FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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BOARD OF GOVERNORS
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

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Changes in Banking Structure, 1953-62

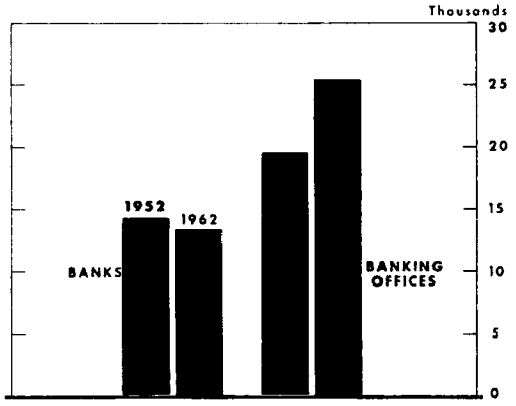
THE COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM in the United States, like most of our institutions, has been affected by social and economic change throughout its history. During the past 10 years these changes have had important effects on the banking structure.

The distribution of banks and banking offices that has evolved over the years reflects a complex pattern of function, ownership, and supervision. But throughout, several basic influences have shaped the banking structure: the geographical size of the country, the diversity and changing character of its economy, an historical opposition to concentration of financial power in large institutions located in a few financial centers, and the early development of a system of national and State banking laws that left to the individual States the right to shape in large part the type of banking they would have.

As a result, the banking structure of the United States is a composite of individual State banking structures, which are similar in many respects, however.

During the first two decades of this century, when agriculture and industry were developing rapidly, the number of commercial banks also increased rapidly—from about 12,400 in 1900 to nearly 30,500 in 1921. Then the number began to decline gradually, at first primarily in those midwestern States that had suffered a severe agricultural depression in 1920-21. The decline in the number accelerated during the next 8 years, as a result of continued difficulties in agricultural areas, better transportation, and centralization of industrial and financial activity in urban centers.

NUMBER of commercial banks declines; banking offices increase sharply



During the great depression the number of banks fell off sharply. More than 8,800 banks suspended operations permanently during the 4-year period 1930-33, and by the end of 1933 only about 15,000 banks remained open.

The number of commercial banks in operation increased somewhat during the reorganization of the banking system from 1933 to 1935. But since then, except for a short period after World War II, there has been a persistent decline. The recent decline, however has reflected mainly mergers between solvent banks seeking to improve their competitive positions, whereas the earlier declines were primarily the result of bank failures. At the end of last year there were about 13,400 banks in operation.

In contrast, the total number of commer-

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cial banking offices—which include banks and their branches—after showing some decline from 1935 to 1945, has since risen rapidly. At the end of 1962 there were about 25,500 offices compared with about 19,000 in 1935 and 1950. The increase in banking offices in the face of the decline in the number of banks reflects the fact that many de novo branches have been established in recent years where no banking office existed previously and that most of the banks acquired in mergers have been converted into branches by the banks that acquired them.

The growth in income and population and the migration of the population into rapidly growing suburbs have also been influencing the banking structure. In the areas surrounding urban centers in particular there has been a great expansion both in business activity and in the demand for checking and consumer loan services, some by people who only a few years ago might not have been customers of banks. Therefore, city banks seeking these customers have sought to establish new branches or to merge with banks in the suburbs, where permitted by law.

Changes in authority of Federal bank supervisory agencies to regulate bank holding companies and to pass on bank mergers and consolidations, and a change in the attitude of some State banking departments toward these activities, have also influenced

CHANGES IN COMMERCIAL BANKING STRUCTURE

Change	1953–62	1953 and 1954	1955 and 1956	1957 and 1958	1959 and 1960	1961 and 1962
	Total changes					
Number of banks, beginning of period [1]	14,073	14,073	13,868	13,667	13,527	13,471
New banks organized	1,113	139	239	186	254	295
Mergers and absorptions	1,669	321	421	308	298	321
Voluntary liquidations and suspensions	91	23	19	18	12	19
Number of banks, end of period	13,426	13,868	13,667	13,527	13,471	13,426
Net change	−647	−205	−201	−140	−56	−45
	States with statewide branch banking					
Number of banks, beginning of period [1]	1,305	1,305	1,225	1,131	1,063	1,007
New banks organized	166	29	34	24	32	47
Mergers and absorptions	489	107	124	91	88	79
Voluntary liquidations and suspensions	7	2	4	1	.....	.....
Number of banks, end of period	975	1,225	1,131	1,063	1,007	975
Net change	−330	−80	−94	−68	−56	−32

[1] Banks in Alaska and Hawaii are included throughout, although these territories did not become States until 1959.

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the number and location of banks and of branch offices.

RECENT CHANGES

During the last decade there has been a net decline of 647 in the number of banks. Newly organized banks—a total of 1,113—only partially offset the number discontinued—1,760. Over this period, however, the rate of decline in the number of banks lessened steadily, from a net loss of more than 100 banks per year in 1953-54 to only about 25 banks per year in 1961-62.

The slower rate of decline reflects primarily a doubling in the number of new banks organized. During most of the decade an average of 175 banks went out of existence each year, but very few of these banks were suspended or liquidated because they were in unsatisfactory condition. About 95 per cent were merged with other banks; and 17 in 20 of these were continued as branches of the surviving banks.

Banks have not only continued to convert most of the banks they acquired by mergers into branch offices, but they have also been opening more de novo branches. Last year they opened 874 new branches, three times as many as in 1953. Over the 10-year period banks opened 5,643 de novo branches and closed only 387 branches.

As a result of the new branches and the

DURING THE 10-YEAR PERIOD 1953-62

1953–62	1953 and 1954	1955 and 1956	1957 and 1958	1959 and 1960	1961 and 1962	Change
			States with limited branch banking			
5,705	5,705	5,541	5,328	5,173	5,038	....Number of banks, beginning of period
260	36	61	45	53	65	.....New banks organized
1,055	191	270	191	187	216	.....Mergers and absorptions
31	9	4	9	1	8	.....Voluntary liquidations and suspensions
4,879	5,541	5,328	5,173	5,038	4,879	.....Number of banks, end of period
−826	−164	−213	−155	−135	−159	.....Net change
			States with unit banking			
7,063	7,063	7,102	7,208	7,291	7,426	.....Number of banks, beginning of period
687	74	144	117	169	183	.....New banks organized
125	23	27	26	23	26	.....Mergers and absorptions
53	12	11	8	11	11	.....Voluntary liquidations and suspensions
7,572	7,102	7,208	7,291	7,426	7,572	.....Number of banks, end of period
509	39	106	83	135	146	.....Net change

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chartering of new banks, the total number of commercial banking offices has increased by about 6,100 in the last decade. This rate of growth has exceeded that for the population. Consequently, the average banking office now serves 7,300 persons, compared with about 8,100 at the end of 1952.

For the country as a whole, these changes in the banking structure have been accompanied by little change in the concentration of deposits held by a given number or percentage of the largest banks. For example, the 100 largest banks at the end of 1962 held about 48 per cent of total deposits, only a little more than 10 years earlier and much less than the 58 per cent they held in 1940.

CHANGES BY STATES

Focus on the recent changes in the structure of commercial banking for the country as a whole tend to mask the diverse changes that have occurred among States. In general, these changes have been influenced by the type of banking legislation adopted. For this discussion, the 50 States and the District of Columbia have been placed in three broad groups: those in which statewide branch banking is prevalent; those in which branch banking is limited usually to the county in which the bank's head office is located or to contiguous counties; and those that strictly limit or prohibit branch banking—the so-called unit banking States.

The map indicates clearly that the type of banking structure is a regional phenomenon. Unit banking predominates in the midwestern States, while statewide branch banking prevails in the Far West. Most of the States east of the Mississippi permit limited branch banking, although statewide branching and unit banking are also represented.

Number of banks. At the end of 1952 about half the commercial banks were located in the 18 unit banking States, and half in the remaining States, where some form of branch banking is permitted. The picture has changed since then. By the end of 1962 the number of banks had increased by 509 in unit banking States but had decreased by 1,156 in branch banking States.

States in which statewide branching is prevalent had a net loss of 330 banks in the 10-year period, a 25 per cent decline. Because of mergers, more than one in every three banks existing in 1952 was eliminated as a separate institution; and only 166 new banks were organized. In recent years the rate of decline has lessened as fewer mergers have occurred and more new banks have been organized. In the States that permit limited branching the decline in the number of banks—about 15 per cent—has been spread fairly evenly over the period.

The increase of 7 per cent in the number of banks in the unit banking States reflects primarily the formation of new banks; few mergers have occurred there. These States have accounted for about 60 per cent of all new banks chartered since 1952.

For most of the States within each group the changes in the number of banks over the decade were generally in the same direction, but the size of the changes varied widely (see Table 1, p. 1320. Except for Hawaii all of the 17 States with statewide branching had fewer banks at the end than at the beginning of the period, while 12 of the 16 limited branching States had fewer banks. Except in New York and Pennsylvania, States that limit branch banking generally lost relatively fewer banks than those that permit statewide branching. In each of those two States the number of banks declined by about one-third.

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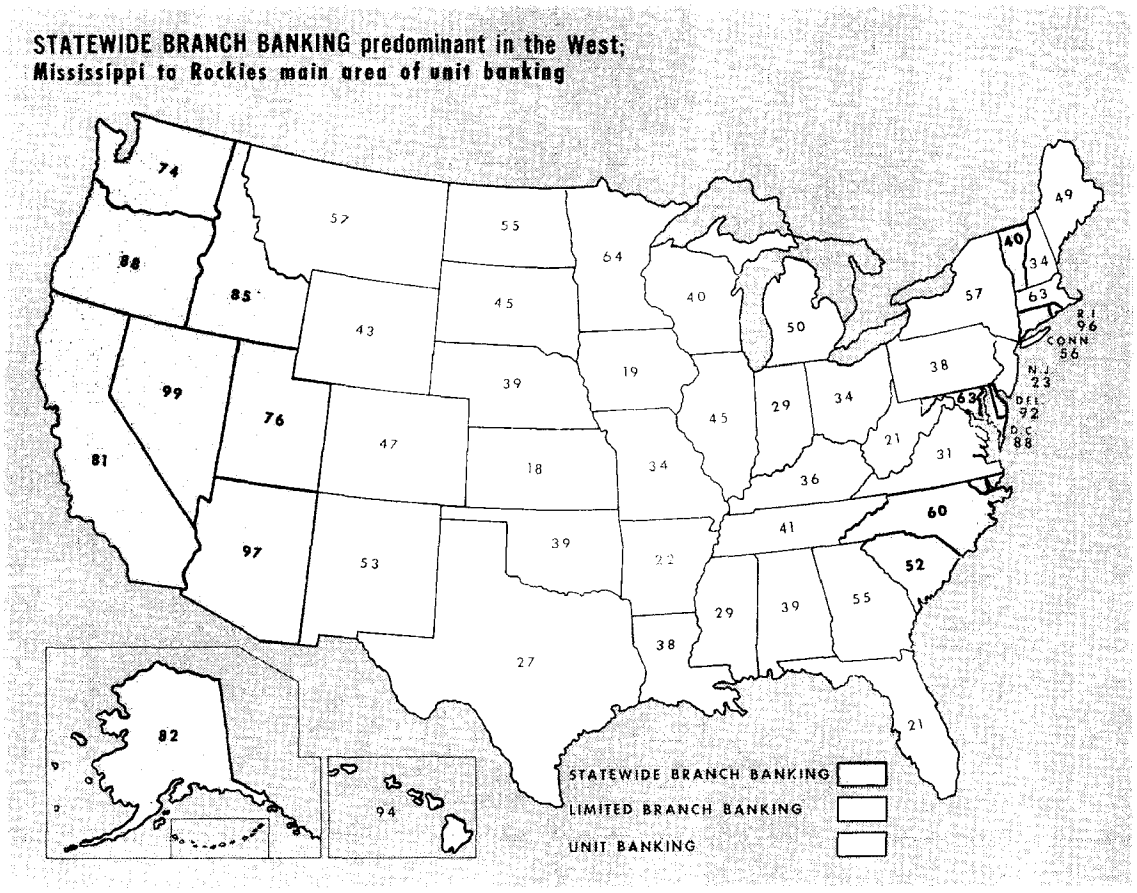

NOTE.—Figures indicate the percentage of deposits held by the 5 largest banks or bank groups in the State. A bank group includes banks that are members of a holding company registered pursuant to the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

Only 3 of the 18 unit banking States failed to show an increase in the number of banks. The largest relative increases were in Florida, Colorado, Texas, and Illinois. The growth in population was higher in these States than in the other unit banking States, and this no doubt contributed to the high rate at which new banks were formed there.

Number of banking offices. Despite the decline in number of banks in most States over the past decade, every State except New Hampshire and West Virginia had an increase in the number of banking offices. The number of offices increased by about 60 per cent in States that permit statewide branching, 40 per cent in the group that permit limited branching, and 10 per cent in States with unit banking.

CONCENTRATION OF DEPOSITS

One broad measure of the organization of any industry is the degree to which the volume of business is concentrated in a few companies. In banking, the proportion of deposits held by the largest banks or bank groups is useful for making such comparisons over time and among States. The proportion of deposits held by the 5, 10, or 100 largest banks presents only one aspect of the structural picture, however, and such measures, by themselves, are not accurate indexes of the degree of competition.

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The proportion of deposits held by the largest banks changed little for the country as a whole from 1952 through 1962 because changes for the three major groups of States tended to offset one another. In the statewide branching States, where there was a decline in number of banks, there was some increase in concentration of deposits. Over this period the 25 largest banks, which represent about 2 per cent of the total number of banks, increased their share of deposits from about 62 per cent to 71 per cent. The proportions for 1962 were larger than those for the same number of banks or the top 2 per cent of the banks in groups of States with either limited branch banking or unit banking. The largest number of banks shown in the chart for each group is about 2 per cent of the average of the numbers of banks in these States in 1952 and 1962.

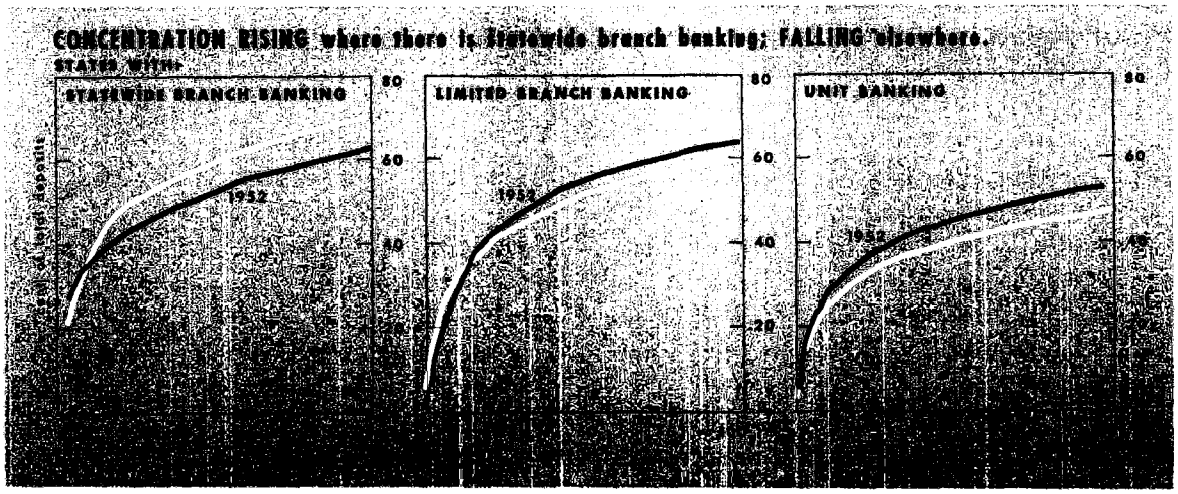
Unlike States with statewide branching, where concentration and growth in numbers moved in opposite directions, States with limited branch banking showed both a substantial decline in the number of banks and a small decline in the concentration of deposits. As the chart shows, the 100 largest banks—about 2 per cent of the total number—accounted for 60 per cent of total deposits at the end of last year compared with about 64 per cent at the end of 1952.

In unit banking States a decrease in concentration of deposits accompanied an increase in the number of banks. The share of total deposits held by the 150 largest banks —about 2 per cent of the number in these States—fell from 53 to about 48 per cent.

On the whole the results summarized in the chart for the three groups of States are characteristic of the individual States in each group. The percentage of deposits held by the 5 largest banks in each State at the end of 1962 are shown on the map.

LOCAL BANKING ALTERNATIVES

For many purposes State differences in banking structure are not so relevant for measuring concentration and available banking alternatives as data for metropolitan areas and for smaller population centers. For individuals and for many small and medium-size businesses, alternative sources of banking services are limited for the most part to the banking institutions in the locality in



NOTE.—The largest number of banks shown for each group is about 2 per cent of the average number of banks in these States in 1952 and 1962. The total number of banks in those years is shown for each group in Table 1, p. 1320.

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which they are situated. In this connection, the number of "institutions" is the number of banks or branches of banks under independent management.

In general, the number of banking institutions operating in a locality increases with the size of its population. Almost no center or town with a population of less than 1,000 has more than one banking institution. Towns with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 are apt to have two, and it is not until the population reaches 25,000 that three or more institutions become usual. But many of the smaller towns with only one or two banking institutions, or none at all, are located near other towns that may provide ready access to other institutions.

In the standard metropolitan areas the av-

NUMBER OF COMMERCIAL BANKING INSTITUTIONS, BY SIZE OF POPULATION CENTER, JUNE 30, 1962

Size of center	Type of banking	Number of centers with banking institutions[1]	Per cent of centers with—							
			1	2	3	4–6	7–9	10–14	15–19	20 or more
Center outside standard metropolitan statistical area, with population of—										
Less than 1,000	Statewide	383	98.4	1.3	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limited	1,365	98.7	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unit	2,595	98.7	1.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000–5,000	Statewide	666	81.7	17.3	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limited	1,613	78.7	20.3	.9	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unit	1,756	74.9	24.6	.4	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000–10,000	Statewide	144	26.4	61.8	9.7	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limited	361	32.1	57.3	8.9	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unit	329	17.6	71.7	10.3	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
10,000–25,000	Statewide	103	11.7	32.0	47.6	8.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limited	262	16.4	50.8	26.7	6.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unit	203	5.4	63.5	27.1	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,000–50,000	Statewide	41	9.8	12.2	34.1	41.5	2.4	.....	.....	.....
	Limited	81	11.1	28.4	35.8	23.5	1.2	.....	.....	.....
	Unit	70	.....	17.1	51.4	31.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard metropolitan statistical area with population of—										
50,000–100,000	Statewide	3	.....	.....	33.3	66.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Limited	5	.....	.....	.....	80.0	20.0	.....	.....	.....
	Unit	14	.....	7.1	14.3	35.7	21.4	21.4	.....	.....
100,000–500,000	Statewide	29	.....	.....	.....	41.4	27.6	27.6	3.4	.....
	Limited	62	.....	1.6	8.1	32.3	24.2	16.1	4.8	12.9
	Unit	42	.....	.....	.....	7.1	16.7	31.0	26.2	19.0
500,000 or more	Statewide	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.3	35.7	14.3	35.7
	Limited	26	.....	.....	.....	3.8	15.4	26.9	11.5	42.3
	Unit	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.0

[1] The number of institutions equals the number of separate managements available to bank customers, whether through head office, branch, or holding company, except that in this table holding company affiliates are consolidated only for standard metropolitan statistical areas.

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

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erage number of banking institutions available was generally somewhat larger for the unit banking States than for States having either statewide or limited branching. All but 11 of the 208 standard metropolitan areas studied, however, had at least four banking institutions. In these areas, provision of adequate banking services to the smaller customers, both businesses and individuals, may depend more on the strategic location of banking offices of competing institutions within the area than on the number of banks operating in the entire area.

Some comparisons of the number of banking institutions and the percentage of deposits held by the two largest banks or bank groups in standard metropolitan areas with populations of 300,000 or more are shown in Table 2 on page 1321.

For most of the areas shown, the percentage of deposits held by the largest banking institution is close to or above 30 per cent of the total held in the area. The concentration of deposits in the largest institution in metropolitan areas located in both statewide and limited branching States ranges from about 20 per cent to a high of about 60 per cent.

In unit banking States the concentration of deposits in the largest institution is not so pronounced; it ranges from 15 to 45 per cent. However, if the proportion of deposits held by the two largest institutions is used as the measure, the range of proportions for the unit banking States is closer to that for the other two groups.

★ ★ ★

The statistics in this text and the accompanying tables are presented as useful summary measures of the dimensions of the banking structure and the major changes therein over the past decade. It should be recognized, however, that over fairly broad ranges, differences in the numbers of banks and banking offices or in the degree of deposit concentration may have little relationship to competitive vigor or the extent of services offered by banking institutions in their communities. Legal and institutional factors may be as important as the banking structure, or even more important, in influencing bank performance. To reach judgments on this score, intensive analyses of the prevailing circumstances in individual markets are a requisite.

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Economic Change and Economic Analysis

by **FRANK R. GARFIELD**

IN CONNECTION with some work on seasonal adjustment procedures last winter, I had occasion to look over a hundred seasonally adjusted monthly production series for the postwar period. I was surprised by the extent and diversity of change. Questions soon arose concerning the significance of large and diverse changes not only for seasonal adjustment but also for cyclical and trend analysis and, more broadly, for economic analysis generally. Presently, I found myself extending the time horizon back half a century, to 1913, and roaming far afield. This article is a condensed, but not brief, account of my wanderings.

The year 1913 was the last year before the first of two world wars. It was the year when, by constitutional amendment, Federal income taxes were authorized. It was the year of the Federal Reserve Act. And that year the University of California published Wesley Mitchell's *Business Cycles* [1].

Mitchell examined all the theories of crises and all the numbers then available—mostly annual data. He found enough similarity in fluctuations from one peacetime period to another and from one industrial country to another to feel justified in referring to all such fluctuations as "cycles." His analysis took into account a wide range of influences but revolved around those affecting profits, which he regarded as central in a pecuniary economy. Most of his data and charts related either to prices for commodities and services, or to banking and financial statistics (Chart 1); relatively little organized information was available for production, employment, or income.

Mitchell attempted to develop a theory of self-generating movements that could be checked in large part by reference to time series. He had a place in his account, however, for changing expectations and other realities not readily represented by time series. He hoped that generalizations derived from an expanding volume of information—and limited as to time, place, and institutional environment—could be used, with due caution, for purposes of prediction and control.

In another pioneer volume of theory and statistics written in the late 1920's and published in 1930, Simon Kuznets examined *Secular Movements in Production and Prices* [2]. His heading for the first chapter was "Retardation of Industrial Growth." He observed general tendencies for growth in particular manufacturing industries to slow down; for gains from particular inventions such as the steam engine to peter out; and for new inventions to be less significant than old, a point he illustrated by comparing electricity and the steam engine.

One reason, he said, that gains in particular manufacturing industries tended to

STAFF PAPERS—*In addition to its regular contents, the Federal Reserve* Bulletin *from time to time includes special papers on economic and financial subjects. These papers, prepared originally for the information of the Board of Governors by individuals on its staff, are selected for publication because of their general interest. The authors are responsible for the analyses and conclusions set forth.*

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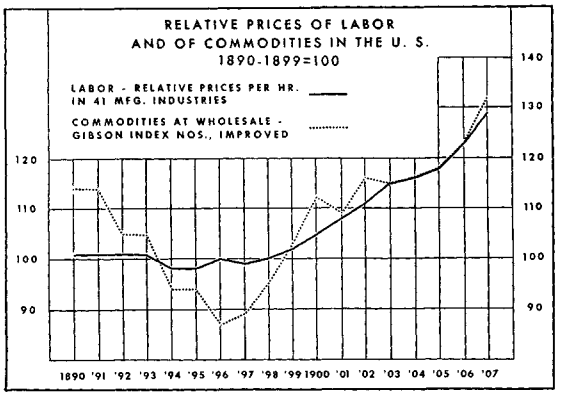
Chart 1



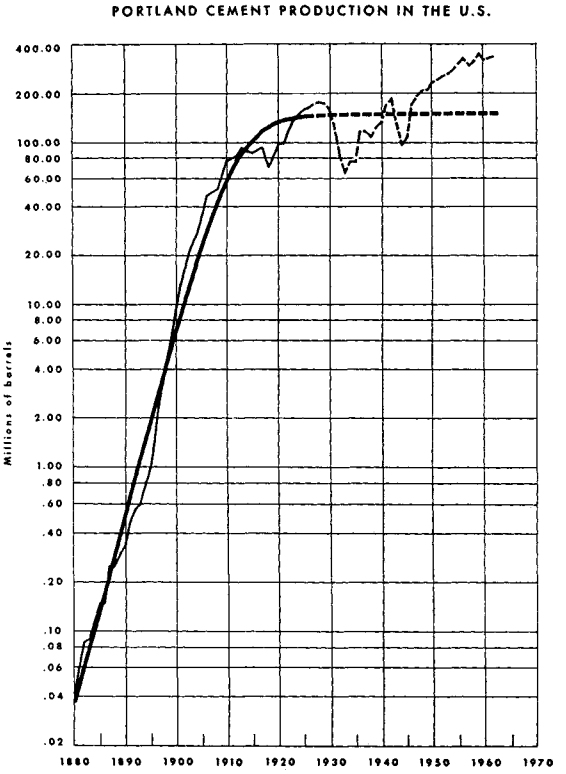
slow down—a tendency noted earlier by Raymond D. Prescott [3]—was the lack of similar improvements in sectors supplying materials. Kuznets found output per acre of cotton and three other major crops little changed for many decades. He also found that after eliminating "primary" trends from various series covering half a century or more there remained broad "secondary" movements considerably longer than business cycles, running about 18 to 20 years (Chart 2). Primary and secondary trends, he thought, should be studied in relation to each other and to cycles. Trends in prices and production should be examined together.

This study of trends was quickly followed in 1932 by another comprehensive Kuznets book, this time on *Seasonal Variations in Industry and Trade* [4]. Seasonal movements, like cycles and trends, of course, had been studied in the 1920's or before by various other people, especially at Harvard University, at the National Bureau of Economic Research, and in the Federal Reserve System. Frederick R. Macaulay was one of the pioneers in developing new techniques, as for seasonal adjustment, although his perceptive volume on *The Smoothing of Time Series* [5] did not appear until 1931.

In constructing the Board's new index of industrial production in 1927, Woodlief Thomas was already using monthly seasonal factors which changed over the years. He was also using nonworking-day allowances to reduce the irregular component in seasonally adjusted and unadjusted series, a refinement Kuznets let go in order to cover a large number of series (Chart 3). And in the early 1930's, to facilitate interpretation of changes from one day to the next in the amount of currency in circulation, Aryness Joy was making daily adjustments that took into account the influence of the day of the week, the day of the month, and the season of the year.

Analysis of economic developments through the use of national income accounts developed later. This approach—

Chart 2



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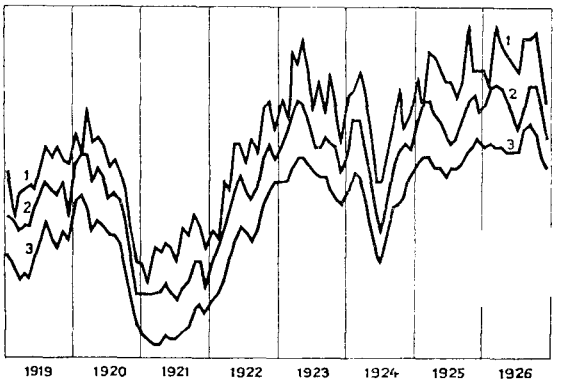
based in part on Kuznets' work on national income and given impetus by the Keynesian formulation of aggregative economics—was perhaps more readily related to formation of public policy, especially fiscal policy, than the analysis embodied in the Mitchell approach. In somewhat different ways, however, both approaches aimed initially at description and prediction. In the theory of the national income approach, causal relationships—such as that between income and consumption—were stressed more than time sequences—leads and lags. But as a matter of practice, study of causal relationships has proved to be closely related to study of time sequences and subject to similar problems in a changing economy.

Discussion of other differences between these two broad approaches, such as different emphases on changes in prices and in expectations, together with discussion of the varying degrees to which these approaches have been integrated with each other by different analysts, could easily occupy the remainder of this article. But economic change is first in our title, and not much has been said yet either about the nation's economy before World War I or about changes since that time.

In 1913, only 97 million people lived in the United States. Now the population is nearly twice that. Living conditions have changed too. For example, whereas 33 per cent of the people lived on farms then, only 7 per cent do now—and the farm is a different place. Horses and mules have largely disappeared from the countryside as well as from city streets. Autos and gasoline have made a place for themselves and for uncounted earthmoving machines and highway engineers. On the railroads, steam locomotives have been replaced by diesels. We now have a fine new assortment of chemicals and chemists, computers and programmers, jet planes and jet pilots, spaceships and spacemen. The iceman no longer tracks mud on the kitchen floor; the TV man goes to the family room. Disposal as well as creation of income has been facilitated by development of 36-month auto instalment paper and 30-year home mortgages.

Enough. No one will deny dramatic changes over this 50-year interval. But have changes during the period been of a sort to affect cyclical analysis? What do they suggest about trend analysis? Seasonal adjustment? Regression analysis? Model-building?

Chart 3



Comparison of three indexes of manufactures to show effects of adjustments for number of working days and for seasonal variations. Curve 1 is computed from data measuring total monthly output, curve 2 from data measuring daily average output, and curve 3 from data measuring daily average output adjusted for seasonal variations. Curves are all drawn on the same scale and are placed at different levels on chart in order to show distinctly the month-to-month fluctuations of each one.

IMPACT OF WARS

The first observation must be, most tragically, that two world wars and numerous lesser wars have been fought in these 50 years, with widespread repercussions on all sorts of activities, private and public. Over extended periods they have upset Mitchell's rhythm of economic fluctuation and Kuznets' growth patterns.

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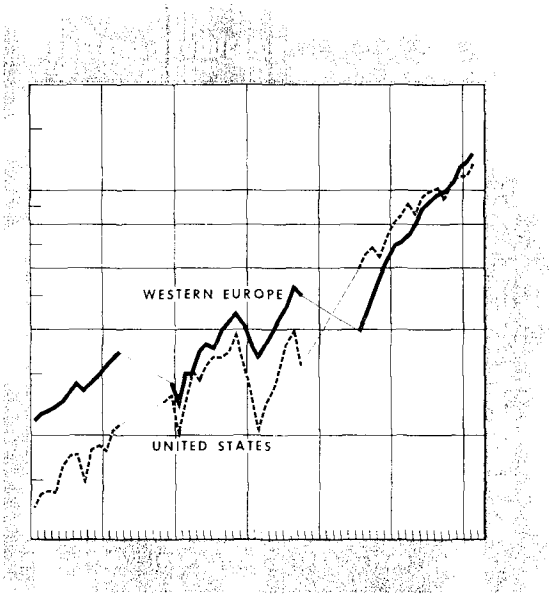
Thus, in Western Europe, industrial production was drastically curtailed during both world wars; in the United States it was not (Chart 4). Partly because of this and the need for reconstruction in Western Europe, output there after both wars expanded much more rapidly than in the United States. Although the world is now much more closely integrated in many ways than it was early in the century, cyclical fluctuations in Europe for a decade and a half have been



observable only as minor hesitations in expansion, while in the United States output has dipped cyclically four times. By the late 1950's, almost everyone had forgotten the spritely generalization that "when the United States catches cold, Europe gets pneumonia."

Domestically, military activities have altered the underlying structure of peacetime demand, with defense outlays now 10 per cent of gross national product, whereas in 1913 the country had virtually no defense outlays. Military activities have greatly altered tax structures. They also have had a major impact on technological change throughout the economy. Military flight requirements, for example, have greatly stimulated the development of light-weight materials, heat-resistant materials, and many sorts of space-saving devices.

Clearly, for extended periods wars and their aftermath have dominated the course of activity in many countries. And over the longer term they have altered a good many basic conditions affecting activity and prices and flows of goods, services, and capital. In some countries wars have even been a major factor in altering the whole organization of economic activity. The revolution in Russia came in 1917. More recently, the shift of many peoples from colonial status to independence has been speeded by World War II. Also, the less extensive institutional changes in this country in the 1930's may be attributed in part to the impact of World War I in disrupting production patterns, distorting value relationships, and encouraging many financial commitments that later could not be met.

IMPACT OF DEPRESSION OF 1930's

The depression of the 1930's, like the war periods, had both short-term and longer-lasting effects on economic behavior and on economic analysis. Rising trends calculated in the 1920's were written off almost immediately, and debate raged over the nature and sources of stagnation. With a fourth of the labor force unemployed by 1932 and all the banks closed in early 1933 there was an almost total eclipse of trend analysis and also of cyclical analysis. Even seasonal factors were suspect in industries such as those producing cement, where output for the year 1932 was down 60 per cent from the late 1920's, and steel and autos, where output was off 75 per cent. In fact, depressed con-

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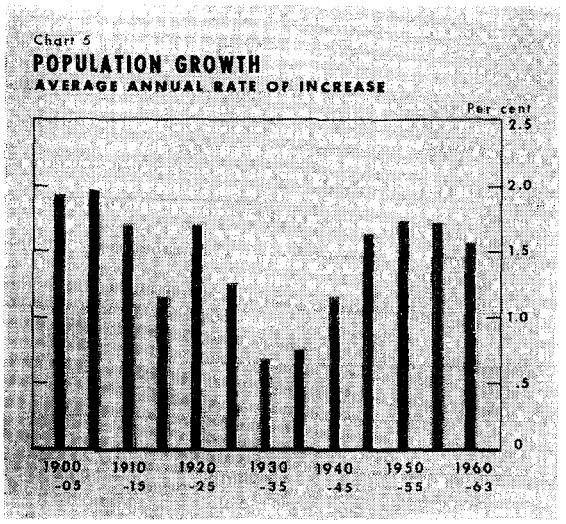
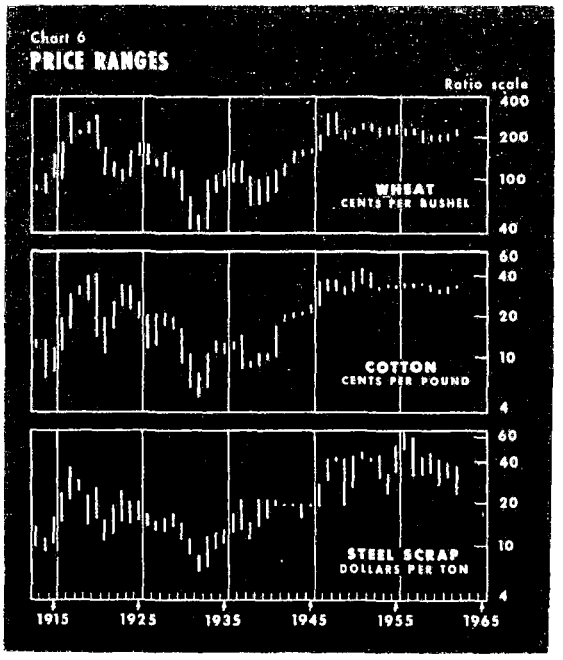
ditions in the cement industry led to Federal Reserve use for a time of seasonal allowances of so many barrels rather than so many per cent of current output.

Population did continue to increase, but the rate of increase, which had begun to slow down in the middle 1920's, when immigration was restricted, by the mid-1930's was less than half the earlier rate (Chart 5). The effects of the sharp reduction in births in that period are still evident in current statistics on the labor force and the marriage rate.

High levels of unemployment, widespread business failures, and collapse of many financial institutions created demands for relief and for reorganization along many lines. The social security system, new arrangements for financing home buying, new labor laws, and new farm measures adopted in that period have proved in most instances to be permanent features of our economic system. So have new rules adopted for security markets, including requirements for registration of new issues with a newly formed Securities and Exchange Commission, standardized reporting to the Commission by publicly owned companies, and also credit margin requirements administered by the Federal Reserve. New theories concerning the purposes and functions of Federal finance were advanced by Keynes and others, and many of the built-in stabilizers had their origin in that period.



Agricultural price-support policies, adopted at that time primarily to protect farmers and their creditors, incidentally have greatly modified speculation and price fluctuations in markets for leading farm commodities. The reduced fluctuations in cotton prices, for example, are clearly evident in the record of the past 8 years (Chart 6). Cotton prices in this period have held within a range of 30 to 36 cents, with changes within particular years varying from 5 to 15 per cent; the corresponding figures for the years from 1922 to 1929 were 11 to 35 cents, and 15 to 50 per cent. Wheat price fluctuations have also been reduced, though not so much. In contrast, fluctuations in steel scrap prices have been about as wide as ever.



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The more or less permanent effects of all such policy developments on the operation of the economy and the nature of economic change cannot be summarized even roughly by a single figure comparable to the 10 per cent of GNP cited as now going to defense. They may none the less be significant. Their significance, moreover, need not depend wholly on whether the country has been made depression-proof by new attitudes reflected in the measures adopted during the 1930's, in later legislation such as the Employment Act of 1946, and in various administrative policies.

If it should happen that we do not have a depression or a major war over the next half century, then the economic record of the next 50 years will be very different from that of the 50 years just past. And presumably it will be much more amenable to economic analysis, particularly with reference to trends. Meanwhile, in seeking relationships from data for the past half century to project into the future we need to take due cognizance of the wars and depressions of the past and their impact on the record. We need to remember wars and depressions when we draw or interpret trends, strike averages for the length and depth of cycles, calculate seasonals, run regressions, and build models.

Of particular moment for much current analysis, the economic consequences of World War II merit attention when we think about the significance of changes in postwar years. For example, the list of postwar shortages of goods was too long to be treated lightly. The aftermath of wartime finance included a money supply so large that not much further expansion was to be expected or desired for some years. More generally, in studying a wide range of economic developments, we need to remember that the aftermath of war or depression may last 2 years for one series, 5 years for another, 10 or 15—or even more—for a third. And we need to remember that for some series even the little wars are pertinent; production records for coal and oil were altered sharply by the Suez incident.

IMPACT OF OTHER INFLUENCES

Influences other than wars and depressions that have a bearing on changes in the economy and in economic analysis are many and difficult to disentangle. Moreover, they go back a long, long way. Looking a little beyond 1913, we note a comment of David A. Wells in a vigorous preface to his *Recent Economic Changes,* written in 1889 [6]: "The economic changes that have occurred during the last quarter of a century —or during the present generation of living men— have unquestionably been more important and varied than during any former corresponding period of the world's history." And he had much to say about "inventing and perfecting tools and machinery, building workshops and factories, and devising instrumentalities for the easy intercommunication of persons and thoughts and the cheap exchange of products and services." After further comment on the marvels of progress, he noted that "concurrently, or as the necessary sequence of these changes, has come a series of widespread disturbances"—disturbances which "to many thoughtful and conservative minds" seemed to presage "an attack on the present organization of society and even the permanency of civilization itself."

In 1913 reform was in the air, with passage of the Clayton Antitrust Act less than a year after the Federal Reserve Act and with adoption of the 17th amendment providing

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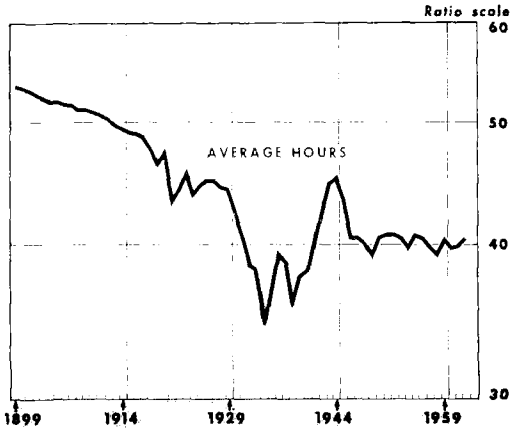
for direct election of Senators soon after the 16th authorizing Federal income taxes. Child labor was under attack. The number of youths going to high school or even to college was increasing rapidly. For those employed, working hours were being sharply reduced.

Chart 7
MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK

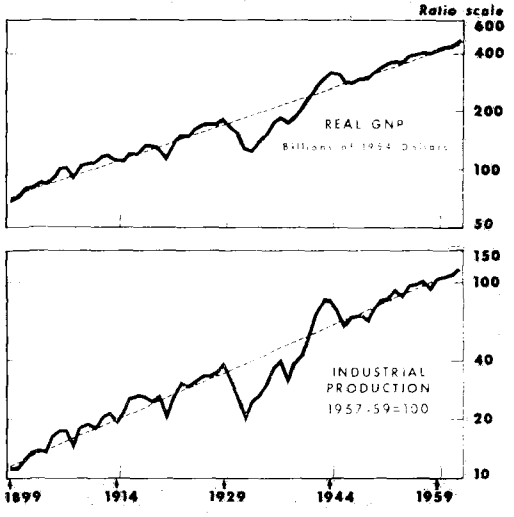


Average weekly hours of work at factories had already declined from 53 in 1900 to 49 in 1913, although the workweek of 66 hours at steel mills was not to be lowered until after World War I (Chart 7). By 1929 the average factory workweek was down to 45 hours, and further reductions were brought about by the depression and the Fair Labor Standards Act providing overtime pay beyond 40 hours. In the postwar period, although paid weekly hours, at around 40, have shown little change, actual working time per year has been reduced somewhat further by increases in paid holidays and vacations. Outside manufacturing there have been further reductions in the workweek during the postwar period.

Continuing reductions in working hours and substantial increases in production per capita have ben made possible in part by increased employment of women but to a greater extent by persistent increases in output per hour, commonly referred to as "output per man-hour." These increases in output per man-hour, in turn, have reflected a complex of developments in education, technology, management, saving, investment, and research—and also changes in attitudes of people all the way from the workbench to the Supreme Court.

Trends. For aggregate production, it would almost seem as though the underlying forces for growth had been so strong as to lead to a trend for the first 60 years of this century in this country which could be regarded as meaningful despite many changes in the economy. A single 2.9 per cent straight line keeps fairly close company with all the data for real GNP, except for periods of depression and war. The same is true of a 3.6 per cent straight line trend for industrial production (Chart 8). Raised slightly, these trend lines would represent the general drift of nondepression peacetime years a little more closely.

Chart 8
REAL GNP AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION



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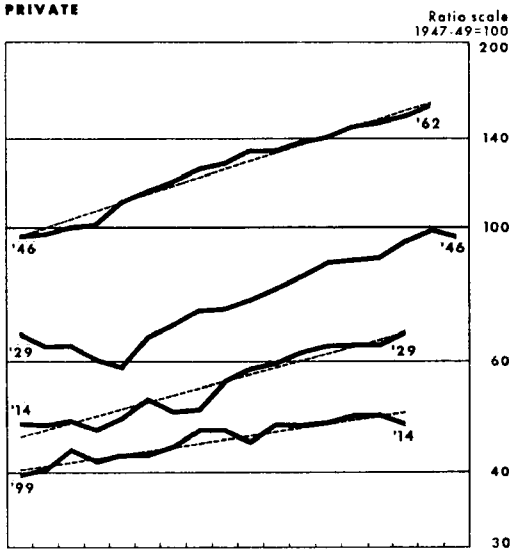
One theory explaining persistence of a given rate of growth might be that in the long run developments that deflect activity from its general course—such as wars and depressions—tend to stimulate adjustments of various sorts that bring activity back on course. Perhaps we should assume here that the whole has a life of its own, independent of the parts, and that, as a matter of behavior, the whole is an amount to which the parts must add, even though, as a matter of arithmetic, the whole is nothing more than the sum of the parts. This idea I have found difficult to grasp. But I seem to be reluctant to discard it without comment.

Under conditions of not too rapid change in basic economic organization or human values, opposing pressures—on the one hand, to find employment and to utilize growing resources and, on the other, to realize the gains in productivity in forms other than additional goods and services—might be offsetting for some time and might lead to a fairly constant rate of growth in real GNP. I am inclined, however, to regard the re-emergence of the predepression growth rate as reflecting to a considerable degree an accidental offsetting of depression influences by World War II influences. I doubt if there is sufficient reason to suppose that changes in the rates of change in population, labor force participation, employment, hours of work, and productivity must continue to balance out so that in the next half century the growth rate in real GNP will be very close to the 2.9 per cent rate prevailing since the beginning of the century. If the years from 1930 to 1945 are set aside, the rate for the other three 15-year subperiods has been close to 3.5.

The rate of increase in output per man-hour for private production, estimated at around 1.4 per cent early in the century, has accelerated. In the postwar period it has been over 3 per cent (Chart 9). This indicated doubling in the rate of increase in productivity has been offset by lower rates of increase in some other elements. Population, for example, has been growing somewhat less rapidly since World War II than in the early years of the century, with annual increases

Chart 9
OUTPUT PER MAN-HOUR
PRIVATE



generally around 1.6 or 1.7 per cent rather than 2 per cent (Chart 5). The rate in 1962 was down to 1.5 per cent.

As we consider possibilities for future broad trends, we can be clear that typical retardation of growth in production over the life of particular industries is not of itself evidence of any tendency toward retardation in growth in output in the economy as a whole. Growth in the economy depends partly on how many industries are in a stage of rapid growth, as Arthur M. Burns observed in his *Production Trends in the United States Since 1870,* published in 1934 [7], and as Walther G. Hoffman emphasized in his *British Industry, 1700-1950* [8].

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Nor can the retardation of growth in a particular industry in one period be accepted as a sure guide to the future of even that one industry. New demands may appear as they did for cement (Chart 2). On the supply side, too, even old industries may be revolutionized. Thus the output per acre of cotton and three other major crops, which Kuznets cited as showing little change in the last three decades of the 19th century and the first two of the 20th, has doubled in the last four decades.

Also, I think the evidence does not point to any decline in the importance of new discoveries. Electricity has done many jobs the steam engine was totally unfitted to do directly—in homes as well as in industry. Electronic computers seem to represent at least as much of an advance over electro-mechanical tabulating equipment as that equipment represented over hand-cranked desk calculators. Computers seem destined to alter basically the nature of a wide range of industrial activities as well as many types of office work. As aids to research of all sorts they may well have a significant impact also on almost every other type of activity, not excluding agricultural production, construction, and the practice of medicine and law.

More broadly—with all due respect to the facts to be found in volumes on *Recent Economic Changes* published in 1889 [6] and in 1929 [9]—perhaps one of the most significant observations to be made about the economic scene in the United States now in contrast with that half or three-quarters of a century ago is that change seems to be more readily accepted as a feature of almost every phase of life. This is one of the chief reasons why so many people are willing to entrust their family heirlooms, if any, to moving vans.

Reference to the increased tempo of change seems to call insistently for discussion of developments abroad where the shift in tempo—from a less rapid pace in the earlier period—may well be greater than in this country. But domestic developments alone, it seems to me, are quite sufficient to warrant the emphasis here on the importance of change as an element to be considered at every point in analyzing economic conditions.

Cycles. For further study of changes in the economy and their impact on cycles, seasonals, and other relatively short-time fluctuations, it would be convenient if we could regard some recent period, even a few years, as free from war and depression influences. The 10-year period since 1953 would be one possibility. It was only in mid-1953, however, that the Korean truce was arranged. Also, at that time Western Europe was still years away from Article VIII currency convertibility, and the Treasury–Federal Reserve accord had been reached only 2 years earlier. Production was quite high in relation to capacity, and postwar inflationary forces were still so strong that prices were to rise sharply when boom conditions developed after recovery from the 1954 recession.

Another possibility is the period since 1957. Altogether, for present purposes this short period is perhaps as good as any other. We do well to remember, however, that even in 1957 it was not clear that postwar inflationary tendencies were being—or could be—modified as much as now seems, in retrospect, to have been the case (Chart 10). Also, it may be argued with some force that at least the fairly sharp recession of 1958 belonged to and for many purposes should be grouped with the years preceding 1958.

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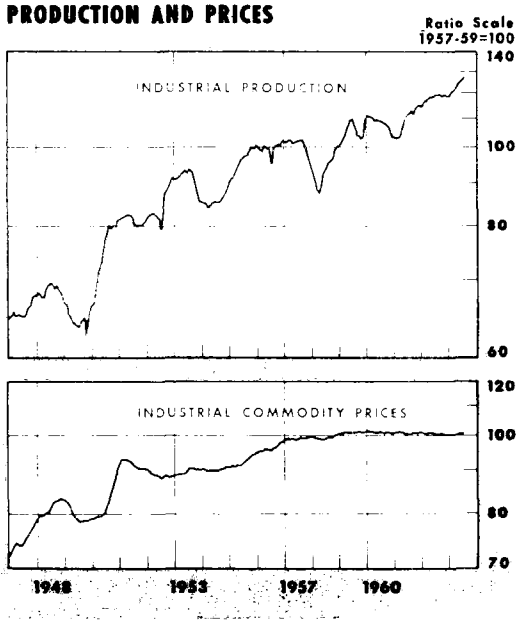
Chart 10
PRODUCTION AND PRICES



NOTE.—Figures for production are adjusted for seasonal variation.

While industrial production as a whole showed a rise of 17 per cent over the 5-year period from 1957 to 1962, industrial chemicals, including synthetic materials, were up 55 per cent, electric and gas utilities 41 per cent, and rubber and plastics products 33 per cent. On the other hand, transportation equipment other than autos showed little change, oil drilling was off 11 per cent, iron and steel 12, and coal 17.

In these 5 years industrial chemicals rose from 3.6 per cent of total industrial output to 4.8, passing iron and steel, which declined from 6.2 to 4.6 per cent. For strict accuracy, note should be made that these shares are calculated without allowance for the effect of relative price changes on value-added relationships.

Such shifts in composition of industrial and other output naturally affect the cyclical behavior of the total. So also do basic changes in the utilization of resources and the outlook for price changes, such as occurred in the same short period. And in the background are many longer-term trends, in both domestic and international affairs.

At the low in April 1958 industrial production was off 14 per cent from the August 1957 level. This decline was substantially more than the 10 per cent in 1954 or the 8 per cent in 1949. The most recent decline, in 1960-61, was only 6 per cent (Chart 10).

Meanwhile, industrial prices as a whole stabilized in mid-1959, after only moderate advances during a single year of expanding activity. The preceding advance in industrial prices, after the 1954 recession, had been much more rapid and had continued more than 2 years. In the recovery after the 1960-61 recession, industrial prices as a whole showed no advance, and the rise even for commodities whose prices are particularly sensitive to changes in demand was small and short-lived. Such variety of experience in production, price, and other changes is not new in the annals of cycles—many of Mitchell's original data related to years of depression in the 1890's, others to periods of more moderate fluctuation. But the recent historical record does remind us of the continuing need for a sharp look at averages of cyclical experience and for selective analysis of each cycle.

From the low in early 1961 to mid-1962 industrial production and real GNP rose considerably, but after that industrial production held within a range of less than a point for 7 months and GNP rose only moderately. As late as last March the question was being asked whether this extended period of near stability in activity was a forerunner of recession, a mere hesitation in a general advance, or the beginning of a long period in which neither the expansive forces nor the contractive forces would

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prove to be cumulative in their effects.

When the economy emerged on the upside, other questions arose. Was February the twenty-fourth month of recovery and expansion or the first? Had we had a European-type recession, with less than a 1 per cent decline in industrial production after mid-1962 but with noticeable declines in the rate of inventory accumulation and in plant and equipment expenditures? Such questions suggest that complexity and uncertainty in cyclical behavior and cyclical analysis are not to be denied, inconvenient as they may be for those who seek simple answers.

Taking a look at cyclical experience over all 18 years of the postwar period, we see first that there has been no postwar depression to parallel the one beginning 11 years after World War I. In Western Europe, meanwhile, even the shorter cycles have been so minor that recessions have been mainly periods of pause in rapid growth. How far the improved cyclical record of this postwar period may be attributed to greater wisdom and how far to other factors is hard to tell.

In this country shorter cycles of significant amplitude have persisted, bearing some resemblance to interwar cycles and perhaps more to each other. All four postwar periods of appreciable decline in industrial production have continued 7 or 8 months, although the amount of decline has varied widely (Chart 10). Also, recovery in each instance has been rapid for a while even though the time elapsed before the start of rapid recovery has ranged from no time at all in the spring of 1958 to several months in 1954. The length of complete cycles has varied from 3 to 5 years. But all such counting becomes truly meaningful for analysis of the future only as the circumstances of each situation are reviewed. And a word must be added concerning the changing meaning of "cyclical high" from one period to another.

A cyclical high may involve, as in the mid-1950's, generally active use of resources, shortages in some lines, efforts to accumulate inventories, rapid capital expansion, widespread increases in prices—of commodities and services, and of real estate and other capital items—and various other elements that together make the situation unsustainable and likely to be followed by sharp reaction. Or the cyclical high may not be very high; in 1959-60 the low in unemployment was about 5 per cent, whereas in the mid-1950's it was around 4 per cent. The 1960-61 recession that followed was mild, and recovery and expansion since early 1961 have been substantial. The labor force has been expanding, however, and with output per manhour up sharply, unemployment this summer was still 5.5 per cent or more. Rates were lower than this for certain groups—a little over 3 per cent for married adult males with wife present—but much higher for some groups not adequately trained to meet modern job requirements or for other reasons at a disadvantage in labor markets.

Unemployment rates for labor and capacity use rates for equipment, incidentally, throw a special light on the nature of cyclical highs and cyclical changes generally. They are by definition "adjusted for trend," after a fashion, whereas production and employment figures typically are not. Neither type of series by itself tells the whole story of current developments.

SEASONALS

Seasonal movements, being in considerable measure determined by weather, might appear to be less affected than cycles or trends by various changes in the economy. Can we

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perhaps use "constant seasonals" and avoid the paradox implied in "changing seasonals"? Under some circumstances, yes. But sooner or later in a changing economy every seasonal pattern turns out to be changing. One way out is to use more than one set of constant factors with breaks in between, but this approach often creates greater problems than it solves.

Why do seasonals change? Perhaps the question should be put the other way; why should seasonals stay the same? An industry such as industrial chemicals, in which output rose 55 per cent in the 5 years from 1957 to 1962, may be expected to have constant seasonals only if the increased output consists of similar products sold to customers in similar areas, and then only if these products are turned out in similar plants and are otherwise subject to similar seasonal influences on the supply side—or if various changes offset each other. For industrial chemicals seasonals did change in this period —but only moderately.

For a quite different set of reasons there has been a marked change since 1960 in the seasonal behavior of rates on 3-month Treasury bills. Those reasons relate to changes in the nature of Treasury and Federal Reserve participation in this market and to the responses made to these changes by other market participants.

Changes in the composition of production or other series, from year to year as well as over longer periods, make difficult any satisfactory direct adjustment of totals whose parts have different seasonals. Thus they argue for adjusting totals by adjusting parts and adding the results, except where the parts behave too erratically to permit separate adjustment. The two approaches sometimes lead to quite different results, as they did for industrial production in mid-1962. The direct adjustment of the total suggested that this "coincident indicator" was declining from March to June, perhaps taking its cue from the "leading indicators." The regularly published series derived from the seasonally adjusted parts meanwhile rose further.

The issue of adjusting totals directly or via the parts is only one of several affected by rapid changes; for example, such changes greatly complicate the estimating of terminal year seasonals. The year 1958, with sharp turnaround in activity after April, was by no means a vintage year for production seasonals. For quite a few series, seasonals calculated with 1958 data as the last in the series were distorted not only in 1958 but all the way back to 1955. Dropping 1958 data out of the calculations improved the results substantially.

Adjust series seasonally as you will to take out variations recurring every twelfth month or fourth quarter—in order better to reveal the general drift—and there will still remain confusing changes of other sorts. These changes are ordinarily called "irregular," or even "random," although actually they may contain elements of regularity. "Irregular" fluctuations—due to one more snowstorm than usual this particular January, a strike, a revision in Regulation Q, a quirk of reporting, or any of a hundred and one other special circumstances—are reflected, along with other nonseasonal influences, in the final "adjusted" series. All too often this is forgotten. For series as erratic as monthly business failures, new capital issues, or housing starts it hardly could be.

FACTS AND DATA AND ANALYSIS

So far changes in the economy have been treated largely as though they affected anal-

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ysis directly, without reference to data problems. Actually, over the years the quantity and quality of data available have improved considerably. Our data now tell us something about more subjects, are shown in more detail, and are classified in more meaningful ways. They are available for shorter time periods, and they are available more promptly. Quite a few of our figures are collected under the guidance of sampling experts and processed into refined numbers by electronic computers under the direction of scholars versed in the dark arts of editing and adjustment—adjustment for nonresponse, adjustment for nonworking days, adjustment for seasonal variation, adjustment to benchmark. We make more serviceable estimates of crucial current figures, and we make them less reluctantly. We also make more revisions than ever before to set the record straight. A modern Shakespeare could have fun with the ages in the life of a mid-century statistic.

The evolution of data preparation has blurred the distinction between data preparation and analysis. More data collectors try to find out what information is needed, and more committees argue over treatises on the meaning of concepts such as unemployment and productivity. A man who has really learned what GNP is—or industrial production—has dealt with quite a few economic realities. He knows something about prices as well as "quantities." He is versed in the subtleties of weighting and is aware of the distinction between an establishment and an enterprise. He is alert to the dangers in ignoring gaps and the dangers in filling them on the basis of unwarranted assumptions. He understands, hopefully, how the circumstances of the time affect the significance of the numbers under review.

The improved data now at hand offer new opportunities to analysts of every persuasion. Almost every question may stimulate the making of one or more regressions, and elaborate models may be built with the hope of finding numbers more or less appropriate for the purpose in hand. But in such operations—as in mathematically less complicated approaches—it is easy to lose one's way, unless one is familiar with the limitations that still characterize available data.

Looking back to the Census of Population for 1910 we can readily see internal evidence of statistical trouble in that modern time. The number of people reported as 40 years old was 1.5 million, which was 700,000 more than the number 41 years old and, even more startling, 400,000 more than the number 39 years old. Obviously, a certain carelessness had crept in somewhere along the way, presumably in the answering of a simple question by the original respondent. The population figures for 1910 showed considerably less "heaping" at the adult "0" years than in 1880, but they still were not good enough. Gradually over the decades this particular problem has been cut down to size. Have we similarly mastered the problem of finding out what consumers plan to buy and what the plans they report at a particular time may mean in terms of the purchases they—or somebody else—will actually make?

In the 1960 Census of Population, one of the many sources of error on the long route from the respondent's answer to the finished statistic has been eliminated. Information on the original schedule is transmitted direct to the computer without any card punching. In this operation quality control standards for the permissible number of punching errors are no longer needed. True, in this particular Census, occasional failures in the microfilm-

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ing process caused some entire pages of schedules to be unreadable by FOSDIC (Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers), but the damage was minor. For most economic statistics the struggle to minimize card punching errors—as well as all the other potential mishaps along the way —must go on.

Considering conceptual problems, reporting problems, processing problems, and adjustment problems, those who ask the data producer to state just what probability there is that the particular figures being issued are accurate within certain ranges are asking quite a little. The sampling error that is subject to quantification is only one of several problems. Fortunately it is possible, by charting and studying series, by keeping in mind the degree of irregularity typical of particular series, by noting the position last month, and by being informed as to the surrounding circumstances, to make use of series which are not known to be accurate within a narrow range.

People acquainted with the uncertainties of various statistics relating to production, employment, prices, and the like sometimes long for the certainties they associate with banking—accounts always balance. It is evident, however, that no matter how carefully banks keep their books and how specific the rules may be for valuing assets, various current banking statistics are subject to problems such as those relating to the representativeness of respondent banks and the comparability of reporting dates. Months may end on one day of the week or another, and it may make a difference. The week ending in the middle of March may be closer this year to the corporate income tax payment date than it was last year. Year to year changes in the timing of Treasury financing operations also often complicate the interpretation of reported changes in bank credit and bank deposits.

In construction and real estate many data problems remain unsolved. For example, information on the amount of office space, occupied and unoccupied, is still inadequate. Again, Census takers have found so many more houses standing than had been expected that a substantial revision in housing starts data before 1959 is being considered. Such a revision, if made, would raise the level of starts in the early postwar years sharply in relation to more recent years. It would also raise the level in relation to existing prewar figures—but those figures are also in process of revision, from 1840 to 1939.

The repercussions of a revision in postwar housing starts would extend to the series on residential construction activity and total construction activity, to all the series of which they are parts, including GNP, and to all the series derived by comparing these series with other series. All this is recited not to decry revisions—which scientific candor demands be made—but rather to emphasize the intricacy of the whole structure of data and analysis. One way to improve analysis is to improve data.

In another area, also long recognized as particularly difficult to handle, series showing changes in the seasonally adjusted book values of inventories in some periods, as in the summer and autumn of 1962, fluctuate so irregularly and over so wide a range from month to month as to disturb some analysts. Those encountering problems here should recognize that practically all series have an irregular component which cannot be expected to yield to adjustment of any sort, save the last resort smoothing of adjusted series. But they may also be pleased that efforts to improve the basic series are continuing and that many respondents,

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newly equipped with electronic computers, are coming to be in a better position to answer inventory questions.

Basic to every economic statistic is the unit of measurement—and the economic significance of almost every unit is subject to change. While the number of pounds in a short ton does not change even over long periods, the quality of the steel being weighed may improve appreciably. Specifying a size range for electric generators may not yield strict comparability—the proportion of generators toward the top of the range may be higher at one time than at another. The design of products and the materials of which they are made are continually changing, confusing the meaning of any simple count. The list of problems relating to "physical volume" measures is by no means short.

Many of the data available for analysis are expressed in dollar terms. In one sense a dollar is always a dollar, but what it will buy is another question. A rise of $1 billion in inventory holdings in a period of price stability represents much more accumulation than a rise of the same amount in a period of advancing prices. Interpretation of current changes in the whole wide range of dollar series—for shipments as well as inventories, loans extended as well as loans outstanding, payments for currently produced goods and for existing assets—clearly needs to take account of price behavior. Even when the "general level" of prices is stable, particular prices may be changing considerably. So, for many purposes it is uesful to "deflate" current dollar figures to obtain "constant dollar" figures.

But problems in deflating value figures are many. Matching prices imbedded in value figures with price indexes that really correspond would often require more detailed information about prices and quantities than that now available, and information of different types. For example, do we know whether the prices in this month's shipments are prices quoted this month or some months ago? Whether for any particular group in any particular period deflated value figures do now provide a better "constant dollar" measure than can be obtained from other data depends on all the virtues and all the limitations of the data being considered.

One way to improve actual deflation of value figures will be to collect price data with this objective more in mind. But it will be well to remember that price data are useful for many other purposes.

Modern statistical techniques and computing devices are helping to broaden understanding of the nature of data problems and to meet a wide variety of such problems. Basic to further improvement in data are increased data requirements for private and public administrative purposes and deeper understanding of the significance of good data for good analysis.

Data by themselves will not provide solutions to economic problems, no matter how plentiful and accurate the data may be. Hypotheses as to which phenomena are relevant and how they are related are essential at every stage of analysis. But it is important to have information as reliable and pertinent as possible as a basis for proceeding to each next step in an inquiry or a demonstration. On occasion, data problems in implementing certain preferred concepts may even be so great that the better part of valor is to use serviceable concepts that can be well implemented rather than preferred concepts that cannot.

If we can assume that the data are becoming more descriptive of the facts and that

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the facts are becoming more amenable to analysis as we get farther away from the last war and the last depression, how is economic analysis developing? Certainly actual events in recent years have differed enough from those predicted to call for many second thoughts. For example, must all analysis assume creeping inflation, as a consequence of the modern distribution of economic power? Five years of little change in the wholesale price level would suggest that this position, once so widely accepted, in this form or with a proviso about resource utilization, is one of those that need to be reviewed. In another area, events of recent years relating to the international flows of goods and services and funds have been hard on many earlier suppositions. The record of shorter-term forecasts for 1962 and 1963 suggests that if we are to be successful in forecasting results we shall need to know more about causes.

Certainly the new equipment developed in recent decades—a fascinating succession of new computing, charting, printing, and display devices—has been an extraordinarily powerful force for change. This new equipment and the new statistical techniques developed in recent decades together make feasible inquiries and demonstrations beyond possible consideration before.

That thinking about time series analysis is being pushed in various new directions is clearly evident. Witness the development of flow of funds accounts and continuing pressures to build an integrated system of time series tied to the national accounts as one mold, perhaps *the* mold, into which the economic world should be cast. Witness the spread of seasonal adjustment and the current reconsideration of methods of seasonal adjustment. Witness the expanding efforts to capture the essentials of many economic relationships in regressions and in large-scale models.

This is not the place to appraise such efforts; it is appropriate to note, however, that economic change is a central fact to be dealt with, and that formal tidiness in formulation of a problem is only one of many virtues. Experimentation along such lines need not preclude experimentation along other lines. The Harvard ABC curves of the 1920's were neat, in their own way, and perished. More broadly, the experience of the past half century suggests that history is full of surprises, especially for those who are sure, and that a good analyst needs to be a good historian as well as a good mathematician.

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2. Simon Kuznets, *Secular Movements in Production and Prices,* Houghton Mifflin Co., 1930
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Charts:

1. Adapted from Mitchell [1], p. 135.

2. Adapted from Kuznets [2], p. 100, with trend projected and data added for 1925-62.

3. Reproduced from the March 1927 BULLETIN, p. 171.

4. Industrial production in Western Europe: data from Office of Economic Cooperation and Development, put on a 1957-59 base. Industrial production in the United States: 1901-19, Day-Thomas index, 1919-62, Federal Reserve index.

5. Based on U.S. Census of Population data as of July 1, excluding population in U.S. possessions but including armed forces outside the United States from 1917-19 and beginning in 1929.

6. Based on Dept. of Agriculture data for cotton and wheat, and *Iron Age* composite for steel scrap.

7. Based on estimates for 1899-1919 from Paul H. Douglas, *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926*, and for 1919 to date on estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

8. Gross national product data from Dept. of Commerce except that estimates from 1899-1909 are from John W. Kendrick, *Productivity Trends in the United States*, a report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, 1961. Industrial production as above, Chart 4.

9. Derived from data on real product of the private domestic economy and on man-hour estimates for 1899-1908 shown in Solomon Fabricant, *Basic Facts on Productivity Change*, Occasional Paper 63 of the National Bureau of Economic Research, 1959, and for 1909-62 on Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

10. Federal Reserve grouping based on Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price indexes.

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Treasury and Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Operations

This third 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, Vice President in charge of the Foreign Department of the New York Reserve Bank, and Special Manager, System Open Market Account. It covers the period March-August 1963. The first report was published in the BULLETIN *for September 1962, and the second in the* BULLETIN *for March 1963.*

As of early March 1963 the Federal Reserve reciprocal credit, or swap, network covered 10 foreign central banks, plus the Bank for International Settlements, and involved a total amount of $1,100 million. In May 1963 the reciprocal currency agreement with the Bank of England was increased from $50 million to $500 million, thereby raising the total of these short-term swap lines to $1,550 million.

From the first use of the Federal Reserve swap program in March 1962 through the end of August 1963, total drawings on these swap lines by the Federal Reserve and other central banks amounted to $978 million. Over the same period, total repayments of $876 million were made, each generally within 6 months from the date of the drawing. The net debtor position of the Federal Reserve under all these agreements combined was $92 million as of the end of August 1963, compared with $65 million at the end of February 1963. During the first week of September, the net debtor position of the Federal Reserve was reduced to $73 million.

TABLE 1
FEDERAL RESERVE RECIPROCAL CURRENCY AGREEMENTS, END OF AUGUST 1963

Other party to agreement	Amount of facility (millions of dollars)	Date (of original agreement)	Term (months)
		1962	
Bank of France[1]	100	Mar. 1	3
Bank of England[2]	500	May 31	12
Netherlands Bank	50	June 13	3
National Bank of Belgium	50	June 20	6
Bank of Canada	250	June 26	3
Bank for International Settlements[3]	100	July 16	
Swiss National Bank	100	July 16	3
German Federal Bank[4]	150	Aug. 2	3
Bank of Italy[5]	150	Oct. 18	3
Austrian National Bank	50	Oct. 25	3
		1963	
Bank of Sweden	50	Jan. 17	
Total for all banks	1,550		

[1] Increased from $50 million to $100 million on Mar. 4, 1963.
[2] Increased from $50 million to $500 million on May 29, 1963.
[3] In Swiss francs.
[4] Increased from $50 million to $150 million on Jan. 17, 1963.
[5] Increased from $50 million to $150 million on Dec. 6, 1962.

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At the end of February 1963, there were outstanding U.S. Treasury issues of $481 million in foreign currency bonds and of $48 million in foreign currency certificates. During the next 6 months, all of the foreign currency certificate issues were converted into foreign currency bonds, while additional bonds were issued in the amount of $177 million. Of this total of $705 million of foreign currency bonds outstanding at the end of August 1963, $50 million has in one instance been employed to refund Federal Reserve swap drawings into medium-term obligations of the Treasury.

TABLE 2

U.S. TREASURY FOREIGN CURRENCY BONDS, OUTSTANDING END OF AUGUST 1963

Investor	Amount (millions of U.S. dollar equivalents)	Original maturity (months)	Currency
German Federal Bank	275	15–24	German mark
Bank of Italy	200	15–24	Italian lira
Swiss Confederation	127	15–18	Swiss franc
Swiss National Bank	48	15–18	Swiss franc
National Bank of Belgium	30	24	Belgian franc
Austrian National Bank	25	18	Austrian schilling
Total	705		

BELGIAN FRANCS

Unlike the other swap arrangements, which are now on a standby basis, the Federal Reserve–National Bank of Belgium swap remains fully drawn, as it has been from the beginning. The swap thus provides the National Bank of Belgium with a supplementary dollar balance of $50 million and the Federal Reserve with an equivalent balance of 2.5 billion Belgian francs.

During the period under review, disbursements of the reciprocal balances created by the swap were made by both parties for a combined total of $25 million equivalent. These exchange operations were quickly reversed, as the payments balance of Belgium oscillated around equilibrium.

