Jan. 1967, data not strictly comparable with previous data.
 Description of changes available from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data on total and government employment have been revised back to 1964 due to adjustment of State and local government series to October 1967 Census of Governments.

Beginning with 1967, series has been adjusted to Mar. 1968 bench-

mark.

## PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

		Seasonally	y adjusted			Not seasona	ally adjusted	
Industry group	1968		1969		1968		1969	
	Aug.	June	July*	Aug. p	Aug.	June	July	Aug.p
Total	14,519	14,811	14,805	14,915	14,581	14,923	14,698	14,966
Durable goods.  Ordnance and accessories.  Lumber and wood products.  Furniture and fixtures.  Stone, clay, and glass products.  Primary metal industries.  Fabricated metal products.	8,450	8,687	8,687	8,811	8,333	8,781	8,618	8,683
	197	188	187	186	195	187	185	184
	520	528	523	523	539	544	538	542
	394	411	406	403	398	412	399	407
	518	532	524	526	536	545	539	545
	1,037	1,076	1,083	1,095	1,040	1,103	1,098	1,099
Machinery.  Electrical equipment and supplies  Transportation equipment.  Instruments and related products  Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,333	1,377	1,375	1,382	1,322	1,389	1,374	1,371
	1,324	1,379	1,384	1,388	1,319	1,375	1,356	1,383
	1,428	1,434	1,444	1,545	1,276	1,448	1,398	1,381
	284	292	289	290	285	293	287	291
	342	348	349	346	355	351	340	358
Nondurable goods. Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures Textile-mill products. Apparel and related products. Paper and allied products.	6,069	6,124	6,118	6,104	6,248	6,142	6,080	6,283
	1,192	1,201	1,206	1,206	1,316	1,189	1,236	1,331
	74	69	68	71	81	60	59	78
	882	873	873	866	890	884	864	874
	1,241	1,255	1,247	1,241	1,258	1,266	1,202	1,258
	540	556	555	558	548	564	557	565
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	667	674	674	674	667	675	672	674
	611	623	620	618	617	626	623	624
	118	119	119	118	122	121	123	122
	437	455	457	452	437	456	446	452
	307	299	299	300	312	301	298	305

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

	Av		ours worl				kly earni eek; N.S				irly earn lour; N.	
Industry group	1968		1969		1968		1969		1968		1699	
	Aug.	June	July	Aug.p	Aug.	June	July	Aug.»	Aug.	June	July	Aug.p
Total	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	121.69	129.65	129.20	129.11	2.99	3.17	3.19	3.18
Durable goods. Ordnance and accessories. Lumber and wood products. Furniture and fixtures. Stone, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries.	41.3 41.7 40.8 40.7 41.9 40.3	41.3 40.9 40.2 40.7 41.9	41.2 40.3 39.8 40.1 41.8 41.5	41.3 40.5 39.8 40.2 41.8 41.7	130.29 134.05 107.53 102.18 128.05 142.36	140.76 110.30 106.90 134.41	108.65 104.01 133.56	139.04 110.15 107.86	3.17 3.23 2.61 2.48 3.02 3.55	3.36 3.45 2.71 2.62 3.17 3.76	3.37 3.44 2.73 2.62 3.18 3.79	3.37 3.45 2.74 2.65 3.18 3.78
Fabricated metal products	41.7 42.0 40.5 42.2 40.6 39.3	41.8 42.5 40.6 41.6 40.9 39.2	41.5 42.2 40.3 42.4 40.8 39.2	41.4 42.4 40.3 42.2 40.8 39.1	132.09 139.03 117.97 150.70 120.80 98.11	151.66 125.36 160.58	148.81 122.98 162.21	138.61 148.81 124.22 160.63 127.89 103.49	3.16 3.35 2.92 3.64 2.99 2.49	3.33 3.56 3.08 3.86 3.15 2.65	3.33 3.56 3.09 3.89 3.14 2.64	3.34 3.56 3.09 3.88 3.15 2.64
Nondurable goods Food and kindred products Tobacco manufactures. Textile-mill products Apparel and related products Paper and allied products	39.9 41.0 38.7 41.2 36.1 43.0	39.8 40.7 39.5 41.2 36.2 42.9	39.7 40.6 38.1 41.3 36.1 43.0	39.6 40.7 36.2 40.9 36.0 42.9	110.55 114.96 95.55 92.51 81.40 132.62	120.25	121.95 104.15 95.88 82.08	120.42	2.75 2.77 2.45 2.24 2.23 3.07	2.89 2.94 2.79 2.31 2.30 3.22	2.92 2.96 2.77 2.35 2.28 3.26	2.91 2.93 2.51 2.38 2.32 3.28
Printing, publishing, and allied industries. Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum refining and related industries. Rubber and misc. plastic products. Leather and leather products.	38.5 41.8 42.2 41.5 38.0	38.4 41.8 42.2 41.3 37.4	38.5 41.8 42.8 41.1 37.1	38.4 41.8 43.0 41.1 36.9	135.45 136.86 157.78 122.30 85.41	144.63 170.00	145.18 175.31 125.36	143.21 145.18 171.54 127.72 87.05	3.50 3.29 3.73 2.94 2.23	3.68 3.46 4.00 3.05 2.35	3.69 3.49 4.03 3.08 2.34	3.71 3.49 3.98 3.10 2.34

 $\ensuremath{\text{Note}}.\ensuremath{\text{--Bureau}}$  of Labor Statistics; data are for production and related workers only.

## CONSUMER PRICES

(1957-59= 100)

					Hou	sing						Health	and rec	reation	
Period	All items	Food	Total	Rent	Home- owner- ship	Fuel oil and coal	Gas and elec- tricity	Fur- nish- ings and opera- tion	Apparel and upkeep	Trans- porta- tion	Total	Med- ical care	Per- sonal care	Read- ing and recrea- tion	Other goods and serv- ices
1929	59.7 45.1 51.3 62.7	55.6 35.3 44.2 58.4	61.4	85.4 60.8 64.3 66.1		45.2 53.6	88.3 86.4			51.2 55.4		50.6 57.5	47.6 63.6	57.3 75.0	58.2 67.3
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
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
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
	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
	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
	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
	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
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
	113.1	114.2	111.1	110.4	115.7	108.3	108.1	105.0	109,6	112.7	119.0	127.7	112.2	117.1	114.9
	116.3	115.2	114.3	112.4	120.2	111.6	108.5	108.4	114,0	115.9	123.8	136.7	115.5	120.1	118.2
1968—July	121.5	120.0	119.5	115.1	127.8	115.7	109.5	113.1	119.7	119.8	130.2	145.1	120.4	125.9	123.9
	121.9	120.5	120.1	115.4	128.8	115.7	109.7	113.3	120.3	120.0	130.5	145.5	120.9	126.3	124.2
	122.2	120.4	120.4	115.7	129.1	115.8	109.3	113.9	122.2	115.9	131.1	146.4	121.5	126.7	124.4
	122.9	120.9	120.9	116.0	130.0	115.9	109.1	114.2	123.3	120.6	131.9	147.4	122.1	127.5	125.1
	123.4	120.5	121.7	116.3	131.1	115.9	109.9	114.8	124.0	121.2	132.4	148.2	122.8	128.0	125.4
	123.7	121.2	122.3	116.7	132.0	116.2	110.0	115.1	124.3	120.2	132.8	149.1	123.4	128.2	125.6
1969—JanFeb Feb MarApr May JuneJuly.	124.1 124.6 125.6 126.4 126.8 127.6 128.2	122.0 121.9 122.4 123.2 123.7 125.5 126.7	122.7 123.3 124.4 125.3 125.8 126.3 127.0	116.9 117.2 117.5 117.8 118.1 118.5 118.8	132.7 133.6 135.7 137.1 138.0 138.7 140.0	116.7 116.9 117.2 117.4 117.5 117.5	110.2 110.2 110.6 111.2 111.2 111.3 110.9	115.2 115.8 116.4 116.9 117.4 117.9 118.2	123.4 123.9 124.9 125.6 126.6 127.0 126.8	120.7 122.0 124.3 124.6 124.0 124.6 124.3	133.3 133.7 134.3 135.1 135.7 136.3 137.0	150.2 151.3 152.5 153.6 154.5 155.2 155.9	123.7 124.1 124.8 125.5 125.8 126.2 126.6	128.4 128.4 128.7 129.6 130.2 130.4 130.7	125.6 125.8 126.1 126.6 126.9 127.9 129.1

 $\ensuremath{\text{\textbf{Note}}}.\mathbf{ ext{\textbf{--}Bureau}}$  of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earners and clerical workers.

## WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957-59= 100)

									Indu	strial co	ommodi	ties					
Period	All com- modi- ties	Farm prod- ucts	Pro- cessed foods and feeds	Total	Tex- tiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel,	Chem- icals, etc.	Rub- ber, etc.	Lum- ber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Met- als, etc.	Ma- chin- ery and equip- ment	Furni- ture, etc.	Non- me- tallic min- erals	Trans- porta- tion equip- ment 1	Mis- cella- neous
1958 1959	100.4 100.6			99.5 101.3		96.0 109.1	98.7 98.7		100.1 99.7	97.4 104.1		99.1 101.2					100.6
1960	100.7 100.3 100.6 100.3 100.5	96.9 96.0 97.7 95.7 94.3	101.6 102.7 103.3	100.8	99.7 100.6 100.5	105.2 106.2 107.4 104.2 104.6	100.7 100.2 99.8	99.1 97.5	99.9 96.1 93.3 93.8 92.5	95.9 96.5 98.6	98.8 100.0 99.2	100.0	102.9 102.9 103.1	99.5 98.8 98.1	101.8 101.8 101.3	n.a. n.a. n.a.	102.0 102.4 103.3
1965	102,5 105,9 106,1		113.0	102.5 104.7 106.3		109.2 119.7 115.8	101.3	97.8		105.6	102.6	108.3	108.2	99,1	101.7 102.6 104.3	n.a.	106.8
1968—July	109.1 108.7 109.1 109.1 109.6 109.8	101.4 102.8 101.2 103.1	114.9 115.3 114.4 114.7	108.9 109.2 109.7 109.9	106.0 106.5 107.0	119.5 119.5 120.7 122.3 122.4 122.8	102.6 102.5 101.9 102.0	97.9 97.8 97.8	101.1	120.5 122.6 124.9 126.8	104.9 105.1 105.2 105.2	111.3	115.4 115.8 116.1 116.6	104.2 104.4 104.5 104.7	108.7 108.7 108.9 109.2	n.a. n.a. n.a. n.a.	111.6 111.9 112.0 112.5
1969—JanFebMarAprMayJuneJuly.	111.1 111.7 111.9	105.0 106.5 105.6 110.5 111.2	116.3 116.4 117.3 119.4 121.4	112.0	107.2 107.1 107.1 106.9 107.2	123.5 123.4 123.4 126.0 126.1 125.7 126.4	102.7 104.2		100.5 100.9 101.2 101.1 101.2	144.5 149.5 143.3 138.0 129.8	106.8 107.4 108.0 108.1 108.3	115.2 115.8 116.5 117.5 117.9	117.3 117.8 118.0 118.3 118.6	105.4 105.7 105.8 105.9 105.9	112.3 112.6 112.8	100.1 100.0 100.1 100.2 100.3	112.5 112.7 112.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For transportation equipment, Dec. 1968 = 100.

## WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL

(1957-59100)

Group	1968		1969		Group	1968		1969	
<b>5</b> ,7.2, <b>7</b>	July	May	June	July		July	May	June	July
Farm products;					Pulp, paper, and allied products:				
Fresh and dried produce. Grains. Livestock. Live poultry. Plant and animal fibers. Fluid milk. Eggs. Hay and seeds. Other farm products.	80.0 109.5 93.8 76.0 130.7 91.4 113.2	126.7 86.7 123.0 90.7 67.7 134.1 80.6 105.6	85.6 130.4 89.8 67.7 134.6 85.9 106.2 106.2	103.1 83.7 126.8 90.2 67.7 134.9 117.0 111.3 106.9	Pulp, paper and products, excluding building paper and board	105.4 98.0 110.5 113.0 90.6 105.3 92.3	108.3 98.0 107.1 116.7 93.5 108.4 100.7	108.6 98.0 108.8 117.0 93.5 108.7 99.4	108.9 98.0 111.2 117.1 93.7 109.0 95.9
Processed foods and feeds:			}		Metals and metal products:				
Cereal and bakery products Meat, poultry, and fish Dairy products. Processed fruits and vegetables. Sugar and confectionery. Beverages and beverage materials. Animal fats and oils. Crude vegetable oils. Refined vegetable oils. Vegetable oil end products, Miscellaneous processed foods, Manufactured animal feeds.	113.6 128.8 114.7 116.4 109.5 64.2 84.5 93.5 100.2	119.4 121.0 132.5 115.7 122.7 111.8 89.0 81.0 89.4 103.3 118.6 114.9	119.7 126.5 133.0 115.6 123.0 112.4 91.2 81.9 89.4 103.3 118.6 116.9	119,9 127.5 133.0 116.6 122.3 112.6 96.4 80.0 89.4 102.1 119.5 118.7	Iron and steel. Steelmill products. Nonferrous metals. Metal containers. Hardware. Plumbing equipment. Heating equipment. Fabricated structural metal products. Miscellaneous metal products.  Machinery and equipment:	116.8 116.9 114.1 95.3	109,9 112,7 134,2 119,7 119,9 117,1 97,0 110,8 120,5	110.3 112.8 135.5 119.7 119.9 117.9 97.2 111.0 120.7	111.1 113.6 136.1 119.7 120.5 119.4 97.7 112.0 121.3
Textile products and apparel:					Agricultural machinery and equip Construction machinery and equip	126.8	131.9	132.0	132.3
Cotton products. Wool products. Man-made fiber textile products. Silk yarns.	105,2 103,9	104.6	104.5 105.0 92.7	105.3	Metalworking machinery and equip.	129.1	132,1	132.3	133,3
Man-made fiber textile products Silk yarns	110.7	92.6 157.9 112.9 102.3 114.7	92.7 164.6 113.3 104.2 118.0	92.6 168.2 113.9 104.2 120.3	General purpose machinery and equipment. Special industry machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100). Electrical machinery and equip. Miscellaneous machinery.	117.3 122.0 102.7 114.3	120.3 128.0 104.5 117.6	121.2 128.1 104.7 117.8	121.5 129.2 104.8 118.1
Hides, skins, leather, and products:		ĺ	ļ						
Hides and skins	101.5 113.8 127.3 112.5	122.6 121.7 132.1 117.0	117.4 121.5 132.3 11.72	123.0 121.2 132.7 117.5	Furniture and household durables:  Household furniture Commercial furniture Floor coverings Household appliances	115.9	121.9 119.0 94.6 93.0	122.3 119.3 93.8 92.9	122.8 119.5 93.2 93.0
Fuels and related products, and power:					Home electronic equipment.  Other household durable goods	80,7	78.1 130.0	78.1 130.2	77.9
Coal. Coke Oas fuels (Jan. 1958 = 100). Electric power (Jan. 1958 = 100). Crude petroleum. Petroleum products, refined.	105.4 117.0 120.8 101.2 99.4 102.8	113.5 120.3 121.6 102.5 104.7 102.4	114,2 120,3 121,8 102,6 104,5 103,3	115.4 120.3 121.6 102.5 104.5 103.2	Nonmetallic mineral products:  Flat glass.  Concrete ingredients.  Concrete products.	110.5 109.4	114.6 115.6	115.2 115.9	116.2 116.1
Chemicals and allied products:		,			Structural clay products excluding refractories	108.1	11.16	111.6	112.3
Industrial chemicals Prepared paint Paint materials Drugs and pharmaceuticals. Fats and oils, inedible Agricultural chemicals and products. Plastic resins and materials. Other chemicals and products.	93.4 69.1 101.3 81.1	96.9 118.7 92.8 93.8 83.3 92.1 80.8 112.7	97.0 119.2 92.8 93.8 86.8 92.1 80.8 112.8	97.7 119.2 93.2 93.8 90.5 88.6 80.2 112.8	Refractories Refractories Asphalt roofing Gypsum products Glass containers Other nonmetallic minerals	112.5 97.6 105.0 109.8 105.2	113.6 97.9 108.7 116.1 109.0	113.6 100.2 108.7 116.1 109.0	113.6 100.9 104.9 116.1 109.0
Rubber and products:	1				Motor vehicles and equipment	104.2	106.5	106.6	106.6
Crude rubber Tires and tubes Miscellaneous rubber products	100.9	89.5 96.3 110.2	89.7 96.3 110.2	90.7 98.4 111.0	Railroad equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100).  Miscellaneous products:	106,9	111.1	111.8	114.3
Lumber and wood products:					Toys, sporting goods, small arms,	108 7	110.7	110 0	111.2
Lumber	127.7 118.3 101.3 106.6	155.9 134.3 103.5 114.7	142,3 136,0 94,2 115,1	133.4 135.6 93.9 115.6	ammunition Tobacco products. Notions. Photographic equipment and supplies Other miscellaneous products	108.7 114.9 101.0 112.8 110.7	110.7 117.0 102.0 112.4 111.7	110.9 123.2 102.0 112.6 112.6	111.2 123.4 102.0 111.4 114.1

Note.—Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes as revised in Mar. 1967 to incorporate (1) new weights beginning with Jan. 1967 data and (2) various

classification changes. Back data not yet available for some new classifications.

## **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT**

(In billions of dollars)

[tem	1929	1933	1941	1950	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968		1968		19	69
••••										II	111	١٧	I	II
Gross national product		<b>55.6</b> <i>57.2</i>				684.9 675.3		793.5 786.2		858.7 848.8	876.4 869.2			924.8 917.9
Personal consumption expenditures.  Durable goods.  Nondurable goods.  Services.	77.2 9.2 37.7 30.3	22.3			59.2 178.7	432.8 66.3 191.1 175.5	70.8 206.9	73.0 215.1	83.3 230.6	81.8	544.9 85.8 233.3 225.8	550.7 86.3 234.3 230.1	88.4 238.6	90.6 242.1
Gross private domestic investment.  Fixed investment.  Nonresidential.  Structures.  Producers' durable equipment.  Residential structures.  Nonfarm.  Change in business inventorics.  Nonfarm.	16.2 14.5 10.6 5.0 5.6 4.0 3.8 1.7	1.5	6.6	54.1 47.3 27.9 9.2 18.7 19.4 18.6 6.8 6.0	21.2 39.9 27.1 26.6 5.8	108.1 98.5 71.3 25.5 45.8 27.2 26.7 9.6 8.6	121.4 106.6 81.6 28.5 53.1 25.0 24.5 14.8 15.0	27.9 55.7 25.0 24.4 7.4	126.3 119.0 88.8 29.3 59.5 30.2 29.6 7.3 7.4	126.6 116.7 86.4 28.3 58.1 30.3 29.7 9.9	125.2 118.0 88.1 29.0 59.1 29.9 29.4 7.2 7.5	133.9 123.4 91.5 30.1 61.4 31.9 31.4 10.5	135.2 128.6 95.3 32.3 63.0 33.3 32.8 6.6	32.7 32.2 6.9
Net exports of goods and services Exports Imports	1.1 7.0 5.9	. 4 2. 4 2. 0	1.3 5.9 4.6		8.5 37.1 28.6	6.9 39.2 32.3		46.2		3.4 50.7 47.3	3.6 53.4 49.7	1.2 50.6 49.4	1.5 47.6 46.1	
Government purchases of goods and services Federal National defense Other State and local	8.5 1.3  7.2	8.0 2.0 6.0	24.8 16.9 13.8 3.1 7.9		65.2 50.0 15.2	137.0 66.9 50.1 16.8 70.1		90.7 72.4 18.4	200.3 99.5 78.0 21.5 100.7	198.4 99.0 77.9 21.1 99.4	202.5 100.9 78.8 22.1 101.7	206.7 101.9 79.3 22.5 104.8	210.0 101.6 79.0 22.6 108.5	100.6 78.5 22.1
Gross national product in constant (1958) dollars	203.6	141.5	263.7	355.3	581.1	617.8	658.1	674.6	707.6	705.8	712.8	718.5	723.1	726.7

Note.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For back data and explanation of series,

see the Survey of Current Business, July 1968, July 1969, and Supplement, Aug. 1966.

## NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

	1929	1933	1941	1950	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968		1968		19	69
ltem										П	III	ıv	Ir	[[P
National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	518.1	564.3	620.6	654.0	714.4	707.4	724.1	737.3	751.3	765.0
Compensation of employees	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.6	365.7	393.8	435.5	467.4	513.6	507.0	519.8	532.3	546.0	558.2
Wages and salaries. Private. Military. Government civilian.	50.4 45.5 .3 4.6	. 3	62.1 51.9 1.9 8.3	124.4 5.0	333.7 269.4 11.7 52.6	289.6 12.1	316.8 14.6		369.0 18.0	17.6	372.7 18.7	482.1 382.8 18.3 80.9	18.2	504.3 402.0 18.4 84.0
Supplements to wages and salaries Employer contributions for social insurance Other labor income	. 7 . 1 . 6	. 5 . 1 . 4	2.7 2.0 .7	4.0	32.0 15.4 16.6		20.3	21.8	24.4	24.1	49.1 24.7 24.5	50.2 25.3 25.0	52.7 27.3 25.5	53.8 27.9 26.0
Proprietors' income	15.1 9.0 6.2	5.9 3.3 2.6	17.5 11.1 6.4	37.5 24.0 13.5	40.2	57.3 42.4 14.8	45.2	47.2	49.2	49.2		64.1 49.7 [4.4	64.6 49.7 14.9	66.5 50.1 16.4
Rental income of persons	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.4	18.0	19.0	20.0	20.8	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5	-1.2	15.2	37.7	66.3	76.1	82.4	79.2	87.9	88.2	90.6	90.3	89.5	88.5
Profits before tax. Profits tax liability. Profits after tax. Dividends. Undistributed profits.	10.0 1.4 8.6 5.8 2.8	1.0 .5 .4 2.0 -1.6	17.7 7.6 10.1 4.4 5.7		28.3	77.8 31.3 46.5 19.8 26.7	34.3 49.9 20.8	33.0 47.3	41.3 49.8 23.1	41.1 49.7 22.9	91.5 41.4 50.0 23.6 26.5	94.5 42.9 51.6 23.8 27.8	95.5 43.4 52.2 23.8 28.4	94.7 43.1 51.6 24.3 27.3
Inventory valuation adjustment	. 5	~2.1	~2.5	-5.0	5	-1.7	-1.8	-1.1	-3.2	-2.6	9	-4.2	-6.1	-6.2
Net interest	4.7	4.1	3.2	2.0	15.8	18.2	21.4	24.7	28.0	27.5	28.4	29.3	29.8	30.3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The estimate of corporate income tax assumes continuance of the surcharge at 10 per cent and discontinuance of the investment tax credit

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)

				DIMO (I	, 01 401									
Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968		1968		19	69
										П	111	IV	Ir	II p
Gross national product	103.1	55. 6	124.5	284.8	632.4	684.9	749.9	793.5	865.7	858.7	876.4	892.5	908.7	924.8
Less: Capital consumption allowances Indirect business tax and nontax lia-	7.9	7.0	8.2	18.3	56.1	59.8	63.9	68.6	73.3	73,0	73.7	74.6	75.9	77.2
bility.  Business transfer payments  Statistical discrepancy	7.0 .6 .7	.7	. 5	.8	2.5	62.5 2.7 -3.1	65.7 3.0 -1.0	70.1 3.2 1.0	3.4	77.0 3.4 -1.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	~.1		. 1	. 2	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4	. 8	. 7	1.1	.9	1.1	.9
Equals: National income	86.8	40.3	104.2	241.1	518.1	564.3	620.6	654.0	714.4	707.4	724.1	737.3	751.3	765.0
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.5		15.2 2.8				38.0			46.5	47.6	48.6		
Plus: Government transfer payments Net interest paid by government and	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	34.2	37.2	41,1			55.3	56.7	58.1	60.1	61.3
consumers Dividends Business transfer payments	2.5 5.8 .6	2.0		8.8	19.1 17.8 2.5	20.5 19.8 2.7				25.7 22.9 3.4	26.4 23.6 3.4	23.8		
Equals: Personal income	85.9	47.0	96.0	227.6	497.5	538.9	587.2	629.4	687.9	680.1	696.1	711.2	724.4	740.5
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	2.6	1.5	3,3	20.7	59,4	65.7	75.4	82.9	97.9	92.7	102.6	107.0	114.2	118.5
Equals: Disposable personal income	83.3	45.5	92.7	206.9	438.1	473.2	511.9	546.5	590.0	587.4	593.4	604.3	610.2	622.0
Less: Personal outlays  Personal consumption expenditures.  Consumer interest payments  Personal transfer payments to for-	79.1 77.2 1.5	46.5 45.8 .5	. 9	191.0	401.2 10.1	444.8 432.8 11.3	466.3 12.4		536.6 14.2	530.3 14.0		550.7 14.7	562.0 15.0	
eigners	, 3	. 2	. 2	. 5	.6	.7	.6	. 8	. 8	.7	.8	.7	.7	.7
Equals: Personal saving	4.2	9	11.0	13.1	26.2		32.5	40.4	38.4	42.3	33.2	38.0	32.5	33.3
Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars	150.6	112.2	190.3	249.6	407.9	435.0	458.9	477.7	497.6	497.4	498.9	502.1	502.6	506.2

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	1967	1968	i		19	68						1969			
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May <sup>r</sup>	June 7	July
Total personal income	629.4	687.9	691.0	696. 1	701.1	706.2	711.5	716.0	718.7	723.9	730.7	735.6	740.0	746.1	752.3
Wage and salary disbursements	423.5 166.5 134.2 100.3 70.5 86.2	465.0 181.5 /45.9 109.2 78.3 96.0	181.8 146.7 109.7 78.3	182.7	474.5 184.6 148.6 111.8 79.6 98.4	186.2 149.6 112.5 80.8	187.5 150.5	189.6 151.8 113.3	489.3 190.1 152.4 114.6 84.5 100.1	190.6 152.5	193.8 <i>154.9</i> 116.4	195.2 155.8 117.2 86.4	196.2 156.3 118.3 87.0	157.8 119.5 87.8	513.5 199.2 158.9 120.6 87.8 105.9
Other labor income	22.1	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3
Proprietors' income	61.9 47.2 14.7	63.8 49.2 14.6	63.9 49.2 14.7	64.2 49.2 15.0	64.2 49.5 14.7	49.5			49.5	64.7 49.8 14.9	65.0 49.7 15.3	50.0	50.1	50.4	67.4 50.6 16.8
Rental income	20.8	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7
Dividends	21.5	23.1	23.4	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.5	24.6
Personal interest income	48.3	54.1	54.2	54.8	55.4	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.4	57.6	57.9	58.4	58.8	59.2	59.5
Transfer payments	52.0	59.2	59.7	60.4	60.3	61.2	61.5	62.1	63.0	63.5	64.3	64.7	64.9	65.2	65.8
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	20.6	22.6	22.8	22.9	23.0	23.2	23.2	23.4	25.3	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.8	26.1	26.4
Nonagricultural income	609.7 19.7	667.9 20.1	670.9 20.1	675.5 20.6	680.9 20.2	686.1 20.1	691.5 20.0		698.5 20.2		709.5 21.2	713.8 21.8			729.8 22.6

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)

_					(111 0111	ions of		<u>,                                     </u>	10	67			10	68		
	Transaction category, or sector	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1966 IV		19   II	67 III	IV	I	11	III	IV	—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	I. Savings and investment Gross national saving Households Farm and noncorp. business. Corporate nonfin. business. U.S. Government. State and local govt Financial sectors	160.3 98.3 14.5 50.5 -4.3 -1.4	181.6 108.9 15.2 56.6 1 -2.4 3.5		192.1 129.6 16.8 61.5 -14.1 -5.6 3.8	18.0 64.1 -6.5	202.5	188.2 125.3 17.1 60.2 -12.7 -5.7 4.0	185.8 125.4 17.0 60.6 -15.3 -6.7	17.0 61.8 -14.1	137.1	202.4 138.0 17.4 60.2 -10.0	211.1 144.6 17.7 64.2 -11.9	217.9 140.6 17.9 66.1	225.9	3 4
8 9 10	Gross national investment	158.0 59.2 5.8	178.2 66.3 9.6	193.1 70.5 14.7	188.1 72.6 6.1	209.0 82.5 7.7	197.8 71.1 19.8	184.4 69.8 8.4	179.4 72.4 2.3	190.7 73.1 5.3	196.8 74.2 8.3	196.0 79.0 2.1	206.7 81.0 10.8	85.1	220.7 85.1 10.6	8 9 10
11 12 13 14	Gross pvt, fixed investment Households Nonfinan. business Financial sectors	88.2 23.0 64.3	98.5 22.9 74.8 .8	106.1 21.5 83.6 1.0	108.2 20.3 87.0	119.9 25.3 93.4 1.2	105.9 18.9 86.0 1.0	104.6 17.6 86.2	105,4 18,4 86.1	109.3 21.5 86,7 1.1	113.5 23.6 88.9 .9	117.6 25.0 91.4 1.2	116.5 25.3 90.0 1.2		126.0 25.9 98.9 1.2	
15 16	Net financial investment Discrepancy (1-8)	4.7 2.3	3.7 3.5	1.8 3.6	1.2 4.0	-1.1 5.5	1.0 4.7	1.6 3.8	6 6.4	2.9 2.5	3.4	-2.8 6.5	-1.6 4.4	5,0	9 5.2	15 16
	II. Financial flows—Summary														-	
17 18 19	Net funds raised—Nonfinan, sectors. Loans and short-term securities Long-term securities and mtgs	67.0 26.4 40.6	72.3 33.1 39.2	69.9 27.4 42.5	83.1 27.2 55.9	99.2 32.6 66.6	49.9 29.8 20.0	74.3 33.8 40.6	44.3 -16.1 60.4	104.6 46.8 57.8	44.2	101.2 42.1 59.1	84.8 24.3 60.5	119.2 40.6 78.6	90.1 22.2 67.9	17 18 19
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41	By sector U.S. Government. Short-term mkt, securities. Other securities. Foreign borrowers. Loans. Securities. Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors. Loans. Consumer credit. Bank loans n.e.c. Other loans. Securities and mortgages. State and local obligations. Corporate securities. 1 - to 4-family mortgages. Other mortgages. Net sources of credit (= line 17). Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash balance. U.S. Govt. lending. Foreign funds. Pvt. insur. & pension reserves. Sources n.e.c.	7.1 4.0 3.0 4.4 3.7 55.5 5.5 6.7 8.5 4.1 36.9 5.7 67.0 67.0 2.5 11.1 55.7	3.6 3.5 2.6 1.9 866.0 27.7, 9.4 13.6 4.7 38.3 7.3 5.4 16.2 9.4 72.3 -1.0 4.7 8.8	6.3 2.22 4.1 1.5 1.0 5 62.0 24.1 6.9 6.0 11.4 7.4 7.9 9 9 12.8	12.7 6.42 4.0 2.7 1.3 66.4 18.0 4.4 4.5 4.5 11.7,4 83.1 1.7,4 13.5 5.4 13.8	16.6 6.6 16.0 2.9 1.6 1.3 79.7 30.4 11.1 12.3 7.0 49.2 11.1 12.5 15.4 10.3 99.2 —1.2 8.1 2.7 15.1	2.9 10.1 -7.2 1.0 1.0 45.7 45.7 45.7 45.7 6.0 27.0 6.1 6.2 49.2 2.8 -1.2 14.5	8.09 -1.95 5.55 4.50 60.8 19.4 4.7 8.64 41.4 10.3 14.3 7.9 74.35 -6.1 12.2 1.8	-21.3 -35.7 14.5 3.7 2.7 61.9 4.0 11.7 11.5 15.8 8.3 44.3 -14.8 8.3 12.4 6.0	34.7 30.9 3.9 2.26 66.0 13.7 4.8 52.3 7.5 21.4 13.4 104.6 11.5	29,2 20,7 8,5 2,8 1,4 76,9 22,1 4,8 14,4 2,9 11,2 18,1 10,4 108,9 8,0 9,4 14,1 3,9	28.2 18.1 10.1 4.3 2.8 68.6 21.1 9.6 67.8 9.6 101.2 12.8 9.6 101.2 12.2 11.3 13.9	13.8 -1.3 15.1 1.9 1.45 69.1 24.3 9.8 5.1 44.9 6.3 12.8 84.8 84.8 9.0 -15.0 23.6	31.9 2.9.0 2.2 1.0 85.2 36.6 12.9 12.2 11.6 48.6 14.3 10.3 9.7 119.2 6.2 1.8 15.4	-7.6 -17.4 9.8 3.1 1.0 2.1 94.6 38.6 11.8 22.1 4.7 56.0 14.6 14.6 14.3 11.2 90.1 5.1 11.2 17.1 -8.6	27 28 29 30 31 32 33
42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49	Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors Liquid assets Deposits Demand dep. and currency. Time and svgs. accounts At commercial banks At savings instit Short-term U.S. Govt. sec	43.8 33.0 35.3 6.5 28.8 13.0 15.8 -2.3	49.0 43.4 40.4 7.7 32.7 19.5 13.2 3.0	42.8 23.9 22.7 2.9 19.8 12.5 7.3 1.2	53.0 49.1 50.9 12.0 39.0 22.4 16.6 -1.8	62.3 53.2 45.3 12.6 32.6 20.0 12.7 7.9	33.5 22.1 21.2 6.5 14.6 5.4 9.3	53.3 54.4 61.5 10.8 50.7 33.8 16.9 -7.1	33.1 38.4 51.7 10.6 41.0 20.4 20.6 -13.3	58.5 58.7 56.2 15.2 41.0 23.0 18.0 2.5	66.9 44.8 34.1 11.1 23.0 12.3 10.7 10.6	66.0 40.7 31.9 .1 31.8 18.7 13.1 8.8	53.3 36.5 29.9 13.4 16.5 4.5 12.0 6.6	55.2 58.9 51.6 8.7 42.9 31.2 11.8 7.3	73.4 76.5 67.6 28.4 39.2 25.4 13.8 8.9	45
50 51 52	Other U.S. Govt. securities Pvt. credit mkt. instruments Less security debt	3.1 7.5 2	.1 5.9 .3	6.8 11.9 2	$   \begin{array}{c}     -1.2 \\     7.2 \\     2.2   \end{array} $	.7 9.8 1.4	4.3 6.5 6	-11.2 9.6 5	-3.9 1.2 2.5	$   \begin{array}{r}     -3.3 \\     6.2 \\     3.1   \end{array} $	13.7 11.9 3.5	2.6 19.7 -3.0	6.9 12.6 2.7	8 .1 2.9	-6.0 5.8 2.8	50 51 52
	III. Direct lending in credit markets															
53 54 55	Total funds raisedLess change in U.S. Govt. cash Total net of U.S. Govt. cash	67.0 .2 66.8	72.3 $-1.0$ $73.3$	69.9 4 70.3	83.1 1.2 81.9	99.2 -1.3 100.5	49.9 1.2 48.7	74.3 6 74.9	44.3 -14.9 59.1	104.6 13.4 91.2	108.9 6.7 102.2	101.2 -7.4 108.6	84.8 -15.0 99.8	119.2 25.5 93.7	90.1 -8.1 98.3	53 54 55
56 57 58 59	Funds supplied directly to cr. mkts Federal Reserve System Total Less change in U.S. Govt. cash.	66.8 3.2 3.4 .2	73.3 3.8 3.8	70.3 3.3 3.5 .2	81.9 3.9 4.8 .9	100.5 4.8 3.7 -1.1	48.7 4.2 4.3 .1	74.9 2.9 5.2 2.4	59.1 3 2.9 3.2	91.2 7.9 3.7 -4.2	102.2 4.5 6.9 2.4	108.6 7.7 4.3 -3.5	99.8 7.0 6.5 4	93.7 7.7 .73 4	98.3 -3.2 -3.2	56 57 58 59
60 61 62 63	Commercial banks, net	21.8 22.4 *	29.3 29.1 -1.0	17.9 17.4 5	35.9 36.4 .2 .2	38.9 38.9 2	6.8 7.9 1.1	41.9 39.7 -3.0	40.3 22.3 -18.1	37.2 54.8 17.6	24.6 28.9 4.4	23.7 19.6 -4.0	34.3 20.5 -14.5	45.1 71.2 25.9	52.3 44.4 -8.1 .2	60 61 62 63
64 65 66	Nonbank finance, net Total Less credit raised	29.1 33.5 4.4	26.9 32.9 5.9	22.5 25.8 3.3	32.4 33.6 1.2	29.6 38.5 8.8	24.2 27.2 2.9	29.0 30.9 1.9	35.0 19.3 -15.7	38.1 51.0 12.9	27.4 33.0 5.7	30.6 30.0 7	27.8 38.0 10.3	28.6 45.0 16.3	31.3 40.7 9.4	64 65 66
67 68	U.S. Government	3.8	4.7 1	7.9 -1.4	4.5 3.2	8.1 2.1	2.8 -1.6	6.1 3.3	$\frac{8}{3.6}$	5.0 .9	8.0 5.1	12.2	9.0 -1.5	6.2 2.6	5.1 7.0	67 68
69 70 71 72 73	Pvt. domestic nonfin	8.5 3.2 1.5 3.7 2	8.6 2.2 1.0 5.8 .3	20.1 10.5 3.2 6.2 2	2.0 -4.0 .4 7.8 2.2	17.0 3.1 7.7 7.7 1.4	12.3 1.9 2.5 7.3 6	-8.1 -13.1 1.2 3.2 5	-18.6 -18.1 -5.6 7.7 2.5	2.3 -1.3 .2 6.5 3.1	32.7 16.7 5.9 13.7 3.5	34,1 11,1 11,4 8,5 -3,0	23.3 18.0 5.8 2.3 2.7	-10.8 6.5 10.8 2.9	5.9 -6.5 6.1 9.1 2.8	69 70 71 72 73

Note.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.

## PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(In billions of dollars)

_	Tennesation category						1966		19	67		<u> </u>	19	68		-
	Transaction category, or sector	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1V	ı	II	III	ΙV	I	II	111	IV	_
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	I. Demand deposits and currency  Net incr. in banking system liability. U.S. Govt. deposits. Other. Domestic sectors. Households. Nonfinancial business. State and local govts. Financial sectors. Mail float. Rest of the world.  II. Time and savings accounts	7.3 6.8 6.4 -2.1 1.2	7.6 -1.0 8.6 8.3 7.1 -1.7 2 2.5	2.6 4 3.0 3.3 1.99 .7 .8 .4 5	14.7 1.2 13.5 12.7 12.4 -1.5 .3 .7	13.2 -1.3 14.5 13.8 14.9 1.2 .6 12. -4.1	7.6 8.2 8.1	12.0 13.6 -4.1 3.3 1.3 -2.0	-14.9 14.0 11.5 14.2 -3.9	29.4 13.4 16.0 15.5 7.3 4.2 1.0 .4 2.6	6.7 15.0 11.5 14.5 -2.5 -2.9	-7.4 -1.3 3 1.7 3.3 .4 4 -5.3	14.8 12.1 5.5 .7 1.4 -4.9	25.5 9.4 11.2 27.0 -9.2 8 2.6 -8.4	5.5 1.9 1.2 2.8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Net increase—Total	30.4 14.5 3.2 1.7 1.4 8.2 15.9 23.9	33.0 20.0 3.9 2.4 .6 13.3 13.0 26.5	20.3 13.3 7 1.3 .8 11.9 7.1	40.8 23.8 4.1 2.4 1.3 15.8 17.0 32.4		1.0 8.5 9.3	5.7	3.4 2.3 17.9 21.7	42.0 23.7 3.7 .6 1.1 18.7 18.3 36.7	12.7 3.7 .1 .8 8.5 10.7	18.3 .5 .5 7 17.6 12.9	-3.1 1.4 4 6.2 12.3	32.3 9.9 4.9 1.0 16.4 11.3	25.4 2.5 3.7 1 19.2 13.2	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38	III. U.S. Govt. securities  Total net issues	4.0 3.0 7.11 3.55 2.1 4 3.9 4.1 6 2.0 1.2 2.0 1.2 2.0 1.2 2.0 1.2 2.0 1.2 2.0 2.0 1.2 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2	3.6 3.5 3.7 3.7 -1.7 -1.4 8 8 47 14 3.1 -1.2 -1.3	6.3 2.22 4.11 6.3 3.5 5.5 -4.5 -1.0 -1.5 -1.0 -2.66 -2.2 4.66	1.9 8.8 4.66 1.4 2.8 1.00 -1.5 .5 2.1 1.6 -3.0 -1.6	6 .7 5 -2.5	-7.2 2.9 3.8 12.4 -4.8 -4.4 -3 -1 1.4 9 .4 -2.1 7.5.2	-1.9 8.0 5.5 -1.1 17.9 10.2 5.5 2.2 4.66 -5.2 2.6 3.1 -18.2 -7.9 -9.6	-35.7 14.5 -21.3 2.8 -4.2 2.4 4.4 -8.5 -10.7 -17.2 -14.4 -3.9	34.7 30.9 30.9 34.7 3.6 23.6 18.3 2.8 2.5 9.6 10.6 7 3 -1.4 -2.1 1.8 -1.5	9.3 ~5.9 ~2.7 ~5.2 2.1 ~1.4 ~.4	18.1 10.1 28.3 4.5 1.8 4.7 2.8 1.00 9 8.3 6.7 5 2.1 7 -1.8 11.4 8.6	6.44 -5.77 -4.66 3.11 -6.98 2.33 1.88 16 -3.77 -6.88 13.55 6.33 -1.88 8.7	7.6 -12.3 13.7 5.3 5.3 3.0 4.1 4.9 -1.7 1.0 .1 -1.5 6.4	-17.4 9.8 -7.6 -3.1 -10.4 -5.5 1.7 -7.5 -6.6 -1.1 8 2.5 2.9 4.9 -8.4	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 33 33 33 33 33 33 33
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 57	IV. Other securities  Total net issues, by sector State and local govts Nonfinancial corporations Commercial banks Finance companies, Rest of the world. Nonfinancial corporations Households Nonfinancial corporations State and local govts Commercial banks Insurance and pension funds. Finance n.e.c Security brokers and dealers Investment cos., net Portfolio purchases. Net issues of own shares Rest of the world.	5.9 5.4 .6 2.1 1.7 14.6 1.5 .2 2.87 7.5 8 * *	16. 2 7. 3 5. 4 8 1. 9 .8 16. 2 .7 2. 8 5. 0 9. 5 5. 0 9. 5 1. 7 - 1. 7 - 1. 5 1. 6 3. 1	18.7 2.9 .8 4.1 2.4 9.5 -2.2 .1 -2.4 1.3 3.7	17.4 .29.6 1.3 29.6 -2.5 .7 6.0 9.8 13.5 -1.1 .1.2	11.1 12.5 .3 .3 .25.9 -1.00 .1 4.1 4.1 15.00 -4.3 5 -3.8 1.9 5.7	4 2 1.25 -3.55 7 8.6 1.5 2.6 -1.2 2.5 3.6	.8 1.7 1.0 28.1 -4.0 7.0 9.6 13.9 -1.9 -1.9 -3.0 3.1	11.5 15.8 1.0 28.1 -6.6 6.9 14.5 11.0 -2.8 -2.9	4.8	11.2 18.1  14 30.8 1.3 .7 5.5 10.3 14.4 -1.9 2.5 -4.4 -1.1 3.3	.9 1.5 24.5 9.0 1 4.0 5.0 14.3 -10.3 -1.8 -8.6 -1.4	6.3 12.8 .7 .8 .8 .21.1 3.00 .1 3.7 4.00 14.2 -7.00 -5.7 -1.3 3.4 4.7	11.4 .2 4.7 12.5 14.0 2.8 8.1 -5.4 1.4 6.8	14.6 14.0 2.7 2.1 31.5 4.1 4.1 11.9 17.4 -2.6 -1.1 4.2 4.3	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 55 55 55 55 57
58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68	V. Mortgages  Total net lending. 1 to 4-family. In process. Disbursed. Other. Net acquisitions Households. U.S. Government. Commercial banks. Savings institutions. Insurance. Mortgage companies.	3 15.7 10.0 25.3 2 .2 4.5 14.8 5.1	25.5 16.1 * 16.2 9.4 25.5 9 1.0 5.6 13.1 5.5	19.6 10.0 9 11.0 9.6 19.6 4 3.4 4.6 6.6 5.1	12.5 1.0 11.5 9.4 21.9 6 2.7 4.6 10.8 3.1	25.8 15.5 .2 15.4 10.3 25.8 3.3 6.6 12.2 2.5 .6	-1.2 8.1 6.2 13.2 13.5 1.8 3.6 3.7	5 2.4 2.0 6.8	1.4 8.3 9.3 19.0 -1.7 1.6 3.5 10.3	24.8 15.0 1.3 13.7 9.8 24.8 4 3.1 6.0 13.1 2.0	26.3 16.0 .9 15.1 10.4 26.3 .2 3.7 6.7 12.9 2.3	.1 15.8 9.6 25.5 1.2 4.4 6.6	25.9 .4 4.3 6.5	24.0 14.2 14.3 9.7 24.0 2 .24 5.9 12.0 2.7	16.8 6 6 6 16.3 6 11.2 6 28.0 6 2.2 6 7.6 6 14.4 6 2.9 6	58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69
70 71 72 73 74	VI. Bank loans n.e.c.  Total net borrowing. Nonfinancial business. Nonbank finance. Households. Rest of the world	5.1 .5 1.4	16.4 12.2 2.4 1.3	8.2 9.9 -1.4 1 2	7.4	14.1 9.1 2.1 3.2 3		.9	.7	6.7 2.0 2.1 1.7	9.8 10.8 -4.0 3.5 5		11.1 7.6 1.4 2.2	15.0 6.8 3.2 5.3 3	18.1 7 4.7 7 4.0 7	70 71 72 73 74

Note.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.

## 1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

				1967		19	68		1969
l tem	1966	1967	1968	IV	I	11	Ш	IV	I p
Transactions other than changes in	foreign liq	uid assets i	n U.S. and	in U.S. mo	netary rese	rve assets-	-Seasonally	adjusted	
Exports of goods and services—Total 1	43,360	46,188	50,594	11,667	11,934	12,668	13,344	12,653	11,890
Merchandise	29,389 829	30,681 1,240	33,598 1,427	7,601	7,941 305	8,395 353	8,879 406	8,383 364	7,474 416
Transportation	2,608	2,775	2,924	682	717	731	757	720	637
Travel Investment income receipts, private	1,590 5,659	1,646 6,234	1,770 6,934	1,709	1,562	424 1,768	450 1,828	456 1,777	508 1,841
Investment income receipts, Govt	593 2,693	638 2,973	6,934 765 3,177	170 750	209 760	205 792	212 812	140 813	234 780
Imports of goods and services-Total	-38,081 $-25,463$	-41,011	-48,078	-10,706	-11,463	-11,827	-12,435	-12,352	-11,525
Merchandise	-23,463 -3,764	$\begin{bmatrix} -26,821 \\ -4,378 \end{bmatrix}$	-32,972 $-4,530$	$\begin{bmatrix} -7,154 \\ -1,112 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -7.817 \\ -1.102 \end{bmatrix}$	-8,131 $-1,116$	-8,566 -1,143	$\begin{bmatrix} -8,458 \\ -1,169 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} -7,577 \\ -1,198 \end{bmatrix}$
Military expendituresTransportation	-2,922	-2,990	-3,248	-763	785	-786	-841	-836	-742
Travel Investment income payments	-2,657	-3.195 $-2.362$	$\begin{bmatrix} -3,022 \\ -2,933 \end{bmatrix}$	-739 -607	-763 -671	-732 -742	-792 -770	735 749	-791 -894
Other services	-1,133	-1,266	-1,374	-331	-325	-320	-323	-405	-323
Balance on goods and services 1	5,279	5,177	2,516	961	471	841	909	301	365
Remittances and pensions	-923	-1,196	-1,159	-253	276	-274	-325	- 285	- 283
1. Balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions	4,356	3,981	1,357	708	195	567	584	16	82
2. U.S. Govt. grants and capital flow, net	-3,444	-4,224	-3,955	-1,072	-1,097	-1,055	-968	-835	-783
Grants, 2 loans, and net change in foreign cur- rency holdings, and short-term claims	-4,676	-5,227	-5,347 1,123	-1,360	-1,426	-1,365	-1,301	-1,254	-1,104
Scheduled repayments on U.S. Govt. loans Nonscheduled repayments and selloffs	803 429	997 6	1,123 269	288	287 42	307	278 55	250 169	277 44
3. U.S. private capital flow, net	-4,310	-5,655	-5,157	-1,797	-806	-1,537	-1,868	-947	-1,201
Direct investments	-3,639	-3,154	-3,025	-956	-472	-1,009	-1,262	- 283	776
Foreign securities Other long-term claims:	-481	-1,266	-1,266	-301	-311	-164	-337	-455	-325
Reported by banks	337	255	358		140	49	165	4	133
Reported by others	-112	-281	<u> </u>	-85	34	- 32	-57	-119	85
Short-term claims:	-84	-730	-89		96	194	-255	- 124	-62
Reported by banks	-331	-479	-960	-455	-293	- 575	-122	30	-86
4. Foreign capital flow, net, excluding change in									
4. Foreign capital flow, net, excluding change in liquid assets in U.S	2,532	3,360	8,564	480	1,556	2,517	1,806	2,688	1,599
Long-term investments	2,156 296	2,411 499	5,942 750	355 132	1,300	1,461 269	1,267 236	1,915 202	1,635 -44
Nonliquid claims on U.S. Govt. associated		.,,	,,,,	""					
with	246							3.0	70
Military contracts	346 -205	64 84	-137	-120 -12	-28 -5	15	-141 -6	27 -2	-79
Other specific transactions	-12	1	-3	-iõ	-27	-6	41	-10	-8
Other nonconvertible, nonmarketable, me-	-49	469	2 010	1	272	772	409	556	95
dium-term U.S. Govt. securities 3	-49	409	2,010	135	273	//2			93
5. Errors and unrecorded transactions	-489	-1,007	-717	-6	-410	-540	286	-52	-1,398
		Bal	ances						
A. Balance on liquidity basis		1							
Seasonally adjusted $(=1+2+3+4+5)\dots$	-1,357	-3,544	93	-1,688	-564	-51	-162	870	-1,704
Less: Net seasonal adjustments	1 357	-3,544	93	-1,879	-297 -267	-96 45	269 -431	124 746	-388 $-1.316$
Defore seasonal aujustment.,	-1,337	-3,344	73	-1,0/9	-207	43	451	/40	1,510
	-1,357	_1 544	93	-1,688	564	-51	-162	870	-1,704
B. Balance on basis of official reserve transactions	-1.33/	-3,544	73	1,000	304	-31	-102	870	-1,704
Balance A, seasonally adjusted				,	1	1	1		2 001
Balance A, seasonally adjusted  Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of—		1 272	2 450	002	467	7 750	77.4		
Balance A, seasonally adjusted.  Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of— Commercial banks abroad	2,697	1,272 414	3,450 374	902 227	457 4	2,358 102	724 45	89 223	3,001 -23
Balance A, seasonally adjusted	2,697 212	414	374	227	4	102	45	223	-23
Balance A, seasonally adjusted  Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of— Commercial banks abroad Other private residents of foreign countries International and regional organizations other than IMF.	2,697		3,450 374 63						-23
Balance A, seasonally adjusted	2,697 212	414	374	227	4	102	45	223	-23 -88
Balance A, seasonally adjusted  Plus: Seasonally adjusted change in liquid assets in the U.S. of— Commercial banks abroad.  Other private residents of foreign countries. International and regional organizations other than IMF  Less: Change in certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign central banks and govts	2,697 212 - 525 761	-214 1,346	374 63 2,341	227 -45 313	4 79	102 -86 770	45 19	223 51	-23 -88 35
Balance A, seasonally adjusted	2,697 212 -525	-214	374 63	227 -45	79 355	102 -86	45 19 529	223 51 687	-23 -88

For notes see end of table.

## 1. U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS-Continued

(In millions of dollars)

				1967		19	68		1969
Item	1966	1967	1968	IV	1	11	III	IV	Ip
Transactions	by which	balances w	ere settled-	-Not seaso	nally adjus	ted			
A. To settle balance on liquidity basis	1,357	3,544	-93	1,879	267	45	431	-746	1,316
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, –)	568	52	880	181	904	- 137	-571	-1,076	48
Gold	571 -540 537	1,170 -1,024 -94	1,173 -1,183 -870	1,012 -1,145 -48	1,362 -401 -57	22 267 -426	-74 -474 -23	-137 -575 -364	56 -73 -31
Change in liquid liabilities to all foreign accounts	789	3,492	787	2,060	-637	92	1,002	330	1,364
Foreign central banks and govts.: Convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt, securities 4 Marketable U.S. Govt, bonds and notes 4. Deposits, short-term U.S. Govt, securities, etc IMF (gold deposits) Commercial banks abroad Other private residents of foreign countries, International and regional organizations	-945 -245 -582 177 2,697	455 48 1,495 22 1,272 414	-10 -379 -2,708 -3 3,450 374	212 -3 1,091 578 227	100 -359 -1,107 8 638 4	* 8 -2,187 -11 2,266 102	-49 -26 37 * 976 45	-61 -2 549 430 223	-25 -3 -1,679 1 3,181 -23
other than IMF	525	-214	63	<b>-45</b>	79	-86	19	51	-88
B. Official reserve transactions	-266	3,418	-1,639	1,409	-91	-1,550	-72	74	-1,711
Change in U.S. official reserve assets (increase, -)	568	52	-880	181	904	-137	- 571	-1,076	-48
banks and govts, and IMF (see detail above under A.)	-1,595	2,020	-3,100	1,300	-1,358	-2,190	-38	486	-1,706
foreign central banks and govts.: Of U.S private organizations Of U.S. Govt	793 -32	894 452	535 1,806	190 100	116 247	150 627	131 406	138 526	-45 88

Note.—Dept. of Commerce data. Minus sign indicates net payments (debits); absence of sign indicates net receipts (credits). Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

## 2. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars seasonally adjusted)

		Ехр	orts 1			Imp	orts <sup>2</sup>			Export	surplus	
Period	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967	1968	1969
Month: Janq. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	2,353 2,530 2,317 2,416 2,485 2,469 2,460 2,503 2,616	2,639 2,582 2,525 2,608 2,549 2,582 2,601 2,566 2,597 2,415 2,671 2,677	2,814 2,775 32,439 32,855 2,740 2,850 2,850 2,850 33,211 32,950 33,211 32,972 2,977	32,093 32,297 33,196 33,355 33,292 33,213 3,172	1,966 2,013 2,050 2,091 2,061 2,102 2,216 2,137 2,288 2,303 2,195 2,196	2,317 2,216 2,166 2,198 2,118 2,184 2,245 2,145 2,198 2,254 2,396 2,493	2,687 2,592 32,589 32,604 2,755 2,792 2,725 2,872 2,872 2,951 2,883 2,908	32,018 32,655 32,981 33,177 33,276 33,188 3,066	332 339 480 226 355 383 253 324 214 313 296 271	322 366 359 410 432 398 357 421 399 161 275 184	127 184 -150 251 -15 78 133 78 261 -105 89 70	75 -359 215 178 16 25 106
Quarter:	7,180 7,217 7,431 7,575 29,403	7,745 7,739 7,764 7,763 31,011	8,028 8,465 9,019 8,580 34,092	7,586 9,859	6,029 6,253 6,641 6,694 25,617	6,698 6,500 6,588 7,143 26,928	7,867 8,151 8,548 8,527 33,093	7,654 9,641	1,152 964 790 881 3,786	1,047 1,240 1,177 620 4,083	161 314 471 53	-68 218

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

<sup>2</sup> General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

<sup>1</sup> Excludes transfers under military grants.
2 Excludes military grants.
3 Includes certificates sold abroad by Export-Import Bank.
4 With original maturities over 1 year.

Significantly affected by strikes.
 Sum of unadjusted figures.