In May 1963 the U.S. Treasury issued

TABLE 3

FEDERAL RESERVE AND NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM RECIPROCAL CURRENCY AGREEMENT THROUGH AUGUST 1963

Date	Disbursement	Repurchase	Closing balance
	F.R. operations in Belgian francs [1] (millions of U.S. dollar equivalents)		
1962			
June 20	.....	.....	50.0
Aug. 7	10.5	.....	39.5
Sept. 17–21	.....	10.5	50.0
Oct. 11	10.0	.....	40.0
Nov. 19	10.0	.....	30.0
Dec. 19	.....	5.0	35.0
1963			
Jan. 2–4	.....	14.4	50.0
Jan. 31	5.0	.....	45.0
Feb. 11	.....	5.0	50.0
Apr. 2	5.0	.....	45.0
June 11	.....	5.0	50.0
	National Bank of Belgium operations in U.S. dollars (millions)		
1963			
Jan. 16	5.0	.....	45.0
Jan. 31	.....	5.0	50.0
Feb. 21	10.0	.....	40.0
Mar. 11	10.0	.....	30.0
Mar. 27–Apr. 2	.....	20.0	50.0
June 27	10.0	.....	40.0
Aug. 2	.....	5.0	45.0

[1] Closing balance includes interest earnings.

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to the National Bank of Belgium 24-month bonds denominated in Belgian francs in the amount of $30 million equivalent. These bond issues were timed to coincide with Belgian Government borrowings of dollars in London and New York, which would otherwise have resulted in an accrual of surplus dollars on the books of the National Bank of Belgium. These dollars were immediately absorbed, however, by the Treasury with the Belgian franc proceeds of the bond issues.

Over the past year, payments swings in the Belgian dollar position totaling $175 million have been financed through the Federal Reserve swap facility and the U.S. Treasury issue of Belgian franc bonds, thereby dispensing with the use of existing reserves by an equivalent amount. Although limited in scale, these coordinated exchange operations by the U.S. and Belgian exchange authorities provide a clear illustration of the technical feasibility of readily financing, through the flexible use of the international financial machinery that has recently been developed, the payments swings that inevitably accompany even a balanced growth of trade and payments.

NETHERLANDS GUILDERS

From mid-November 1962 through February 1963 the dollar–guilder market remained quiet with no need for intervention by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for either the Federal Reserve System or the U.S. Treasury. Renewed buying pressure on the guilder developed, however, in mid-March 1963 and continued for over 2 months thereafter. Part of the dollar influx into the Netherlands apparently originated in foreign direct investment. But a more important cause appeared to be a gradual tightening of money market conditions in the Netherlands.

As Dutch commercial banks began to be squeezed for liquidity, the call money rate in the Netherlands rose sharply from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, and rates on Treasury paper also advanced. To ease the pressure on the banks, the Netherlands Bank in March agreed to accept certain Netherlands Treasury paper under repurchase agreements and, for the monthly reserve period ended April 21, reduced the banks' cash reserve requirements by 1 percentage point to 4 per cent. Nevertheless, the tightness continued, and Dutch commercial banks repatriated short-term investments from abroad in order to bolster their strained domestic liquidity positions. The return flow of short-term funds was reflected both in a strengthening of the spot guilder rate and in a narrowing of the forward guilder premium.

In these circumstances it seemed appropriate to prevent through central bank swap operations the potential unloading of such repatriations on the Netherlands Bank. Accordingly, from April 10 through May 28, the Federal Reserve gradually disbursed a total of $44 million equivalent in guilders acquired through drawings upon the $50 million swap line with the Netherlands Bank. The great bulk of these disbursements were effected through exchange market operations with the dual purpose of preventing the spot rate for the dollar from declining to the floor and of simultaneously absorbing dollars that would otherwise have flowed to the Netherlands Bank.

By early June the tide began to turn as the Netherlands Bank again reduced the commercial banks' cash reserve requirements by 1 percentage point to 3 per cent and money market conditions eased in the

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Netherlands. With the decline in Dutch money rates and with the strengthening of their liquidity positions, Dutch commercial banks resumed placements of short-term funds abroad, thereby pushing up the spot rate for the dollar and widening the forward premium on the guilder. Between July 1 and July 3 the Federal Reserve was able to acquire $5 million of guilders through market operations conducted by the Netherlands Bank, and the dollar rate continued to strengthen gradually throughout the summer months.

Although such favorable market conditions would probably have permitted further gradual liquidation of most of the swap drawing, the Netherlands Bank and the Federal Reserve both deemed it preferable to take advantage of a $70 million debt prepayment by the Netherlands Government to the U.S. Government on July 22. This debt prepayment, which resulted in an equivalent draft upon the dollar reserves of the Netherlands Bank, enabled the Federal Reserve to buy directly from the Netherlands Bank a sufficient amount of guilders to liquidate its remaining commitment under the swap drawing.

STERLING

Sterling strengthened in early January 1963, and there were numerous indications at that time that seasonal inflows of dollars might considerably augment British official reserves during the first half of 1963. Accordingly, the Federal Reserve drew £9 million, or $25 million equivalent, of its $50 million swap facility with the Bank of England and subsequently used £2 million, or $5.6 million equivalent, of this drawing to support the dollar rate.

Late in January, however, the exchange market situation was abruptly transformed when the British bid for Common Market membership was rejected. The Federal Reserve reversed gear and on February 1 purchased sufficient sterling to replenish its sterling balance to £9 million, or $25 million equivalent. Simultaneously, as speculative pressure on sterling gathered force, the Bank of England disbursed the $25 million credited to its account at the Federal Reserve under the initial swap drawing. Despite sizable intervention by the Bank of England, the sterling rate gradually declined during February and March and slipped below par. On March 29 the Federal Reserve Bank of New York purchased in the market for U.S. Treasury account £3 million, equivalent to $8.4 million, thereby reinforcing the support operations of the Bank of England.

The Bank of England might have readily drawn on the remaining $25 million of the $50 million swap line, which the Federal Reserve was prepared to increase, but the nature of the speculative selling of sterling suggested to the Bank of England that recourse to other short-term facilities would be more appropriate. As far as could be ascertained, the speculative outflow from London was directed largely to continental financial centers rather than to New York. The Bank of England accordingly negotiated short-term credits of $250 million equivalent with several continental European central banks in order to reinforce British official reserves. These short-term credits, which cushioned the decline in British reserves during February and March, were reported early in April by Chancellor Maudling. This announcement immediately strengthened sterling, as the markets realized that cooperative action by central banks to

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defend sterling was under way, and the sterling rate stabilized slightly above par.

Between May 6 and 20 during temporary declines in the sterling rate to slightly below par, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, on behalf of both the System and the Treasury, accumulated £6.5 million, equivalent to $18.2 million, in order to build up U.S. official holdings. No immediate need to employ these balances for intervention in the dollar–sterling market was anticipated, however, and several weeks later it appeared advantageous to swap £9.3 million, or $26.0 million, of the combined Treasury and Federal Reserve holdings into Swiss francs. This was done to accelerate repayment of earlier Federal Reserve drawings upon its swap line with the Swiss National Bank. In August, as sterling weakened again, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York acquired in the market additional sterling balances of £2.7 million, or $7.5 million, for the account of the Federal Reserve and the Treasury.

Perhaps the most important single development during the period under review, however, was the announcement on May 29 that the swap line between the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England had been increased from $50 million to $500 million. The magnitude of this increase in the reciprocal credit arrangement between the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England has greatly reinforced market confidence in the stability of the sterling–dollar parity relationship and may well mark a milestone in the development of international financial cooperation. The $25 million swap operation initiated in January was fully liquidated on July 16, and the $500 million swap arrangement is consequently on a standby basis immediately available in its entirety to either party in case of need.

GERMAN MARKS

From early March through late July there was almost continuous buying pressure on the German mark, which strengthened from a quotation of $0.2500¼ on March 1 to a peak rate of $0.2515⅛ on June 20. Although some improvement in the German foreign trading position seemed to be involved, there were numerous indications of sizable inflows of capital. Throughout the period relatively tight money market conditions prevailed in Germany. In June in particular, the German banks found their reserve positions squeezed, owing to the coincidence of the quarterly tax date and the customary midyear "window-dressing" needs. Reflecting this tightness, the rate for call money traded among the banks remained above the central bank discount rate of 3 per cent, and on occasion rose to over 4 per cent. These relatively high short-term rates appeared to be pulling in funds from other European financial centers and from New York. In addition, there was evidence of quite substantial foreign investment in German bonds, on which yields were also relatively high, as well as in German equities. Subsequent statistical reports have confirmed these early impressions.

The pressures on the mark–dollar exchange market were resisted by closely coordinated action by the German Federal Bank and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. From early March through August, the German Federal Bank took in a substantial amount of dollars at rates well below the ceiling on the mark and thus helped to maintain a calm and orderly atmosphere in the market. On the U.S. side, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York intervened heavily for both Treasury and Federal Reserve account. It used mark balances available at the beginning of the pe-

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riod and, in addition, drew on the Federal Reserve–German Federal Bank swap line and placed with the German Federal Bank additional issues of U.S. Treasury mark bonds.

In April, combined Treasury and Federal Reserve disbursements of previously accumulated mark balances amounted to $16.5 million equivalent. A further mark supply of $13.2 million equivalent became available and was disbursed in June and July, as a weakening of the Swiss franc facilitated a partial reversal of the $30 million Treasury swap of marks for Swiss francs that had been arranged in December 1962 following the Cuban crisis. Most of the intervention operations by the New York Reserve Bank for both the System and the Treasury, however, were financed by bilateral credit arrangements. In May and June the Federal Reserve drew the entire $150 million equivalent of marks available under its swap line with the German Federal Bank, and by July 5 it had disbursed $143 million of such drawings. At this point, in the face of continuing pressure, it appeared advisable to shift to medium-term U.S. Treasury financing through a $25 million issue on July 11 of a 2-year mark bond, which provided funds for further intervention during the remainder of July.

Early in August, buying pressure on the mark tapered off considerably, partly because of an easing of the German money market, and over the next few weeks the Federal Reserve System was able to purchase a total of $25 million equivalent of marks, which were immediately employed to reduce the swap by that amount. The German Federal Bank would have been agreeable to an extension of the Federal Reserve Bank swap drawings pending the expected reversal of the flow of funds. As this appeared likely to take some time, however, the Federal Reserve and the Treasury, in line with the general policy of reserving swap facilities for countering flows that give evidence of being quickly reversible, felt it desirable at this point to substitute for a portion of short-term obligations of the Federal Reserve to the German Federal Bank a medium-term U.S. Treasury borrowing in the form of a further issue of 2-year mark bonds. Accordingly, on August 28 the Treasury issued to the German Federal Bank a $50 million 2-year mark bond, the proceeds of which were immediately sold by the Treasury to the Federal Reserve System and were used to reduce the Federal Reserve swap drawing to $75 million equivalent. This is the first instance of a refunding of a Federal Reserve swap drawing through medium-term Treasury borrowing.

SWISS FRANCS

On March 1, the short-term commitments of the United States in Swiss francs amounted to $153 million equivalent. These comprised Federal Reserve swap drawings of $100 million on the Swiss National Bank and the Bank for International Settlements, and Treasury forward contracts of $53 million. By June 20, these short-term commitments had been fully liquidated.

As pointed out in previous reports in this series, as well as by Swiss official spokesmen, the strength of the Swiss franc in recent years has been mainly attributable to recurrent inflows of short-term capital funds associated with international political tensions. Whenever these short-term inflows have tapered off, the underlying deficit in the Swiss balance of payments has emerged and generated sizable demands for dollars to finance imports and other payments. During the

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spring and early summer of 1963 such a demand for dollars reappeared and brought about a strengthening of both the spot and forward dollar rates against the Swiss franc. Under these conditions, the Federal Reserve and Treasury made more or less simultaneous progress in rapidly reducing their short-term debt in Swiss francs.

The Treasury accelerated the liquidation of the $53 million of forward contracts outstanding on March 1 by issuing to the Swiss Confederation an additional $46 million of Swiss franc bonds. By providing the Swiss Confederation with franc-denominated assets, these bonds correspondingly reduced the need for the Confederation to invest in dollar assets abroad and, consequently, its need to have recourse to the forward market to acquire Swiss franc cover for such investments.

The Federal Reserve System, for its part, liquidated $75 million of the $100 million of swap drawings outstanding in early March by buying Swiss francs, both from the market and directly from the Swiss National Bank, and by drawing down existing U.S. official balances in Swiss francs. To speed up liquidation of the final $25 million of the swap drawing, the Federal Reserve, in cooperation with the Treasury, made use of the technique of swapping outright holdings of one currency for another. As mentioned above, the System and the Treasury swapped with the Bank for International Settlements $26 million of previously acquired sterling for Swiss francs. This swap technique, discussed in the preceding report, was first employed in December 1962 to enable the U.S. Treasury to swap $30 million of marks for Swiss francs to deal with buying pressure on the Swiss franc resulting from the Cuban crisis. In such transactions involving third currencies, the Federal Reserve has worked out its operations in consultation also with the central bank responsible for that currency.

In late July, the Swiss franc strengthened once more as the Swiss money market became somewhat tighter. To counter the liquidity squeeze, Swiss commercial banks repatriated funds placed abroad, and this inflow—combined with some renewed speculative pressures—created a heavy demand for Swiss francs. In closely coordinated operations in New York and Zurich, the Swiss and U.S. authorities tempered these market pressures and prevented unduly sharp rate movements. Intervention took the form mainly of renewed U.S. Treasury placements of forward Swiss franc contracts and market purchases of dollars by the Swiss National Bank, both on a moderate scale. With some easing of the Swiss money market, the exchange market returned to a more balanced position in August, and the dollar rate held slightly above the floor.

FRENCH FRANCS

Between July 19 and July 23, in an effort to test the market, the Federal Reserve System drew and disbursed for the first time a total of $12.5 million equivalent of French francs under the $100 million swap line with the Bank of France. This intervention lifted the dollar slightly off the floor, but it quickly became apparent that very sizable disbursements would be required to bring about any appreciable improvement of the dollar rate. Intervention was accordingly suspended to await a more favorable opportunity. Since then, the French franc obligation incurred by the Federal Reserve through the swap drawing in July has been fully covered by purchases of French francs in the forward market.

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ITALIAN LIRE

During the period under review, no spot operations in lire were conducted by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for either the Federal Reserve or the Treasury. Forward operations in lire for Treasury account were continued with satisfactory results and will be reported in detail in due course.

In March and June a total of $100 million equivalent of 15-month lira bonds issued to the Bank of Italy by the U.S. Treasury in 1962 were converted into 24-month obligations carrying the privilege of conversion into shorter maturities in case of need.

CANADIAN DOLLARS, SWEDISH KRONOR, AND AUSTRIAN SCHILLINGS

No exchange stabilization operations in Canadian dollars, Swedish kronor, or Austrian schillings were conducted during the period by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for either the Federal Reserve or the Treasury. In April, however, the Treasury issued a $25 million equivalent 18-month bond denominated in Austrian schillings to the Austrian National Bank and used the schilling proceeds to absorb dollar holdings of the Austrian National Bank, which had been increasing owing to Austria's balance of payments surplus.

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Bank and PCA Lending to Farmers

This is the third in a series of BULLETIN *articles based on the debt portion of the Sample Survey of Agriculture conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1960.*

The article was prepared by Leon F. Hesser, Agricultural Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. Other articles analyzing the results of the debt portion of the Survey will appear in future issues of the BULLETIN. *A handbook of the more important statistics on farm debt and related characteristics of farms and farm operators and landlords will also be published by the Board.*

Agencies cooperating in the debt Survey were the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks. These agencies will also publish reports on findings from the Survey data.

The booklet, 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture, *published by the Bureau of the Census, also contains a number of tables on farm debt.*

Among those contributing to this study were Fred Garlock and Philip Allen, Department of Agriculture; Martin Planting, Farm Credit Administration; and Emanuel Melichar and Lewis N. Dembitz, Board of Governors.

The 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture provided new detailed information on farmers who use credit from banks and production credit associations (PCA's), the two leading institutional suppliers of short- and intermediate-term credit to agriculture. The Survey asked farmers about the amount of debt they owed to these institutions and to other sources, and also about such items as the size and type of their farms and their tenure arrangements, age, and income. The results show that there were significant differences in the kinds of farmers who were financed by banks and PCA's and in the average debt owed to these institutions.

Average non-real-estate debt owed to PCA's was larger than that owed to banks. Borrowers from PCA's also had greater total non-real-estate debt, on average, than did borrowers from banks.

A part of these differences in average debt was traced to the fact that a higher proportion of borrowers from banks operated small farms. The remainder resulted from the fact that on large and medium-sized commercial farms the average debt of PCA borrowers was larger than that of borrowers from banks.

Sorting bank and PCA borrowers by geographic area, type of farm, and tenure arrangement revealed significant differences in the composition of these two groups of farmers. Analysis of these differences in composition, however, showed that they did not cause the differences observed in average debt. In about three-fourths of the groupings of farmers with similar tenure arrangements operating large or medium-sized commercial farms of the same type in the same area, the PCA borrowers had greater average non-

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real-estate debt and higher ratios of such debt to sales and income.

The probable explanation of the larger debt and relatively heavier indebtedness of PCA borrowers is that certain characteristics of PCA's and their operations have made them more likely than banks to do business with farmers who use the most credit. These differences between banks and PCA's and the implications of the Survey data for banks and other lenders seeking to adapt their operations to the rapidly increasing financial demands of modern agriculture are discussed in the concluding part of this article.

COMPARABILITY OF DEBT TO BANKS AND PCA'S

PCA's are cooperative agencies that were first organized under provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1933. They are owned and operated by the farmer-borrowers who are their members, but they are subject to supervision by the Federal intermediate credit banks and the Farm Credit Administration. They extend short- and intermediate-term farm credit, mostly to finance current production or to provide capital for such purposes as the purchase of farm machinery and livestock. In addition, they extend credit for farm household purposes and make a small number of loans for the purchase of farmland and buildings.

Banks, a term used here to refer to all commercial and savings banks as well as trust companies, not only make the same types of loans to farmers that the PCA's do but also make long-term loans to finance the purchase of farm real estate. For comparison with PCA credit, it seemed desirable to separate the latter loans from the shorter-term credit, much of which was also secured by real estate. This presented special problems because respondents in the Survey were not asked to make a distinction between these loans when reporting their debt.

Following the usual practice in debt surveys, respondents were asked to report their debt in two major classifications—loans secured by real estate and loans without this type of collateral. As a result, bank loans for the purchase of farmland and any loans for production and intermediate-term purposes that were secured by real estate were reported as one real estate debt figure. For comparison with PCA debt, however, the latter bank loans had to be separated from other real estate debt and combined instead with the non-real-estate debt. To accomplish this, a new category called non-real-estate and related debt was established during tabulation of the Survey, and provided the data shown in this article.

All debt to PCA's and all non-real-estate debt to banks was placed in the non-real-estate and related debt category. Real-estate-secured debt to banks and similar lenders was also included if the borrower had other real estate debt that was greater in amount. This procedure obviously failed to isolate precisely the bank debt that ought to be compared with PCA debt, but available evidence suggests that it served the purpose fairly well.

Although the debt figures used in this article represent the non-real-estate and related debt category, a shorter term, "non-real-estate debt," is used when referring to this debt. Similarly, references to farmers who owed debt to banks include only those with non-real-estate and related debt to banks.

WHOM DID BANKS AND PCA'S FINANCE?

The Survey found that 1,538,000 farm operators had non-real-estate debt in the autumn of 1960. This number represented 47 per

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cent of all operators. Of these, 666,000 reported debt to banks and 174,000 to PCA's (Table 1). About 38,000 reported non-real-estate debt to both sources.[1]

Nationally, banks financed about four times as many operators as the PCA's did. The proportion, however, differed considerably among some categories into which farms in the Survey were classified—such as size and type. Knowledge of the influence of such factors on this and other aspects of farm debt are the most significant contribution that this Survey made to farm credit knowledge.

One of the major classifications of farms employed in the Survey, and also in regular censuses of agriculture, is a division between commercial and noncommercial farms. Except for abnormal farms—such as institutional farms and Indian reservations—all farms with sales of $2,500 and over were classified as commercial farms. In addition, farms with sales of $50 to $2,500 were classified as commercial farms if the operator was under 65, did not work off the farm for as many as 100 days during the year, and did not have family off-farm income in excess of the value of farm products sold.

Table 2 classifies commercial farms into three groups according to value of farm products sold, each group being a combination of two of the economic classes used by the Census Bureau. The group consisting of Classes I and II represents large commercial farms (annual sales of $20,000 and over); Classes III and IV, medium-sized farms

[1] The Survey data reported here differ somewhat from other estimates relating to farm debt and are also subject to sampling errors. The technical note at the end of this article lists several references that provide information on these aspects of the data.

TABLE 1

SOURCES OF FARM OPERATORS' NON-REAL-ESTATE AND RELATED DEBT, 1960

Indicated source	Number of indebted operators [1] (thousands)	Debt to indicated source			Average debt owed to all sources (dollars)
		Total (millions of dollars)	Average per operator (dollars)	Per cent of total	
Banks [2]	666	2,684	4,028	39	5,966
PCA's	174	1,096	6,290	17	8,693
Other institutions:					
Insurance companies	53	171	3,234	2	9,024
Farmers Home Administration	49	208	4,211	3	6,955
Other [3]	122	366	2,992	5	5,752
Noninstitutional sources:					
Merchants and dealers	921	1,501	1,630	22	4,366
Individuals	237	700	2,956	10	6,269
Miscellaneous [4]	268	116	433	2	5,169
All sources	1,538	6,841	.....	100	4,447

[1] Figures add to more than total number of farmers with non-real-estate and related debt because a farmer with debts to more than one source was included in the total for each source.

[2] All commercial banks, savings banks, and trust companies.

[3] Includes such agencies as livestock loan companies, finance companies, and State or county loan agencies.

[4] Includes such items as unpaid veterinary bills or utility bills, past due taxes or insurance premiums, and other items except family living expenses.

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TABLE 2

FARM OPERATORS WITH NON-REAL-ESTATE AND RELATED DEBT, 1960

Classification	Operators with debt (thousands)			Per cent of total with debt to—	
	Total	To banks	To PCA's	Banks	PCA's
All operators	1,538	666	174	43	11
Economic class:					
Commercial	1,207	548	159	45	13
I and II	209	112	32	53	15
III and IV	641	307	96	48	15
V and VI	357	130	32	36	9
Noncommercial	331	118	15	36	4
Type of commercial farm:					
Cash-grain	234	128	27	55	11
Cotton	103	24	11	23	11
Tobacco	93	27	9	29	10
Dairy	247	114	53	46	22
Livestock	284	154	31	54	11
Other	247	102	29	41	12
Area:					
North	674	344	79	51	12
South	421	115	46	27	11
West	444	207	49	47	11
Tenure of operator:					
Full owner	655	261	64	40	10
Part owner	477	216	76	45	16
Manager	10	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tenant	396	185	32	47	8
Age of operator:					
Under 35	231	119	25	51	11
35–54	779	342	100	44	13
55 and over	388	155	39	40	10
Not reported	141	50	10	35	7

[1] Sampling variability of this item was too large to justify its publication.

(sales of $5,000-$19,999); and Classes V and VI, small farms (sales under $5,000).

Banks financed about 50 per cent of the farmers with non-real-estate debt on large and medium-sized commercial farms in Classes I through IV and about 36 per cent of the smaller commercial and noncommercial farms. PCA's financed 15 per cent of the farms in Classes I-IV, about 9 per cent of the smaller commercial farms, and only 4 per cent of the noncommercial farms with non-real-estate debt. Noncommercial farms made up 18 per cent of the banks' customers but only 9 per cent of PCA customers.

Classification of commercial farms by type of farm is also provided by the Census Bureau. Farms deriving 50 per cent or more of their total sales from a particular commodity or group of commodities were classified under that commodity. For instance, a commercial farm obtaining 50 per cent or more of its cash sales from grain was classified as a cash-grain farm. Other types of farms singled out in this Survey were cotton,

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tobacco, dairy, and livestock other than dairy and poultry.

PCA's financed about 22 per cent of all dairy farms with non-real-estate debt, compared with about 11 per cent of each of the other types. Banks financed more than half of the cash-grain and livestock farms with non-real-estate debt, but only a fourth of the cotton and tobacco farms. While banks, in total, financed about four times as many farms as PCA's, they financed five times as many cash-grain and livestock farms, compared with only twice as many cotton and dairy farms.

The sample of farms in the Survey was too small to provide reliable data for small geographic areas such as States. For this reason, regional classification of farms was limited to three large areas—the North, South, and West.[2] Examination of figures for these areas reveals that the number of operators with non-real-estate debt to banks represented only a fourth of all operators with non-real-estate debt in the South compared with about one-half in the other regions. In each of the three areas, PCA's financed about the same proportion—about 11 per cent—of the operators with non-real-estate debt. Thus a higher proportion of indebted operators who are located in the South obtained credit mainly from noninstitutional sources such as merchants, dealers, and landlords.

Classification of farmers into tenure groups revealed one of the outstanding differences in the kind of farmers financed by the two types of institutions. As shown in Table 2, banks financed about the same proportion of operators with non-real-estate debt in each of the tenure groups, but PCA's financed about twice the proportion of part owners (operators who both owned and rented land) as of tenants, and also relatively more part owners than full owners. From another point of view, 44 per cent of PCA customers were part owners, compared with 32 per cent of bank non-real-estate customers, but only 18 per cent of PCA borrowers were tenants, as opposed to 28 per cent for banks.

Part owners appear to be agriculture's dynamic tenure group. Their number has increased in recent years in spite of a decline in the total number of farmers. By renting land in addition to farming their own holdings, part owners have taken a step to expand the size of their operations. Survey data show that more of them use credit. Meeting their credit needs may require more individual tailoring of financing arrangements, with traditional credit benchmarks for full owners and full tenants not applicable. Under these circumstances, the higher proportion of part owners among PCA customers may well be noted.

Grouping operators by age showed that the proportion using bank credit declined as age increased. As previously noted, a similar drop in the proportions using either bank or PCA credit was also observed as size of farm decreased. The two tendencies are probably related, for a greater percentage of the operators of noncommercial and small commercial farms fell into the older age brackets. Very likely, however, both age of operator and size of farm affected the proportion of operators using credit from institutional sources.

[2] In tabulations of the Sample Survey, the West is defined to include North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and all States to the west of these. The South includes Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and States to the south, and the North encompasses the remaining States. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the Survey.

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SIZE OF DEBT

At the time of the Survey in late 1960, farmers reported owing $2.7 billion in non-real-estate debt to banks and $1.1 billion to PCA's. Average debt to PCA's was about $6,300; to banks it was about $4,000. But because many farmers had non-real-estate debt outstanding to more than one source, the average total non-real-estate debt was larger than the averages to these specific sources. For all farmers with PCA loans it was about $8,700; for farmers with bank loans it was about $6,000.

On the average, therefore, farmers who borrowed from PCA's used substantially more non-real-estate credit, both from that source and in total, than did borrowers from banks. However, PCA's supplied only a slightly higher proportion of the total non-real-estate credit used by their customers than banks did for their customers. What other factors, then, were responsible for the large difference in the average amounts of such credit used by these two groups of farmers?

It is natural first to seek the answer in the distribution of bank and PCA customers among different sizes of farms. If it were found that a much higher percentage of PCA borrowers operated large farms, for instance, this would account for part or all of the difference in average non-real-estate debt.

In fact, however, Table 3 shows that relatively more of the PCA customers than of the bank customers were on medium-sized commercial farms, and that the proportions were about equal on both the large and small commercial farms. The proportion of bank customers who operated noncommercial farms, on which average debt is relatively low, was twice the proportion of PCA customers who fell into this category.

According to Survey data, non-real-estate debt of PCA borrowers was larger than that of borrowers from banks in each of the economic class groupings shown in Table 3. On the noncommercial and small commercial farms, however, the differences are not large enough to be significant when the probable sampling errors are considered.

On both large and medium-sized farms, though, average non-real-estate debt of PCA borrowers was substantially greater than that of bank customers. These differences between groups of farms of essentially the same size indicate that the distribution of borrowers by economic class does not explain all of the differences between the over-all average debts of borrowers from the two institutions. Rough calculations show that the gap between the over-all averages would be reduced by only about one-fourth if the distribution of PCA customers by economic class were the same as that found for bank customers, or vice versa.

Because borrowers from PCA's had higher average non-real-estate debt than did bank borrowers on the large and medium-sized farms, they were more heavily indebted as measured by the ratio of such debt to their sales of farm products. In Table 3, the operators' share of farm products sold minus cash rent is used as the base for this measure of relative indebtedness to obtain more nearly comparable data for operators with different tenure arrangements.

Is the larger average non-real-estate debt of PCA borrowers on the medium-sized and large commercial farms explained by differences in the type of farm or the tenure or age of the operators financed? For instance, were PCA's simply more active in those areas where the predominant farm types normally use more credit in relation to the value of farm products produced? Data showing the

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relationships among these factors and the relative indebtedness of all bank and PCA borrowers are also presented in Table 3. Data showing these relationships separately for borrowers on the large and medium-sized farms were also examined because of the particular interest in these farms on which PCA borrowers were more heavily indebted than bank borrowers, but they are not published here because of space limitations.

More PCA customers were dairy farmers and fewer operated cash-grain or livestock farms. On both dairy and cash-grain farms in the same economic class groupings, average debt of PCA and of bank borrowers was about the same as for all farms with PCA or bank debt, respectively, so the difference in distribution of borrowers did not affect the over-all average. But on livestock farms the average debt was higher than on other types of farms in the same economic classes. Inasmuch as banks financed relatively more livestock farms, this tended to reduce rather than increase the difference between the bank and PCA averages. Rather than helping to explain the difference between average non-real-estate debt of bank and PCA borrowers, therefore, differences in the distribution of borrowers by type of farm are more useful in showing why the spread between these averages was not greater than that actually found.

Compared with bank borrowers, a larger proportion of PCA customers were part owners and a smaller percentage were tenants. Because part owners on the average

TABLE 3: FARMERS WITH NON-REAL-ESTATE AND RELATED DEBT

Line	Classification	Percentage distribution of borrowers at—		Average non-real-estate debt (dollars)—			
				Owed to—		Owed to all sources by borrowers at—	
		Banks	PCA's	Banks	PCA's	Banks	PCA's
1	All operators	100	100	4,000	6,300	6,000	8,700
	Economic class:						
	Commercial						
2	I and II	17	18	11,900	17,900	17,000	24,100
3	III and IV	46	55	3,000	4,600	4,900	6,600
4	V and VI	20	18	1,800	1,900	2,500	2,500
5	Noncommercial	18	9	1,600	2,000	2,200	2,700
	Type of commercial farm:						
6	Cash-grain	19	15	3,700	6,500	5,400	9,100
7	Cotton	4	6	4,400	5,700	7,200	8,400
8	Tobacco	4	5	900	2,000	1,400	2,500
9	Dairy	17	30	3,100	4,900	6,000	7,300
10	Livestock	23	18	7,000	11,500	9,200	14,400
11	Other	15	17	4,600	6,800	6,900	9,600
	Area:						
12	North	52	45	3,400	4,700	5,300	7,100
13	South	17	26	2,600	5,600	4,300	8,000
14	West	31	28	5,800	9,500	8,000	11,900
	Tenure of operator: [1]						
15	Full owner	39	37	3,200	5,600	4,800	7,700
16	Part owner	32	44	4,800	6,700	7,100	9,100
17	Tenant	28	18	3,500	5,500	5,300	8,100
	Age of operator: [2]						
18	Under 35	18	14	4,000	5,900	6,300	8,600
19	35–54	51	57	4,300	6,100	6,400	8,600
20	55 and over	23	22	3,300	6,000	4,500	8,300

[1] Data for managers are omitted because of excessive probable sampling errors.

[2] Data for operators who did not report their age are omitted because of excessive probable sampling errors.

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had more debt than tenants, this fact at first glance seems to be pertinent to analysis of the difference in the over-all average debt. A look at the debt ratios, however, reveals that among PCA customers on the same size of farm, part owners had about the same non-real-estate debt as did tenants. The same fact is observed among the bank customers. The difference between bank and PCA distributions of customers by tenure thus was not responsible for the higher average debt of PCA borrowers on the large and medium-sized commercial farms.

Neither is examination of data by age of operator particularly revealing, because the difference in average debt of bank and PCA borrowers was fairly constant among the different age groups and the distribution of customers by age was roughly the same for the two types of institutions. The only item of note is a lower average debt and ratio of debt to sales for bank borrowers 55 years of age and over. On a more detailed tabulation than is shown in Table 3, this difference was traced to smaller debt of bank borrowers on small commercial and on noncommercial farms. Bank borrowers in this age group who operated larger farms did not have much lower average debt than bank borrowers in other age groups on such farms.

Data by area presented in Table 3 indicate that a higher percentage of PCA than of bank customers were in the South. The average non-real-estate debt of these PCA borrowers, however, was about the same as the national average for farmers financed by

TO BANKS AND PCA'S BY SELECTED CLASSIFICATIONS, 1960

Average value (dollars) of—				Non-real-estate debt, as per cent of operators' share of farm sales minus cash rent—				Line
Land and buildings operated by borrowers at—		Farm products sold by borrowers at—		To specified source for borrowers at—		Total, for borrowers at—		
Banks	PCA's	Banks	PCA's	Banks	PCA's	Banks	PCA's	
54,000	61,000	13,900	15,400	34	47	51	64	1
152,100	167,100	48,800	46,300	28	44	40	59	2
48,600	45,600	10,800	11,400	35	46	56	67	3
19,000	20,100	2,900	3,100	70	69	96	90	4
14,000	20,100	1,000	1,400	192	163	269	223	5
74,800	89,300	13,300	15,900	38	54	57	77	6
93,400	90,700	18,500	19,300	28	37	46	55	7
15,600	21,600	4,500	5,700	31	49	46	62	8
39,000	46,100	13,000	13,900	26	37	51	56	9
71,900	79,300	22,000	19,100	37	68	49	85	10
65,100	63,900	19,500	22,100	26	33	40	47	11
48,200	45,100	12,400	13,400	34	40	53	60	12
34,100	53,400	9,500	13,800	31	45	50	65	13
74,800	93,600	18,700	20,100	36	55	49	69	14
30,000	41,900	9,100	11,800	35	47	53	65	15
69,500	68,200	17,200	16,800	33	46	48	62	16
58,600	71,500	13,700	16,100	39	50	59	73	17
54,600	59,600	14,600	14,900	35	48	55	71	18
56,000	59,700	14,600	15,800	35	45	52	62	19
49,000	62,300	11,700	14,300	31	45	43	63	20

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PCA's, as was the average ratio of such debt to the value of farm products sold.

On the other hand, average non-real-estate debt of borrowers from banks was lower in the South than elsewhere, because about three-fifths of the bank customers in the South operated noncommercial or small commercial farms, whereas only about one-third of the bank customers in the rest of the country operated such farms. Thus the relative indebtedness of bank borrowers in the South, as measured by the ratio of non-real-estate debt to the value of farm products sold, was also about the same as the national average for farmers financed by banks. Analysis of the Survey data by area, therefore, fails to explain why the national debt-to-sales ratio of borrowers from banks is lower than that of borrowers from PCA's.

To recapitulate, it appears that none of the farm and farm operator characteristics for which Survey data were obtained explain why PCA borrowers on large and medium-sized commercial farms had larger non-real-estate debt than did bank borrowers on such farms.

As a check on the analysis leading to this conclusion, bank and PCA customers on these farms were each sorted into 18 groups. Tenure, area, and size of farm (medium-sized or large) were the same for all farmers in each of the groups. In all but one of these groups, the average non-real-estate debt of the PCA borrowers exceeded that of the bank borrowers. When each group was further divided on the basis of farm type, such debt of PCA borrowers was greater than that of bank borrowers in 71 per cent of the resulting groupings, which lends support to the previous conclusion. It appears, therefore, that one must turn to differences in the operations of the lenders to shed further light on the reasons for this finding.

INSTITUTIONAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BANKS AND PCA'S

Three factors may account for much of the greater relative indebtedness of PCA borrowers: (1) legal limits set on the maximum size of bank loans; (2) PCA specialization in agricultural lending; and (3) variation in the number of PCA and bank facilities.

Both State and Federal laws restrict the maximum loan that a bank may make to any one individual, relative to the capital structure of the bank. This is a real restriction for many small rural banks unless they make it a practice to invite correspondent banks to share in larger loans. PCA's are subject to a similar type of regulation which limits loans to a specified percentage of the capital and surplus of the individual PCA. Unlike the restriction imposed on banks, however, the PCA limit may be exceeded in cases approved by the supervisory authorities, and such action is taken fairly often.

Whereas banks make many types of loans and may or may not employ specialists in agricultural lending, PCA's lend only to farmers. They generally collect more information on a farmer-borrower's operations, inspect his operations more often, and may do a more thorough job of analyzing his repayment potential. This specialization enables them to make larger loans in certain instances than many bankers would.

Variation in the number of facilities is another important difference between banks and PCA's. One PCA may serve three or four counties, while several banks may serve the same area. This factor certainly influences the relative number of loans between the two sources, and it may also influence the average size of loans. A farmer would probably not drive a much greater distance

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to a PCA to arrange for a small loan. Furthermore, a PCA fieldman would probably not canvass a large area for the smaller farm loans.

IMPLICATIONS FOR LENDERS

In drawing conclusions from the Survey data, it should be emphasized that the data are averages, and averages do not tell the entire story. Policies among individual banks and PCA's vary considerably. Attitudes among farmers toward borrowing also differ substantially. When data are averaged, these variations are obscured, but one may be sure that they are greater than those revealed by the classifications used in the analysis presented here.

Nevertheless, data from the Survey appear to contain clues of use to banks that desire to compete more effectively for the expanding non-real-estate credit business of agriculture. Over the 10 years 1953-62, according to reports from the institutions, non-real-estate farm credit outstanding at banks increased by 88 per cent while PCA loans rose by 210 per cent. Banks that wish to compete more vigorously for the business of farmers who use relatively large amounts of credit—the area in which, judging from the Survey data, much of the PCA growth presumably occurred—may wish to consider the advisability of employing persons trained in agriculture and agricultural lending and equipping themselves to handle large farm loans through correspondent arrangements if this is necessary. By the same token, as credit needs of individual farms continue to expand, large city banks may find increasing potentials for farm departments equipped to advise correspondents on the credit needs and worthiness of operators of large farms and to participate in loans as needed to permit their correspondents to engage in this business.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The estimates given in the accompanying article are based on data collected from a sample of the farms existing in the 48 States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, at the time of the Survey in 1960. All farms had a chance to be included in the sample. A stratified random sampling procedure was used, which allowed heavier sampling rates for farms with higher values of farm products sold. For a comprehensive treatment of the nature of the sample, see *1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture*, Part 5 of Volume V of the U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, published by the Bureau of the Census.

In interpreting the significance of data shown in this article, it is important to note that the data are estimates based on information obtained from a representative sample of farms. The data are, therefore, also subject to sampling errors, the probable magnitude of which can be estimated by statistical procedures.

For example, average debt owed to PCA's was reported to be $6,290. Because this figure was obtained from a sample rather than from a complete survey of all farms, it is estimated that there is one chance in three that a complete survey would have yielded a figure more than 7 per cent greater or smaller than this amount, and five chances in 100 that a complete survey would have differed by more than 14 per cent. Because of possible sampling errors such as this, small differences in items cannot be considered

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significant. Throughout this article care has been taken to call attention only to those differences that are large enough to appear significant even after the probable sampling errors are considered.

In general, the larger the number of farms in a given grouping, the smaller the probable sampling error of any figure reported for that group. For instance, because of the larger number of farmers with bank debt, the figures cited for these farmers are generally more reliable than corresponding figures for PCA borrowers.

Comprehensive definitions of such terms as farm, farm operator, economic class, type of farm, and value of farm products sold are given in *1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture*. The Survey questionnaire is reproduced in that publication, and the part of the questionnaire pertaining to farm debt was also published in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN for December 1962.

A more extensive technical note appeared in the same issue of the BULLETIN at the end of the first article in this series, "A New Look at the Farm Debt Picture." That note discussed reasons for differences between the estimates of debt of farm operators and farm landlords for 1960 in the Survey and those made by other agencies on the basis of other surveys. It also discussed the statistical reliability of estimates obtained in the 1960 Sample Survey and contained tables that gave measures of sampling errors.

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Collateral for Federal Reserve Credit

AFTER AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW of the law, regulation, and practices governing member bank borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks, the Board of Governors has recommended legislation to broaden the kinds of security on which the Reserve Banks may extend credit.[1] If enacted, this legislation would do away with outmoded technical requirements governing the eligibility of collateral for such borrowings and would authorize the Reserve Banks, subject to regulation by the Board of Governors, to make loans to member banks based primarily on the soundness of the paper offered as security and the appropriateness of the purpose for which credit is sought.

The original Federal Reserve Act authorized the Reserve Banks to discount only certain types of paper arising out of commercial or agricultural transactions, and it specified maturity limitations. The concept underlying the limitations was that the liquidity of commercial banks could be assured only if the loans they made were short-term and self-liquidating. Related to this concept was the assumption that the pledging of such discounted paper by the Reserve Banks as security for the issuance of Federal Reserve notes would serve as the basis for an elastic currency. It was expected that currency would expand and contract directly in response to the credit needs of the economy, as reflected by the volume of short-term borrowing by commercial and agricultural enterprises.

[1] This legislation was proposed in identical letters sent to the Chairmen of the Banking and Currency Committees of the Congress on Aug. 23, 1963.

EARLIER CHANGES IN THE ACT

Fairly early in the history of the System the principle that Federal Reserve credit should be extended only on the basis of short-term, self-liquidating paper proved to be too limiting. The first departure from this standard came in 1916 when the law was amended to authorize the Reserve Banks to make 15-day advances to member banks, not only on the security of eligible paper but also on the security of direct obligations of the United States. A more significant departure occurred in 1932, when Congress authorized the Reserve Banks to make advances to member banks in exceptional and unusual circumstances on any security satisfactory to the Reserve Banks, although at a penalty rate of interest. This authority was temporary at first but was made permanent in 1935. It is no longer limited to exceptional and unusual circumstances, but any advances under it still carry a penalty rate of interest.

Experience over the years also showed that limitation of discounts to short-term, self-liquidating paper did not automatically supply a sufficient volume of Federal Reserve notes for circulation. Hence in 1932, Congress authorized the issuance of Federal Reserve notes on the security of Government obligations, in addition to eligible paper and gold. This authority too was temporary at first, but it was made permanent in 1945. Today the volume of Federal Reserve notes fluctuates with the changing demands of the economy without regard to the nature of the paper offered as collateral for Federal Reserve credit or pledged as security for Federal Reserve notes.

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Each of these legislative changes took place during a period of economic stress that demonstrated the inadequacy of the original framework for extension of Federal Reserve credit. The credit needs of American businessmen, farmers, and consumers were evolving in many ways that could not be adequately handled by the old instrument of short-term, commercial-type paper. And the rapid growth of both private and Governmental economic activity generated credit requirements far in excess of those that could be supported by the relatively small volume of eligible paper.

NEED FOR FURTHER CHANGES

Despite changes in the character of paper held by commercial banks and the repeated departures from the original concept that discounts should be based only on short-term, self-liquidating paper, the Federal Reserve believes that the law continues to impose unduly restrictive requirements on the nature and maturity of the paper that member banks may offer as security for advances by the Reserve Banks or that the Reserve Banks may discount.

For many years, it has been generally recognized that the concept of an elastic currency based on short-term, self-liquidating paper is no longer in consonance with banking practice and the needs of the economy. It has long been apparent that the narrow requirements of the law regarding eligible paper serve no useful purpose and that it would be preferable to emphasize the soundness of the paper offered as security and the appropriateness of the purposes for which member banks borrow. The 1-year paper of many bank customers may be just as satisfactory collateral as the 90-day notes of others, but it is not eligible for discount. Moreover, the nature of the collateral provides no assurance that the borrowing bank will use the proceeds for an appropriate purpose.

As long as member banks hold a large enough volume of Government securities, they need not be particularly concerned about whether the paper they hold is eligible for discount with their Reserve Bank. Since World War II, however, there has been a net decline in the aggregate holdings of Government securities by member banks. If any substantial increase in economic activity should cause banks to reduce their holdings of Government securities to meet increased credit demands, many of them would have to offer other kinds of collateral if they tried to obtain Federal Reserve credit.

If such a situation should develop, the Reserve Banks could accept technically "ineligible" paper as collateral for advances to their member banks under Section 10(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, but they would have to charge a rate of interest that is ½ of 1 per cent above the regular discount rate. The necessity for distinguishing between "eligible" paper and "ineligible" paper would give rise to cumbersome administrative procedures that are not warranted by current banking conditions.

A revision of the law to eliminate the existing restrictions with respect to "eligible paper" would avoid such problems. It would also make it possible for the Reserve Banks to perform promptly and efficiently one of their principal responsibilities—that is, to extend appropriate credit assistance to member banks to enable them to meet the legitimate credit needs of the economy.

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Law Department

Administrative interpretations, new regulations, and similar material

Deposits of Trustees in Bankruptcy as "Savings Deposits"

The opinion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been requested as to whether the authority under Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act to define "savings deposits" and the definition of that term, as contained in Regulation Q, which limits savings deposits to individuals and certain types of organizations, are affected by Public Law 88-16 of May 8, 1963, which amended Section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 75(a)(2)) so as to authorize trustees in bankruptcy to "deposit all money received by them in designated depositories initially in demand deposits; and subsequently, if authorized by the court, in interest-bearing savings deposits, time certificates of deposit, or time deposits-open account;".

Prior to this amendment to the Bankruptcy Act, trustees in bankruptcy were required by judicial decisions to obtain creditors' consent to make other than demand deposits. There is nothing in the legislative history of this amendment to indicate that its purpose was more than to eliminate the need for creditors' consent for deposits in interest-bearing savings or time deposits. In the absence of any evidence of intent to modify Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act and the Board's authority thereunder, it is the opinion of the Board that the definition of savings deposits in Regulation Q has not been affected by this amendment to the Bankruptcy Act.

Under Section 217.1(e)(1)(i) of Regulation Q, a "savings deposit" must be (1) a deposit to the credit of one or more individuals or certain types of organizations or (2) a deposit as to which the "entire beneficial interest" is held by individuals or such organizations. A trustee in bankruptcy holds the assets of the bankrupt estate for the benefit of the bankrupt's creditors. Accordingly, it is the Board's opinion that a deposit by a trustee in bankruptcy may not be classified as a savings deposit under Regulation Q except in those rare instances in which all of the bankrupt's creditors are individuals or organizations of the types described in the regulatory definition of a "savings deposit."

It would be permissible, of course, for funds of a trustee in bankruptcy to be classified as time deposits under Regulation Q. In this connection, it may be noted that, as a result of the action taken by the Board of Governors and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on July 17, 1963, member and nonmember insured banks could now pay interest at a rate up to 4 per cent on a time deposit of a trustee in bankruptcy having a maturity of not less than 90 days.

Underwriting Bonds Payable from Proceeds of State Sales Taxes

The opinion of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has been requested with respect to the authority of member State banks to underwrite securities issued by States and political subdivisions thereof, with particular reference to $35,750,000 of Public Building Bonds, 1961, Series D, and Public School Plant Facilities Bonds, 1961, Series C, of the State of Washington. The Comptroller of the Currency has held that said bonds are eligible for underwriting by national banks.

Paragraph Seventh of Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 24) provides that a national bank "shall not underwrite any issue of securities", but further provides that this restriction "shall not apply to . . . general obligations of any State or of any political subdivision thereof". The twentieth paragraph of Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 335) subjects State member banks to the same limitations with respect to the underwriting of investment securities "as are applicable in the case of national banks under paragraph 'Seventh' of Section 5136."

Under the statutory provisions quoted above, member banks are prohibited from underwriting securities issued by a State unless those securities are "general obligations". In the opinion of the Board of Governors, securities are not "general obligations" unless they are backed by the full

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faith and credit of the issuer. As stated in Paragraph 520 of the *Digest of Opinions of the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency,* "Securities payable only out of particular funds or out of the obligor's revenues from a particular source are not general obligations." In order to be eligible for underwriting by member banks, the issuer must possess the power of general property taxation and the securities must be supported by that power, as a part of the "full faith and credit" of the issuer.

The bonds in question are issued pursuant to Washington Laws of 1961, Ex. Sess., Chapters 3 and 23. These statutes provide that the bonds "shall not be a general obligation of the state of Washington but shall be payable . . . from the proceeds of retail sales taxes. . . ." The statutes also provide that "the state undertakes to continue to levy the taxes referred to herein and to fix and maintain said taxes in such amounts as will provide sufficient funds to pay said bonds and interest thereon until all such obligations have been paid in full."

The statutory provisions that the bonds in question "shall not be a general obligation of the state of Washington" and "shall be payable . . . from the proceeds of retail sales taxes" appear to indicate that the bonds will not be supported by the full faith and credit of the State, including its power of general property taxation. If this is correct, it follows, on the principles previously stated, that these bonds would not be "general obligations" of the State within the meaning of R. S. 5136 and would not be eligible to be underwritten by member banks. The undertaking to levy retail sales taxes that will provide sufficient funds to pay the bonds in full reflects the intent of the State that the bonds (and interest thereon) shall be paid, but it does not negate the plain statement in the Washington statute that the bonds shall be payable from a particular source—namely, the proceeds of retail sales taxes—and are not general obligations.

This conclusion does not conflict with the decision of the Supreme Court of Washington in *State of Washington* v. *Martin,* decided August 7, 1963. It was there held that bonds of this nature are "issued upon the credit of the state and are in truth debts of the state." However, the Court made it quite clear that such bonds are not supported by the full faith and credit of the State and its plenary taxing power. Under the State constitutional and statutory provisions dealt with in that decision, bonds of the State of Washington that are payable from a particular source of revenue constitute a *debt* of that State but are not *general obligations* thereof.

For these reasons, the Board concludes that the bonds in question are not "general obligations" within the purview of Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes and consequently are not eligible for underwriting by State banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Federal Funds Transactions

It is the position of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that, for purposes of provisions of law administered by the Board, a transaction in Federal funds involves a loan on the part of the "selling" bank and a borrowing on the part of the "purchasing" bank.

For example, for purposes of Section 23A of the Federal Reserve Act, a "sale" of Federal funds by a member bank, whether State or national, to an affiliate of the member bank is subject to the limitations prescribed in that Section. Similarly, as the Board has heretofore held (1959 Federal Reserve BULLETIN, p. 7), a "sale" of Federal funds by a banking subsidiary of a bank holding company, whether a State or national bank, to another subsidiary bank in the same holding company system would result in a criminal violation of the provisions of Section 6 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.

Foreign Banking and Financing Corporations

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, effective September 1, 1963, adopted a revision of Regulation K affecting corporations engaged in foreign banking and financing under the Federal Reserve Act. The revision followed a comprehensive review of the rules previously applicable to so-called Edge Act and Agreement corporations operating under Sections 25 and 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act. The primary objective of the revision was to enable such corporations to operate more effectively in financing international and foreign commerce. Another important objective was to shorten and simplify the Regulation. The revised Regulation K reads as follows:

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REGULATION K

(12 CFR PART 211)

As Revised Effective September 1, 1963

CORPORATIONS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCING UNDER THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

SECTION 211.1—AUTHORITY, SCOPE, AND NATIONAL PURPOSE

(*a*) **Authority and scope.** This part is issued by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "Board") under authority of the Federal Reserve Act (the "Act"). It applies to corporations organized under Section 25(a)† of the Act (12 U.S.C. 611-631) and, to the extent specified in Section 211.10, to corporations having an agreement or undertaking with the Board under Section 25 † of the Act (12 U.S.C. 601-604a).

(*b*) **National purpose.** (1) The Congress, in enacting Section 25(a) of the Act, provided for the establishment of international banking and financial corporations operating under Federal supervision with powers sufficiently broad to enable them to compete effectively with similar foreign-owned institutions and to afford to the United States exporter and importer in particular—and to United States commerce, industry, and agriculture in general—at all times a means of financing international trade.

(2) In light of the public purposes involved, Corporations should be able in their activities abroad to operate, as best meets their corporate policies, through branches, agencies, and correspondents or through direct and indirect ownership in foreign-chartered companies engaged in banking or other international or foreign operations, so long as their credit and other activities are in the interest of the United States. Corporations shall confine the scope of their operations both in the United States and abroad to practices consistent with high standards of banking or financial prudence. Activities in the United States shall be restricted to operations clearly related to international or foreign business.

SECTION 211.2—DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this part, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "Abroad," "foreign," or "foreign country" refers to one or more foreign nations or colonies, dependencies, or possessions thereof, overseas territories, dependencies, or insular possessions of the United States, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(*b*) "Capital and surplus" means paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus.

(*c*) "Corporation" when spelled with a capital "C" means a corporation organized under Section 25(a) of the Act.

(*d*) A Corporation is "engaged in banking" whenever it has aggregate demand deposits and acceptance liabilities exceeding its capital and surplus.

(*e*) "Person" includes an individual or an organization.

† Statute is printed in the Appendix.

(*f*) "Organization" includes a corporation, government, partnership or association, or any legal or commercial entity.

SECTION 211.3—ORGANIZATION AND OWNERSHIP OF SHARES

(*a*) **Organization.** A proposed Corporation shall become a body corporate upon issuance by the Board of a preliminary permit approving its name, articles of association, and organization certificate.[1] The name shall include "international," "foreign," "overseas," or some similar word, but may not resemble the name of any other organization to an extent that might mislead or deceive the public. After issuance of its preliminary permit, a Corporation may (1) elect officers and otherwise complete its organization and (2) invest in obligations of the United States Government; but none of its other powers may be exercised until the Board has issued to it a final permit to commence business. No amendment to the articles of association shall become effective until approved by the Board.

(*b*) **Ownership of shares.** Shares of stock in a Corporation (which may not include no-par value shares) shall be issuable and transferable only on its books, and no issue or transfer that would cause a violation of Section 25(a) of the Act shall be so effected. A Corporation shall notify the Board as soon as possible of any change in status of a shareholder which causes a violation of said Section 25(a) and shall take such action with respect thereto as the Board may direct. Each class of shares shall be so named and described in the share certificates as to indicate its character and any unusual attributes, and such certificates shall conspicuously set forth the substance of (1) limitations upon the rights of ownership and transfer of shares imposed by said Section 25(a) and this part and (2) rules which the Corporation shall prescribe in its bylaws to insure compliance with this paragraph.

SECTION 211.4—ISSUANCE OF OBLIGATIONS

Except in accordance with prior Board approval, no Corporation may issue or have outstanding any debentures, bonds, promissory notes (other than notes due within one year), or similar obligations.

SECTION 211.5—UNDERWRITING, SALE, AND DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITIES

(*a*) **General.** Except as permissible for member banks under Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes (12 U.S.C. 24), a Corporation engaged in banking may not engage in the business of underwriting, selling, or distributing securities other than obligations of the national government of a foreign country in which it has a branch or agency.[2]

(*b*) **In the United States.** No Corporation may (1) engage in the business of selling or distributing securities in the United States (except private placements of participations in its investments or extensions of credit) or underwrite any portion thereof so sold or distributed or (2) act in the United States as trustee, reg-

[1] Appropriate forms for articles of association and organization certificate (FR 151 and 152, Revised 9-1-63), filed as part of the original document, may be obtained from the Federal Reserve Bank of the district in which the home office of the Corporation is to be located.

[2] Including obligations issued by any agency or instrumentality, and supported by the full faith and credit, of such a government.

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istrar, or in any similar capacity, with respect to securities distributed in the United States.

SECTION 211.6—BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

(*a*) **In the United States.** A Corporation may not establish any branch in the United States, but with prior Board approval may establish agencies in the United States for specific purposes, but not generally to carry on its business.

(*b*) **Abroad.** With prior Board approval, a Corporation may establish branches or agencies abroad. If a Corporation has established a branch or agency in a foreign country, it may, unless otherwise advised by the Board, establish other branches or agencies in that country after thirty days' notice to the Board with respect to each such branch or agency.

(*c*) **Suspending operations abroad during disturbed conditions.** The officer in charge of a branch or agency abroad may suspend its operations during disturbed conditions which, in his judgment, make conduct of such operations impracticable; but every effort shall be made before and during such suspension to serve its depositors and customers. Full information concerning any such suspension shall be promptly reported to the home office of the Corporation, which shall immediately send a copy thereof to the Board through the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

SECTION 211.7—LIMITED OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

(*a*) **General policy.** It is the Board's general policy to permit Corporations to transact, subject to Section 25(a) of the Act and this part, such limited business in the United States as is usual in financing international commerce, including deposit facilities; loan, overdraft, advance, acceptance, and other credit facilities; commercial letters of credit; foreign collections; purchase and sale of foreign exchange; remittance of funds abroad; purchase, sale, and custody of securities and acceptances for account of customers abroad; and foreign credit information.

(*b*) **Employment of funds.** Funds of a Corporation not currently employed in its international or foreign business, if held or invested in the United States, shall be only in the form of (1) cash, (2) deposits with banks, (3) bankers' acceptances, or (4) obligations of, or obligations fully and unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States, any State thereof, or any department, agency, or establishment of, or corporation wholly owned by, the United States.

(*c*) **Receipt of deposits.** It will ordinarily be considered incidental to or for the purpose of carrying out transactions abroad for a Corporation to receive in the United States demand and time (but not savings) deposits that are not to be used to pay expenses in the United States of an office or representative therein—

(1) from foreign governments, persons conducting business principally at their offices or establishments abroad, and individuals resident abroad and

(2) from any other person if the deposit (i) is to be transmitted abroad, (ii) is to provide collateral or payment for extensions of credit by the Corporation, (iii) represents proceeds of collections abroad which are to be used to pay for goods exported or imported or for other direct costs of export or import, or periodically transferred to the depositor's account at another financial institution, or (iv) represents proceeds of extensions of credit by the Corporation. Such deposits shall be subject to Parts 204 (Reg. D) and 217 (Reg. Q) and be reported in the same manner as if the Corporation were a member bank of the Federal Reserve System; but in no event shall reserves against such deposits be less in the aggregate than 10 per cent.

(*d*) **Other permissible activities.** It will ordinarily be considered incidental to the international or foreign business of a Corporation for it to engage in the following transactions in the United States:

(1) Finance the following types of transactions, including payments or costs (but not expenses in the United States of an office or representative therein) incident thereto: (i) contracts, projects, or activities performed abroad, (ii) the importation into or exportation from the United States of goods, (iii) the delivery through domestic transport facilities of goods so imported or their assembly or packaging for resale without essential change therein, if the Corporation financed the importation, and (iv) the domestic shipment or temporary storage (but not production) of goods being exported or accumulated for export, if the Corporation is financing their exportation;

(2) Take over or require subsequent participations in extensions of credit, or acquire obligations, growing out of transactions it could have financed at inception under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph;

(3) Guarantee customers' debts or otherwise agree for their benefit to make payments on the occurrence of readily ascertainable events,[3] if the guarantee or agreements specifies its maximum monetary liability thereunder and is related to a type of transaction described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph;

(4) Buy and sell spot and future foreign exchange;

(5) Receive checks, bills, drafts, acceptances, notes, bonds, coupons, and other securities for collection abroad, and collect such instruments in the United States for customers abroad;

(6) Hold securities in safekeeping for, or buy and sell securities upon the order and for the account and risk of, customers abroad;

(7) Act as paying agent for securities issued by foreign governments or other organizations organized under foreign law and not qualified under the laws of the United States or any State or the District of Columbia to do business in the United States.

SECTION 211.8—INVESTMENTS IN SHARES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS

(*a*) **General consent.** Subject to Section 25(a) of the Act[4] and this part, the Board hereby grants its general consent for any Corporation to acquire (other than through a broker, dealer, or stock exchange firm or representative) and hold the shares of corporations organized under foreign law if such acquisition (1) is incidental to an extension of credit by the Corporation to the corporation whose shares are acquired, (2) consists of shares in a foreign bank, or (3) is otherwise likely to further the development of United States foreign commerce; but no acquisition under this paragraph may cause a Corporation to hold 25 per cent or more of the voting shares[5] of a foreign bank and the aggregate amount invested in the shares of

[3] Including, but not limited to, such types of events as nonpayment of taxes, rentals, customs duties, or costs of transport and loss or nonconformance of shipping documents.

[4] Including the limitations therein based on capital and surplus.

[5] Exclusive of rights to acquire shares.

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any other corporation under subparagraph (3) of this paragraph may not exceed $200,000 or its equivalent. A Corporation may request an advisory opinion of the Board as to whether a particular acquisition is covered by the preceding sentence.

(*b*) **Specific consent.** Prior specific consent of the Board is required with respect to the acquisition of any shares by a Corporation in any situation not covered by Section 211.8(a) or the ninth paragraph of Section 25(a) of the Act.

(*c*) **Conditions.** (1) Shares of stock in a corporation shall be disposed of as promptly as practicable if (i) such corporation should engage in the business of underwriting, selling, or distributing securities in the United States or (ii) the Corporation is advised by the Board that their holding is inappropriate under Section 25(a) of the Act or this part.

(2) In computing the amount which may be invested in the shares of any corporation under Section 25(a) of the Act or Section 211.8(a), there shall be included any such investments in other corporations controlled by such corporation. Unless otherwise specified, "shares" in this section includes any rights to acquire shares.

(*d*) **Reports.** A Corporation shall inform the Board through the Federal Reserve Bank of its district within thirty days after the close of each quarter with respect to any acquisition or disposition of shares during that quarter, including the following information concerning any corporation whose shares it acquired for the first time (unless previously furnished): (1) Recent balance sheet and income statement, (2) brief descriptions of the corporation's business (including full information concerning any such business transacted in the United States), the shares acquired, and any related credit transaction, (3) lists of directors and principal officers (with address and principal business affiliation of each) and of all shareholders (known to the issuing corporation) holding 10 per cent or more of any class of the corporation's shares (and the amount held by each), and (4) information concerning the rights and privileges of the various classes of shares outstanding.

SECTION 211.9—LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

(*a*) **Acceptances.** A Corporation shall be and remain fully secured as to (1) 50 per cent of all acceptances outstanding in excess of the amount of its capital and surplus, (2) all acceptances in excess of twice such amount, and (3) all acceptances for any one person in excess of 10 per cent of such amount, except to the extent any such excess represents the international shipment of goods and is fully covered by primary obligations to reimburse it which are also guaranteed by banks or bankers.

(*b*) **Liabilities of one borrower.** Except as the Board may otherwise specify, the total liabilities to a Corporation of any person shall at no time exceed 50 per cent of the Corporation's capital and surplus, or 10 per cent thereof if it is engaged in banking. In this paragraph "liabilities" includes: any obligations for money borrowed and shares of stock; unsecured liabilities resulting from issuance by the Corporation of guarantees or similar agreements (described in Section 211.7(d)(3)), the aggregate of which liabilities incurred for any person may in no event exceed 10 per cent of any Corporation's capital and surplus; in the case of a partnership or firm, liabilities of the members thereof; in the case of a corporation, liabilities incurred for its benefit by other corporations which it controls; and in the case of a foreign government, the liabilities of its departments or agencies deriving their current funds principally from its general tax revenues. The limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to (1) bills or drafts drawn in good faith against actually existing values, (2) obligations arising out of the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the negotiator, (3) any acceptance made by a Corporation which has not matured and is not held by it, or (4) obligations to the extent supported by the full faith and credit of the following:

(i) The United States or any department, agency, or establishment thereof or corporation wholly owned thereby, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, or the Inter-American Development Bank;

(ii) A foreign national government or its appropriate financial or central banking authority, if at least 25 per cent of such an obligation or of the total credit is also supported by the full faith and credit of, or participated in by, any institution designated in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph in such manner that default to the Corporation will necessarily include default to such institution;

(iii) The national government of any foreign country in which the Corporation has a branch or agency with at least equal outstanding liabilities payable in the same currency;

(iv) Any person if the Corporation is not engaged in banking and the obligations or total credit are subject to 25 per cent support or participation of the type described in subdivision (ii) of this subparagrah; but the total liabilities of such person to the Corporation shall at no time exceed 100 per cent of its capital and surplus.

(*c*) **Aggregate liabilities.** Except with prior Board permission, a Corporation's aggregate outstanding liabilities on account of acceptances, monthly average deposits, borrowings, guarantees, endorsements, debentures, bonds, notes and other such obligations shall not exceed ten times its capital and surplus; provided that aggregate outstanding unsecured liabilities under guarantees or similar agreements (described in Section 211.7(d)(3)) may in no event exceed 50 per cent of its capital and surplus. In this paragraph "liabilities" does not include endorsements of bills having not more than six months to run, drawn and accepted by others.

(*d*) **Relations with banks.** A Corporation controlled by a bank may not incur any liability to such bank that would cause (1) the total of such liabilities to exceed 10 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus or (2) the total liabilities to such bank of all Corporations which it controls to exceed 20 per cent thereof. A Corporation incurs a liability to a bank under this paragraph whenever such bank or any organization controlled by such bank (other than the Corporation or any organization controlled by it) makes (i) any investment in, or advance on the security of, the shares or obligations of such Corporation or any organization controlled by it or (ii) any extension of credit to, or any purchase under repurchase agreement from, such Corporation or any organization controlled by it.

(*e*) **Endorsement or guaranty.** A Corporation which endorses or guarantees any securities, notes, bills,

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drafts, acceptances, or other evidences of indebtedness shall enter on its books proper records thereof, describing in detail each such instrument, including its amount, its maturity, the parties thereto, and the nature of the Corporation's liability thereon. Every financial statement of the Corporation submitted to the Board or made public in any way shall show the aggregate of such liabilities outstanding as of the date such statement purports to show the Corporation's financial condition.

(*f*) **Reports.** Each Corporation shall make at least two reports annually to the Board at such times and in such form as the Board may prescribe. The Board may require that statements of condition or other reports be published or made available for public inspection.

(*g*) **Examinations.** Examiners appointed by the Board will examine each Corporation at least once a year. Each Corporation shall obtain and make available to such examiners, among other things, information as to the earnings, finances, management, and other relevant aspects of any organization whose shares it holds. When required by the Board, a Corporation shall cause any organization controlled by it to submit to examination by examiners selected or auditors approved by the Board. The cost of examinations shall be fixed by the Board and paid by the Corporation.

SECTION 211.10—CORPORATIONS WITH AGREEMENTS UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE ACT

In addition to any other requirements to which it may be subject, no corporation having an agreement or undertaking with the Board under Section 25 of the Act shall purchase or hold any asset or otherwise exercise any power in the United States or abroad in any manner not permissible for a Corporation engaged in banking.

Orders Under Bank Merger Act

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has issued the following Orders and Statements with respect to applications for approval of the merger of certain banks:

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE BANK, ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

In the matter of the application of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank for approval of merger with New Jersey Trust Company of Long Branch.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, Asbury Park, New Jersey, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and New Jersey Trust Company of Long Branch, Long Branch, New Jersey, under the charter of the former and with the title of New Jersey Trust Company. As an incident to the merger, the three offices of New Jersey Trust Company of Long Branch would become branches of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 16th day of August, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Mills, Shepardson, and Mitchell. Absent and not voting: Governors Robertson and King.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove Bank, Asbury Park, New Jersey ("Asbury Bank"), with deposits of $36 million,* has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and New Jersey Trust Company of Long Branch, Long Branch, New Jersey ("Jersey Trust"), with deposits of $16.6 million,* under the charter of the applicant bank and with the title New Jersey Trust Company. The proposal contemplates that the three existing offices of Jersey Trust would become branches of the resulting bank, increasing the number of its offices from four to seven.

Under the Act, the Board is required to consider, as to each of the banks involved, (1) its financial history and condition, (2) the adequacy of its capital structure, (3) its future earnings

* Deposit figures as of March 31, 1963.

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prospects, (4) the general character of its management, (5) whether its corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16 (the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), (6) the convenience and needs of the community to be served, and (7) the effect of the transaction on competition (including any tendency toward monopoly). The Board may not approve the transaction unless, after considering all these factors, it finds the transaction to be in the public interest.

Banking factors. Both banks have satisfactory financial histories dating back from the difficult financial period of the 1930's. Each bank has an adequate capital structure, and this would be true also for the resulting bank.

Asbury Bank has a good earnings record and its future earnings prospects are favorable. Jersey Trust's earnings are somewhat below the average of banks of comparable size in the Second Federal Reserve District. Future earnings prospects of the resulting bank would appear to be enhanced by an increased lending capacity and economies of operations that would be expected to result from the merger.

Asbury Bank's management is capable and it has a progressive policy of training junior officers for executive positions. Management of Jersey Trust is regarded as competent. Joining of these two staffs would add a measure of depth in experienced executives not now enjoyed by the banks individually.

No inconsistency with the purposes of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16 is indicated.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Monmouth County, New Jersey, where both institutions are located, lies in the east-central part of the State. Its 1960 population of 334,401 reflects an increase of 48 per cent since 1950. In the past, its economy has been largely dependent upon summer resort activity in the coastal area and diversified farming in the interior. While these two activities, particularly the former, continue to be important, a substantial change has occurred in the county's economy due to the influx of permanent residents, commerce, and industry. Industries now include the manufacture of rugs, textiles, clothing, clay products, and chemical and electronic equipment, with an estimated working force of 120,000.

Contributing to the recent growth and development of Monmouth County has been the general population movement to the suburbs and the area's reasonable accessibility to the metropolitan areas of Newark, New Jersey, and New York City.

Asbury Park is about 55 miles south of downtown New York City and is the leading shore resort on the northern New Jersey coast. Its population of 17,366 reflects only nominal growth due to lack of space for expansion within the city limits. However, its numerous hotels, motels, and boarding houses cater to a summer population of approximately 100,000. The town is also the local mercantile center for the area, having a number of branches of nationally-known stores.

A branch of Asbury Bank is maintained at Ocean Grove which is located south of Asbury Park. Ocean Grove, in Neptune Township, is also primarily a resort community showing wide fluctuation in population during the summer months. Two other branches of Asbury Bank are located in nearby Neptune and Ocean Townships, both primarily residential areas.

The seaside city of Long Branch, the site of Jersey Trust's main office, is located about 5½ miles north of Asbury Park; it had a 1960 population of 26,228. Jersey Trust also maintains branches in the adjoining boroughs of West Long Branch and Deal. The region served by Jersey Trust also caters to the summer resort business; however, the area includes those sections of Monmouth County experiencing increasing industrial growth.

The proposed merger would place the resulting bank in a better position to serve the credit needs generated by this industrial expansion. The lending limit of the resulting bank would be increased from $253,000 to $400,000. During the past year both banks participated with other banks in 23 loans totaling approximately $4.5 million; most of these loans necessitated participation due to the banks' lending limits. The proposed merger would make available an expanded consumer credit department to serve more completely the needs of individuals and commercial enterprises in the area; provide greater mortgage loan accommodations to building contractors; and allow the establishment of a separate trust department under the guidance of specialists in the field.

Competition. The main offices of the two banks are 5½ miles apart, with offices of three compet-

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ing banks between them, including offices of the second and third largest banks in the county. The nearest branches of the two banks are two miles apart and competition between them is limited, since they act primarily as paying and receiving stations. The banks have no common borrowers, and common depositors are limited to one of the local utilities and large supermarkets which operate units near each bank.

Asbury Bank currently ranks fourth in size with respect to IPC deposits, and Jersey Trust ranks seventh. The resulting institution would still rank fourth and would remain substantially smaller than the third ranking bank. It does not appear that there would be any adverse competitive effects on smaller banks in the area.

In addition to competition between commercial banks in the county, the three largest commercial banks in the State, all of Newark, New Jersey, actively solicit banking and mortgage business, not only in the service area of Asbury Bank, but throughout the county.

Competition is also provided by a number of nonbanking institutions including five savings and loan associations which operate seven offices within or near the service areas of the two banks.

Summary and conclusion. The merger will permit the resulting bank with its substantially higher lending limit, expanded services and management facilities to employ its funds more fully and profitably in the local market.

It will place the resulting bank in a better position to contribute to the developing economy of this rapidly expanding area.

In both Asbury Park and Long Branch, strong and effective local competition will remain, while in the county a variety of banking and other financial institutions provide a wide and highly competitive range of services.

Accordingly, the Board finds that the proposed merger would be in the public interest.

WELLS FARGO BANK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

In the matter of the application of Wells Fargo Bank for approval of merger with State Center Bank.

Order Approving Merger of Banks

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, California, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and State Center Bank, Fresno, California, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the merger, the six offices of State Center Bank would be operated as branches of Wells Fargo Bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of August, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Mills, Shepardson, and Mitchell. Absent and not voting: Governors Robertson and King.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

Statement

Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, California ("Wells Fargo"), with deposits of $2,886 million,* has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of its merger with State Center Bank, Fresno, California ("State Center"), with deposits of $26.3 million,* under the charter and title of the former. The proposal contemplates that the six offices of State Center would become branches of the resulting bank. The number of offices operated by Wells Fargo as of June 30, 1963, was 158.

Under the Act, the Board is required to con-

* Deposit figures are as of December 28, 1962.

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sider, as to each of the banks involved, (1) its financial history and condition, (2) the adequacy of its capital structure, (3) its future earnings prospects, (4) the general character of its management, (5) whether its corporate powers are consistent with the purposes of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16 (the Federal Deposit Insurance Act), (6) the convenience and needs of the community to be served, and (7) the effect of the transaction on competition (including any tendency toward monopoly). The Board may not approve the transaction unless, after considering all these factors, it finds the transaction to be in the public interest.

Banking factors. The financial history of both Wells Fargo and State Center is satisfactory. The financial condition and capital structure of each is adequate, and their managements are satisfactory. However, State Center faces a management succession problem, which has given rise to the application.

Wells Fargo traces its ancestry to two California banks which were founded in the 1800's, and has grown to its present size in part as a result of a number of mergers and consolidations. It assumed its present name on January 30, 1962. In terms of deposits, Wells Fargo is the third largest bank in California, with 9.9 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in the State, which approval of the application would increase to 10 per cent. The operations of Wells Fargo have been confined to the northern and central portion of the State; and in the twenty-three counties in which it has been functioning, the bank has about 24 per cent of total IPC ** deposits held by commercial banks. Its prospects are considered favorable. Consummation of the proposed merger would give it about 5 per cent of total commercial bank deposits in Fresno County and would not cause any unfavorable change in respect to the first four factors specified by the Bank Merger Act.

State Center was founded in 1955. Its president, the dominant influence in all bank matters since that time, is well past normal retirement age and in poor health. He expects to retire within a year. Despite repeated efforts by the bank, it has been unable to find a suitable successor. The search has been complicated by the fact that the bank achieved its present growth principally through his abilities and influence. The greater part of its business has been done with large commercial customers, unusual for a bank of this size, particularly one located in an area served by branches of several very large banks. It is urged with some force by Wells Fargo that much of the deposit and loan business attracted by State Center's president will be lost, regardless of the choice of his successor, unless State Center is taken over by a bank equipped to furnish the type of services which larger customers require. Accordingly, while prospects of the merged institution are favorable, it seems likely that State Center would lose a significant amount of business were the application to be denied.

There is no indication that the corporate powers of Wells Fargo, State Center, or the resulting bank are, or would be, inconsistent with 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Aside from a few customers of Wells Fargo, San Francisco exporters who deal in agricultural products from the San Joaquin Valley area, it is not believed that consummation of the proposed merger would have any appreciable effect on the convenience and needs of any communities now served by Wells Fargo.

The city of Fresno, with a population of 134,000, is located in the San Joaquin Valley, geographically at the center of California, about 185 miles from San Francisco and 219 miles from Los Angeles. The county of Fresno leads the United States in value of agricultural production, its principal crops including grapes, cotton, peaches, and alfalfa. Related warehousing and food processing industries, as well as diversified manufacturing, are also important to the economy of the area.

Other banks serving Fresno County include Bank of Tokyo of California, San Francisco, with total deposits of $77 million, and Central Valley National Bank of Oakland, with total deposits of $144 million, each having one branch in the county. In addition, there are 39 branches of five Los Angeles and San Francisco banks ranging in size from Bank of America, NT&SA, San Francisco ("Bank of America"), which has total deposits of $11,569 million, to First Western Bank and Trust Company, Los Angeles, with total deposits of $580 million. Bank of America is the largest bank serving the county, having 21 of the

** Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

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49 banking offices and 59.2 per cent of the deposits of the banking offices in the county.

One of State Center's branches, together with the main office, is located in the city of Fresno. Another is in Clovis, about two miles north of the city limits. The remaining three are in Kingsburg, about 20 miles, San Joaquin, about 30 miles, and Huron, about 48 miles to the southeast of Fresno. Offices of Bank of America provide a choice of banking facilities in Clovis and in Kingsburg but the nearest alternative source of services to State Center's office in San Joaquin is 15 miles and to its Huron office is 18 miles distant. In recent years, the number of farms in Fresno County has declined and their average size increased substantially, giving rise to a need for larger amounts of agricultural credit, beyond the lending limit of State Center. Nor is the bank equipped to supply the specialized services needed by farmer customers in the communities served by its branches. Injection of a large bank better equipped to compete for this business will provide the communities with an alternative in particular to Bank of America, which has held the largest share of agricultural business in the county.

The banking needs in the city of Fresno are being served by offices of one medium size and five big banks, in addition to State Center and the small First National Bank of Fresno, so that the entrance of another large California bank would not significantly improve service to the community as a whole. Nevertheless, the banking needs and convenience of that part of the public which has been served by State Center would probably be served better by a large bank than by a local bank operating on a reduced scale.

There is also reported to be a growing demand for trust services in the Fresno area, a report which is substantiated by the fact that Crocker-Anglo National Bank of San Francisco has recently established a trust department in its Fresno offices, and that Wells Fargo, without functioning in the area, now has 22 trust accounts with an aggregate carrying value of almost $3 million where trustors or beneficiaries reside in Fresno County. State Center does not have a trust department although the customers which it attracts tend typically to make use of trust services, and the trust department of Wells Fargo would meet the needs and convenience of these customers.

Competition. There is relatively little direct competition between State Center and Wells Fargo. Their nearest offices are 55 miles apart. A survey of more important common customers of the two banks indicated little common business. A survey of deposit or loan accounts in amounts of $1,000 or more at State Center whose addresses of record were in counties served by Wells Fargo offices, and a corresponding survey on a selective basis by Wells Fargo of deposit and loan accounts with addresses of record in Fresno County, showed small amounts of business of each bank originating in the other's territory. The two banks have had a close corresponding relationship, but loss of a potential customer of the size of State Center would not materially affect the regional market for correspondent banking business.

California banking is highly concentrated, with the nine largest banks in the State holding about 89 per cent of total commercial bank deposits and operating approximately 83 per cent of banking offices in the State. About 40 per cent of total bank deposits in the State are held by Bank of America. Wells Fargo, while third in size, falls into a group of banks whose shares range from two to about fourteen per cent. During the calendar years 1960, 1961, and 1962, there has been a reversal in California of the trend toward fewer banks, and the total number in the State has climbed from 115 to 129. New charters were granted during that period to 28 banks, while 14 lost their independent identity through merger, or discontinued operations.

In recent years savings and loan associations have grown in California at a rate greatly exceeding that of commercial banks. Four such associations operate a total of nine offices in Fresno County, with total withdrawable balances, as of December 31, 1961, of $120 million, an increase of 377 per cent over December 31, 1956. Total loans of these institutions increased 372 per cent during the same four-year period. Accordingly, it appears that as to savings shares and real estate mortgages, these associations provide keen competition to the commercial banks in the county.

Summary and conclusion. The management succession problem at State Center, which threatens to affect its continued development along the path marked out in the seven years of the bank's existence, would be resolved by merger of that

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bank with one equipped to continue in the same direction. The convenience and needs of the clientele which State Center has chosen to serve would be facilitated by effectuation of the proposal, and in at least two towns where its branches are located, the resulting bank would offer services needed by the communities which are not presently available there (although conveniently available in other communities within driving distance). Relatively little competition between the two banks would be eliminated, and the degree of banking concentration in California would not be significantly increased by consummation of the proposed merger.

Accordingly, the Board finds that the proposed merger would be in the public interest.

Orders Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has issued the following Orders and Statements with respect to applications by a bank holding company for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of banks.

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH CORPORATION, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

In the matter of the application of Virginia Commonwealth Corporation for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of Washington Trust and Savings Bank, Bristol, Virginia.

Order Approving Application Under Bank Holding Company Act

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of the Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(2)), an application by Virginia Commonwealth Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of more than 80 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of Washington Trust and Savings Bank, Bristol, Virginia.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, notice of the application was given to the Commissioner of Banking of the State of Virginia, who expressed no objection to approval thereof. In addition, notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on April 11, 1963 (28 F. R. 3562), providing an opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition. The time for filing such comments and views has expired and no such comments and views have been received.

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) within seven calendar days after the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after said date.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of August, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Mills, and Shepardson. Voting against this action: Governor Robertson. Absent and not voting: Governors King and Mitchell.

(Signed) KENNETH A. KENYON,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

Statement

Virginia Commonwealth Corporation ("Commonwealth", or "Applicant"), Richmond, Virginia, a registered bank holding company, has filed an application pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for the Board's approval of the acquisition of more than 80 per cent of the outstanding voting shares of Washington Trust and Savings Bank, Bristol, Virginia ("Bank").

Section 3(c) of the Act requires the Board to take into consideration the following five factors with respect to the proposed acquisition: (1) the financial history and condition of the holding company and bank concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and the area concerned; and (5) whether the effect of the acquisition would be to expand the size or extent of Applicant's system beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

General background. Four bank holding companies control 24.3 per cent of all deposits of

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banks in the State of Virginia.[1] Of these, Commonwealth ranked second with $193.9 million, or 5.1 per cent. Two banks in the State each had more deposits than Commonwealth, which ranked fourth among banking organizations.

Offices of Commonwealth's subsidiary banks are widely distributed in the State. The Bank of Virginia, the leading subsidiary, with $159.6 million of deposits, has 24 offices. These offices are located in the east-central portion of the State in the Richmond Metropolitan area, in Petersburg, and in Dinwiddie some 35 miles to the southwest of Petersburg; in Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News in the southeast; and in Roanoke in the west-central section. Additional subsidiary banks are located in Occoquan in the northeast, in Salem (near Roanoke), and in Newport News. Approval of the application now before the Board, and of a concurrent application involving The Peoples National Bank of Pulaski, Pulaski, Virginia, will give Applicant representation in the southwestern section of the State. None of Applican'ts subsidiaries is the dominant bank in the area which it serves.

Banking factors. The history of Applicant is brief. Commonwealth became a bank holding company through an exchange of its stock for stock in five subsidiary banks, which took place on December 21, 1962, pursuant to approval by the Board given in an Order of October 25, 1962. One of the five, The Bank of Henrico, Sandston, Virginia, has since been merged with The Bank of Virginia, pursuant to approval of the Board granted in an Order of June 17, 1963. Because of the short period of time which has elapsed since its formation, Commonwealth has not as yet been able to put into operation most of the advantages which it urged as favoring the holding company system of bank operation. However, a beginning has been made in supervising generally the securities portfolios of the other subsidiary banks and in extending to them facilities of the data processing center of The Bank of Virginia. Studies are also under way in connection with such matters as accounting practices, loan policies, and the establishment of retirement and fringe benefit programs on a uniform basis.

The financial condition of Applicant is, of course, largely affected by the condition of the subsidiary banks, particularly that of The Bank of Virginia, by far the largest in the group. That Bank's net earnings have been lower than those of the average member bank in its size group in the Fifth Federal Reserve District. Its capital position, even after the addition of $2 million capital, now proposed, will continue to reflect a need for additional strengthening. In other respects, however, the condition of Applicant and its subsidiaries is satisfactory, and their prospects are favorable. Management of Applicant, which is to a considerable extent the same as that of The Bank of Virginia, is considered satisfactory.

Bank, which has two offices, both in Bristol, and $8.4 million of deposits, was chartered in 1906 as a savings and thrift institution. In more recent years, it has engaged in a general banking business, but as of December 28, 1962, its percentage of consumer loans to total loans was still above, and of commercial loans below, that of all other banks competing in its area or in Virginia generally. Its capital position is strong, and its earnings have been good, and the Board concludes that its prospects would be satisfactory either as a member of Applicant's system, or as an independent bank. In addition, the services which Commonwealth should be able to provide as it further develops and strengthens its operating techniques could, in certain respects, improve the prospects of a small bank which has, evidently, lacked certain facilities appropriate to the numerous and diversified businesses operating in the Bristol area.

Bank's management is competent, but all four officers at the top executive level are over sixty years of age. Complicating the long-range problem of recruiting successors to these four men is the fact that control of Bank is held by the estate of the former president, a co-founder of the Bank, and trustees of the estate have indicated a preference for shifting its chief asset, stock of the Bank, into a security with a broader market. Until the question of future control is settled, it may be more than normally difficult to obtain personnel capable of rising to top executive rank. Accord-

[1] This figure is adjusted to include deposits of The Farmers Bank of Dinwiddie, Dinwiddie, Virginia, which merged with The Bank of Virginia, a subsidiary of Applicant, pursuant to approval by the Board given on May 24, 1963. Unless otherwise indicated, deposit figures herein stated are as of December 28, 1962. United Virginia Bankshares, Incorporated, was formed January 10, 1963, and the deposits of its banks are included.

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ingly, the Board concludes that the greater likelihood of Applicant's easing the problem of management succession is a consideration that affords some although not substantial support for approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of communities. Applicant's nearest subsidiary to Bank is located in Salem, some 148 miles northeast of Bristol. In view of Bank's size, and the distance between its office and the offices of Commonwealth's remaining subsidiaries, the Board concludes that the proposed acquisition would have no effect on communities other than Bristol and the surrounding area. The city of Bristol, with a population of 17,144 is located on the State line adjoining Bristol, Tennessee, which is roughly the same size, so that the two form virtually a single community. The community is a commercial and manufacturing center serving a considerable area in western Virginia and eastern Tennessee, with abundant electric power available from the Tennessee Valley Authority, and an ample labor supply. The largest industrial plant is the Sperry-Farragut guided missile plant, but others manufacture products including calculating and adding machines, mining cars, stainless steel tubing, structural steel, apparel, thread, and foods and confections. The surrounding area is a prosperous agricultural region with primary cash income derived from livestock and burley tobacco. Coal is mined and gas produced in adjacent counties. The two Bristols and the neighboring cities of Kingsport and Johnson City, Tennessee, form an industrial complex known as the "Tri-Cities" area, with a population of approximately 235,000. Prospects for continued growth in the area are considered good.

Five banks now function in Bank's primary service area.[2] The First National Exchange Bank of Virginia, Roanoke, Virginia, with deposits of $178.4 million[3] has three Bristol offices as does The First National Bank of Sullivan County, Kingsport, Tennessee, with deposits of $60.7 million. Tri-City Bank and Trust Company, Blountville, Tennessee, with deposits of $5.7 million has two, and Farmers Exchange Bank, Abingdon, Virginia, with deposits of $11.1 million, has one office in Bristol. A proposed merger between Farmers Exchange Bank and Virginia National Bank, Norfolk, Virginia, if approved, will introduce into the area the resources of a bank with $301.8 million of deposits.

Applicant argues that the various services and facilities afforded members of its system will enable Bank better to serve the convenience and needs of the Bristol area. While the range of services offered by Bank would be expanded under Applicant's control, two banks of substantial size already have offices in the community, and it does not appear to the Board that banking needs are going unmet, or that community convenience would be significantly improved by introducing some additional services into two more banking offices there.

In connection with benefits to the area which Applicant states will follow upon the proposed acquisition, Applicant appears to make a two-pronged assertion (1) that, when credit needs of large customers in an area which is experiencing growth, such as that including the two Bristols, cannot be met by an independent local bank, these customers suffer inconvenience in having to go elsewhere, and this inconvenience can be reduced through greater ease in arranging participations if the bank is permitted to enter a holding company system; and (2) that, similarly, credit needs of a number of large businesses in Virginia are greater than any Virginia bank or banking system can accommodate, and economic growth of the State would be facilitated by emergence of larger banking complexes. The facts in the application before the Board, however, demonstrate that no substantial volume of large credits is being handled as yet by the smaller banks in Applicant's group as a result of affiliation with the group. Accordingly, whether on the local or the State level, it would be purely conjectural to suppose that entrance into the system will substantially expand the extent to which Bank actually will serve larger credit requirements through intra-system participations. On the State-wide level, moreover, Commonwealth remains smaller than the three largest banking organizations in Virginia. In view of Bank's size the proposed acquisition will not significantly increase Applicant's ability to serve the larger credit needs of Virginia businesses.

[2] The area from which are drawn roughly 86 per cent of the Bank's deposits, and which includes the two Bristols and the surrounding area within approximately five miles.

[3] Including December 28, 1962 deposits of banks which have since merged.

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For these reasons, the Board concludes that the fourth factor supplies little support for approval of the application.

Competitive effect. Here again, the proposed transaction need be considered only in the context of the Bristol area. No significant competition exists between Bank and any offices of present subsidiaries of Applicant, nor will the addition of Bank's resources to those of Applicant significantly strengthen its system in relation to other leading Virginia banking organizations. While it can be assumed that most of Bank's correspondent banking business would flow to its sister subsidiaries in Applicant's system, The Bank of Virginia, to which the lion's share would probably fall, holds only 5.7 per cent of interbank deposits held by all Virginia banks and cannot be considered a dominant, or even a very strong, factor in the correspondent banking picture in the State. For this reason, even the addition of all Bank's business of this kind would not adversely affect competition for correspondent banking.

Turning to the local area, at June 30, 1962, Bank held a fifth of the offices, but only 15.9 per cent of deposits of offices located in its primary service area. While its growth has been satisfactory, it has not vigorously taken advantage of the opportunities open to it in a developing region. The stimulus of some of the facilities offered by Applicant's system, together with an infusion of adequately trained younger management personnel, should somewhat increase competition with the larger and more energetic banks with branches already located there. There is no basis to conclude that entry of Applicant would adversely affect the ability of the remaining small bank in the area, Tri-City Bank and Trust Company, to maintain its present competitive position. Control of Bank will not give Applicant a commanding position in the area, nor will it significantly advance Applicant toward a similar position in the State.

Conclusions. The financial history and condition of Applicant and of Bank are consistent with approval of the application now before the Board. Prospects for Bank's growth are, possibly, somewhat better as a member of Applicant's system, although they would remain satisfactory outside it. As discussed, some weight is lent for approval by the prospective remedial effect Applicant's assistance will have in regard to the management succession problem at Bank. The convenience, needs, and welfare of the community principally concerned will not be significantly affected by the acquisition. Under the fifth factor, the extent of Applicant's system will be somewhat increased, although its size only minimally so, but the Board does not find that either size or extent will be inconsistent with adequate and sound banking or the public interest, and concludes that some improvement in banking competition in the Bristol area may result from consummation of the proposed acquisition.

On the basis of all the relevant facts as contained in the record before the Board, then, and in the light of the factors set forth in Section 3(c) of the Act and the underlying purposes of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should therefore be approved.

Dissenting Statement of Governor Robertson

Bank holding companies should not be authorized by this Board to acquire additional banks unless, upon review of each of the factors specified by Congress, the Board has determined that approval is warranted in the public interest. Although there are cases in which one adverse factor may be outweighed by favorable factors, the instant proposal would not seem to present such a case.

Section 3 of the Bank Holding Company Act requires the Board, when considering an application for approval of bank holding company expansion, to take into consideration the financial condition of the holding company and its constituent banks. In this case the principal bank in the Virginia Commonwealth holding system has a capital structure that, as noted in the majority opinion, is inadequate in view of the nature of its assets, deposit liabilities, and other responsibilities. In my opinion, it is substantially inadequate and should be corrected before the present company is permitted to expand, save for exceptionally compelling circumstances. For some time to come, all the resources of the holding company should be utilized to raise the capital structure of that bank to a more satisfactory level. If this is done, the holding company will not be in a position to

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come to the aid of its smaller banks should the occasion arise.

In support of its instant application, the holding company has urged that, as a result of the improved management and services that would result from holding company control, the Bristol Bank should grow at a more rapid rate. If this be true, then it is likely that its deposit liabilities and other responsibilities will expand more rapidly than its capitalization can be increased through retained earnings. In such case, an increase of its capital would be effected by the sale of additional stock to existing stockholders of the bank. The stockholders will be (to a very large extent) the Virginia Commonwealth Corporation. In view of the pressing need of its largest unit for additional capital, it seems hardly likely that the holding company will have funds available for expansion of the capital cushion of the Bristol Bank or of any of its other smaller banks. In fact, the reverse may be more likely; there may exist a temptation to siphon off from the smaller banks' excessive amounts of their earnings in order to provide funds for capital needs of the larger bank. Accordingly, acquisition of the Bristol Bank by the Virginia Commonwealth Corporation before the financial condition of its present units has been satisfactorily provided for does not seem warranted, especially in the absence of anything to indicate that the public will benefit from the change of ownership, or that exceptional problems exist for which there appears to be no other suitable remedy. I would deny the application.

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH CORPORATION, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

In the matter of the application of Virginia Commonwealth Corporation for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of The Peoples National Bank of Pulaski, Pulaski, Virginia

Order Approving Application Under Bank Holding Company Act

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of the Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(2)) an application by Virginia Commonwealth Corporation, Richmond, Virginia, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of The Peoples National Bank of Pulaski, Pulaski, Virginia.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, notice of the application was given to the Comptroller of the Currency, who advised the Board his office does not oppose the proposed acquisition. In addition, notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on May 11, 1963 (28 F. R. 4777), providing an opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition. The time for filing such comments and views has expired and no such comments and views have been filed with 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) within seven calendar days after the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after said date.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of August, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Mills, Robertson, and Shepardson. Absent and not voting: Governors King and Mitchell.

(Signed) Kenneth A. Kenyon,
Assistant Secretary.

[SEAL]

Statement

Virginia Commonwealth Corporation ("Commonwealth", or "Applicant"), Richmond, Virginia, a registered bank holding company, has filed an application pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for the Board's approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of The Peoples National Bank of Pulaski, Pulaski, Virginia ("Bank").

Section 3(c) of the Act requires the Board to take into consideration the following five factors with respect to the proposed acquisition: (1) the financial history and condition of the holding company and bank concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and the area concerned; and (5) whether the effect of the acquisition would be to expand the size or extent of Applicant's system beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the

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public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

The general background with regard to the banking structure in the State of Virginia and Applicant's place in that structure, as well as the first three, or "banking" factors in respect to Applicant, are discussed in the Board's Statement in the matter of the application of Virginia Commonwealth Corporation for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of Washington Trust and Savings Bank, Bristol, Virginia, issued as of today's date, and that discussion is hereby incorporated by reference as part of the present Statement. In sum, the Board found those factors satisfactory in respect to Commonwealth, which is the fourth banking organization in Virginia in respect to size, although the capital position of its leading bank, The Bank of Virginia, continues to reflect a need for further strengthening.

Banking factors as related to Bank. Bank, an institution with $5.0 million of deposits,[1] was chartered in 1902. Its single office is located in the county seat of Pulaski County. It offers most general banking services, including a limited trust department operation, and its growth, while slow, has been steady. It has a strong capital position, and its earnings have been satisfactory. Were it not for the management problem discussed below, its prospects would be favorable, whether alone or as part of Applicant's system. In view of this problem, however, the Board concludes that while Bank's prospects could continue favorable as a member of the Commonwealth family, its prospects as an independent institution are more doubtful.

After the sudden death of the former president of Bank, in 1960, the Board of Directors made unsuccessful attempts to find a successor. The next senior officer, then over sixty, has been in poor health and remains unable to assume the duties of chief executive. As a result, the chairman of the Board, who is actively engaged in what should be full-time employment in another business, has been acting as president, although he can spend no more than two or three hours daily in the bank. A junior officer who showed promise of developing into successor management material resigned in March of this year to accept a post with another bank. The acting president will be unable to continue in this role indefinitely, and the immediate situation has only been tentatively resolved by the loan of a junior officer from one of Applicant's banks, with the expectation that if the application is approved, he will remain for training as candidate for the top executive post. If the application were denied, he retains the right to return to his former position. The Board concludes that, in view of Bank's relatively small size and need for strengthening management, this factor supports approval of the application.

Convenience and needs of communities. As in the case of the application with respect to the Washington Trust and Savings Bank, referred to above, the distance between the location of Bank and Applicant's nearest subsidiary, located in Salem, Virginia, about 52 miles northeast of Pulaski, together with Bank's relatively small size, is such that the proposed acquisition will not, in the opinion of the Board, have any effect on communities other than Pulaski and the surrounding area.

The town of Pulaski, with a population of about 10,500, and most of the county population of some 27,250, is located in a fertile valley that lies between mountainous areas to the northwest and southeast. Diversified manufacturing, centered chiefly in the county seat, includes hosiery, chemicals, furniture, millwork, plastic fabrics, iron castings, and clothing. Livestock and dairying lead the list of agricultural products. A part of the Radford Arsenal is located in the county, and there are prospects for continued industrial growth.

Only three banks function in Pulaski County. Bank's leading competitor, The Pulaski National Bank, is nearly twice its size. Bank of Dublin, with $2.1 million of deposits, has its single office some eight miles from the town of Pulaski. Five banks located in neighboring counties, ranging in deposit size from $2.5 million to $10.6 million, appear to offer limited competition to the three Pulaski County banks. Bank's lending limit is $37,500, and that of the largest bank with which it competes is $75,000. Although Bank has not, apparently, handled loans beyond its lending limit to any great extent, access to intrasystem participations with others of Applicant's subsidiary banks will make it possible for Bank to offer a slightly more convenient alternative

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, deposit figures herein stated are as of March 18, 1963.

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source for larger amounts of credit for which there have been some instances of demand in the area. Some additional services and some improvement in existing services will apparently be offered the community as a result of affiliation of Bank with Applicant.

Competitive effect. Reference is made to the discussion of reasons for the lack of State-wide competitive effects from the proposed acquisition in the Statement of the Board cited above. The same conclusion obtains in the situation discussed herein. In the local context, Bank's primary service area is Pulaski County, from which 87.9 per cent of the amount of its IPC[2] deposits come and where 70.8 per cent of the amount of its commercial and industrial, consumer, and farm loans are made. On March 18, 1963, Bank held about 29 per cent of both IPC deposits and total deposits of the three banks which are located in that area. In view of Bank's size, both relative and absolute, and the vigor of its chief competitors, both of which have been growing at a faster rate, the Board concludes that Applicant's entry into the area through the proposed acquisition will, if anything, stimulate competition in the area. Nor will addition of Bank to the Commonwealth system, any more than in the case of Washington Trust and Savings Bank, significantly advance Applicant toward a commanding position among banking organizations in the State.

Conclusions. The financial history and condition of Applicant and of Bank are consistent with approval of the application now before the Board. While prospects for Bank's growth outside Applicant's system would be satisfactory were it not for the management problem which has plagued Bank since the death of its former president in 1960, the difficulty of solving the problem without outside assistance, lends support for approval of the application. Convenience, needs, and welfare of the local community—the only community affected to any degree—will be slightly improved by entrance of Bank into the Commonwealth family. While the extent of Applicant's system will be increased, the Board does not find that the resulting size or extent of that system will be inconsistent with adequate and sound banking or with the public interest, and concludes that the effect on competition in the town and the county of Pulaski will, if anything, be beneficial.

On the basis of all the relevant facts as contained in the record before the Board, and in the light of the factors set forth in Section 3(c) of the Act and the underlying purposes of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisition would be consistent with the public interest and that the application should therefore be approved.

[2] Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

Concurring Statement of Governor Robertson

The management problem in this case places the application in an exceptional category where the remedy offered by holding company ownership is appropriate and outweighs factors which would otherwise require an adverse conclusion.

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Announcements

RESIGNATION OF DIRECTOR

Dr. Harry K. Newburn, who had served as a director of the Helena Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis since January 1, 1961, resigned effective September 1, 1963. Dr. Newburn was formerly President of Montana State University, Missoula, Montana.

SURVEY OF COMMON TRUST FUNDS

The Board of Governors has discontinued the annual surveys of common trust funds conducted since 1955. The results of the survey for 1962 were published in the June 1963 BULLETIN, pages 773-80. Effective September 28, 1962, Congress transferred regulatory authority over these funds to the Comptroller of the Currency, and it is expected that the Comptroller will conduct comparable surveys in the future.

BALANCE SHEET OF AGRICULTURE

The Board is no longer publishing the *Balance Sheet of Agriculture*. Copies of this publication may be obtained from the Office of Information of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

RESIGNATION OF MR. KING AS A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Mr. G. H. King, Jr., who had been a member of the Board since March 25, 1959, resigned effective September 18, 1963. At the time of his appointment as a member of the Board of Governors, Mr. King was President of King Lumber Industries, Canton, Mississippi, and was also engaged in timber and mineral leasing of lands and in the production and marketing of purebred Hereford cattle throughout the United States and Mexico. He had been a director of the New Orleans Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and had served as Chairman of its Board of Directors in 1958.

Mr. King's letter of resignation and the President's letter of acceptance follow:

September 12, 1963.

Dear Mr. President:

Because of a variety of personal reasons that impel my return to my home area and my interests there, I respectfully submit herewith my resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

It has been both a privilege and a pleasure for me to have participated in the great public service performed by the Federal Reserve System, earlier and for more than three years as a member and then as chairman of the board of directors of the New Orleans Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, and most recently for more than four years as a member of the Board of Governors in Washington.

I shall miss the close and harmonious association I have enjoyed with my colleagues on the Board and in the System, and wish all of them well in all that they do.

Respectfully yours,

G. H. King, Jr.

The President,
The White House

September 18, 1963.

Dear Mr. King:

I have your letter of September twelfth and, in accordance with your wishes, am accepting your resignation as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Your long period of association with the Federal Reserve System must indeed have brought you a great deal of personal satisfaction, and I want especially to thank you for your years of service by Presidential appointment as a member of the Board of Governors.

With best wishes for your welfare and happiness,

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy.

Honorable G. H. King, Jr.
Board of Governors of the
Federal Reserve System
Washington, D. C.

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National Summary of Business Conditions

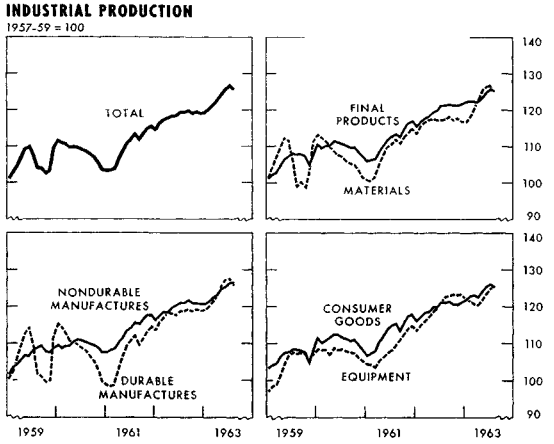
Released for publication September 16

Following several months of expansion industrial production declined slightly in August while construction activity, retail sales, and nonfarm employment remained at record levels. The money supply declined a little after a substantial increase in July, but time and savings deposits at commercial banks rose sharply. Bond yields increased in early September, reflecting in part announcement by the Treasury of a large advance refunding.

Industrial Production

The Board's index of industrial production in August was 126 per cent of the 1957-59 average, 1 point below the record reached in July and 5 per cent above the level prevailing through the second half of last year. In August, production of iron and steel fell sharply further and output of autos declined from a high rate while production of most other materials and final products changed little.

Auto assemblies, at 140 per cent of the 1957-59 average, were down 9 per cent from July and 13 per cent from the June peak; production schedules indicate a rise in September. Output of other consumer goods changed little in August. Among business equipment, production of industrial machinery continued to expand while output of commercial machinery declined.



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

Production of iron and steel declined 12 per cent and was 20 per cent below the May peak. After mid-August steel ingot production leveled out. Output of other durable materials and of nondurable materials remained at record levels.

Construction

New construction put in place in August—at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $65 billion—was unchanged from the June-July level. Residential activity declined somewhat further from its high in June, but other private construction continued to rise. Public construction increased somewhat, following an appreciable upward revision for the previous two months.

Employment

Employment in nonagricultural establishments changed little in August following seven months of advance. Employment increased in finance, services, and State and local government but declined somewhat in manufacturing, reflecting mainly the curtailment in steel production and a greater-than-usual impact in August of auto model changeovers. The average factory workweek was little changed from both a month earlier and a year ago. The unemployment rate was 5.5 per cent, compared with 5.6 per cent in July and 5.7 per cent in August 1962.

Distribution

Retail sales, after rising in June and July, were unchanged in August. Sales at department stores rose to a new high, 4 per cent above the June-July level and 9 per cent above a year earlier. Dealers' deliveries of new cars declined from the high rate of July.

Agriculture

Based on September 1 conditions, crop production was estimated at 108 per cent of the 1957-59 average, up 1 per cent from the estimate of a month earlier and equal to the record levels of 1962 and 1960. Record large crops were estimated for corn, soybeans, rice, and sugar. Prospective

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crops of cotton, tobacco, oats, barley, rye, and hay are below last year. Owing to record yields the prospective cotton crop is only 4 per cent less than last year although acreage is 8 per cent smaller.

Commodity Prices

Average wholesale prices of industrial commodities were stable in August and early September and were unchanged from a year ago. Prices of lead and steel scrap increased in the recent period while those of lumber, rubber, and hides declined, and average prices of sensitive industrial materials continued to change little. Among farm products, livestock prices declined as marketings of hogs expanded seasonally.

Bank Credit, Money Supply, and Reserves

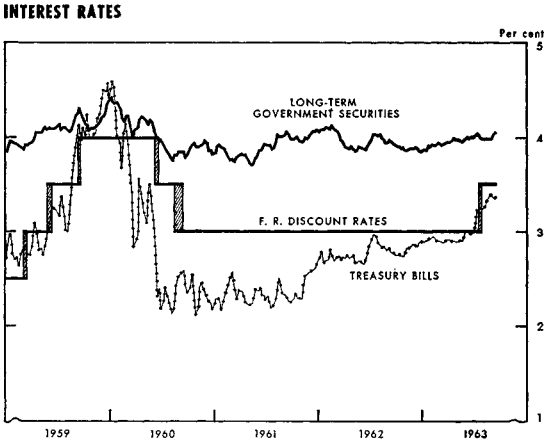
Seasonally adjusted commercial bank credit increased $700 million in August, less than the average monthly expansion earlier this year. Holdings of non-Government securities continued to expand rapidly, but total loans increased less than earlier, mainly because of decreases in loans to security dealers and finance companies. Holdings of U. S. Government securities declined somewhat further, following a large reduction in July. The average money supply, which had increased substantially in July, declined slightly. Time and savings deposits at commercial banks rose $1.2 billion, a larger amount than in other recent months.

Required and total reserves declined more than seasonally in August, due to a larger than usual reduction in U. S. Government deposits. Excess reserves declined somewhat and member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve rose slightly. Reserves were absorbed principally through a decrease in Reserve Bank float, an increase in circulation, and an outflow of gold and they were supplied mainly through an increase in Federal Reserve holdings of U. S. Government securities.

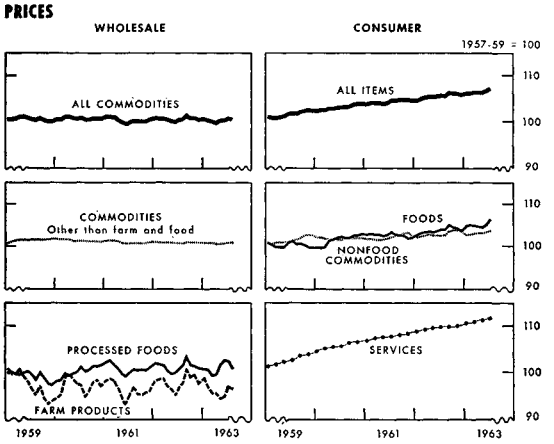
Security Markets

After changing little in late August yields on corporate and State and local government bonds and on long-term Treasury issues increased somewhat in early September, reflecting in part announcement by the Treasury of a large advance refunding. Treasury bill yields rose over the period; in mid-September the rate on 3-month bills was close to 3⅜ per cent.

Common stock prices advanced further in active trading. In mid-September average prices were 1 per cent above the previous peak reached in December 1961.



Discount rate, range or level for all F. R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U.S. Govt. bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures shown, week ending Sept. 13.



Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes. Latest figures shown for consumer prices, July; for wholesale prices, Aug.

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Guide to Tabular Presentation

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Financial and Business Statistics

★ United States ★

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The data for F.R. Banks, member banks, and department stores, and consumer credit are derived from regular reports made to the Board; production indexes are compiled by the Board on the basis of data collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, currency, Federal finance, and Federal business-type activities are obtained from Treasury statements; the remaining data are obtained largely from other sources. For many of the banking and monetary series back data and descriptive text are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

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

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds								Factors absorbing reserve funds							
	F.R. Bank credit outstanding						Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts	Member bank reserves		
	U.S. Govt. securities			Discounts and advances	Float [1]	Total [2]					Treasury	Foreign	Other [1]		With F.R. Banks	Currency and coin [3]	Total
	Total	Bought outright	Repurchase agreements														
Averages of daily figures																	
1929—June	179	179	.....	978	61	1,317	4,024	2,018	4,400	210	30	30		376	2,314	.....	2,314
1933—June	1,933	1,933	.....	250	12	2,208	4,030	2,295	5,455	272	81	164		350	2,211	.....	2,211
1939—Dec.	2,510	2,510	.....	8	83	2,612	17,518	2,956	7,609	2,402	616	739		248	11,473	.....	11,473
1941—Dec.	2,219	2,219	.....	5	170	2,404	22,759	3,239	10,985	2,189	592	1,531		292	12,812	.....	12,812
1945—Dec.	23,708	23,708	.....	381	652	24,744	20,047	4,322	28,452	2,269	625	1,247		493	16,027	.....	16,027
1950—Dec.	20,345	20,336	9	142	1,117	21,606	22,879	4,629	27,806	1,290	615	920	353	739	17,391	.....	17,391
1951—Dec.	23,409	23,310	99	657	1,375	25,446	22,483	4,701	29,139	1,280	271	571	264	796	20,310	.....	20,310
1952—Dec.	24,400	23,876	524	1,633	1,262	27,299	23,276	4,806	30,494	1,271	569	745	290	832	21,180	.....	21,180
1953—Dec.	25,639	25,218	421	448	1,018	27,107	22,028	4,885	30,968	767	602	466	390	908	19,920	.....	19,920
1954—Dec.	24,917	24,888	29	407	992	26,317	21,711	4,982	30,749	805	443	439	365	929	19,279	.....	19,279
1955—Dec.	24,602	24,318	284	840	1,389	26,853	21,689	5,008	31,265	777	434	459	394	983	19,240	.....	19,240
1956—Dec.	24,765	24,498	267	706	1,633	27,156	21,942	5,064	31,775	772	463	372	247	998	19,535	.....	19,535
1957—Dec.	23,982	23,615	367	716	1,443	26,186	22,769	5,144	31,932	768	385	345	186	1,063	19,420	.....	19,420
1958—Dec.	26,312	26,216	96	564	1,496	28,412	20,563	5,230	32,371	691	470	262	337	1,174	18,899	.....	18,899
1959—Dec.	27,036	26,993	43	911	1,426	29,435	19,482	5,311	32,775	396	524	361	348	1,195	18,628	304	18,932
1960—Dec.	27,248	27,170	78	94	1,665	29,060	17,954	5,396	33,019	408	522	250	495	1,029	16,688	2,595	19,283
1961—Dec.	29,098	29,061	37	152	1,921	31,217	16,929	5,587	33,954	422	514	229	244	1,112	17,259	2,859	20,118
1962—June	29,568	29,510	58	154	1,508	31,265	16,434	5,601	33,626	402	514	269	322	971	17,196	2,728	19,924
1962—Aug.	30,088	30,074	14	143	1,330	31,600	16,136	5,598	33,962	405	524	200	335	764	17,144	2,780	19,924
Sept.	29,921	29,865	56	91	1,760	31,807	16,079	5,548	34,004	398	500	211	296	799	17,227	2,807	20,034
Oct.	30,241	30,178	63	76	1,705	32,057	16,050	5,552	34,111	404	517	216	320	710	17,382	2,823	20,205
Nov.	30,195	30,064	131	129	1,694	32,053	15,978	5,552	34,584	400	472	202	293	925	16,706	2,898	19,604
Dec.	30,546	30,474	72	305	2,298	33,218	15,978	5,561	35,281	398	587	222	290	1,048	16,932	3,108	20,040
1963—Jan.	30,198	30,148	50	101	2,278	32,663	15,950	5,568	34,574	422	777	226	299	976	16,909	3,126	20,035
Feb.	30,541	30,355	186	181	1,503	32,287	15,922	5,567	34,230	437	832	208	305	1,041	16,724	2,857	19,581
Mar.	30,613	30,507	106	185	1,626	32,477	15,878	5,576	34,431	446	878	188	185	1,095	16,707	2,809	19,516
Apr.	30,897	30,833	64	151	1,596	32,692	15,878	5,578	34,719	436	917	183	199	1,022	16,671	2,903	19,574
May	31,138	31,041	97	229	1,560	32,972	15,834	5,576	34,879	423	890	171	183	1,075	16,761	2,915	19,676
June	31,540	31,446	94	236	1,635	33,454	15,785	5,583	35,293	400	794	193	216	1,125	16,800	2,935	19,735
July	32,158	32,014	144	322	1,740	34,262	15,664	5,585	35,752	393	923	176	201	1,076	16,991	3,026	20,017
Aug.	32,233	32,171	62	355	1,453	34,080	p15,602	p5,584	p35,793	p395	846	164	200	1,144	16,723	p2,996	p19,719
Week ending—																	
1962																	
July 4	29,884	29,707	177	153	1,498	31,597	16,435	5,600	33,863	391	533	330	290	699	17,527	2,713	20,240
11	29,962	29,870	92	81	1,627	31,729	16,412	5,602	34,155	394	452	294	301	700	17,447	2,694	20,141
18	29,304	29,304	.....	178	2,039	31,561	16,298	5,601	34,091	388	496	315	298	607	17,265	2,829	20,094
25	29,230	29,230	.....	74	1,968	31,315	16,269	5,603	33,901	404	551	221	317	641	17,152	2,850	20,002
Aug. 1	29,592	29,592	.....	85	1,346	31,066	16,168	5,604	33,813	414	428	234	343	643	16,962	2,876	19,838
8	30,194	30,194	.....	171	1,150	31,559	16,148	5,603	33,938	417	488	217	331	692	17,226	2,589	19,815
15	30,177	30,160	17	145	1,279	31,642	16,148	5,596	34,059	402	598	198	375	703	17,050	2,763	19,813
22	29,902	29,890	12	171	1,684	31,795	16,147	5,597	34,003	397	553	189	325	827	17,247	2,763	20,010
29	30,019	30,019	.....	92	1,287	31,433	16,112	5,601	33,870	404	502	192	314	820	17,044	2,870	19,914
Sept. 5	30,412	30,264	148	105	1,134	31,685	16,098	5,556	33,977	404	459	175	315	866	17,143	2,696	19,839
12	30,396	30,269	127	89	1,400	31,921	16,093	5,550	34,167	392	503	204	293	839	17,165	2,787	19,952
19	29,748	29,748	.....	36	2,136	31,955	16,067	5,544	34,045	390	579	222	284	774	17,273	2,886	20,159
26	29,340	29,340	.....	152	2,176	31,702	16,068	5,548	33,882	401	494	219	283	760	17,278	2,913	20,191
Oct. 3	29,959	29,946	13	74	1,747	31,816	16,067	5,552	33,914	400	476	217	323	754	17,352	2,822	20,174
10	30,682	30,546	136	56	1,645	32,416	16,067	5,555	34,102	410	513	243	314	751	17,706	2,627	20,333
17	30,480	30,385	95	82	1,633	32,229	16,067	5,551	34,256	397	480	214	336	717	17,445	2,861	20,306
24	29,931	29,931	.....	67	2,083	32,116	16,052	5,551	34,115	398	519	211	315	684	17,476	2,882	20,358
31	29,888	29,853	35	91	1,475	31,491	16,006	5,552	34,042	406	541	207	311	672	16,872	2,935	19,807
Nov. 7	30,235	30,048	187	170	1,247	31,686	15,977	5,555	34,231	410	392	184	302	822	16,878	2,681	19,559
14	30,378	30,138	240	156	1,300	31,868	15,978	5,550	34,560	401	523	216	309	798	16,589	2,828	19,417
21	30,104	30,044	60	105	2,056	32,299	15,978	5,550	34,684	394	464	193	289	1,020	16,783	2,902	19,685
28	30,012	29,994	18	103	2,109	32,259	15,978	5,551	34,803	400	488	214	262	1,023	16,597	3,033	19,630
Dec. 5	30,411	30,223	188	93	1,832	32,373	15,977	5,556	34,860	390	500	207	315	1,068	16,565	2,964	19,529
12	30,698	30,603	95	109	1,755	32,629	15,977	5,559	35,226	402	478	207	268	1,068	16,517	3,010	19,527
19	30,493	30,493	.....	164	2,443	33,163	15,978	5,560	35,366	399	669	208	277	1,011	16,771	3,182	19,953
26	30,510	30,489	21	308	2,842	33,733	15,978	5,564	35,471	395	665	210	295	1,026	17,212	3,113	20,325

For notes see opposite page.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds							Factors absorbing reserve funds									
	F.R. Bank credit outstanding						Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F.R. Banks			Other F.R. accounts	Member bank reserves		
	U.S. Govt. securities			Discounts and advances	Float [1]	Total [2]					Treasury	Foreign	Other [1]		With F.R. Banks	Currency and coin [3]	Total
	Total	Bought outright	Repurchase agreements														
Averages of daily figures																	
Week ending—																	
1963																	
Jan. 2	30,598	30,478	120	716	2,684	34,104	15,978	5,568	35,349	399	628	280	319	1,054	17,623	3,456	21,079
9	30,404	30,404	.....	65	2,728	33,286	15,978	5,572	35,022	423	711	226	306	991	17,157	3,139	20,296
16	30,227	30,227	.....	80	2,392	32,784	15,963	5,563	34,694	412	767	232	298	980	16,927	3,173	20,100
23	29,898	29,898	.....	172	2,307	32,464	15,928	5,567	34,361	429	823	225	281	960	16,881	3,034	19,915
30	30,123	29,975	148	101	1,615	31,916	15,928	5,571	34,080	432	837	220	297	966	16,583	3,028	19,611
Feb. 6	30,540	30,235	305	225	1,358	32,194	15,928	5,569	34,107	421	783	206	297	971	16,907	2,777	19,684
13	30,786	30,447	339	165	1,319	32,330	15,928	5,563	34,263	427	838	212	298	959	16,825	2,799	19,624
20	30,392	30,337	55	157	1,702	32,312	15,928	5,566	34,293	444	901	187	310	1,086	16,586	2,926	19,512
27	30,405	30,361	44	159	1,596	32,219	15,913	5,570	34,228	454	801	230	314	1,125	16,550	2,927	19,477
Mar. 6	30,552	30,402	150	172	1,665	32,444	15,878	5,573	34,282	448	856	188	213	1,135	16,772	2,745	19,517
13	30,651	30,528	123	168	1,527	32,402	15,877	5,576	34,454	450	783	191	181	1,114	16,682	2,740	19,422
20	30,430	30,430	.....	87	1,872	32,441	15,878	5,577	34,511	448	845	180	191	1,073	16,648	2,857	19,505
27	30,635	30,519	116	271	1,598	32,555	15,878	5,576	34,415	451	1,014	186	174	1,078	16,690	2,908	19,598
Apr. 3	30,997	30,855	142	204	1,345	32,596	15,878	5,577	34,535	428	895	189	191	1,074	16,740	2,868	19,608
10	31,188	31,106	82	117	1,425	32,779	15,878	5,578	34,745	441	897	184	194	1,076	16,696	2,675	19,371
17	30,988	30,946	42	187	1,630	32,853	15,878	5,574	34,915	427	826	190	216	1,001	16,730	2,960	19,690
24	30,589	30,589	.....	188	1,919	32,743	15,877	5,578	34,685	437	996	191	192	987	16,710	3,019	19,729
May 1	30,808	30,646	162	124	1,522	32,500	15,877	5,582	34,583	438	963	167	196	997	16,615	3,029	19,644
8	31,350	31,113	237	141	1,545	33,081	15,864	5,580	34,755	435	969	172	191	990	17,012	2,703	19,715
15	31,333	31,211	122	229	1,471	33,077	15,828	5,570	34,933	416	1,047	156	189	984	16,750	2,910	19,660
22	30,914	30,914	.....	304	1,899	33,163	15,828	5,574	34,896	422	931	190	177	1,162	16,787	2,896	19,683
29	30,910	30,910	.....	266	1,446	32,667	15,819	5,578	34,911	419	673	168	174	1,155	16,565	3,034	19,599
June 5	31,293	31,191	102	216	1,318	32,868	15,797	5,583	35,108	407	643	169	183	1,156	16,582	2,856	19,438
12	31,587	31,513	74	249	1,382	33,261	15,797	5,581	35,298	402	774	218	205	1,156	16,587	2,841	19,428
19	31,317	31,244	73	284	1,853	33,498	15,798	5,582	35,331	404	781	202	237	1,111	16,813	2,983	19,796
26	31,583	31,430	153	234	1,854	33,714	15,779	5,582	35,279	402	892	185	217	1,099	17,001	3,051	20,052
July 3	32,249	32,078	171	329	1,651	34,273	15,733	5,587	35,581	383	863	173	235	1,101	17,257	2,985	20,242
10	32,652	32,308	344	323	1,726	34,744	15,691	5,588	35,899	391	1,022	180	196	1,107	17,228	2,865	20,093
17	32,042	31,939	103	401	1,929	34,419	15,669	5,582	35,850	396	922	180	199	1,056	17,067	3,105	20,172
24	31,687	31,687	.....	313	1,990	34,030	15,633	5,584	35,698	391	886	168	193	1,062	16,850	3,078	19,928
31	32,086	32,044	42	143	1,344	33,611	15,633	5,586	35,564	393	891	179	202	1,069	16,530	3,118	19,648
Aug. 7	32,443	32,373	70	403	1,288	34,174	15,633	4,587	35,703	402	742	170	250	1,071	17,055	2,858	19,913
14	32,286	32,253	33	382	1,367	34,075	15,618	5,581	35,879	382	870	167	188	1,038	16,750	2,959	19,709
21	32,017	31,964	53	324	1,787	34,167	15,583	5,583	35,850	394	879	153	185	1,217	16,655	2,999	19,654
28	32,142	32,074	68	305	1,418	33,901	15,583	5,586	35,728	400	918	162	181	1,219	16,461	p3,092	p19,553
End of month																	
1963																	
June	32,027	31,988	39	96	1,638	33,804	15,733	5,587	35,470	369	806	175	242	1,097	16,965	2,700	19,665
July	32,468	32,324	144	338	1,101	33,946	15,633	5,588	35,663	389	629	182	262	1,070	16,971	3,382	20,353
Aug.	32,391	32,237	154	389	1,316	34,134	15,582	5,588	35,833	399	705	178	195	1,213	16,782	p2,809	p19,591
Wednesday																	
1963																	
July 3	32,683	32,289	394	565	1,522	34,814	15,733	5,588	35,864	393	884	167	192	1,098	17,538	2,996	20,534
10	32,291	32,053	238	131	1,529	33,994	15,683	5,588	35,943	398	1,190	184	201	1,107	16,242	3,277	19,519
17	31,752	31,752	.....	282	1,965	34,042	15,633	5,583	35,820	398	884	180	211	1,064	16,701	3,320	20,021
24	31,750	31,750	.....	75	1,384	33,248	15,633	5,586	35,651	393	1,020	177	197	1,063	15,965	3,397	19,362
31	32,468	32,324	144	338	1,101	33,946	15,633	5,588	35,663	389	629	182	262	1,070	16,971	3,382	20,353
Aug. 7	32,369	32,316	53	1,059	1,131	34,598	15,633	5,589	35,849	404	941	198	187	1,065	17,176	3,043	20,219
14	32,128	32,119	9	159	1,406	33,732	15,583	5,581	35,918	392	1,052	152	193	990	16,199	3,319	19,518
21	32,097	31,993	104	620	1,434	34,188	15,583	5,585	35,826	403	948	152	178	1,218	16,631	3,321	19,952
28	32,237	32,183	54	338	1,132	33,744	15,583	5,583	35,774	401	1,015	147	188	1,213	16,172	p3,430	p19,602

[1] Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept, see Feb. 1961 BULL., p. 164.

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

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

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RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Averages of daily figures; in millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929—June	2,314	2,275	42	974	−932	762	755	7	174	−167	161	161	1	63	−62
1933—June	[1] 2,160	1,797	363	184	179	861	792	69	.....	69	211	133	78	.....	78
1939—Dec.	11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	.....	2,611	1,141	601	540	.....	540
1941—Dec.	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,385	5,142	4,153	989	.....	989	1,143	848	295	.....	295
1945—Dec.	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	−144	939	924	14	.....	14
1947—Dec.	17,261	16,275	986	224	762	4,404	4,299	105	38	67	1,024	1,011	13	6	7
1950—Dec.	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	5	3
1951—Dec.	20,310	19,484	826	657	169	5,275	5,231	44	151	−107	1,356	1,353	3	64	−61
1952—Dec.	21,180	20,457	723	1,593	−870	5,357	5,328	30	486	−456	1,406	1,409	−4	232	−236
1953—Dec.	19,920	19,227	693	441	252	4,762	4,748	14	115	−101	1,295	1,295	1	37	−36
1954—Dec.	19,279	18,576	703	246	457	4,508	4,497	12	62	−50	1,210	1,210	−1	15	−16
1955—Dec.	19,240	18,646	594	839	−245	4,432	4,397	35	197	−162	1,166	1,164	2	85	−83
1956—Dec.	19,535	18,883	652	688	−36	4,448	4,392	57	147	−91	1,149	1,138	12	97	−86
1957—Dec.	19,420	18,843	577	710	−133	4,336	4,303	34	139	−105	1,136	1,127	8	85	−77
1958—Dec.	18,899	18,383	516	557	−41	4,033	4,010	23	102	−81	1,077	1,070	7	39	−31
1959—Dec.	18,932	18,450	482	906	−424	3,920	3,930	−10	99	−109	1,038	1,038	.....	104	−104
1960—Dec.	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	8	−4
1961—Dec.	20,118	19,550	568	149	419	3,834	3,826	7	57	−50	987	987	.....	22	−22
1962—June	19,924	19,433	491	100	391	3,781	3,774	7	19	−12	976	977	−1	2	−3
1962—Aug.	19,924	19,358	566	127	439	3,709	3,684	24	17	7	1,017	1,013	4	18	−14
Sept.	20,034	19,579	455	80	375	3,718	3,723	−4	15	−19	1,021	1,022	−1	9	−10
Oct.	20,205	19,721	484	65	419	3,774	3,736	38	4	34	1,036	1,032	5	6	−1
Nov.	19,604	19,012	592	119	473	3,627	3,601	27	14	13	1,007	1,001	6	13	−7
Dec.	20,040	19,468	572	304	268	3,863	3,817	46	108	−62	1,042	1,035	7	18	−11
1963—Jan.	20,035	19,552	483	99	384	3,857	3,840	18	5	13	1,038	1,037	1	7	−6
Feb.	19,581	19,109	472	172	300	3,721	3,704	17	42	−25	1,016	1,012	4	15	−11
Mar.	19,516	19,090	426	155	271	3,752	3,734	19	27	−8	1,009	1,008	1	38	−37
Apr.	19,574	19,140	434	121	313	3,727	3,716	11	12	−1	1,003	998	5	14	−9
May	19,676	19,219	457	209	248	3,769	3,735	34	34	.....	1,025	1,025	.....	8	−8
June	19,735	19,358	377	236	141	3,722	3,742	−20	39	−59	1,029	1,032	−3	3	−6
July	20,017	19,537	480	322	158	3,796	3,740	55	40	15	1,038	1,026	11	24	−13
Aug.	[p]19,719	[p]19,256	[p]463	330	[p]133	[p]3,631	[p]3,620	[p]11	90	[p]−79	[p]1,009	[p]1,007	[p]2	29	[p]−27
Week ending—															
1962—Aug. 1	19,838	19,404	434	70	364	3,768	3,753	14	.....	15	1,024	1,016	8	3	6
8	19,815	19,325	490	156	334	3,706	3,704	3	18	−15	1,012	1,010	2	18	−16
15	19,813	19,216	597	130	467	3,667	3,630	37	8	29	997	999	−2	23	−25
22	20,010	19,468	542	156	386	3,716	3,704	12	40	−27	1,026	1,022	4	26	−22
29	19,914	19,379	535	73	462	3,691	3,677	15	8	7	1,024	1,019	5	10	−5
1963—Mar. 6	19,517	19,121	396	142	254	3,746	3,740	6	36	−30	1,032	1,022	9	.....	9
13	19,422	18,933	489	137	352	3,696	3,667	29	20	8	990	994	−4	26	−30
20	19,505	19,129	376	57	319	3,775	3,773	2	6	−3	1,023	1,011	12	1	11
27	19,598	19,135	463	241	222	3,752	3,730	21	40	−19	1,016	1,012	4	112	−108
Apr. 3	19,608	19,154	454	174	280	3,787	3,767	20	31	−11	1,003	994	8	29	−21
10	19,371	18,997	374	87	287	3,668	3,669	−1	7	−8	982	981	1	6	−5
17	19,690	19,157	533	157	376	3,736	3,701	36	24	12	995	994	1	36	−35
24	19,729	19,216	513	157	356	3,719	3,715	5	18	−13	1,006	1,003	4	15	−11
May 1	19,644	19,244	400	94	306	3,848	3,799	49	.....	49	1,020	1,023	−3	3	−6
8	19,715	19,354	361	110	251	3,839	3,822	17	.....	17	1,032	1,027	5	26	−21
15	19,660	19,201	459	199	260	3,702	3,711	−9	53	−62	1,021	1,019	3	5	−3
22	19,683	19,230	453	281	172	3,753	3,729	24	81	−57	1,035	1,031	4	2	2
29	19,599	19,122	477	266	211	3,737	3,683	54	15	39	1,027	1,024	3	2	1
June 5	19,438	19,098	340	216	124	3,672	3,662	10	11	−1	1,028	1,025	2	3	−1
12	19,428	19,009	419	248	171	3,632	3,621	12	18	−6	1,012	1,009	3	2	1
19	19,796	19,298	498	284	214	3,749	3,743	5	63	−58	1,016	1,021	−5	3	−8
26	20,052	19,673	379	234	145	3,848	3,828	20	73	−53	1,058	1,051	7	5	2
July 3	20,242	19,810	432	329	103	3,891	3,886	5	60	−55	1,055	1,056	−1	25	−26
10	20,093	19,630	463	323	140	3,797	3,758	39	36	3	1,036	1,029	7	8	−1
17	20,172	19,577	595	400	195	3,719	3,706	13	81	−68	1,034	1,030	4	5	−1
24	19,928	19,457	471	312	159	3,797	3,720	77	.....	77	1,025	1,013	11	66	−55
31	19,648	19,351	297	143	154	3,726	3,711	15	.....	15	1,023	1,021	2	5	−3
Aug. 7	19,913	19,431	482	398	84	3,722	3,720	2	82	−80	1,021	1,024	−2	73	−75
14	19,709	19,236	473	352	121	3,611	3,599	12	106	−94	1,002	997	5	45	−40
21	19,654	19,252	402	294	108	3,613	3,605	8	89	−81	1,012	1,009	3	12	−9
28	[p]19,553	[p]19,148	[p]405	274	[p]131	3,569	3,570	−1	81	−82	1,003	1,001	2	.....	2

For notes see opposite page.

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RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(Averages of daily figures; in millions of dollars)

Period	Other reserve city banks					Country banks				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929—June	761	749	12	409	−397	632	610	22	327	−305
1933—June	648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	−30
1939—Dec.	3,140	1,953	1,188	.....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668
1941—Dec.	4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800
1945—Dec.	6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965
1947—Dec.	6,861	6,589	271	123	148	4,972	4,375	597	57	540
1950—Dec.	6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634
1951—Dec.	7,922	7,738	184	354	−170	5,756	5,161	596	88	508
1952—Dec.	8,323	8,203	120	639	−519	6,094	5,518	576	236	340
1953—Dec.	7,962	7,877	85	184	−99	5,901	5,307	594	105	489
1954—Dec.	7,927	7,836	91	117	−26	5,634	5,032	602	52	550
1955—Dec.	7,924	7,865	60	398	−338	5,716	5,220	497	159	338
1956—Dec.	8,078	7,983	96	300	−203	5,859	5,371	488	144	344
1957—Dec.	8,042	7,956	86	314	−228	5,906	5,457	449	172	277
1958—Dec.	7,940	7,883	57	254	−198	5,849	5,419	430	162	268
1959—Dec.	7,954	7,912	41	490	−449	6,020	5,569	450	213	237
1960—Dec.	7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583
1961—Dec.	8,367	8,308	59	39	20	6,931	6,429	502	31	471
1962—June	8,270	8,209	61	45	16	6,896	6,473	423	34	389
1962—Aug.	8,182	8,129	52	47	5	7,017	6,531	486	45	441
Sept.	8,189	8,166	23	26	−3	7,106	6,668	438	30	408
Oct.	8,203	8,175	29	24	5	7,192	6,779	413	31	382
Nov.	7,995	7,951	44	60	−16	6,975	6,459	515	32	483
Dec.	8,178	8,100	78	130	−52	6,956	6,515	442	48	394
1963—Jan.	8,115	8,104	10	60	−50	7,025	6,572	453	27	426
Feb.	7,945	7,919	25	80	−55	6,899	6,474	425	35	390
Mar.	7,936	7,916	20	50	−30	6,818	6,432	386	40	346
Apr.	7,995	7,965	29	54	−25	6,849	6,461	388	41	347
May	8,013	7,962	51	117	−66	6,868	6,496	372	50	322
June	8,038	8,018	20	129	−109	6,946	6,566	380	65	315
July	8,150	8,099	51	201	−150	7,033	6,671	362	57	305
Aug.	p8,059	p8,016	p43	118	p−75	p7,020	p6,613	p407	93	p314
Week ending—										
1962—Aug. 1	8,172	8,142	30	27	4	6,874	6,493	381	40	340
8	8,151	8,121	30	66	−34	6,945	6,491	455	54	401
15	8,158	8,088	70	49	21	6,991	6,499	492	50	443
22	8,232	8,199	33	52	−19	7,035	6,543	492	38	454
29	8,138	8,104	34	21	13	7,061	6,580	481	34	448
1963—Mar. 6	7,940	7,910	31	70	−39	6,800	6,449	350	36	314
13	7,897	7,854	42	50	−8	6,840	6,417	423	41	382
20	7,938	7,915	23	20	3	6,769	6,430	338	30	308
27	7,969	7,951	18	50	−32	6,861	6,441	420	39	381
Apr. 3	8,007	7,969	38	49	−11	6,810	6,423	387	65	322
10	7,947	7,921	26	47	−21	6,774	6,427	347	27	320
17	8,045	7,993	51	37	14	6,914	6,469	445	60	385
24	8,012	7,992	20	101	−81	6,991	6,506	485	23	462
May 1	7,987	7,966	21	49	−28	6,789	6,457	333	42	291
8	8,053	8,025	27	58	−30	6,792	6,480	312	26	285
15	7,994	7,954	40	89	−49	6,943	6,517	426	52	374
22	7,986	7,957	29	161	−132	6,910	6,513	397	37	360
29	8,012	7,928	84	172	−88	6,823	6,487	336	77	259
June 5	7,937	7,913	24	128	−104	6,801	6,497	304	74	230
12	7,893	7,869	24	150	−126	6,891	6,511	380	78	302
19	8,014	7,986	28	159	−131	7,018	6,548	470	59	411
26	8,194	8,163	31	81	−50	6,952	6,631	321	75	246
July 3	8,238	8,205	33	193	−160	7,059	6,664	395	51	344
10	8,198	8,146	53	220	−167	7,061	6,697	364	59	305
17	8,168	8,136	32	266	−234	7,251	6,705	546	48	497
24	8,128	8,050	77	190	−113	6,979	6,674	305	56	248
31	8,037	8,013	25	84	−59	6,861	6,607	254	54	200
Aug. 7	8,100	8,069	31	140	−109	7,069	6,619	451	103	348
14	8,043	8,014	29	117	−88	7,053	6,626	427	84	343
21	8,043	8,016	27	111	−84	6,986	6,622	365	82	283
28	8,011	7,980	31	97	−66	p6,970	p6,596	p374	96	p278

[1] This total excludes, and that in the preceding table inclues, $51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Beginning with Jan. 1963 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.

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FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 [3]		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a [1]			Advances under Sec. 10(b) [2]					
	Rate on Aug. 31	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Aug. 31	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Aug. 31	Effective date	Previous rate
Boston	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	4½	July 17, 1963	4
New York	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	4½	June 10, 1960	5
Philadelphia	3½	July 19, 1963	3	4	July 19, 1963	3½	4½	Aug. 19, 1960	5
Cleveland	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	5	July 17, 1963	4½
Richmond	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	4½	July 17, 1963	4
Atlanta	3½	July 24, 1963	3	4	July 24, 1963	3½	5	July 24, 1963	4½
Chicago	3½	July 19, 1963	3	4	July 19, 1963	3½	5	July 19, 1963	4½
St. Louis	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	4½	July 17, 1963	4
Minneapolis	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	4	Aug. 15, 1960	4½
Kansas City	3½	July 26, 1963	3	4	July 26, 1963	3½	4½	July 26, 1963	4
Dallas	3½	July 17, 1963	3	4	July 17, 1963	3½	4½	Sept. 9, 1960	5
San Francisco	3½	July 19, 1963	3	4	July 19, 1963	3½	4½	June 3, 1960	5

[1] Advances secured by U.S. Govt. securities and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper. Rates shown also apply to advances secured by securities 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 securities are limited to 15 days.

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

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level)—all F.R. Banks	F.R. Bank of N.Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1932	2½–3½	2½
1933		
Mar. 3	2½–3½	3½
4	3½	3½
Apr. 7	3 –3½	3
May 26	2½–3½	2½
Oct. 20	2 –3½	2
1934		
Feb. 2	1½–3½	1½
Mar. 16	1½–3	1½
1935		
Jan. 11	1½–2½	1½
May. 14	1½–2	1½
1937		
Aug. 27	1 –2	1
Sept. 4	1 –1½	1
1942		
Apr. 11	1	1
Oct. 15	1 [1] ½–1	1
30	1 [1] ½	1 [1] ½
1946		
Apr. 25	1 [1] ½–1	1
May 10	1	1
1948		
Jan. 12	1 –1¼	1½
19	1¼	1½
Aug. 13	1¼–1½	1½
23	1½	1½
1950		
Aug. 21	1½–1¾	1¾
25	1¾	1¾
1953		
Jan. 16	1¾–2	2
23	2	2
1954		
Feb. 5	1¾–2	1¾
15	1¾	1¾
Apr. 14	1½–1¾	1¾
16	1½–1¾	1½
May 21	1½	1½
1955		
Apr. 14	1½–1¾	1½
15	1½–1¾	1¾
May 2	1¾	1¾
Aug. 4	1¾–2¼	1¾
5	1¾–2¼	2
12	2 –2¼	2
Sept. 9	2 –2¼	2¼
13	2¼	2¼
Nov. 18	2¼–2½	2½
23	2½	2½
1956		
Apr. 13	2½–3	2¾
20	2¾–3	2¾
Aug. 24	2¾–3	3
31	3	3
1957		
Aug. 9	3 –3½	3
23	3½	3½
Nov. 15	3 –3½	3
Dec. 2	3	3
1958		
Jan. 22	2¾–3	3
24	2¾–3	2¾
Mar. 7	2¼–3	2¼
13	2¼–2¾	2¼
21	2¼	2¼
Apr. 18	1¾–2¼	1¾
May 9	1¾	1¾
Aug. 15	1¾–2	1¾
Sept. 12	1¾–2	2
23	2	2
Oct. 24	2 –2½	2
Nov. 7	2½	2½
1959		
Mar. 6	2½–3	3
16	3	3
May 29	3 –3½	3½
June 12	3½	3½
Sept. 11	3½–4	4
18	4	4
1960		
June 3	3½–4	4
10	3½–4	3½
14	3½	3½
Aug. 12	3 –3½	3
Sept. 9	3	3
1963		
July 17	3 –3½	3½
26	3½	3½
In effect Aug. 31	3½	3½

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

NOTE.—Discount rates under Secs. 13 and 13a (as described in table above). For data before 1933, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 439–42.