Note.—Bureau of the Census data. Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

### 3. U.S. NET MONETARY GOLD TRANSACTIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(Net sales (-) or net acquisitions; in millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968		1968		19	69
Area and country	1900	1701	1902	1903	1704	1505	1900	1907	1900	11	111	IV	I	11
Western Europe:	1		-143	-82		-100	25							
Austria	-14Î -173	-144	-143 -63 456	,	-55 -40 -405	-83 -884	-23 -601		-58 600	-33 220	240	140	50	275
Germany, Fed. Rep. of Ireland	-34	-23 ····:			-225 -1	-2			-52	····-32	<u>-ii</u>			
Netherlands	-249 -114	100 -25 -156	- 146	- 130	200 60 32	→35	60	→85 ·····	-209 -19	-25 30				· · · · · · · ·
SpainSwitzerland	-324 -550	-136 -125 -306	102	329	-32 -81 618	-50	-2 80	-30 -879	-50 -835	-25 50			-25	
Bank for Intl. Settlements. Other	-36 -96	-23 -53	-i2	i	6		····-49	16	····	····	-16		- i	117
Total	-1,718	-754	-1,105	- 399	-88	-1,299	-659	-980	<b>-66</b> 9	163	213	150	-52	292
Canada			190				200	150	50		· · · · · · · ·			
Latin American republics: Argentina	-50	-90	85	-30			39	- i	25	-5	-15	-5		,
Brazil	-2 -6	2 	57 38	72	54 10		-3 7	-1	•					
Venezuela Other	-42	i7		ii			-6	ii	-40	····-ż	-3	-3	····-ż	-5
Total	-100	-109	175	32	56	17	-41	9	65	-12	18	-8	7	-7
Asia: Įraq	-30					-10	-4	-21	42	28				
Japan Lebanon Malaysia	-15	2i	-32 -1	• • • • • • • • •	ii		-56 -11	i	-95 -34	-2i -24				
Saudi Arabia	- i i	-48	-13						-50 -81	-25 -23	-25 -28			ii
Other			47	12	14	-14	-15	-22	-65	-26	-18	-6	5	16
Total	-113 -38	-101 -6	<b>-93</b>	12	3 -7	24 16	-86 -22	-44 2-166	-366	-146	-71	-6 -1	5	28
All other  Total foreign countries	-1.969	-970	$\frac{-1}{-833}$	-36 -392		$\frac{-16}{-1.322}$		$\frac{2-166}{-1.031}$	$\frac{^2-68}{-1,118}$	-16 -10	$\frac{2-51}{73}$	<u>-</u>	-2 -57	<u>1</u> 316
Intl. Monetary Fund 3	4 300	150				5-225	177	22	-3	-11			1	1
Grand total	-1,669	-820	-833	-392	-36	-1,547	-431	-1,009	-1,121	-22	73	136	<b>−56</b>	317

Includes purchase from Denmark of \$25 million.
 Includes sales to Algeria of \$150 million in 1967 and \$50 million in

## Notes to Table 5 on opposite page:

<sup>1</sup> Represents net IMF sales of gold to acquire U.S. dollars for use in IMF operations. Does not include transactions in gold relating to gold deposit or gold investment (see Table 6).

<sup>2</sup> Positive figures represent purchases from the IMF of currencies of other members for equivalent amounts of dollars; negative figures represent repurchase of dollars, including dollars derived from charges on drawings and from other net dollar income of the IMF. The United States has a commitment to repay drawings within 3 to 5 years, but only to the extent that the holdings of dollars of the IMF exceed 75 per cent of the U.S. quota. Drawings of dollars by other countries reduce the U.S. commitment to repay by an equivalent amount.

<sup>3</sup> Represents the U.S. gold tranche position in the IMF (the U.S. quota minus the holdings of dollars of the IMF), which is the amount that the United States could draw in foreign currencies virtually automati-

cally if needed. Under appropriate conditions, the United States could draw additional amounts equal to its quota.

4 Represents a \$600 million IMF gold sale to United States (1957), less \$6 million gold purchase by IMF from another member with U.S. dollars (1948).

5 Includes \$259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase, which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position. reserve position.

Note.—The initial U.S. quota in the IMF was \$2,750 million. The U.S. quota was increased to \$4,125 million in 1959 and to \$5,160 million in Feb. 1966. Under the Articles of Agreement, subscription payments equal to the quota have been made 25 per cent in gold and 75 per cent in dollars

Includes IMF gold sales to the United States, gold deposits by the IMF (see note 1 (b) to Table 4), and withdrawal of deposits. The first withdrawal, amounting to \$17 million, was made in June 1968.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> IMF sold to the United States a total of \$800 million of gold (\$200 million in 1956, and \$300 million in 1959 and in 1960) with the right of repurchase; proceeds from these sales invested by IMF in U.S. Govt.

securities.

5 Payment to the IMF of \$259 million increase in U.S. gold subscription, less gold deposits by the IMF.

## 4. U.S. GOLD STOCK, HOLDINGS OF CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES, AND RESERVE POSITION IN IMF

(In millions of dollars)

	Totai	Gold	stock 1	Con- vertible	Reserve position		Total	Gold	stock 1	Con- vertible	Reserve
End of year	reserve assets	Total 2	Treasury	foreign currencies	IMF 3	End of month	reserve assets	Total 2	Treasury	foreign' curren- cies 5	in IMF 3
1956	23,666 24,832 22,540 21,504 19,359 18,753 17,220 16,843 16,672 15,450 14,882 14,830 15,710	22,058 22,857 20,582 19,507 17,804 16,947 16,057 15,596 15,471 4 13,806	21,949 22,781 20,534 19,456 17,767 16,889 15,978 15,513 15,388 413,733 13,159 11,982 10,367	116 99 212 432 781 1, 321 2, 345 3, 528	1,608 1,975 1,958 1,997 1,555 1,690 1,064 1,035 769 4863	1968—Aug	14,427 14,634 14,427 15,660 15,710 15,454 15,499 15,758 15,948 16,070 16,057 15,936 16,195	10,681 10,755 10,788 10,897 10,892 10,828 10,801 10,836 10,936 11,153 11,153 11,154	10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367 10,367	2,817 2,953 2,703 3,655 3,528 3,338 3,399 3,601 3,624 3,474 3,355 3,166 3,399	929 926 936 1,108 1,290 1,288 1,299 1,321 1,388 1,443 1,549 1,626 1,642

<sup>1</sup> Includes (a) gold sold to the United States by the International Monetary Fund with the right of repurchase, and (b) gold deposited by the IMF to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases. For corresponding liabilities, see Table 6.
2 Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.
3 In accordance with IMF policies the United States has the right to draw foreign currencies equivalent to its reserve position in the IMF virtually automatically if needed. Under appropriate conditions the United States could draw additional amounts equal to the U.S. quota. See Table 5.

<sup>4</sup> Reserve position includes, and gold stock excludes, \$259 million gold subscription to the IMF in June 1965 for a U.S. quota increase which became effective on Feb. 23, 1966. In figures published by the IMF from June 1965 through Jan. 1966, this gold subscription was included in the U.S. gold stock and excluded from the reserve position.

<sup>5</sup> For holdings of F.R. Banks only, see pp. A-12 and A-13.

Note.—See Table 22 for gold held under earmark at F.R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

## 5. U.S. POSITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

(In millions of dollars)

		Tran	sactions affe (d	cting IMF h uring period		ollars		of do	oldings ollars period)	
Period		.S. transacti	ons with IM	IF	other c	tions by ountries IMF			Per cent	U.S. reserve position in IMF
	Payments of subscrip- tions in dollars	Net gold sales by IMF 1	Transac- tions in foreign curren- cies <sup>2</sup>	IMF net income in dollars	Drawings of dollars	Repay- ments in dollars	Total change	Amount	of U.S. quota	(end of period) 3
1946—1957	1.031	4 594 150	1,640	-45 60 45	-2,664 -1,666 -723	827 2,740 6	775 2,315 1,744	775 3,090 4,834	28 75 94	1,975 1,035 5326
1967 1968			- 84	20 20	-114 -806		94 870	4,740 3,870	92 75	420 1,290
1968—Aug			-125	-1 3 2 -1 4	-11 -12 -46 -27		-12 3 -10 -172 -182	4,231 4,234 4,224 4,052 3,870	82 82 82 79 75	929 926 936 1,108 1,290
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug.		5		2 2 2 1 1 1 2	-13 -24 -68 -56 -112 -79 -36	20	2 -11 -22 -67 -55 -106 -77 -16	3,872 3,861 3,839 3,772 3,717 3,611 3,534 3,518	75 75 74 73 72 70 68 68	1,288 1,299 1,321 1,388 1,443 1,549 1,626 1,642

For notes see opposite page.

### 6. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

		Monet	bilities to ary Fund gold transa	arising			Liabilities	to foreign	ountrie	s		mon	oilities to etary intl.	and
		110111	,0,4 (14110)			Official	institutior	1S 3	Banks a	nd other f	oreigners			
End of period	Total	Total	Gold de- posit <sup>1</sup>	Gold invest- ment <sup>2</sup>	Total	Short- term liabil- ities re- ported by banks in U.S.	Market- able U.S. Govt. bonds and notes 4	Non- market- able convert- ible U.S. Treas- ury bonds and notes	Total	Short- term liabil- ities re- ported by banks in U.S.	Market- able U.S. Govt. bonds and notes 4	Total	Short- term liabil- ities re- ported by banks in U.S.6	Market- able U.S. Govt. bonds and notes 4
1957 1958 1959 19608 19618 19628 19638 19648 1965 19668	20, 994 (21, 027 (22, 853) (22, 936 (24, 068 (26, 361) (26, 322) (28, 951) (29, 002) (29, 115) (29, 904) (29, 779) (33, 271) (33, 119)	500 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	34 211 213 233 233	200 200 500 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 8	n.a. n.a. 10,120 11,078 11,088 11,830 11,830 12,748 12,714 14,353 15,428 15,428 15,372 13,605 15,653 15,653	7,917 8,665 9,154 10,212 10,940 11,997 11,963 12,467 12,467 13,224 13,226 13,066 12,483 14,034 14,034	966 876 876 890 751 751 1,217 1,183 1,125 1,125 1,105 860 908 908	703 703 1,079 1,079 1,201 256 711 711	7,618 7,591 8,275 8,357 8,359 9,214 9,204 11,001 11,056 11,478 14,387 14,208 15,894 15,763	5,724 5,950 7,077 7,048 7,759 7,841 7,911 7,911 8,863 10,680 11,006 13,859 15,336 15,236	n.a. 541 543 550 516 516 516 448 448 351 341 376 472 528 558	n.a. n.a. 1,190 1,525 1,541 1,948 1,949 2,161 2,195 1,960 1,965 1,722 1,722 1,431 905 691	542 552 530 750 703 704 1,250 1,284 808 818 818 818 818 818 473	n.a. n.a. 660 775 791 1,245 911 911 1,152 1,157 904 752 325 204
1968-June r., July r., Aug. r., Sept. r., Oct. r., Nov. r., Dec. 9 r	32,514 33,061 33,517 33,493 33,936 35,496 {33,831 33,617	1,030 1,030 1,030 1,030 1,030 1,030 1,030	230 230 230 230 230 230 230 230 230	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	12,101 12,608 12,437 12,063 12,137 13,689 12,550 12,483	10,733 11,239 11,155 10,770 10,844 12,398 11,320 11,320	557 557 520 531 531 529 529 462	811 812 762 762 762 762 762 701 701	18,713 18,664 19,295 19,711 20,005 20,017 19,519 19,375	18,100 18,037 18,659 19,085 19,385 19,393 18,910 18,910	613 627 636 626 620 624 609 465	670 759 755 689 764 760 732 729	504 599 595 613 696 692 690	166 160 160 76 68 68 42 39
1969–Jan. r. Feb. r. Mar. r. Apr. r. May June p.	33,605 34,273 34,923 36,026 37,607 38,869	1,031 1,031 1,031 1,033 1,033 1,028	231 231 231 233 233 228	800 800 800 800 800 800	10,729 10,780 10,775 10,940 12,430 10,222	9,566 9,645 9,640 9,766 11,306 9,097	462 459 459 459 459 459	701 676 676 715 665 666	21,167 21,817 22,476 23,373 23,412 26,896	20,673 21,315 21,981 22,876 22,939 26,440	494 502 495 497 473 456	678 645 641 680 732 723	638 607 603 641 684 676	40 38 38 39 48 47

securities are based on a July 31, 1963, benchmark survey of holdings and regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 16). Data included on the second line are based on a benchmark survey as of Nov. 30, 1968, and the monthly transactions reports. For statistical convenience, the new series is introduced as of Dec. 31, 1968, rather than as of the survey date.

The difference between the two series is believed to arise from errors in reporting during the period between the two benchmark surveys, from shifts in ownership not involving purchases or sales through U.S. banks and brokers, and from physical transfers of securities to and from abroad. It is not possible to reconcile the two series or to revise figures for earlier dates.

Note.—Based on Treasury Dept, data and on data reported to the Treasury Dept, by banks and brokers in the United States. Data correspond to statistics following in this section, except for minor rounding differences. Table excludes IMF "holdings of dollars," and holdings of U.S. Treasury letters of credit and non-negotiable, non-interest-bearing special United States notes held by other international and regional organizations. The liabilities figures are used by the Dept, of Commerce in the statistics measuring the U.S. balance of international payments on the liquidity basis; however, the balance of payments statistics include certain adjustments to Treasury data prior to 1963 and some rounding differences, and they may differ because revisions of Treasury data have been incorporated at varying times. The table does not include certain nonliquid liabilities to foreign official institutions that enter into the calculation of the official reserve transactions balance by the Dept. of Commerce.

¹ Represents liability on gold deposited by the International Monetary Fund to mitigate the impact on the U.S. gold stock of foreign purchases for the purpose of making gold subscriptions to the IMF under quota increases.

² U.S. Govt. obligations at cost value and funds awaiting investment obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.

³ Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

⁴ Derived by applying reported transactions to benchmark data; breakdown of transactions by type of holder estimated for 1960–63. Includes securities issued by corporations and other agencies of the U.S. Govt. that are guaranteed by the United States.

⁵ Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.

⁶ Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account. Liabilities data reported to the Treasury include the face value of these securities, but in this table the cost value of the securities is included under "Gold investment." The difference, which amounted to \$34 million at the end of 1968, is included in this column.

¹ Includes total foreign holdings of U.S. Govt. bonds and notes, for which breakdown by type of holder is not available.

ð Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

## 7. U.S. LIQUID LIABILITIES TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BY AREA

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total foreign countries	Western Europe 1	Canada	Latin American republics	Asia	Africa	Other countries 2
1966 1967		7,488 9,872	1,189 996	1,134 1,131	3,339 3,145	277 249	228 253
1968—June.  July.  Aug. Sept. Oct. '.  Nov. '  Dec. 3 r.	12,608 12,437 12,063 12,137 13,689	7,045 7,054 6,849 6,962 6,854 8,097 7,009 7,001	671 709 780 438 416 574 533 532	1,197 1,528 1,432 1,196 1,262 1,357 1,354	2,740 2,848 2,929 2,963 3,121 3,161 3,169 3,123	259 284 242 293 271 271 259 248	189 185 205 211 213 229 226 225
1969—Jan.". Feb.". Mar. Apr. May. June <sup>p</sup> .	10,780 10,775 10,940	5,437 5,252 5,191 5,523 7,288 5,284	564 512 466 446 403 461	1,350 1,413 1,373 1,445 1,281 1,244	2,931 3,071 3,208 2,954 2,907 2,729	250 262 246 264 235 232	197 270 291 308 316 272

Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.
 Includes countries in Oceania and Eastern Europe, and Western European dependencies in Latin America.
 See note 9 to Table 6.

Note.—Data represent short-term liabilities to the official institutions of foreign countries, as reported by banks in the United States, and foreign official holdings of marketable and convertible nonmarketable U.S. Govt, securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

# 8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

			То	all foreig	ners		:			To nonmo	netary in nal orga	iternational nizations 5	
			Paya	able in do	llars		Payable	IMF		Dep	osits	U.S.	
19676	Total 1		Dep	osits	U.S. Treasury	Other short-	in foreign cur-	gold invest- i ment 4	Total			Treasury bills and certifi-	Other short- term
		Total	Demand	Time 2	bills and certifi- cates	term liab. 3	rencies			Demand	Time 2	cates	liab. <sup>3</sup>
1966 1967 <sup>6</sup>	27,599 {30,657 30,505	27,010 30,428 30,276	9,884 11,747 11,577	5,869 5,780 5,775	7,547 9,173 9,173	3,710 3,727 3,750	589 229 229	800 800 800	580 487 473	56 67 67	139 124 120	212 178 178	173 118 107
1968—July '	30,675 31,209 31,268 31,725 33,283 31,720	30,163 30,702 30,709 31,174 32,712 31,084	14,000 14,441 14,483 14,887 14,979 14,381	5,466 5,523 5,546 5,494 5,438 5,494	6,110 6,252 6,188 6,405 7,843 6,797	4,587 4,486 4,492 4,388 4,452 4,412	512 507 559 551 571 636	800 800 800 800 800 800	599 595 613 696 692 690	75 53 78 56 44 68	131 138 131 123 110 120	254 265 290 404 428 394	138 139 114 113 110 108
1969—Jan."	31,677 32,367 33,024 34,083 35,729 37,013	31,172 31,810 32,450 33,498 35,163 36,416 37,524	15,658 16,020 16,225 16,719 16,601 20,008 20,976	5,499 5,577 5,607 5,622 5,623 5,700 5,623	5,422 5,486 5,376 5,706 7,272 4,975 5,050	4,593 4,727 5,242 5,451 5,667 5,733 5,875	505 557 574 585 566 597 445	800 800 800 800 800 800	638 607 603 641 684 676 683	59 62 69 63 58 76 59	100 96 98 85 82 87	361 307 211 225 236 214 227	118 143 225 267 308 298 319

For notes see the following page.

## 8. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

		То ге	sidents of	foreign cou	ntries			1	lo official i	nstitutions	,	
		1	Payable	in dollars				<u> </u>	Payable i	in dollars		
End of period	Total	Dep	osits	U.S. Treasury	Other	Payable in foreign	Total	Dep	osits	U.S. Treasury	Other	Payable in foreign
		Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>	bills and certifi- cates	short- term liab. <sup>3</sup>	cur- rencies		Demand	Time <sup>2</sup>	bills and certifi- cates	short- term liab. 3	currencies
1966 1967 <sup>6</sup>	26,219 {29,370 {29,232	9,829 11,680 11,510	5,730 5,656 5,655	6,535 8,195 8,195	3,537 3,610 3,643	589 229 229	12,539 14,034 14,027	1,679 2,054 2,054	2,668 2,462 2,458	6,316 7,985 7,985	1,359 1,381 1,378	517 152 152
1968—July r Aug, r Sept, r Oct, r Nov, r Dec, r	29,276 29,814 29,855 30,229 31,791 30,230	13,925 14,388 14,405 14,831 14,935 14,313	5,335 5,384 5,415 5,370 5,329 5,374	5,056 5,187 5,099 5,201 6,615 5,602	4,448 4,348 4,377 4,275 4,342 4,304	512 507 559 551 571 636	11,239 11,155 10,770 10,844 12,398 11,320	2,306 2,152 1,997 2,001 2,253 2,149	2,058 2,102 1,966 1,988 1,910 1,900	4,927 5,021 4,965 5,089 6,494 5,486	1,544 1,476 1,438 1,362 1,337 1,322	404 404 404 404 404 463
1969—Jan. r	30,239 30,960 31,621 32,642 34,245 35,537 36,486	15,599 15,958 16,156 16,656 16,543 19,932 20,917	5,399 5,481 5,509 5,536 5,541 5,613 5,545	4,261 4,379 4,364 4,681 6,236 3,960 4,022	4,475 4,584 5,018 5,184 5,359 5,435 5,556	505 557 574 585 566 597 445	9,566 9,645 9,640 9,766 11,306 9,097 8,761	1,941 1,844 2,012 1,869 1,792 2,038 1,892	1,941 1,929 1,879 1,898 1,988 1,976 1,874	4,125 4,265 4,218 4,531 6,092 3,821 3,872	1,221 1,219 1,143 1,080 1,046 874 891	338 388 388 388 388 388 232
				To banks 8	·			То	ther foreig	ners		
·						Payable i	in dollars					To banks and other foreigners:
End of period	Total		Dep	osits	U.S. Treasury	Other short-		Dep	osits	U.S. Treasury	Other	payable in foreign cur-
	_	Total	Demand	Time 2	bills and certifi- cates	term liab. 3	Total	Demand	Time 2	bills and certifi- cates	term liab. 3	rencies
1966 19676	13,680 {15,336 {15,205	9,864 11,132 11,008	6,636 7,933 7,763	1,243 1,142 1,142	137 129 129	1,848 1,927 1,973	3,744 4,127 4,120	l,513 1,693 1,693	1,819 2,052 2,054	83 81 81	329 302 292	72 77 77
1968—July " Aug. " Sept. " Oct. " Nov. " Dec. "	18,037 18,659 19,085 19,385 19,393 18,910	13,817 14,430 14,727 15,040 14,882 14,294	10,006 10,654 10,767 11,234 11,008 10,368	1,210 1,214 1,333 1,241 1,240 1,275	50 85 56 35 38 30	2,551 2,477 2,570 2,529 2,597 2,621	4,111 4,126 4,203 4,197 4,344 4,443	1,612 1,581 1,641 1,596 1,674 1,796	2,067 2,069 2,116 2,141 2,179 2,199	79 81 78 77 83 86	352 395 368 383 408 362	109 103 155 148 167 173
1969—Jan. r Feb. r	20,673 21,315 21,981 22,876 22,939 26,440 27,725	16,086 16,754 17,404 18,300 18,447 21,949 23,376	11,914 12,345 12,393 13,024 13,047 16,105 17,346	1,254 1,367 1,470 1,517 1,481 1,646 1,741	29 41 42 40 35 35 34	2,889 3,001 3,499 3,719 3,884 4,163 4,255	4,420 4,391 4,390 4,379 4,313 4,282 4,136	1,743 1,770 1,751 1,762 1,703 1,789	2,203 2,185 2,160 2,121 2,072 1,991 1,930	107 73 104 110 110 104 116	366 362 374 386 430 398 410	167 170 187 197 179 209 213

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary

with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

7 Foreign central banks and foreign central govts. and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

8 Excludes central banks, which are included in "Official institutions."

Note.—"Short-term" refers to obligations payable on demand or having an original maturity of I year or less. For data on long-term liabilities reported by banks, see Table 10. Data exclude the "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund; these obligations to the IMF constitute contingent liabilities, since they represent essentially the amount of dollars available for drawings from the IMF by other member count non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.