The rate charged by the F.R. Bank of N.Y. on repurchase contracts against U.S. Govt. securities was the same as its discount rate except in the following periods (rates in percentages): 1955—May 4–6, 1.65; Aug. 4, 1.85; Sept. 1–2, 2.10; Sept. 8, 2.15; Nov. 10, 2.375; 1956—Aug. 24–29, 2.75; 1957—Aug. 22, 3.50; 1960—Oct. 31–Nov. 17, Dec. 28–29, 2.75; 1961—Jan. 9, Feb. 6–7, 2.75; Apr. 3–4, 2.50; June 29, 2.75; July 20, 31, Aug. 1–3, 2.50; Sept. 28–29, 2.75; Oct. 5, 2.50; Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 2.75; 1962—Mar. 20–21, 2.75.

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MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

Type of deposit	Effective date			
	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1957	Jan. 1, 1962	July 17, 1963
Savings deposits held for:				
1 year or more	2½	3	4	4
Less than 1 year			3½	3½
Postal savings deposits held for:				
1 year or more	2½	3	4	4
Less than 1 year			3½	3½
Other time deposits payable in: [1]				
1 year or more	2½	3	4	4
6 months-1 year			3½	
90 days-6 months	2	2½	2½	
Less than 90 days	1	1	1	1

[1] For exceptions with respect to foreign time deposits, see Oct. 1962 BULL., p. 1279.

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

Maximum rate payable on all types of time and savings deposits: Nov. 1, 1933-Jan. 31, 1935, 3 per cent; Feb. 1, 1935-Dec. 31, 1935, 2½ per cent.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

(Per cent of market value)

Regulation	Effective date		
	Oct. 16, 1958	July 28, 1960	July 10, 1962
Regulation T:			
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities	90	70	50
For short sales	90	70	50
Regulation U:			
For loans by banks on stocks	90	70	50

NOTE.—Regulations T and U, prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of extension: margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100+) and the maximum loan value.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

Effective date [1]	Net demand deposits [2]			Time deposits	
	Central reserve city banks [3]	Reserve city banks	Country banks	Central reserve and reserve city banks	Country banks
In effect Dec. 31, 1948	26	22	16	7½	7½
1949—May 1	24	21	15	7	7
June 30, July 1		20	14	6	6
Aug. 1, 11	23½	19½	13	5	
Aug. 16, 18	23	19	12		5
Aug. 25	22½	18½			
Sept. 1	22	18			
1951—Jan. 11, 16	23	19	13	6	6
Jan. 25, Feb. 1	24	20	14		
1953—July 1, 9	22	19	13		
1954—June 16, 24	21			5	5
July 29, Aug. 1	20	18	12		
1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1	19½	17½	11½		
Mar. 20, Apr. 1	19	17	11		
Apr. 17	18½				
Apr. 24	18	16½			
1960—Sept. 1	17½				
Nov. 24			12		
Dec. 1	16½				
1962—Oct. 25, Nov. 1				4	4
In effect Sept. 1, 1963		16½	12	4	4
Present legal requirement:					
Minimum		10	7	3	3
Maximum		[4] 22	14	6	6

[1] When two dates are shown, first-of-month or midmonth dates record changes at country banks, and other dates (usually Thurs.) record changes at central reserve or reserve city banks.

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

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

[4] Before July 28, 1959, the minimum and maximum legal requirements for central reserve city banks were 13 and 26 per cent, respectively, and the maximum for reserve city banks was 20 per cent.

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

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
	Four weeks ending June 26, 1963				
Gross demand:					
Total	130,021	25,176	6,395	49,793	48,656
Interbank	13,749	4,210	1,195	6,749	1,595
U.S. Govt.	6,173	1,312	363	2,446	2,052
Other	110,099	19,654	4,838	40,598	45,008
Net demand [1]	107,188	20,020	5,374	40,299	41,495
Time	86,248	10,256	3,497	33,329	39,166
Demand balances due from domestic banks	7,065	108	105	2,022	4,831
Currency and coin	2,933	226	41	904	1,761
Balances with F.R. Banks	16,746	3,499	988	7,105	5,154
Total reserves held	19,679	3,725	1,029	8,009	6,915
Required	*19,269*	*3,714*	*1,027*	*7,982*	*6,546*
Excess	*410*	*11*	*2*	*27*	*369*

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
	Four weeks ending July 24, 1963				
Gross demand:					
Total	133,106	25,380	6,457	51,221	50,048
Interbank	14,366	4,303	1,238	7,099	1,725
U.S. Govt.	7,657	1,595	439	2,966	2,657
Other	111,083	19,481	4,780	41,156	45,666
Net demand [1]	109,423	20,331	5,402	41,140	42,550
Time	86,967	10,320	3,516	33,652	39,478
Demand balances due from domestic banks	7,320	111	110	2,033	5,067
Currency and coin	3,008	228	42	922	1,814
Balances with F.R. Banks	17,101	3,573	995	7,261	5,273
Total reserves held	20,109	3,801	1,037	8,183	7,087
Required	*19,619*	*3,767*	*1,032*	*8,134*	*6,685*
Excess	*490*	*34*	*5*	*49*	*402*

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

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

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1963					1963		1962
	Aug. 28	Aug. 21	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	July 31	August	July	August
Assets								
Gold certificate account	13,974	13,974	13,985	14,031	14,032	13,972	14,032	14,609
Redemption fund for F.R. notes	1,317	1,322	1,314	1,305	1,314	1,319	1,314	1,208
Total gold certificate reserves	15,291	15,296	15,299	15,336	15,346	15,291	15,346	15,817
Cash	359	348	339	349	359	372	359	403
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings	308	590	129	1,024	338	359	338	90
Other	30	30	30	35	.....	30	.....	11
Acceptances—Bought outright	37	37	39	39	39	38	39	35
Held under repurchase agreement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills	3,003	2,891	3,108	3,359	3,506	3,057	3,506	2,984
Certificates—Special	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other	10,732	10,732	14,464	14,464	14,464	10,732	14,464	9,538
Notes	14,010	13,985	9,887	9,870	9,806	14,010	9,806	13,772
Bonds	4,438	4,385	4,660	4,623	4,548	4,438	4,548	3,952
Total bought outright	32,183	31,993	32,119	32,316	32,324	32,237	32,324	30,246
Held under repurchase agreement	54	104	9	53	144	154	144	112
Total U.S. Govt. securities	32,237	32,097	32,128	32,369	32,468	32,391	32,468	30,358
Total loans and securities	32,612	32,754	32,326	33,467	32,845	32,818	32,845	30,494
Cash items in process of collection	4,780	5,511	6,148	4,922	4,907	4,567	4,907	3,998
Bank premises	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	107
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies	66	66	63	63	63	66	63	317
All other	222	202	410	391	366	228	366	229
Total assets	53,432	54,279	54,687	54,630	53,988	53,444	53,988	51,365
Liabilities								
F.R. notes	30,659	30,705	30,784	30,716	30,537	30,724	30,537	28,900
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves	16,172	16,631	16,199	17,176	16,971	16,782	16,971	17,110
U.S. Treasurer—General account	1,015	948	1,052	941	629	705	629	478
Foreign	147	152	152	198	182	178	182	168
Other	188	178	193	187	262	195	262	311
Total deposits	17,522	17,909	17,596	18,502	18,044	17,860	18,044	18,067
Deferred availability cash items	3,648	4,077	4,742	3,791	3,806	3,251	3,806	2,874
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	78	79	77	76	76	76	76	75
Total liabilities	51,907	52,770	53,199	53,085	52,463	51,911	52,463	49,916
Capital Accounts								
Capital paid in	486	485	484	484	483	486	483	460
Surplus	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	888
Other capital accounts	105	90	70	127	108	113	108	101
Total liabilities and capital accounts	53,432	54,279	54,687	54,630	53,988	53,444	53,988	51,365
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased f r foreign correspondents	88	87	87	85	85	89	85	71
U.S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account	7,853	7,861	7,860	7,853	7,733	7,856	7,733	6,407
Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts								
F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	32,568	32,541	32,546	32,451	32,457	32,587	32,457	30,505
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account	7,183	7,183	7,183	7,163	7,163	7,183	7,163	7,745
Eligible paper	68	120	20	80	105	27	105	15
U.S. Govt. securities	26,214	26,214	26,234	26,224	26,234	26,224	26,234	23,885
Total collateral	33,465	33,517	33,437	33,467	33,502	33,434	33,502	31,645

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STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH BANK ON AUGUST 31, 1963

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Assets													
Gold certificate account	13,972	787	3,239	697	1,140	924	735	2,446	540	311	605	609	1,939
Redemption fund for F.R. notes	1,319	76	316	77	115	113	75	231	53	28	51	42	142
Total gold certificate reserves	15,291	863	3,555	774	1,255	1,037	810	2,677	593	339	656	651	2,081
F.R. notes of other Banks	454	50	89	70	20	25	40	32	13	41	14	16	44
Other cash	372	28	68	21	34	27	31	55	23	11	11	14	49
Discounts and advances:													
Secured by U.S. Govt. securities	355	7	148	2	25	65	36	30	1	4	24	4	9
Other	34	1	8	2	3	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	4
Acceptances:													
Bought outright	38	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Held under repurchase agreement	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright	32,237	1,551	8,179	1,727	2,661	2,112	1,794	5,419	1,280	625	1,353	1,305	4,231
Held under repurchase agreement	154	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total loans and securities	32,818	1,559	8,527	1,731	2,689	2,178	1,835	5,453	1,282	630	1,379	1,311	4,244
Cash items in process of collection	5,711	470	1,120	340	460	454	411	867	237	179	303	281	589
Bank premises	102	3	8	3	7	5	14	23	6	4	7	12	10
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies	66	3	[1] 18	4	6	3	4	9	2	1	3	4	9
All other	228	10	57	12	18	15	13	38	10	6	9	10	30
Total assets	55,042	2,986	13,442	2,955	4,489	3,744	3,158	9,154	2,166	1,211	2,382	2,299	7,056
Liabilities													
F.R. notes	31,178	1,832	7,501	1,824	2,681	2,518	1,791	5,640	1,271	554	1,224	941	3,401
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves	16,782	647	4,446	736	1,254	695	891	2,483	575	425	812	976	2,842
U.S. Treasurer—General account	705	58	62	37	43	67	49	73	67	58	53	61	77
Foreign	178	7	[2] 72	8	14	7	8	21	5	3	6	8	19
Other	195	3	131	1	1	3	1	2	*	*	1	1	51
Total deposits	17,860	715	4,711	782	1,312	772	949	2,579	647	486	872	1,046	2,989
Deferred availability cash items	4,395	363	799	259	350	374	329	704	192	134	216	222	453
Other liabilities	76	4	20	4	6	4	4	13	3	2	3	3	10
Total liabilities	53,509	2,914	13,031	2,869	4,349	3,668	3,073	8,936	2,113	1,176	2,315	2,212	6,853
Capital Accounts													
Capital paid in	486	23	130	27	45	24	27	69	17	11	21	28	64
Surplus	934	44	251	54	87	44	51	132	32	22	40	53	124
Other capital accounts	113	5	30	5	8	8	7	17	4	2	6	6	15
Total liabilities and capital accounts	55,042	2,986	13,442	2,955	4,489	3,744	3,158	9,154	2,166	1,211	2,382	2,299	7,056
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F.R. note liabilities combined (per cent):													
Aug. 31, 1963	31.2	33.9	29.1	29.7	31.4	31.5	29.6	32.6	30.9	32.6	31.3	32.8	32.6
July 31, 1963	31.3	33.4	31.8	29.7	30.3	29.7	30.5	32.9	28.9	28.5	29.1	28.1	32.6
Aug. 31, 1962	33.4	31.7	33.8	30.7	32.9	33.9	33.2	34.4	34.1	30.7	33.6	33.8	33.0
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	89	4	[3] 24	5	8	4	5	13	3	2	4	5	12

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agent's Accounts

F.R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	32,587	1,911	7,813	1,912	2,855	2,640	1,865	5,800	1,324	646	1,261	1,015	3,545
Collateral held against notes outstanding:													
Gold certificate account	7,183	433	1,600	425	580	605	400	1,400	310	130	285	215	800
Eligible paper	27	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	24	.....	.....
U.S. Govt. securities	26,224	1,494	6,300	1,600	2,300	2,055	1,500	4,500	1,100	550	1,000	825	3,000
Total collateral	33,434	1,927	7,900	2,027	2,880	2,660	1,900	5,900	1,411	680	1,309	1,040	3,800

[1] After deducting $48 million participations of other F.R. Banks.
[2] After deducting $106 million participations of other F.R. Banks.
[3] After deducting $65 million participations of other F.R. Banks.

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

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1963					1963		1962
	Aug. 28	Aug. 21	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	July 31	Aug.	July	Aug.
Discounts and advances—Total	338	620	159	1,059	338	389	338	101
Within 15 days	304	586	124	1,024	333	354	333	87
16 days to 90 days	7	4	5	5	5	5	5	14
91 days to 1 year	27	30	30	30	*	30	*	.....
Acceptances—Total	37	37	39	39	39	38	39	35
Within 15 days	10	9	8	10	11	10	11	9
16 days to 90 days	27	28	31	29	28	28	28	26
U.S. Government securities—Total	32,237	32,097	32,128	32,369	32,468	32,391	32,468	30,358
Within 15 days [1]	594	723	4,637	4,751	4,796	565	4,796	407
16 days to 90 days	5,313	5,122	1,460	1,628	1,804	5,450	1,804	4,968
91 days to 1 year	13,089	13,089	15,152	15,165	15,182	13,135	15,182	12,547
Over 1 year to 5 years	10,866	10,813	8,476	8,452	8,385	10,866	8,385	9,987
Over 5 years to 10 years	2,176	2,151	2,208	2,182	2,120	2,176	2,120	2,233
Over 10 years	199	199	195	191	181	199	181	216

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

CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U.S. dollar equivalents)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1962—Nov.	154	*	30	77	1	31	1	11	4
Dec.	81	*	36	2	1	27	1	11	4
1963—Jan.	110	20	45	2	1	27	1	11	4
Feb.	93	25	50	2	1	10	1	1	4
Mar.	94	25	50	2	1	10	1	1	4
Apr.	99	25	45	2	1	7	1	13	5
May	128	38	45	2	1	29	1	8	5

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts [1] (billions of dollars)							Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits [1]							
	All reporting centers	Leading centers				337 other reporting centers [3]		Leading centers				337 other reporting centers [3]		343 centers [4]	
		New York		6 others [2]				New York		6 others [2]					
	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.
1955	2,043.5	.....	766.9	.....	431.7	.....	845.0	.....	42.7	.....	27.3	.....	20.4	.....	22.3
1956	2,200.6	.....	815.9	.....	462.9	.....	921.9	.....	45.8	.....	28.8	.....	21.8	.....	23.7
1957	2,356.8	.....	888.5	.....	489.3	.....	979.0	.....	49.5	.....	30.4	.....	23.0	.....	25.1
1958	2,439.8	.....	958.7	.....	487.4	.....	993.6	.....	53.6	.....	30.0	.....	22.9	.....	24.9
1959	2,679.2	.....	1,023.6	.....	545.3	.....	1,110.3	.....	56.4	.....	32.5	.....	24.5	.....	26.7
1960	2,838.8	.....	1,102.9	.....	577.6	.....	1,158.3	.....	60.0	.....	34.8	.....	25.7	.....	28.2
1961	3,111.1	.....	1,278.8	.....	622.7	.....	1,209.6	.....	70.0	.....	36.9	.....	26.2	.....	29.0
1962	3,436.4	.....	1,415.8	.....	701.7	.....	1,318.9	.....	77.8	.....	41.2	.....	27.7	.....	31.3
1962—Aug.	281.0	115.8	110.8	57.4	57.5	110.7	112.7	78.8	74.3	41.1	39.9	28.3	27.9	31.8	31.0
Sept.	263.3	120.9	109.7	58.1	53.4	107.6	100.1	82.2	81.1	41.8	41.2	27.3	27.3	31.1	30.9
Oct.	307.4	124.5	127.5	61.0	62.8	112.4	117.2	82.9	82.3	43.7	43.0	28.5	28.5	32.5	32.3
Nov.	288.2	122.2	116.5	61.1	59.4	113.1	112.3	80.7	80.4	43.5	42.9	28.5	28.9	32.5	32.6
Dec.	320.9	134.2	141.6	60.9	63.7	111.3	115.6	88.9	93.7	43.4	44.4	27.7	28.5	31.3	32.6
1963—Jan.	325.9	128.1	137.2	62.8	66.3	116.3	122.4	83.7	84.5	44.1	43.7	28.8	28.7	32.6	32.6
Feb.	274.6	127.7	116.6	61.2	55.2	112.7	102.8	84.6	80.3	42.7	40.4	28.3	27.1	32.2	30.6
Mar.	306.8	128.9	133.0	61.6	62.5	113.1	111.3	85.8	88.4	43.1	45.6	28.3	28.3	32.1	32.8
Apr.	307.8	125.0	126.9	63.9	64.2	r119.4	116.8	82.2	80.6	44.2	45.2	29.6	28.7	33.3	33.0
May	318.1	129.8	133.1	62.1	64.4	117.2	120.6	85.0	85.2	43.1	43.9	29.1	29.5	33.2	33.3
June	299.6	121.5	125.0	61.6	61.7	113.9	112.9	79.3	85.1	42.8	44.5	28.1	29.0	32.2	33.1
July	r320.7	130.3	129.9	66.9	66.8	r122.8	r124.0	85.1	83.7	46.8	45.8	30.3	30.2	34.3	34.3
Aug.	300.5	127.8	119.5	63.3	61.9	119.5	119.0	88.9	83.7	p44.2	p42.9	p29.6	p29.2	p33.6	p32.8

[1] Excludes interbank and U.S. Govt. demand accounts or deposits.
[2] Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.
[3] Before Apr. 1955, 338 centers.
[4] Before Apr. 1955, 344 centers.

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DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation [1]	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency						
		Total	Coin	$1 [2]	$2	$5	$10	$20	Total	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000
1939	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1958	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962—July	33,869	24,327	2,671	1,512	94	2,214	6,814	11,021	9,542	2,868	6,134	239	294	3	5
Aug.	33,932	24,364	2,687	1,502	93	2,210	6,832	11,040	9,568	2,870	6,163	237	291	3	5
Sept.	33,893	24,305	2,701	1,518	93	2,211	6,801	10,980	9,588	2,864	6,188	237	291	3	5
Oct.	34,109	24,440	2,727	1,542	94	2,228	6,819	11,031	9,669	2,882	6,254	237	289	3	5
Nov.	34,782	24,991	2,756	1,570	94	2,294	7,009	11,268	9,791	2,924	6,333	237	289	3	4
Dec.	35,338	25,356	2,782	1,636	97	2,375	7,071	11,395	9,983	2,990	6,448	240	293	3	10
1963—Jan.	34,093	24,214	2,759	1,524	95	2,217	6,723	10,897	9,879	2,937	6,407	239	289	3	4
Feb.	34,286	24,385	2,773	1,519	95	2,219	6,788	10,991	9,902	2,939	6,427	239	289	3	4
Mar.	34,513	24,548	2,795	1,523	95	2,230	6,838	11,067	9,965	2,954	6,471	241	292	3	4
Apr.	34,645	24,613	2,827	1,539	95	2,232	6,819	11,102	10,032	2,975	6,516	242	291	3	4
May	35,067	24,953	2,850	1,562	96	2,266	6,932	11,246	10,114	3,001	6,572	243	292	3	4
June	35,470	25,266	2,878	1,566	97	2,279	7,004	11,442	10,204	3,030	6,631	244	293	3	4
July	35,663	25,368	2,904	1,559	97	2,265	6,993	11,549	10,295	3,060	6,691	244	293	3	4

[1] Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Before 1955 the totals shown as in circulation were less than totals of coin and paper currency shown by denomination by amounts of unassorted currency (not shown separately).

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

NOTE.—Condensed from Circulation Statement of United States Money, issued by the Treasury.

KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total outstanding July 31, 1963	Held in the Treasury			Held by F.R. Banks and Agents	Currency in circulation [1]		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F.R. Banks and Agents		July 31, 1963	June 30, 1963	July 31, 1962
Gold	15,633	(15,346)	[2] 287	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold certificates	(15,346)	.....	.....	[3] 12,530	2,816	.....	.....	.....
F.R. notes	32,458	.....	71	.....	1,921	30,466	30,274	28,698
Treasury currency—Total	5,588	(2,106)	31	.....	359	5,198	5,196	5,171
Standard silver dollars	486	34	23	.....	10	420	411	363
Silver bullion	2,072	2,072	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver certificates	(2,106)	.....	.....	.....	298	1,808	1,832	1,950
Subsidiary silver coin	1,828	.....	4	.....	21	1,803	1,790	1,673
Minor coin	686	.....	1	.....	3	682	676	635
United States notes	347	.....	3	.....	26	318	319	317
In process of retirement [4]	168	.....	*	.....	1	168	168	233
Total—July 31, 1963	[5] 53,678	(17,452)	389	12,530	5,096	35,663	.....	.....
June 30, 1963	[5] 53,335	(17,585)	369	12,641	4,855	.....	35,470	.....
July 31, 1962	[5] 52,265	(18,126)	404	13,055	4,937	.....	.....	33,869

[1] Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. 1261.

[2] Includes $156 million reserve against United States notes.

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

[4] Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury. Beginning with Aug. 1962, excludes $58 million which was determined, pursuant to the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act, to have been destroyed or lost.

[5] 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.—Condensed from Circulation Statement of United States Money issued by the Treasury. For explanation of currency reserves and security features, see the Circulation Statement or the Aug. 1961 BULL., p. 936.

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MONEY SUPPLY AND RELATED DATA

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted[1]	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted[1]	U.S. Govt. demand deposits[1]
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1955—Dec.	135.2	27.8	107.4	50.2	138.6	28.4	110.2	49.6	3.4
1956—Dec.	136.9	28.2	108.7	52.1	140.3	28.8	111.5	51.4	3.4
1957—Dec.	135.9	28.3	107.5	57.5	139.3	28.9	110.4	56.7	3.5
1958—Dec.	141.2	28.6	112.6	65.5	144.7	29.2	115.5	64.6	3.9
1959—Dec.	142.0	28.9	113.2	67.4	145.6	29.5	116.1	66.6	4.9
1960—Dec.	141.2	28.9	112.2	72.7	144.7	29.6	115.2	72.1	4.7
1961—Dec.	145.7	29.6	116.1	82.5	149.4	30.2	119.2	81.8	4.9
1962—Dec.	147.9	30.6	117.3	97.5	151.6	31.2	120.4	96.6	5.6
1962—Aug.	145.1	30.2	114.9	92.5	143.8	30.3	113.5	93.0	6.8
Sept.	145.3	30.2	115.1	93.4	145.0	30.3	114.6	93.8	7.2
Oct.	146.1	30.3	115.8	94.6	146.5	30.4	116.1	94.9	7.3
Nov.	146.9	30.5	116.4	96.0	148.2	30.8	117.5	95.4	6.0
Dec.	147.9	30.6	117.3	97.5	151.6	31.2	120.4	96.6	5.6
1963—Jan.	148.7	30.7	118.1	99.1	151.8	30.5	121.3	98.4	4.8
Feb.	148.6	30.9	117.7	100.3	148.3	30.5	117.8	99.9	5.6
Mar.	148.9	31.1	117.8	101.8	147.4	30.7	116.7	101.7	5.9
Apr.	149.4	31.2	118.2	102.6	149.5	30.9	118.6	102.9	4.2
May	149.4	31.3	118.1	103.7	147.3	31.1	116.2	104.0	7.0
June	149.8	31.6	118.2	104.5	148.2	31.4	116.7	105.0	7.4
July	150.7	31.6	119.1	105.5	149.4	31.8	117.6	106.0	7.7
Aug.[p]	150.5	31.8	118.8	106.7	149.1	31.9	117.2	107.3	6.2
Half month									
1963—May 1	149.8	31.3	118.5	103.3	148.6	31.1	117.5	103.7	6.3
2	149.1	31.3	117.8	104.0	146.0	31.0	115.0	104.4	7.7
June 1	149.9	31.5	118.4	104.3	148.6	31.5	117.1	104.9	5.4
2	149.7	31.6	118.1	104.7	147.8	31.4	116.4	105.2	9.4
July 1	150.6	31.7	118.9	105.2	148.8	32.0	116.8	105.7	9.1
2	150.9	31.6	119.3	105.7	149.9	31.6	118.3	106.2	6.4
Aug. 1	150.7	31.7	119.0	106.4	150.2	31.9	118.3	106.9	5.8
2[p]	150.3	31.8	118.5	107.1	148.1	31.8	116.3	107.6	6.5

Week ending—	Not seasonally adjusted					Week ending—	Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted[1]	U.S. Govt. demand deposits[1]		Money supply			Time deposits adjusted[1]	U.S. Govt. demand deposits[1]
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component				Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1962—May 2	145.9	29.5	116.4	89.2	4.8	1963—May 1	149.6	30.6	119.0	103.2	4.6
9	145.1	30.0	115.2	89.5	6.3	8	148.7	31.2	117.6	103.5	6.6
16	144.6	29.8	114.7	89.7	6.5	15	148.3	31.1	117.1	103.9	6.2
23	142.0	29.8	112.2	90.1	8.0	22	145.9	31.1	114.8	104.2	8.1
30	142.1	29.6	112.5	90.4	7.5	29	146.1	30.9	115.2	104.5	7.5
June 6	143.5	30.0	113.5	90.7	7.1	June 5	147.4	31.4	116.0	104.8	6.7
13	144.8	30.1	114.6	91.0	5.3	12	148.8	31.6	117.2	104.9	4.6
20	145.0	30.0	114.9	91.1	6.8	19	149.2	31.4	117.8	105.0	5.9
27	142.8	29.9	112.9	91.4	8.6	26	147.0	31.3	115.7	105.1	10.3
July 4	143.3	30.2	113.1	91.9	9.5	July 3	148.0	31.6	116.4	105.6	10.8
11	143.9	30.6	113.4	92.1	8.2	10	148.5	32.1	116.4	105.6	9.3
18	144.7	30.4	114.3	92.2	6.6	17	149.9	31.8	118.1	105.9	7.6
25	144.3	30.2	114.2	92.3	6.0	24	149.6	31.7	117.9	106.1	6.6
						31	150.0	31.5	118.4	106.5	6.0
Aug. 1	145.0	30.0	114.9	92.5	5.8						
8	145.2	30.5	114.7	92.6	5.6	Aug. 7	150.6	31.9	118.6	106.8	6.3
15	144.8	30.4	114.4	92.8	5.0	14	150.1	32.0	118.1	107.0	5.3
22	142.5	30.4	112.1	93.0	8.4	21	148.0	31.9	116.1	107.4	6.8
29	142.7	30.1	112.6	93.3	7.9	28[p]	147.8	31.7	116.2	107.7	6.5
Sept. 5	143.9	30.4	113.5	93.5	7.8	Sept. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	145.5	30.5	115.0	93.6	6.1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	146.0	30.3	115.7	93.8	6.3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. For back data see Aug. 1962 BULL., pp. 941–51. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks, other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F.R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F.R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, the FRS, and the 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.

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CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

Date	Assets									Total assets, net—Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital	
	Gold	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit						Other securities		Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans, net	U. S. Government securities							
					Total	Commercial and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other				
1929—June 29	4,037	2,019	58,642	41,082	5,741	5,499	216	26	11,819	64,698	55,776	8,922
1933—June 30	4,031	2,286	42,148	21,957	10,328	8,199	1,998	131	9,863	48,465	42,029	6,436
1939—Dec. 30	17,644	2,963	54,564	22,157	23,105	19,417	2,484	1,204	9,302	75,171	68,359	6,812
1941—Dec. 31	22,737	3,247	64,653	26,605	29,049	25,511	2,254	1,284	8,999	90,637	82,811	7,826
1945—Dec. 31	20,065	4,339	167,381	30,387	128,417	101,288	24,262	2,867	8,577	191,785	180,806	10,979
1947—Dec. 31	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800
1950—Dec. 30	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,009	184,384	14,624
1960—Dec. 31	17,767	5,398	266,782	144,704	95,461	67,242	27,384	835	26,617	289,947	263,165	26,783
1961—Dec. 30	16,889	5,585	285,992	154,017	102,308	72,715	28,881	712	29,667	308,466	280,397	28,070
1962—June 30	16,435	5,598	293,212	159,463	101,052	70,722	29,663	667	32,697	315,245	286,968	28,275
1962—Aug. 29	16,100	5,600	293,900	159,400	101,000	70,200	30,100	700	33,600	315,600	285,300	30,300
Sept. 26	16,100	5,600	297,100	162,800	100,300	70,600	29,100	700	33,900	318,700	289,200	29,500
Oct. 31	16,000	5,600	300,800	164,200	102,300	71,700	30,000	700	34,300	322,400	292,000	30,300
Nov. 28	16,000	5,600	301,900	164,900	102,400	71,700	30,100	700	34,500	323,400	293,000	30,400
Dec. 28	15,978	5,568	309,389	170,693	103,684	72,563	30,478	643	35,012	330,935	302,195	28,739
1963—Jan. 30	15,900	5,600	305,500	167,000	103,300	72,400	30,300	600	35,200	327,000	297,100	29,800
Feb. 27	15,900	5,600	307,100	168,900	102,600	71,500	30,500	600	35,600	328,500	298,500	30,100
Mar. 27	15,900	5,600	309,100	170,300	102,500	71,300	30,600	600	36,300	330,500	300,600	29,900
Apr. 24p	15,900	5,600	309,600	171,100	101,500	70,300	30,500	700	37,000	331,000	301,100	29,900
May 29p	15,800	5,600	311,500	173,100	100,900	69,100	31,100	700	37,500	332,900	301,900	31,000
June 26rp	15,700	5,600	317,100	177,000	102,000	69,700	31,600	700	38,100	338,400	308,500	29,900
July 31rp	15,600	5,600	317,800	177,500	101,500	68,400	32,500	700	38,800	339,000	308,600	30,400
Aug. 28p	15,600	5,600	316,900	177,600	99,800	66,800	32,200	700	39,600	338,100	307,000	31,100

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

Date	Money supply						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)						
	Seasonally adjusted [1]			Not seasonally adjusted			Time [3]				Foreign net [5]	U. S. Government	
	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted [2]	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted [2]	Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks [4]	Postal Savings System		Treasury cash holdings	At commercial and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1929—June 29	.....	.....	.....	26,179	3,639	22,540	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	365	204	381	36
1933—June 30	.....	.....	.....	19,172	4,761	14,411	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	50	264	852	35
1939—Dec. 30	.....	.....	.....	36,194	6,401	29,793	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	1,217	2,409	846	634
1941—Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	48,607	9,615	38,992	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	1,498	2,215	1,895	867
1945—Dec. 31	.....	.....	.....	102,341	26,490	75,851	48,452	30,135	15,385	2,932	2,141	2,287	24,608	977
1947—Dec. 31	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,247	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1960—Dec. 31	139,200	28,200	111,000	144,458	29,356	115,102	108,468	71,380	36,318	770	3,184	377	6,193	485
1961—Dec. 30	144,800	28,700	116,100	150,578	30,053	120,525	121,216	82,145	38,420	651	1,497	422	6,219	465
1962—June 30	143,300	29,300	114,000	142,522	30,433	112,089	132,106	91,734	39,791	581	1,508	379	9,841	612
1962—Aug. 29	142,900	29,300	113,600	141,600	29,500	112,100	133,800	93,100	40,200	600	1,200	400	7,700	500
Sept. 26	144,400	29,300	115,100	143,500	29,400	114,100	135,200	94,000	40,600	600	1,300	400	8,300	500
Oct. 31	145,100	29,400	115,700	146,800	29,700	117,100	136,500	95,100	40,800	600	1,200	400	6,600	500
Nov. 28	145,800	29,600	116,200	147,600	30,100	117,600	136,800	95,300	41,000	500	1,200	400	6,300	600
Dec. 28	147,600	29,600	118,000	153,162	30,904	122,258	139,448	97,440	41,478	530	1,488	405	7,090	602
1963—Jan. 30	146,800	30,100	116,700	148,900	29,700	119,200	141,200	99,000	41,700	500	1,300	400	4,600	800
Feb. 27	147,100	30,200	116,900	146,400	29,800	116,500	142,900	100,500	41,900	500	1,200	500	6,700	800
Mar. 27	147,700	30,400	117,300	145,500	30,100	115,400	145,100	102,200	42,400	500	1,200	400	7,600	900
Apr. 24p	148,300	30,500	117,800	148,400	30,200	118,200	146,000	103,000	42,500	500	1,200	400	4,000	1,100
May 29p	146,400	30,500	115,900	144,900	30,700	114,200	147,700	104,500	42,800	500	1,200	400	7,100	600
June 26rp	148,200	30,700	117,500	146,200	30,700	115,500	148,700	105,100	43,100	500	1,200	400	10,800	1,100
July 31rp	148,800	30,900	117,900	148,700	31,000	117,700	150,200	106,500	43,300	500	1,300	400	7,300	600
Aug. 28p	148,100	30,900	117,200	146,800	31,100	115,700	151,400	107,500	43,400	500	1,200	400	6,100	1,000

[1] Series began in 1946; data are available only for last Wed. of the month. For description of series and back data see Feb. 1960 BULL., pp. 133–36.

[2] Other than interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.

[3] Other than interbank, Treasurer's open account, and those of Postal Savings System in banks.

[4] Before June 30, 1947, includes a small amount of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961 includes amounts reported by insured mutual savings banks as demand deposits, previously reported as time deposits or other liabilities.

[5] Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by $1,900 million ($1,500 million to time and $400 million to demand deposits).

NOTE.—Includes all commercial and mutual savings banks, F.R. Banks, Postal Savings System, and Treasury currency funds (the gold account, Treasury currency account, and Exchange Stabilization Fund).

For description of statement and back figures (except for seasonally adjusted money supply), see Jan. 1948 BULL., pp. 24–43, except that stock of F.R. Banks held by member banks is included in other securities and in capital and misc. accounts, net, and balances of the PSS and the ESF with the Treasury are netted against capital and misc. accounts, net.

Except on call dates, figures are partly estimated and are rounded to nearest $100 million.

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PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets[1]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[2]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total[1]	Interbank[1]		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand		Time[3]			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
All banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	61,126	26,615	25,511	8,999	27,344	90,908	81,816	10,982		44,355		26,479	23	8,414	14,826
1945—Dec. 31	140,227	30,362	101,288	8,577	35,415	177,332	165,612	14,065		105,935		45,613	227	10,542	14,553
1947—Dec. 31[4]	134,924	43,002	81,199	10,723	38,388	175,091	161,865	12,793	240	1,346	94,381	53,105	66	11,948	14,714
1961—Dec. 30	256,700	154,318	72,715	29,667	57,368	321,394	287,176	17,914	482	5,952	141,979	120,848	482	26,227	13,946
1962—June 30	263,542	160,123	70,722	32,697	49,612	320,638	285,186	14,400	526	9,559	128,845	131,855	796	27,036	13,934
1962—Aug. 29	265,700	161,980	70,160	33,560	45,480	318,280	280,310	13,840	510	7,450	124,960	133,550	2,750	27,100	13,932
Sept. 26	269,080	164,640	70,560	33,880	47,480	323,770	286,170	14,530	510	8,090	128,160	134,880	2,610	27,250	13,928
Oct. 31	272,480	166,480	71,700	34,300	50,560	330,380	292,350	15,260	520	6,380	134,030	136,160	2,780	27,450	13,925
Nov. 28	273,510	167,240	71,730	34,540	48,280	329,070	290,700	15,190	520	6,090	132,340	136,560	2,500	27,630	13,938
Dec. 28	280,397	172,822	72,563	35,012	54,939	343,201	303,653	16,008	535	6,839	141,084	139,188	3,635	28,046	13,940
1963—Jan. 30	276,950	169,410	72,350	35,190	46,780	331,500	293,030	14,100	520	4,320	133,110	140,980	2,670	27,790	13,951
Feb. 27	278,850	171,800	71,450	35,600	48,410	335,030	295,450	14,140	520	6,440	131,670	142,680	3,070	28,000	13,954
Mar. 27	280,650	173,090	71,280	36,280	46,530	335,010	295,460	13,800	520	7,330	128,950	144,860	3,100	28,090	13,962
Apr. 24[p]	280,730	173,470	70,250	37,010	47,290	335,960	296,040	13,910	560	3,760	132,060	145,750	3,270	28,140	13,967
May 29[p]	282,540	175,920	69,120	37,500	47,720	338,150	298,090	13,730	540	6,820	129,540	147,460	2,990	28,350	13,983
June 26[rp]	287,130	179,310	69,690	38,130	48,720	343,880	304,120	14,010	530	10,610	130,510	148,460	3,000	28,420	13,993
July 31[rp]	287,190	180,010	68,400	38,780	49,420	344,750	304,760	13,990	530	7,110	133,160	149,970	2,920	28,510	14,014
Aug. 28[p]	286,830	180,440	66,830	39,560	46,490	341,310	300,660	13,800	530	5,870	129,240	151,220	3,180	28,610	14,014
Commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	50,746	21,714	21,808	7,225	26,551	79,104	71,283	10,982		44,349		15,952	23	7,173	14,278
1945—Dec. 31	124,019	26,083	90,606	7,331	34,806	160,312	150,227	14,065		105,921		30,241	219	8,950	14,011
1947—Dec. 31[4]	116,284	38,057	69,221	9,006	37,502	155,377	144,103	12,792	240	1,343	94,367	35,360	65	10,059	14,181
1961—Dec. 30	215,441	124,925	66,578	23,937	56,432	278,561	248,689	17,914	481	5,946	141,920	82,429	471	22,459	13,432
1962—June 30	220,670	129,193	64,443	27,034	48,728	276,220	245,298	14,400	525	9,554	128,785	92,034	786	23,183	13,422
1962—Aug. 29	222,140	130,430	63,850	27,860	44,670	273,230	240,050	13,840	510	7,450	124,900	93,350	2,750	23,200	13,421
Sept. 26	225,270	132,840	64,250	28,180	46,630	278,400	245,480	14,530	510	8,090	128,100	94,250	2,610	23,330	13,417
Oct. 31	228,560	134,400	65,550	28,610	49,690	284,890	251,470	15,260	520	6,380	133,970	95,340	2,780	23,560	13,414
Nov. 28	229,260	134,840	65,600	28,820	47,450	283,310	249,680	15,190	520	6,090	132,280	95,600	2,500	23,680	13,427
Dec. 28	235,839	140,106	66,434	29,298	54,049	297,116	262,122	16,008	535	6,829	141,041	97,709	3,627	24,094	13,429
1963—Jan. 30	232,040	136,340	66,200	29,500	45,970	285,050	251,270	14,100	520	4,320	133,050	99,280	2,670	23,840	13,440
Feb. 27	233,620	138,410	65,270	29,940	47,540	288,210	253,470	14,140	520	6,440	131,610	100,760	3,070	24,010	13,443
Mar. 27	234,860	139,360	64,840	30,660	45,640	287,590	252,960	13,800	520	7,330	128,890	102,420	3,100	24,070	13,451
Apr. 24[p]	234,890	139,440	64,010	31,440	46,460	288,550	253,490	13,910	560	3,760	132,000	103,260	3,270	24,150	13,456
May 29[p]	236,390	141,550	62,910	31,930	46,880	290,410	255,280	13,730	540	6,820	129,480	104,710	2,990	24,330	13,472
June 26[p]	240,750	144,650	63,510	32,590	47,830	295,870	260,960	14,010	530	10,610	130,450	105,360	3,000	24,390	13,482
July 31[p]	240,490	145,040	62,230	33,220	48,590	296,470	261,450	13,990	530	7,110	133,100	106,720	2,920	24,480	13,503
Aug. 28[p]	239,910	145,280	60,630	34,000	45,640	292,780	257,170	13,800	530	5,870	129,180	107,790	3,180	24,560	13,503
Member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	19,539	5,961	23,123	68,121	61,717	10,385	140	1,709	37,136	12,347	4	5,886	6,619
1945—Dec. 31	107,183	22,775	78,338	6,070	29,845	138,304	129,670	13,576	64	22,179	69,640	24,210	208	7,589	6,884
1947—Dec. 31	97,846	32,628	57,914	7,304	32,845	132,060	122,528	12,353	50	1,176	80,609	28,340	54	8,464	6,923
1961—Dec. 30	179,599	106,232	54,058	19,308	49,579	235,112	209,630	17,195	303	5,381	119,595	67,157	438	18,638	6,113
1962—June 30	183,497	109,212	52,065	22,219	42,853	232,359	206,057	13,796	351	8,734	108,014	75,162	735	19,179	6,070
1962—Aug. 29	184,398	110,331	51,149	22,918	39,107	229,231	200,667	13,232	338	6,695	104,280	76,122	2,682	19,212	6,060
Sept. 26	186,641	112,240	51,271	23,130	40,877	233,279	204,995	13,878	337	7,284	106,702	76,794	2,585	19,281	6,053
Oct. 31	189,420	113,711	52,238	23,471	43,686	239,009	210,328	14,577	339	5,700	112,045	77,667	2,722	19,466	6,054
Nov. 28	189,619	113,865	52,097	23,657	41,564	237,050	208,259	14,502	343	5,301	110,181	77,932	2,423	19,546	6,056
Dec. 28	195,698	118,637	52,968	24,092	47,427	249,488	219,468	15,309	358	6,086	117,999	79,716	3,550	19,854	6,049
1963—Jan. 30	192,301	115,289	52,749	24,263	40,024	238,565	209,589	13,449	341	3,785	110,954	81,060	2,614	19,697	6,046
Feb. 27	193,694	117,075	51,984	24,635	41,471	241,407	211,525	13,501	347	5,667	109,730	82,280	3,033	19,819	6,042
Mar. 27	194,884	117,883	51,719	25,282	39,685	240,835	211,146	13,186	345	6,523	107,402	83,690	3,042	19,851	6,039
Apr. 24	194,589	117,677	50,950	25,962	40,434	241,409	211,275	13,290	380	3,301	109,920	84,384	3,235	19,925	6,041
May 29	195,892	119,515	50,023	26,354	41,009	243,246	213,104	13,146	361	6,018	107,939	85,640	2,910	20,082	6,052
June 26	199,719	122,201	50,589	26,929	41,772	247,939	218,030	13,398	355	9,404	108,691	86,182	2,928	20,133	6,058
July 31	199,412	122,550	49,371	27,491	42,388	248,396	218,376	13,370	349	6,349	110,997	87,311	2,849	20,213	6,072
Aug. 28[p]	198,780	122,763	47,876	28,141	39,627	244,827	214,303	13,172	355	5,148	107,350	88,278	3,076	20,273	6,072
Mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	10,379	4,901	3,704	1,774	793	11,804	10,533			6		10,527		1,241	548
1945—Dec. 31	16,208	4,279	10,682	1,246	609	17,020	15,385			14		15,371	7	1,592	542
1947—Dec. 31[4]	18,641	4,944	11,978	1,718	886	19,714	17,763		1	3	14	17,745		1,889	533
1961—Dec. 30	41,259	29,393	6,136	5,730	936	42,833	38,487		1	7	60	38,420	11	3,768	514
1962—June 30	42,872	30,930	6,278	5,663	884	44,418	39,888		1	6	60	39,821	10	3,853	512
1962—Aug. 29	43,560	31,550	6,310	5,700	810	45,050	40,260				60	40,200		3,900	511
Sept. 26	43,810	31,800	6,310	5,700	850	45,370	40,690				60	40,630		3,920	511
Oct. 31	43,920	32,080	6,150	5,690	870	45,490	40,880				60	40,820		3,890	511
Nov. 28	44,250	32,400	6,130	5,720	830	45,760	41,020				60	40,960		3,950	511
Dec. 28	44,558	32,716	6,129	5,714	890	46,086	41,531		1	10	43	41,478	8	3,951	511
1963—Jan. 30	44,910	33,070	6,150	5,690	810	46,450	41,760				60	41,700		3,950	511
Feb. 27	45,230	33,390	6,180	5,660	870	46,820	41,980				60	41,920		3,990	511
Mar. 27	45,790	33,730	6,440	5,620	890	47,420	42,500				60	42,440		4,020	511
Apr. 24[p]	45,840	34,030	6,240	5,570	830	47,410	42,550				60	42,490		3,990	511
May 29[p]	46,150	34,370	6,210	5,570	840	47,740	42,810				60	42,750		4,020	511
June 26[rp]	46,380	34,660	6,180	5,540	890	48,010	43,160				60	43,100		4,030	511
July 31[rp]	46,700	34,970	6,170	5,560	830	48,280	43,310				60	43,250		4,030	511
Aug. 28[p]	46,920	35,160	6,200	5,560	850	48,530	43,490				60	43,430		4,050	511

For notes see end of table.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets[1]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[2]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total[1]	Interbank[1]		Other					
			U.S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand		Time			
										U.S. Govt.	Other				
Reserve city member banks:															
New York City:[5]															
1941—Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	.....	1,648	36
1945—Dec. 31	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,640	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	195	2,120	37
1947—Dec. 31	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	267	19,040	1,445	30	2,259	37
1961—Dec. 30	30,297	19,535	7,862	2,900	11,164	43,538	36,818	5,296	191	1,267	23,129	6,935	283	3,683	13
1962—June 30	30,396	19,224	7,659	3,513	9,552	41,910	35,039	4,517	210	1,918	20,296	8,098	381	3,761	13
1962—Aug. 29	30,090	19,619	6,709	3,762	8,026	40,085	32,214	3,844	210	1,332	18,552	8,276	1,242	3,806	16
Sept. 26	30,497	20,234	6,421	3,842	8,488	40,868	33,033	3,990	208	1,459	19,054	8,322	1,384	3,809	16
Oct. 31	31,196	20,693	6,684	3,819	10,491	43,634	35,766	4,350	205	1,287	21,501	8,423	1,333	3,853	16
Nov. 28	30,371	20,119	6,346	3,906	8,863	41,204	33,746	4,298	211	910	19,606	8,721	935	3,849	16
Dec. 28	32,989	21,954	7,017	4,017	11,050	46,135	37,885	4,783	207	1,408	22,231	9,256	1,728	3,898	17
1963—Jan. 30	31,808	20,649	7,009	4,150	8,731	42,626	34,799	4,119	213	769	20,231	9,467	1,082	3,897	17
Feb. 27	32,302	20,874	7,125	4,303	9,125	43,563	35,044	4,047	209	1,068	20,000	9,720	1,645	3,904	16
Mar. 27	32,533	20,950	7,096	4,487	7,987	42,652	34,794	3,913	214	1,385	19,320	9,962	1,117	3,904	16
Apr. 24	31,829	20,258	6,805	4,766	8,296	42,343	34,091	3,919	227	669	19,303	9,973	1,352	3,927	16
May 29	32,115	20,886	6,478	4,751	9,323	43,624	35,459	4,278	207	1,198	19,612	10,164	1,292	3,947	16
June 26	32,821	21,355	6,598	4,868	8,749	43,749	35,803	4,066	196	2,002	19,444	10,095	1,286	3,929	13
July 31	32,451	21,416	5,941	5,094	8,786	43,557	35,779	4,092	189	1,453	19,686	10,359	1,029	3,944	13
Aug. 28[p]	31,947	21,191	5,418	5,338	7,591	41,789	33,809	3,804	194	937	18,140	10,734	1,204	3,940	13
City of Chicago:[5]															
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	.....	127	2,419	476	.....	288	13
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,489	7,459	7,046	1,312	.....	1,552	3,462	719	.....	377	12
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	.....	72	4,201	913	.....	426	14
1961—Dec. 30	7,606	4,626	2,041	940	2,603	10,383	9,283	1,624	14	369	5,268	2,008	35	870	9
1962—June 30	7,937	4,672	1,936	1,329	1,893	10,009	8,810	1,128	18	546	4,520	2,598	34	894	9
1962—Aug. 29	8,201	4,761	2,001	1,439	1,870	10,247	8,934	1,201	17	384	4,554	2,778	122	925	12
Sept. 26	8,293	4,879	2,028	1,386	1,997	10,469	9,087	1,243	15	440	4,569	2,820	163	930	12
Oct. 31	8,552	4,961	2,175	1,416	2,073	10,815	9,380	1,281	15	366	4,826	2,892	267	944	12
Nov. 28	8,456	5,029	2,025	1,402	2,102	10,738	9,450	1,326	15	279	4,879	2,951	66	941	12
Dec. 28	8,957	5,418	2,129	1,409	2,280	11,432	9,993	1,277	18	410	5,264	3,025	262	948	13
1963—Jan. 30	8,682	5,101	2,217	1,364	1,969	10,860	9,481	1,140	15	218	4,956	3,152	132	956	13
Feb. 27	8,901	5,348	2,232	1,321	1,982	11,092	9,594	1,194	15	309	4,872	3,204	235	955	13
Mar. 27	9,138	5,376	2,440	1,322	1,899	11,260	9,410	1,155	11	427	4,619	3,198	596	957	13
Apr. 24	8,813	5,291	2,168	1,354	1,949	10,983	9,469	1,182	12	161	4,757	3,357	313	963	12
May 29	8,832	5,428	2,050	1,354	2,084	11,143	9,759	1,122	12	346	4,791	3,488	165	971	12
June 26	9,129	5,593	2,080	1,456	2,103	11,441	10,006	1,206	13	562	4,751	3,474	202	969	12
July 31	9,171	5,574	2,096	1,501	2,109	11,484	10,007	1,153	13	406	4,926	3,509	240	980	12
Aug. 28[p]	8,965	5,566	1,825	1,574	1,951	11,097	9,638	1,165	12	289	4,616	3,556	252	979	12
Other reserve city:[6]															
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	.....	1,967	351
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,898	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2	2,566	359
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,659	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	1	2,844	353
1961—Dec. 30	68,565	42,379	19,748	6,438	20,216	90,815	81,883	8,350	62	2,103	44,986	26,381	81	6,997	206
1962—June 30	70,145	43,824	18,627	7,694	17,602	89,885	80,631	6,622	75	3,670	40,601	29,663	240	7,201	206
1962—Aug. 29	69,597	44,049	17,819	7,729	16,027	87,722	77,524	6,646	74	2,599	38,620	29,585	1,036	7,142	194
Sept. 26	69,932	44,389	17,809	7,734	16,897	88,950	78,946	7,010	66	2,839	39,259	29,772	938	7,148	193
Oct. 31	71,007	45,155	17,947	7,905	17,046	90,244	80,217	7,235	71	2,063	40,781	30,067	892	7,190	193
Nov. 28	71,264	45,211	18,088	7,965	16,881	90,307	79,777	7,139	69	1,918	40,611	30,040	1,216	7,201	195
Dec. 28	73,130	46,567	18,398	8,165	19,539	94,914	84,248	7,477	82	2,337	43,609	30,743	1,388	7,263	191
1963—Jan. 30	72,053	45,692	18,143	8,218	16,172	90,467	80,101	6,555	65	1,400	40,765	31,316	1,178	7,263	189
Feb. 27	72,315	46,412	17,564	8,339	16,884	91,380	81,023	6,660	75	2,276	40,298	31,714	994	7,298	189
Mar. 27	72,850	46,821	17,420	8,609	16,603	91,622	81,320	6,561	72	2,605	39,698	32,384	1,082	7,315	189
Apr. 24	72,921	46,791	17,329	8,801	16,940	92,086	81,349	6,616	90	1,218	40,822	32,603	1,429	7,330	191
May 29	73,497	47,300	17,187	9,010	16,603	92,362	81,610	6,275	91	2,387	39,706	33,151	1,131	7,413	191
June 26	74,829	48,293	17,387	9,149	17,391	94,494	83,830	6,566	95	3,691	40,064	33,414	1,171	7,428	193
July 31	74,735	48,512	16,930	9,293	17,748	94,865	83,987	6,544	96	2,488	41,096	33,763	1,294	7,462	193
Aug. 28[p]	74,716	48,897	16,440	9,379	16,665	93,658	82,704	6,612	98	2,022	39,867	34,105	1,213	7,490	193
Country member banks:[6]															
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	1,982	6,219
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,059	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	2,525	6,476
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	2,934	6,519
1961—Dec. 30	73,131	39,693	24,407	9,031	15,595	90,376	81,646	1,925	37	1,641	46,211	31,832	40	7,088	5,885
1962—June 30	75,019	41,492	23,843	9,685	13,806	90,555	81,577	1,529	48	2,601	42.596	34,803	80	7,323	5,842
1962—Aug. 29	76,510	41,902	24,620	9,988	13,184	91,177	81,995	1,541	37	2,380	42,554	35,483	282	7,339	5,838
Sept. 26	77,919	42,738	25,013	10,168	13,495	92,992	83,929	1,635	48	2,546	43,820	35,880	100	7,394	5,832
Oct. 31	78,665	42,902	25,432	10,331	14,076	94,316	84,965	1,711	48	1,984	44,937	36,285	230	7,479	5,833
Nov. 28	79,528	43,506	25,638	10,384	13,718	94,801	85,286	1,739	48	2,194	45,085	36,220	206	7,555	5,833
Dec. 28	80,623	44,698	25,425	10,501	14,559	97,008	87,342	1,773	51	1,931	46,895	36,692	172	7,744	5,828
1963—Jan. 30	79,758	43,847	25,380	10,531	13,152	94,612	85,208	1,635	48	1,398	45,002	37,125	222	7,581	5,827
Feb. 27	80,176	44,441	25,063	10,672	13,480	95,372	85,864	1,600	48	2,014	44,560	37,642	159	7,662	5,824
Mar. 27	80,363	44,736	24,763	10,864	13,196	95,301	85,622	1,557	48	2,106	43,765	38,146	247	7,675	5,821
Apr. 24	81,026	45,337	24,648	11,041	13,249	95,997	86,366	1,573	51	1,253	45,038	38,451	141	7,705	5,822
May 29	81,448	45,901	24,308	11,239	12,999	96,117	86,276	1,471	51	2,087	43,830	38,837	322	7,751	5,833
June 26	82,940	46,960	24,524	11,456	13,529	98,255	88,391	1,560	51	3,149	44,432	39,199	269	7,807	5,840
July 31	83,055	47,048	24,404	11,603	13,745	98,490	88,603	1,581	51	2,002	45,289	39,680	286	7,827	5,854
Aug. 28[p]	83,152	47,109	24,193	11,850	13,420	98,283	88,152	1,591	51	1,900	44,727	39,883	407	7,864	5,854

For notes see end of table.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

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

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets [1]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts [2]	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total [1]	Interbank [1]		Other				
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand	Time			
										U. S. Govt.	Other			
Insured commercial banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654		1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883		23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	54	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398
1959—Dec. 31..	188,790	110,299	58,348	20,143	49,158	242,828	218,474	15,500	1,358	5,037	130,720	65,858	602	19,206	13,107
1960—Dec. 31..	198,011	117,092	60,468	20,451	51,836	255,669	228,401	16,921	1,667	5,932	132,533	71,348	149	20,628	13,119
1961—Dec. 30..	213,904	124,348	66,026	23,531	56,086	276,600	247,176	17,737	333	5,934	141,050	82,122	462	22,089	13,108
1962—June 30..	219,163	128,613	63,921	26,630	48,415	274,318	243,856	14,235	388	9,529	127,990	91,714	773	22,810	13,104
Dec. 28..	234,243	139,449	65,891	28,903	53,702	295,093	260,609	15,844	402	6,815	140,169	97,380	3,584	23,712	13,119
National member banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786		1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,114	90,220	84,939	9,229		14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,644	5,017
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	35	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005
1959—Dec. 31..	102,615	59,962	31,761	10,892	27,464	132,636	119,638	8,947	514	2,742	71,015	36,421	340	10,302	4,542
1960—Dec. 31..	107,546	63,694	32,712	11,140	28,675	139,261	124,911	9,829	611	3,265	71,660	39,546	111	11,098	4,530
1961—Dec. 30..	116,402	67,309	36,088	13,006	31,078	150,809	135,511	10,359	104	3,315	76,292	45,441	225	11,875	4,513
1962—June 30..	119,241	69,771	34,508	14,962	26,860	149,559	133,728	8,154	123	5,424	69,256	50,770	379	12,243	4,500
Dec. 28..	127,254	75,548	35,663	16,042	29,684	160,657	142,825	9,155	127	3,735	76,075	53,733	1,636	12,750	4,505
State member banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739		621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411		8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,945	1,867
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	15	381	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918
1959—Dec. 31..	55,264	34,817	15,052	5,396	16,045	73,090	65,069	6,102	825	1,763	39,974	16,406	240	5,962	1,691
1960—Dec. 31..	58,073	36,240	16,394	5,439	17,081	77,316	68,118	6,608	1,028	2,022	40,733	17,727	20	6,299	1,644
1961—Dec. 30..	63,196	38,924	17,971	6,302	18,501	84,303	74,119	6,835	199	2,066	43,303	21,716	213	6,763	1,600
1962—June 30..	64,256	39,442	17,557	7,257	15,993	82,800	72,329	5,641	227	3,310	38,758	24,392	355	6,936	1,570
Dec. 28..	68,444	43,089	17,305	8,050	17,744	88,831	76,643	6,154	231	2,351	41,924	25,983	1,914	7,104	1,544
Insured nonmember commercial banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129		53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244		1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	4	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478
1959—Dec. 31..	30,939	15,534	11,546	3,859	5,651	37,132	33,795	451	20	533	19,732	13,059	21	2,944	6,878
1960—Dec. 31..	32,411	17,169	11,368	3,874	6,082	39,114	35,391	484	27	645	20,140	14,095	19	3,232	6,948
1961—Dec. 30..	34,320	18,123	11,972	4,225	6,508	41,504	37,560	543	30	553	21,456	14,979	24	3,452	6,997
1962—June 30..	35,681	19,409	11,860	4,412	5,563	41,975	37,814	440	38	795	19,976	16,565	38	3,633	7,036
Dec. 28..	38,557	20,811	12,932	4,814	6,276	45,619	41,142	535	43	729	22,170	17,664	34	3,870	7,072
Noninsured nonmember commercial banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329		1,291		253	13	329	852
1945—Dec. 31..	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181		1,905		365	4	279	714
1947—Dec. 31 [4]	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	185	18	1,392	478	4	325	783
1959—Dec. 31..	1,480	534	589	358	309	1,858	1,429	150	83	13	873	311	12	350	366
1960—Dec. 31..	1,498	550	535	413	314	1,883	1,443	159	132	13	846	293	14	358	352
1961—Dec. 30..	1,536	577	553	406	346	1,961	1,513	177	148	12	869	307	8	370	323
1962—June 30..	1,506	580	523	404	313	1,901	1,442	165	137	24	795	320	13	372	317
Dec. 28..	1,584	657	534	392	346	2,009	1,513	164	133	14	872	330	44	371	308
Nonmember commercial banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457		5,504		3,613	18	1,288	7,662
1945—Dec. 31..	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425		14,101		6,045	11	1,362	7,130
1947—Dec. 31 [4]	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	190	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261
1959—Dec. 31..	32,419	16,068	12,134	4,216	5,961	38,990	35,224	601	103	545	20,605	13,370	34	3,294	7,244
1960—Dec. 31..	33,910	17,719	11,904	4,287	6,396	40,997	36,834	643	160	657	20,986	14,388	33	3,590	7,300
1961—Dec. 30..	35,856	18,700	12,525	4,631	6,854	43,465	39,073	719	178	565	22,325	15,286	33	3,822	7,320
1962—June 30..	37,188	19,989	12,383	4,816	5,876	43,877	39,256	605	174	819	20,771	16,886	52	4,005	7,353
Dec. 28..	40,141	21,469	13,466	5,206	6,622	47,628	42,654	699	176	743	23,042	17,994	77	4,240	7,380
Insured mutual savings banks:														
1941—Dec. 31..	1,693	642	629	421	151	1,958	1,789	.....	.....	.....		1,789	.....	164	52
1945—Dec. 31..	10,846	3,081	7,160	606	429	11,424	10,363	.....	.....	12		10,351	1	1,034	192
1497—Dec. 31..	12,683	3,560	8,165	958	675	13,499	12,207	.....	1	2	12	12,192	.....	1,252	194
1959—Dec. 31..	30,580	20,942	5,016	4,622	686	31,743	28,577	.....	2	3	28	28,544	9	2,654	268
1960—Dec. 31..	33,794	23,852	4,787	5,155	766	35,092	31,502	.....	1	4	29	31,468	3	2,998	325
1961—Dec. 30..	35,660	25,812	4,690	5,158	828	37,065	33,400	.....	1	6	256	33,137	11	3,191	330
1962—June 30..	36,989	27,179	4,708	5,102	779	38,366	34,581	.....	1	5	275	34,300	9	3,259	331
Dec. 28..	38,597	28,778	4,639	5,180	784	39,951	36,104	.....	1	9	267	35,827	7	3,343	331

For notes see end of table.

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

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets[1]	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts[2]	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total[1]	Interbank[1]		Other					
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand		Time			
										U. S. Govt.	Other				
Noninsured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31	8,687	4,259	3,075	1,353	642	9,846	8,744	.....	.....	6	.....	8,738	.....	1,077	496
1945—Dec. 31	5,361	1,198	3,522	641	180	5,596	5,022	.....	.....	2	.....	5,020	6	558	350
1947—Dec. 31[4]	5,957	1,384	3,813	760	211	6,215	5,556	.....	.....	1	2	5,553	.....	637	339
1959—Dec. 31	6,981	4,184	1,848	949	143	7,200	6,405	.....	.....	1	.....	6,404	1	705	249
1960—Dec. 31	5,320	3,270	1,453	597	107	5,481	4,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850	.....	555	189
1961—Dec. 30	5,600	3,581	1,446	572	108	5,768	5,087	.....	.....	1	4	5,083	.....	577	184
1962—June 30	5,882	3,751	1,570	561	104	6,052	5,306	.....	.....	1	15	5,291	.....	594	181
Dec. 28	5,961	3,938	1,490	533	106	6,134	5,427	.....	.....	1	6	5,420	1	608	180

[1] Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942. Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced interbank deposits by a total of $1,900 million ($1,500 million time to other time and $400 million demand to other demand).

[2] Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately.

[3] See note 4 on p. 1271.

[4] Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised. A net of 115 noninsured nonmember commercial banks with total loans and investments of about $110 million were added, and 8 banks with total loans and investments of $34 million were transferred from noninsured mutual savings to nonmember commercial banks.

[5] These data reflect the reclassification of New York City and city of Chicago as reserve cities effective July 28, 1962. For details see Aug. 1962 BULL., p. 993.

[6] Beginning with June 1963, 3 New York City banks with loans and investments of $392 million and total deposits of $441 million were reclassified as country banks. Also see note 6, Oct. 1962 BULL., p. 1315.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959).

Commercial banks include all nonmember and member commercial banks; stock savings banks and nondeposit trust cos. are included with commercial banks. Member banks include 1 national bank in the Virgin Islands that became a member in May 1957, 2 noninsured nondeposit trust cos. and, before July 1962, mutual savings banks that became members of the FRS during 1941 (3 before Jan. 1960, 2 until June 1961, and 1 until July 1962). These banks were excluded from commercial 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.

Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.

For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULL., pp. 870–71.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total[1]	Loans[1]	Securities		Total[1]	Loans[1]	Securities	
			U. S. Govt.	Other			U. S. Govt.	Other
1956	161.6	88.0	57.3	16.3	164.5	89.7	58.6	16.3
1957	166.4	91.4	57.0	17.9	169.3	93.2	58.2	17.9
1958	181.0	95.6	64.9	20.5	184.4	97.5	66.4	20.6
1959	185.7	107.8	57.6	20.4	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
1960	194.5	114.2	59.6	20.7	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961	209.6	121.1	64.7	23.8	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962[2]	228.1	134.7	64.3	29.1	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1962—Aug.	220.3	127.3	65.0	28.0	219.0	127.3	63.9	27.9
Sept.	222.0	129.7	64.3	28.0	223.1	130.6	64.3	28.2
Oct.	224.4	131.6	64.2	28.6	225.7	131.5	65.6	28.6
Nov.	225.9	132.2	64.6	29.1	226.8	132.3	65.6	28.8
Dec.[2]	228.1	134.7	64.3	29.1	233.6	137.9	66.4	29.3
1963—Jan.	228.9	134.7	64.6	29.6	229.1	133.4	66.2	29.5
Feb.	232.3	136.8	65.4	30.1	230.4	135.2	65.3	29.9
Mar.	235.0	137.8	66.7	30.5	231.9	136.4	64.8	30.7
Apr.[p]	232.6	137.4	64.0	31.2	232.4	136.9	64.0	31.4
May[p]	234.8	138.8	64.1	31.9	233.6	138.8	62.9	31.9
June[p]	239.4	140.8	66.0	32.6	238.2	142.1	63.5	32.6
July[p]	237.4	141.9	62.2	33.3	237.4	141.9	[e]62.2	33.2
Aug.[p]	238.1	142.1	61.8	34.2	236.7	142.1	60.6	34.0

[1] Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.

[2] Data for Dec. are estimates for Dec. 31, 1962.

NOTE.—Data are for last Wed. of month (except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates). For description of seasonally adjusted series and back data, see July 1962 BULL., pp. 797–802.

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LOANS AND INVESTMENTS BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Total loans [1] and investments	Loans [1]									Investments						
		Total [2]	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities		To financial institutions		Real estate	Other to individuals	Other	U.S. Government securities					State and local govt. securities	Other securities
					To brokers and dealers	To others	To banks	To others				Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes	Bonds		
Total: [2]																		
1947—Dec. 31	116,284	38,057	18,167	1,660	830	1,220	115	.....	9,393	5,723	947	69,221	2,193	7,789	6,034	53,205	5,276	3,729
1961—Dec. 30	215,441	124,925	45,172	6,248	4,056	2,134	1,033	7,311	30,320	27,847	3,412	66,578	11,488	2,114	26,336	26,641	20,345	3,592
1962—June 30	220,670	129,193	45,909	6,801	3,254	2,005	1,474	7,221	32,036	29,444	3,713	64,443	8,320	3,629	26,041	26,453	23,165	3,869
Dec. 28	235,839	140,106	48,673	7,097	5,144	2,131	2,578	8,459	34,259	30,553	3,909	66,434	11,674	3,932	23,841	26,987	24,755	4,543
1963—Mar. 18 [e]	235,550	140,380	48,710	7,460	4,480	2,130	3,120	8,050	34,920	30,720	3,780	64,820	10,570	3,230	23,830	27,190	26,070	4,280
All insured:																		
1941—Dec. 31	49,290	21,259	9,214	1,450	614	662	40	.....	4,773	4,505		21,046	988	.....	3,159	16,899	3,651	3,333
1945—Dec. 31	121,809	25,765	9,461	1,314	3,164	3,606	49	.....	4,677	2,361	1,132	88,912	2,455	19,071	16,045	51,342	3,873	3,258
1947—Dec. 31	114,274	37,583	18,012	1,610	823	1,190	114	.....	9,266	5,654	914	67,941	2,124	7,552	5,918	52,347	5,129	3,621
1961—Dec. 30	213,904	124,348	44,965	6,211	4,030	2,107	1,027	7,296	30,211	27,708	3,396	66,026	11,356	2,098	26,145	26,426	20,068	3,462
1962—June 30	219,163	128,613	45,717	6,766	3,234	1,981	1,469	7,200	31,915	29,299	3,692	63,921	8,226	3,577	25,886	26,231	22,883	3,747
Dec. 28	234,243	139,449	48,458	7,060	5,119	2,103	2,551	8,434	34,123	30,402	3,890	65,891	11,514	3,916	23,715	26,746	24,547	4,356
1963—Mar. 18	233,975	139,731	48,499	7,417	4,459	2,105	3,098	8,022	34,781	30,568	3,763	64,290	10,419	3,215	23,703	26,953	25,860	4,093
Member, total:																		
1941—Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	8,671	972	594	598	39	.....	3,494	3,653		19,539	971	.....	3,007	15,561	3,090	2,871
1945—Dec. 31	107,183	22,775	8,949	855	3,133	3,378	47	.....	3,455	1,900	1,057	78,338	2,275	16,985	14,271	44,807	3,254	2,815
1947—Dec. 31	97,846	32,628	16,962	1,046	811	1,065	113	.....	7,130	4,662	839	57,914	1,987	5,816	4,815	45,295	4,199	3,105
1961—Dec. 30	179,599	106,232	40,931	3,934	3,877	1,827	1,014	6,893	23,987	22,852	3,198	54,058	9,229	1,842	21,390	21,598	16,691	2,617
1962—June 30	183,497	109,212	41,435	4,220	3,088	1,699	1,453	6,789	25,362	24,006	3,480	52,065	6,467	2,984	21,367	21,247	19,321	2,899
Dec. 28	195,698	118,637	43,843	4,419	4,954	1,777	2,445	7,936	27,162	24,799	3,657	52,968	8,862	3,249	19,443	21,414	20,773	3,319
1963—Mar. 18	195,060	118,490	43,832	4,580	4,283	1,790	2,994	7,528	27,683	24,869	3,531	51,461	7,839	2,628	19,480	21,514	21,978	3,131
New York City: [3]																		
1941—Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	2,807	8	412	169	32	.....	123	522		7,265	311	.....	1,623	5,331	729	830
1945—Dec. 31	26,143	7,334	3,044	.....	2,453	1,172	26	.....	80	287	272	17,574	477	3,433	3,325	10,339	606	629
1947—Dec. 31	20,393	7,179	5,361	.....	545	267	93	.....	111	564	238	11,972	1,002	640	558	9,772	638	604
1961—Dec. 30	30,297	19,535	11,278	23	1,956	467	376	1,711	934	2,072	1,220	7,862	2,117	442	2,496	2,806	2,635	265
1962—June 30	30,396	19,224	10,980	10	1,512	409	568	1,774	1,084	2,075	1,321	7,659	1,989	492	2,931	2,247	3,158	355
Dec. 28	32,989	21,954	11,943	17	2,766	425	572	2,087	1,329	2,143	1,196	7,017	1,998	508	2,488	2,023	3,585	432
1963—Mar. 18	32,941	21,501	11,839	13	2,138	409	1,020	2,040	1,425	2,119	1,082	6,984	1,799	247	2,640	2,299	4,082	374
City of Chicago: [3]																		
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	732	6	48	52	1	.....	22	95		1,430	256	.....	153	1,022	182	193
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	760	2	211	233	.....	.....	36	51	40	4,213	133	1,467	749	1,864	181	204
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	1,418	3	73	87	.....	.....	46	149	26	2,890	132	235	248	2,274	213	185
1961—Dec. 30	7,606	4,626	2,609	23	354	137	53	669	221	476	229	2,041	478	92	728	743	816	124
1962—June 30	7,937	4,672	2,659	20	265	147	89	611	278	456	298	1,936	200	151	844	741	1,150	179
Dec. 28	8,957	5,418	2,941	35	407	152	89	703	362	523	369	2,129	377	115	849	788	1,242	168
1963—Mar. 18	9,078	5,473	2,989	28	350	163	139	698	379	537	369	2,275	572	60	780	864	1,167	162
Other reserve city: [3]																		
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	3,456	300	114	194	4	.....	1,527	1,508		6,467	295	.....	751	5,421	956	820
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	3,661	205	427	1,503	17	.....	1,459	855	387	29,552	1,034	6,982	5,653	15,883	1,126	916
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	7,088	225	170	484	15	.....	3,147	1,969	351	20,196	373	2,358	1,901	15,563	1,342	1,053
1961—Dec. 30	68,565	42,379	16,879	1,076	976	784	470	3,261	9,590	9,172	998	19,748	3,020	741	8,605	7,382	5,710	727
1962—June 30	70,145	43,824	17,077	1,184	888	727	556	3,148	10,272	9,682	1,129	18,627	1,611	1,267	8,186	7,563	6,867	827
Dec. 28	73,130	46,567	17,660	1,179	1,053	752	1,020	3,583	11,030	9,860	1,266	18,398	2,343	1,403	7,257	7,395	7,252	913
1963—Mar. 18	72,594	46,710	17,555	1,179	1,159	767	1,128	3,409	11,252	9,894	1,284	17,382	1,751	1,236	7,293	7,103	7,630	872
Country:																		
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	1,676	659	20	183	2	.....	1,823	1,528		4,377	110	.....	481	3,787	1,222	1,028
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	1,484	648	42	471	4	.....	1,881	707	359	26,999	630	5,102	4,544	16,722	1,342	1,067
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	3,096	818	23	227	5	.....	3,827	1,979	224	22,857	480	2,583	2,108	17,687	2,006	1,262
1961—Dec. 30	73,131	39,693	10,165	2,811	591	438	116	1,251	13,242	11,132	751	24,407	3,614	566	9,560	10,667	7,530	1,500
1962—June 30	75,019	41,492	10,719	3,007	424	416	240	1,256	13,728	11,792	732	23,843	2,667	1,075	9,405	10,696	8,146	1,539
Dec. 28	80,623	44,698	11,299	3,187	728	447	764	1,563	14,441	12,273	826	25,425	4,144	1,223	8,849	11,209	8,694	1,807
1963—Mar. 18	80,447	44,805	11,448	3,360	635	452	708	1,381	14,627	12,319	796	24,820	3,718	1,085	8,768	11,248	9,099	1,723
Nonmember:																		
1947—Dec. 31	18,454	5,432	1,205	614	20	156	2	.....	2,266	1,061	109	11,318	206	1,973	1,219	7,920	1,078	625
1961—Dec. 30	35,856	18,700	4,241	2,314	179	306	19	418	6,341	4,995	214	12,525	2,259	272	4,947	5,046	3,655	976
1962—June 30	37,188	19,989	4,474	2,580	165	306	22	431	6,682	5,439	233	12,383	1,853	645	4,675	5,210	3,845	971
Dec. 28	40,141	21,469	4,830	2,678	190	354	132	523	7,097	5,754	252	13,466	2,812	683	4,398	5,573	3,982	1,224

[1] 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] Breakdowns of loan, investment, and deposit classifications are not available before 1947; summary figures for earlier dates appear in the preceding table.

[3] New York City and city of Chicago were central reserve city banks before July 28, 1962; reserve city banks thereafter.

For other notes see opposite page.

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RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

[In millions of dollars]

Class of bank and call date	Reserves with F. R. Banks	Currency and coin	Balances with domestic banks[4]	Demand deposits adjusted[5]	Demand deposits: Interbank: Domestic[4]	Demand deposits: Interbank: Foreign[6]	Demand deposits: U. S. Govt.	Demand deposits: State and local govt.	Demand deposits: Certified and officers' checks, etc.	Demand deposits: IPC	Time deposits: Interbank	Time deposits: U. S. Govt. and Postal Savings	Time deposits: State and local govt.	Time deposits: IPC	Borrowings	Capital accounts
Total:[2]																
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,216	10,216	87,123	11,362	1,430	1,343	6,799	2,581	84,987	240	111	866	34,383	65	10,059
1961—Dec. 30....	16,918	3,689	14,169	122,654	16,574	1,340	5,946	12,242	5,056	124,622	481	283	5,465	76,680	471	22,459
1962—June 30....	16,839	3,185	11,799	114,043	13,185	1,215	9,554	11,814	4,437	112,534	525	300	6,341	85,393	786	23,183
Dec. 28....	17,680	4,252	13,099	124,342	14,713	1,295	6,829	12,071	4,511	124,459	535	269	6,450	90,991	3,627	24,094
1963—Mar. 18[6]...	16,100	3,920	12,630	118,930	14,120	1,150	5,400	11,720	4,340	117,480	460	270	7,150	94,610	2,990	24,140
All insured:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,762	3,677	1,077	36,544	158	59	492	15,146	10	6,844
1945—Dec. 31....	15,810	1,829	11,075	74,722	12,566	1,248	23,740	5,098	2,585	72,593	70	103	496	29,277	215	8,671
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,145	9,736	85,751	11,236	1,379	1,325	6,692	2,559	83,723	54	111	826	33,946	61	9,734
1961—Dec. 30....	16,918	3,670	13,871	121,671	16,440	1,298	5,934	12,149	5,023	123,878	333	283	5,412	76,426	462	22,089
1962—June 30....	16,839	3,168	11,524	113,136	13,053	1,182	9,529	11,727	4,390	111,874	388	300	6,290	85,124	773	22,810
Dec. 28....	17,680	4,232	12,795	123,361	14,579	1,265	6,815	11,991	4,434	123,744	402	269	6,397	90,714	3,584	23,712
1963—Mar. 18....	16,098	3,906	12,162	118,014	14,021	1,138	5,391	11,636	4,284	116,825	422	267	7,091	94,320	2,953	23,784
Member, total:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,754	9,714	671	1,709	3,066	1,009	33,061	140	50	418	11,878	4	5,886
1945—Dec. 31....	15,811	1,438	7,117	64,184	12,333	1,243	22,179	4,240	2,450	62,950	64	99	399	23,712	208	7,589
1947—Dec. 31....	17,797	1,672	6,270	73,528	10,978	1,375	1,176	5,504	2,401	72,704	50	105	693	27,542	54	8,464
1961—Dec. 30....	16,918	2,813	8,724	100,660	15,924	1,270	5,381	9,487	4,654	105,454	303	260	4,371	62,526	438	18,638
1962—June 30....	16,839	2,399	7,182	93,555	12,633	1,163	8,734	9,107	4,080	94,826	351	274	5,096	69,793	735	19,179
Dec. 28....	17,680	3,263	7,897	101,528	14,071	1,237	6,086	9,270	4,083	104,646	358	243	5,158	74,316	3,550	19,854
1963—Mar. 18....	16,098	3,005	7,689	96,903	13,558	1,117	4,760	8,874	3,950	98,481	374	241	5,745	77,352	2,883	19,919
New York City:[3]																
1941—Dec. 31....	5,105	93	141	10,761	3,595	607	866	319	450	11,282	6	.....	29	778	.....	1,648
1945—Dec. 31....	4,015	111	78	15,065	3,535	1,105	6,940	237	1,338	15,712	17	10	20	1,206	195	2,120
1947—Dec. 31....	4,639	151	70	16,653	3,236	1,217	267	290	1,105	17,646	12	12	14	1,418	30	2,259
1961—Dec. 30....	3,286	240	143	17,089	4,330	967	1,267	333	2,583	20,213	191	38	162	6,735	283	3,683
1962—June 30....	3,495	165	106	15,796	3,643	874	1,918	327	2,390	17,580	210	53	221	7,824	381	3,761
Dec. 28....	4,121	251	156	17,095	3,854	929	1,408	366	2,237	19,628	207	53	266	8,937	1,728	3,898
1963—Mar. 18....	3,341	254	126	16,103	3,926	818	880	309	2,231	17,953	215	55	318	9,541	1,357	3,920
City of Chicago:[3]																
1941—Dec. 31....	1,021	43	298	2,215	1,027	8	127	233	34	2,152	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	288
1945—Dec. 31....	942	36	200	3,153	1,292	20	1,552	237	66	3,160	.....	.....	.....	719	.....	377
1947—Dec. 31....	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	.....	2	9	902	.....	426
1961—Dec. 30....	889	37	158	3,809	1,578	45	369	315	124	4,830	14	5	8	1,996	35	870
1962—June 30....	916	31	94	3,728	1,083	44	546	330	109	4,082	18	7	10	2,581	34	894
Dec. 28....	1,071	44	99	4,262	1,235	41	410	351	109	4,804	18	7	16	3,001	262	948
1963—Mar. 18....	856	42	157	4,146	1,190	44	265	288	118	4,458	14	7	49	3,161	267	954
Other reserve city:[3]																
1941—Dec. 31....	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	4,302	54	491	1,144	286	11,127	104	20	243	4,542	.....	1,967
1945—Dec. 31....	6,326	494	2,174	22,372	6,307	110	8,221	1,763	611	22,281	30	38	160	9,563	2	2,566
1947—Dec. 31....	7,095	562	2,125	25,714	5,497	131	405	2,282	705	26,003	22	45	332	11,045	1	2,844
1961—Dec. 30....	7,533	858	2,542	36,187	8,107	243	2,103	3,520	1,152	40,315	62	110	2,310	23,962	81	6,997
1962—June 30....	7,406	764	2,111	33,710	6,394	228	3,670	3,191	907	36,504	75	110	2,706	26,847	240	7,201
Dec. 28....	7,671	1,021	2,253	35,481	7,229	248	2,337	3,216	980	39,413	82	83	2,633	28,027	1,388	7,263
1963—Mar. 18....	7,130	935	2,301	33,917	6,829	237	1,863	2,822	901	37,199	90	82	2,873	29,205	1,038	7,294
Country:																
1941—Dec. 31....	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	790	2	225	1,370	239	8,500	30	31	146	6,082	4	1,982
1945—Dec. 31....	4,527	796	4,665	23,595	1,199	8	5,465	2,004	435	21,797	17	52	219	12,224	11	2,525
1947—Dec. 31....	4,993	929	3,900	27,424	1,049	7	432	2,647	528	25,203	17	45	337	14,177	23	2,934
1961—Dec. 30....	5,210	1,678	5,881	43,575	1,910	15	1,641	5,320	796	40,095	37	108	1,891	29,834	40	7,088
1962—June 30....	5,023	1,438	4,872	40,321	1,512	17	2,601	5,261	676	36,660	48	104	2,158	32,541	80	7,323
Dec. 28....	4,817	1,947	5,389	44,689	1,753	19	1,931	5,337	756	40,801	51	100	2,242	34,350	172	7,744
1963—Mar. 18....	4,771	1,774	5,105	42,737	1,612	19	1,752	5,456	700	38,872	55	97	2,504	35,446	222	7,750
Nonmember:[2]																
1947—Dec. 31....	.....	544	3,947	13,595	385	55	167	1,295	180	12,284	190	6	172	6,858	12	1,596
1961—Dec. 30....	.....	876	5,446	21,994	649	70	565	2,755	402	19,168	178	23	1,094	14,169	33	3,822
1962—June 30....	.....	787	4,617	20,489	553	52	819	2,707	356	17,708	174	26	1,245	15,614	52	4,005
Dec. 28....	.....	989	5,202	22,814	642	57	743	2,802	428	19,813	176	26	1,292	16,675	77	4,240

[4] Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.

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

[6] Beginning with June 1961, reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks reduced foreign interbank demand deposits by about $400 million and interbank time deposits by about $1,500 million. These amounts are now included in demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States. These figures exclude data for banks in U.S. possessions except for member banks. During 1941 3 mutual savings banks became members of the FRS; these banks (3 before Jan. 1960, 2 until June 1961, and 1 until July 1962) are included in member banks but are *not* included in all insured or total 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.

For other notes see opposite page.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments[1]	Loans and investments adjusted[2]	Loans														
			Loans adjusted[2]	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To financial institutions				Real estate	All other	Valuation reserves
						To brokers and dealers		To others		Bank		Nonbank				
						U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	Foreign	Domestic commercial	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other			
Total—Leading Cities																
1962																
Aug. 1	124,212	122,314	75,732	33,146	1,221	363	1,916	92	1,303	740	1,898	3,717	2,542	14,525	17,895	1,728
8	122,947	121,149	75,236	33,120	1,214	199	1,886	79	1,299	753	1,798	3,480	2,536	14,542	17,856	1,728
15	124,437	122,717	76,074	33,360	1,218	452	2,009	83	1,306	739	1,720	3,602	2,584	14,604	17,847	1,730
22	123,850	122,328	75,924	33,418	1,230	349	1,876	79	1,298	740	1,522	3,557	2,582	14,656	17,869	1,730
29	124,105	122,068	75,975	33,442	1,230	298	1,926	80	1,300	744	2,037	3,505	2,599	14,696	17,883	1,728
1963																
July 3	133,668	132,302	84,311	35,391	1,539	408	3,351	79	1,521	742	1,366	4,219	3,087	16,829	19,096	1,951
10	133,954	132,012	83,945	35,291	1,480	483	3,156	76	1,522	750	1,942	4,081	3,116	16,872	19,069	1,951
17	133,801	131,924	83,840	35,261	1,394	513	3,088	76	1,524	762	1,877	3,996	3,176	16,908	19,095	1,953
24	132,241	130,874	83,253	34,947	1,408	268	2,996	76	1,620	749	1,367	3,840	3,212	16,978	19,110	1,951
31	133,926	131,985	84,384	35,014	1,414	509	3,122	81	1,616	770	1,941	4,349	3,275	17,030	19,158	1,954
Aug. 7	132,976	131,347	84,191	35,159	1,390	358	3,124	85	1,604	770	1,629	4,159	3,243	17,083	19,169	1,953
14	133,375	131,255	84,467	35,198	1,395	364	3,104	87	1,617	774	2,120	4,206	3,293	17,153	19,232	1,956
21	132,906	131,440	84,632	35,264	1,408	367	3,063	86	1,622	777	1,466	4,241	3,302	17,203	19,255	1,956
28	133,128	131,126	84,502	35,204	1,420	291	3,040	87	1,626	764	2,002	4,126	3,321	17,269	19,310	1,956
New York City																
1962																
Aug. 1	29,885	29,139	18,574	10,930	8	192	1,026	13	404	373	746	1,300	528	1,018	3,277	495
8	29,039	28,401	18,171	10,900	8	103	973	13	402	380	638	1,091	534	1,023	3,239	495
15	29,782	29,238	18,680	11,007	8	319	1,048	14	404	365	544	1,216	540	1,024	3,230	495
22	29,174	28,862	18,440	11,002	8	160	942	14	403	364	312	1,197	555	1,037	3,254	496
29	29,467	28,738	18,447	11,013	7	145	996	14	404	364	729	1,150	562	1,052	3,236	496
1963																
July 3	31,996	31,738	20,502	11,429	12	190	1,880	12	438	347	258	1,369	549	1,733	3,109	566
10	31,964	31,548	20,225	11,325	14	264	1,700	9	439	352	416	1,306	544	1,736	3,102	566
17	31,704	31,022	20,067	11,295	14	223	1,678	9	437	344	682	1,256	554	1,737	3,086	566
24	31,259	30,635	19,828	11,131	18	136	1,620	9	524	343	624	1,184	570	1,752	3,106	565
31	32,080	31,454	20,597	11,210	18	337	1,736	9	523	357	626	1,525	591	1,761	3,098	568
Aug. 7	31,484	31,001	20,271	11,233	16	182	1,711	9	515	365	483	1,342	592	1,778	3,096	568
14	31,781	30,918	20,368	11,182	16	239	1,727	9	529	364	863	1,379	597	1,785	3,109	568
21	31,371	31,037	20,414	11,205	16	240	1,715	9	529	362	334	1,403	596	1,792	3,115	568
28	31,577	30,876	20,299	11,201	16	183	1,698	9	530	360	701	1,340	601	1,806	3,123	568
Outside New York City																
1962																
Aug. 1	94,327	93,175	57,158	22,216	1,213	171	890	79	899	367	1,152	2,417	2,014	13,507	14,618	1,233
8	93,908	92,748	57,065	22,220	1,206	96	913	66	897	373	1,160	2,389	2,002	13,519	14,617	1,233
15	94,655	93,479	57,394	22,353	1,210	133	961	69	902	374	1,176	2,386	2,044	13,580	14,617	1,235
22	94,676	93,466	57,484	22,416	1,222	189	934	65	895	376	1,210	2,360	2,027	13,619	14,615	1,234
29	94,638	93,330	57,528	22,429	1,223	153	930	66	896	380	1,308	2,355	2,037	13,644	14,647	1,232
1963																
July 3	101,672	100,564	63,809	23,962	1,527	218	1,471	67	1,083	395	1,108	2,850	2,538	15,096	15,987	1,385
10	101,990	100,464	63,720	23,966	1,466	219	1,456	67	1,083	398	1,526	2,775	2,572	15,136	15,967	1,385
17	102,097	100,902	63,773	23,966	1,380	290	1,410	67	1,087	418	1,195	2,740	2,622	15,171	16,009	1,387
24	100,982	100,239	63,425	23,816	1,390	132	1,376	67	1,096	406	743	2,656	2,642	15,226	16,004	1,386
31	101,846	100,531	63,787	23,804	1,396	172	1,386	72	1,093	413	1,315	2,824	2,684	15,269	16,060	1,386
Aug. 7	101,492	100,346	63,920	23,926	1,374	176	1,413	76	1,089	405	1,146	2,817	2,651	15,305	16,073	1,385
14	101,594	100,337	64,099	24,016	1,379	125	1,377	78	1,088	410	1,257	2,827	2,696	15,368	16,123	1,388
21	101,535	100,403	64,218	24,059	1,392	127	1,348	77	1,093	415	1,132	2,838	2,706	15,411	16,140	1,388
28	101,551	100,250	64,203	24,003	1,404	108	1,342	78	1,096	404	1,301	2,786	2,720	15,463	16,187	1,388

For notes see p. 1280.

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ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments							Cash assets[3]					All other assets	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts
	U.S. Government securities						Other securities	Total	Balances with domestic banks	Balances with foreign banks	Currency and coin	Reserves with F.R. Banks		
	Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes and bonds maturing—										
				Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	After 5 years								
Total—Leading Cities														
1962														
Aug. 1	31,638	3,573	2,085	6,737	14,667	4,576	14,944	17,453	2,911	152	1,483	12,907	4,754	159,825
8	30,959	3,035	2,077	6,664	14,626	4,557	14,954	17,178	2,683	150	1,499	12,846	4,725	156,300
15	31,747	3,283	2,971	7,251	12,967	5,275	14,896	17,448	2,999	159	1,508	12,782	4,559	161,317
22	31,450	3,103	2,980	7,356	12,790	5,221	14,954	17,473	2,679	164	1,569	13,061	4,443	157,527
29	31,075	2,833	2,968	7,485	12,564	5,225	15,018	17,089	2,674	161	1,630	12,624	4,599	157,219
1963														
July 3	29,789	3,767	1,769	2,489	14,402	7,362	18,202	18,093	3,133	217	1,475	13,268	5,057	172,188
10	29,914	4,027	1,749	2,508	14,363	7,267	18,153	17,010	3,006	237	1,715	12,052	5,097	169,866
17	29,736	4,020	1,746	2,488	14,290	7,192	18,348	17,473	3,133	211	1,668	12,461	5,186	171,393
24	29,214	3,637	1,712	2,502	14,235	7,128	18,407	17,001	3,234	216	1,716	11,835	5,239	167,071
31	29,099	3,372	1,833	2,546	14,257	7,091	18,502	17,833	3,063	209	1,634	12,927	5,330	170,832
Aug. 7	28,346	2,732	1,836	2,638	14,245	6,895	18,810	17,618	2,874	205	1,595	12,944	5,371	168,134
14	28,118	2,569	1,846	2,655	14,207	6,841	18,670	16,911	3,040	214	1,691	11,966	5,327	170,112
21	27,957	2,635	1,481	3,480	14,533	5,828	18,851	17,446	2,926	207	1,689	12,624	5,059	168,556
28	27,683	2,464	1,495	3,509	14,484	5,731	18,941	16,916	2,874	217	1,759	12,066	5,115	167,174
New York City														
1962														
Aug. 1	6,895	1,469	442	1,467	2,513	1,004	3,670	4,065	64	77	214	3,710	1,899	40,621
8	6,556	1,198	437	1,424	2,499	998	3,674	3,918	80	78	219	3,541	1,935	38,681
15	6,895	1,303	729	1,541	2,145	1,177	3,663	3,783	75	92	216	3,400	1,838	40,756
22	6,721	1,212	688	1,521	2,157	1,143	3,701	4,115	72	84	221	3,738	1,824	39,087
29	6,560	1,024	698	1,523	2,169	1,146	3,731	3,891	66	88	230	3,507	1,927	39,310
1963														
July 3	6,258	1,517	242	389	2,549	1,561	4,978	4,186	95	79	214	3,798	2,121	43,182
10	6,391	1,665	251	390	2,562	1,523	4,932	3,784	95	98	249	3,342	2,150	42,289
17	5,974	1,327	248	380	2,529	1,490	4,981	3,968	95	70	237	3,566	2,238	42,588
24	5,788	1,159	257	383	2,520	1,469	5,019	3,764	76	86	238	3,364	2,299	41,582
31	5,815	1,106	299	418	2,503	1,489	5,042	4,120	119	80	230	3,691	2,278	43,089
Aug. 7	5,420	785	299	416	2,486	1,434	5,310	3,962	83	81	239	3,559	2,343	41,465
14	5,368	744	328	429	2,460	1,407	5,182	3,314	96	91	244	2,883	2,288	41,931
21	5,387	891	251	775	2,389	1,081	5,236	3,934	87	79	240	3,528	2,167	41,805
28	5,291	789	262	771	2,400	1,069	5,286	3,653	87	82	248	3,236	2,208	41,319
Outside New York City														
1962														
Aug. 1	24,743	2,104	1,643	5,270	12,154	3,572	11,274	13,388	2,847	75	1,269	9,197	2,855	119,204
8	24,403	1,837	1,640	5,240	12,127	3,559	11,280	13,260	2,603	72	1,280	9,305	2,790	117,619
15	24,852	1,980	2,242	r5,710	r10,822	4,098	11,233	13,665	2,924	67	1,292	9,382	2,721	120,561
22	24,729	1,891	2,292	r5,835	r10,633	4,078	11,253	13,358	2,607	80	1,348	9,323	2,619	118,440
29	24,515	1,809	2,270	r5,962	r10,395	4,079	11,287	13,198	2,608	73	1,400	9,117	2,672	117,909
1963														
July 3	23,531	2,250	1,527	2,100	11,853	5,801	13,224	13,907	3,038	138	1,261	9,470	2,936	129,006
10	23,523	2,362	1,498	2,118	11,801	5,744	13,221	13,226	2,911	139	1,466	8,710	2,947	127,577
17	23,762	2,693	1,498	2,108	11,761	5,702	13,367	13,505	3,038	141	1,431	8,895	2,948	128,805
24	23,426	2,478	1,455	2,119	11,715	5,659	13,388	13,237	3,158	130	1,478	8,471	2,940	125,489
31	23,284	2,266	1,534	2,128	11,754	5,602	13,460	13,713	2,944	129	1,404	9,236	3,052	127,743
Aug. 7	22,926	1,947	1,537	2,222	11,759	5,461	13,500	13,656	2,791	124	1,356	9,385	3,028	126,669
14	22,750	1,825	1,518	2,226	11,747	5,434	13,488	13,597	2,944	123	1,447	9,083	3,039	128,181
21	22,570	1,744	1,230	2,705	12,144	4,747	13,615	13,512	2,839	128	1,449	9,096	2,892	126,751
28	22,392	1,675	1,233	2,738	12,084	4,662	13,655	13,263	2,787	135	1,511	8,830	2,907	125,855

For notes see the following page.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Deposits													Borrowings		Other liabilities	Capital accounts
			Demand						Time								
											Other time						
	Total unadjusted[4]	Demand deposits adjusted[5]	Total[6]	IPC	State and local govt.	Foreign[7]	U.S. Govt.	Domestic commercial banks	Total[8]	Savings	IPC	State and local govt.	Foreign[7]	From F.R. Banks	From others		
Total—Leading Cities																	
1962																	
Aug. 1	138,769	62,451	91,527	65,116	5,129	1,671	4,369	11,301	47,242	33,114	8,251	3,252	2,269	133	2,136	5,426	13,361
8	134,707	61,308	87,326	63,018	4,953	1,611	3,070	11,498	47,381	33,242	8,260	3,233	2,289	566	2,219	5,436	13,372
15	140,054	60,518	92,583	64,914	4,848	1,644	5,321	11,871	47,471	33,304	8,296	3,239	2,274	268	2,188	5,453	13,354
22	136,323	60,484	88,735	62,687	4,697	1,605	5,413	11,077	47,588	33,374	8,354	3,246	2,259	494	2,002	5,370	13,338
29	135,630	60,638	87,901	62,583	4,622	1,565	4,917	10,920	47,729	33,404	8,428	3,255	2,282	77	2,547	5,575	13,390
1963																	
July 3	150,108	60,954	95,198	65,724	4,992	1,720	6,879	11,995	54,910	36,518	11,234	3,883	2,900	537	2,147	5,439	13,957
10	147,623	61,692	92,537	65,501	4,705	1,665	5,154	11,886	55,086	36,621	11,314	3,866	2,912	82	2,717	5,487	13,957
17	148,985	62,526	93,868	67,401	4,716	1,692	4,648	11,761	55,117	36,660	11,358	3,800	2,918	241	2,592	5,643	13,932
24	145,836	62,883	90,500	65,474	4,731	1,884	3,790	11,237	55,336	36,700	11,549	3,816	2,897	21	1,551	5,732	13,931
31	148,399	63,281	92,818	66,795	4,968	1,788	4,920	10,874	55,581	36,741	11,691	3,837	2,934	260	2,434	5,734	14,005
Aug. 7	144,801	61,833	89,076	64,342	4,919	1,644	3,579	11,495	55,725	36,821	11,756	3,803	2,969	924	2,540	5,844	14,025
14	146,991	61,249	91,064	66,047	4,662	1,685	3,788	11,528	55,927	36,850	11,876	3,831	2,992	90	3,096	5,920	14,015
21	145,799	60,828	89,657	64,302	4,611	1,716	4,558	11,126	56,142	36,887	12,064	3,837	2,980	531	2,392	5,817	14,017
28	144,338	61,528	88,012	64,024	4,715	1,682	3,759	10,710	56,326	36,896	12,181	3,894	2,984	258	2,678	5,859	14,041
New York City																	
1962																	
Aug. 1	33,115	15,998	25,099	16,743	296	1,229	1,246	3,083	8,016	3,643	2,375	197	1,620	.....	1,026	2,702	3,778
8	30,962	15,295	22,897	15,728	256	1,198	886	2,927	8,065	3,677	2,388	195	1,623	115	1,085	2,738	3,781
15	33,214	15,119	25,126	16,362	293	1,202	1,492	3,162	8,088	3,687	2,408	199	1,610	29	1,046	2,691	3,776
22	31,564	15,217	23,442	15,756	247	1,165	1,457	2,794	8,122	3,700	2,438	201	1,604	108	976	2,676	3,763
29	31,523	15,139	23,354	15,727	206	1,141	1,319	2,871	8,169	3,698	2,472	205	1,614	8	1,234	2,782	3,763
1963																	
July 3	35,345	15,489	25,403	16,464	395	1,287	1,958	3,077	9,942	4,277	3,107	324	2,055	79	1,175	2,688	3,895
10	34,301	15,421	24,281	16,157	333	1,222	1,426	3,043	10,020	4,296	3,162	321	2,062	.....	1,392	2,701	3,895
17	34,725	15,746	24,700	16,654	336	1,265	1,269	3,007	10,025	4,307	3,159	320	2,062	25	1,168	2,775	3,895
24	34,438	15,764	24,298	16,277	276	1,443	1,013	3,261	10,140	4,313	3,279	329	2,041	.....	390	2,865	3,889
31	35,376	16,072	25,134	16,968	306	1,353	1,449	3,002	10,242	4,322	3,327	335	2,078	.....	1,027	2,773	3,913
Aug. 7	33,390	15,403	23,085	15,847	285	1,218	1,036	2,970	10,305	4,336	3,349	336	2,107	130	1,171	2,852	3,922
14	34,014	15,180	23,612	16,266	244	1,231	1,017	2,867	10,402	4,344	3,415	336	2,129	3	1,170	2,821	3,923
21	34,009	15,057	23,448	15,851	256	1,265	1,181	2,877	10,561	4,355	3,564	336	2,128	47	1,067	2,771	3,911
28	33,413	15,225	22,798	15,821	230	1,239	939	2,753	10,615	4,345	3,609	357	2,127	104	1,089	2,803	3,910
Outside New York City																	
1962																	
Aug. 1	105,654	46,453	66,428	48,373	4,833	442	3,123	8,218	39,226	29,471	5,876	3,055	649	133	1,110	2,724	9,583
8	103,745	46,013	64,429	47,290	4,697	413	2,184	8,571	39,316	29,565	5,872	3,038	666	451	1,134	2,698	9,591
15	106,840	45,399	67,457	48,552	4,555	442	3,829	8,709	39,383	29,617	5,888	3,040	664	239	1,142	2,762	9,578
22	104,759	45,267	65,293	46,931	4,450	440	3,956	8,283	39,466	29,674	5,916	3,045	655	386	1,026	2,694	9,575
29	104,107	45,499	64,547	46,856	4,416	424	3,598	8,049	39,560	29,706	5,956	3,050	668	69	1,313	2,793	9,627
1963																	
July 3	114,763	45,465	69,795	49,260	4,597	433	4,921	8,918	44,968	32,241	8,127	3,559	845	458	972	2,751	10,062
10	113,322	46,271	68,256	49,344	4,372	443	3,728	8,843	45,066	32,325	8,152	3,545	850	82	1,325	2,786	10,062
17	114,260	46,780	69,168	50,747	4,380	427	3,379	8,754	45,092	32,353	8,199	3,480	856	216	1,424	2,868	10,037
24	111,398	47,119	66,202	49,197	4,455	441	2,777	7,976	45,196	32,387	8,270	3,487	856	21	1,161	2,867	10,042
31	113,023	47,209	67,684	49,827	4,662	435	3,471	7,872	45,339	32,419	8,364	3,502	856	260	1,407	2,961	10,092
Aug. 7	111,411	46,430	65,991	48,495	4,634	426	2,543	8,525	45,420	32,485	8,407	3,467	862	794	1,369	2,992	10,103
14	112,977	46,069	67,452	49,781	4,418	454	2,771	8,661	45,525	32,506	8,461	3,495	863	87	1,926	3,099	10,092
21	111,790	45,771	66,209	48,451	4,355	451	3,377	8,249	45,581	32,532	8,500	3,501	852	484	1,325	3,046	10,106
28	110,925	46,303	65,214	48,203	4,485	443	2,820	7,957	45,711	32,551	8,572	3,537	857	154	1,589	3,056	10,131

[1] After deduction of valuation reserves.
[2] Exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation reserves; individual loans items are shown gross.
[3] Excludes cash items in process of collection.
[4] Total demand and total time deposits.
[5] Demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U.S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.
[6] Includes certified and officers' checks and deposits of mutual savings banks, not shown separately.
[7] Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, international institutions, banks in foreign countries, and foreign branches of U.S. banks other than reporting bank.
[8] Includes U.S. Govt., postal savings, domestic commercial interbank, and mutual savings banks, not shown separately.

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COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

(Net change in millions of dollars)

Industry	Week					Month			Quarter			Half year	
	1963					1963			1963		1962	1963	1962
	Aug. 28	Aug. 21	Aug. 14	Aug. 7	July 31	Aug.	July	June	II	I	IV	1st	2nd
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	6	1	−2	2	−11	7	−13	−7	−50	12	−25	−38	−74
Machinery	11	−4	−12	45	−1	41	−66	54	16	135	−13	151	19
Transportation equipment	−72	−17	−7	−1	5	−97	−64	68	−80	−11	62	−91	47
Other fabricated metal products	−7	−5	3	.....	2	−9	−11	6	36	22	−44	58	−91
Other durable goods	13	−4	13	9	10	30	−35	26	58	33	−158	91	−18
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	−5	24	33	−2	28	50	−54	34	−222	−371	416	−593	528
Textiles, apparel, and leather	17	15	24	34	11	89	44	46	80	207	−275	288	−179
Petroleum refining	−3	−6	9	.....	−3	1	−22	1	39	−32	31	7	43
Chemicals and rubber	4	4	15	21	−13	43	−94	11	−24	90	25	66	−129
Other nondurable goods	11	−1	9	18	−5	36	7	33	47	46	−112	92	−105
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	−21	2	30	2	−24	13	−15	−36	−59	296	91	237	66
Trade: Commodity dealers	50	16	12	31	27	108	49	−23	−195	−69	133	−263	220
Other wholesale	−8	−18	−4	3	5	−27	−25	7	100	−77	60	23	123
Retail	−29	−1	−13	−11	18	−54	−49	25	71	−19	117	52	154
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	9	4	−24	−23	15	−34	−134	83	−22	−233	346	−255	655
Construction	−12	5	14	17	7	24	10	31	175	−42	−46	133	−17
All other types of business, mainly services	−3	42	−49	−10	1	−19	−18	88	147	33	283	180	290
Net change in classified loans	−40	58	50	136	71	204	−491	446	116	21	893	137	1533
Commercial and industrial change—all weekly reporting banks	−60	66	39	145	67	190	−545	531	351	42	1103	393	1812

NOTE.—Data for sample of about 200 banks reporting changes in their larger loans; these banks hold about 95 per cent of total commercial and industrial loans of all weekly reporting member banks and about 70 per cent of those of all commercial banks.

End-of-week date shown. Figures for periods other than week are based on weekly changes.

BANK RATES ON SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS

(Per cent per annum)

Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)				Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)			
		1–10	10–100	100–200	200 and over			1–10	10–100	100–200	200 and over
Year:						Quarter—cont.:[1]					
19 large cities:						New York City:					
1954	3.6	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.4	1962—June	4.79	5.64	5.35	5.09	4.68
1955	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.5	Sept.	4.77	5.60	5.35	5.14	4.65
1956	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	Dec.	4.78	5.61	5.33	5.12	4.68
1957	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	1963—Mar.	4.80	5.62	5.36	5.06	4.70
1958	4.3	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.1	June	4.78	5.61	5.37	5.05	4.68
1959	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	7 northern and eastern cities:					
1960	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	1962—June	5.00	5.83	5.52	5.21	4.86
1961	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	Sept.	5.00	5.87	5.51	5.20	4.87
1962	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	Dec.	5.05	5.85	5.55	5.23	4.92
						1963—Mar.	4.98	5.85	5.53	5.18	4.84
Quarter:[1]						June	5.01	5.84	5.54	5.27	4.87
19 large cities:						11 southern and western cities:					
1962—June	5.01	5.88	5.53	5.25	4.84	1962—June	5.33	6.01	5.65	5.39	5.12
Sept.	4.99	5.86	5.53	5.21	4.82	Sept.	5.32	5.98	5.65	5.28	5.12
Dec.	5.02	5.88	5.55	5.28	4.85	Dec.	5.33	6.01	5.68	5.41	5.10
1963—Mar.	5.00	5.89	5.55	5.21	4.83	1963—Mar.	5.30	6.02	5.66	5.33	5.07
June	5.01	5.86	5.54	5.24	4.84	June	5.32	5.97	5.63	5.34	5.12

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

NOTE.—Weighted averages. For description see Mar. 1949 BULL., pp. 228–37. Bank prime rate was 3¼ per cent Jan. 1, 1954–Mar. 16, 1954. Changes thereafter occurred on the following dates (new levels shown, in per cent): 1954—Mar. 17, 3; 1955—Aug. 4, 3¼; Oct. 14, 3½; 1956—Apr. 13, 3¾; Aug. 21, 4; 1957—Aug. 6, 4½; 1958—Jan. 22, 4; Apr. 21, 3½; Sept. 11, 4; 1959—May 18, 4½; Sept. 1, 5; and 1960—Aug. 23, 4½.

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MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6-months [1]	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months [2]	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days [1]	U.S. Government securities (taxable) [3]						
				3-month bills		6-month bills		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues [5]
				Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield)	Other [4]	
1960	3.85	3.54	3.51	2.928	2.87	3.247	3.20	3.41	3.55	3.99
1961	2.97	2.68	2.81	2.378	2.36	2.605	2.59	2.81	2.91	3.60
1962	3.26	3.07	3.01	2.778	2.77	2.908	2.90	3.01	3.02	3.57
1962—Aug.	3.30	3.12	3.11	2.837	2.82	3.005	2.99	3.10	3.13	3.57
Sept.	3.34	3.13	3.09	2.792	2.78	2.947	2.93	2.99	3.00	3.56
Oct.	3.27	3.04	3.03	2.751	2.74	2.859	2.84	2.90	2.90	3.46
Nov.	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.803	2.83	2.875	2.89	2.94	2.92	3.46
Dec.	3.29	3.16	3.00	2.856	2.87	2.908	2.91	2.94	2.95	3.44
1963—Jan.	3.34	3.18	3.07	2.914	2.91	2.962	2.96	3.00	2.97	3.47
Feb.	3.25	3.13	3.13	2.916	2.92	2.970	2.98	3.00	2.89	3.48
Mar.	3.34	3.15	3.13	2.897	2.89	2.950	2.95	2.97	2.99	3.50
Apr.	3.32	3.17	3.13	2.909	2.90	2.988	2.98	3.03	3.02	3.56
May	3.25	3.15	3.13	2.920	2.92	3.006	3.01	3.06	3.06	3.57
June	3.38	3.21	3.24	2.995	2.99	3.078	3.08	3.11	3.17	3.67
July	3.49	3.35	3.41	3.143	3.18	3.272	3.31	3.40	3.33	3.78
Aug.	3.72	3.57	3.59	3.320	3.32	3.437	3.44	3.50	3.41	3.81
Week ending—										
1963—Aug. 3	3.58	3.38	3.50	3.263	3.24	3.398	3.38	3.46	3.30	3.77
10	3.63	3.53	3.53	3.253	3.26	3.389	3.39	3.48	3.28	3.77
17	3.75	3.56	3.63	3.335	3.32	3.441	3.43	3.50	3.36	3.80
24	3.75	3.63	3.63	3.355	3.36	3.462	3.47	3.52	3.51	3.83
31	3.78	3.63	3.63	3.396	3.39	3.494	3.49	3.54	3.54	3.85

[1] Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.
[2] Averages of daily rates, published by finance cos., for varying maturities in the 90–179 day range.
[3] Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.
[4] Certificates of indebtedness and selected note and bond issues.
[5] Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total [1]	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total [1]	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1960	4.01	3.69	3.26	4.22	4.73	4.41	5.19	4.59	4.92	4.69	4.75	3.47	5.88
1961	3.90	3.60	3.27	4.01	4.66	4.35	5.08	4.54	4.82	4.57	4.66	2.97	4.74
1962	3.95	3.30	3.03	3.67	4.61	4.33	5.02	4.47	4.86	4.51	4.50	3.37	6.05
1962—Aug.	3.97	3.38	3.10	3.74	4.64	4.35	5.06	4.51	4.90	4.50	4.55	3.57	.....
Sept.	3.94	3.28	3.01	3.66	4.61	4.32	5.03	4.45	4.88	4.49	4.50	3.60	6.22
Oct.	3.89	3.21	2.94	3.62	4.57	4.28	4.99	4.40	4.85	4.46	4.49	3.71	.....
Nov.	3.87	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.25	4.96	4.39	4.83	4.42	4.45	3.50	.....
Dec.	3.87	3.22	2.93	3.57	4.52	4.24	4.92	4.40	4.76	4.41	4.42	3.40	6.57
1963—Jan.	3.88	3.22	2.95	3.56	4.49	4.21	4.91	4.38	4.72	4.38	4.34	3.31	.....
Feb.	3.92	3.24	2.99	3.57	4.48	4.19	4.89	4.37	4.69	4.37	4.27	3.27	.....
Mar.	3.93	3.21	2.97	3.56	4.47	4.19	4.88	4.38	4.65	4.38	4.24	3.28	5.50
Apr.	3.97	3.21	2.97	3.55	4.47	4.21	4.87	4.40	4.63	4.39	4.31	3.15	.....
May	3.97	3.21	2.99	3.54	4.48	4.22	4.86	4.40	4.63	4.39	4.29	3.13	.....
June	4.00	3.31	3.09	3.62	4.47	4.23	4.84	4.40	4.61	4.40	4.29	3.16	[p]5.66
July	4.01	3.31	3.10	3.60	4.49	4.26	4.84	4.43	4.62	4.42	4.34	3.20	.....
Aug.	3.99	3.28	3.09	3.58	4.50	4.29	4.83	4.45	4.63	4.42	4.30	3.13	.....
Week ending—													
1963—Aug. 3	3.99	3.27	3.08	3.57	4.50	4.29	4.84	4.45	4.63	4.42	4.33	3.21	.....
10	3.99	3.27	3.08	3.57	4.50	4.29	4.83	4.45	4.64	4.42	4.32	3.18	.....
17	3.99	3.28	3.08	3.59	4.50	4.29	4.83	4.44	4.63	4.43	4.30	3.13	.....
24	3.99	3.30	3.11	3.59	4.50	4.29	4.83	4.44	4.63	4.42	4.29	3.12	.....
31	3.99	3.29	3.09	3.58	4.50	4.29	4.83	4.45	4.63	4.42	4.29	3.09	.....
Number of issues	4–12	20	5	5	120	30	30	40	40	40	14	500	500

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

NOTE.—Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data. Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: *U.S. Govt. bonds:* Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more.

State and local govt. bonds: General obligations only, based on Thurs. figures. *Corp. bonds:* Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's Corp. series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 8 median yields for a sample of noncallable 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.

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SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bonds			Common stocks												Volume of trading (thousands of shares)
		Standard and Poor's		Standard and Poor's index (1941–43 = 10)				Securities and Exchange Commission index (1957–59 = 100)								
	U.S. Govt. (long-term)	State and local	Corporate AAA	Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Total	Manufacturing			Transportation	Public utility	Trade, finance, and service	Mining	
									Total	Durable	Nondurable					
1960	86.22	103.9	94.7	55.85	59.43	30.31	46.86	113.9	110.9	117.3	104.9	95.8	129.3	127.4	73.8	3,042
1961	87.55	107.8	95.2	66.27	69.99	32.83	61.87	134.2	126.7	129.2	124.4	105.7	168.4	160.2	92.5	4,085
1962	86.94	112.0	95.6	62.38	65.54	30.56	59.16	127.1	118.0	116.5	119.4	97.8	167.2	155.0	98.0	3,820
1962—Aug.	86.64	110.1	95.3	58.52	61.29	28.09	56.96	119.5	110.4	109.1	111.7	90.6	160.7	143.6	92.7	3,368
Sept.	87.02	112.1	95.8	58.00	60.67	27.68	56.96	117.9	108.9	106.2	111.5	88.5	158.2	141.6	92.3	3,310
Oct.	87.73	114.4	96.6	56.17	58.66	27.40	55.63	114.3	105.6	102.5	108.4	86.6	154.3	135.9	91.3	3,423
Nov.	87.96	114.5	96.6	60.04	62.90	30.47	57.69	122.8	114.0	110.7	117.3	97.2	162.0	145.4	97.7	4,803
Dec.	87.96	113.0	96.6	62.64	65.59	32.24	60.24	128.0	119.1	114.0	123.8	102.3	167.9	151.8	101.5	4,048
1963—Jan.	87.81	113.0	97.4	65.06	68.00	34.06	63.35	132.6	123.6	119.2	127.7	107.3	173.0	155.8	106.8	r4,573
Feb.	87.33	112.1	97.8	65.92	68.91	34.59	64.07	135.0	125.5	121.0	129.7	110.3	177.5	158.4	109.3	4,168
Mar.	87.15	113.3	97.8	65.67	68.71	34.60	63.35	133.7	124.5	118.7	129.9	109.3	174.5	158.6	111.5	3,565
Apr.	86.63	113.2	97.4	68.76	72.17	36.25	64.64	140.7	132.0	126.9	136.9	116.3	179.2	164.8	120.1	5,072
May	86.66	112.6	97.1	70.14	73.60	38.37	65.52	143.2	134.3	130.7	137.7	124.2	180.6	170.0	123.2	4,781
June	86.36	110.7	97.1	70.11	73.61	39.34	64.87	142.5	133.7	130.8	136.7	127.2	178.0	170.6	125.2	4,529
July	86.16	110.3	96.7	69.07	72.45	38.75	64.47	140.7	131.8	126.6	136.7	125.8	176.7	168.5	127.3	3,467
Aug.	86.45	111.4	96.5	70.98	74.43	39.22	66.57	144.6	135.6	130.4	140.5	128.8	180.9	173.1	132.3	4,154
Week ending—																
1963—Aug. 3	86.48	111.1	96.5	69.08	72.43	38.06	64.96	140.9	132.2	126.4	137.6	125.0	176.8	167.7	126.9	3,340
10	86.45	111.4	96.6	70.07	73.50	38.64	65.61	143.4	134.4	128.6	139.9	127.0	179.7	170.5	132.9	3,686
17	86.42	111.4	96.5	71.06	74.52	39.23	66.64	145.4	136.1	130.9	141.1	130.4	182.7	174.1	133.5	4,555
24	86.47	111.4	96.5	71.48	74.93	39.76	67.19	146.0	136.9	132.4	141.2	129.9	182.1	176.2	132.6	4,110
31	86.42	111.4	96.4	72.03	75.56	39.66	67.41	147.3	138.3	133.6	142.8	131.7	183.2	177.1	135.6	4,702

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly data. Monthly and weekly data are computed as follows:

U.S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in preceding table on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year bond, averages of daily figures.

Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond; Wed. closing prices.

Common stocks, Standard and Poor's index based on averages of daily figures; Securities and Exchange Commission index on weekly closing prices.

Volume of trading, average daily trading in stocks on the N.Y. Stock Exchange for a 5½-hour trading day.

STOCK MARKET CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Months	Customer credit					Broker and dealer credit				
	Total securities other than U.S. Govt.	Net debit balances with N.Y. Stock Exchange firms secured by—		Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers for purchasing and carrying—		Money borrowed on—				Customers' net free credit balances
		U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U.S. Govt. securities	Other securities			
							Total	Customer collateral	Other collateral	
1959—Dec.	4,461	150	3,280	167	1,181	221	2,362	2,044	318	996
1960—Dec.	4,415	95	3,222	138	1,193	142	2,133	1,806	327	1,135
1961—Dec.	5,602	35	4,259	125	1,343	48	2,954	2,572	382	1,219
1962—Aug.	5,073	23	3,773	80	1,300	35	2,472	2,190	282	1,130
Sept.	5,156	27	3,887	81	1,269	49	2,689	2,381	308	1,091
Oct.	5,165	25	3,864	81	1,301	29	2,596	2,271	325	1,126
Nov.	5,285	24	3,951	82	1,334	28	2,558	2,269	289	1,151
Dec.	5,494	24	4,125	97	1,369	35	2,785	2,434	351	1,216
1963—Jan.	5,595	28	4,208	95	1,387	32	2,895	2,556	339	1,199
Feb.	5,717	23	4,332	91	1,385	35	3,059	2,695	364	1,191
Mar.	5,754	28	4,331	100	1,423	63	3,129	2,754	375	1,175
Apr.	5,978	27	4,526	99	1,452	33	3,239	2,889	350	1,201
May	6,229	24	4,737	75	1,492	33	3,655	3,150	505	1,166
June	6,420	32	4,898	104	1,522	44	3,909	3,333	576	1,149
July	6,511	25	4,895	81	1,616	29	3,836	3,359	477	1,126
Aug.	6,660	23	5,034	87	1,626	23	3,938	3,472	466	1,093

NOTE.—Data in the first three cols. and last col. are for end of month in the other cols., for last Wed.

Net debit balances and broker and dealer credit: ledger balances of member firms of the N.Y. Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts, as reported to the Exchange. Customers' debit and free credit balances exclude balances maintained with the reporting firm by other member firms of national securities exchanges and balances of the reporting firm and of general partners of the reporting firm. Balances are net for each customer—i.e., all accounts of one customer are consolidated. Money borrowed includes borrowings from banks and from other lenders except member firms of national securities exchanges.

Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers: figures are for weekly reporting member banks. Before July 1959, loans for purchasing or carrying U.S. Govt. securities were reported separately only by N.Y. and Chicago banks. Accordingly, for that period the fifth col. includes any loans for purchasing or carrying such securities at other reporting banks. Composition of series also changed beginning with July 1959; revised data for the new reporting series (but not for the breakdown of loans by purpose) are available back through July 1958 and have been incorporated.

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FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Deviation of U. S. Government cash transactions											
	Receipts from the public, other than debt				Payments to the public, other than debt				Net rects. or payts.[r]	Net cash borrowing or repayment		
	Budget net	*Plus:* Trust funds[r]	*Less:* Intra-govt.[1r]	*Equals:* Total rects.[2r]	Budget	*Plus:* Trust funds[4r]	*Less:* Adjust-ments[3r]	*Equals:* Total payts.[r]		Change in debt (direct & agen.)	*Less:* Invest. by agen. & trusts[r]	*Less:* Non-cash debt	*Equals:* Net[r]
Cal. year—1960	79,518	21,773	2,946	98,287	77,565	20,876	3,747	94,694	3,593	−549	1,629	491	−2,669
1961	78,157	24,260	4,425	97,929	84,463	25,299	5,024	104,738	−6,809	6,792	−433	470	6,755
1962	84,709	25,508	3,942	106,229	91,907	25,475	5,433	111,950	−5,720	9,055	1,056	1,386	6,612
Fiscal year—1960	77,763	20,342	2,975	95,078	76,539	21,212	3,424	94,328	750	3,371	925	597	1,848
1961	77,659	23,583	3,945	97,242	81,515	22,793	4,766	99,542	−2,300	2,102	856	536	712
1962	81,409	24,290	3,776	101,865	87,787	25,140	5,266	107,661	−5,796	11,010	494	923	9,592
1963[p]	86,357	27,685	4,266	109,731	92,590	26,534	5,267	113,857	−4,125	8,681	2,065	1,033	5,583
Half year:													
1961—July-Dec.	35,826	10,673	1,782	44,680	43,165	12,779	2,047	53,898	−9,217	8,098	−1,484	402	9,180
1962—Jan.-June	45,583	13,652	2,007	57,207	44,622	12,424	3,232	53,813	3,393	2,911	1,950	521	440
July-Dec.	39,126	11,856	1,935	49,023	47,286	13,051	2,201	58,136	−9,114	6,142	−894	865	6,172
1963—Jan.-June[p]	47,231	15,847	2,338	60,720	45,304	13,526	3,073	55,757	4,963	[r]2,538	2,933	169	−564
Month:													
1962—July	3,566	1,191	189	4,565	7,252	2,162	127	9,287	4,722	−62	915	101	753
Aug.	7,089	3,444	203	10,326	8,541	2,292	260	10,575	−249	4,266	1,511	411	2,344
Sept.	10,053	1,620	531	11,138	7,327	2,404	1,093	8,637	2,501	−2,309	−624	21	−1,706
Oct.	3,030	1,374	251	4,148	8,524	2,146	523	10,147	−5,998	2,974	−353	121	3,206
Nov.	7,027	2,528	264	9,287	8,070	1,909	−41	10,019	−723	3,258	449	1,548	1,262
Dec.	8,360	1,681	490	9,546	7,572	2,095	234	9,434	112	−1,984	−936	−1,337	289
1963—Jan.	5,533	990	237	6,283	8,013	1,795	990	8,818	−2,535	−372	−998	61	565
Feb.	7,305	3,361	314	10,350	6,763	2,230	213	8,780	1,570	1,010	516	33	461
Mar.	9,663	2,123	237	11,545	7,806	1,968	852	8,922	2,623	−1,949	120	−4	−2,067
Apr.	5,735	1,752	236	7,248	7,590	2,244	163	9,671	−2,423	104	−830	87	847
May	6,953	4,656	283	11,323	7,470	2,304	−218	9,992	1,331	2,282	2,818	28	−564
June[p]	12,042	2,966	1,031	13,972	7,663	2,984	1,072	9,575	4,397	1,463	1,305	−36	193
July	3,547	1,419	271	4,693	7,863	2,651	468	10,045	−5,353	−854	−1,253	128	271

Period	Effects of operations on Treasurer's account										
	Net operating transactions			Net financing transactions			Change in cash balances		Treasurer's account (end of period)			
	Budget surplus or deficit	Trust funds[4r]	Clearing accounts	Agencies & trusts: Market issuance of sec.[4r]	Agencies & trusts: Invest. in U. S. Govt. sec.[4r]	Change in gross direct public debt	Held outside Treasury	Treas-urer's account	Balance	Operating bal.: F.R. banks	Operating bal.: Tax and loan accts.	Other net[6] assets
Fiscal year—1960	1,224	−870	−149	1,746	−925	1,625	−4	2,654	8,005	504	6,458	1,043
1961	−3,856	790	285	−538	−856	2,640	−222	−1,311	6,694	408	5,453	833
1962	−6,378	−850	566	1,780	−494	9,230	118	3,736	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
1963[p]	−6,233	1,151	−33	1,022	−2,065	7,659	−184	1,685	12,116	806	10,324	986
Half year:												
1961—July-Dec.	−7,339	−2,106	−137	900	1,484	7,198	199	−200	6,494	465	5,157	872
1962—Jan.-June	962	1,228	704	879	−1,950	2,032	−81	3,936	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
July-Dec.	−8,160	−1,195	−599	873	894	5,269	4	−2,922	7,509	597	6,092	820
1963—Jan.-June[p]	1,927	2,321	566	148	−2,933	2,390	−188	4,607	12,116	806	10,324	986
Month:												
1962—July	−3,686	−970	−163	263	915	−325	85	−4,051	6,380	390	5,089	901
Aug.	−1,452	1,152	−356	300	−1,511	3,966	−52	2,151	8,530	478	7,210	842
Sept.	2,727	−784	541	35	624	−2,344	60	738	9,268	400	7,919	949
Oct.	−5,494	−772	151	405	353	2,569	−39	−2,750	6,518	513	5,131	874
Nov.	−1,042	619	−1,852	−65	−449	3,323	−57	591	7,109	585	5,728	796
Dec.	788	−414	1,080	−64	936	−1,920	6	400	7,509	597	6,092	820
1963—Jan.	−2,480	−805	692	−319	998	−53	57	−2,024	5,485	821	3,678	986
Feb.	542	1,131	−133	−211	−516	1,221	73	1,961	7,446	841	5,580	1,025
Mar.	1,857	155	619	−304	−120	−1,645	−245	806	8,252	909	6,466	877
Apr.	−1,854	−492	−160	−69	830	173	100	−1,672	6,579	952	4,340	1,287
May	−516	2,352	−529	244	−2,818	2,038	−208	978	7,558	651	5,992	915
June[p]	4,379	−18	77	807	−1,305	656	36	4,558	12,116	806	10,324	986
July	−4,316	−1,232	69	171	1,253	−1,025	39	−5,118	6,998	629	5,564	805

[1] Primarily interest payments by Treasury to trust accounts and accumulations to U.S. employees trust funds.
[2] Includes small adjustments not shown separately.
[3] Primarily (1) intragovt. transactions, (2) noncash debt, (3) clearing accounts.
[4] Includes net expenditures of Govt. sponsored enterprises.
[5] Primarily military defense, military assistance, and atomic energy.

NOTE.—Treasury Dept. & Bureau of the Budget.

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FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Budget receipts												Selected excise taxes (IRS data)		
	Net [2]	Transfers to trusts: Old-age	Transfers to trusts: Highway	Transfers to trusts: R. R. retire.	Refunds	Total	Indiv. taxes: Withheld	Indiv. taxes: Other	Corporation taxes	Excise taxes	Employment taxes	Other receipts	Liquor	Tobacco	Mfrs. and retailers
Fiscal year—1960	77,763	10,122	2,539	607	5,237	96,962	31,675	13,271	22,179	11,865	11,159	6,813	3,194	1,932	5,114
1961	77,659	11,490	2,798	571	5,976	99,491	32,978	13,175	21,765	12,064	12,502	7,007	3,213	1,991	5,294
1962	81,409	11,545	2,949	564	6,266	103,818	36,246	14,403	21,296	12,752	12,708	6,412	3,341	2,026	5,536
1963p	86,357	13,345	3,279	572	6,571	111,582	38,714	14,268	22,336	13,410	15,005	7,850	.....	.....	.....
Half year:															
1961—July-Dec.	35,826	4,741	1,533	278	885	43,575	17,652	3,189	8,259	6,394	5,024	3,057	1,754	1,035	2,656
1962—Jan.-June	45,583	6,802	1,415	288	5,380	60,243	18,593	11,213	13,036	6,358	7,686	3,357	1,587	991	2,880
July-Dec.	39,126	5,311	1,672	291	805	47,553	18,958	3,319	8,810	6,808	5,608	4,050	1,805	1,040	2,876
1963—Jan.-Junep	47,231	8,034	1,607	280	5,766	64,028	19,755	10,949	13,525	6,603	9,397	3,799	.....	.....	.....
Month:															
1962—July	3,566	436	281	12	165	4,540	1,199	299	525	1,106	450	961	257	148	} 1,509
Aug.	7,089	1,699	332	86	193	9,445	5,298	169	431	1,188	1,786	573	289	197	
Sept.	10,053	911	287	50	111	11,414	2,980	2,092	3,533	1,103	962	744	290	171	
Oct.	3,030	536	276	14	200	4,068	1,156	235	460	1,150	551	516	363	190	
Nov.	7,027	1,129	218	77	73	8,533	5,195	117	412	1,125	1,208	478	339	182	} 1,367
Dec.	8,360	600	277	51	64	9,553	3,131	407	3,450	1,136	652	780	267	152	
1963—Jan.	5,533	178	261	12	109	6,285	1,269	2,367	517	1,099	429	605	243	166	} 1,655
Feb.	7,305	1,761	234	78	838	10,997	5,422	783	422	1,038	2,596	736	216	163	
Mar.	9,663	1,308	279	48	1,720	13,093	3,182	745	6,081	1,081	1,428	576	278	160	
Apr.	5,735	920	258	13	1,603	8,544	973	4,371	551	1,022	940	686	270	176	
May	6,953	2,579	308	80	1,204	11,132	5,642	651	443	1,192	2,664	540	312	187	} n.a.
Junep	12,042	1,288	267	49	292	13,977	3,267	2,032	5,511	1,171	1,340	656	318	189	
July	3,547	522	297	13	245	4,871	1,295	381	574	1,179	537	905	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Period	Budget expenditures												
	Total [2]	National defense [5]	Intl. affairs	Space research	Agriculture	Natural resources	Commerce and transp.	Housing & com. devel.	Health, labor & welfare	Education	Veterans	Interest	General Govt.
Fiscal year—1960	76,539	45,691	1,832	401	4,882	1,714	1,963	122	3,690	866	5,266	9,266	1,542
1961	81,515	47,494	2,500	744	5,173	2,006	2,573	320	4,244	943	5,414	9,050	1,709
1962	87,787	51,103	2,817	1,257	5,895	2,147	2,774	349	4,524	1,076	5,403	9,198	1,875
1963p	92,590	52,743	2,545	2,552	7,028	2,352	2,816	−78	4,761	1,244	5,187	9,976	1,978
Half year:													
1961—July-Dec.	43,165	23,980	1,634	482	3,567	1,179	1,262	346	2,397	462	2,725	4,502	938
1962—Jan.-June	44,622	27,123	1,183	775	2,328	968	1,512	3	2,127	614	2,678	4,696	937
July-Dec.	47,286	25,953	1,317	1,024	4,590	1,331	1,339	364	2,556	578	2,663	4,936	979
1963—Jan.-Junep	45,304	26,790	1,228	1,528	2,438	1,020	1,477	−442	2,205	666	2,523	5,040	1,000
Month:													
1962—July	7,252	r3,947	95	135	664	191	156	190	r453	84	442	834	138
Aug.	8,541	4,448	276	187	1,126	247	300	23	348	131	492	806	195
Sept.	7,327	4,035	204	141	570	268	224	−19	415	125	401	813	150
Oct.	8,524	4,610	358	187	978	231	232	−23	454	61	440	826	182
Nov.	8,070	4,566	327	187	531	219	212	72	470	79	443	814	156
Dec.	7,572	4,344	57	187	721	175	215	121	409	98	445	843	158
1963—Jan.	8,013	4,548	251	233	510	184	224	3	483	150	486	863	170
Feb.	6,763	4,102	208	194	253	156	310	−125	150	125	445	820	149
Mar.	7,806	4,523	210	250	473	143	212	116	379	110	405	832	157
Apr.	r7,590	4,522	299	271	397	157	220	−157	443	93	367	828	156
May	7,470	4,491	70	281	425	181	247	−169	392	93	435	830	200
Junep	7,663	4,604	190	299	380	199	264	−110	358	95	385	867	168
July	7,863	4,237	7	270	940	205	185	87	506	109	468	893	203

Item	1961		1962				1963		1961		1962				1963	
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II
	Seasonally adjusted								Not seasonally adjusted							
Cash budget:																
Receipts	24.6	25.2	25.3	26.5	27.3	27.1	27.4	27.8	23.4	21.3	26.2	31.0	26.0	23.0	28.2	32.5
Payments	26.3	26.9	27.6	27.0	28.1	29.2	28.2	28.3	26.7	27.2	26.0	27.8	28.5	29.6	26.5	29.1
Net	−1.7	−1.7	−2.2	−.5	−.7	−2.1	−.8	−.5	−3.3	−5.9	.3	3.2	−2.5	−6.6	1.7	3.3

For notes, see opposite page.

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TOTAL DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt [1]	Total gross direct debt [2]	Public issues [3]									Special issues [6]
			Total	Marketable					Convertible bonds	Nonmarketable		
				Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes	Bonds [4]		Total [5]	Savings bonds	
1941—Dec.	64.3	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0	.....	6.0	33.6	.....	8.9	6.1	7.0
1945—Dec.	278.7	278.1	255.7	198.8	17.0	38.2	23.0	120.6	.....	56.9	48.2	20.0
1947—Dec.	257.0	256.9	225.3	165.8	15.1	21.2	11.4	118.0	.....	59.5	52.1	29.0
1955—Dec.	280.8	280.8	233.9	163.3	22.3	15.7	43.3	81.9	11.4	59.2	57.9	43.9
1956—Dec.	276.7	276.6	228.6	160.4	25.2	19.0	35.3	80.9	10.8	57.4	56.3	45.6
1957—Dec.	275.0	274.9	227.1	164.2	26.9	34.6	20.7	82.1	9.5	53.4	52.5	45.8
1958—Dec.	283.0	282.9	236.0	175.6	29.7	36.4	26.1	83.4	8.3	52.1	51.2	44.8
1959—Dec.	290.9	290.8	244.2	188.3	39.6	19.7	44.2	84.8	7.1	48.9	48.2	43.5
1960—Dec.	290.4	290.2	242.5	189.0	39.4	18.4	51.3	79.8	5.7	47.8	47.2	44.3
1961—Dec.	296.5	296.2	249.2	196.0	43.4	5.5	71.5	75.5	4.6	48.6	47.5	43.5
1962—Aug.	302.3	301.8	252.5	199.3	43.6	20.4	58.1	77.2	4.2	49.0	47.7	45.4
Sept.	300.0	299.5	251.0	197.9	42.2	17.8	58.1	79.8	4.1	48.9	47.7	44.6
Oct.	302.6	302.1	254.3	201.3	46.1	17.9	57.6	79.7	4.0	48.9	47.7	43.9
Nov. [7]	305.9	305.4	257.2	204.2	47.8	22.7	53.7	80.0	4.0	49.0	47.7	44.2
Dec.	304.0	303.5	255.8	203.0	48.3	22.7	53.7	78.4	4.0	48.8	47.5	43.4
1963—Jan.	303.9	303.4	257.1	204.0	48.9	22.7	53.7	78.6	4.0	49.2	47.7	42.2
Feb.	305.2	304.6	258.1	204.8	49.9	23.7	50.0	81.1	3.9	49.4	47.9	42.5
Mar.	303.5	303.0	256.8	203.5	48.5	21.8	53.4	79.8	3.7	49.6	48.0	42.2
Apr.	303.7	303.2	257.6	204.3	49.4	21.8	53.0	80.1	3.5	49.7	48.1	41.6
May	305.8	305.2	257.6	204.1	49.7	22.2	52.1	80.1	3.5	50.0	48.2	43.6
June	306.5	305.9	257.2	203.5	47.2	22.2	52.1	82.0	3.5	50.2	48.3	44.8
July	305.5	304.8	257.2	203.5	47.2	22.2	52.2	81.9	3.5	50.3	48.4	43.7
Aug.	307.2	306.5	257.0	203.2	47.2	17.0	58.6	80.5	3.4	50.3	48.5	45.5

[1] Includes some debt not subject to statutory debt limitation (amounting to $367 million on Aug. 31, 1963), and fully guaranteed securities, not shown separately.

[2] Includes non-interest-bearing debt, not shown separately.

[3] Includes amounts held by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, which totaled $13,378 million on July 31, 1963.

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

[5] Includes Series A investment bonds, depository bonds, armed forces leave bonds, adjusted service bonds, Foreign currency series, Foreign series, Rural Electrification Administration bonds, and before 1956, tax and savings notes, not shown separately.

[6] Held only by U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds.

[7] Includes $1.4 billion of 2¾ per cent partially tax-exempt bonds, acquired by Treasury for retirement on Dec. 15, 1962, in exchange for various issues on Nov. 15, 1962.

NOTE.—Based on daily statement of U.S. Treasury.

OWNERSHIP OF DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED SECURITIES

(Par value in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt	Held by—		Held by the public									
		U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds [1]	F. R. banks	Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other corporations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and international [2]	Other misc. investors [3]
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1941—Dec.	64.3	9.5	2.3	52.5	21.4	3.7	8.2	4.0	.7	5.4	8.2	.4	.5
1945—Dec.	278.7	27.0	24.3	227.4	90.8	10.7	24.0	22.2	6.5	42.9	21.2	2.4	6.6
1947—Dec.	257.0	34.4	22.6	200.1	68.7	12.0	23.9	14.1	7.3	46.2	19.4	2.7	5.7
1955—Dec.	280.8	51.7	24.8	204.3	62.0	8.5	14.6	23.5	15.4	50.2	14.5	7.5	8.1
1956—Dec.	276.7	54.0	24.9	197.8	59.5	8.0	13.2	19.1	16.3	50.1	15.4	7.8	8.4
1957—Dec.	275.0	55.2	24.2	195.5	59.5	7.6	12.5	18.6	16.6	48.2	15.8	7.6	9.0
1958—Dec.	283.0	54.4	26.3	202.3	67.5	7.3	12.7	18.8	16.5	47.7	15.3	7.7	8.9
1959—Dec.	290.9	53.7	26.6	210.6	60.3	6.9	12.5	22.6	18.0	45.9	22.3	12.0	10.1
1960—Dec.	290.4	55.1	27.4	207.9	62.1	6.3	11.9	20.1	18.7	45.7	19.1	13.0	11.2
1961—Dec.	296.5	54.5	28.9	213.1	67.2	6.1	11.4	19.7	18.7	46.4	18.5	13.4	11.6
1962—July	298.3	55.5	29.8	213.0	64.5	6.3	11.5	20.0	19.9	46.7	18.6	14.2	11.3
Aug.	302.3	57.1	30.4	214.9	64.5	6.3	11.5	21.1	19.9	46.8	18.7	14.6	11.5
Sept.	300.0	56.4	29.8	213.7	64.6	6.3	11.4	19.0	19.8	46.8	18.9	15.1	11.9
Oct.	302.6	56.1	30.2	216.3	65.9	6.1	11.5	19.9	19.6	46.8	18.8	15.4	12.3
Nov.	305.9	57.9	30.5	217.5	65.4	6.1	11.5	21.8	19.3	46.9	18.9	15.4	12.2
Dec.	304.0	55.6	30.8	217.6	66.5	6.1	11.5	20.0	19.5	46.9	19.0	15.3	12.7
1963—Jan.	303.9	54.5	30.3	219.1	66.0	6.1	11.5	21.0	19.9	47.1	19.4	15.3	12.9
Feb.	305.2	55.1	30.6	219.5	65.1	6.1	11.4	21.6	19.9	47.2	19.4	15.2	13.8
Mar.	303.5	55.1	31.0	217.4	63.9	6.3	11.2	20.7	20.1	47.3	19.9	r15.4	r12.7
Apr.	303.7	54.3	31.2	218.2	64.2	6.1	11.1	20.9	20.6	47.3	19.3	15.6	r13.0
May	305.8	57.1	31.3	217.4	63.0	6.1	11.0	22.0	20.6	47.4	19.0	r15.9	12.5
June	306.5	58.4	32.0	216.1	63.5	6.1	10.8	19.8	20.8	47.5	19.2	15.8	12.5
July	305.5	57.1	32.5	215.9	62.4	6.1	10.9	20.3	21.0	47.6	19.3	15.7	r12.6

[1] Includes the Postal Savings System.