<sup>1</sup> Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund.
2 Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit, which are included in "Other."
3 Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time CD's.
4 U.S. Treasury bills and certificates obtained from proceeds of sales of gold by the IMF to the United States to acquire income-earning assets. Upon termination of investment, the same quantity of gold can be reacquired by the IMF.
3 Principally the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Inter-American Development Bank.
Includes difference between cost value and face value of securities in IMF gold investment account.
6 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage

# 9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1966	196	71	1968				1969			
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan. '	Feb. r	Mar. "	Apr. r	May	Junep	July
Europe: Austria Belgium-Luxembourg 2 Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Italy Notherlands Norway Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom Yugoslavia Other Western Europe 3 U.S.S.R. Other Eastern Europe	196 420 305 58 1,070 2,538 129 1,410 4283 3388 162 656 1,085 43 3,817 37 234 8	231 601 243 99 1,326 2,218 170 1,948 589 449 417 150 492 1,732 23 736 8	231 632 243 99 1,330 2,217 170 1,948 589 449 432 150 492 1,732 33 4,667 23 706 8	162 313 146 176 1,383 2,640 183 729 276 448 345 158 453 2,155 29 6,133 33 337 5	136 337 141 164 1,468 1,333 195 629 217 317 330 136 453 2,050 33 7,961 25 411 122 23	144 331 100 1 169 1 ,468 1 ,368 178 601 272 322 332 391 1 48 391 1 ,816 6 ,33 8 ,455 20 385 6 ,35	155 310 124 124 151 1,476 1,064 170 633 268 335 146 419 2,154 419 2,154 30 8,853 21 383 6 6 35	159 350 159 146 1,260 1,597 190 669 302 334 316 163 391 1,960 28 9,629 24 386 8 8	116 337 245 116 1,139 3,653 176 628 360 289 300 146 319 1,783 36 1,783 36 319 1,783 36 38 38 36 36 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	132 408 148 95 1,425 2,116 165 695 2275 316 158 281 1,847 28 12,353 412 7 39	192 363 1360 1,330 2,057 199 754 329 235 320 167 210 1,543 1,322 27 376 8
Total	13,933	16,378	16,194	16,170	16,385	16,561	17,059	18,113	19,755	21,177	21,715
Canada	2,502	2,706	2,709	2,796	2,925	3,105	3,061	3,092	3,247	3,073	3,477
Latin America: Argentina. Brazil Chile. Colombia. Cuba. Mexico. Panama. Peru. Uruguay. Venezuela. Other Latin American republics. Bahamas and Bermuda. Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. Other Latin America.	418 299 261 178 8 632 150 249 161 707 522 177 104	480 237 252 169 9 723 170 274 147 793 523 233 111	479 237 252 166 9 720 173 274 147 793 523 233 109	479 257 323 249 8 974 154 276 149 611 266 88	491 247 301 222 8 938 156 277 149 799 582 299 105	482 256 330 241 7 938 151 279 155 808 585 380 104	494 265 336 229 8 913 149 274 150 750 602 464 95	521 291 345 223 8 884 158 273 146 752 617 466 97	480 314 344 229 8 789 152 262 145 707 588 478 99	425 292 348 229 8 797 150 252 151 704 574 757 97	498 304 352 223 8 758 139 248 658 549 873 93 32
Total	3,883	4,140	4,134	4,657	4,605	4,745	4,763	4,813	4,627	4,813	4,879
Asia: China Mainland Hong Kong. India. Indonesia Israel Japan Korea. Philippines. Taiwan Thailand Other	36 142 179 54 115 2,671 162 285 288 598 779	36 215 354 34 125 2,563 176 289 226 616 858	36 217 354 125 2,612 176 289 222 616 859	38 270 281 50 219 3,319 171 271 155 556 628	37 269 215 62 190 3,248 155 237 149 559 576	37 256 236 66 154 3,382 150 217 154 577 564	38 262 253 69 154 3,546 132 265 159 563 557	38 253 274 80 144 3,417 129 243 160 554	38 257 297 70 158 3,441 138 214 174 544 509	38 237 227 67 156 3,435 143 212 189 535 503	37 220 239 66 151 3,378 151 221 185 526 493
Total	5,250	5,492	5,541	5,957	5,697	5,794	5,998	5,840	5,839	5,741	5,667
Africa: Congo (Kinshasa). Morocco. South Africa. U.A.R. (Egypt). Other	15 31 71 39 229	33 18 61 16 221	33 18 61 16 221	12 13 58 18 260	12 15 50 19 265	13 14 58 18 297	9 15 53 19 267	19 17 76 19 257	14 17 61 24 255	12 18 58 25 251	16 17 56 22 261
Total	385	349	349	361	360	400	364	389	371	364	372
Other countries: Australia	243 22	278 27	278 27	261 28	238 28	326 29	343 34	365 30	380 27	338 30	340 35
Total	266	305	305	289	267	355	377	395	407	368	375
Total foreign countries	26,219	29,370	29,232	30,230	30,239	30,960	31,621	32,642	34,245	35,537	36,486
International and regional: International <sup>4</sup> Latin American regional Other regional <sup>5</sup>	38	1,181 78 28	1,175 70 28	1,380 78 32	1,320 83 35	1,295 80 32	1,269 96 38	1,322 87 32	1,361 90 33	1,332 107 37	1,328 118 37
Total	1	1,287	1,273	1,490	1,438	1,407	1,403	1,441	1,484	1,476	1,483
Grand total	27,599	30,657	30,505	31,720	31,677	32,367	33,024	34,083	35,729	37,013	37,969

For notes see following page.

## 9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars) Supplementary data 6 (end of period)

	1967	19	968	1969		1967	19	68	1969
Area or country	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Арг,	Area or country	Dec.	Apr.	Dec.	Apr.
Other Western Europe: Cyprus. Iceland. Ireland, Rep. of. Luxembourg. Other Latin American republics: Bolivia. Costa Rica. Dominican Republic. Ecuador. El Salvador. Guatemala. Haiti. Honduras. Jamaica. Nicaragua.	1.7 4.3 9.4 31.3 59.9 42.6 55.1 85.6 72.8 73.0 15.8 29.7 22.4	20.9 3.3 14.7 (7) 61.0 55.0 60.2 64.1 83.6 96.4 17.4 31.4 44.4 57.9	8.0 5.6 23.8 (7) 66.0 51.1 68.9 482.1 85.8 133.2 41.7	2.3 4.4 20.5 (7) 64.6 60.7 58.9 88.7 89.9 18.0 36.5 28.5	Other Asia—Cont.: Jordan Kuwait Laos Lebanon Pakistan Ryukyu Islands (incl., Okinawa). Saudi Arabia. Singapore. Syria Vietnam. Other Africa: Algeria Ethiopia, (incl. Eritrea).	39.8 36.6 3.66 3.63.9 54.8 14.5 61.2 159.5 148.2	6.6 34.0 4.0 97.2 52.1 54.1 26.4 70.3 156.9 6.5 123.0	3.0 66.7 3.1 78.3 51.8 59.7 17.0 29.0 66.6 2.1 50.5	4.0 40.5 4.0 81.9 40.9 23.6 20.0 47.9 40.1 4.0 40.4
Nicaraguay Paraguay Trinidad & Tobago  Other Latin America: British West Indies  Other Asia:	13.8 13.8	13.6 9.2 20.6	15.7 10.4 25.2	78.3 17.7 7.7	Ghana. Kenya. Liberia. Libya. Nigeria Southern Rhodesia. Sudan. Tanzania.	16.4 24.9 17.9 37.9 2.4 2.3 20.3	13.0 19.8 26.4 45.0 24.0 4.2 2.1 26.9	3.3 28.6 25.2 68.9 19.6 1.4 5.3 21.2	7.6 34.1 27.8 n.a. 9.5 2.0 2.9 23.5
Afghanistan. Burma. Cambodia. Ceylon Iran. Iraq.	5.5 10.8 1.9 5.0 49.6 34.6	5.6 16.6 2.7 4.5 38.4 10.0	6.2 4.7 2.4 4.2 41.3 86.1	7.6 5.2 2.0 5.1 43.9 n.a.	Tunisia. Uganda. Zambia. All other: New Zealand.	10.3 1.4 24.8	2.0 10.0 21.3	7.1 5.8 25.3	2.3 n.a. n.a.

<sup>Data in the two columns for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures in the first column are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures in the second column are comparable with those shown for the following date.

Through the first column for Dec. 1967 Luxembourg was included in "Other Western Europe".

Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund; beginning with the second column for Dec. 1967, excludes Luxembourg.</sup> 

<sup>4</sup> Data exclude "holdings of dollars" of the International Monetary Fund but include IMF gold investment.

<sup>5</sup> Asian, African, and European regional organizations, except BIS and European Fund, which are included in "Europe."

<sup>6</sup> Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe").

<sup>7</sup> Included with Belgium.

# 10. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

		To		To foreign	countrie	s			Co	untry or	агеа		
End of period	Total	intl. and regional	Total	Official institu- tions	Banks !	Other foreign-	Argen- tina	Other Latin America	Israel	Japan	Thailand	Other Asia	All other countries
1966	1,494 {2,546 {2,560	506 689 698	988 1,858 1,863	913 1,807 1,807	25 15 15	50 35 40	251 251	234 234 234	8 126 126	197 443 443	140 218 218	277 502 502	133 84 89
1968—July	2,759 2,910 2,986	639 644 649 688 749 768	1,989 2,115 2,261 2,299 2,289 2,389	1,933 2,059 2,204 2,239 2,239 2,341	18 18 15 12 10 8	38 38 42 47 40 40	88 188 247 247 247 284	264 263 267 266 248 257	190 205 244 242 217 241	591 593 616 644 656 658	202 205 197 201 201 201	569 576 610 620 623 651	85 85 80 78 97 97
1969—Jan. r. Feb. r. Mar. r. Mar. r. Apr. May June <sup>p</sup> July <sup>p</sup> .	3,165 3,137 3,107 3,044 2,960 2,920 2,839	776 778 768 769 761 757 799	2,389 2,359 2,338 2,276 2,199 2,163 2,040	2,346 2,315 2,298 2,233 2,158 2,111 1,974	6 8 5 5 5 18 32	38 36 36 37 36 34 34	273 284 284 284 284 284 207	251 247 242 205 193 153 133	240 228 221 208 189 189	658 658 658 658 658 658 661	201 200 200 201 201 198 203	647 613 607 593 563 560 529	120 129 126 127 111 120 126

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."
 <sup>2</sup> Data on the two lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with

those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

### 11. ESTIMATED FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MARKETABLE U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS AND NOTES

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

				,										
				1968							1969			
Area and country	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Junep	July
Europe: Denmark Finland France Netherlands Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom Other Western Europe Eastern Europe	11 2 7 4 57 1 26 91 445 47	11 2 7 4 38 1 6 90 455 46	11 2 7 4 38 1 6 90 449 46 6	1! 2 7 4 38 1 6 90 444 46 6	11 2 7 4 38 1 6 87 446 46 6	11 2 7 4 38 1 6 87 432 46	10 1 5 2 37 1 5 39 350 30 6	10 1 5 2 37 1 5 45 371 30 6	9 1 5 2 37 1 5 45 377 30 6	9 1 5 2 37 1 5 45 370 30 6	9 1 6 2 37 1 5 45 371 30 6	9 1 6 2 37 1 5 44 351 30 7	9 1 6 2 37 1 5 44 334 30 7	9 1 6 2 37 1 5 44 357 21
Total	697	666	660	655	654	641	488	515	520	512	514	494	477	491
Canada	376	374	371	370	375	373	384	386	387	388	388	388	387	389
Latin America: Latin American republics Neth. Antilles & Surinam. Other Latin America	5 20 2	5 22 2	5 22 2	5 22 1	5 22 1	5 22 1	15 *	15 *	2 15	15 *	2 15	12	12 *	12
Total	27	29	28	28	28	28	17	17	18	17	17	14	13	13
Asia: Japan Taiwan Other Asia	10 2 52	10 2 50	10 2 61	10 2 61	10 2 61	10 2 61	9 2 16	9 2 15	9 2 15	9 2 15	10 2 16	10 2 16	10 2 16	10 2 16
Total	63	62	73	73	73	73	26	27	27	27	28	28	28	28
Other countries	20	25	25	25	23	23	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9
Total foreign countries	1,184	1,156	1,157	1,151	1,153	1,138	927	956	961	954	956	932	915	930
International and regional: International Latin American regional Asian regional	1 22 38 1	1 22 38 1	37 38 1	29 38 1	29 39	29 13 1	25 13 1	25 14 1	24 14	24 14	24 15	32 15	32 15	32 17
Total	160	160	76	68	68	43	39	40	38	38	39	48	48	49
Grand total	1,344	1,316	1,233	1,219	1,221	1,180	966	996	999	992	995	980	962	979

Note.—Data represent estimated official and private holdings of marketable U.S. Govt, securities with an original maturity of more than I year. Data shown through Dec. 1968 (first column) are based on a July 31, 1963, benchmark survey of holdings and regular monthly reports of securities transactions (see Table 16).

Data shown for Dec. 1968 (second column) through latest date are based on a benchmark survey as of Nov. 30, 1968, and the monthly transactions reports. For statistical convenience, the new series is introduced as of Dec. 31, 1968, rather than as of the survey date. See also note 9 to Table 6.

### 12. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED TO OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF **FOREIGN COUNTRIES**

(In millions of dollars or dollar equivalent)

					Paya	ble in d	ollars					Pa	yable in	foreign	currer	cies	
End of period	Total	Total	Bel- gium	Can- ada l	Den- mark	Italy <sup>2</sup>	Korea	Swe- den	Tai- wan	Thai- land	Total	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Ger- many <sup>3</sup>	Italy	Swit- zerland	B.I.S.
1966 1967	695 1,563	353 516		144 314		184 177	::::::	25 25				25 50	30 60	50 601	125 125	111 211	
1968—Aug	2,865 2,996 2,969	1,122 1,392 1,397 1,370 1,692	12	914 1,164 1,164 1,134 1,334	10 20 20 20 20 20	146 146 146 146 146	15 15 15 15 15	25 25 25 25 25 25	10 15 18 20	100	1,473	50 50 50 50 50	60 60 60 60	926 926 1,051 1,051 1,051	125 125 125 125 125 226	311 311 311 311 311	
1969—JanFebMarAprAprMayJuneJulyAug	3,431 3,405 3,568 3,518 3,269	1,692 1,692 1,667 1,666 1,666 1,416 1,391 1,390	32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	1,334 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,084 1,084	20 20	146 146 141 140 140 140 140 140	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	25 25 25 25 25 25 25	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1,763 1,738 1,738 1,902 1,852 1,853 1,961	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 25 25		1,200	226 226 226 226 226 226 226 226 125	311 337 337 376 376 377 511 511	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes bonds issued in 1964 to the Government of Canada in connection with transactions under the Columbia River treaty. Amounts outstanding end of 1966, \$144 million; end of 1967 through Oct. 1968, \$114 million; and Nov. 1968 through latest date, \$84 million.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Bonds issued to the Government of Italy in connection with military purchases in the United States.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, nonmarketable U.S. Treasury notes amounting to \$125 million equivalent were issued to a group of German commercial banks in June 1968.