[2] Includes investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the United States.

[3] Includes savings and loan assns., dealers and brokers, nonprofit institutions, and corporate pension funds.

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

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OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1–5 years	5–10 years	10–20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
All holders:								
1960—Dec. 31	189,015	73,830	39,446	34,384	72,298	18,684	13,224	10,979
1961—Dec. 31	195,965	84,428	43,444	40,984	66,360	19,782	11,976	13,419
1962—Dec. 31	203,011	87,284	48,250	39,034	61,640	33,983	4,565	15,539
1963—June 30	203,508	85,294	47,230	38,064	58,026	37,385	8,359	14,444
July 31	203,491	85,286	47,222	38,064	58,035	37,376	8,359	14,435
U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:								
1960—Dec. 31	8,116	1,482	591	891	2,431	1,602	1,461	1,140
1961—Dec. 31	8,484	1,252	583	669	1,860	1,594	1,756	2,022
1962—Dec. 31	9,638	1,591	865	726	1,425	2,731	1,309	2,583
1963—June 30	11,120	1,849	1,142	707	1,646	3,028	2,083	2,514
July 31	10,921	1,632	946	686	1,646	3,029	2,083	2,531
Federal Reserve Banks:								
1960—Dec. 31	27,384	15,223	3,217	12,006	10,711	1,179	243	28
1961—Dec. 31	28,881	17,650	3,349	14,301	8,737	2,227	204	63
1962—Dec. 31	30,820	17,741	2,723	15,018	10,834	2,094	68	83
1963—June 30	32,027	21,490	3,364	18,126	8,307	2,058	74	98
July 31	32,468	21,777	3,600	18,177	8,389	2,120	81	101
Held by public:								
1960—Dec. 31	153,515	57,125	35,638	21,487	59,156	15,903	11,520	9,811
1961—Dec. 31	158,600	65,526	39,512	26,014	55,763	15,961	10,016	11,334
1962—Dec. 31	162,553	67,952	44,662	23,290	49,381	29,158	3,188	12,873
1963—June 30	160,361	61,955	42,724	19,231	48,073	32,299	6,202	11,832
July 31	160,102	61,877	42,676	19,201	48,000	32,227	6,195	11,803
Commercial banks:								
1960—Dec. 31	54,260	14,697	6,976	7,721	31,596	5,654	1,775	538
1961—Dec. 31	59,073	21,149	9,962	11,187	30,751	5,043	1,724	407
1962—Dec. 31	58,004	19,885	9,838	10,047	26,348	11,163	191	417
1963—June 30	55,439	15,545	7,633	7,912	25,748	13,205	553	389
July 31	54,353	14,868	6,890	7,978	25,605	12,961	540	379
Mutual savings banks:								
1960—Dec. 31	5,944	480	144	336	1,544	1,849	897	1,174
1961—Dec. 31	5,867	868	181	505	1,514	1,708	662	1,298
1962—Dec. 31	5,793	635	252	383	1,337	2,210	306	1,305
1963—June 30	5,852	783	388	395	1,255	2,154	427	1,233
July 31	5,839	801	399	402	1,256	2,155	411	1,215
Insurance Companies:								
1960—Dec. 31	9,001	940	341	599	2,508	2,076	1,433	2,044
1961—Dec. 31	9,020	1,228	442	786	2,222	1,625	1,274	2,671
1962—Dec. 31	9,265	1,259	552	707	2,175	2,223	718	2,890
1963—June 30	8,987	906	343	563	2,038	2,312	943	2,788
July 31	9,105	1,016	456	560	1,983	2,375	942	2,789
Nonfinancial corporations:								
1960—Dec. 31	10,741	8,340	5,599	2,741	2,269	58	39	33
1961—Dec. 31	10,547	8,697	5,466	3,231	1,747	72	22	8
1962—Dec. 31	10,750	9,063	6,551	2,512	1,524	149	5	9
1963—June 30	10,144	7,850	6,325	1,525	1,895	378	11	9
July 31	10,448	7,969	6,377	1,592	2,077	383	9	10
Savings and loan associations:								
1960—Dec. 31	2,454	322	163	159	858	473	396	406
1961—Dec. 31	2,760	446	155	291	895	617	371	431
1962—Dec. 31	2,862	437	254	183	817	1,030	105	473
1963—June 30	3,208	384	210	174	824	1,285	275	440
July 31	3,228	413	240	173	819	1,296	263	436
State and local governments:								
1960—Dec. 31	10,957	3,933	2,643	1,290	1,785	828	1,382	3,029
1961—Dec. 31	10,893	3,974	2,710	1,264	1,320	842	1,250	3,507
1962—Dec. 31	11,716	4,447	3,282	1,165	1,059	1,505	688	4,017
1963—June 30	12,647	5,137	4,246	891	1,034	1,347	1,622	3,507
July 31	12,647	5,055	4,125	930	1,058	1,374	1,662	3,498
All others:								
1960—Dec. 31	60,158	28,413	19,772	8,641	18,596	4,965	5,598	2,587
1961—Dec. 31	60,440	29,346	20,596	8,750	17,314	6,054	4,713	3,012
1962—Dec. 31	64,162	32,227	23,935	8,292	16,121	10,877	1,175	3,761
1963—June 30	64,083	31,349	23,578	7,771	15,279	11,619	2,370	3,466
July 31	64,482	31,753	24,189	7,564	15,202	11,683	2,368	3,476

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

Data complete for U.S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F.R. Banks but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total marketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date and the number of reporting owners surveyed were: (1) about 90 per cent by the 6,113 commercial banks, 507 mutual savings banks, and 806 insurance cos. combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 471 nonfinancial corps. and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 60 per cent by 480 State and local govts.

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

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DEALER TRANSACTIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1–5 years	5–10 years	Over 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Commercial banks	All other	
						U.S. Govt. securities	Other			
1962—July	1,682	1,457	139	63	23	529	34	621	498	82
Aug.	1,603	1,318	158	94	33	542	27	600	435	78
Sept.	1,913	1,432	293	147	40	571	42	766	534	105
Oct.	1,967	1,517	263	159	28	682	40	744	501	115
Nov.	1,770	1,266	262	210	32	550	32	722	466	70
Dec.	2,071	1,446	366	222	38	610	38	881	543	88
1963—Jan.	1,871	1,484	226	124	36	621	37	730	484	81
Feb.	2,350	1,646	400	230	75	733	44	952	622	73
Mar.	1,694	1,241	224	149	79	544	39	657	454	91
Apr.	1,788	1,438	195	105	50	509	33	757	488	91
May	1,639	1,160	282	127	69	529	30	601	479	81
June	1,574	1,208	168	165	33	471	26	584	493	108
July	1,775	1,440	172	134	29	556	27	727	464	95
Week ending—										
1963—July 3	1,895	1,534	181	146	34	554	22	767	552	123
10	1,810	1,457	182	144	29	640	27	709	434	85
17	1,770	1,512	125	111	22	572	31	716	452	95
24	1,568	1,309	139	88	32	469	23	708	368	97
31	1,910	1,477	225	178	30	549	31	751	579	68
Aug. 7	1,548	1,246	163	116	22	508	15	587	438	108
14	1,410	1,152	148	80	31	464	17	524	406	85
21	1,165	903	143	101	17	320	13	489	342	87
28	1,182	985	120	62	15	323	17	466	376	71

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U.S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F.R. Bank of N.Y. They do not include allotments of and exchanges for new U.S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securities under repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Government securities, by maturity				U.S. Govt. agency securities
	All maturities	Within 1 year	1–5 years	Over 5 years	
1962—July	2,881	2,818	94	−32	231
Aug.	2,648	2,484	72	91	165
Sept.	3,177	2,643	323	211	190
Oct.	3,569	2,991	383	195	248
Nov.	4,013	3,309	447	256	204
Dec.	4,268	3,829	365	74	227
1963—Jan.	4,021	3,622	368	30	185
Feb.	3,410	2,863	473	74	128
Mar.	3,547	2,439	563	543	212
Apr.	3,467	2,934	355	178	228
May	3,494	2,810	640	44	305
June	3,093	2,666	347	80	357
July	2,881	2,505	357	21	267
Week ending—					
1963—June 5	2,959	2,743	284	−68	339
12	2,782	2,483	297	2	377
19	3,372	2,841	379	152	371
26	3,341	2,787	395	159	338
July 3	2,910	2,448	364	98	323
10	2,974	2,632	350	−7	309
17	2,876	2,532	373	−29	246
24	2,760	2,374	372	14	239
31	2,875	2,487	329	59	252

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.

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

DEALER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations [1]	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1962—July	3,053	636	521	1,631	266
Aug.	2,597	460	405	1,438	294
Sept.	3,332	943	660	1,308	421
Oct.	3,528	1,074	707	1,301	445
Nov.	4,100	1,170	716	1,666	548
Dec.	4,378	1,563	839	1,566	411
1963—Jan.	4,062	1,388	895	1,396	383
Feb.	3,553	1,070	897	1,083	502
Mar.	4,027	1,436	1,009	1,129	453
Apr.	3,548	886	854	1,366	442
May	3,764	936	888	1,536	403
June	3,361	866	650	1,543	303
July	3,020	659	533	1,478	350
Week ending—					
1963—June 5	3,369	687	626	1,713	343
12	2,991	530	452	1,714	296
19	3,502	1,043	711	1,441	308
26	3,675	1,022	827	1,472	353
July 3	3,182	931	643	1,299	307
10	3,116	772	504	1,331	510
17	2,961	750	555	1,336	319
24	2,878	483	553	1,623	218
31	3,101	571	492	1,741	298

[1] All business corps. except commercial banks and insurance cos.

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.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE, AUGUST 31, 1963

(In millions of dollars)

Issue and coupon rate	Amount
Treasury bills	
Sept. 5, 1963	2,103
Sept. 12, 1963	2,101
Sept. 19, 1963	2,102
Sept. 26, 1963	2,102
Oct. 3, 1963	2,101
Oct. 10, 1963	2,102
Oct. 15, 1963	2,500
Oct. 17, 1963	2,101
Oct. 24, 1963	2,101
Oct. 31, 1963	2,102
Nov. 7, 1963	2,103
Nov. 14, 1963	2,102
Nov. 21, 1963	2,101
Nov. 29, 1963	2,101
Dec. 5, 1963	800
Dec. 12, 1963	801
Dec. 19, 1963	801
Dec. 26, 1963	799
Jan. 2, 1964	800
Jan. 9, 1964	800
Jan. 15, 1964	2,496
Jan. 16, 1964	800
Jan. 23, 1964	800
Jan. 30, 1964	800
Feb. 6, 1964	801
Feb. 13, 1964	800
Treasury bills—Cont.	
Feb. 20, 1964	801
Feb. 27, 1964	800
Apr. 15, 1964	2,501
July 15, 1964	1,998
Certificates	
Nov. 15, 1963–3⅛	4,554
Feb. 15, 1964–3¼	6,741
May 15, 1964–3¼	5,693
Treasury notes	
Oct. 1, 1963–1½	506
Nov. 15, 1963–4⅞	3,011
Apr. 1, 1964–1½	457
May 15, 1964–4¾	4,933
May 15, 1964–3¾	3,893
Aug. 15, 1964–5	2,316
Aug. 15, 1964–3¾	5,019
Oct. 1, 1964–1½	490
Nov. 15, 1964–4⅞	4,195
Nov. 15, 1964–3¾	6,398
Apr. 1, 1965–1½	466
May 15, 1965–4⅝	2,113
Oct. 1, 1965–1½	315
Nov. 15, 1965–3½	2,954
Treasury notes—Cont.	
Feb. 15, 1966–3⅝	5,653
Apr. 1, 1966–1½	675
Aug. 15, 1966–4	4,454
Oct. 1, 1966–1½	357
Feb. 15, 1967–3⅝	4,287
Apr. 1, 1967–1½	270
Aug. 15, 1967–3¾	5,282
Oct. 1, 1967–1½	457
Apr. 15, 1968–1½	63
Treasury bonds	
June 15, 1962–67–2½	1,461
Dec. 15, 1963–68–2½	1,815
Feb. 15, 1964–3	1,634
June 15, 1964–69–2½	2,631
Dec. 15, 1964–69–2½	2,542
Feb. 15, 1965–2⅝	4,682
Mar. 15, 1965–70–2½	2,420
May 15, 1966–3¾	3,597
Aug. 15, 1966–3	1,024
Nov. 15, 1966–3⅜	1,851
Mar. 15, 1966–71–2½	1,408
June 15, 1967–72–2½	1,315
Sept. 15, 1967–72–2½	1,952
Nov. 15, 1967–3⅜	3,604
Dec. 15, 1967–72–2½	2,768
Treasury bonds—Cont.	
May 15, 1968–3⅞	2,460
Aug. 15, 1968–3¾	3,747
Feb. 15, 1969–4	1,844
Oct. 1, 1969–4	2,538
Aug. 15, 1970–4	1,906
Aug. 15, 1971–4	2,806
Nov. 15, 1971–3⅞	2,760
Feb. 15, 1972–4	2,344
Aug. 15, 1972–4	2,579
Nov. 15, 1974–3⅞	2,244
May 15, 1975–85–4¼	470
June 15, 1978–83–3¼	1,590
Feb. 15, 1980–4	2,610
Nov. 15, 1980–3½	1,915
May 15, 1985–3¼	1,130
Feb. 15, 1990–3½	4,912
Aug. 15, 1987–92–4¼	365
Feb. 15, 1988–93–4	250
May 15, 1989–94–4⅛	300
Feb. 15, 1995–3	2,540
Nov. 15, 1998–3½	4,454
Convertible bonds	
Investment Series B	
Apr. 1, 1975–80–2¾	3,437

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

FEDERALLY SPONSORED AGENCIES, JULY 31, 1963

Agency, type and date of issue, and coupon rate	Maturity	Amount (millions of dollars)
Federal home loan banks		
Notes:		
Sept. 17, 1962–3.30	Aug. 15, 1963	110
Oct. 15, 1962–3.30	Sept. 16, 1963	450
Mar. 15, 1963–3.20	Jan. 15, 1964	320
Apr. 15, 1963–3¼	Feb. 17, 1964	265
June 17, 1963–3.40	Mar. 16, 1964	275
Apr. 15, 1963–3.30	Apr. 15, 1964	435
Bonds:		
July 16, 1963–3½	June 15, 1964	326
June 17, 1963–3½	Oct. 15, 1964	460
Sept. 17, 1962–3¾	Sept. 15, 1965	175
Federal National Mortgage Association—secondary market operations		
Discount notes	.....	14
Debentures:		
Nov. 10, 1958–4⅛	Nov. 12, 1963	92
May 10, 1961–3⅝	May 11, 1964	100
Sept. 11, 1961–4	Sept. 10, 1964	147
Dec. 11, 1961–3⅞	Dec. 11, 1964	117
Dec. 10, 1957–4⅜	June 10, 1965	98
Sept. 10, 1962–3¾	Mar. 10, 1966	128
Dec. 12, 1960–4⅛	Dec. 12, 1966	95
Mar. 10, 1958–3⅝	Mar. 11, 1968	94
Apr. 10, 1959–4⅜	Apr. 10, 1969	88
Apr. 11, 1960–4⅝	Apr. 10, 1970	146
Sept. 12, 1960–4⅛	Sept. 10, 1970	119
Aug. 23, 1960–4⅛	Aug. 10, 1971	67
Sept. 11, 1961–4½	Sept. 10, 1971	98
Feb. 10, 1960–5⅛	Feb. 10, 1972	100
Dec. 11, 1961–4⅜	June 12, 1972	100
June 12, 1961–4¼	June 12, 1973	147
Feb. 13, 1962–4½	Feb. 10, 1977	198
Banks for cooperatives		
Debentures:		
Feb. 4, 1963–3.15	Aug. 1, 1963	169
Apr. 1, 1963–3.15	Oct. 1, 1963	160
June 3, 1963–3.20	Dec. 2, 1963	130
Federal intermediate credit banks		
Debentures:		
Nov. 1, 1962–3.10	Aug. 1, 1963	197
Dec. 3, 1962–3.15	Sept. 3, 1963	205
Jan. 2, 1963–3.15	Oct. 1, 1963	251
Feb. 4, 1963–3.15	Nov. 4, 1963	278
Mar. 4, 1963–3.15	Dec. 2, 1963	282
Apr. 1, 1963–3.20	Jan. 2, 1964	263
May 1, 1963–3¼	Feb. 3, 1964	269
June 3, 1963–3.30	Mar. 2, 1964	231
July 1, 1963–3.45	Apr. 1, 1964	228
Federal land banks		
Bonds:		
Aug. 20, 1962–3⅝	Aug. 20, 1963	144
Oct. 22, 1962–3¼	Oct. 22, 1963	136
Apr. 20, 1963–4½	Apr. 20, 1964	147
Dec. 20, 1960–4	Oct. 20, 1964	90
Oct. 20, 1960–4	Oct. 20, 1965	160
June 20, 1961–4	Dec. 20, 1965	115
Apr. 3, 1961–3⅝	Feb. 21, 1966	150
May 1, 1958–3¼	May 2, 1966	108
Sept. 20, 1961–4¼	July 20, 1966	193
Feb. 15, 1957–4⅛	Feb. 15, 1967–72	72
May 1, 1962–4	May 22, 1967	180
Oct. 1, 1957–4½	Oct. 1, 1967–70	75
Apr. 1, 1959–4¼	Mar. 20, 1968	86
May 1, 1963–4	June 20, 1968	186
Feb. 2, 1959–4⅜	Mar. 20, 1969	100
July 15, 1957–4⅝	July 15, 1969	60
Feb. 1, 1960–5⅛	Feb. 20, 1970	82
Feb. 14, 1958–3½	Apr. 1, 1970	83
Jan. 5, 1960–5⅛	July 20, 1970	85
May 1, 1956–3½	May 1, 1971	60
Sept. 14, 1956–3⅞	Sept. 15, 1972	109
Feb. 20, 1963–4⅛	Feb. 20, 1973–78	148
Feb. 20, 1962–4½	Feb. 20, 1974	155
Tennessee Valley Authority		
Short-term notes	... ...	25
Bonds:		
Nov. 15, 1960–4.40	Nov. 15, 1985	50
July 1, 1961–4⅝	July 1, 1986	50
Feb. 1, 1962–4½	Feb. 1, 1987	45

NOTE.—These securities are not guaranteed by the U.S. Govt.; see also NOTE to table at top of following page.

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MAJOR BALANCE SHEET ITEMS OF SELECTED FEDERALLY SPONSORED CREDIT AGENCIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Federal home loan banks						Federal National Mortgage Assn. (secondary market operations)		Banks for cooperatives		Federal intermediate credit banks		Federal land banks	
	Assets			Liabilities and capital										
	Advances to members	Investments	Cash and deposits	Bonds and notes	Member deposits	Capital stock	Mortgage loans (A)	Debentures and notes (L)	Loans to cooperatives (A)	Debentures (L)	Loans and discounts (A)	Debentures (L)	Mortgage loans (A)	Bonds (L)
1955	1,417	765	62	975	698	516	83	.....	371	110	693	657	1,497	1,191
1956	1,228	1,027	62	963	683	607	628	200	457	143	747	705	1,744	1,437
1957	1,265	908	63	825	653	685	1,562	1,315	454	222	932	886	1,919	1,599
1958	1,298	999	75	714	819	769	1,323	1,100	510	252	1,157	1,116	2,089	1,743
1959	2,134	1,093	103	1,774	589	866	1,967	1,640	622	364	1,391	1,356	2,360	1,986
1960	1,981	1,233	90	1,266	938	989	2,788	2,523	649	407	1,501	1,454	2,564	2,210
1961	2,662	1,153	159	1,571	1,180	1,107	2,770	2,453	697	435	1,650	1,585	2,828	2,431
1962—July	2,860	1,384	67	2,108	976	1,117	2,743	2,435	704	430	2,047	1,926	2,986	2,550
Aug	2,948	1,420	58	2,233	954	1,118	2,750	2,458	680	482	2,049	1,952	3,003	2,596
Sept	3,046	1,363	75	2,257	984	1,118	2,752	2,481	690	475	2,007	1,930	3,021	2,596
Oct	3,091	1,800	79	2,707	1,016	1,120	2,765	2,492	738	480	1,896	1,842	3,031	2,628
Nov	3,068	1,848	75	2,707	1,028	1,121	2,768	2,479	746	480	1,822	1,774	3,037	2,628
Dec	3,479	1,531	173	2,707	1,214	1,126	2,752	2,422	735	505	1,840	1,727	3,052	2,628
1963—Jan	2,802	1,876	87	2,348	1,155	1,128	2,708	2,370	777	505	1,858	1,729	3,069	2,628
Feb	2,611	1,883	81	2,096	1,213	1,129	2,599	2,343	775	480	1,926	1,787	3,089	2,661
Mar	2,514	1,974	62	2,003	1,283	1,130	2,446	2,126	761	480	1,892	1,842	3,118	2,661
Apr	2,635	1,702	87	1,908	1,250	1,133	2,285	2,043	745	491	2,108	1,935	3,147	2,661
May	2,740	1,720	75	2,035	1,236	1,134	2,126	1,984	702	489	2,210	2,037	3,176	2,725
June	3,270	1,937	159	2,770	1,325	1,137	2,072	1,960	701	459	2,293	2,133	3,198	2,725
July	3,548	1,525	94	2,816	1,069	1,146	2,038	1,950	711	459	2,352	2,203	3,218	2,725

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 preceding page. Loans are gross of valuation reserves and represent cost for FNMA and unpaid principal for other agencies.

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All issues (new capital and refunding)								Total amount delivered [3]	Issues for new capital						
	Total	Type of issue				Type of issuer				Total	Use of proceeds					
		General obligations	Revenue	PHA [1]	U.S. Govt. loans	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other [2]			Education	Roads and bridges	Utilities [4]	Housing [5]	Veterans' aid	Other purposes
1957	6,926	4,795	1,965	66	99	1,489	1,272	4,164	6,568	6,875	2,524	1,036	1,517	113	333	1,352
1958	7,526	5,447	1,778	187	115	1,993	1,371	4,162	7,708	7,441	2,617	1,164	1,412	251	339	1,657
1959	7,697	4,782	2,407	332	176	1,686	2,121	3,890	7,423	7,589	2,318	844	1,985	401	355	1,685
1960	7,292	4,771	2,095	302	125	1,110	1,984	4,198	7,102	7,247	2,405	1,007	1,316	426	201	1,891
1961	8,566	5,724	2,407	315	120	1,928	2,165	4,473	8,301	8,463	2,821	1,167	1,700	385	478	1,913
1962	8,845	5,582	2,681	437	145	1,419	2,600	4,825	8,732	8,568	2,963	1,114	1,668	521	125	2,177
1962—July	650	404	237	.....	9	34	179	437	839	612	190	62	146	.....	.....	213
Aug	563	251	200	106	6	62	184	317	639	544	127	33	151	106	.....	126
Sept	440	343	74	.....	23	60	58	323	559	427	175	31	85	7	.....	128
Oct	666	378	273	.....	15	150	236	280	416	650	211	14	136	.....	.....	290
Nov	610	403	194	.....	12	121	200	289	650	578	213	97	150	2	.....	116
Dec	572	277	173	117	6	54	242	276	544	550	163	14	93	117	.....	163
1963—Jan	978	527	429	.....	21	41	250	686	657	731	310	99	182	2	.....	138
Feb	834	431	383	.....	20	100	342	391	843	726	238	114	r85	91	.....	197
Mar	1,012	674	185	138	16	265	331	416	880	973	251	52	231	142	.....	298
Apr	949	691	242	.....	16	156	208	585	1,003	868	373	69	223	1	.....	201
May	947	435	497	.....	15	168	423	356	900	856	214	69	345	56	.....	172
June	r1,081	r417	r527	109	28	r134	r525	r421	r901	r939	r248	38	r192	114	.....	r347
July	810	421	367	.....	21	76	379	355	1,093	577	202	65	112	26	.....	171

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

[2] Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts.

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

[4] Water, sewer, and other utilities.

[5] Includes urban redevelopment loans.

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

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

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TOTAL NEW ISSUES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues [1]											Proposed use of net proceeds, all corporate issues [5]				
	Total	Noncorporate				Corporate						Total	New capital			Retirement of securities
		U. S. Govt. [2]	U. S. Govt. agency [3]	U. S. State and local	Other [4]	Total	Bonds			Stock			Total	New money [6]	Other purposes	
							Total	Publicly offered	Privately placed	Preferred	Common					
1955	26,772	9,628	746	5,977	182	10,240	7,420	4,119	3,301	635	2,185	10,049	8,821	7,957	864	1,227
1956	22,405	5,517	169	5,446	334	10,939	8,002	4,225	3,777	636	2,301	10,749	10,384	9,663	721	364
1957	30,571	9,601	572	[7] 6,958	557	12,884	9,957	6,118	3,839	411	2,516	12,661	12,447	11,784	663	214
1958	34,443	12,063	2,321	7,449	1,052	11,558	9,653	6,332	3,320	571	1,334	11,372	10,823	9,907	915	549
1959	31,074	12,322	707	7,681	616	9,748	7,190	3,557	3,632	531	2,027	9,527	9,392	8,578	814	135
1960	27,541	7,906	1,672	7,230	579	10,154	8,081	4,806	3,275	409	1,664	9,924	9,653	8,758	895	271
1961	35,494	12,253	1,448	8,345	302	13,147	9,425	4,706	4,720	449	3,273	12,874	11,979	10,829	1,150	895
1962	29,975	8,590	1,188	8,558	869	10,770	9,016	4,487	4,529	436	1,318	10,572	9,814	8,323	1,491	757
1962—June	2,422	363	.....	760	67	1,232	1,063	488	575	46	124	1,214	1,132	953	180	82
July	1,663	358	.....	641	34	630	565	200	366	32	32	621	582	504	78	39
Aug	4,056	2,408	150	559	17	922	840	477	363	24	58	907	749	620	129	159
Sept	1,568	300	175	426	34	632	472	176	295	51	110	618	579	441	138	39
Oct	2,150	359	.....	646	169	976	853	539	314	49	74	961	835	727	108	126
Nov	1,821	327	.....	595	115	784	732	286	446	24	28	776	703	494	209	73
Dec	2,149	295	.....	547	111	1,197	1,072	264	808	59	65	1,184	1,103	923	180	81
1963—Jan	2,708	774	.....	999	240	695	593	350	243	30	71	684	613	563	50	72
Feb	2,166	425	148	810	141	642	548	259	289	17	77	631	594	448	146	37
Mar	2,830	396	.....	989	82	1,363	1,273	499	774	17	74	1,349	1,144	1,056	88	205
Apr	r2,927	716	186	915	r62	r1,049	r832	380	r452	r26	191	r1,034	r930	r812	r118	r104
May	r2,783	409	.....	902	131	r1,340	r1,244	550	r694	r17	78	r1,323	r904	830	r74	r419
June	5,054	2,252	459	1,072	25	1,246	1,133	459	675	38	75	1,230	1,013	783	230	217

Period	Proposed uses of net proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	New capital [8]	Retirement of securities	New capital [8]	Retirement of securities	New capital [8]	Retirement of securities	New capital [8]	Retirement of securities	New capital [8]	Retirement of securities	New capital [8]	Retirement of securities
1955	2,397	533	769	51	544	338	2,254	174	1,045	77	1,812	56
1956	3,336	243	682	51	694	20	2,474	14	1,384	21	1,815	17
1957	4,104	49	579	29	802	14	3,821	51	1,441	4	1,701	67
1958	3,265	195	867	13	778	38	3,605	138	1,294	118	1,014	47
1959	1,941	70	812	28	942	15	3,189	15	707	*	1,801	6
1960	1,997	79	794	30	672	39	2,754	51	1,036	1	2,401	71
1961	3,708	306	1,095	46	680	26	2,892	104	1,427	378	2,176	36
1962	3,020	204	832	29	551	30	2,357	445	1,281	10	1,773	39
1962—June	342	14	90	4	48	*	410	56	79	.....	163	7
July	217	31	28	.....	24	.....	118	4	88	4	107	.....
Aug	218	4	47	7	71	.....	110	142	120	2	183	3
Sept	166	21	56	1	54	.....	148	14	67	2	88	1
Oct	153	10	40	6	20	.....	141	108	260	.....	222	2
Nov	271	3	40	1	35	15	175	50	4	*	178	4
Dec	345	31	104	4	90	13	252	25	54	3	257	5
1963—Jan	135	5	49	2	99	.....	114	65	125	.....	91	1
Feb	220	6	52	1	30	.....	115	30	68	.....	110	*
Mar	592	31	85	5	143	.....	97	61	43	3	183	105
Apr	r148	r5	r64	r12	r34	.....	r342	r86	r71	.....	r271	r1
May	r216	29	r60	2	r101	r60	r222	58	r92	r262	r212	r9
June	227	10	114	3	109	12	230	179	58	8	276	5

[1] Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.
[2] Includes guaranteed issues.
[3] Issues not guaranteed.
[4] Foreign governments, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.
[5] Estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation.
[6] For plant and equipment and working capital.
[7] Beginning with 1957 this figure differs from that shown on the previous page because this one is based on *Bond Buyer* data.
[8] All issues other than those for retirement of securities.

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

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NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of change, all issuers											
	All securities			Bonds and notes			Common and preferred stocks					
							New issues		Retirements		Net change	
	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change	Invest. cos.[1]	Other	Invest. cos.[1]	Other	Invest. cos.[1]	Other
1957	14,350	3,609	10,741	9,638	2,584	7,053	1,391	3,321	406	618	985	2,703
1958	14,761	5,296	9,465	9,673	3,817	5,856	2,018	3,070	515	964	1,503	2,106
1959	12,855	4,858	7,998	7,125	3,049	4,076	2,353	3,377	785	1,024	1,568	2,354
1960	13,084	5,033	8,051	8,072	3,078	4,994	2,288	2,724	869	1,086	1,419	1,638
1961	16,745	6,967	9,778	9,225	4,090	5,134	3,259	4,261	1,181	1,696	2,078	2,566
1962	13,490	6,249	7,241	8,593	3,566	5,028	2,788	2,109	1,123	1,561	1,665	548
1962—I	3,226	1,406	1,820	1,668	730	938	966	592	282	394	684	198
II	4,097	1,633	2,463	2,606	793	1,813	811	680	320	520	491	160
III	2,744	1,634	1,110	1,816	1,082	734	500	428	235	317	265	111
IV	3,423	1,576	1,848	2,503	960	1,543	511	409	286	330	225	79
1963—I	3,074	1,803	1,272	2,096	1,087	1,009	608	370	348	367	260	3

Period	Type of issuer											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and other[2]		Transportation[3]		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	Bonds & notes	Stock	Bonds & notes	Stock	Bonds & notes	Stock	Bonds & notes	Stock	Bonds & notes	Stock	Bonds & notes	Stock
1957	1,779	1,391	169	24	289	.....	2,585	815	1,236	198	995	1,259
1958	2,191	−61	417	9	413	−93	2,133	1,027	494	1,070	206	1,656
1959	316	425	217	158	335	2	1,738	1,028	475	443	994	1,866
1960	399	451	261	−91	173	−42	1,689	635	901	356	1,572	1,749
1961	1,938	318	505	−431	63	1	1,655	700	148	1,472	825	2,584
1962	1,479	−403	313	−173	−61	−34	1,301	487	1,178	363	819	1,972
1962—I	193	28	79	−122	−56	−1	201	51	434	82	86	844
II	605	−189	147	−25	−18	−9	698	233	191	85	191	558
III	291	−159	8	11	−27	−12	87	134	244	100	132	302
IV	390	−83	78	−35	40	−11	316	69	308	97	410	268
1963—I	391	−102	58	−18	100	−3	190	25	197	87	73	273

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

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of cash transactions only. As contrasted with data shown on p. 1293, new issues exclude foreign and include offerings of open-end investment cos., sales of securities held by affiliated cos. or RFC, special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements include the same types of issues, and also securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose shown on p. 1293.

OPEN-END INVESTMENT COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)			Month	Sales and redemption of own shares			Assets (market value at end of period)		
	Sales	Redemptions	Net sales	Total[1]	Cash position[2]	Other		Sales	Redemptions	Net sales	Total[1]	Cash position[2]	Other
1952	783	196	587	3,931	.....	.....	1962—July	207	74	133	19,384	1,205	18,179
1953	672	239	433	4,146	.....	.....	Aug.	155	79	76	20,124	1,382	18,742
1954	863	400	463	6,110	309	5,801	Sept.	134	83	51	19,088	1,334	17,754
							Oct.	157	92	65	19,215	1,298	17,917
1955	1,207	443	765	7,838	438	7,400	Nov.	163	89	74	21,088	1,324	19,764
1956	1,347	433	914	9,046	492	8,554	Dec.	191	105	87	21,271	1,315	19,956
1957	1,391	406	984	8,714	523	8,191							
1958	1,620	511	1,109	13,242	634	12,608	1963—Jan.	235	116	118	22,447	1,336	21,111
1959	2,280	786	1,494	15,818	860	14,958	Feb.	166	115	51	22,015	1,401	20,614
							Mar.	200	117	84	22,639	1,350	21,289
1960	2,097	842	1,255	17,026	973	16,053	Apr.	203	133	70	23,487	1,256	22,231
1961	2,951	1,160	1,791	22,789	980	21,809	May	194	132	61	24,038	1,286	22,752
1962	2,699	1,123	1,576	21,271	1,315	19,956	June	195	115	79	23,692	1,166	22,526
							July	219	124	95	23,550	1,310	22,240

[1] Market value at end of period less current liabilities.
[2] Cash and deposits, receivables, all U.S. Govt. securities other short-term debt securities less current liabilities.

NOTE.—Investment Co. 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.

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SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962 [1]	1961	1962				1963	
						IV	I	II	III	IV [1]	I [1]	II [1]
Manufacturing												
Total (180 corps.):												
Sales	105,134	118,423	123,126	122,849	135,579	32,875	33,291	34,602	31,995	35,690	r34,549	37,527
Profits before taxes	10,466	14,090	13,463	13,200	15,401	4,140	3,908	4,096	3,187	4,210	r3,960	4,720
Profits after taxes	5,714	7,440	7,121	7,135	8,184	2,258	2,033	2,096	1,700	2,355	r2,078	2,442
Dividends	4,078	4,342	4,464	4,714	5,022	1,380	1,154	1,158	1,163	1,548	r1,164	1,315
Nondurable goods industries (79 corps.): [2]												
Sales	41,541	45,442	47,277	49,237	52,077	12,706	12,793	12,984	12,981	13,320	r13,207	13,828
Profits before taxes	4,402	5,648	5,570	5,589	6,001	1,522	1,461	1,501	1,453	1,586	1,512	1,637
Profits after taxes	2,574	3,210	3,210	3,219	3,416	894	816	815	827	959	r867	914
Dividends	1,785	1,912	1,953	2,037	2,153	577	512	513	517	611	r539	539
Durable goods industries (101 corps.): [3]												
Sales	63,593	72,981	75,849	73,612	83,502	20,169	20,499	21,619	19,014	22,371	r21,342	23,699
Profits before taxes	6,065	8,442	7,893	7,611	9,400	2,618	2,447	2,595	1,734	2,624	2,448	3,083
Profits after taxes	3,140	4,231	3,911	3,916	4,768	1,364	1,217	1,282	873	1,397	r1,211	1,528
Dividends	2,294	2,430	2,510	2,677	2,870	803	642	644	647	936	626	776
Selected industries:												
Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):												
Sales	10,707	11,303	11,901	12,607	13,124	3,202	3,231	3,267	3,328	3,298	r3,268	3,464
Profits before taxes	1,152	1,274	1,328	1,417	1,440	365	336	355	380	368	r334	385
Profits after taxes	555	604	631	670	685	174	160	167	180	178	162	183
Dividends	312	344	367	392	419	101	103	103	104	109	r108	110
Chemicals and allied products (21 corps.):												
Sales	10,390	11,979	12,411	12,825	13,978	3,331	3,372	3,567	3,467	3,572	3,508	3,788
Profits before taxes	1,538	2,187	2,010	1,989	2,229	552	545	586	546	553	r548	621
Profits after taxes	829	1,131	1,061	1,039	1,160	296	279	297	283	301	r283	318
Dividends	717	799	795	843	876	270	198	196	199	283	204	204
Petroleum refining (16 corps.):												
Sales	12,838	13,372	13,815	14,483	15,013	3,735	3,771	3,612	3,714	3,916	r3,959	3,937
Profits before taxes	919	1,187	1,267	1,237	1,362	341	343	300	299	420	r390	356
Profits after taxes	791	969	1,026	1,025	1,084	280	262	227	255	341	r304	276
Dividends	516	518	521	528	566	133	139	142	141	145	r151	149
Primary metals and products (35 corps.):												
Sales	19,226	21,035	20,898	20,308	21,361	5,360	5,733	5,535	4,992	5,102	5,155	6,151
Profits before taxes	2,182	2,331	2,215	1,998	1,860	618	620	505	353	383	431	713
Profits after taxes	1,154	1,222	1,170	1,067	1,003	338	320	269	186	228	231	372
Dividends	802	831	840	845	821	221	209	210	210	192	180	183
Machinery (25 corps.):												
Sales	14,685	17,095	16,826	17,576	19,127	4,727	4,537	4,916	4,665	5,008	4,768	5,120
Profits before taxes	1,463	1,890	1,499	1,672	1,913	516	454	490	457	512	481	535
Profits after taxes	734	934	763	838	957	256	225	240	228	265	239	265
Dividends	422	448	482	497	520	128	129	129	129	133	137	140
Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):												
Sales	18,469	22,731	25,738	22,779	28,603	6,577	6,904	7,515	5,708	8,476	7,851	8,612
Profits before taxes	1,332	2,985	3,185	2,788	4,326	1,152	1,096	1,253	589	1,389	1,265	1,470
Profits after taxes	706	1,479	1,527	1,410	2,136	597	531	596	287	721	599	702
Dividends	758	807	833	969	1,148	348	215	216	216	501	216	361
Public Utility												
Railroad:												
Operating revenue	9,565	9,825	9,514	9,189	9,440	2,415	2,296	2,408	2,332	2,405	2,238	.....
Profits before taxes	843	845	648	625	728	276	133	186	172	237	c116	.....
Profits after taxes	602	578	445	382	571	199	66	105	125	275	c82	.....
Dividends	419	406	385	359	367	113	85	92	67	123	89	.....
Electric power:												
Operating revenue	10,195	11,129	11,906	12,478	13,252	3,268	3,399	3,206	3,255	3,392	r3,830	3,378
Profits before taxes	2,704	2,983	3,163	3,349	3,591	840	1,051	835	887	818	1,100	848
Profits after taxes	1,519	1,655	1,793	1,883	2,053	475	585	472	488	508	626	498
Dividends	1,134	1,219	1,307	1,374	1,459	344	366	371	356	366	392	378
Telephone:												
Operating revenue	6,939	7,572	8,111	8,615	9,196	2,230	2,245	2,296	2,300	2,355	2,365	2,440
Profits before taxes	1,860	2,153	2,326	2,478	2,639	657	648	678	683	630	672	711
Profits after taxes	921	1,073	1,155	1,233	1,327	326	320	335	337	335	336	357
Dividends	674	743	806	867	935	225	231	232	235	237	225	255

[1] Figures have not been adjusted for the varying treatment by individual companies of additional depreciation under the new guidelines and of the investment tax credit.

[2] Includes 17 cos. in groups not shown separately.

[3] Includes 27 cos. in groups not shown separately.

NOTE.—*Manufacturing corps.* Data are obtained primarily from published co. reports.

Railroads. Interstate Commerce Commission data for Class I line-haul railroads.

Electric power. Federal Power Commission data for Class A and B electric utilities, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include affiliated nonelectric operations.

Telephone. Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General departments of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.) and for 2 affiliated telephone cos. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the 2 affiliates.

All series. Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends. For description of series see June 1949 BULL., pp. 662–66 (manufacturing); Mar. 1942 BULL., pp. 215–17 (public utilities); and Sept. 1944 BULL., p. 908 (electric power). Back data available from Division of Research and Statistics.

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CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances [1]	Quarter	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Corporate capital consumption allowances [1]
1955	44.9	21.8	23.0	11.2	11.8	18.4	1961—III	44.3	22.3	22.0	15.2	6.8	26.9
1956	44.7	21.2	23.5	12.1	11.3	20.0	IV	48.9	24.6	24.3	15.8	8.5	27.5
1957	43.2	20.9	22.3	12.6	9.7	21.8							
1958	37.4	18.6	18.8	12.4	6.4	22.7	1962—I	45.9	21.7	24.2	16.2	8.0	30.3
1959	47.7	23.2	24.5	13.7	10.8	24.3	II	46.7	22.1	24.6	16.4	8.2	30.7
							III	46.2	21.9	24.3	16.5	7.8	31.0
1960	44.3	22.3	22.0	14.5	7.5	25.6	IV	48.4	22.9	25.5	17.1	8.4	31.3
1961	43.8	22.0	21.8	15.3	6.5	26.8							
1962	46.8	22.2	24.6	16.6	8.1	30.8	1963—I	48.3	22.9	25.4	17.1	8.3	31.7

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

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

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets							Current liabilities				
		Total	Cash	U.S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U.S. Govt. [1]	Other				U.S. Govt. [1]	Other		
1955	103.0	224.0	34.6	23.5	2.3	86.6	72.8	4.2	121.0	2.3	73.8	19.3	25.7
1956	107.4	237.9	34.8	19.1	2.6	95.1	80.4	5.9	130.5	2.4	81.5	17.6	29.0
1957	111.6	244.7	34.9	18.6	2.8	99.4	82.2	6.7	133.1	2.3	84.3	15.4	31.1
1958	118.7	255.3	37.4	18.8	2.8	106.9	81.9	7.5	136.6	1.7	88.7	12.9	33.3
1959	124.2	277.3	36.3	22.8	2.9	117.7	88.4	9.1	153.1	1.7	99.3	15.0	37.0
1960	128.6	289.0	37.2	20.1	3.1	126.1	91.8	10.6	160.4	1.8	105.0	13.5	40.1
1961—IV	136.8	306.0	40.3	19.7	3.4	135.5	95.2	12.0	169.3	1.8	111.6	14.0	41.9
1962—I	138.4	308.6	36.9	20.4	3.4	137.0	97.8	13.1	170.2	1.8	111.4	13.5	43.5
II	140.4	313.3	37.2	19.6	3.3	141.0	98.7	13.5	172.9	1.8	113.4	13.6	44.1
III	141.3	320.5	37.5	19.0	3.4	146.4	100.5	13.7	179.2	1.9	117.7	14.6	45.0
IV	144.0	325.9	41.0	20.1	3.6	146.5	100.9	13.7	181.9	2.0	119.8	14.9	45.1
1963—I	144.9	327.7	36.9	20.7	3.5	148.7	102.7	15.2	182.8	2.3	120.2	14.1	46.2

[1] Receivables from, and payables to, the U.S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corps.' books.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan associations, and insurance cos.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Total	Manufacturing		Mining	Transportation		Public utilities	Communications	Other [1]	Total (S. A. annual rate)
		Durable	Nondurable		Railroad	Other				
1955	28.70	5.44	6.00	.96	.92	1.60	4.31	1.98	7.49	.....
1956	35.08	7.62	7.33	1.24	1.23	1.71	4.90	2.68	8.36	.....
1957	36.96	8.02	7.94	1.24	1.40	1.77	6.20	3.03	7.37	.....
1958	30.53	5.47	5.96	.94	.75	1.50	6.09	2.62	7.20	.....
1959	32.54	5.77	6.29	.99	.92	2.02	5.67	2.67	8.21	.....
1960	35.68	7.18	7.30	.99	1.03	1.94	5.68	3.13	8.44	.....
1961	34.37	6.27	7.40	.98	.67	1.85	5.52	3.22	8.46	.....
1962	37.31	7.03	7.65	1.08	.85	2.07	5.48	3.63	9.52	.....
1963 [2] r	39.09	7.76	7.83	1.04	1.07	1.90	5.64	13.86		.....
1962—I	8.02	1.44	1.69	.26	.16	.47	1.06	.88	2.06	35.70
II	9.50	1.77	1.92	.27	.26	.60	1.37	.93	2.37	36.95
III	9.62	1.79	1.93	.28	.24	.50	1.54	.87	2.48	38.35
IV	10.18	2.03	2.10	.27	.20	.50	1.52	.95	2.60	37.95
1963—I	8.25	1.62	1.65	.24	.21	.39	1.04	.85	2.26	36.95
II r	9.74	1.96	1.95	.26	.28	.54	1.40	.95	2.41	38.05
III [2] r	10.09	3.92	1.98	.27	.28	.46	1.59	3.58		39.95
IV [2]	11.00	2.25	2.24	.27	.31	.51	1.61	3.81		41.15

[1] Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.
[2] Anticipated by business.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corp. and noncorp. business, excluding agriculture.

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MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Nonfarm							Farm		
			Other holders [2]			1- to 4-family houses			Multifamily and commercial properties [3]					
	All holders	Financial institutions [1]	U.S. agencies	Individuals and others	All holders	Total	Finan. institutions [1]	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions [1]	Other holders	All holders	Financial institutions [1]	Other holders [4]
1941	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	6.4	1.5	4.9
1945	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.8	1.3	3.4
1956	144.5	111.2	6.0	27.3	134.6	99.0	83.4	15.6	35.6	23.9	11.7	9.9	3.9	6.0
1957	156.6	119.7	7.5	29.4	146.1	107.6	89.9	17.7	38.5	25.8	12.7	10.5	4.0	6.5
1958	171.9	131.5	7.8	32.7	160.7	117.7	98.5	19.2	43.0	28.8	14.2	11.3	4.2	7.1
1959	190.9	145.5	10.0	35.4	178.7	130.9	109.2	21.6	47.9	31.9	16.0	12.2	4.5	7.7
1960	207.1	157.6	11.2	38.3	194.0	141.3	117.9	23.4	52.7	35.0	17.7	13.1	4.7	8.4
1961	225.8	172.6	11.8	41.3	211.6	153.0	128.7	24.3	58.6	38.9	19.7	14.2	5.0	9.2
1962[p]	250.5	192.7	12.2	45.7	235.0	168.4	142.9	25.5	66.6	44.3	22.3	15.5	5.5	10.0
1961—I	210.3	160.2	11.3	38.9	197.0	143.2	119.7	23.5	53.8	35.7	18.0	13.3	4.7	8.6
II	215.3	164.4	11.2	39.7	201.6	146.3	122.8	23.5	55.2	36.7	18.5	13.7	4.8	8.9
III	220.3	168.4	11.4	40.4	206.3	149.6	125.8	23.8	56.7	37.7	19.0	14.0	4.9	9.1
IV	225.8	172.6	11.8	41.3	211.6	153.0	128.7	24.3	58.6	38.9	19.7	14.2	5.0	9.2
1962—I[p]	230.4	176.0	12.1	42.3	215.9	155.7	130.9	24.8	60.2	40.0	20.2	14.5	5.1	9.4
II[p]	237.0	181.6	12.1	43.3	222.0	159.9	135.0	24.9	62.2	41.3	20.9	14.9	5.3	9.7
III[p]	243.5	187.0	12.1	44.4	228.2	164.2	139.1	25.1	64.0	42.5	21.5	15.2	5.4	9.9
IV[p]	250.5	192.7	12.2	45.7	235.0	168.4	142.9	25.5	66.6	44.3	22.3	15.5	5.5	10.0
1963—I[p]	255.7	197.4	11.8	46.5	239.9	171.6	146.3	25.3	68.3	45.5	22.8	15.8	5.6	10.2
II[p]	263.0	204.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust cos. but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance cos., and savings and loan assns.

[2] U.S. agencies are FNMA, FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Administration, and Federal land banks, and in earlier years, RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. Other U.S. agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with individuals and others.

[3] Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by savings and loan assns.

[4] Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and Farmers Home Administration.

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 Administration, Public Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, and Comptroller of the Currency.

Figures for first three quarters of each year are F.R. estimates.

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings [1]							Mutual savings bank holdings [2]						
	Total	Residential				Other nonfarm	Farm	Total	Residential				Other nonfarm	Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional				Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional		
1941	4,906	3,292	.....	.....	.....	1,048	566	4,812	3,884	.....	.....	.....	900	28
1945	4,772	3,395	.....	.....	.....	856	521	4,208	3,387	.....	.....	.....	797	24
1956	22,719	17,004	4,803	3,902	8,300	4,379	1,336	19,746	17,703	4,409	7,139	6,155	1,984	59
1957	23,337	17,147	4,823	3,589	8,735	4,823	1,367	21,169	19,010	4,669	7,790	6,551	2,102	57
1958	25,523	18,591	5,476	3,335	9,780	5,461	1,471	23,263	20,935	5,501	8,360	7,073	2,275	53
1959	28,145	20,320	6,122	3,161	11,037	6,237	1,588	24,992	22,486	6,276	8,589	7,622	2,451	55
1960	28,806	20,362	5,851	2,859	11,652	6,796	1,648	26,935	24,306	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1962	34,476	23,482	6,520	2,654	14,308	8,972	2,022	32,320	29,181	9,238	9,787	10,156	3,088	51
1961—I	28,864	20,281	5,793	2,776	11,712	6,906	1,677	27,447	24,800	7,353	9,111	8,336	2,597	50
II	29,383	20,595	5,820	2,726	12,049	7,072	1,716	28,015	25,318	7,634	9,192	8,492	2,645	51
III	29,920	20,953	5,905	2,676	12,372	7,227	1,740	28,589	25,892	7,811	9,231	8,850	2,646	51
IV	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1962—I	30,844	21,211	6,003	2,547	12,661	7,817	1,816	29,833	26,940	8,340	9,392	9,208	2,842	51
II	32,194	22,049	6,195	2,593	13,260	8,218	1,927	30,638	27,632	8,662	9,502	9,469	2,954	51
III	33,430	22,824	6,376	2,617	13,831	8,628	1,978	31,484	28,464	8,984	9,633	9,847	2,968	52
IV	34,476	23,482	6,520	2,654	14,308	8,972	2,022	32,320	29,181	9,238	9,787	10,156	3,088	51
1963—I	35,233	23,836	6,627	2,641	14,568	9,342	2,055	33,368	30,143	9,724	10,046	10,373	3,174	51

[1] Includes loans held by nondeposit trust cos., but not bank trust depts.

[2] Data for 1941 and 1945, except for totals, are special F.R. estimates.

NOTE.—Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States and possessions; first and third quarters, estimates based on FDIC data for insured banks beginning in 1962. For earlier years the basis for first and third quarter estimates included F.R. commercial bank call data and data from National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

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MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired						Loans outstanding (end of period)					
	Total	Nonfarm				Farm [1]	Total	Nonfarm				Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other [1]			Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other	
1941	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,442	5,529	815	.....	4,714	913
1945	976	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,636	5,860	1,394	.....	4,466	776
1956	6,715	6,201	842	1,652	3,707	514	32,989	30,508	6,627	7,304	16,577	2,481
1957	5,230	4,823	653	831	3,339	407	35,236	32,652	6,751	7,721	18,180	2,584
1958	5,277	4,839	1,301	195	3,343	438	37,062	34,395	7,443	7,433	19,519	2,667
1959	5,970	5,472	1,549	201	3,722	498	39,197	36,353	8,273	7,086	20,994	2,844
1960	6,086	5,622	1,401	291	3,930	464	41,771	38,789	9,032	6,901	22,856	2,982
1961	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	552	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170
1962[p]	7,478	6,859	1,355	469	5,035	619	46,902	43,502	10,176	6,395	26,931	3,400
1962—July[r]	609	564	96	36	432	45	45,309	41,999	9,952	6,432	25,615	3,310
Aug.	637	597	118	38	441	40	45,576	42,247	10,005	6,412	25,830	3,329
Sept.	566	530	109	41	380	36	45,758	42,413	10,051	6,403	25,959	3,345
Oct.	719	673	139	54	480	46	46,051	42,686	10,107	6,397	26,182	3,365
Nov.	727	683	142	46	495	44	46,380	43,003	10,182	6,389	26,432	3,377
Dec.	1,016	952	148	49	755	64	46,980	43,582	10,257	6,394	26,931	3,398
1963—Jan.	647	581	122	48	411	66	47,203	43,805	10,309	6,397	27,099	3,398
Feb.	518	447	98	44	305	71	47,348	43,928	10,343	6,390	27,195	3,420
Mar.	705	608	125	63	420	97	47,618	44,156	10,388	6,399	27,369	3,462
Apr.	705	624	126	68	430	81	47,910	44,407	10,444	6,418	27,545	3,503
May	713	635	129	73	433	78	48,165	44,616	10,483	6,428	27,705	3,549
June	725	657	117	54	486	68	48,421	44,831	10,501	6,432	27,898	3,590
July	821	737	140	57	540	84	48,665	45,028	10,510	6,428	28,090	3,637

[1] Certain mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations in process were classified with farm through June 1959 and with "other" nonfarm thereafter. These loans totaled $38 million on July 31, 1959.

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 monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and because data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total [2]	New construction	Home purchase	Total [2]	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional [2]
1941	1,379	437	581	4,578	.....	.....	.....
1945	1,913	181	1,358	5,376	.....	.....	.....
1956	10,325	3,699	4,620	35,729	1,486	6,643	27,600
1957	10,160	3,484	4,591	40,007	1,643	7,011	31,353
1958	12,182	4,050	5,172	45,627	2,206	7,077	36,344
1959	15,151	5,201	6,613	53,141	2,995	7,186	42,960
1960	14,304	4,678	6,132	60,070	3,524	7,222	49,324
1961	17,364	5,081	7,207	68,834	4,167	7,152	57,515
1962	20,754	5,979	8,524	78,973	4,480	7,022	67,471
1962							
July	1,839	515	796	74,511	4,378	7,105	63,028
Aug.	2,036	540	920	75,527	4,399	7,097	64,031
Sept.	1,731	495	746	76,371	4,414	7,086	64,871
Oct.	1,953	543	823	77,333	4,425	7,081	65,827
Nov.	1,750	505	708	78,137	4,459	7,069	66,609
Dec.	1,755	534	643	78,973	4,480	7,022	67,471
1963							
Jan.	1,573	434	616	79,648	4,507	7,026	68,115
Feb.	1,503	429	576	80,341	4,529	7,057	68,755
Mar.	1,834	573	666	81,247	4,542	7,055	69,650
Apr.	2,058	622	760	82,311	4,555	7,078	70,678
May	2,199	651	854	83,489	4,588	7,102	71,799
June	2,242	638	936	84,720	4,594	7,057	73,069
July[p]	2,352	621	1,007	85,813	4,626	7,040	74,147

[1] Includes loans for repair, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc. not shown separately.
[2] Beginning with 1958 includes shares pledged against mortgage loans.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS OF $20,000 OR LESS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total [1]		By type of lender (N.S.A.)			
	S.A. [2]	N.S.A.	Savings & loan assns.	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks
1941	.....	4,732	1,490	404	1,165	218
1945	.....	5,650	2,017	250	1,097	217
1956	.....	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824
1957	.....	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,429
1958	.....	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640
1959	.....	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780
1960	.....	29,341	12,158	1,318	4,520	1,557
1961	.....	31,157	13,662	1,160	4,997	1,741
1962	.....	34,187	15,144	1,212	5,851	1,957
1962						
June	2,891	3,075	1,391	107	542	177
July	2,973	3,134	1,382	107	549	201
Aug.	2,933	3,333	1,501	123	563	201
Sept.	2,929	2,861	1,285	104	476	183
Oct.	2,925	3,208	1,403	116	554	191
Nov.	2,939	2,883	1,270	105	490	178
Dec.	2,916	2,682	1,168	103	444	168
1963						
Jan.	2,876	2,658	1,143	100	457	141
Feb.	2,869	2,424	1,086	88	408	123
Mar.	2,907	2,751	1,261	99	467	126
Apr.	2,986	3,065	1,412	112	539	145
May	3,066	3,233	1,497	116	563	168
June	.....	3,177	1,468	119	551	181

[1] Includes amounts for other lenders, not shown separately.
[2] Three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted by Federal Reserve.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

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GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured					VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Projects [1]	Property improvements [2]	Total [3]	Mortgages	
		New homes	Existing homes				New homes	Existing homes
1945	665	257	217	20	171	192	.....	.....
1956	3,461	1,133	1,505	130	692	5,868	3,910	1,948
1957	3,715	880	1,371	595	869	3,761	2,890	863
1958	6,349	1,666	2,885	929	868	1,865	1,311	549
1959	7,694	2,563	3,507	628	997	2,787	2,051	730
1960	6,293	2,197	2,403	711	982	1,985	1,554	428
1961	6,546	1,783	2,982	926	855	1,829	1,170	656
1962	7,184	1,849	3,421	1,079	834	2,652	1,357	1,292
1962—July	678	144	289	164	81	219	109	110
Aug.	670	157	308	130	75	247	120	127
Sept.	576	144	287	62	83	231	114	117
Oct.	673	193	353	54	72	285	136	149
Nov.	649	172	321	86	70	254	124	129
Dec.	589	145	284	95	65	236	115	121
1963—Jan.	618	179	324	60	54	254	123	131
Feb.	536	141	259	82	54	202	100	101
Mar.	546	137	279	73	57	219	106	113
Apr.	540	120	273	86	62	245	114	130
May	562	123	292	72	75	260	108	151
June	590	118	301	86	85	188	82	106
July	640	142	369	72	56	232	93	138

[1] Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.
[2] Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.
[3] Includes a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than $1,000 need be secured.

NOTE.—Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- to 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government-underwritten			Conventional
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	
1945	18.6	4.3	4.1	.2	14.3
1956	99.0	43.9	15.5	28.4	55.1
1957	107.6	47.2	16.5	30.7	60.4
1958	117.7	50.1	19.7	30.4	67.6
1959	130.9	53.8	23.8	30.0	77.0
1960	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961	153.0	59.1	29.5	29.6	93.9
1962[p]	168.4	62.0	32.3	29.7	106.4
1960—IV	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961—I	143.2	57.1	27.4	29.7	86.1
II	146.3	57.8	28.0	29.8	88.6
III	149.6	58.7	28.8	29.9	90.9
IV	153.0	59.1	29.5	29.6	93.9
1962—I[p]	155.7	59.9	30.3	29.6	95.8
II[p]	159.9	60.4	30.9	29.5	99.4
III[p]	164.2	61.0	31.5	29.5	103.2
IV[p]	168.4	62.0	32.3	29.7	106.4
1963—I[p]	171.6	62.8	33.0	29.8	108.8

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 Administration, and Veterans Administration.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Commitments undisbursed
	Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Purchases	Sales	
1956	3,047	978	2,069	609	5	360
1957	3,974	1,237	2,737	1,096	3	764
1958	3,901	1,483	2,418	623	482	1,541
1959	5,531	2,546	2,985	1,907	5	568
1960	6,159	3,356	2,803	1,248	357	576
1961	6,093	3,490	2,603	815	541	631
1962	5,923	3,571	2,353	740	498	355
1962—July	5,989	3,557	2,432	34	47	485
Aug.	5,969	3,556	2,413	35	19	442
Sept.	5,951	3,552	2,399	32	12	429
Oct.	5,944	3,555	2,389	39	11	431
Nov.	5,949	3,575	2,374	57	19	366
Dec.	5,923	3,571	2,353	26	18	355
1963—Jan.	5,853	3,552	2,300	34	66	336
Feb.	5,697	3,469	2,227	17	129	323
Mar.	5,501	3,375	2,126	28	191	289
Apr.	5,227	3,269	1,958	28	c268	281
May	4,993	3,164	1,828	26	c213	272
June	4,883	3,114	1,769	32	c102	251
July	4,795	3,069	1,727	19	74	183

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Association data excluding conventional mortgage loans acquired by FNMA from the RFC Mortgage Company, the Defense Homes Corporation, the Public Housing Administration and Community Facilities Administration.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Advances	Repayments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members deposits
			Total	Short-term [1]	Long-term [2]	
1945	278	213	195	176	19	46
1956	745	934	1,228	798	430	683
1957	1,116	1,079	1,265	731	534	653
1958	1,364	1,331	1,298	685	613	819
1959	2,067	1,231	2,134	1,192	942	589
1960	1,943	2,097	1,981	1,089	892	938
1961	2,882	2,200	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1962	4,111	3,294	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213
1962—Aug.	312	225	2,948	1,787	1,161	954
Sept.	279	180	3,046	1,835	1,211	984
Oct.	383	338	3,091	1,876	1,215	1,016
Nov.	252	275	3,068	1,821	1,246	1,028
Dec.	611	200	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213
1963—Jan.	249	926	2,802	1,669	1,134	1,155
Feb.	178	370	2,611	1,534	1,077	1,213
Mar.	250	348	2,514	1,399	1,115	1,282
Apr.	451	329	2,635	1,516	1,119	1,250
May	382	277	2,740	1,585	1,155	1,236
June	696	166	3,270	1,876	1,393	1,325
July	709	432	3,548	2,139	1,409	1,069
Aug.	466	456	3,758	2,310	1,448	1,011

[1] Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.
[2] Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

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TOTAL CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans [1]	Personal loans	Total	Single-payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1956	42,334	31,720	14,420	8,606	1,905	6,789	10,614	3,253	4,995	2,366
1957	44,970	33,867	15,340	8,844	2,101	7,582	11,103	3,364	5,146	2,593
1958	45,129	33,642	14,152	9,028	2,346	8,116	11,487	3,627	5,060	2,800
1959	51,542	39,245	16,420	10,630	2,809	9,386	12,297	4,129	5,104	3,064
1960	56,028	42,832	17,688	11,525	3,139	10,480	13,196	4,507	5,329	3,360
1961	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1962	63,458	48,243	19,384	12,855	3,290	12,714	15,215	5,579	5,642	3,994
1962—July	59,364	45,650	18,680	11,754	3,226	11,990	13,714	5,402	4,457	3,855
Aug.	60,003	46,204	18,933	11,824	3,260	12,187	13,799	5,469	4,491	3,839
Sept.	60,126	46,310	18,881	11,861	3,277	12,291	13,816	5,481	4,495	3,840
Oct.	60,626	46,722	19,083	11,986	3,289	12,364	13,904	5,442	4,663	3,799
Nov.	61,473	47,274	19,307	12,186	3,302	12,479	14,199	5,526	4,825	3,848
Dec.	63,458	48,243	19,384	12,855	3,290	12,714	15,215	5,579	5,642	3,994
1963—Jan.	62,728	48,118	19,438	12,695	3,250	12,735	14,610	5,511	5,058	4,041
Feb.	62,198	48,004	19,525	12,468	3,221	12,790	14,194	5,545	4,496	4,153
Mar.	62,239	48,153	19,720	12,359	3,210	12,864	14,086	5,593	4,340	4,153
Apr.	63,230	48,836	20,120	12,419	3,229	13,068	14,394	5,596	4,567	4,231
May	64,165	49,494	20,509	12,512	3,272	13,201	14,671	5,696	4,791	4,184
June	64,892	50,220	20,904	12,622	3,305	13,389	14,672	5,715	4,783	4,174
July	65,364	50,792	21,242	12,661	3,340	13,549	14,572	5,688	4,727	4,157

[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. The estimates include data for Alaska beginning with Jan. 1959 (except for instalment credit held by sales finance cos.) and for Hawaii beginning with Aug. 1959. For a description of the series see BULL., Apr. 1953. Back data are available upon request.

INSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions						Retail outlets					
		Total	Commercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Consumer finance [1]	Other [1]	Total	Department stores [2]	Furniture stores	Appliance stores	Automobile dealers [3]	Other
1939	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132	.....	657	1,438	354	439	183	123	339
1941	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198	.....	759	1,605	320	496	206	188	395
1945	2,462	1,776	745	300	102	.....	629	686	131	240	17	28	270
1956	31,720	26,977	11,777	9,117	2,014	2,940	1,129	4,743	1,408	1,187	377	502	1,269
1957	33,867	29,200	12,843	9,609	2,429	3,124	1,195	4,668	1,393	1,210	361	478	1,226
1958	33,642	28,659	12,780	8,844	2,668	3,085	1,282	4,983	1,882	1,128	292	506	1,175
1959	39,245	33,570	15,227	10,319	3,280	3,337	1,407	5,676	2,292	1,225	310	481	1,368
1960	42,832	37,218	16,672	11,472	3,923	3,670	1,481	5,615	2,414	1,107	333	359	1,402
1961	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1962	48,243	41,807	18,909	12,194	4,973	4,131	1,600	6,436	3,013	1,073	279	284	1,787
1962—July	45,650	40,062	18,235	11,682	4,681	3,907	1,557	5,588	2,545	989	275	298	1,481
Aug.	46,204	40,537	18,427	11,796	4,783	3,948	1,583	5,667	2,609	999	275	296	1,488
Sept.	46,310	40,597	18,443	11,787	4,814	3,969	1,584	5,713	2,675	998	273	299	1,468
Oct.	46,722	40,896	18,613	11,860	4,874	3,974	1,575	5,826	2,737	1,002	273	298	1,516
Nov.	47,274	41,285	18,765	11,986	4,928	4,009	1,597	5,989	2,835	1,019	274	292	1,569
Dec.	48,243	41,807	18,909	12,194	4,973	4,131	1,600	6,436	3,013	1,073	279	284	1,787
1963—Jan.	48,118	42,304	18,981	12,668	4,939	4,134	1,582	5,814	2,478	1,049	275	284	1,728
Feb.	48,004	42,286	19,057	12,556	4,952	4,138	1,583	5,718	2,480	1,027	273	281	1,657
Mar.	48,153	42,398	19,203	12,460	5,007	4,139	1,589	5,755	2,566	1,002	264	277	1,646
Apr.	48,836	42,959	19,581	12,506	5,117	4,174	1,581	5,877	2,686	992	259	269	1,671
May	49,494	43,482	19,874	12,583	5,228	4,191	1,606	6,012	2,797	994	260	263	1,698
June	50,220	44,077	20,190	12,693	5,345	4,241	1,608	6,143	2,925	997	260	258	1,703
July	50,792	44,581	20,459	12,807	5,427	4,276	1,612	6,211	2,999	994	260	254	1,704

[1] Consumer finance cos. included with "other" financial institutions until Sept. 1950.

[2] Includes mail-order houses.

[3] Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other" retail outlets.

See also NOTE to table above.

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INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Purchased	Direct			
1939	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945	745	66	143	114	110	312
1956	11,777	3,651	2,075	2,464	1,469	2,118
1957	12,843	4,130	2,225	2,557	1,580	2,351
1958	12,780	4,014	2,170	2,269	1,715	2,612
1959	15,227	4,827	2,525	2,640	2,039	3,196
1960	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1961	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1962	18,909	6,181	3,393	2,811	2,238	4,286
1962—July	18,235	5,922	3,270	2,734	2,206	4,103
Aug.	18,427	6,008	3,295	2,726	2,224	4,174
Sept.	18,443	6,009	3,259	2,732	2,235	4,208
Oct.	18,613	6,091	3,305	2,746	2,246	4,225
Nov.	18,765	6,160	3,357	2,762	2,250	4,236
Dec.	18,909	6,181	3,393	2,811	2,238	4,286
1963—Jan.	18,981	6,194	3,427	2,832	2,213	4,315
Feb.	19,057	6,240	3,458	2,822	2,191	4,346
Mar.	19,203	6,327	3,513	2,809	2,178	4,376
Apr.	19,581	6,470	3,612	2,824	2,194	4,481
May	19,874	6,596	3,699	2,843	2,221	4,515
June	20,190	6,728	3,766	2,871	2,245	4,580
July	20,459	6,853	3,818	2,884	2,271	4,633

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1939	1,197	878	115	148	56
1941	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945	300	164	24	58	54
1956	9,117	7,238	1,277	32	570
1957	9,609	7,393	1,509	31	676
1958	8,844	6,310	1,717	36	781
1959	10,319	7,187	2,114	72	946
1960	11,472	7,528	2,739	139	1,066
1961	11,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1962	12,194	7,449	3,123	170	1,452
1962—July	11,682	7,228	2,981	171	1,302
Aug.	11,796	7,327	2,969	171	1,329
Sept.	11,787	7,296	2,957	172	1,362
Oct.	11,860	7,350	2,952	172	1,386
Nov.	11,986	7,440	2,967	171	1,408
Dec.	12,194	7,449	3,123	170	1,452
1963—Jan.	12,668	7,471	3,567	167	1,463
Feb.	12,556	7,477	3,446	165	1,468
Mar.	12,460	7,514	3,307	164	1,475
Apr.	12,506	7,639	3,214	162	1,491
May	12,583	7,778	3,136	162	1,507
June	12,693	7,934	3,069	162	1,528
July	12,807	8,069	3,011	162	1,565

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1939	789	81	24	15	669
1941	957	122	36	14	785
1945	731	54	20	14	643
1956	6,083	954	624	404	4,101
1957	6,748	1,114	588	490	4,555
1958	7,035	1,152	565	595	4,723
1959	8,024	1,400	681	698	5,244
1960	9,074	1,665	771	800	5,837
1961	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1962	10,704	2,077	769	882	6,976
1962—July	10,145	1,962	749	849	6,585
Aug.	10,314	2,007	758	865	6,684
Sept.	10,367	2,018	758	870	6,721
Oct.	10,423	2,039	760	871	6,753
Nov.	10,534	2,058	760	881	6,835
Dec.	10,704	2,077	769	882	6,976
1963—Jan.	10,655	2,062	766	870	6,957
Feb.	10,673	2,069	763	865	6,976
Mar.	10,735	2,089	765	868	7,013
Apr.	10,872	2,130	773	873	7,096
May	11,025	2,173	784	889	7,179
June	11,194	2,218	797	898	7,281
July	11,315	2,248	809	907	7,351

NOTE.—Institutions represented are consumer finance cos., credit unions, industrial loan cos., mutual savings banks, savings and loan assns., and other lending institutions holding consumer instalment loans.

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts			Service credit
		Commercial banks	Other financial institutions	Department stores[1]	Other retail outlets	Credit cards[2]	
1939	2,719	625	162	236	1,178	.....	518
1941	3,087	693	152	275	1,370	.....	597
1945	3,203	674	72	290	1,322	.....	845
1956	10,614	2,843	410	893	3,842	260	2,366
1957	11,103	2,937	427	876	3,953	317	2,593
1958	11,487	3,156	471	907	3,808	345	2,800
1959	12,297	3,582	547	958	3,753	393	3,064
1960	13,196	3,884	623	941	3,952	436	3,360
1961	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1962	15,215	4,704	875	927	4,203	512	3,994
1962—July	13,714	4,662	740	569	3,388	500	3,855
Aug.	13,799	4,657	812	570	3,394	527	3,839
Sept.	13,816	4,666	815	614	3,353	528	3,840
Oct.	13,904	4,662	780	638	3,507	518	3,799
Nov.	14,199	4,680	846	688	3,629	508	3,848
Dec.	15,215	4,704	875	927	4,203	512	3,994
1963—Jan.	14,610	4,680	831	775	3,759	524	4,041
Feb.	14,194	4,704	841	646	3,324	526	4,153
Mar.	14,086	4,713	880	587	3,251	502	4,153
Apr.	14,394	4,774	822	603	3,466	498	4,231
May	14,671	4,813	883	610	3,675	506	4,184
June	14,672	4,865	850	599	3,665	519	4,174
July	14,572	4,846	842	555	3,628	544	4,157

[1] Includes mail-order houses.
[2] Service station and misc. credit-card accounts and home-heating oil accounts.
See NOTE to first table on previous page.

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INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.
	Extensions									
1956	.....	39,868	.....	15,515	.....	11,721	.....	1,582	.....	11,051
1957	.....	42,016	.....	16,465	.....	11,807	.....	1,674	.....	12,069
1958	.....	40,119	.....	14,226	.....	11,747	.....	1,871	.....	12,275
1959	.....	48,052	.....	17,779	.....	13,982	.....	2,222	.....	14,070
1960	.....	49,560	.....	17,654	.....	14,470	.....	2,213	.....	15,223
1961	.....	48,396	.....	16,007	.....	14,578	.....	2,068	.....	15,744
1962	.....	55,395	.....	19,515	.....	16,129	.....	2,113	.....	17,638
1962—July	4,669	4,720	1,631	1,751	1,368	1,290	189	199	1,481	1,480
Aug.	4,619	4,862	1,602	1,731	1,325	1,345	179	209	1,513	1,577
Sept.	4,491	4,098	1,505	1,309	1,308	1,255	170	176	1,508	1,358
Oct.	4,682	4,913	1,685	1,816	1,335	1,432	169	191	1,493	1,474
Nov.	4,961	4,932	1,797	1,701	1,425	1,499	168	177	1,571	1,555
Dec.	4,829	5,379	1,684	1,539	1,469	1,937	172	151	1,504	1,752
1963—Jan.	4,869	4,362	1,757	1,583	1,398	1,211	176	130	1,538	1,438
Feb.	4,884	4,035	1,745	1,488	1,394	1,045	165	125	1,580	1,377
Mar.	4,933	4,663	1,760	1,731	1,423	1,258	178	159	1,572	1,515
Apr.	5,033	5,291	1,863	2,000	1,396	1,394	187	193	1,587	1,704
May	4,950	5,263	1,797	1,995	1,390	1,434	186	216	1,577	1,618
June	5,011	5,134	1,763	1,894	1,417	1,401	189	199	1,642	1,640
July	5,106	5,348	1,796	2,004	1,473	1,424	195	215	1,642	1,705
	Repayments									
1956	.....	37,054	.....	14,555	.....	10,756	.....	1,370	.....	10,373
1957	.....	39,868	.....	15,545	.....	11,569	.....	1,477	.....	11,276
1958	.....	40,344	.....	15,415	.....	11,563	.....	1,626	.....	11,741
1959	.....	42,603	.....	15,579	.....	12,402	.....	1,765	.....	12,857
1960	.....	45,972	.....	16,384	.....	13,574	.....	1,883	.....	14,130
1961	.....	47,700	.....	16,472	.....	14,246	.....	2,015	.....	14,967
1962	.....	50,679	.....	17,354	.....	15,131	.....	2,014	.....	16,180
1962—July	4,283	4,278	1,456	1,481	1,296	1,262	170	173	1,361	1,362
Aug.	4,261	4,308	1,446	1,478	1,281	1,275	172	175	1,362	1,380
Sept.	4,289	3,992	1,440	1,361	1,298	1,218	169	159	1,382	1,254
Oct.	4,298	4,501	1,491	1,614	1,261	1,307	165	179	1,381	1,401
Nov.	4,380	4,380	1,490	1,477	1,302	1,299	163	164	1,425	1,440
Dec.	4,371	4,410	1,513	1,462	1,293	1,268	171	163	1,394	1,517
1963—Jan.	4,382	4,487	1,505	1,529	1,299	1,371	169	170	1,409	1,417
Feb.	4,459	4,149	1,518	1,401	1,316	1,272	167	154	1,458	1,322
Mar.	4,544	4,514	1,549	1,536	1,360	1,367	173	170	1,462	1,441
Apr.	4,502	4,608	1,570	1,600	1,306	1,334	171	174	1,455	1,500
May	4,516	4,605	1,573	1,606	1,316	1,341	171	173	1,456	1,485
June	4,578	4,408	1,561	1,499	1,345	1,291	173	166	1,499	1,452
July	4,605	4,776	1,576	1,666	1,371	1,385	171	180	1,487	1,545
	Net change in credit outstanding [2]									
1956	.....	2,814	.....	960	.....	965	.....	212	.....	678
1957	.....	2,148	.....	920	.....	238	.....	197	.....	793
1958	.....	−225	.....	−1,189	.....	184	.....	245	.....	534
1959	.....	5,601	.....	2,268	.....	1,602	.....	463	.....	1,269
1960	.....	3,588	.....	1,270	.....	896	.....	330	.....	1,093
1961	.....	696	.....	−465	.....	332	.....	53	.....	777
1962	.....	4,716	.....	2,161	.....	998	.....	99	.....	1,458
1962—July	386	442	175	270	72	28	19	26	120	118
Aug.	358	554	156	253	44	70	7	34	151	197
Sept.	202	106	65	−52	10	37	1	17	126	104
Oct.	384	412	194	202	74	125	4	12	112	73
Nov.	581	552	307	224	123	200	5	13	146	115
Dec.	458	969	171	77	176	669	1	−12	110	235
1963—Jan.	487	−125	252	54	99	−160	7	−40	129	21
Feb.	425	−114	227	87	78	−227	−2	−29	122	55
Mar.	389	149	211	195	63	−109	5	−11	110	74
Apr.	531	683	293	400	90	60	16	19	132	204
May	434	658	224	389	74	93	15	43	121	133
June	433	726	202	395	72	110	16	33	143	188
July	501	572	220	338	102	39	24	35	155	160

[1] Includes adjustment for difference in trading days.

[2] Net changes in credit outstanding equal extensions less repayments except in 1959, when the differences do not reflect the introduction of outstanding balances for Alaska and Hawaii.

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 a description of the series in this and the following table see Jan. 1954 BULL., pp. 9–17. Back data upon request.

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INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Sales finance companies		Other financial institutions		Retail outlets	
	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.	S.A.[1]	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1956	.....	39,868	.....	14,463	.....	9,619	.....	9,148	.....	6,638
1957	.....	42,016	.....	15,355	.....	10,250	.....	9,915	.....	6,495
1958	.....	40,119	.....	14,860	.....	9,043	.....	9,654	.....	6,563
1959	.....	48,052	.....	17,976	.....	11,196	.....	10,940	.....	7,940
1960	.....	49,560	.....	18,269	.....	11,456	.....	12,073	.....	7,762
1961	.....	48,396	.....	17,711	.....	10,667	.....	12,282	.....	7,736
1962	.....	55,395	.....	20,360	.....	12,124	.....	13,623	.....	9,288
1962—July	4,669	4,720	1,708	1,789	984	1,069	1,146	1,152	831	710
Aug.	4,619	4,862	1,679	1,773	971	1,068	1,177	1,233	792	788
Sept.	4,491	4,098	1,643	1,486	944	863	1,138	1,015	766	734
Oct.	4,682	4,913	1,722	1,806	1,021	1,108	1,144	1,136	795	863
Nov.	4,961	4,932	1,813	1,701	1,104	1,070	1,208	1,231	836	930
Dec.	4,829	5,379	1,772	1,682	1,189	1,189	1,143	1,332	725	1,176
1963—Jan.	4,869	4,362	1,782	1,698	1,085	978	1,174	1,050	828	636
Feb.	4,884	4,035	1,794	1,552	1,023	845	1,186	1,025	881	613
Mar.	4,933	4,663	1,829	1,774	1,015	957	1,199	1,162	890	770
Apr.	5,033	5,291	1,880	2,057	1,055	1,094	1,237	1,289	861	851
May	4,950	5,263	1,810	1,993	1,055	1,107	1,232	1,287	853	876
June	5,011	5,134	1,849	1,924	1,026	1,076	1,264	1,280	872	854
July	5,106	5,348	1,861	2,026	1,029	1,159	1,262	1,317	954	846
Repayments										
1956	.....	37,054	.....	13,362	.....	8,949	.....	8,415	.....	6,328
1957	.....	39,868	.....	14,360	.....	9,759	.....	9,250	.....	6,499
1958	.....	40,344	.....	14,647	.....	9,842	.....	9,365	.....	6,490
1959	.....	42,603	.....	15,560	.....	9,742	.....	10,020	.....	7,281
1960	.....	45,972	.....	16,832	.....	10,442	.....	11,022	.....	7,676
1961	.....	47,700	.....	18,294	.....	10,943	.....	11,715	.....	6,749
1962	.....	50,679	.....	18,450	.....	11,434	.....	12,570	.....	8,225
1962—July	4,283	4,278	1,546	1,578	956	957	1,055	1,052	726	691
Aug.	4,261	4,308	1,555	1,581	932	954	1,054	1,064	720	709
Sept.	4,289	3,992	1,562	1,470	936	872	1,062	962	729	688
Oct.	4,298	4,501	1,546	1,636	949	1,035	1,071	1,080	732	750
Nov.	4,380	4,380	1,579	1,549	937	944	1,105	1,120	759	767
Dec.	4,371	4,410	1,594	1,538	978	981	1,060	1,162	739	729
1963—Jan.	4,382	4,487	1,586	1,626	977	966	1,090	1,099	729	796
Feb.	4,459	4,149	1,564	1,476	1,048	957	1,113	1,007	734	709
Mar.	4,544	4,514	1,657	1,628	1,044	1,053	1,113	1,100	730	733
Apr.	4,502	4,608	1,628	1,679	1,021	1,048	1,126	1,152	727	729
May	4,516	4,605	1,662	1,700	1,016	1,030	1,108	1,134	730	741
June	4,578	4,408	1,677	1,608	1,017	966	1,136	1,111	748	723
July	4,605	4,776	1,657	1,757	1,003	1,045	1,159	1,196	786	778
Net change in credit outstanding [2]										
1956	.....	2,814	.....	1,176	.....	670	.....	733	.....	235
1957	.....	2,148	.....	1,066	.....	491	.....	665	.....	−75
1958	.....	−225	.....	−63	.....	−765	.....	289	.....	315
1959	.....	5,601	.....	2,447	.....	1,475	.....	986	.....	693
1960	.....	3,588	.....	1,446	.....	1,152	.....	1,051	.....	−61
1961	.....	696	.....	335	.....	−199	.....	578	.....	−20
1962	.....	4,716	.....	1,901	.....	921	.....	1,053	.....	841
1962—July	386	442	162	211	28	112	91	100	105	19
Aug.	358	554	124	192	39	114	123	169	72	79
Sept.	202	106	81	16	8	−9	76	53	37	46
Oct.	384	412	176	170	72	73	73	56	63	113
Nov.	581	552	234	152	167	126	103	111	77	163
Dec.	458	969	178	144	211	208	83	170	−14	447
1963—Jan.	487	−125	196	72	570	474	84	−49	−363	−622
Feb.	425	−114	230	76	−25	−112	73	18	147	−96
Mar.	389	149	172	146	−29	−96	86	62	160	37
Apr.	531	683	252	378	34	46	111	137	134	122
May	434	658	148	293	39	77	124	153	123	135
June	433	726	172	316	9	110	128	169	124	131
July	501	572	204	269	26	114	103	121	168	68

[1] Includes adjustment for differences in trading days.

[2] Net changes in credit outstanding equal to extensions less repayments except: (1) in 1959, when the differences do not reflect the introduction of outstanding balances for Alaska and Hawaii, and (2) in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted as necessary to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between the two for some types of holders do not equal the changes in outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit outstanding.

See also NOTE to previous table.

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MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957–59 = 100)

Grouping	1957–59 proportion	1962 average	1962						1963						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[r]	June[r]	July
Total index	100.00	118.3	119.4	119.4	119.8	119.2	119.5	119.1	119.2	120.2	121.3	122.5	124.5	125.7	126.5
Final products, total	*47.35*	*119.7*	*121.3*	*121.4*	*121.7*	*121.4*	*121.3*	*121.7*	*122.3*	*122.6*	*122.4*	*122.1*	*123.5*	*125.1*	*125.8*
Consumer goods	32.31	119.7	121.2	121.0	121.4	120.6	120.5	121.2	121.8	122.9	123.1	122.5	124.1	125.7	126.2
Equipment, including defense	15.04	119.6	121.4	122.8	123.0	123.3	123.1	122.4	122.0	121.5	120.7	120.4	122.1	123.9	125.0
Materials	52.65	117.0	117.3	117.4	118.2	117.2	117.8	116.9	116.8	118.0	120.2	122.9	125.7	126.5	126.8
Consumer goods															
Automotive products	*3.21*	*131.1*	*135.8*	*134.6*	*135.3*	*135.6*	*135.2*	*136.9*	*136.5*	*137.7*	*136.3*	*137.6*	*137.1*	*145.3*	*141.1*
Autos	1.82	135.9	143.9	140.0	141.2	142.1	141.1	142.0	141.3	142.0	141.8	141.9	144.3	159.9	153.1
Auto parts and allied products	1.39	124.9	125.2	127.5	127.4	127.1	127.5	130.1	130.2	132.1	129.1	132.0	127.7	126.1	125.3
Home goods and apparel	*10.00*	*118.1*	*118.6*	*118.2*	*118.8*	*118.9*	*119.2*	*119.9*	*120.2*	*120.8*	*121.3*	*120.6*	*122.3*	*123.1*	*124.3*
Home goods	4.59	122.2	122.4	122.0	122.0	122.1	122.9	123.9	[r]125.8	125.9	127.3	126.9	130.3	129.8	130.5
Appliances, TV, and radios	1.81	118.2	118.1	117.5	117.0	117.6	119.0	120.0	[r]117.3	119.8	123.2	123.6	128.0	126.2	.....
Appliances	1.33	121.4	121.9	121.7	122.6	123.9	126.0	127.2	121.9	123.7	126.7	125.6	131.9	129.8	.....
TV and home radios	.47	109.2	107.4	105.7	101.3	99.8	99.5	99.6	[r]104.4	108.8	113.4	118.1	117.1	116.0	112.9
Furniture and rugs	1.26	123.9	124.3	125.4	125.5	125.8	125.8	125.4	130.0	126.0	127.4	127.0	130.7	132.8	133.5
Miscellaneous home goods	1.52	125.7	125.9	124.6	124.9	124.4	125.0	127.5	132.3	132.9	131.9	130.7	132.6	131.7	132.3
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes	5.41	114.5	115.3	114.9	116.1	116.1	116.1	116.4	115.7	116.6	116.2	115.3	115.5	117.4	119.1
Consumer staples	*19.10*	*118.7*	*120.1*	*120.2*	*120.5*	*119.1*	*119.5*	*119.8*	*120.2*	*121.4*	*121.8*	*121.0*	*122.9*	*123.8*	*124.7*
Processed foods	8.43	113.7	114.7	115.6	115.6	114.0	114.3	114.4	113.8	114.5	115.2	114.9	115.9	116.1	116.4
Beverages and tobacco	2.43	111.7	112.3	111.9	112.0	110.0	112.6	112.5	115.1	114.3	114.0	112.7	116.2	115.2	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries	2.97	129.9	132.0	131.7	132.7	132.4	131.6	132.9	134.2	135.2	137.7	137.1	138.7	139.7	143.9
Newspapers, magazines, and books	1.47	116.7	117.4	117.6	117.0	116.4	116.4	115.8	113.9	115.0	115.3	118.3	119.3	119.3	119.6
Consumer fuel and lighting	3.67	126.1	128.6	127.7	128.5	126.8	126.9	127.9	129.7	133.4	131.4	128.7	132.0	136.1	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline	1.20	111.9	111.7	108.4	114.0	112.8	112.0	113.7	113.2	117.9	117.3	115.0	115.6	119.2	113.2
Residential utilities	2.46	133.0	136.9	137.1	135.6	133.7	134.2	134.9	137.7	140.9	138.2	135.4	140.0	144.3	.....
Electricity	1.72	136.3	141.4	140.4	139.3	137.6	139.9	139.5	142.0	144.9	141.9	137.3	143.5	149.2	.....
Gas	.74	125.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment															
Business equipment	*11.63*	*122.1*	*124.4*	*125.6*	*126.2*	*126.1*	*125.9*	*125.1*	*125.0*	*125.0*	*124.9*	*124.3*	*125.9*	*127.8*	*129.1*
Industrial equipment	6.85	117.2	119.0	119.2	118.9	120.4	120.5	119.9	118.8	119.3	119.2	119.2	120.9	122.8	123.6
Commercial equipment	2.42	143.1	145.6	144.7	144.9	143.8	144.4	144.2	145.3	144.5	143.8	143.3	143.4	142.2	142.2
Freight and passenger equipment	1.76	117.2	121.0	124.2	125.2	125.6	124.5	125.4	126.2	126.9	126.3	126.0	124.8	128.1	135.9
Farm equipment	.61	107.7	110.4	115.5	116.7	117.3	118.4	119.1	118.8	123.2	119.7	115.2	112.2	122.0	117.4
Defense equipment	*3.41*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials															
Durable goods materials	*26.73*	*114.1*	*113.8*	*114.3*	*114.9*	*114.0*	*114.1*	*113.2*	*113.3*	*114.4*	*118.0*	*121.2*	*124.5*	*125.8*	*125.3*
Consumer durable	3.43	127.5	130.4	130.6	129.7	129.4	129.3	129.7	129.3	130.9	134.0	135.4	139.4	145.9	142.6
Equipment	7.84	118.9	119.3	119.2	121.3	121.0	120.4	120.3	121.4	121.2	122.2	123.1	125.1	128.0	126.4
Construction	9.17	110.4	112.0	112.7	113.3	111.3	111.3	108.6	108.6	109.2	112.4	115.1	116.7	118.0	119.2
Metal materials n.e.c.	6.29	106.1	98.0	98.6	98.5	100.1	102.3	103.5	106.0	109.5	115.0	120.6	126.8	123.6	117.6
Nondurable materials	*25.92*	*120.0*	*120.8*	*120.6*	*121.6*	*120.6*	*122.4*	*121.1*	*120.5*	*121.8*	*122.6*	*124.7*	*126.9*	*127.3*	*128.3*
Business supplies	9.11	116.5	116.5	117.0	118.4	116.5	118.5	117.4	116.0	116.7	117.8	119.0	121.6	121.5	120.7
Containers	3.03	117.1	117.4	116.5	118.7	116.0	120.6	118.0	118.5	119.3	121.5	116.1	120.3	121.0	122.1
General business supplies	6.07	116.3	116.1	117.3	118.2	116.7	117.5	117.1	114.7	115.4	115.9	120.4	122.2	121.8	120.0
Nondurable materials n.e.c.	7.40	134.7	136.3	136.3	136.9	135.4	137.8	137.1	137.3	138.0	140.2	143.2	145.0	145.2	147.7
Business fuel and power	9.41	111.7	112.9	111.8	112.7	112.8	113.9	112.0	111.7	113.9	113.3	115.6	117.9	118.7	120.3
Mineral fuels	6.07	104.9	106.4	105.6	106.7	106.3	107.2	104.2	102.9	105.6	105.1	108.0	110.5	111.4	113.6
Nonresidential utilities	2.86	129.9	131.2	129.5	130.0	131.5	132.6	132.9	134.3	135.9	134.7	135.9	138.3	138.7	.....
Electricity	2.32	130.7	132.4	130.1	130.4	132.3	133.4	133.6	135.0	136.9	135.3	136.5	139.0	139.2	.....
General industrial	1.03	122.8	124.1	122.0	122.7	124.3	123.5	123.2	124.9	125.8	124.2	130.3	132.6	132.2	.....
Commercial and other	1.21	139.9	142.0	139.5	139.5	141.7	144.5	145.1	146.5	149.2	147.5	144.6	147.6	148.3	.....
Gas	.54	126.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods	7.80	125.9	127.9	127.2	127.4	127.7	128.0	129.3	130.0	130.7	131.0	131.3	133.1	136.2	134.9
Apparel and staples	24.51	117.7	119.0	119.0	119.5	118.4	118.7	119.1	119.2	120.4	120.5	119.8	121.3	122.4	123.5

See NOTE on opposite page.

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INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957–59 = 100)

Grouping	1957–59 proportion	1962 average	1962						1963						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[r]	June[r]	July
Total index	100.00	118.3	119.4	119.4	119.8	119.2	119.5	119.1	119.2	120.2	121.3	122.5	124.5	125.7	126.5
Manufacturing, total	*86.45*	*118.7*	*119.7*	*119.9*	*120.4*	*119.7*	*119.9*	*119.7*	*119.8*	*120.6*	*121.9*	*123.1*	*125.2*	*126.4*	*127.0*
Durable	48.07	117.9	118.7	118.9	119.2	118.8	119.2	118.9	119.0	120.0	121.5	122.8	125.6	127.3	127.5
Nondurable	38.38	119.8	121.0	121.1	121.8	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.7	121.4	122.5	123.4	124.8	125.2	126.4
Mining	8.23	105.0	106.5	105.4	105.7	105.2	105.7	103.2	103.0	104.7	105.4	107.4	108.5	109.3	111.0
Utilities	5.32	131.3	133.8	133.1	132.6	132.5	133.4	133.8	135.9	138.2	136.4	135.7	139.1	141.3	143.0
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals	*12.32*	*110.0*	*106.7*	*107.5*	*108.3*	*107.1*	*108.2*	*107.3*	*107.8*	*111.0*	*115.1*	*120.1*	*125.6*	*125.5*	*125.2*
Primary metals	6.95	104.6	96.6	98.1	99.6	98.9	100.7	99.7	99.6	105.2	111.9	120.1	127.4	125.8	123.6
Iron and steel	5.45	100.6	87.8	92.1	92.8	91.0	95.3	95.8	96.0	102.2	111.5	121.8	129.3	126.1	117.4
Nonferrous metals and products	1.50	119.1	117.9	112.9	118.4	120.1	121.2	120.6	121.7	121.0	123.7	121.0	124.2	125.5	126.7
Fabricated metal products	5.37	117.1	119.7	119.6	119.6	117.8	117.9	117.2	118.4	118.5	119.3	120.2	123.3	125.1	127.4
Structural metal parts	2.86	113.2	116.2	115.2	115.1	114.2	112.8	112.5	113.5	113.9	115.4	116.8	120.9	123.0	124.1
Machinery and related products	*27.98*	*122.1*	*124.5*	*124.6*	*124.6*	*124.9*	*124.8*	*124.7*	*124.7*	*125.3*	*125.0*	*125.3*	*127.3*	*130.1*	*130.3*
Machinery	14.80	123.5	125.2	125.5	125.7	126.1	125.9	125.5	125.2	126.4	126.2	125.9	128.4	129.0	130.0
Nonelectrical machinery	8.43	119.7	121.8	122.5	122.7	123.2	123.0	121.5	122.2	123.1	122.7	121.7	124.5	126.0	127.7
Electrical machinery	6.37	128.5	129.6	129.6	129.7	129.8	129.7	130.8	[r]129.5	130.8	130.8	131.4	133.5	133.1	133.1
Transportation equipment	10.19	118.3	122.3	121.4	121.5	121.8	121.5	121.7	122.4	122.3	122.1	123.7	124.5	130.4	129.3
Motor vehicles and parts	4.68	134.1	141.8	136.8	137.8	138.1	137.3	137.7	137.9	139.1	140.2	141.8	143.1	153.8	150.9
Aircraft and other equipment	5.26	103.9	104.7	107.3	106.7	107.2	107.2	107.0	107.9	106.8	105.6	107.2	107.5	109.4	109.8
Instruments and related products	1.71	123.0	124.9	125.0	124.3	124.2	125.0	125.4	125.7	127.0	127.2	126.6	130.2	131.6	132.2
Ordnance and accessories	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass, and lumber	*4.72*	*109.3*	*109.2*	*110.4*	*110.8*	*108.5*	*110.4*	*111.5*	*110.9*	*109.8*	*115.0*	*112.7*	*113.3*	*113.9*	*113.7*
Clay, glass, and stone products	2.99	111.1	111.7	111.9	112.3	112.4	112.9	113.1	113.9	110.7	114.6	115.5	115.9	117.9	119.1
Lumber and products	1.73	106.1	104.9	107.8	108.3	101.9	106.1	108.7	105.7	108.2	115.7	108.0	108.9	106.9	104.5
Furniture and miscellaneous	*3.05*	*124.5*	*127.7*	*126.1*	*126.8*	*125.3*	*125.5*	*124.6*	*125.0*	*123.6*	*124.8*	*125.8*	*129.3*	*129.3*	*131.6*
Furniture and fixtures	1.54	126.8	128.4	128.9	129.2	128.2	129.3	128.6	129.2	126.6	128.3	129.3	132.8	133.2	135.4
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51	122.2	126.9	123.3	124.4	122.3	121.7	120.5	120.7	120.6	121.3	122.3	125.7	125.4	127.7
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather	*7.60*	*115.1*	*115.6*	*115.7*	*116.8*	*115.8*	*115.5*	*115.2*	*115.2*	*115.6*	*115.9*	*116.2*	*116.5*	*118.0*	*119.5*
Textile mill products	2.90	115.2	117.1	117.2	116.1	114.6	112.7	112.7	113.4	112.6	114.3	115.9	116.3	116.8	117.9
Apparel products	3.59	118.9	118.8	119.2	120.5	121.4	122.3	122.2	122.5	123.2	122.5	122.9	122.6	124.9	126.4
Leather and products	1.11	102.3	101.7	100.6	106.6	100.8	100.7	99.4	96.4	98.7	98.8	95.4	97.5	99.2	.....
Paper and printing	*8.17*	*116.7*	*117.4*	*117.9*	*118.2*	*117.2*	*116.9*	*115.4*	*114.5*	*115.8*	*115.7*	*119.2*	*120.5*	*121.6*	*122.5*
Paper and products	3.43	119.7	121.1	120.5	120.9	120.8	119.8	119.6	120.3	123.3	123.9	122.8	123.4	125.7	127.8
Printing and publishing	4.74	114.6	114.7	116.0	116.2	114.6	114.8	112.3	110.2	110.5	109.7	116.5	118.4	118.6	118.6
Newspapers	1.53	108.5	109.1	112.4	111.3	108.2	109.7	100.5	94.0	93.9	90.8	109.7	111.4	112.5	111.6
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber	*11.54*	*131.2*	*133.4*	*133.2*	*134.8*	*134.1*	*133.6*	*134.2*	*134.2*	*135.3*	*138.2*	*139.7*	*141.3*	*141.3*	*143.1*
Chemicals and products	7.58	136.1	138.3	138.6	139.8	139.2	138.7	138.7	140.0	141.4	143.6	146.1	147.8	148.4	151.2
Industrial chemicals	3.84	147.5	150.7	150.8	152.0	151.9	151.2	150.6	152.6	153.1	155.2	160.7	161.9	162.1	.....
Petroleum products	1.97	112.9	113.4	111.0	115.8	113.6	113.0	114.2	114.3	114.3	115.5	115.8	116.9	118.2	117.7
Rubber and plastics products	1.99	130.6	134.3	134.5	134.5	135.1	134.5	136.8	131.4	132.8	140.3	138.8	140.7	137.0	.....
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	*11.07*	*113.4*	*114.5*	*114.4*	*114.3*	*113.6*	*114.2*	*114.5*	*115.0*	*115.0*	*115.6*	*114.7*	*116.4*	*116.1*	*116.7*
Foods and beverages	10.25	113.5	114.6	114.6	114.2	114.0	114.2	114.8	115.2	115.0	115.7	114.8	116.2	116.3	116.9
Food manufactures	8.64	113.8	115.1	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.7	115.1	115.0	115.2	116.0	115.2	116.4	116.4	116.9
Beverages	1.61	111.5	111.7	111.9	110.0	110.7	111.5	113.1	116.1	114.2	113.9	112.7	115.2	115.6	.....
Tobacco products	.82	112.0	113.4	112.0	116.0	108.6	114.7	111.4	113.0	114.6	114.2	112.7	118.1	114.4	.....
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas	*6.80*	*103.8*	*104.9*	*104.2*	*105.2*	*105.1*	*105.5*	*102.8*	*101.3*	*103.7*	*103.9*	*106.1*	*107.7*	*108.5*	*110.7*
Coal	1.16	95.3	92.8	93.8	94.2	94.3	96.6	95.6	95.1	96.1	93.9	100.8	104.5	107.1	107.1
Crude oil and natural gas	5.64	105.5	107.4	106.3	107.5	107.3	107.4	104.2	102.6	105.3	105.9	107.2	108.3	108.8	111.4
Oil and gas extraction	4.91	107.2	109.6	108.4	109.6	109.1	109.7	106.3	104.8	107.9	107.8	109.7	111.9	112.4	115.1
Crude oil	4.25	105.1	107.7	106.7	107.8	107.2	107.5	103.8	101.6	104.8	104.9	107.3	109.5	110.1	113.4
Gas and gas liquids	.66	120.4	121.6	119.2	121.3	121.2	123.7	121.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling	.73	94.2	92.8	92.3	93.0	95.4	91.5	90.5	87.6	87.4	93.5	90.3	84.0	84.5	86.4
Metal, stone, and earth minerals	*1.43*	*110.9*	*113.9*	*111.3*	*107.8*	*105.9*	*106.8*	*105.1*	*111.1*	*109.7*	*112.6*	*113.9*	*112.8*	*113.0*	*112.3*
Metal mining	.61	112.6	118.3	110.7	101.1	96.8	99.1	104.1	110.1	114.3	115.7	114.5	116.4	112.7	110.7
Stone and earth minerals	.82	109.7	110.6	111.7	112.7	112.6	112.5	105.8	111.9	106.2	110.2	113.4	110.1	113.2	113.5
Utilities															
Electric	4.04	133.1	136.2	134.5	134.2	134.5	136.2	136.1	138.0	140.3	138.1	136.8	140.9	143.5	.....
Gas	1.28	125.9	126.4	128.6	127.5	126.2	124.6	126.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in *Industrial Production—1957–59 Base*. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

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MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957–59 = 100)

Grouping	1957–59 proportion	1962 average	1962						1963						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[r]	June[r]	July
Total index	100.00	118.3	114.0	117.8	122.3	122.5	120.6	117.2	117.9	120.5	122.5	123.1	125.1	127.8	120.5
Final products, total	*47.35*	*119.7*	*117.5*	*119.5*	*125.0*	*125.4*	*122.1*	*119.5*	*120.0*	*122.4*	*123.7*	*122.1*	*123.0*	*127.0*	*121.7*
Consumer goods	32.31	119.7	116.7	119.2	126.4	126.7	122.1	117.7	119.0	122.4	123.9	122.1	123.1	128.0	121.3
Equipment, including defense	15.04	119.6	119.2	120.2	122.0	122.5	122.0	123.3	122.1	122.6	123.1	122.1	122.8	124.8	122.7
Materials	52.65	117.0	110.9	116.2	119.8	120.0	119.2	115.2	115.9	118.7	121.5	124.0	126.9	128.6	119.4
Consumer Goods															
Automotive products	*3.21*	*131.1*	*129.8*	*79.4*	*124.9*	*148.1*	*145.1*	*143.7*	*142.4*	*144.0*	*144.7*	*148.2*	*145.9*	*155.7*	*134.9*
Autos	1.82	135.9	136.7	43.4	120.0	160.6	159.4	157.6	152.6	153.4	157.4	160.4	158.7	175.9	145.4
Auto parts and allied products	1.39	124.9	120.7	126.8	131.3	131.6	126.3	125.5	129.0	131.5	128.1	132.2	129.1	129.1	121.1
Home goods and apparel	*10.00*	*118.1*	*107.6*	*119.6*	*124.0*	*123.9*	*120.1*	*111.2*	*113.6*	*123.1*	*126.3*	*122.1*	*121.2*	*125.8*	*112.9*
Home goods	4.59	122.2	110.7	117.8	130.6	131.1	128.3	123.2	118.0	126.6	128.6	126.0	128.0	131.5	118.1
Appliances, TV, and radios	1.81	118.2	99.6	103.6	127.5	128.1	124.8	115.6	108.3	127.3	129.6	123.6	127.3	131.3	.....
Appliances	1.33	121.4	107.1	101.7	127.1	127.5	128.1	124.8	112.6	133.5	138.2	129.7	135.1	138.7	.....
TV and home radios	.47	109.2	78.4	108.9	128.6	129.7	115.4	89.6	96.1	109.9	105.5	106.3	105.4	110.2	82.4
Furniture and rugs	1.26	123.9	116.8	126.7	131.4	131.6	129.6	130.4	126.1	126.0	127.1	125.7	124.8	130.3	125.5
Miscellaneous home goods	1.52	125.7	119.0	127.3	133.6	134.2	131.3	126.5	122.8	126.3	128.5	129.1	131.3	132.9	125.0
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes	5.41	114.5	104.9	121.2	118.4	117.8	113.2	100.9	109.9	120.1	124.3	118.8	115.5	120.9	108.4
Consumer staples	*19.10*	*118.7*	*119.4*	*125.6*	*128.0*	*124.6*	*119.3*	*116.7*	*117.9*	*118.3*	*119.2*	*117.8*	*120.3*	*124.5*	*123.4*
Processed foods	8.43	113.7	116.1	124.2	131.0	126.0	117.5	110.7	107.5	106.7	108.9	107.5	110.5	115.1	116.6
Beverages and tobacco	2.43	111.7	115.8	120.6	115.8	115.2	106.5	97.4	101.2	104.2	110.3	115.6	125.7	132.0	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries	2.97	129.9	125.8	134.6	133.1	135.0	132.0	131.6	133.1	134.8	136.3	137.8	138.8	142.8	137.1
Newspapers, magazines, and books	1.47	116.7	114.8	117.6	119.9	118.1	116.4	115.8	113.9	114.4	116.5	117.8	118.7	117.5	117.0
Consumer fuel and lighting	3.67	126.1	126.0	128.4	128.5	121.5	122.2	131.5	141.9	142.2	135.5	126.2	124.7	129.3	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline	1.20	111.9	114.2	112.3	113.5	110.1	111.5	116.6	117.9	120.4	115.4	109.4	111.7	117.6	115.9
Residential utilities	2.46	133.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity	1.72	136.3	134.0	139.1	139.7	128.1	130.1	145.1	164.7	162.0	152.1	135.9	130.6	135.8	.....
Gas	.74	125.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment															
Business equipment	*11.63*	*122.1*	*122.0*	*122.6*	*124.9*	*125.3*	*124.3*	*126.1*	*125.1*	*126.3*	*127.3*	*126.4*	*126.8*	*129.3*	*126.6*
Industrial equipment	6.85	117.2	117.8	118.8	120.0	119.7	118.8	120.6	119.0	118.7	119.3	119.2	121.0	123.9	122.4
Commercial equipment	2.42	143.1	142.7	145.0	147.1	146.2	146.1	146.7	145.4	143.5	142.5	140.6	141.7	142.6	139.4
Freight and passenger equipment	1.76	117.2	117.6	116.6	118.2	124.3	122.0	122.6	123.7	128.4	134.0	132.3	130.3	133.2	132.1
Farm equipment	.61	107.7	99.6	94.1	111.4	108.0	106.6	116.3	117.3	137.4	136.9	134.7	122.1	125.6	106.8
Defense equipment	*3.41*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Materials															
Durable goods materials	*26.73*	*114.1*	*108.7*	*111.4*	*116.8*	*116.6*	*115.5*	*112.3*	*112.3*	*114.6*	*118.5*	*122.0*	*126.5*	*129.2*	*118.8*
Consumer durable	3.43	127.5	117.4	107.5	130.5	134.1	136.0	138.8	135.5	135.5	137.4	135.8	139.5	144.9	128.3
Equipment	7.84	118.9	115.4	116.1	119.4	120.2	121.7	122.7	123.5	123.5	124.4	123.7	125.4	127.0	122.2
Construction	9.17	110.4	113.7	119.5	119.9	116.8	111.1	102.5	100.2	102.0	106.9	113.9	120.2	125.4	121.0
Metal materials n.e.c.	6.29	106.1	88.4	95.7	101.5	102.5	103.1	98.9	103.2	110.5	117.8	124.2	130.0	128.8	106.1
Nondurable materials	*25.92*	*120.0*	*113.1*	*121.3*	*122.9*	*123.4*	*123.0*	*118.3*	*119.7*	*122.9*	*124.5*	*126.0*	*127.3*	*128.0*	*120.0*
Business supplies	9.11	116.5	109.2	118.7	122.2	121.9	119.4	111.5	112.2	115.1	118.6	122.1	122.8	122.8	113.0
Containers	3.03	117.1	112.7	128.1	126.4	121.8	114.0	102.7	111.4	116.9	121.5	119.6	121.5	127.1	117.2
General business supplies	6.07	116.3	107.4	114.1	120.0	121.9	122.2	115.9	112.6	114.2	117.1	123.4	123.4	120.7	111.0
Nondurable materials n.e.c.	7.40	134.7	125.8	134.9	135.5	138.1	139.2	133.7	137.3	142.1	144.4	144.6	147.2	145.9	135.9
Business fuel and power	9.41	111.7	107.0	113.0	113.6	113.4	113.6	112.7	113.1	115.2	114.6	115.2	115.9	118.8	114.3
Mineral fuels	6.07	104.9	96.2	103.7	104.9	106.4	107.8	106.4	105.8	109.6	108.4	109.4	109.3	111.1	103.1
Nonresidential utilities	2.86	129.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity	2.32	130.7	136.1	140.3	139.3	134.2	130.7	130.4	132.6	131.1	131.4	131.1	134.7	141.0	.....
General industrial	1.03	122.8	120.6	125.4	125.2	127.0	123.9	122.0	124.3	122.5	124.9	128.2	131.9	133.4	.....
Commercial and other	1.21	139.9	152.2	156.1	154.3	143.1	139.0	140.0	142.3	141.0	139.5	136.1	139.8	150.7	.....
Gas	.54	126.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods	7.80	125.9	118.6	102.0	128.2	138.1	135.2	131.7	128.0	133.8	135.2	135.1	135.4	141.5	125.0
Apparel and staples	24.51	117.7	116.2	124.6	125.9	123.1	117.9	113.2	116.1	118.7	120.3	118.0	119.2	123.7	120.1

See NOTE on opposite page.

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INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957–59 = 100)

Grouping	1957–59 proportion	1962 average	1962						1963						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May[r]	June[r]	July
Total index	100.00	118.3	114.0	117.8	122.3	122.5	120.6	117.2	117.9	120.5	122.5	123.1	125.1	127.8	120.5
Manufacturing, total	*86.45*	*118.7*	*114.1*	*117.7*	*122.9*	*123.5*	*121.4*	*117.5*	*117.8*	*120.7*	*123.3*	*124.0*	*126.1*	*128.8*	*120.6*
Durable	48.07	117.9	113.5	112.7	120.4	121.8	121.0	119.4	118.3	120.7	123.2	124.4	126.9	129.8	121.3
Nondurable	38.38	119.8	114.9	123.9	125.9	125.8	121.9	115.1	117.2	120.6	123.4	123.7	125.1	127.6	119.8
Mining	8.23	105.0	100.9	106.5	106.6	106.9	106.3	103.3	102.6	104.9	104.5	106.9	108.9	111.2	105.1
Utilities	5.32	131.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals	*12.32*	*110.0*	*97.6*	*104.5*	*110.2*	*109.2*	*109.0*	*106.2*	*108.4*	*112.6*	*118.1*	*122.5*	*127.0*	*128.2*	*112.9*
Primary metals	6.95	104.6	82.9	92.0	98.5	99.9	101.7	97.3	102.6	110.1	118.8	125.7	130.7	129.6	104.8
Iron and steel	5.45	100.6	76.8	86.6	92.8	93.7	96.3	93.4	97.9	106.6	117.1	125.5	130.6	128.6	102.7
Nonferrous metals and products	1.50	119.1	104.9	111.8	119.2	122.4	121.2	111.4	119.6	122.8	125.1	126.3	130.8	133.3	112.8
Fabricated metal products	5.37	117.1	116.7	120.7	125.3	121.3	118.6	117.8	116.0	115.8	117.2	118.4	122.3	126.4	123.2
Structural metal parts	2.86	113.2	113.9	115.8	118.6	117.9	116.0	114.8	112.4	111.5	112.2	113.8	119.1	123.0	121.6
Machinery and related products	*27.98*	*122.1*	*119.6*	*113.2*	*123.9*	*127.0*	*127.1*	*127.7*	*125.9*	*127.6*	*128.2*	*127.3*	*128.4*	*131.8*	*125.1*
Machinery	14.80	123.5	119.3	121.1	127.6	127.0	126.2	127.0	124.9	128.1	128.5	126.9	128.3	131.0	123.6
Nonelectrical machinery	8.43	119.7	119.1	118.0	121.2	120.7	120.5	122.5	122.2	125.3	126.1	125.3	126.4	129.0	124.3
Electrical machinery	6.37	128.5	119.6	125.2	136.1	135.3	133.7	132.9	128.5	132.0	131.6	129.0	130.9	133.7	122.7
Transportation equipment	10.19	118.3	118.0	97.1	116.6	126.3	127.2	127.6	126.2	126.0	127.4	127.7	127.5	132.2	125.0
Motor vehicles and parts	4.68	134.1	135.0	87.0	128.8	148.3	149.1	149.1	145.6	145.9	148.5	149.3	149.4	158.9	144.2
Aircraft and other equipment	5.26	103.9	102.7	104.8	105.4	106.7	107.8	108.6	109.0	108.1	108.2	107.7	107.1	107.9	107.7
Instruments and related products	1.71	123.0	122.2	125.0	125.2	125.6	127.2	127.0	125.2	126.2	126.9	126.5	128.2	131.6	129.3
Ordnance and accessories	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass, and lumber	*4.72*	*109.3*	*112.6*	*120.4*	*119.5*	*116.5*	*110.4*	*99.9*	*97.2*	*100.5*	*106.1*	*112.5*	*118.3*	*122.7*	*117.4*
Clay, glass, and stone products	2.99	111.1	117.8	122.0	119.6	119.1	114.0	102.9	99.7	99.1	105.4	115.5	122.2	126.1	125.7
Lumber and products	1.73	106.1	103.5	117.6	119.3	112.1	104.1	94.6	93.0	102.8	107.3	107.4	111.4	116.9	103.1
Furniture and miscellaneous	*3.05*	*124.5*	*122.5*	*129.1*	*131.9*	*132.1*	*129.6*	*126.5*	*120.9*	*121.8*	*123.3*	*122.8*	*125.2*	*128.7*	*126.3*
Furniture and fixtures	1.54	126.8	124.8	132.1	133.1	133.3	131.4	131.2	126.9	126.3	126.8	126.2	127.6	132.5	131.6
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51	122.2	120.2	126.0	130.6	130.9	127.9	121.7	114.8	117.2	119.7	119.4	122.7	124.8	120.9
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather	*7.60*	*115.1*	*102.7*	*119.5*	*117.4*	*117.0*	*114.5*	*104.7*	*112.1*	*120.8*	*124.7*	*119.3*	*118.4*	*121.8*	*107.5*
Textile mill products	2.90	115.2	101.9	118.4	116.1	115.7	115.0	108.2	112.3	116.0	120.0	115.3	121.0	121.5	106.1
Apparel products	3.59	118.9	106.7	124.0	122.3	122.6	119.2	105.7	116.4	129.4	134.8	129.9	123.8	128.6	113.5
Leather and products	1.11	102.3	91.9	107.9	105.2	102.3	98.2	92.2	97.8	105.5	104.2	95.4	93.9	100.6	.....
Paper and printing	*8.17*	*116.7*	*108.7*	*117.2*	*119.6*	*122.4*	*120.8*	*111.4*	*112.1*	*115.9*	*117.7*	*120.9*	*122.3*	*122.0*	*112.8*
Paper and products	3.43	119.7	107.8	123.5	122.0	127.3	123.0	108.6	118.6	125.9	127.0	125.0	126.0	128.2	113.7
Printing and publishing	4.74	114.6	109.5	112.7	117.9	118.9	119.2	113.4	107.5	108.7	111.0	117.9	119.6	117.6	112.1
Newspapers	1.53	108.5	96.0	101.7	112.1	117.7	120.7	100.0	86.6	90.3	92.6	116.4	118.8	113.1	97.1
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber	*11.54*	*131.2*	*126.6*	*132.5*	*134.6*	*135.9*	*133.5*	*131.4*	*134.3*	*137.2*	*139.8*	*142.1*	*142.3*	*143.8*	*135.7*
Chemicals and products	7.58	136.1	131.9	138.2	138.5	139.8	138.9	136.6	138.9	142.7	145.8	149.7	150.2	150.8	144.1
Industrial chemicals	3.84	147.5	143.5	148.1	149.4	151.9	153.6	150.6	152.6	156.5	159.4	162.9	163.8	162.1	.....
Petroleum products	1.97	112.9	117.9	116.6	118.1	114.2	111.3	112.5	112.6	112.6	111.5	112.3	115.1	121.7	121.2
Rubber and plastics products	1.99	130.6	115.1	126.4	136.2	142.7	135.3	130.6	138.1	140.5	144.8	143.1	139.3	139.1	.....
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	*11.07*	*113.4*	*115.7*	*123.0*	*127.3*	*123.7*	*115.6*	*108.1*	*106.6*	*106.7*	*109.6*	*109.4*	*114.0*	*118.8*	*117.1*
Foods and beverages	10.25	113.5	116.9	123.1	127.9	124.2	115.4	109.5	106.2	106.1	109.4	109.2	113.4	118.4	118.3
Food manufactures	8.64	113.8	115.7	123.7	130.5	126.1	118.1	111.1	108.1	107.4	109.4	107.7	110.7	115.1	116.3
Beverages	1.61	111.5	123.6	120.3	113.9	113.6	101.2	100.9	95.8	99.2	109.2	117.2	127.4	136.4	.....
Tobacco products	.82	112.0	100.4	121.2	119.4	118.3	117.0	90.7	111.8	114.0	112.5	112.5	122.4	123.5	...
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas	*6.80*	*103.8*	*96.1*	*102.9*	*103.9*	*105.3*	*106.2*	*105.0*	*104.3*	*107.0*	*105.9*	*106.7*	*106.4*	*108.3*	*101.5*
Coal	1.16	95.3	59.3	98.7	99.7	102.8	100.6	93.9	93.2	97.3	94.7	101.5	105.5	116.6	72.5
Crude oil and natural gas	5.64	105.5	103.6	103.7	104.7	105.8	107.4	107.3	106.6	109.0	108.2	107.8	106.6	106.7	107.5
Oil and gas extraction	4.91	107.2	104.9	104.9	106.1	107.3	109.5	109.3	108.7	112.5	111.6	111.3	110.1	109.8	110.3
Crude oil	4.25	105.1	103.6	103.7	104.9	105.6	106.7	105.8	104.7	108.7	108.3	109.1	108.4	108.4	109.1
Gas and gas liquids	.66	120.4	113.2	112.9	114.0	118.3	127.5	132.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling	.73	94.2	95.2	95.7	95.1	95.9	93.3	93.2	92.0	85.4	85.1	84.1	82.4	85.3	88.6
Metal, stone, and earth minerals	*1.43*	*110.9*	*123.9*	*123.5*	*119.7*	*114.5*	*106.4*	*95.6*	*94.3*	*94.7*	*98.0*	*107.9*	*120.9*	*124.9*	*122.2*
Metal mining	.61	112.6	126.6	119.6	113.2	105.5	96.1	94.7	96.9	102.9	101.8	104.2	123.4	127.4	118.4
Stone and earth minerals	.82	109.7	121.8	126.4	124.5	121.2	114.2	96.2	92.4	88.6	95.1	110.6	119.0	123.1	125.0
Utilities															
Electric	4.04	133.1	135.2	139.8	139.5	131.6	130.4	136.7	146.3	144.3	140.2	133.1	133.0	138.8	...
Gas	1.28	125.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in *Industrial Production—1957–59 Base*. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

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SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957–59 = 100)

Period	Industrial production								Construction contracts	Nonagricultural employment—Total [1 2]	Manufacturing [2 3]		Freight carloadings	Department store sales	Prices [4]	
	Total	Major market groupings				Major industry groupings					Employment	Payrolls			Consumer	Wholesale commodity
		Final products			Materials	Mfg.	Mining	Utilities								
		Total	Consumer goods	Equipment												
1949	64.7	64.5	68.8	52.0	64.8	65.1	74.5	43.4	44	83.3	93.6	60.0	108.2	67	83.0	83.5
1950	74.9	72.8	78.6	56.4	76.9	75.8	83.2	49.5	61	86.0	99.4	68.9	117.1	72	83.8	86.8
1951	81.3	78.6	77.8	78.4	83.8	81.9	91.3	56.4	63	91.0	106.1	r80.2	121.5	76	90.5	96.7
1952	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	67	92.9	106.1	84.5	115.0	78	92.5	94.0
1953	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	70	r95.5	111.6	93.6	116.6	80	93.2	92.7
1954	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	76	r93.2	101.8	85.4	104.6	80	93.6	92.9
1955	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	91	96.4	105.5	94.8	115.3	88	93.3	93.2
1956	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	92	99.7	106.7	100.2	115.9	94	94.7	96.2
1957	100.7	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9	100.8	104.6	93.9	93	100.6	104.7	101.4	108.2	96	98.0	99.0
1958	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	102	97.8	r95.2	93.5	93.8	99	100.7	100.4
1959	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	105	101.6	r100.1	105.1	97.9	105	101.5	100.6
1960	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	105	103.4	r99.9	r106.7	95.3	106	103.1	100.7
1961	109.8	111.3	112.7	108.3	108.4	109.7	102.6	122.8	108	r103.1	r95.9	r105.4	91.2	109	104.2	100.3
1962	118.3	119.7	119.7	119.6	117.0	118.7	105.0	131.3	120	r106.2	r99.2	r113.7	92.4	114	105.4	100.6
1962—July	119.4	121.3	121.2	121.4	117.3	119.7	106.5	133.8	117	106.5	99.6	113.5	89.4	114	105.5	100.4
Aug.	119.4	121.4	121.0	122.8	117.4	119.9	105.4	133.1	118	106.5	99.2	113.0	90.6	115	105.5	100.5
Sept.	119.8	121.7	121.4	123.0	118.2	120.4	105.7	132.6	113	106.7	99.4	115.6	90.3	117	106.1	101.2
Oct.	119.2	121.4	120.6	123.3	117.2	119.7	105.2	132.5	117	106.9	99.3	113.6	89.5	110	106.0	100.6
Nov.	119.5	121.3	120.5	123.1	117.8	119.9	105.7	133.4	123	106.9	98.9	113.7	92.9	118	100.7	106.0
Dec.	119.1	121.7	121.2	122.4	116.9	119.7	103.2	133.8	138	106.9	98.8	114.7	90.6	117	105.8	100.4
1963—Jan.	119.2	122.3	121.8	122.0	116.8	119.8	103.0	135.9	121	107.1	98.9	115.2	89.9	r113	106.0	100.5
Feb.	120.2	122.6	122.9	121.5	118.0	120.6	104.7	138.2	130	107.4	98.9	115.8	93.9	114	106.1	100.2
Mar.	121.3	122.4	123.1	120.7	120.2	121.9	105.4	136.4	118	107.9	99.4	116.7	94.3	119	106.2	99.9
Apr.	122.5	122.1	122.5	120.4	122.9	123.1	107.4	135.7	125	108.2	100.1	116.6	95.7	115	106.2	99.7
May	r124.5	r123.5	124.1	r122.1	125.7	125.2	108.5	139.1	144	108.5	100.4	117.9	96.9	117	106.2	100.0
June	r125.7	r125.1	r125.7	r123.9	r126.5	r126.4	r109.3	141.3	135	108.8	100.3	118.2	94.6	120	106.6	100.3
July	126.5	125.8	126.2	125.0	126.8	127.0	111.0	143.0	126	109.1	100.5	118.0	93.9	p120	107.1	r100.6
Aug.	p125.6	p125.3	p125.3	p125.4	p125.4	p126.1	p109.6	p141.0	.....	p109.0	p99.6	p116.8	90.9	p125	.....	100.4

[1] Employees only, excludes personnel in the armed forces.
[2] Seasonally adjusted data revised.
[3] Production workers only.
[4] Prices are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE.—Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.
Construction contracts: F.W. Dodge Corp. monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential, and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.
Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.
Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.
Freight carloadings: Based on data from Association of American Railroads.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

(In millions of dollars)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1961	1962	1962						1963						
			July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
Total construction	37,135	41,303	3,747	3,631	3,273	3,425	3,188	3,198	2,779	2,917	3,583	3,983	4,851	4,402	4,125
By type of ownership:															
Public	12,547	13,599	1,231	1,039	1,099	1,003	1,099	1,190	932	1,092	1,182	1,168	1,567	1,384	.....
Private	24,588	27,705	2,516	2,591	2,174	2,422	2,089	2,009	1,847	1,825	2,401	2,814	3,283	3,019	.....
By type of construction:															
Residential	16,123	18,039	1,623	1,651	1,519	1,610	1,361	1,166	1,250	1,215	1,642	1,986	2,061	1,966	1,934
Nonresidential	12,115	13,010	1,197	1,177	1,019	1,075	1,066	921	1,016	1,005	1,146	1,210	1,452	1,458	1,271
Public works and utilities	8,897	10,255	926	802	735	740	761	1,111	514	698	796	787	1,337	978	920

NOTE.—Dollar value of total contracts as reported by the F.W. Dodge Corp. does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made to accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

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VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private							Public				
		Total	Nonfarm residential	Business				Other nonresidential	Total	Military	Highway	Sewer and water	Other
				Total	Industrial	Commercial	Public utility						
1954	39,234	27,556	15,379	8,403	2,030	2,212	4,161	3,774	11,678	1,003	3,680	982	6,013
1955	44,164	32,440	18,705	9,980	2,399	3,218	4,363	3,755	11,724	1,287	3,861	1,085	5,491
1956	45,815	33,067	17,677	11,608	3,084	3,631	4,893	3,782	12,748	1,360	4,431	1,275	5,682
1957	47,845	33,766	17,019	12,535	3,557	3,564	5,414	4,212	14,079	1,287	4,954	1,344	6,494
1958	48,950	33,493	18,047	11,058	2,382	3,589	5,087	4,388	15,457	1,402	5,545	1,387	7,123
1959[1]	56,555	40,344	24,962	11,044	2,106	3,930	5,008	4,338	16,211	1,488	5,870	1,467	7,386
1960	55,556	39,603	22,546	12,354	2,851	4,180	5,323	4,703	15,953	1,386	5,464	1,487	7,616
1961	57,399	40,365	22,499	12,811	2,759	4,663	5,389	5,055	17,034	1,368	5,818	1,581	8,267
1962	61,084	43,378	24,833	13,286	2,814	4,964	5,508	5,259	17,706	1,267	6,254	1,754	8,431
1962—Aug.	62,829	45,244	25,957	13,835	2,936	5,273	5,626	5,452	17,585	1,244	6,195	1,771	8,375
Sept.	62,358	44,976	25,813	13,692	2,930	5,214	5,548	5,471	17,382	1,164	6,140	1,754	8,324
Oct.	63,517	43,843	25,013	13,478	2,885	5,018	5,575	5,352	19,674	1,492	7,786	1,764	8,632
Nov.	62,610	44,059	25,432	13,424	2,820	4,967	5,637	5,203	18,551	1,003	6,922	1,755	8,871
Dec.	61,823	44,134	25,654	13,424	2,788	4,979	5,657	5,056	17,689	1,324	6,343	1,738	8,284
1963—Jan.	62,866	43,434	24,830	13,480	2,773	5,086	5,621	5,124	19,432	1,736	7,483	1,758	8,455
Feb.	60,163	42,313	23,878	13,303	2,716	4,999	5,588	5,132	17,850	1,494	6,181	1,768	8,407
Mar.	61,018	42,483	23,978	13,323	2,722	4,982	5,619	5,182	18,535	1,312	6,948	1,804	8,471
Apr.[e]	60,626	43,818	25,247	13,301	2,815	4,846	5,640	5,270	16,808	1,204	5,254	1,860	8,490
May	62,451	45,170	26,689	13,092	2,837	4,630	5,625	5,389	17,281	1,277	5,586	1,924	8,494
June	64,928	46,060	27,632	12,998	2,833	4,566	5,599	5,430	18,868	1,400	6,661	1,957	8,850
July[p]	64,636	46,132	27,284	13,356	2,948	4,792	5,616	5,492	18,504	.....	6,315	1,999	.....
Aug.[p]	65,023	46,273	26,785	13,895	3,056	5,233	5,606	5,593	18,750	.....	.....	2,042	.....

[1] Beginning with 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.—Monthly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Beginning with 1959, figures are Census Bureau estimates. Data before 1959 are joint estimates of the Depts. of Commerce and Labor.

NEW HOUSING STARTS

(In thousands of units)

Period	Annual rate, S.A. (private only)[1]		Total	By area[2]		By type of ownership					Government-underwritten		
						Private				Public			
	Total	Nonfarm		Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Total	1-family	2-family	Multifamily		Total	FHA	VA
1954	.....	.....	1,220	897	324	1,202	1,077	34	90	19	583	276	307
1955	.....	.....	1,329	976	353	1,310	1,190	33	87	19	670	277	393
1956	.....	.....	1,118	780	338	1,094	981	31	82	24	465	195	271
1957	.....	.....	1,042	700	342	993	840	33	120	49	322	193	128
1958	.....	.....	1,209	827	382	1,142	933	39	170	68	439	337	102
1959	.....	.....	1,379	946	432	1,343	1,079	49	215	36	458	349	109
1959	.....	.....	1,554	1,077	477	1,517	1,234	56	227	37	458	349	109
1960	.....	.....	1,296	889	407	1,252	995	44	214	44	336	261	75
1961	.....	.....	1,365	948	417	1,313	975	44	295	52	328	244	83
1962[1]	.....	.....	1,492	1,054	439	1,463	992	49	422	30	339	261	78
1962—July[1]	1,442	1,423	140	99	42	137	95	4	37	4	33	25	7
Aug.	1,486	1,459	150	101	48	148	102	4	42	2	36	28	8
Sept.	1,356	1,328	117	85	32	114	76	4	35	3	26	20	6
Oct.	1,537	1,491	138	95	43	135	92	4	39	3	30	23	7
Nov.	1,579	1,564	123	84	39	121	79	4	39	2	25	19	6
Dec.	1,562	1,541	95	68	27	94	56	4	34	1	20	16	5
1963—Jan.	1,344	1,317	83	62	22	81	47	3	31	3	18	14	4
Feb.	1,380	1,353	88	65	23	87	52	4	31	1	17	13	4
Mar.	1,575	1,549	128	89	39	124	81	4	40	4	22	17	5
Apr.	1,618	1,590	160	112	49	158	106	6	47	2	29	22	7
May	1,618	1,590	170	116	53	166	107	6	54	3	30	22	7
June	[p]1,560	[p]1,543	[p]155	108	47	[p]152	101	5	47	[p]3	27	20	7
July	[p]1,513	[p]1,497	[p]145	102	43	[p]143	.....	.....	.....	[p]1	29	21	8

[1] Seasonally adjusted data revised in conjunction with over-all revisions of seasonals back to 1959. In addition minor changes in unadjusted figures also made for 1962.

[2] Beginning with 1959, based on revised definition of metropolitan areas.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959, Census Bureau series includes both farm and nonfarm series developed initially by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for which annual totals are given including overlap for 1959. Data from Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration represent units started, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections.

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LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons unless otherwise indicated)

Period	Total non-institutional population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force					Not in the labor force	Unemployment rate[2] (per cent) S.A.
			Total	Employed[1]			Unemployed		
				Total	In nonagricultural industries	In agriculture			
1956	118,734	70,387	67,530	64,708	58,135	6,572	2,822	48,348	4.2
1957	120,445	70,746	67,946	65,011	58,789	6,222	2,936	49,699	4.3
1958	121,950	71,284	68,647	63,966	58,122	5,844	4,681	50,666	6.8
1959	123,366	71,946	69,394	65,581	59,745	5,836	3,813	51,420	5 5
1960[3]	125,368	73,126	70,612	66,681	60,958	5,723	3,931	52,242	5.6
1961	127,852	74,175	71,603	66,796	61,333	5,463	4,806	53,677	6.7
1962	130,081	74,681	71,854	67,846	62,657	5,190	4,007	55,400	5.6
1962—Aug.	130,359	76,554	73,695	69,762	63,993	5,770	3,932	53,805	5.7
Sept.	130,546	74,914	72,179	68,668	63,103	5,564	3,512	55,631	5.6
Oct.	130,730	74,923	72,187	68,893	63,418	5,475	3,294	55,808	5.3
Nov.	130,910	74,532	71,782	67,981	63,098	4,883	3,801	56,378	5.8
Dec.	131,096	74,142	71,378	67,561	63,495	4,066	3,817	56,954	5.5
1963—Jan.	131,253	73,323	70,607	65,935	61,730	4,206	4,672	57,930	5.8
Feb.	131,414	73,999	71,275	66,358	62,309	4,049	4,918	57,414	6.1
Mar.	131,590	74,382	71,650	67,148	62,812	4,337	4,501	57,208	5.6
Apr.	131,740	74,897	72,161	68,097	63,424	4,673	4,063	56,843	5.7
May	131,865	75,864	73,127	69,061	63,883	5,178	4,066	56,001	5.9
June	132,036	77,901	75,165	70,319	64,365	5,954	4,846	54,135	5.7
July	132,196	77,917	75,173	70,851	64,882	5,969	4,322	54,279	5.6
Aug.	132,345	77,167	74,418	70,561	65,065	5,496	3,857	55,178	5.5

[1] Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.
[2] Per cent of civilian labor force.
[3] Inclusion of figures for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1960 increased population by about 500,000 and total labor force by about 300,000. Most of the increase was in nonagricultural industries.

NOTE.—Information relating to persons 14 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1956	52,408	17,243	822	2,999	4,244	10,858	2,429	6,536	7,277
1957	52,904	17,174	828	2,923	4,241	10,886	2,477	6,749	7,626
1958	51,423	15,945	751	2,778	3,976	10,750	2,519	6,811	7,893
1959[1]	53,404	16,675	732	2,960	4,011	11,127	2,594	7,115	8,190
1960	54,370	16,796	712	2,885	4,004	11,391	2,669	7,392	8,520
1961	54,224	16,327	672	2,816	3,903	11,337	2,731	7,610	8,828
1962	55,841	16,859	652	2,909	3,903	11,582	2,798	7,949	9,188
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1962—Aug.	56,019	16,867	652	2,949	3,899	11,620	2,804	8,017	9,211
Sept.	56,125	16,921	647	2,941	3,901	11,637	2,807	8,019	9,252
Oct.	56,195	16,910	644	2,939	3,904	11,627	2,817	8,044	9,310
Nov.	56,205	16,858	640	2,942	3,896	11,637	2,821	8,063	9,348
Dec.	56,211	16,851	633	2,913	3,898	11,629	2,822	8,079	9,386
1963—Jan.	56,333	16,871	631	2,967	3,821	11,685	2,834	8,110	9,414
Feb.	56,458	16,872	631	2,920	3,899	11,729	2,839	8,144	9,424
Mar.	56,706	16,948	631	2,928	3,894	11,795	2,848	8,207	9,455
Apr.	56,873	17,037	639	3,005	3,890	11,784	2,853	8,199	9,466
May	57,060	17,095	640	3,019	3,909	11,825	2,864	8,228	9,480
June	57,194	17,075	639	3,046	3,919	11,864	2,865	8,282	9,504
July[p]	57,356	17,110	641	3,067	3,932	11,880	2,873	8,348	9,505
Aug.[p]	57,299	16,993	637	3,059	3,931	11,887	2,877	8,379	9,536
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1962—Aug.	56,329	17,040	663	3,288	3,934	11,592	2,849	8,097	8,866
Sept.	56,872	17,249	657	3,235	3,932	11,656	2,821	8,075	9,247
Oct.	56,953	17,157	652	3,195	3,935	11,704	2,814	8,084	9,412
Nov.	56,828	17,023	644	3,057	3,912	11,856	2,813	8,047	9,476
Dec.	57,044	16,862	634	2,776	3,914	12,420	2,811	8,014	9,613
1963—Jan.	55,409	16,687	622	2,584	3,775	11,535	2,806	7,956	9,444
Feb.	55,374	16,683	618	2,470	3,844	11,433	2,813	7,997	9,516
Mar.	55,714	16,756	616	2,556	3,847	11,497	2,825	8,076	9,541
Apr.	56,505	16,845	632	2,846	3,859	11,740	2,842	8,199	9,542
May	56,967	16,960	643	3,049	3,897	11,720	2,858	8,294	9,546
June	57,609	17,111	650	3,232	3,954	11,848	2,885	8,423	9,506
July[p]	57,437	17,057	642	3,361	3,971	11,828	2,919	8,473	9,186
Aug.[p]	57,603	17,160	648	3,411	3,966	11,858	2,923	8,463	9,174

[1] Data includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; revised data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

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PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	1962	1963			1962	1963		
	Aug.	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Aug.	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Total	12,489	12,628	12,660	12,545	12,624	12,652	12,579	12,679
Durable goods	6,935	7,086	7,108	7,028	6,883	7,138	7,061	6,975
Ordnance and accessories	125	120	120	120	124	118	119	119
Lumber and wood products	526	498	501	519	557	523	526	550
Furniture and fixtures	322	325	326	323	326	323	321	328
Stone, clay, and glass products	483	493	497	495	502	508	512	515
Primary metal industries	911	977	987	961	904	984	973	954
Fabricated metal products	862	888	891	891	860	894	879	889
Machinery except electrical	1,049	1,042	1,046	1,052	1,036	1,055	1,042	1,038
Electrical machinery	1,070	1,069	1,061	1,049	1,066	1,057	1,040	1,046
Transportation equipment	1,038	1,122	1,122	1,064	947	1,121	1,103	970
Instruments and related products	232	240	241	240	232	239	237	240
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	317	312	316	314	328	316	311	325
Nondurable goods	5,554	5,542	5,552	5,517	5,741	5,514	5,518	5,704
Food and kindred products	1,172	1,151	1,148	1,140	1,297	1,146	1,188	1,262
Tobacco manufactures	81	75	75	81	91	64	63	91
Textile-mill products	810	797	797	794	819	803	791	804
Apparel and other finished textiles	1,128	1,160	1,169	1,145	1,156	1,140	1,133	1,174
Paper and allied products	487	489	491	494	492	492	488	499
Printing, publishing and allied industries	596	594	594	595	594	592	589	593
Chemicals and allied products	520	527	528	524	521	527	526	525
Products of petroleum and coal	125	119	121	121	128	122	123	124
Rubber products	317	321	317	311	317	319	309	311
Leather and leather products	318	309	312	312	326	310	310	320

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; revised data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1962	1963			1962	1963			1962	1963		
	Aug.	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Aug.	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]	Aug.	June	July[p]	Aug.[p]
Total	40.2	40.5	40.4	40.3	95.75	100.37	99.23	98.42	2.37	2.46	2.45	2.43
Durable goods	40.9	41.3	41.2	41.0	103.89	109.82	108.09	107.01	2.54	2.64	2.63	2.61
Ordnance and accessories	41.2	41.4	41.0	41.2	115.34	118.24	117.33	118.20	2.82	2.87	2.89	2.89
Lumber and wood products	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.4	81.80	82.62	82.62	84.05	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.05
Furniture and fixtures	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.0	80.54	81.39	81.19	83.40	1.95	1.99	1.99	2.00
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.2	41.5	41.3	41.0	101.40	104.41	103.66	103.42	2.42	2.48	2.48	2.48
Primary metal industries	39.7	41.7	41.1	40.9	115.84	129.55	125.77	123.02	2.94	3.07	3.06	3.03
Fabricated metal products	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.5	105.32	108.84	107.53	109.36	2.55	2.61	2.61	2.61
Machinery except electrical	41.7	41.7	41.6	41.7	112.32	117.04	115.23	115.23	2.70	2.78	2.77	2.77
Electrical machinery	40.5	40.4	40.7	40.3	97.20	99.88	99.14	98.74	2.40	2.46	2.46	2.45
Transportation equipment	41.8	42.2	42.0	41.3	118.78	126.90	125.28	121.39	2.89	3.00	2.99	2.99
Instruments and related products	41.0	40.7	40.6	40.7	99.63	101.84	100.44	101.34	2.43	2.49	2.48	2.49
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	39.7	39.5	39.6	39.6	77.81	80.19	78.98	79.60	1.96	2.02	2.02	2.01
Nondurable goods	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.5	86.18	88.36	88.36	88.18	2.16	2.22	2.22	2.21
Food and kindred products	40.8	41.0	40.9	41.0	91.05	95.17	95.87	93.98	2.21	2.31	2.31	2.27
Tobacco manufactures	37.5	39.7	39.8	39.3	68.04	81.81	79.97	73.66	1.80	2.03	2.04	1.86
Textile-mill products	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.5	68.21	69.70	68.68	69.60	1.68	1.70	1.70	1.71
Apparel and other finished textiles	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.6	62.36	61.35	61.71	63.15	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.73
Paper and allied products	42.5	42.7	42.7	42.9	103.39	106.21	107.25	107.82	2.41	2.47	2.50	2.49
Printing, publishing and allied industries	38.3	38.3	38.4	38.4	108.29	110.69	110.30	110.88	2.82	2.89	2.88	2.88
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	41.4	41.6	41.2	110.12	113.42	113.57	111.79	2.66	2.72	2.73	2.72
Products of petroleum and coal	41.7	41.9	41.5	41.6	126.35	133.25	133.35	130.21	3.03	3.15	3.16	3.13
Rubber products	40.7	40.1	40.2	40.0	99.80	100.53	100.44	98.58	2.44	2.47	2.48	2.45
Leather and leather products	37.6	37.3	37.0	37.7	65.53	66.70	66.12	67.61	1.72	1.76	1.74	1.77

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; revised data are for production and related workers only.