# 13. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	1966	196	67 <sup>1</sup>	1968				1969			
Area and country	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Jan. r	Feb. r	Маг.	Apr. r	May	Junep	Julyp
Europe: AustriaBelgium-Luxembourg <sup>2</sup>	16 67	17 66	16 83	6 40	3 45	5 52	3 46	3 53	12	3 62	4 49
DenmarkFinlandFrance	62 91 74	37 78 88	37 78 88	36 63 66	34 63 59	42 61 53	31 57 58	29 59 66	31 59 89	35 60 95	34 61 87
Germany	227 16 110	176 19 58	179 19 58	171 12 105	142 11 75	149 12 93	136 12 98	157 12 110	178 15 109	165 14 107	158 15 94
Netherlands Norway Portugal	40 76 41	35 61 26	35 61 26	40 43 10	37 38	34 35 8	41 32 8	38 39 9	38 42	48 46 12	39 49 9
SpainSweden	67 75	54 75	54 75 98	46 58	40 59 95	40 54	44 56	47 53	40 54	51 77	56 70
SwitzerlandTurkeyUnited Kingdom	88 52 193	98 38 244	38 244	93 38 318	26 306	124 26 305	108 35 338	124 31 339	107 28 338	93 29 356	101 34 358
Yugoslavia Other Western Europe <sup>3</sup> U.S.S.R	19 40 2	13 30 3	13 13 3	15 3	33 11 1	34 11 1	36 11 3	38 11 2	37 12 4	33 12 4	26 12 2
Other Eastern Europe  Total	1,374	1,234	1,238	1,205	1,105	1,157	1,170	1,241	1,283	1,321	1,285
Canada	611	597	597	523	503	588	663	697	741	700	684
Latin America:	187	221	221	249	245	247	254	274	266	275	284
Brazil. Chile. Colombia.	112 158 305	173 177 217	173 177 217	338 193 206	338 176 190	336 168 188	337 165 197	331 164 208	328 161 197	336 168 200	292 179 218
Cuba. Mexico. Panama.	16 757 85	16 960 47	16 960 47	14 943 56	14 914 52	931 57	966 58	14 948 56	953 55	14 927 53	933 57
PeruUruguay	212 45	249 42	249 42	207 44	200 40	179 43	181 42	191 41	188 43	182 44	177 42
Venezuela. Other Latin American republics. Bahamas and Bermuda. Netherlands Antilles and Surinam. Other Latin America.	220 261 61 18 16	226 289 63 10 18	226 289 63 10 18	232 280 80 19 22	213 268 147 21 17	204 270 88 14 16	203 273 64 16 17	211 274 68 11 18	212 285 67 14	226 283 64 13 24	238 271 60 12 21
Total	2,453	2,707	2,707	2,884	2,837	2,756	2,787	2,810	2,801	2,807	2,798
Asia: China Mainland Hong Kong. India. Indonesia Israel. Japan Korea. Philippines. Taiwan. Thailand Other	1 31 16 6 98 2,572 31 220 15 81	1 28 10 5 57 3,147 59 295 37 100 137	1 30 10 5 57 3,154 59 303 37 100 138	1 32 19 23 84 3,113 77 239 38 99 145	1 27 13 19 80 2,998 71 233 36 93 138	1 26 13 24 80 2,972 78 24! 39 87 142	1 33 11 25 94 3,053 75 269 44 84 137	1 42 12 59 93 2,916 102 253 47 84 152	1 38 10 61 122 3,035 114 256 46 86 158	1 40 12 54 118 3,223 120 272 44 88 178	1 36 9 38 101 3,137 136 273 37 87 166
Total	3,206	3,875	3,894	3,872	3,709	3,703	3,825	3,760	3,928	4,150	4,021
Africa: Congo (Kinshasa)	1 2 50 25 69	1 2 37 11 52	1 2 37 11 52	3 2 46 8 73	3 2 40 10 72	2 3 38 8 70	2 4 38 8 56	4 3 42 10 60	7 4 46 11 62	4 3 47 11 67	3 3 47 13 65
Total	147	102	102	133	127	120	109	119	130	132	131
Other countries: AustraliaAll other	52 10	54 13	54 13	66 13	59 11	53 10	56 10	64 11	66 11	65 13	58 13
Total	62	67	67	79	70	63	65	75	77	78	71
Total foreign countries	7,853	8,583	8,606	8,695	8,350	8,387	8,620	8,701	196,8	9,187	8,990
International and regional	7 953	¥ 9 <b>5</b> 02	9 606	¥ 9 605	0 251	9 207	2 8 622	9 701	9 061	0.100	9 000
Grand total	7,853	8,583	8,606	8,695	8,351	8,387	8,622	8,701	8,961	9,188	8,990

<sup>Data in the two columns for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures in the first column are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures in the second column are comparable with those shown for the following date.

Through the first column for Dec. 1967 Luxembourg was included in "Other Western Europe."

Beginning with the second column for Dec. 1967, excludes Luxembourg.</sup> 

Note.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to, and acceptances made for, foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners, where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes foreign currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

# 14. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

					Payable	in dollars				Paya	able in for	eign curre	ncies
End of period	Total			Loans	s to		Collec-	Accept- ances			Deposits	Foreign govt. se- curities,	
		Total	Total	Official institu- tions	Banksi	Others	out- stand- ing	made for acct. of for- eigners	Other	Total	with for- eigners		Other
1966,	7,853	7,433	3,141	256	1,739	1,145	1,288	2,540	464	420	241	70	110
1967 <sup>2</sup>	{8,583 {8,606	8,158 8,182	3,137 3,150	306 306	1,603 1,616	1,228 1,228	1,511 1,552	3,013 3,013	498 467	425 425	287 287	74 70	63 67
1968—July	8,323 8,428 8,547	7,841 7,903 7,977 8,031 8,149 8,259	3,002 3,022 3,197 3,150 3,219 3,163	287 300 302 267 220 247	1,566 1,570 1,731 1,705 1,811 1,697	1,148 1,152 1,163 1,178 1,189 1,219	1,586 1,606 1,621 1,657 1,697 1,733	2,787 2,824 2,745 2,773 2,747 2,854	467 452 415 451 486 509	338 326 346 397 398 436	230 225 250 306 279 336	44 38 29 28 52 29	65 62 67 63 67 72
1969—Jan. '	8,387 8,622 8,701 8,961	7,984 8,014 8,195 8,218 8,466 8,670 8,500	3,038 3,138 3,204 3,159 3,206 3,323 3,106	217 222 275 289 295 291 258	1,667 1,757 1,781 1,763 1,855 1,973 1,819	1,154 1,159 1,149 1,108 1,056 1,059 1,029	1,623 1,567 1,634 1,723 1,733 1,748 1,763	2,794 2,746 2,777 2,773 2,899 3,067 3,059	528 563 580 563 628 532 573	367 373 427 483 495 518 491	252 257 267 318 290 334 309	42 40 70 67 100 77 71	73 76 90 98 104 107

Excludes central banks which are included with "Official institutions."
 Data on the two lines shown for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage

with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

# 15. LONG-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

				T	/pe					Со	untry or a	геа		
			Pay	able in do	llars									}
1966	Total		Loan	s to—		Other	Payable in foreign	United King-	Other	Canada	Latin	Japan	Other	All
		Total	Official institu- tions	Banks !	Other foreign- ers	long- term claims	curren- cies	dom	Europe		America		Asia	countries
1966 1967	4,180 3,925	3,915 3,638	702 669	512 323	2,702 2,645	247 272	18	70 56	1,143 720	326 427	1,346 1,556	326 180	409 449	562 537
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	3,612 3,571 3,645	3,272 3,262 3,217 3,285 3,242 3,158	541 526 516 582 577 528	274 268 266 267 246 237	2,457 2,467 2,435 2,436 2,419 2,393	343 339 342 346 347 394	11 12 12 13 14 16	65 70 71 71 69 68	552 519 506 495 497 479	414 414 418 416 420 428	1,411 1,401 1,384 1,418 1,382 1,375	145 138 136 132 128 122	545 567 558 620 624 617	495 502 498 492 484 479
1969—Jan. r Feb	3,534 3,434 3,435 3,454 3,406	3,120 3,114 3,017 3,020 3,056 2,981 2,826	509 501 485 478 477 485 445	230 243 211 230 236 220 209	2,382 2,370 2,321 2,312 2,343 2,276 2,172	374 402 401 400 381 404 407	16 18 16 15 17 22 27	67 67 67 66 55 54 54	473 474 473 480 487 484 447	408 432 400 402 397 398 390	1,376 1,382 1,336 1,331 1,353 1,334 1,298	118 117 114 113 112 101 98	611 610 571 577 572 588 570	456 452 473 466 478 447 404

<sup>1</sup> Excludes central banks, which are included with "Official institutions."

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## 16. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

	Market	able U.S	. Govt. l	onds and	notes 1		.S. corpo securities		F	oreign t	onds	Fo	oreign sto	cks
Period		Net pu	rchases	or sales										
70(104	Total	Intl. and		Foreign		Pur- chases	Sales	Net pur- chases or sales	Pur- chases	Sales	Net pur- chases or sales	Pur- chases	Sales	Net pur- chases or sales
		regional	Total	Official	Other							_		
1967	-43 -489	-121 -161	78 -328	45 -380	33 51	10,275 17,558	9,205 13,329	1,070 4,229	2,024 2,306	3,187 3,673	-1,163 -1,367	880 1,245	1,037 1,562	-157 -316
1969—JanJuly <sup>p</sup>	13	10	4	12	16	9,221	7,731	1,490	1,003	1,720	-717	950	1,212	-261
1968—July	8 -28 -83 -14 2 -41	-6 -85 -8 *	-14 -28 2 -6 2 -15	-36 11 * -2	14 8 -9 -6 3 -15	1,496 1,340 1,279 1,856 1,610 1,803	1,109 1,049 960 1,454 1,270 1,468	387 291 319 402 340 334	167 141 116 450 172 104	253 226 225 692 361 166	-86 -85 -110 -242 -189 -62	81 100 97 216 146 100	83 187 201 154 155 174	-2 -87 -104 62 9 -74
1969—Jan	30 4 -7 3 -15 -17	1 -1 1 9	29 5 -7 2 -24 -17 16	-3 * * 9	29 7 -7 2 -24 -17 25	1,660 1,416 1,270 1,121 1,566 1,169 1,018	1,134 1,065 981 1,019 1,338 1,192 1,002	525 351 289 102 228 23 16	168 121 244 104 156 91 119	344 227 264 180 151 205 349	-176 -106 -19 -76 6 -115 -230	130 123 126 102 169 185 116	109 191 125 137 254 293 104	21 -68 1 -34 -85 -108 12

<sup>1</sup> Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes issued to official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 12.

<sup>2</sup> Includes State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by the United States.

Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corpora-tions organized to finance direct investments abroad, Norg.—Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.

## 17. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE STOCKS, BY COUNTRY (In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	France	Ger- many	Nether- lands	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries	Intl. & regional
1967 1968	757 2,270	68 201	68 169	22 298	250 822	-115 -28	49 130	342 1,592	265 386	84 151	49 124	2	3 3	14 12
1969—JanJuly <sup>p</sup> .	807	26	98	86	260	-179	160	451	151	110	74	•	1	21
1968—July	150 211 284	20 15 25 9 48 20	8 6 8 24 17 31	-4 7 4 7 18 8	120 48 45 119 92 79	-10 -9 7 -11 26 -21	18 13 11 -4 6 34	153 80 100 144 207 151	46 9 25 21 40 39	-17 7 30 18 39	20 6 16 15 18 6	-1 -1	•	-2 1 2 2 2 2
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June <sup>p</sup> July <sup>p</sup>	270 99 74 156	9 4 6 3 -11 5	27 21 18 12 5 12 4	8 3 13 * 22 16 24	152 113 82 35 63 -120 -64	-39 -21 -25 -68 -29	16 43 33 20 50 24 -26	213 191 111 51 118 -148 -86	94 36 -9 9 -1 15	30 40 -12 10 30 10	22 5 9 3 1 15 19	-1 * * *	-[	-1 -1 8 4 6

## 18. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE BONDS, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	France	Ger- many	Nether- lands	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries	Intl. and regional
1967 1968	313 1,959	114 195	38 248	9 39	177 510	-337 522	42 238	43 1,752	41 68	31 12	30 1	34	14	121 117
1969—JanJuly <sup>p</sup> .	683	51	60	3	111	205	43	474	9	10	-12	•	23	180
1968—July	212 170 191 56	18 17 6 9 50 9	13 56 51 58 -1 3	4 7 1 *	68 28 43 13 24 38	21 47 -8 25 -2 34	19 35 9 4 -6 9	143 190 102 106 66 93	16 -2 4 4 -5 -9	13 -3 -11 -5	1 2 1 -24 -1 3	*	3 -3 10	2 9 68 113 4 1
1969—Jan	81 190 28 73	3 1 32 * 9 * 5	3 3 43 * 7 2 3	2 -1 -2 4 •	38 7 23 2 25 -5 22	8 46 9 34 44 55 8	34 -9 12 3 1 -2 5	89 48 118 37 88 50 44	4 4 -6 8 3 7 -11	-10 8 9 2 -5	-3 -11 •	*	3 10 -2 6 7 -1	66 16 102 -32 -34 23 38

NOTE.—Statistics include State and local govt. securities, and securities of U.S. Govt. agencies and corporations that are not guaranteed by

the United States. Also includes issues of new debt securities sold abroad by U.S. corporations organized to finance direct investments abroad.

# 19. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Intl. and re- gional	Total for- eign coun- tries	Eu- rope	Can- ada	Latin Amer- ica	Asia	Af- rica	Other coun- tries
1967 1968		-393 -329	-927 1,354	3 7	-768 -934	-300	152 96	-20 -39	-27 6
1969–Jan.–July $^p$ .	-978	69	- 1,047	6	-804	-81	-162	-7	ı
1968—July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	-173 -214 -180 -198	-14 -13 -18 -218 -58 -6	-74 -159 -195 39 -140 -131	53 -58 -69 79 41 -68	-56 -92 -61 -55 -101 -17	-60 -2 -44 6 -60 -5	-7 -8 -21 -7 -26 -35	-4 -1 * 16 3 *	* 2 * * 2 -6
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June <sup>p</sup> July <sup>p</sup>	-174 -18 -110 -79 -223	-32 -5 102 8 3 4 -11	-122 -170 -121 -118 -83 -227 -207	13 -3 22 -21 -16 -23 35	-129 -163 -20 -62 -43 -163 -224	-5 4 -60 -14 2 -1 -6	-4 -9 -45 -21 -26 -41 -15	-l -6 *	3 2 -11 1 1 1 1 3

## 20. FOREIGN CREDIT AND DEBIT BALANCES IN BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Credit balances (due to foreigners)	Debit balances (due from foreigners)
1964. 1965. 1966.	116 158 175 311	91 119 128 298
1968—Mar	351 453 468 632	269 372 398 506
1969—Mar June <sup>p</sup>	552 547	392 387

Note.—Data represent the money credit balances and money debit balances appearing on the books of reporting brokers and dealers in the United States, in accounts of foreigners with them, and in their accounts carried by foreigners.

### 21. LIABILITIES OF U.S. BANKS TO THEIR FOREIGN BRANCHES

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Amount	Wednesday	Amount	Wednesday	Amount	Wednesday	Amount
1964		1966		1968 *		1969 r—Cont.	
Jan. 29	1,040 1,077 1,046	Jan. 26	1,688 1,902 1,879	Jan. 31	4,259 4,530 4,920 5,020	Apr. 2	9,206 9,511 9,694 10,281
Apr. 29	1,146 1,132 917	Apr. 27. May 25. June 29.	1,909 2,003 1,951	May 29 June 26 July 31	5,872 6,202 6,126	30	9,399
July 29	1,008 1,166 1,166	July 27	2,786 3,134 3,472	Aug. 28	7,004 7,104 7,041 7,170	May 7	9,977 9,545 10,095 9,868
Oct. 28 Nov. 25 Dec. 30	1,198 1,380 1,183	Oct. 26	3,671 3,786 4,036	Dec. 4	6,883 7,356 7,232 6,948	June 4	10.808
1965		1967		1969 r	0,540	11	11,847
Jan. 27	1,358 1,592 1,431	Jan. 25 Feb. 22 Mar. 29	3,653 3,396 3,412	Jan. 1	6,039 7,485 8,083	25	13,228
Apr. 28	1,433 1,432 1,436	Apr. 26	3,047 2,776 3,166	22 29 [Feb. 5	8,536 8,545 8,531	July 2	12,776 13,719 14,162
July 28	1,572 1,792 1,611	July 26	3,660 3,976 4,059	12 19 26	8,273 8,531 8,822	30	14,241 14,324
Oct. 27 Nov. 24 Dec. 29	1,719 1,697 1,345	Oct. 25 Nov. 29 Dec. 27	4,322 4,206 4,241	Mar. 5	9,113 9,382 9,720 9,621	Aug. 6	14,077 14,209 14,672 14,550

Note.—The data represent gross liabilities of reporting banks to their branches in foreign countries. For weekly data covering the period Jan. 1964—Mar. 1968, see May 1968 BULLETIN, page A-104.

# 22. DEPOSITS, U.S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

C-4 C		Assets in	custody
End of period	Deposits	U.S. Govt.	Earmarked gold
1966	174	7,036	12,946
	135	9,223	13,253
1968—Aug	127	7,590	13,357
Sept	192	7,777	13,187
Oct	100	7,956	13,151
Nov	220	9,673	13,059
Dec	216	9,120	13,066
1969—Jan	126	7,893	13,132
Feb	121	8,062	13,160
Mar	164	8,012	13,176
Apr	130	8,526	13,128
May	107	10,035	13,037
June	155	7,710	13,039
July	158	7,419	13,050
Aug	143	8,058	13,033

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U.S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.

Note.—Excludes deposits and U.S. Govt. securities held for international organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts and is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

# 23. SHORT-TERM LIQUID CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(In millions of dollars)

		Payable i	n dollars	Payah foreign cu			
End of period	Total	Deposits	Short- term invest- ments 1	Deposits	Short- term invest- ments 1	United King- dom	Canada
1966 1967 <sup>2</sup>	973 {1,078 {1,163	757 768 852	48 133 133	109 127 128	59 49 49	441 537 621	301 309 309
1968—June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec	1,850 1,837 1,996 1,835 1,768 1,829 1,638	1,539 1,537 1,704 1,410 1,393 1,398 1,219	114 124 116 90 95 106 87	134 131 132 298 229 265 272	63 45 44 37 51 60 60	1,222 1,236 1,377 1,183 1,134 1,155 979	327 286 281 241 242 261 280
1969—Jan Feb. ' Mar. ' Apr. ' May ' June	1,775 1,861 1,841 1,808 1,966 1,743	1,350 1,388 1,342 1,301 1,408 1,197	101 122 105 119 95 106	245 243 261 267 347 347	79 107 132 121 116 93	1,076 1,099 1,046 1,010 1,053 936	333 405 457 462 518 435

Negotiable and other readily transferable foreign obligations payable on demand or having a contractual maturity of not more than I year from the date on which the obligation was incurred by the foreigner.
2 Data on the two lines for this date differ because of changes in reporting coverage. Figures on the first line are comparable in coverage with those shown for the preceding date; figures on the second line are comparable with those shown for the following date.

Note.—Data represent the liquid assets abroad of large nonbanking concerns in the United States. They are a portion of the total claims on foreigners reported by nonbanking concerns in the United States and are included in the figures shown in Table 25.

## 24. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

		Liabil	ities to fore	eigners			Clair	ns on forei	gners	
Area and country		19	68		1969		19	68		1969
	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.p	Mar.	June	Sept.	Dec.	Mar.p
Europe:										
AustriaBelgium-Luxembourg	2 29	3 47	2 60	3 78	79	17 44	6 54	6 68	5 49	5 61
Denmark	43	8	8	4	Ź	iò	54 9	10	49 12	61 12
Finland	4 68	92	4 114	112	112	128	9 136	9 157	9 145	6 140 153 22 119 59 12 7 85 25 49
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	108	125	150	120	112	128	127	174	204	153
Greece	12 50	15 60	14 64	63	5 57 55	20 111	24 119	26 130	27 124	110
Netherlands	59 71	84	65	63 42	55	78	86	67	54	59
NorwayPortugai	4 4	4 6	5 8	4	6	10	10	10	10 7	12
Spain	34	50	48	37	40	88	72	76	71	85
SpainSweden	17	24 70	26	25	20	26	26	26 71	26	25
Switzerland	63 3	70	112	116	115	31	32	71	39 6	13
Turkey	255	274	407	393	384	1,095	1,527	1,450	1,219	1,309
YugoslaviaOther Western Europe	4	6	1 5	1 9	13	12	13	15	7 16	17
Eastern Europe	ĭ	i	í	ź	2	iõ	lió	6	8	l iź
Total	783	877	1,096	1,032	1,018	1,836	2,282	2,318	2,038	2,115
Canada	191	199	199	194	166	501	559	501	540	704
_atin America;										
Argentina	5	.6	7 19	6	8	28	31	36 102	46 91	45
Brazil	13 10	18 12	6	16 5 7	17	83	87 30	38	36	90 19
Colombia	6	9	7	7	7	31 25	25 2	25 2	29	26
Cuba	7	9	9	*	7	109	81	94	103	111
Panama	7 5	3 5	5	6 3 7	4	10	83 12 28 5	15	15 26	90 39 26 2 111 14 28 5 60 78 66
Peru	6 2	5 1	6	7	7	28 4	28	28 4	26 6	28
UruguayVenezuela	35	35	36	33	27	62	59	57	67	60
Other L.A. republics	15	18 12	23	20	16	59	63	72	82	78
Bahamas and Bermuda Neth. Antilles & Surinam	5	12	10	18	19	35 5 9	36 6	46 5	66 6	66
Other Latin America	5 2	4 2	i	5 2	2	ğ	8	8	ğ	6 11
Total	120	133	134	130	122	490	474	532	584	579
Asia:										
Hong KongIndia	4 13	14	10	12	15	41	10 37	10 39	8 34	9 32
Indonesia	4	1 5	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	8 11
Israel	4 75	17 17	15		13	178	10	195	207	11
JapanKorea	1	78 1	91	89	99 2 8	12	175	193	21	200 22 25 19
Korea Philippines	8	8	10	9	8	26	14 22	18 21	21 25	25
Taiwan Thailand	6 2	4 2	3 2	5 2	5 2	13	12 15	12 15	19 16	19 13
Other Asia	46	45	36	3 ī	39	86	90	97	134	120
Total	165	176	175	176	193	383	392	423	477	460
Africa:										
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	į	. 1	.!	1	.2	.5	.3	.2	_3
South Africa	7	6 6	12	11	9 5	17	16 6	19 6	31	27 7
U.A.R. (Egypt)	16	12	8	8	14	37	37	37	37	4ί
Total	29	24	25	24	29	61	64	65	76	78
Other countries:										
AustraliaAll other	53 7	46 7	43 6	44 5	44 5	57 12	62 10	58 9	54 11	56 11
Total	60	53	49	49	49	69	72	68	65	67
International and regional	•	•	*	•	•		_ 1	ī	1	2
Grand total	1,348	1,463	1,678	1,606	1,578	3,341	3,845	3,907	3,781	4,003

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and commercial concerns and other nonbanking institutions in the United States.

Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

## A 88 INTL. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE U.S. D SEPTEMBER 1969

# 25. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

		Liabilities			(	Claims	
End of period		Payable	Payable		Payable	Payable in to	
	Total	in dollars	in foreign currencies	Total	in dollars	Deposits with banks abroad in reporter's name	Other
1965—Mar. June. Sept. Dec. Dec. Dec	695	531	165	2,612	2,147	189	277
	740	568	172	2,411	1,966	198	248
	779	585	195	2,406	1,949	190	267
	807	600	207	2,397	2,000	167	229
	810	600	210	2,299	1,911	166	222
966—Mar.	849	614	235	2,473	2,033	211	229
June.	894	657	237	2,469	2,063	191	215
Sept.	1,028	785	243	2,539	2,146	166	227
Dec.	1,089	827	262	2,628	2,225	167	236
967—Mar.  June.  Sept.  Dec.  Dec.	1,148	864	285	2,689	2,245	192	252
	1,203	916	287	2,585	2,110	199	275
	1,353	1,029	324	2,555	2,116	192	246
	1,371	1,027	343	2,946	2,529	201	216
	1,386	1,039	347	3,011	2,599	203	209
968—Mar	1,348	981	367	3,341	2,908	211	222
	1,463	1,046	417	3,845	3,406	210	229
	1,678	1,271	407	3,907	3,292	422	193
	1,606	1,223	382	3,781	3,172	368	241
969—Mar. <sup>p</sup>	1,578	1,182	397	4,003	3,325	350	328

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Data differ from that shown for Dec. in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

# 26. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONBANKING CONCERNS (In millions of dollars)

					<u>-</u>		Claims					
End of period	Total liabilities					c	ountry or	агеа				
	nabilities	Total	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Canada	Brazil	Mexico	Other Latin America	Japan	Other Asia	Africa	All other
1965—Mar	115 110 120 136 147	1,075 1,081 1,101 1,169 1,139	35 31 31 31 31	121 118 116 112 112	203 208 230 233 236	220 221 217 209 209	74 70 74 69 65	137 144 138 196 198	81 85 89 98	96 96 96 114 87	91 91 91 89 85	18 17 18 17
1966 Mar	176 188 249 329	1,156 1,207 1,235 1,256	27 27 23 27	124 167 174 198	239 251 267 272	208 205 202 203	61 61 64 56	206 217 207 212	98 90 102 95	87 90 91 93	87 86 90 87	19 14 14 13
1967—Mar	454 430 411 414 428	1,324 1,488 1,452 1,537 1,570	31 27 40 43 43	232 257 212 257 263	283 303 309 311 322	203 214 212 212 212 212	58 88 84 85 91	210 290 283 278 274	108 110 109 128 128	98 98 103 117 132	84 85 87 89	17 15 13 16 16
1968—Mar June Sept Dec	582 747 757 1,087	1,536 1,568 1,625 1,739	41 32 43 142	264 288 313 312	330 345 376 381	206 205 198 194	61 67 62 73	256 251 251 231	128 129 126 128	145 134 142 156	84 83 82 83	21 33 32 38
1969Mar <sup>p</sup>	1,235	1,805	165	348	383	194	75	224	126	176	72	43

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Data differ from that shown for Dec, in line above because of changes in reporting coverage.

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

		<del>`</del>	tralia				1		
Period	Argentina (peso)	Aus		Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)
	(1000)	(pound)	(dollar)						
1964	.71786 .59517 .48690 .30545 .28473	222.48 222.78 223.41	1111.22 111,25 111.25	3.8698 3.8704 3.8686 3.8688 3.8675	2.0099 2.0144 2.0067 2.0125 2.0026	92.689 92.743 92.811 92.689 92.801	20.988 20.959 20.946 20.501 16.678	14.460 14.460 14.475 14.325 13.362	31.067 31.070 31.061 229.553 23.761
1968—Aug	.28469 .28469 .28478 .28476 .28500		111.14 110.97 111.08 110.89 110.82	3.8702 3.8702 3.8706 3.8664 3.8681	1.9982 1.9916 1.9864 31.9927 1.9935	93.213 93.182 93.202 93.177 93.177	16.673 16.674 16.678 16.675 16.678	13.302 13.321 13.321 413.308 13.340	23.763 23.763 23.763 423.757 23.763
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July.	. 28512 . 28490 . 28489 . 28490 . 28490 . 28490 . 28490 . 28490		110.95 111.15 111.17 111.24 110.93 111.07 111.11 110.87	3.8670 3.8650 3.8671 3.8669 3.8646 3.8647 3.8664 3.8668	1.9921 1.9928 1.9883 1.9890 1.9925 1.9868 1.9889	93, 206 93, 060 92, 863 92, 903 92, 837 92, 628 92, 526 92, 743	16.678 16.678 16.678 16.678 16.694 16.795 16.785 16.784	13.317 13.288 13.321 13.285 13.269 13.282 13.282 13.282	23.763 23.772 23.785 23.785 23.785 23.785 23.771 23.785
Period	France (franc)	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Neth- erlands (guilder)
1964	20, 404 20, 401 20, 352 20, 323 20, 191	25.157 25.036 25.007 25.084 25.048	20.923 20.938 516.596 13.255 13.269	279.21 279.59 279.30 275.04 239.35	.16014 .16004 .16014 .16022 .16042	. 27625 . 27662 . 27598 . 27613 . 27735	32.566 32.609 32.538 32.519 32.591	8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056	27.724 27.774 27.630 27.759 27.626
1968—Aug	20.105 20.106 20.104 420.121 20.199	24.919 25.166 25.120 625.153 25.032	13.241 13.233 13.241 13.230 13.234	239.11 238.74 238.97 238.58 238.42	.16090 .16069 .16055 3.16037 .16026	.27803 .27839 .27890 .27925 .27940	32.540 32.518 32.551 32.538 32.614	8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056	27.566 27.504 27.484 427.556 27.710
1969—Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June. July Aug.	20.199 20.188 20.167 20.145 20.115 20.110 20.110 718.627	24.978 24.881 24.879 24.925 25.065 24.992 25.002 25.083	13.244 13.244 13.244 13.249 13.212 13.223 13.228 13.218	238.70 239.14 239.17 239.31 238.65 238.95 239.04 238.53	.16022 .15978 .15911 .15947 .15919 .15946 .15926 .15915	.27934 .27945 .27935 .27917 .27899 .27880 .27809 .27810	32.640 32.675 32.639 32.649 32.636 32.638 32.586 32.586	8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056 8.0056	27. 636 27. 581 27. 565 27. 520 27. 467 27. 424 27. 469 27. 635
Period	New Z	ealand (dollar)	Norway (krone)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa (rand)	Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switz- erland (franc)	United King- dom (pound)
1964	276.45 276.82 276.54 276.69	8131.97 111.37	13.972 13.985 13.984 13.985 14.000	3.4800 3.4829 3.4825 3.4784 3.4864	139,09 139,27 139,13 139,09 139,10	1,6663 1,6662 1,6651 1,6383 1,4272	19,414 19,386 19,358 19,373 19,349	23.152 23.106 23.114 23.104 23.169	279.21 279.59 279.30 275.04 239.35
1968—Aug	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	111.26 111.08 111.19 111.01 110.93	13.999 13.997 13.998 413.999 14.000	3,4863 3,4846 3,4844 43,4855 3,4886	138.96 138.74 138.88 138.65 138.56	1.4284 1.4282 1.4282 31.4281 1.4279	19.369 19.371 19.335 619.323 19.323	23.223 23.251 23.270 23.256 23.259	239.11 238.74 238.97 238.58 238.42
1969—Jan Feb		111.06 111.27 111.28 111.35 111.04 111.18 111.22 110.99	13.988 13.988 14.001 14.007 13.999 14.014 14.005 13.998	3.4925 3.4975 3.5042 3.5036 3.4985 3.4989 3.5011 3.5031	138.72 138.98 138.99 139.08 138.69 138.87 138.92 138.62	1.4278 1.4279 1.4277 1.4271 1.4262 1.4260 1.4267 1.4277	19.340 19.326 19.340 19.350 19.337 19.327 19.337 19.345	23.146 23.145 23.261 23.135 23.117 23.176 23.197 23.228	238.70 239.14 239.17 239.31 238.65 238.95 239.04 238.53

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Effective Feb. 14, 1966, Australia adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

<sup>2</sup> Effective Oct. 12, 1967, the Finnish markka was devalued from 3.2 to 4.2 markkaa per U.S. dollar.

<sup>3</sup> Quotations not available Nov. 20, 1968.

<sup>4</sup> Quotations not available Nov. 20-22, 1968.

<sup>5</sup> Effective June 6, 1966, the Indian rupee was devalued from 4.76 to 7.5, rupees per U.S. dollar.

<sup>6</sup> Quotations not available Nov. 20-21, 1968.

<sup>7</sup> Effective Aug. 10, 1969, the French franc was devalued from 4.94 to 5.55 francs per U.S. dollar.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Effective July 10, 1967, New Zealand adopted the decimal currency system. The new unit, the dollar, replaces the pound and consists of 100 cents, equivalent to 10 shillings or one-half the former pound.

Note.—After the devaluation of the pound sterling on Nov. 18, 1967, the following countries devalued their currency in relation to the U.S. dollar: Ceylon, Denmark, Ireland, New Zealand, and Spain.

Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

### CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

		ite as of				C	hanges	during	the last	12 тол	ths				
Country	Aug	. 31, 1968		1	968		1969								Ra
	Per cent	Month effective	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Aug 19
gentina	6.0 3.75 3.75 22.0 4.0	Dec. 1957 Oct. 1967 Mar. 1968 Jan. 1967 Feb. 1962							5.0	5.5	6.0		7.0 20.0		6 3 7 20 4
nada <sup>1</sup> ylonilo <sup>2</sup> lombiasta Rica	6.5 5.5 16.61 8.0 4.0	July 1968 May 1968 Jan. 1968 May 1963 June 1966					i 9 . 0 9		7.0			7,5	8.0 19.59		8 5 19 8
nmarksador	6.0 5.0 4.0 7.0 5.0	Aug. 1968 Nov. 1956 Aug. 1964 Apr. 1962 July 1968													9 5 4 7 7
rmany, Fed. Rep. of anaece nduras <sup>3</sup>	3.0 5.5 5.0 3.0 9.0	May 1967 Mar. 1968 July 1968 Jan. 1962 Jan. 1966				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		5,5							5 5 6 3 9
liaonesia	5.0 9.0 5.0 7.25 6.0	Mar. 1968 Aug. 1963 Aug. 1966 Aug. 1968 Feb. 1955	6.86	6.81	7.0 7.0	7.17	7.12	8.0	8.75			8.5	8.44	8,0	5 9 8 8 6
y naicaan reaxico	3.5 6.0 5.84 28.0 4.5	June 1958 Nov. 1967 Aug. 1968 Dec. 1965 June 1942										26.0			4 6 5 26
herlandsv Zealandargua	4.5 7.0 6.0 3.5 5.0	Mar. 1967 Mar. 1961 Apr. 1954 Feb. 1955 June 1965													6 7 6 3 5
u	9.5 7.5 2.5 5.5 4.5	Nov. 1959 Feb. 1968 Sept. 1965 Aug. 1968 Nov. 1967							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						10 2 5 5
dentzerlandwan ilandilandiisia	5.5 3.0 11.9 5.0 5.0	Feb. 1968 July 1967 Aug. 1968 Oct. 1959 Sept. 1966			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				•••••						7 3 10 5 5
keyted Arab Rep. (Egypt)ted Kingdomezuela	7.5 5.0 7.5 4.5	May 1961 May 1962 Mar. 1968 Dec. 1960	7.0									5.5			7 5 8 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

Note.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt, securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:

Argentina—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;

Brazil—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

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.; Japar—penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota; Peru—5 and 7 per cent for small credits to agricultural or fish production, import substitution industries and manufacture of exports; 8 per cent for other agricultural, industrial and mining paper; Philippines—6 per cent for financing the production, importation, and distribution of rice and corn and 7.75 per cent for credits to enterprises engaged in export activities. Preferential rates are also granted on credits to rural banks; and Venezuela—2 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper (Sept. 1962), and 5 per cent for advances against govt. bonds, mortgages, or gold, and 6 per cent for rediscounts of certain industrial paper and on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.

occur.

3 Rate shown is for advances only.

## **OPEN MARKET RATES**

(Per cent per annum)

	Canada United Kin				Kingdom	ingdom France			nany, lep, of	Nethe	Switzer- land	
Month	Treasury bills, 3 months 1	Day-to- day money <sup>2</sup>	Bankers' accept- ances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to- day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to- day money <sup>3</sup>	Treasury bills, 60-90 days 4	Day-to- day money 5	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to- day money	Private discount rate
1966—Dec		4.71 5.67	6.94 7.78	6.64 7.52	6.00 6.83	5.00 6.00	5.68 4.76	4.75 2.75	5.85 2.77	4.90 4.51	3.68 4.05	4.00 3.75
1968—July	5.75 5.62 5.63 5.64	5.68 5.04 5.11 5.10 4.73 5.31	7.58 7.44 7.24 6.97 7.03 7.26	7.15 6.95 6.74 6.51 6.67 6.80	6.51 6.43 6.21 5.93 5.92 5.99	5.50 5.50 5.31 5.00 5.00 5.00	6.00 5.92 6.76 7.08 9.16 8.22	2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75 2.75	2.43 3.07 2.66 3.18 1.55 1.84	4.57 4.47 4.39 4.47 4.50 4.65	4.40 3.81 3.73 4.15 4.86 4.96	3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75 3.75
1969—Jan	6.31 6.62 6.69 6.74 7.03	6,02 5,34 5,89 6,47 6,67 6,98 7,40	7.28 7.32 8.35 8.41 8.46 8.73 8.88	6.77 6.97 7.78 7.79 7.82 7.89 7.86	5.91 6.08 6.90 6.88 6.88 6.66 6.95	5.00 5.08 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	8.04 7.88 8.18 8.34 8.96 9.46	2.75 2.75 2.75 3.75 3.75 4.75 4.75	3.30 3.27 3.63 2.46 1.63 5.02 5.80	4.90 5.00 5.00 5.39 5.50 5.50 5.50	4.44 5.38 5.38 5.77 5.88 5.92 7.17	3.75 3.75 3.81 4.00 4.00 4.06 4.25

Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month
 Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.
 Rate shown is on private securities.
 Rate in effect at end of month.

<sup>5</sup> Monthly averages based on daily quotations. Note.—For description and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

## ARBITRAGE ON TREASURY BILLS

(Per cent per annum)

		United Stat	es and Unite	d Kingdom			τ	Inited State	s and Canad	la		
	Tre	asury bill r	ates				Treasury					
Date	United Kingdom		Spread	Spread	Premium (+) or discount	Net incentive (favor	Car	nada		Spread	Premium (+) or discount (-) on	Net incentive (favor
	(adj. to U.S. quotation basis)	United States	(favor of London)	(-) on	of London)	As quoted in Canada	Adj. to U.S. quotation basis	United States	(favor of Canada)	forward Canadian dollars	of Canada)	
1969									-			
Apr. 3 11 18 25	. 7.63 . 7.63	6.05 6.12 6.17 6.07	1.55 1.51 1.46 1.56	-2.79 -2.78 -2.71 -3.28	-1,24 -1,27 -1,25 -1,72	6.55 6.63 6.69 6.58	6.36 6.43 6.49 6.39	6.05 6.12 6.17 6.07	.31 .31 .32 .32	+.82 +.61 +.65 +.74	+1.13 +.92 +.97 +1.06	
May 2 9 16 23 29	7.64 7.63 7.67	5.91 5.92 6.06 5.98 6.08	1.72 1.72 1.57 1.69 1.59	-6.02 -10.72 -8.08 -7.25 -7.09	-4.30 -9.00 -6.51 -5.56 -5,50	6.82 6.80 6.71 6.68 6.70	6.62 6.60 6.51 6.48 6.50	5.91 5.92 6.06 5.98 6.08	.71 .68 .45 .50	+.86 +1.08 +1.12 +1.21 +1.38	+1.57 +1.76 +1.57 +1.71 +1.80	
June 6	. 7.71 . 7.71	6.34 6.73 6.53 6.08	1.32 .98 1.18 1.50	4.62 4.04 4.04 3.30	-3.30 -3.06 -2.86 -1.80	6.80 7.09 7.11 7.11	6.60 6.88 6.89 6.89	6.34 6.73 6.53 6.08	.26 .15 .36 .81	+1.60 +1.30 +1.64 +1.41	+1.86 +1.45 +2.00 +2.22	
July 3 11 18 25	7.78 7.68	6.80 6.93 7.00 7.07	.78 .85 .68 .57	-3.30 -2.97 -2.73 -2.51	-2.52 -2.12 -2.05 -1.94	7.13 7.35 7.63 7.63	6.91 7.13 7.39 7.39	6.80 6.93 7.00 7.07	.11 .20 .39 .32	+1.60 +1.64 +1.12 +1.12	+1.71 +1.84 +1.51 +1.44	
Aug. 1	. 7.64 . 7.64 . 7.64	7.01 6.94 6.86 6.86 6.99	.63 .70 .78 .78	-2.60 -2.80 -7.91 -8.16 -8.33	-1.97 -2.10 -7.13 -7.38 -7.68	7.60 7.60 7.62 7.66 7.66	7.36 7.36 7.38 7.42 7.42	7.01 6.94 6.86 6.86 6.99	.35 .42 .52 .56 .43	+.82 +.78 +.69 +.69 +.48	+1.17 +1.20 +1.21 +1.25 +.91	
Sept. 5	7.58	7.02	.56	-8.92	-8.36	7.73	7.49	7.02	. 47	+.61	+1.08	

Note.—Treasury bills: All rates are on the latest issue of 91-day bills. U.S. and Canadian rates are market offer rates 11 a.m. Friday; U.K. rates are Friday opening market offer rates in London.

Premium or discount on forward pound and on forward Canadian dollar: Rates per annum computed on basis of midpoint quotations (between bid and offer) at 11 a.m. Friday in New York for both spot and forward pound sterling and for both spot and forward canadian dollars.

All series: Based on quotations reported to F.R. Bank of New York by market sources.

For description of series and for back figures, see Oct. 1964 BULLETIN, pp. 1241-60. For description of adjustments to U.K. and Canadian Treasury bill rates, see notes to Table 1, p. 1257, and to Table 2, p. 1260, Oct. 1964 BULLETIN.

## GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Esti- mated total world <sup>1</sup>	Intl. Mone- tary Fund	United States	Esti- mated rest of world	Afghan- istan <sup>r</sup>	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Brazil	Burma	Canada	Chile
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	41,475 42,305 43,015 243,230 43,185 41,600	2,194 2,312 2,179 31,869 2,652 2,682	16,057 15,596 15,471 13,806 13,235 12,065	23,225 24,395 25,365 27,285 27,300 26,855	36 36 36 35 35 33	61 78 71 66 84 84	190 208 226 223 224 231	454 536 600 700 701 701	1,365 1,371 1,451 1,558 1,525 1,480	225 150 92 63 45 45	42 42 84 84 84 84	708 817 1,026 1,151 1,046 1,015	43 43 43 44 45 45
1968—July	40,725	2,212 2,230 2,296 2,299 2,286 2,288	10,676 10,681 10,755 10,788 10,897 10,892	27,675	33 33 33 33 33 33	94 99 104 109 109	259 260 258 258 257 257	714 714 714 714 714 714	1,518 1,518 1,524 1,522 1,522 1,524	45 45 45 45 45 45	84 84 84 84 84 84	926 926 863 863 863 863	45 45 45 45 45 46
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June <sup>p</sup> , July <sup>p</sup>	41,050	2,288 2,292 2,295 2,297 2,301 2,257 2,316	10,828 10,801 10,836 10,936 11,153 11,153 11,144	27,920	33 33 33 33 33 33 33	109 109 109 109 109 110	258 257 256 255 256 258 258	714 714 714 714 714 715 715	1,524 1,522 1,522 1,522 1,522 1,522 1,522 1,522	45 45 45 45 45 45	84 84 84 84 84 84 84	863 863 863 863 863 866 866	47 46 46 47 46
End of period	Co- lombia	Den- mark	Fin- land	France	Ger- many, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	India	Iran	Iraq	Ire- land	Israel	Italy	Japan
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	57 62 58 35 26 31	92 92 92 97 108 107	61 61 85 84 45 45	2,587 3,175 3,729 4,706 5,238 5,234	3,679 3,843 4,248 4,410 4,292 4,228	77 77 77 78 120 130	247 247 247 281 243 243	129 142 141 146 130 144	98 98 112 110 106 115	18 18 19 21 23 25	41 60 56 56 46 46	2,243 2,343 2,107 2,404 2,414 2,400	289 289 304 328 329 338
1968—July	33 32 32 32 31 31	113 113 113 113 113 114	46 45 45 45 45 45	4,576 4,366 4,166 4,136 3,876 3,877	4,350 4,421 4,456 4,456 4,538 4,539	141 140 140 140 145 145	243 243 243 243 243 243	166 158 158 158 158 158	193 193 193 193 193 193	78 81 82 79 79 79	46 46 46 46 46 46	2,698 2,730 2,784 2,784 2,846 2,923	355 355 355 355 356 356
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June <sup>p</sup> July <sup>p</sup>	31 31 30 30 29 29 29	114 114 114 114 88 89 89	45 45 45 45 45 45 45	3,877 3,877 3,827 3,726 3,551 3,552 3,551	4,539 4,541 4,541 4,541 4,542 4,563 4,563	132 132 132 131 130 130	243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243	158 158 158 158 158 158 158	193 193 193 193 193 193 193	79 79 79 79 79 79 79	46 46 46 46 46 46 46	2,923 2,925 2,924 2,924 2,926 2,937 2,936	356 356 357 359 359 363 363
End of period	Kuwait	Leb- anon	Libya	Malay- sia	Mexi- co	Moroc- co	Nether- lands	Nor- way	Paki- stan	Peru	Philip- pines	Portu- gal	Saudi Arabia
1962	49 48 48 52 67 136	172 172 183 182 193 193	3 7 17 68 68 68	3 8 7 2 1 31	95 139 169 158 109 166	29 29 34 21 21	1,581 1,601 1,688 1,756 1,730 1,711	30 31 31 31 18 18	53 53 53 53 53 53	47 57 67 67 65 20	41 28 23 38 44 60	471 497 523 576 643 699	78 78 78 73 69 69
1968—July	122 116 110 112 122 122	288 288 288 288 288 288	85 85 85 85 85 85	66 66 66 66 66	165 165 165 165 165	21 21 21 21 21 21	1,697 1,697 1,697 1,697 1,697	24 24 24 24 24 24 24	54 54 54 54 54 54	20 20 20 20 20 20	69 61 62 59 65 62	761 835 853 853 856 856	94 119 119 119 119
1969—Jan	122 124 123 123 120 120	288 288 288 288 288 288 288	85 85 85 85 85 85 85	66 66 63 63 64	165 165 165 165 165	21 21 21 21 21 21 21	1,697 1,698 1,698 1,698 1,698 1,703 1,703	24 23 24 24 24 24 24 24	54 54 54 54 54 54	20 20 25 25 25 25 25 25	58 60 65 67 56 52 52	857 856 856 860 860	119 119 119 119 119 119
												·	

For notes see end of table,

### GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	South Africa	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	Taiwan	Thai- land	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United King- dom	Uru- guay	Vene- zuela	Yugo- slavia	Bank for Intl. Settle- ments 4
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966	499 630 574 425 637 583	446 573 616 810 785 785	181 182 189 202 203 203	2,667 2,820 2,725 3,042 2,842 3,089	43 50 55 55 62 81	104 104 104 96 92 92	140 115 104 116 102 97	174 174 139 139 93	2,582 2,484 2,136 2,265 1,940 1,291	180 171 171 155 146 140	401 401 401 401 401 401	4 14 17 19 21 22	-50 -279 -50 -558 -424 -624
1968—July	1,003 1,016 1,069 1,145 1,199 1,243	785 785 785 785 785 785 785	225 225 225 225 225 225 225	2,600 2,629 2,628 2,626 2,625 2,624	81 81 81 81 81	89 89 92 92 92 92	97 97 97 97 97 97	93 93 93 93 93 93	1,486	133 134 134 134 133 133	403 403 403 403 403 403	33 33 44 44 50 50	-274 -269 -265 -274 -260 -349
1969—Jan Feb Mar Apr May June <sup>p</sup> July <sup>p</sup> .	1,367 1,409 1,282	785 785 785 785 785 785 785 785	225 225 225 225 225 225 225 225 225	2,623 2,646 2,645 2,644 2,643 2,643 2,643	81 81 81 81 81	92 92 92 92 92 92 92	97 97 97 97 97 97 107	93 93 93 93 93 93	1,476	133 133 136 136 136	403 403 403 403 403 403 403	50 50 50 50 50 50	-276 -278 -284 -286 -282 -285 -275

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.

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)

		Africa					North ar	nd South	America		A	sia	Ot	her
Period	World produc- tion 1	South Africa	Rho- desia	Ghana	Congo (Kin- shasa)	United States	Can- ada	Mex- ico	Nica- ragua	Colom- bia	India	Philip- pines	Aus- tralia	All other
1961	1,295.0 1,355.0 1,405.0 1,440.0 1,445.0	803.0 892.2 960.1 1,018.9 1,069.4 1,080.8 1,068.7 1,088.0	20.1 19.4 19.8 20.1 19.0 19.3 18.0 17.5	29.2 31.1 32.2 30.3 26.4 24.0 26.7 25.4	8.1 7.1 7.5 6.6 3.2 5.6 5.4 5.9	54.8 54.5 51.4 51.4 58.6 63.1 53.4 53.9	156.6 146.2 139.0 133.0 125.6 114.6 103.7 94.1	9.4 8.3 8.3 7.4 7.6 7.5 6.4 6.2	7.9 7.8 7.2 7.9 6.9 7.0 6.2 6.8	14.0 13.9 11.4 12.8 11.2 9.8 9.0 8.4	5.5 5.7 4.8 5.2 4.6 4.2 3.4 4.0	14.8 14.8 13.2 14.9 15.3 15.8 17.2 18.5	37.7 37.4 35.8 33.7 30.7 32.1 28.4 27.6	53.9 56.6 64.3 62.8 61.5 61.2 63.5 63.7
1968 June July		91.5 90.5 91.5 93.7 92.4 87.9 83.5		2.1			7.5 7.4 7.7 8.3 7.7 7.5 7.7	.2 .3 .4 1.8 .5		.68 .66 .77 .76		1.6 24.6	2.9 2.2 2.3 2.3 2.6 1.9 2.2	
1969—JanFebMarAprMayJune		83.4 86.7 89.1 89.3 90.0 91.3					7.8 7.1 7.6 7.3 7.4 7.3			.7 .7			2.0	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

countries.

2 Adjusted to include gold subscription payments to the IMF made by

some member countries in anticipation of increase in Fund quotas, except those matched by gold mitigation deposits with the United States and United Kingdom; adjustment is \$270 million.

3 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.

4 Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

#### A 94 STOCK MARKET CREDIT - SEPTEMBER 1969

# DETAILED DEBIT AND CREDIT BALANCES AND RELATED ITEMS OF MEMBER FIRMS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS ON JUNE 1961-68

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
DEBIT BALANCES								
Cash on hand and in banksecurities—	422	437	422	466	515	601	686	868
Borrowed Sold, delivery pending (failed to deliver) let debit balances due from member firms of national securities ex-	152 530	151 368	181 275	201 369	255 448	515 823	805 1,588	1,347 3,722
changes	252	191	244	224	221	257	291	484
ners or voting stockholders—Total	4,072	3,636	4,947	5,384	5,173	5,846	6,232	19,249   6,130   100
In convertible bond margin accounts. In subscription accounts. In cash accounts. In other (including U.S. Govt. securities)	}			n.a.				2,675
in other (including 0.3, down securities).  It debit balances in general partiners' or votting stockholders' individual investment and trading accounts  bebit balances in—	58	74	70	78	84	90	109	100
Firm investment accounts	293 582	243 520	247 694	264 959	325 1,445	358 1,240	477 1,618	637 1,673
Ommodity margins on deposit with banks, and commodity guaranty funds on deposit. Il other debit balances	22 309	30 303	31 347	28 389	41 410	55 519	49 1,024	1,103
Total	6,694	5,954	7,460	8,364	8,917	10,304	12,880	19,250
CREDIT BALANCES							<u></u>	
Noney borrowed—Total <sup>2</sup> From banks and trust companies:	2,880	2,305	4,027	4,499	4,541	3,969	3,690	4,017
In Nam Vorle City	1,515 501	1,007 732	1,852 1,303	2,273 1,353	2,662 1,180	2,518 859	2,215 903	2,419 927
Elsewhere in the U.S From U.S. agencies of foreign banks From other lenders (not including members of national securities ex-	817	525	815	859	711	552	494	58
changes)ecurities—	47	41	56	14	28	39	79	89
Loaned Bought, delivery pending (failed to receive)	233 568	211 363	244 289	268 393	340 433	664 851	674 1,660	1,542 4,014
let credit balances due to member firms of national securities ex- changes	197	170	214	206	199	231	309	431
voting stockholders—Total	1,599	1,771	1,484	1,531	1,775	2,479	3,363	15,565 (2,68)
In free credit balances in margin accounts	<b> </b>			n.a.		* * • • • • •		728 1,064 1,086
redit balances and money borrowed which are subordinated to general creditors under approved agreements	31	51	90	111	141	154	190	243
Net credit balances in general partners' or voting stockholders' indi- vidual investment and trading accounts	47 100	43 76	36 116	37 173	48 214	59 270	81 556	99 589
Net balance in capital accounts 3 and profit and loss accounts and general partners' or voting stockholders' drawing accounts	797	771	759	866	919	1,125	1,353	1.736
All other credit balances	241	193	200	279	306	504	704	1,014
Total	6,694	5,954	7,460	8,364	8,917	10,304	12,880	19,250
MEMO: Money borrowed, according to collateral:								
Secured by customers' collateral: Entirely by obligations of U.S. Govt. or its agencies	38	23	27	10	12	18	13	61
Entirely by bonds other than convertible bonds and U.S. Govt, securities  By nonexempt securities or mixed collateral.	108 2,289	93 1,833	188 3,181	156 3,616	104 3,301	100 2,919	103 2,184	30 2,80
Secured by firm or general partners' or voting stockholders' col- lateral: Entirely by obligations of US Govt. or its agencies	41	24	19	166	320	136	336	41
Entirely by bonds other than convertible bonds and U.S. Govt. securities	104	106	119	125	116	147	127	10
By nonexempt securities or mixed collateral	300 1	227 I	492 1	425	686 2	645 3	926 1	95 1
Total	2,880	2,305	4,027	4,499	4,541	3,969	3,690	4,01
amount to be repaid for securities sold under repurchase agreements	27	42	44	134	137	122	326	192

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Because of a change in reporting format in 1968, the items "debit balances due from all other customers exclusive of general partners or voting stockholders" and "credit balances due to other customers exclusive of general partners or voting stockholders" for prior years are not comparable with those for 1968. The difference results essentially from a change in the procedure of netting credit balances against debit balances for customers with more than one account at a brokerage firm. The subitem of debit balances "in stock margin accounts" is conceptually equivalent to credit extended to margin customers by brokers, as reported monthly in the table on Stock Market Credit, page A-36, but the data

Note.—End-of-month figures. For a discussion of customer debit balances and other figures in this table, see, respectively, "Margin Account Credit," June 1968 Bulletin, and "Statistics on Margin Accounts," Sept. 1936 Bulletin.

differ somewhat because of sampling error in the monthly series, statistical discrepancies in reporting, and differences in the date of reporting.

2 Excluding subordinated borrowing.

3 Excluding subordinated indebtedness included in the item "Credit balances and money borrowed, etc.," above.

# DETAILED DEBIT AND CREDIT BALANCES AND RELATED ITEMS OF MEMBER FIRMS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS ON JUNE 30, 1969

(In millions of dollars)

Item	NYSE member firms	AMEX member firms I	Total all firms
DEBIT BALANCES			
Cash on hand and in banks	978	25	1,003
Borrowed Sold, delivery pending (failed to deliver)	1,226 2,188	21 80	1,247 2,268
Changes	496	28	524
ners or voting stockholders—Total In stock margin accounts. In convertible bond margin accounts.	8,316 4,988 160	40 15 2	8,356 5,002 162
In subscription accounts	2,661 422	22 2	85 2,682 424
Net debit balances in general partners' or voting stockholders' individual investment and trading accounts  Debit balances in—	127	5	133
Firm investment accounts.  Firm trading and underwriting accounts  Commodity margins on deposit with banks, and commodity guaranty	2,317	47 154	743 2,471
funds on depositAll other debit balances	82 1,411	17	1,429
Total.,	17,838	420	18,258
CREDIT BALANCES			
Money borrowed—Total <sup>2</sup> From banks and trust companies:	4,243	152	4,394
In New York City. Elsewhere in the U.S. From U.S. agencies of foreign banks.	2,716 822 483	65 3 34	2,780 825 517
From other lenders (not including members of national securities exchanges).	223	49	272
Securities— Loaned Bought, delivery pending (failed to receive)	1,355 2,406	2 79	1,357 2,485
changes	381	15	396
voting stockholders—Total	5,331 2,528	67 35	5,398 2,563
In free credit balances in margin accounts. In credit balances in short accounts. In other net credit balances.	711 921 1,170	7 10 16	718 931 1,186
Credit balances and money borrowed which are subordinated to general creditors under approved agreements	375	6	381
vidual investment and trading accounts	133 731	21	134 752
Net balance in capital accounts 3 and profit and loss accounts and general partners' or voting stockholders' drawing accounts  All other credit balances	1,936 948	51 26	1,987 973
Total	17,838	420	18,258
MEMO: Money borrowed, according to collateral:			
Secured by customers' collateral: Entirely by obligations of U.S. Govt, or its agencies Entirely by bonds other than convertible bonds and U.S. Govt.	127		127
securities.  By nonexempt securities or mixed collateral  Secured by firm or general partners' or voting stockholders' col-	54 2,854	14	56 2,868
lateral: Entirely by obligations of U.S. Govt. or its agencies Entirely by bonds other than convertible bonds and U.S. Govt.	198	104	302
securities.  By nonexempt securities or mixed collateral.  Unsecured borrowing other than subordinated to general creditors	108 886 15	1 17 15	109 903 30
Total	4,243	152	4,394
Amount to be repaid for securities sold under repurchase agreements	515 352	35 19	550 371

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These are members of the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) that are not members of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE); AMEX members that are also NYSE members are included under NYSE.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding subordinated borrowing.

<sup>3</sup> Excluding subordinated indebtedness included in the item, "Credit balances and money borrowed, etc.," above.

NOTE.—Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Data in this table as of June 28, 1968, appeared in corrected form in the Oct. 1968 BULLETIN.

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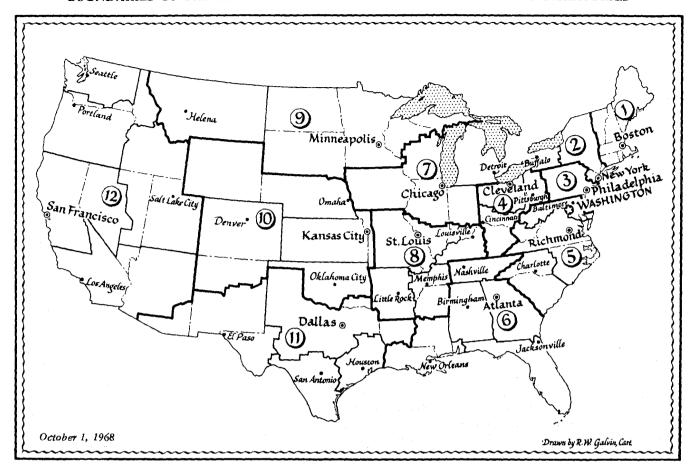
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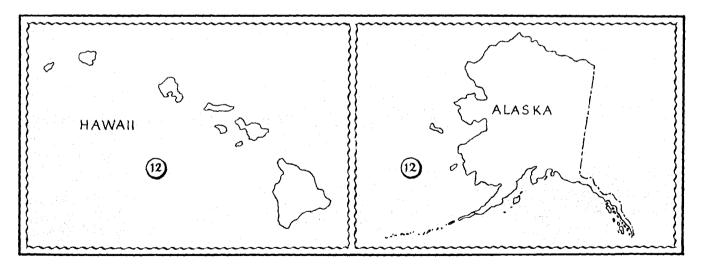
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Legend

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  - Federal Reserve Bank Cities
- Federal Reserve Branch Cities