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SALES AND STOCKS, BY DISTRICT

(1957–59 = 100)

Period	United States	Federal Reserve district											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
SALES													
1955	88	91	80	93	92	89	81	95	90	85	88	84	82
1956	94	96	89	97	96	95	90	99	96	93	93	92	91
1957	96	96	95	98	98	97	94	100	97	97	94	96	93
1958	99	99	100	99	98	98	99	97	98	99	99	99	98
1959	105	104	105	104	104	105	107	104	104	104	107	105	109
1960	106	106	108	104	108	105	107	104	103	106	108	100	110
1961	109	112	112	107	110	108	110	105	104	108	111	102	115
1962	114	114	116	110	113	113	118	110	109	109	114	108	123
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1962—July	114	r116	113	r112	r113	112	r111	111	112	111	r117	112	123
Aug.	115	117	117	112	109	116	118	113	108	111	113	107	124
Sept.	117	116	120	113	116	118	121	115	113	110	118	113	122
Oct.	110	110	112	106	108	107	112	107	104	116	108	100	121
Nov.	118	120	121	111	116	119	125	113	111	111	117	109	128
Dec.	117	116	118	112	114	113	c122	114	115	110	117	111	127
1963—Jan.	r113	115	113	103	r111	116	123	107	104	110	108	107	127
Feb.	114	111	115	108	109	112	119	108	108	114	117	109	128
Mar.	119	121	119	112	118	123	135	116	114	117	122	113	130
Apr.	115	112	119	105	111	111	118	110	114	103	118	110	118
May	117	118	119	111	113	116	123	111	111	110	118	110	129
June	120	119	120	112	118	120	130	119	117	116	120	115	127
July	p120	121	123	115	116	p118	124	116	113	116	p120	113	128
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1962—July	96	87	86	r85	95	94	106	92	94	88	105	102	112
Aug.	104	96	94	92	99	103	109	101	103	106	111	108	119
Sept.	117	117	120	113	114	118	114	116	114	118	119	109	121
Oct.	113	115	120	112	109	115	113	111	110	111	111	102	117
Nov.	141	147	152	145	141	142	139	136	133	130	133	126	145
Dec.	212	225	216	202	211	210	219	201	201	197	203	193	232
1963—Jan.	r86	87	90	75	r83	82	94	79	79	76	82	83	97
Feb.	85	79	88	78	79	79	92	79	78	80	84	80	101
Mar.	101	95	101	98	97	102	116	97	97	96	101	98	105
Apr.	112	112	111	104	111	112	121	109	107	105	114	108	116
May	112	114	114	108	109	111	116	110	110	105	114	106	118
June	114	113	116	104	109	110	117	115	109	113	p114	103	121
July	p101	91	94	87	98	p99	111	96	95	92	p108	103	117
STOCKS													
1955	85	88	78	87	86	90	86	89	93	88	90	79	81
1956	94	96	89	95	93	99	98	97	102	98	99	91	92
1957	99	97	97	99	102	100	102	100	103	102	100	99	96
1958	98	99	99	98	97	96	97	97	98	97	98	98	97
1959	103	104	104	103	101	104	101	103	99	101	103	104	107
1960	109	108	110	105	113	108	107	108	103	108	109	106	114
1961	110	111	109	105	112	110	108	109	111	108	111	103	115
1962	117	116	115	112	116	118	118	119	117	r113	113	112	125
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1962—July	119	118	r114	113	117	119	r119	122	117	113	115	r113	r126
Aug.	118	115	116	113	116	117	116	123	116	115	115	112	126
Sept.	118	114	116	112	117	117	119	122	115	115	111	110	127
Oct.	120	116	118	114	118	119	125	124	117	115	111	113	129
Nov.	118	116	119	112	117	121	123	122	119	113	108	112	118
Dec.	117	118	120	112	118	122	130	121	121	111	111	111	108
1963—Jan.	120	119	116	113	125	121	129	120	117	111	111	113	128
Feb.	119	119	116	109	121	119	126	119	120	112	114	113	127
Mar.	120	119	115	108	119	119	123	121	118	113	117	113	129
Apr.	120	120	118	110	122	121	122	119	121	114	118	114	128
May	121	120	119	109	120	117	125	124	119	r115	120	118	132
June	121	118	118	r109	119	118	127	126	122	r115	118	118	129
July	p123	121	119	114	125	p119	129	126	122	117	p122	p121	p131
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1962—July	112	108	102	103	112	112	110	119	112	r109	r109	109	r122
Aug.	r118	114	113	109	115	119	116	122	117	r115	112	115	126
Sept.	125	123	121	119	125	126	126	129	123	r121	116	117	132
Oct.	135	134	134	131	135	135	140	135	133	r130	123	127	143
Nov.	135	137	138	132	138	138	144	136	135	131	126	128	129
Dec.	110	110	112	102	109	112	115	108	108	104	103	103	118
1963—Jan.	107	104	105	99	106	106	116	108	104	99	101	99	115
Feb.	112	109	109	102	112	109	123	110	111	106	108	106	120
Mar.	120	118	117	109	119	120	126	121	119	112	117	114	130
Apr.	123	121	r121	114	123	124	125	125	124	r114	121	117	129
May	122	121	120	112	121	119	124	127	119	113	118	116	130
June	116	112	111	r103	121	111	118	122	115	r107	113	111	125
July	p117	111	107	103	119	p111	118	123	117	113	p116	p116	p127

NOTE.—Based on retail value figures; sales are average per trading day; stocks are as of end of month or averages of monthly data.

For description of series and for back data beginning with 1947, see July 1962 BULL., p. 803.

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DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA

Period	Amounts (millions of dollars)					Ratios to sales			
	Sales	Stocks	Outstanding orders	Receipts	New orders	Stocks	Outstanding orders	Stocks plus outs. orders	Receipts
1953	406	1,163	421	408	401	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.0
1954	409	1,140	388	410	412	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0
1955	437	1,195	446	444	449	2.9	1.1	4.0	1.0
1956	454	1,286	470	459	458	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.0
1957	459	1,338	461	461	458	3.1	1.1	4.1	1.0
1958	462	1,323	437	462	464	3.0	1.0	4.1	1.0
1959	488	1,391	510	495	498	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.1
1960	494	1,474	518	496	493	3.1	1.1	4.3	1.0
1961	506	1,485	529	512	517	3.1	1.1	4.2	1.0
1962	526	1,593	571	535	533	3.2	1.2	4.4	1.0
1962—July	r404	r1,486	r726	r390	r445	3.7	1.8	5.5	1.0
Aug.	482	1,571	675	563	514	3.3	1.4	4.7	1.2
Sept.	493	1,700	706	622	653	3.4	1.4	4.9	1.3
Oct.	556	1,845	666	701	661	3.3	1.2	4.5	1.3
Nov.	657	1,892	549	704	587	2.9	.8	3.7	1.1
Dec.	998	1,505	385	611	447	1.5	.4	1.9	.6
1963—Jan.	407	1,466	498	368	481	3.6	1.2	4.8	.9
Feb.	366	1,508	555	408	465	4.1	1.5	5.6	1.1
Mar.	467	1,616	507	575	527	3.5	1.1	4.5	1.2
Apr.	512	1,653	459	549	501	3.2	.9	4.1	1.1
May	512	1,632	509	491	541	3.2	1.0	4.2	1.0
June	482	1,540	710	390	591	3.2	1.5	4.7	.8
July[p]	434	1,554	770	448	508	3.6	1.8	5.4	1.0

NOTE.—*Sales, stocks, and outstanding orders:* actual dollar amounts reported by a selected group of department stores whose 1962 sales were more than 40 per cent of estimated total department store sales. Sales are total for month, stocks and outstanding orders are as of end of month

Receipts and new orders: monthly totals derived from reported figures on sales, stocks, and outstanding orders.

For further description see Oct. 1952 BULL., pp. 1098–1102. Back figures may be obtained upon request.

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CONSUMER PRICES

(1957–59 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing						Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
			Total	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid and petroleum fuels	House-furnishings	Household operation						
1929	59.7	55.6	.....	85.4	.....	.....	56.6	.....	56.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933	45.1	35.3	.....	60.8	.....	.....	42.7	.....	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941	51.3	44.2	61.4	64.3	88.3	45.2	54.4	53.3	51.9	51.2	50.6	47.6	57.3	58.2
1945	62.7	58.4	67.5	66.1	86.4	53.6	73.9	62.9	71.2	55.4	57.5	63.6	75.0	67.3
1954	93.6	95.4	93.4	93.5	92.5	90.6	101.9	89.5	97.3	90.8	86.6	88.5	92.4	94.3
1955	93.3	94.0	94.1	94.8	94.9	91.9	100.0	90.8	96.7	89.7	88.6	90.0	92.1	94.3
1956	94.7	94.7	95.5	96.5	95.9	95.9	98.9	93.7	98.4	91.3	91.8	93.7	93.4	95.8
1957	98.0	97.8	98.5	98.3	96.9	100.8	100.5	97.3	99.7	96.5	95.5	97.1	96.9	98.5
1958	100.7	101.9	100.2	100.1	100.3	99.0	99.8	100.2	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.8	99.8
1959	101.5	100.3	101.3	101.6	102.8	100.2	99.8	102.4	100.7	103.8	104.4	102.4	102.4	101.8
1960	103.1	101.4	103.1	103.1	107.0	99.5	100.1	104.8	102.1	103.8	108.1	104.1	104.9	103.8
1961	104.2	102.6	103.9	104.4	107.9	101.6	99.5	105.9	102.8	105.0	111.3	104.6	107.2	104.6
1962	105.4	103.6	104.8	105.7	107.9	102.1	98.9	107.4	103.2	107.2	114.2	106.5	109.6	105.3
1962—July	105.5	103.8	104.8	105.7	108.0	99.7	99.0	107.5	102.9	106.8	114.6	106.8	110.0	105.6
Aug.	105.5	103.8	104.8	105.8	108.0	100.1	98.5	107.4	102.5	107.4	114.6	106.8	110.3	105.5
Sept.	106.1	104.8	104.9	105.9	108.0	101.3	98.7	107.6	104.6	107.8	114.7	106.8	110.0	105.6
Oct.	106.0	104.3	105.0	106.1	108.0	102.4	98.8	107.6	104.9	108.1	114.9	106.9	109.5	105.6
Nov.	106.0	104.1	105.1	106.2	108.1	103.6	98.7	107.8	104.3	108.3	115.0	107.1	110.1	105.6
Dec.	105.8	103.5	105.2	106.2	108.1	104.8	98.6	108.1	103.9	108.0	115.3	107.6	110.0	105.6
1963—Jan.	106.0	104.7	105.4	106.3	108.2	104.9	97.9	109.3	103.0	106.6	115.5	107.4	110.2	105.7
Feb.	106.1	105.0	105.4	106.4	108.0	104.8	98.3	109.3	103.3	106.8	115.6	107.3	110.0	105.7
Mar.	106.2	104.6	105.7	106.4	108.0	104.8	98.6	109.7	103.6	107.0	115.8	107.3	110.1	105.7
Apr.	106.2	104.3	105.8	106.5	107.5	104.2	98.5	109.9	103.8	107.0	116.1	107.6	111.0	105.8
May	106.2	104.2	105.7	106.6	107.4	102.4	98.4	110.0	103.7	107.4	116.4	107.8	110.7	106.0
June	106.6	105.0	105.9	106.7	108.1	102.1	98.5	110.2	103.9	107.4	116.8	107.8	110.9	107.6
July	107.1	106.2	106.0	106.7	108.1	102.3	98.5	110.3	103.9	107.8	116.9	108.0	111.5	108.0

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earner and clerical-worker families.

WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957–59 = 100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	Other commodities													
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals	Machinery	Furniture, etc.	Nonmetallic minerals	Tobacco	Miscellaneous
1954	92.9	104.4	97.6	90.4	100.6	89.9	94.6	97.3	87.6	97.6	88.8	84.3	83.2	93.9	88.8	93.8	110.5
1955	93.2	97.9	94.3	92.4	100.7	89.5	94.5	96.9	99.2	102.3	91.1	90.0	85.8	94.3	91.3	94.6	99.1
1956	96.2	96.6	94.3	96.5	100.7	94.8	97.4	97.5	100.6	103.8	97.2	97.8	92.1	96.9	95.2	95.1	98.1
1957	99.0	99.2	97.9	99.2	100.8	94.9	102.7	99.6	100.2	98.5	99.0	99.7	97.7	99.4	98.9	98.0	96.6
1958	100.4	103.6	102.9	99.5	98.9	96.0	98.7	100.4	100.1	97.4	100.1	99.1	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.7	101.5
1959	100.6	97.2	99.2	101.3	100.4	109.1	98.7	100.0	99.7	104.1	101.0	101.2	102.2	100.4	101.2	102.2	101.9
1960	100.7	96.9	100.0	101.3	101.5	105.2	99.6	100.2	99.9	100.4	101.8	101.3	102.4	100.1	101.4	102.5	99.3
1961	100.3	96.0	100.7	100.8	99.7	106.2	100.7	99.1	96.1	95.9	98.8	100.7	102.3	99.5	101.8	103.2	103.9
1962	100.6	97.7	101.2	100.8	100.6	107.4	100.2	97.5	93.3	96.5	100.0	100.0	102.3	98.8	101.8	104.1	107.3
1962—July	100.4	96.5	100.8	100.8	100.9	107.5	100.0	97.2	92.7	97.5	100.0	99.7	102.3	98.8	101.6	104.0	107.6
Aug.	100.5	97.6	101.5	100.6	100.8	107.0	99.5	97.0	92.7	97.4	99.7	99.8	102.3	98.7	101.6	104.2	107.2
Sept.	101.2	100.6	103.3	100.8	100.6	107.5	100.8	96.9	92.8	97.0	99.5	99.7	102.3	98.6	101.5	104.2	109.1
Oct.	100.6	98.7	101.5	100.7	100.5	107.4	100.8	97.1	93.1	96.6	99.3	99.4	102.2	98.5	101.6	104.5	108.7
Nov.	100.7	99.3	101.3	100.7	100.5	107.3	100.7	97.0	93.7	96.3	99.1	99.3	102.2	98.6	101.6	104.5	109.8
Dec.	100.4	97.3	100.9	100.7	100.6	106.9	100.8	96.8	94.4	95.8	99.0	99.3	102.3	98.4	101.5	104.3	110.2
1963—Jan.	100.5	98.5	100.8	100.7	100.4	106.0	100.4	96.9	94.3	95.9	99.0	99.5	102.3	98.3	101.4	104.3	111.6
Feb.	100.2	96.5	100.5	100.6	100.3	105.1	100.3	96.7	94.2	96.1	99.1	99.4	102.2	98.2	101.5	104.3	111.5
Mar.	99.9	95.4	99.0	100.6	100.2	105.1	100.8	96.8	94.1	96.5	99.0	99.4	102.0	98.2	101.5	104.3	110.8
Apr.	99.7	95.4	99.3	100.4	100.1	104.5	100.3	96.3	94.1	97.0	99.0	99.4	101.9	98.1	101.5	104.4	108.0
May	100.0	94.4	101.7	100.5	100.2	104.8	100.4	96.4	93.2	97.5	99.1	99.9	102.0	98.0	101.3	105.2	107.6
June	100.3	94.9	r102.4	r100.7	100.3	r104.5	100.9	96.3	93.1	r98.3	r99.4	100.0	r102.0	98.1	r101.2	r105.8	108.1
July	100.7	96.8	102.2	100.9	100.4	104.3	100.3	96.2	93.0	101.5	99.1	100.0	102.3	98.2	100.9	107.0	110.4

See next page for composition of other commodities.

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WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL

(1957–59=100)

Group	1962	1963		
	July	May	June	July
Farm Products:				
Fresh and dried produce	92.2	99.8	r97.1	97.0
Grains	99.1	102.9	101.4	99.5
Livestock and poultry	95.8	86.8	89.3	94.4
Plant and animal fibers	99.3	101.7	101.4	100.2
Fluid milk	99.8	97.3	97.9	99.8
Eggs	86.2	77.1	79.2	87.5
Hay and seeds	105.3	112.5	113.8	111.1
Other farm products	92.5	89.5	89.3	89.1
Processed Foods:				
Cereal and bakery products	107.9	107.6	107.0	106.6
Meat, poultry, and fish	99.0	91.9	r94.1	96.4
Dairy products and ice cream	105.7	106.8	106.6	107.3
Canned and frozen fruits, and vegetables	98.7	103.4	r104.6	105.6
Sugar and confectionery	102.2	133.6	132.1	120.3
Packaged beverage materials	82.6	80.9	81.1	81.1
Animal fats and oils	85.8	77.2	r79.2	82.9
Crude vegetable oils	78.2	84.2	83.3	83.6
Refined vegetable oils	85.2	85.8	84.4	84.3
Vegetable oil and products	94.5	87.0	87.0	87.0
Miscellaneous processed foods	101.0	101.8	r103.9	104.5
Textile Products and Apparel:				
Cotton products	101.9	99.7	99.7	99.8
Wool products	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.3
Man-made fiber textile products	94.7	93.8	93.8	93.6
Silk products	130.2	144.4	r148.0	134.5
Apparel	101.8	101.6	r102.0	102.2
Other textile products	121.6	118.2	117.4	115.1
Hides, Skins, Leather, and Products:				
Hides and skins	104.2	87.4	85.8	83.5
Leather	108.4	103.2	102.5	102.2
Footwear	108.8	108.2	108.2	108.4
Other leather products	105.0	104.4	r104.3	104.1
Fuels and Related Products, and Power:				
Coal	95.3	94.2	r94.9	95.7
Coke	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Gas fuels (Jan. 1958 = 100)	119.7	120.1	r120.3	120.4
Electric power (Jan. 1958 = 100)	102.8	102.2	102.2	102.0
Petroleum products, refined	98.0	99.1	99.9	98.7
Chemicals and Allied Products:				
Industrial chemicals	96.1	95.0	r95.0	94.7
Prepared paint	103.8	103.0	103.0	103.0
Paint materials	96.0	91.7	91.1	90.9
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	95.1	95.2	95.2	95.0
Fats and oils, inedible	73.5	78.6	r80.6	81.3
Mixed fertilizers	103.9	103.6	103.6	103.6
Fertilizer materials	101.0	102.3	100.8	100.3
Other chemicals and products	99.4	98.6	98.6	98.7
Rubber and Products:				
Crude rubber	92.4	92.6	92.5	91.6
Tires and tubes	86.4	89.1	89.1	89.1
Miscellaneous rubber products	99.1	97.5	97.5	97.5
Lumber and Wood Products:				
Lumber	98.0	98.4	r99.2	101.8
Millwork	102.3	102.4	102.8	104.1
Plywood	92.4	90.9	92.6	100.7
Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products:				
Woodpulp	93.6	91.3	91.3	91.7
Wastepaper	96.8	89.8	90.8	91.4
Paper	102.6	102.2	102.2	102.2
Paperboard	94.0	94.1	94.1	94.1
Converted paper and paperboard	101.0	99.9	r100.3	99.8
Building paper and board	96.3	96.2	r97.5	97.5
Metals and Metal Products:				
Iron and steel	98.9	99.3	99.0	99.0
Nonferrous metals	99.0	98.7	98.7	99.0
Metal containers	103.7	104.6	104.9	105.0
Hardware	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.1
Plumbing equipment	97.1	100.8	100.6	100.8
Heating equipment	92.9	93.0	r93.3	93.3
Fabricated structural metal products	98.3	98.2	r98.2	98.3
Fabricated nonstructural metal products	103.9	104.0	104.9	105.0
Machinery and Motive Products:				
Agricultural machinery and equip.	109.5	110.9	111.0	110.8
Construction machinery and equip.	107.6	109.2	r109.6	109.7
Metalworking machinery and equip.	109.6	109.4	109.6	110.0
General purpose machinery and equipment	102.9	103.4	103.5	103.9
Miscellaneous machinery	103.4	103.3	r103.4	103.4
Special industry machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100)	102.0	103.9	103.9	104.0
Electrical machinery and equip.	98.1	97.7	97.7	97.8
Motor vehicles	r101.2	r99.8	r99.3	99.8
Transportation equip., R.R. rolling stock (Jan. 1961 = 100)	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Furniture and Other Household Durables:				
Household furniture	104.1	104.4	r104.5	104.5
Commercial furniture	102.4	102.3	r102.8	102.8
Floor coverings	96.7	95.7	95.9	96.6
Household appliances	93.9	92.0	91.9	91.9
Television, radios, and phonographs	90.8	88.9	r88.9	88.5
Other household durable goods	103.0	r102.9	r103.2	103.5
Nonmetallic Mineral Products:				
Flat glass	98.0	96.6	96.6	96.6
Concrete ingredients	103.3	103.0	r103.2	103.2
Concrete products	102.7	101.9	101.9	101.4
Structural clay products	103.6	104.0	104.0	103.5
Gypsum products	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0
Prepared asphalt roofing	89.4	92.7	r89.1	88.2
Other nonmetallic minerals	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.2
Tobacco Products and Bottled Beverages:				
Tobacco products	102.0	104.5	105.7	105.7
Alcoholic beverages	100.7	101.0	101.0	101.0
Nonalcoholic beverages	116.7	117.4	r118.2	125.1
Miscellaneous Products:				
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	101.0	100.7	100.7	100.9
Manufactured animal feeds	111.0	111.2	112.1	116.3
Notions and accessories	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	104.3	103.9	103.8	103.9
Other miscellaneous products	101.0	101.4	101.3	100.9

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics Index.

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GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1962			1963	
										II	III	IV	I	II
Gross national product	104.4	56.0	125.8	284.6	444.5	482.7	502.6	518.2	554.9	552.4	556.8	565.2	571.8	579.6
Personal consumption expenditures	79.0	46.4	81.9	195.0	293.2	313.5	328.2	336.8	355.4	352.9	356.7	362.9	367.4	370.4
Durable goods	9.2	3.5	9.7	30.4	37.3	43.6	44.9	43.6	48.2	47.5	47.7	50.5	50.6	51.0
Nondurable goods	37.7	22.3	43.2	99.8	141.6	147.1	151.8	155.1	161.4	160.6	162.5	163.6	165.3	165.9
Services	32.1	20.7	29.0	64.9	114.3	122.8	131.5	138.0	145.7	144.8	146.6	148.9	151.4	153.5
Gross private domestic investment	16.2	1.4	18.1	50.0	56.6	72.7	71.8	69.0	78.8	79.6	78.9	78.8	77.8	80.7
New construction	*8.7*	*1.4*	*6.6*	*24.2*	*35.5*	*40.2*	*40.7*	*41.6*	*44.4*	*44.5*	*46.0*	*45.0*	*43.7*	*45.8*
Residential, nonfarm	3.6	.5	3.5	14.1	18.0	22.3	21.1	21.0	23.2	23.3	24.2	23.7	22.7	24.8
Other	5.1	1.0	3.1	10.1	17.4	17.9	19.7	20.5	21.2	21.2	21.7	21.2	21.0	21.0
Producers' durable equipment	5.9	1.6	6.9	18.9	23.1	25.9	27.6	25.5	28.8	28.7	29.3	29.9	29.0	30.7
Change in business inventories	1.7	−1.6	4.5	6.8	−2.0	6.6	3.5	1.9	5.5	6.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.3
Nonfarm only	1.8	−1.4	4.0	6.0	−2.9	6.5	3.2	1.5	4.9	5.8	2.8	3.2	4.3	3.6
Net exports of goods and services	.8	.2	1.1	.6	1.2	−.8	3.0	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.8
Exports	7.0	2.4	6.0	13.1	22.7	22.9	26.3	27.5	28.9	29.5	29.4	28.8	28.6	30.7
Imports	6.3	2.3	4.8	12.5	21.5	23.6	23.3	23.1	25.1	25.0	25.3	25.5	24.9	25.9
Government purchases of goods and services	8.5	8.0	24.8	39.0	93.5	97.2	99.6	107.9	117.0	115.5	117.0	120.2	123.0	123.8
Federal	*1.3*	*2.0*	*16.9*	*19.3*	*52.6*	*53.6*	*53.1*	*57.4*	*62.4*	*61.9*	*62.4*	*63.6*	*65.5*	*66.5*
National defense	1.3	2.0	13.8	14.3	44.8	46.2	45.7	49.0	53.3	52.9	53.5	54.3	56.4	56.7
Other			3.2	5.2	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.9	10.0	9.8	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.6
Less: Government sales				.1	.5	.5	.6	.6	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.0	.8
State and local	7.2	6.0	7.8	19.7	40.8	43.6	46.5	50.6	54.6	53.6	54.6	56.6	57.5	57.3
Gross national product in constant (1954) dollars	181.8	126.6	238.1	318.1	401.3	428.6	439.9	447.7	474.8	474.0	475.6	481.4	485.3	489.4

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For explanation of series see *U.S. Income and Output* (a supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*) and the July 1963 *Survey of Current Business*.

NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1962			1963	
										II	III	IV	I	II
National income	87.8	40.2	104.7	241.9	367.4	400.5	414.5	426.1	453.7	452.4	455.5	462.2	466.7	n.a.
Compensation of employees	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.2	257.1	278.5	293.6	302.1	322.9	322.5	325.3	327.7	332.0	338.7
Wages and salaries	*50.4*	*29.0*	*62.1*	*146.4*	*239.8*	*258.5*	*271.3*	*278.8*	*297.1*	*296.8*	*299.4*	*301.5*	*304.5*	*310.8*
Private	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.1	196.6	213.1	222.9	227.0	241.6	241.7	243.7	244.7	246.7	252.2
Military	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.8
Government civilian	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.3	33.5	35.4	38.5	41.6	44.7	44.1	45.0	46.3	47.1	47.8
Supplements to wages and salaries	.7	.5	2.7	7.8	17.3	20.1	22.3	23.3	25.7	25.7	25.9	26.2	27.5	27.9
Employer contributions for social insurance	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	8.0	9.7	11.3	11.9	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	15.0	15.3
Other labor income	.6	.4	.7	3.8	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.4	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.6
Proprietors' income	14.8	5.6	17.4	37.5	46.1	46.5	46.2	48.1	49.8	49.6	49.8	50.3	50.7	50.0
Business and professional	8.8	3.2	10.9	23.5	32.5	35.1	34.2	35.3	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.9	37.2	37.4
Farm	6.0	2.4	6.5	14.0	13.5	11.4	12.0	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.5	12.6
Rental income of persons	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.0	12.2	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.1	−2.0	14.5	35.7	37.2	47.2	44.5	43.8	47.0	46.5	46.1	49.3	48.8	.....
Profits before tax	*9.6*	*.2*	*17.0*	*40.6*	*37.4*	*47.7*	*44.3*	*43.8*	*46.8*	*46.7*	*46.2*	*48.4*	*48.3*	.....
Profits tax liability	1.4	.5	7.6	17.9	18.6	23.2	22.3	22.0	22.2	22.1	21.9	22.9	22.9	.....
Profits after tax	*8.3*	*−.4*	*9.4*	*22.8*	*18.8*	*24.5*	*22.0*	*21.8*	*24.6*	*24.6*	*24.3*	*25.5*	*25.4*	.....
Dividends	5.8	2.1	4.5	9.2	12.4	13.7	14.5	15.3	16.6	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6
Undistributed profits	2.4	−2.4	4.9	13.6	6.4	10.8	7.5	6.5	8.1	8.2	7.8	8.4	8.3	.....
Inventory valuation adjustment	.5	−2.1	−2.5	−5.0	−.3	−.5	.2	.....	.2	−.2	−.1	.9	.4	.....
Net interest	6.4	5.0	4.5	5.5	14.8	16.4	r18.1	20.0	22.0	21.7	22.3	23.0	23.3	23.7

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to previous table.

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RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND SAVING

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1962 II	1962 III	1962 IV	1963 I	1963 II
Gross national product	104.4	56.0	125.8	284.6	444.5	482.7	502.6	518.2	554.9	552.4	556.8	565.2	571.8	579.6
Less: Capital consumption allowances	8.6	7.2	9.0	19.1	38.6	41.0	43.0	44.3	49.4	49.2	49.7	50.1	50.6	51.3
Indirect business tax and nontax liability	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.7	39.3	42.6	46.4	49.1	53.0	52.7	53.3	54.1	55.2	56.0
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Statistical discrepancy	.3	.9	.4	−.7	−1.5	−3.0	−3.0	−1.9	−1.8	−2.5	−2.6	−1.9	−2.3	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises	−.1	.....	.1	.2	1.1	.4	.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	.7	.4
Equals: National income	87.8	40.2	104.7	241.9	367.4	400.5	414.5	426.1	453.7	452.4	455.5	462.2	466.7	...
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10.1	−2.0	14.5	35.7	37.2	47.2	44.5	43.8	47.0	46.5	46.1	49.3	48.8	.....
Contributions for social insurance	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	14.8	17.6	20.6	21.4	23.9	23.9	24.0	24.2	26.5	27.0
Plus: Government transfer payments	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	24.5	25.4	27.3	31.3	32.5	32.1	32.3	33.6	34.7	34.2
Net interest paid by government	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.8	6.2	7.1	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4
Dividends	5.8	2.1	4.5	9.2	12.4	13.7	14.5	15.3	16.6	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.1	17.6
Business transfer payments	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Equals: Personal income	85.8	47.2	96.3	228.5	360.3	383.9	401.3	417.4	442.1	440.7	444.5	449.9	453.9	459.9
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments	*2.6*	*1.5*	*3.3*	*20.8*	*42.3*	*46.8*	*51.4*	*52.9*	*57.7*	*57.9*	*58.1*	*58.5*	*59.4*	*59.9*
Federal	1.3	.5	2.0	18.2	36.6	40.4	44.0	45.1	49.0	49.3	49.4	49.7	50.0	50.4
State and local	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	5.7	6.4	7.3	7.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.4	9.6
Equals: Disposable personal income	83.1	45.7	93.0	207.7	317.9	337.1	349.9	364.4	384.4	382.7	386.5	391.4	394.5	400.0
Less: Personal consumption expenditures	79.0	46.4	81.9	195.0	293.2	313.5	328.2	336.8	355.4	352.9	356.7	362.9	367.4	370.4
Equals: Personal saving	4.2	−.6	11.1	12.6	24.7	23.6	21.7	27.6	29.1	29.8	29.7	28.5	27.1	29.6
Disposable personal income in constant (1954) dollars	134.9	102.1	175.1	231.0	296.3	310.7	317.8	328.4	343.6	342.6	345.1	348.2	349.5	353.2

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table at top of previous page.

PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1961	1962	1962 July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	1963 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[p]
Total personal income	417.4	442.1	443.5	444.6	445.5	447.7	449.9	452.1	[1]454.0	452.9	454.8	457.4	460.1	462.6	464.3
Wage and salary disbursements	*278.8*	*297.1*	*299.0*	*299.4*	*299.8*	*300.1*	*301.5*	*302.9*	*302.8*	*304.7*	*306.1*	*308.7*	*311.2*	*312.9*	*314.1*
Commodity-producing industries	110.8	118.5	119.5	119.6	119.5	119.4	119.9	119.6	119.5	120.1	120.9	122.5	123.8	124.7	125.0
Manufacturing only	*87.5*	*94.2*	*95.0*	*95.1*	*95.0*	*94.6*	*95.0*	*94.9*	*94.7*	*95.5*	*96.3*	*97.2*	*98.4*	*99.0*	*99.1*
Distributive industries	72.9	76.6	77.0	77.1	77.6	77.4	77.5	78.4	77.9	78.6	78.7	79.2	79.7	79.8	80.0
Service industries	43.4	46.4	47.1	47.1	46.8	47.1	47.3	47.7	47.8	48.3	48.5	48.7	49.1	49.4	49.8
Government	51.8	55.6	55.4	55.6	55.9	56.3	56.9	57.3	57.6	57.8	58.0	58.3	58.6	58.9	59.2
Other labor income	11.4	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7
Proprietors' income	*48.1*	*49.8*	*49.8*	*49.8*	*49.9*	*50.1*	*50.4*	*50.5*	*50.7*	*50.7*	*50.5*	*50.1*	*50.0*	*50.0*	*50.3*
Business and professional	35.3	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	37.4	37.6	37.7
Farm	12.8	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.6
Rental income	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1
Dividends	15.3	16.6	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.7	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3	18.2	17.8
Personal interest income	27.7	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.6	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.6
Transfer payments	33.6	34.8	34.4	34.8	34.7	35.8	36.0	35.7	[1]39.1	35.7	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.4	36.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance	9.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.8
Nonagricultural income	400.3	424.5	426.0	427.2	428.1	430.1	432.0	434.1	[1]435.9	434.9	437.0	440.5	443.1	445.8	447.1
Agricultural income	17.1	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.0	17.8	17.3	17.1	16.9	17.1

[1] Includes stepped-up rate of Govt. life insurance payments to veterans and a special dividend to all W.W. II veterans holding NSLI policies; disbursements amounted to $3.6 billion.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Monthly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table at top of previous page.

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SAVING, INVESTMENT, AND FINANCIAL FLOWS

(In billions of dollars)

	Transaction category, or sector	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1961 I	1961 II	1961 III	1961 IV	1962 I	1962 II	1962 III	1962 IV	1963 I	
	I. Saving and investment															
A	**Gross national saving**	94.5	115.6	119.5	116.1	130.2	105.8	113.6	119.1	125.7	124.3	131.7	131.9	132.8	133.5	A
B	Consumer and nonprofit	68.9	74.5	73.5	80.0	86.6	73.0	79.1	82.7	85.3	85.2	87.1	86.5	87.7	82.9	B
C	Farm and noncorp. business	11.9	12.4	12.9	12.5	13.1	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.3	14.0	C
D	Corporate nonfin. business	25.2	35.2	29.7	32.1	36.7	26.6	32.1	32.3	37.3	36.2	36.7	35.1	38.6	37.3	D
E	U.S. Government	−7.8	−4.5	4.3	−5.5	−4.8	−4.0	−7.2	−5.3	−5.7	−7.0	−4.4	−2.0	−5.7	−.7	E
F	State and local govt.	−5.2	−3.5	−3.0	−4.7	−3.8	−4.4	−4.5	−4.7	−5.2	−4.5	−3.3	−3.4	−4.0	−3.6	F
G	Financial sectors	2.2	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.5	G
H	**Gross national investment**	94.3	114.6	119.6	114.5	127.3	104.4	110.7	117.7	125.1	126.8	129.1	126.1	127.2	130.0	H
I	Consumer durable goods	37.3	43.6	44.9	43.6	48.2	41.2	43.1	43.9	46.4	47.3	47.5	47.7	50.5	50.2	I
J	Business inventories	−2.0	6.6	3.5	1.8	4.9	−4.3	1.1	3.4	7.0	7.7	5.9	2.8	3.3	4.8	J
K	Gross pvt. fixed investment	58.6	66.2	68.3	67.1	73.2	64.0	65.6	68.5	70.4	69.3	73.2	75.4	75.0	72.0	K
L	Consumer and nonprofit	18.1	22.1	21.7	20.1	21.3	20.5	19.0	19.3	21.5	21.7	19.9	21.2	22.3	23.7	L
M	Nonfin. business	40.0	43.4	46.0	46.4	51.2	42.8	46.0	48.5	48.2	46.8	52.6	53.5	52.1	47.3	M
N	Financial sectors	.6	.7	.6	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.9	N
O	Net financial investment	.4	−1.7	2.9	2.0	.9	3.5	1.0	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.5	.1	−1.5	3.1	O
P	Discrepancy (A−H)	.2	1.0	−.1	1.6	2.9	1.4	2.9	1.4	.6	−2.5	2.6	5.8	5.6	3.4	P
	II. Financial flows—Summary															
A	**Net funds raised—Nonfinan. sectors**	42.9	53.1	34.6	46.2	58.2	32.8	40.3	57.3	54.4	60.5	61.1	44.0	67.2	59.5	A
B	Loans and short-term securities	3.4	19.7	8.0	19.4	20.7	23.2	14.5	12.4	27.7	28.5	18.3	1.4	34.8	−12.0	B
C	Long-term securities and mtgs.	39.5	33.4	26.6	26.8	37.4	9.6	25.8	44.9	26.7	31.9	42.8	42.5	32.4	71.5	C
	By sector															
D	U.S. Government	8.6	8.7	−2.2	7.4	7.4	1.7	7.5	14.6	5.9	15.9	8.1	−5.3	11.1	11.2	D
E	Short-term securities	−1.2	5.5	−5.1	11.3	5.6	18.0	15.1	.9	11.3	17.8	2.0	−12.4	15.1	−23.2	E
F	Other securities	9.5	3.8	2.4	−4.1	1.6	−17.0	−7.3	14.2	−6.4	−2.6	6.3	8.6	−5.7	33.7	F
G	Foreign borrowers	2.3	.8	2.0	2.8	2.3	3.0	.3	3.5	4.3	3.7	2.0	.2	3.3	3.2	G
H	Loans	1.1	.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	2.4	−.5	2.7	3.2	3.1	.8	−.5	1.5	1.2	H
I	Securities	1.3	.7	.6	.8	1.0	.5	.8	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.8	2.0	I
J	Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors	32.0	43.6	34.7	36.0	48.4	28.2	32.4	39.1	44.2	40.9	51.0	49.1	52.8	45.2	J
K	Loans	3.2	14.6	11.2	5.9	13.7	2.1	.1	9.2	12.2	6.9	15.6	15.8	16.4	9.4	K
L	*Consumer credit*	*.1*	*6.3*	*4.5*	*1.6*	*5.7*	*.3*	*−.2*	*1.6*	*4.8*	*4.2*	*6.9*	*4.3*	*7.6*	*5.7*	L
M	*Bank loans n.e.c.*	*1.8*	*5.6*	*2.8*	*1.9*	*4.5*	*.9*	*−1.9*	*2.8*	*5.9*	*1.2*	*4.7*	*6.8*	*5.1*	*1.7*	M
N	*Other loans*	*1.3*	*2.7*	*3.9*	*2.4*	*3.5*	*.9*	*2.2*	*4.9*	*1.5*	*1.6*	*4.0*	*4.7*	*3.7*	*1.9*	N
O	Securities and mortgages	28.7	29.0	23.5	30.1	34.8	26.0	32.3	29.9	32.0	33.9	35.4	33.3	36.4	35.9	O
P	*State and local obligations*	*5.5*	*4.7*	*2.0*	*4.1*	*5.3*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*4.3*	*4.9*	*6.5*	*5.9*	*3.8*	*4.8*	*6.0*	P
Q	*Corporate securities*	*8.0*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*7.3*	*4.8*	*6.4*	*10.8*	*6.4*	*5.5*	*6.0*	*4.9*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*5.8*	Q
R	*1- to 4-family mortgages*	*10.1*	*13.2*	*10.4*	*11.7*	*15.4*	*10.2*	*11.3*	*11.9*	*13.5*	*13.2*	*15.5*	*16.3*	*16.5*	*15.5*	R
S	*Other mortgages*	*5.2*	*5.8*	*5.8*	*6.9*	*9.4*	*5.8*	*6.6*	*7.3*	*8.0*	*8.3*	*9.1*	*9.2*	*10.9*	*8.6*	S
T	**Net sources of credit (= A)**	42.9	53.1	34.6	46.2	58.2	32.8	40.3	57.3	54.4	60.5	61.1	44.0	67.2	59.5	T
U	Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash balance	*	.4	.9	.3	1.0	−3.0	−1.3	4.7	.7	4.8	3.7	−6.2	1.5	8.3	U
V	U.S. Govt. lending	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	2.3	−.5	4.9	4.5	4.0	4.5	1.9	3.6	1.3	V
W	Foreign funds	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	−.2	2.0	3.7	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.6	W
X	Pvt. insur. and pension reserves	7.8	8.8	8.1	8.7	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.7	9.4	8.6	9.3	9.0	9.4	9.0	X
Y	Sources n.e.c.	5.0	5.9	6.2	5.0	5.6	.1	3.4	12.2	4.5	2.9	3.7	9.0	6.7	1.8	Y
Z	***Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors***	25.3	30.5	13.7	27.3	36.7	22.0	30.8	24.7	31.7	37.5	37.2	28.3	43.6	37.6	Z
AA	Deposits and U.S. Govt. secur.	17.7	23.8	8.3	23.5	32.2	17.3	25.1	21.3	30.2	30.9	32.8	27.4	37.8	33.2	AA
AB	Deposits	20.6	11.0	14.0	24.6	29.8	25.2	23.4	23.5	26.3	27.4	27.2	27.9	36.7	35.9	AB
AC	Demand dep. and currency	4.9	.5	−1.0	4.5	1.5	.6	4.0	4.5	9.1	−8.0	2.4	4.0	7.7	.2	AC
AD	Time and svgs. accounts	15.7	10.5	15.0	20.0	28.3	24.6	19.4	19.0	17.1	35.4	24.8	23.9	29.0	35.8	AD
AE	*At commercial banks*	*7.0*	*2.2*	*5.5*	*8.7*	*15.1*	*13.4*	*8.4*	*8.0*	*4.9*	*22.7*	*13.4*	*10.6*	*13.7*	*18.5*	AE
AF	*At savings instit.*	*8.7*	*8.4*	*9.6*	*11.4*	*13.2*	*11.2*	*11.0*	*11.0*	*12.2*	*12.7*	*11.5*	*13.3*	*15.3*	*17.3*	AF
AG	U.S. Govt. securities	−2.9	12.9	−5.7	−1.1	2.4	−7.9	1.7	−2.1	3.9	3.4	5.6	−.5	1.1	−2.7	AG
AH	Other securities and mtgs.	8.5	6.8	5.2	5.1	4.3	4.9	8.2	4.0	3.3	6.6	−.1	3.7	7.0	3.5	AH
AI	*Less* security debt	.9	.2	−.3	1.3	−.1	.2	2.5	.6	1.8	−.1	−4.5	2.8	1.2	−.9	AI
	III. Financial institutions															
A	**Net funds advanced—Total**	37.5	30.6	34.7	44.3	51.4	36.8	37.8	52.8	50.0	51.6	46.8	46.0	61.1	55.4	A
B	U.S. Govt. securities	11.3	−7.2	2.9	8.5	3.9	8.6	8.4	16.2	.7	10.9	1.1	−4.4	7.9	12.6	B
C	Other securities and mtgs.	22.9	23.2	20.7	27.4	34.0	23.7	26.7	27.9	31.5	31.1	39.6	31.9	33.5	36.9	C
D	Loans	3.3	14.5	11.1	8.4	13.5	4.5	2.7	8.7	17.9	9.7	6.1	18.5	19.8	5.8	D
	By sector															
F	Banking system	17.5	5.0	9.9	17.5	20.4	15.7	11.5	23.7	18.9	24.3	18.0	12.3	26.9	25.5	F
G	Savings institutions	9.3	10.6	9.4	12.0	14.5	11.3	11.2	11.9	13.5	13.6	13.3	15.7	15.4	16.9	G
H	Insurance and pension funds	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.5	10.3	9.9	10.8	11.8	10.7	11.7	11.3	12.5	12.5	H
I	Finance n.e.c.	1.8	4.8	5.2	4.2	5.0	−.6	5.2	6.5	5.8	3.1	3.8	6.7	6.3	.5	I
J	**Net sources of funds—Total**	37.5	30.6	34.7	44.3	51.4	36.8	37.8	52.8	50.0	51.6	46.8	46.0	61.1	55.4	J
K	Gross saving	2.2	2.4	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.5	K
L	Deposit claims	22.5	10.9	15.6	26.8	32.1	24.1	23.7	29.3	30.0	34.7	30.8	20.7	42.3	44.0	L
M	Demand deposits and currency	5.7	1.4	.3	5.9	3.5	−.7	3.2	9.2	11.8	−.8	5.8	−2.8	11.6	7.1	M
N	Time dep. at coml. banks	8.0	1.1	5.8	9.4	15.3	13.6	9.3	9.2	5.5	22.7	13.3	10.2	15.0	19.6	N
O	Other savings accounts	8.9	8.4	9.5	11.5	13.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	12.7	12.7	11.7	13.3	15.7	17.3	O
P	Life insurance reserves	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	P
Q	Pension fund reserves	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.9	4.4	5.7	4.6	5.2	5.0	Q
R	Credit market instruments	.5	6.2	3.4	3.3	5.6	−.2	2.2	5.6	5.7	4.7	6.9	6.5	4.4	.7	R
S	Investment co. shares	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	.8	.8	S
T	Corporate bonds	.2	1.1	1.5	.5	.8	.9	.8	.1	.2	.3	1.1	.5	1.4	.3	T
U	Loans	−1.3	3.1	.2	.6	2.8	−2.6	−.4	3.3	2.2	1.0	3.6	4.6	2.2	−.5	U
V	Security credit	.6	*	.5	.9	.9	.3	2.2	−1.2	2.2	1.5	−2.0	1.6	2.7	−1.4	V
W	Other sources, net	4.0	2.2	4.1	3.0	1.3	2.0	.1	8.7	1.2	.8	−.7	5.7	−.4	−.4	W

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(In billions of dollars)

	Transaction category, or sector	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1961 I	1961 II	1961 III	1961 IV	1962 I	1962 II	1962 III	1962 IV	1963 I	
	I. Demand deposits and currency															
A	Net incr. in banking system liability	5.7	1.4	.3	5.9	3.5	−.7	3.2	9.2	11.8	−.8	5.8	−2.8	11.6	7.1	A
B	U.S. Govt. deposits	*	.4	.9	.3	1.0	−3.0	−1.3	4.7	.7	4.8	3.7	−6.2	1.5	8.3	B
C	Other	5.6	1.0	−.5	5.6	2.5	2.3	4.5	4.4	11.1	−5.5	2.0	3.4	10.2	−1.2	C
D	Net increase in assets, by sector	6.2	.5	.5	4.8	5.0	−1.3	2.4	10.8	7.5	1.8	4.7	−2.7	16.3	4.1	D
E	U.S. Govt.	.1	.7	.9	.3	1.1	−3.2	−2.1	7.3	−.9	5.2	3.5	−6.2	1.8	6.9	E
F	Other domestic sectors	6.1	−.3	−.3	4.8	3.8	1.5	4.8	4.9	7.8	−4.9	1.6	4.5	14.2	−2.3	F
G	Consumer and nonprofit	2.5	1.2	−.6	1.6	5.1	2.1	2.3	3.8	−1.9	2.5	4.9	2.2	10.8	5.0	G
H	Nonfinancial business	2.7	−2.2	−.5	1.3	−2.1	−1.6	.1	1.2	5.6	−5.7	−4.7	−.4	2.6	−7.9	H
I	State and local govts	.2	.5	.2	.6	−.1	−.4	1.6	−1.6	2.6	−2.8	1.5	2.2	−1.3	1.2	I
J	Financial sectors	.7	.2	.6	1.3	.8	1.4	.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	−.1	.4	2.1	−.6	J
K	Rest of the world	−.1	.1	*	−.2	.1	.5	−.4	−1.5	.6	1.4	−.4	−.9	.3	−.6	K
L	Discrepancy—U.S. Govt. cash	−.1	−.3	−.1	*	−.1	.2	.8	−2.6	1.7	−.4	.2	.1	−.3	1.4	L
M	Other	−.5	1.2	−.1	1.0	−1.4	.4	*	1.0	2.7	−2.1	.8	−.1	−4.3	1.7	M
	II. Time and savings accounts															
A	Net increase—Total	16.9	9.5	15.3	20.9	28.6	24.8	20.5	20.2	18.2	35.4	25.0	23.5	30.6	36.9	A
B	At commercial banks—Total	8.0	1.1	5.8	9.4	15.3	13.6	9.3	9.2	5.5	22.7	13.3	10.2	15.0	19.6	B
C	Corporate business	.9	−.4	.8	1.3	2.6	5.6	1.2	.8	−2.4	4.8	2.6	.6	2.3	5.2	C
D	State and local govts	.8	−.4	1.4	.9	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	.8	2.0	.6	.4	1.0	2.4	D
E	Foreign depositors	.9	−.9	.3	.6	.3	.1	.6	1.1	.5	*	.1	−.3	1.3	1.2	E
F	Consumer and nonprofit orgs.	5.3	3.0	3.3	6.5	11.5	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	15.9	10.1	9.6	10.5	10.9	F
G	At savings institutions	8.9	8.4	9.5	11.5	13.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	12.7	12.7	11.7	13.3	15.7	17.3	G
H	Memo—Consumer and nonprofit orgs.—Total	14.0	11.3	12.9	17.8	24.7	18.2	17.1	17.2	18.8	28.6	21.6	22.9	25.7	28.1	H
	III. U.S. Govt. securities															
A	Total net issues	8.3	9.3	−2.6	7.2	7.2	1.1	7.8	15.0	4.8	15.2	8.3	−3.8	9.4	10.5	A
B	Short-term direct	−1.2	5.5	−5.1	11.3	5.6	18.0	15.1	.9	11.3	17.8	2.0	−12.4	15.1	−23.2	B
C	Other	9.5	3.8	2.4	−4.1	1.6	−17.0	−7.3	14.2	−6.4	−2.6	6.3	8.6	−5.7	33.7	C
D	Net acquisitions, by sector	8.5	8.7	−2.3	7.7	7.5	1.1	9.5	15.1	5.2	15.0	9.0	−3.6	9.4	10.8	D
E	Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors	−2.9	12.9	−5.7	−1.1	2.4	−7.9	1.7	−2.1	3.9	3.4	5.6	−.5	1.1	−2.7	E
F	Consumers and nonprofit	−2.5	7.2	−3.3	−1.0	.7	−7.6	−2.2	2.1	3.9	−2.3	4.0	.2	1.0	−4.5	F
G	*Savings bds. and postal svg. dep.*	*−.7*	*−2.0*	*−.4*	*.7*	*.3*	*.5*	*.7*	*.7*	*.9*	*.1*	*.4*	*.6*	*.2*	*.9*	G
H	*Securities*	*−1.7*	*9.2*	*−2.8*	*−1.6*	*.4*	*−8.1*	*−2.9*	*1.4*	*3.1*	*−2.4*	*3.6*	*−.3*	*.8*	*−5.4*	H
I	Corp. nonfin. business	*	3.8	−2.7	−.4	.3	−1.0	3.4	−3.8	−.2	1.8	.2	−1.5	.6	1.1	I
J	State and local govts	−.4	1.8	.3	.3	1.4	.7	.6	−.4	.2	3.9	1.4	.8	−.4	.7	J
K	Financial sectors	11.3	−7.2	2.9	8.5	3.9	8.6	8.4	16.2	.7	10.9	1.1	−4.4	7.9	12.6	K
L	Banking system	10.4	−7.9	2.7	7.4	2.2	8.6	9.1	12.5	−.7	9.8	1.0	−7.0	5.2	12.0	L
M	*Monetary authorities*	*2.2*	*.3*	*.7*	*1.5*	*2.0*	*1.9*	*.1*	*1.2*	*2.7*	*5.4*	*.3*	*−.2*	*2.5*	*5.2*	M
N	*Commercial banks*	*8.2*	*−8.2*	*2.0*	*5.9*	*.2*	*6.7*	*9.0*	*11.2*	*−3.4*	*4.4*	*.7*	*−6.8*	*2.7*	*6.8*	N
O	Savings institutions	.4	.5	−.4	.5	.4	.6	.2	.2	1.0	.8	−.5	.8	.4	1.2	O
P	Insurance and pension funds	.3	.2	−.4	−.1	.4	.2	−.9	−.2	.6	.3	.3	.5	.6	−.6	P
Q	Finance n.e.c.	.2	*	1.0	.6	.8	−.8	*	3.6	−.3	−.1	.3	1.4	1.7	*	Q
R	Rest of the world	.1	3.0	.5	.4	1.2	.5	−.6	1.1	.5	.7	2.3	1.3	.4	.9	R
	IV. Other securities															
A	Total net issues, by sector	14.9	11.8	9.5	12.7	11.9	11.5	16.1	11.6	11.8	13.4	13.0	9.0	12.1	14.1	A
B	State and local govts	5.5	4.7	2.0	4.1	5.3	3.7	3.6	4.3	4.9	6.5	5.9	3.8	4.8	6.0	B
C	Nonfinancial corporations	8.0	5.3	5.3	7.3	4.8	6.4	10.8	6.4	5.5	6.0	4.9	4.0	4.1	5.8	C
D	Finance companies	.2	1.1	1.5	.5	.8	.9	.8	.1	.2	.3	1.1	.5	1.4	.3	D
E	Rest of the world	1.3	.7	.6	.8	1.0	.5	.8	.8	1.1	.6	1.1	.7	1.8	2.0	E
F	Net purchases	14.9	11.8	9.5	12.7	11.9	11.5	16.1	11.6	11.8	13.4	13.0	9.0	12.1	14.1	F
G	Consumers and nonprofit orgs.	3.4	2.7	.3	1.0	−.6	.5	4.0	−.3	−.1	2.3	−3.7	−1.5	.7	−1.1	G
H	State and local govts	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.5	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	H
I	Corp. business	.5	.7	−.2	*	*	−.3	−.1	.2	.2	−.2	−.1	.2	.2	−.2	I
J	Commercial banks	2.5	.4	.4	2.7	4.4	2.7	1.2	3.5	3.6	5.2	5.8	3.3	3.2	5.8	J
K	Insurance and pension funds	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.4	6.7	7.5	8.4	8.1	6.5	8.5	6.8	7.9	8.6	K
L	Finance n.e.c.	−.8	−.4	−.6	−.8	−.4	−1.0	.7	−1.8	−1.1	−.3	1.6	−1.7	−1.3	−.4	L
M	Security brokers and dealers	−.4	.2	−.1	−.2	.3	−.7	1.1	−1.1	−.2	.9	1.4	−.2	−.9	−.1	M
N	Investment cos.—Net	−.4	−.7	−.5	−.6	−.8	−.4	−.4	−.7	−.9	−1.3	.2	−1.5	−.4	−.3	N
O	Purchases	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.4	−.2	.4	.6	O
P	Net issues	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.2	1.3	.8	.8	P
I	Rest of the world	.....	.5	.3	.4	−.1	.4	.6	.3	.4	−.6	−.1	.3	.1	−.1	I
	V. Mortgages															
A	Total net borrowing	15.3	19.0	16.2	18.7	24.7	16.0	17.9	19.3	21.6	21.4	24.6	25.5	27.4	24.1	A
B	1- to 4-family	10.1	13.2	10.4	11.7	15.4	10.2	11.3	11.9	13.5	13.2	15.5	16.3	16.5	15.5	B
C	Other	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.9	9.4	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.3	9.1	9.2	10.9	8.6	C
D	Net acquisitions	15.3	19.0	16.2	18.7	24.7	16.0	17.9	19.3	21.6	21.4	24.6	25.5	27.4	24.1	D
E	Consumer and nonprofit orgs.	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	3.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.1	2.0	3.5	4.4	2.9	E
F	U.S. Government	.3	2.2	1.2	.6	.3	.1	.1	.8	1.4	1.2	.3	−.1	−.1	−1.3	F
G	Commercial banks	2.1	2.5	.7	1.6	4.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	4.7	4.6	4.3	3.8	G
H	Savings institutions	7.8	9.5	8.8	11.0	13.3	10.0	10.8	11.0	12.1	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.2	15.4	H
I	Insurance sector	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	4.5	3.2	I
J	Mortgage companies	.5	.2	*	.6	.5	.....	.6	.8	1.1	−.3	1.3	.7	.....	.....	J
	VI. Bank loans n.e.c.															
A	Total net borrowing	1.2	7.5	2.7	2.7	6.0	−.9	−1.9	5.8	7.9	2.7	6.3	8.0	7.0	1.2	A
B	Nonfinancial business	1.4	5.3	2.7	1.6	4.0	.9	−2.1	2.6	5.2	.9	4.6	6.2	4.3	1.4	B
C	Corporate	.4	3.7	2.6	1.6	2.6	2.2	−.2	.7	3.8	1.0	1.0	3.7	4.7	.4	C
D	Nonfarm noncorporate	.5	1.0	−.1	−.3	.7	−1.9	−1.8	1.5	1.1	−.6	3.1	1.7	−1.3	.4	D
E	Farm	.6	.7	.2	.3	.7	.6	*	.4	.3	.4	.5	.8	1.0	.6	E
F	Rest of the world	.5	.2	.1	.7	.5	.4	.8	.2	1.3	2.1	*	*	−.4	−.2	F
G	Financial sectors	−1.1	1.7	−.3	.1	1.1	−2.3	−.8	2.8	.7	−.4	1.5	1.1	2.2	−.3	G

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.

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TABLE 1

CHANGES IN COMMERCIAL BANKING STRUCTURE OF EACH STATE DURING 1953–62

State	Number of banks					Number of banking offices	
	Dec. 1952	Changes during 1953–62			Dec. 1962	Dec. 1952	Dec. 1962
		New banks organized	Mergers and absorptions	Voluntary liquidations and suspensions			
States with statewide branch banking							
Alaska	18	2	8	.....	12	23	49
Arizona	14	5	8	.....	11	82	216
California	199	61	128	3	129	1,200	2,052
Connecticut	112	5	51	.....	66	180	296
Delaware	35	.....	16	.....	19	66	74
District of Columbia	19	1	8	.....	12	62	78
Hawaii	9	3	.....	.....	12	58	112
Idaho	40	5	12	2	31	101	123
Maryland	156	7	42	.....	121	287	408
Nevada	8	2	3	.....	7	28	50
North Carolina	226	3	67	.....	162	481	767
Oregon	68	17	35	1	49	179	262
Rhode Island	13	1	4	.....	10	67	112
South Carolina	149	16	22	1	142	208	321
Utah	55	11	17	.....	49	84	129
Vermont	67	.....	16	.....	51	78	91
Washington	117	27	52	.....	92	274	410
All States in group	1,305	166	489	7	975	3,458	5,550
States with limited branch banking							
Alabama	229	21	11	.....	239	255	339
Georgia	403	47	12	19	419	448	552
Indiana	481	9	50	1	439	605	801
Kentucky	380	8	35	2	351	432	533
Louisiana	167	33	4	.....	196	253	394
Maine	64	3	20	.....	47	143	197
Massachusetts	180	24	40	1	163	379	604
Michigan	429	20	77	1	371	711	1,040
Mississippi	202	3	11	2	192	273	350
New Jersey	312	20	89	1	242	498	751
New Mexico	51	11	3	1	60	71	125
New York	604	15	247	.....	372	1,454	1,942
Ohio	651	16	103	.....	564	919	1,305
Pennsylvania	940	4	304	2	638	1,190	1,578
Tennessee	297	9	9	3	294	403	543
Virginia	315	17	40	.....	292	427	638
All States in group	5,705	260	1,055	31	4,879	8,461	11,692
States with unit banking							
Arkansas	230	15	3	1	241	251	306
Colorado	160	54	6	3	205	161	206
Florida	213	131	1	.....	343	214	343
Illinois	894	118	13	.....	999	894	999
Iowa	665	23	13	3	672	828	866
Kansas	609	18	21	13	593	609	628
Minnesota	679	27	6	6	694	685	700
Missouri	598	41	10	2	627	598	669
Montana	109	14	.....	.....	123	109	124
Nebraska	417	18	5	4	426	419	444
New Hampshire [1]	75	3	3	1	74	77	76
North Dakota	153	4	.....	.....	157	175	188
Oklahoma	385	19	6	6	392	385	419
South Dakota	170	10	8	1	171	221	240
Texas	919	157	17	12	1,047	919	1,072
West Virginia	182	7	7	.....	182	182	182
Wisconsin	553	22	5	.....	570	703	732
Wyoming	52	6	1	1	56	52	56
All States in group	7,063	687	125	53	7,572	7,482	8,250

NOTE.—States are classified according to the type of banking that seems to be prevalent in each State and not necessarily on the current status of legal provisions. This classification is from the *Annual Report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1960*, Table 23, p. 45, except that the District of Columbia is included here in the group with statewide branch banking rather than in the group with limited branch banking.

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TABLE 2

CONCENTRATION OF COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS IN LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS, JUNE 30, 1962

Area	Number of banking institutions [1]	Total deposits (in millions of dollars)	Per cent of deposits	
			Largest bank [1]	Two largest banks [1]
States with statewide branch banking				
Fresno, Calif.	7	438	59.2	76.8
Providence-Pawtucket, R.I.-Mass.	11	889	51.5	85.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	8	955	49.6	80.7
Sacramento, Calif.	11	828	48.8	70.9
Wilmington, Del.-N.J.	17	590	47.0	68.5
Hartford, Conn.	14	764	44.7	88.9
Bridgeport, Conn.	7	298	44.6	84.0
New Haven, Conn.	10	311	43.0	66.3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario, Calif.	15	746	41.7	80.4
San Jose, Calif.	9	982	41.7	63.9
San Diego, Calif.	10	1,046	41.5	66.4
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	25	8,399	41.1	65.1
Honolulu, Hawaii	11	700	40.6	76.0
Seattle, Wash.	21	1,552	39.7	59.6
Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	19	1,243	39.2	77.0
Tacoma, Wash.	10	289	38.1	67.8
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	52	11,192	35.4	61.0
Baltimore, Md.	30	1,586	29.0	50.2
Salt Lake City, Utah	10	618	28.7	55.1
Washington, D.C.-Md.-Va.	41	2,523	21.8	37.7
States with limited branch banking				
Birmingham, Ala.	7	638	58.7	83.9
Columbus, Ohio	13	923	52.3	74.3
Toledo, Ohio	8	575	51.9	70.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	58	3,961	49.9	72.5
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	10	376	49.8	68.2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	15	586	49.4	71.2
Buffalo, N.Y.	12	1,517	49.0	79.5
Worcester, Mass.	11	243	48.3	67.6
Akron, Ohio	7	563	46.4	68.8
Mobile, Ala.	4	288	43.3	85.6
Rochester, N.Y.	7	796	43.0	68.7
Memphis, Tenn.	9	869	41.8	79.9
Nashville, Tenn.	8	734	41.3	77.5
Dayton, Ohio	26	573	40.8	57.5
Indianapolis, Ind.	6	1,224	40.3	76.5
Flint, Mich.	7	418	39.8	73.9
Knoxville, Tenn.	12	348	39.7	65.6
Utica-Rome, N.Y.	15	323	39.5	77.8
Boston, Mass.	55	4,098	37.7	52.2
Detroit, Mich.	44	5,647	37.3	54.5
Cleveland, Ohio	11	3,724	37.2	58.9
New Orleans, La.	14	1,235	36.7	56.0
States with limited branch banking—Continued				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	19	1,047	33.9	59.6
Richmond, Va.	8	723	32.9	60.6
Syracuse, N.Y.	11	625	31.7	55.2
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke, Mass.	11	354	31.3	59.7
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago, Ind.	22	439	31.2	41.0
Atlanta, Ga.	39	1,461	31.0	56.2
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.	25	1,372	29.3	54.7
Jersey City, N.J.	11	818	28.7	48.8
Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	19	887	28.6	57.1
Harrisburg, Pa.	28	420	26.8	49.8
Youngstown-Warren, Ohio	15	474	24.4	43.6
Canton, Ohio	14	327	20.7	41.1
Newark, N.J.	42	2,490	19.8	36.3
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	99	5,968	19.1	36.0
New York, N.Y.	104	40,724	19.0	35.8
Wilkes-Barre-Hazelton, Pa.	31	430	18.6	33.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	37	697	17.8	28.9
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, N.J.	41	1,649	16.6	30.6
States with unit banking				
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	63	2,423	43.7	77.4
El Paso, Tex.	8	311	42.0	83.6
Wichita, Kans.	20	443	40.0	64.9
Milwaukee, Wis.	36	1,823	38.1	56.6
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	30	664	37.5	59.1
Fort Worth, Tex.	30	880	36.7	66.7
Tulsa, Okla.	33	747	36.4	68.6
Jacksonville, Fla.	18	640	35.6	59.9
Oklahoma City, Okla.	38	835	35.2	58.1
Dallas, Tex.	73	3,008	34.4	64.2
Miami, Fla.	38	1,248	29.4	36.8
Orlando, Fla.	18	313	28.7	43.3
San Antonio, Tex.	25	765	28.1	50.2
Houston, Tex.	64	2,726	27.9	44.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.	17	305	27.3	47.3
Denver, Colo.	61	1,450	22.8	44.3
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	91	1,979	22.5	38.0
Chicago, Ill.	255	14,375	21.2	42.2
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	118	3,431	18.1	34.9
Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	18	411	16.9	31.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	41	942	12.7	25.0

[1] All banks in an area that were controlled by one holding company were considered as a single bank and their deposits were added together.

NOTE.—The "largest metropolitan areas" are the Census Bureau's standard metropolitan statistical areas with populations of 300,000 or more.

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DETAILED DEBIT AND CREDIT BALANCES AND RELATED ITEMS OF MEMBER FIRMS OF THE N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS JUNE 1955-63

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1955	1956	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30	June 30
DEBIT BALANCES								
Cash on hand and in banks	337	322	324	363	366	422	437	422
Securities—								
Borrowed	85	65	134	129	96	152	151	181
Sold, delivery pending (failed to deliver)	214	148	170	291	334	530	368	275
Net debit balances due from—								
Member firms of national securities exchanges:								
N.Y. Stock Exchange	144	151	132	159	134	216	169	219
Other exchanges	16	14	15	18	22	36	22	25
All other customers exclusive of firms' own partners secured by—								
U.S. Govt. securities	2,768	2,811	253	165	104	48	32	31
Other collateral			2,926	3,370	3,081	4,024	3,604	4,916
Net debit balances in partners' individual investment & trading accounts	14	21	35	36	37	58	74	70
Debit balances in—								
Firm investment accounts	673	625	335	286	309	293	243	247
Firm trading & underwriting accounts			486	336	374	582	520	694
Commodity margins on deposit with banks & commodity guaranty funds on deposit	35	38	23	39	23	22	30	31
All other debit balances	144	137	151	190	218	309	303	347
Total	4,430	4,332	4,985	5,382	5,097	6,694	5,954	7,460
CREDIT BALANCES								
Money borrowed	2,115	2,266	2,387	2,508	2,331	2,880	2,305	4,027
From banks and trust companies:								
U.S. agencies of foreign banks	2,075	2,231	622	605	806	817	525	815
U.S. banks			1,743	1,871	1,473	2,016	1,739	3,156
In New York City	*1,744*	*1,872*	*1,402*	*1,428*	*1,157*	*1,515*	*1,007*	*1,852*
Elsewhere	*331*	*359*	*341*	*444*	*316*	*501*	*732*	*1,303*
From other lenders (not including members of national securities exchanges) [1]	40	35	21	31	52	47	41	56
Securities—								
Loaned	156	124	187	204	167	233	211	244
Bought, delivery pending (failed to receive)	218	156	181	294	352	568	363	289
Net credit balances due to member firms of national securities exchanges:								
N.Y. Stock Exchange	126	123	120	132	120	174	153	202
Other exchanges	11	8	9	13	11	23	17	12
Credit balances of other customers exclusive of firms' own partners:								
Free credit balances	918	837	1,034	1,070	1,006	1,264	1,330	1,115
Other net credit balances	241	207	367	277	246	335	441	369
Credit balances & money borrowed which are subordinated to general creditors under approved agreements	.....	.....	20	22	25	31	51	90
Net credit balances in partners' individual investment & trading accounts	31	34	34	38	37	47	43	36
Credit balances in firm investment & trading accounts	62	34	82	71	61	100	76	116
All other credit balances (except those included in next item)	85	78	83	149	129	241	193	200
Net balance in capital, profit & loss, & partners' drawing accounts	467	466	483	604	612	797	771	759
Total	4,430	4,332	4,985	5,382	5,097	6,694	5,954	7,460
Money borrowed, according to collateral:								
Customer collateral:								
Exempt securites (under Sec. 3(a) of Securities Exchange Act—1934):								
U.S. Govt. or agency			245	156	96	38	23	27
Other securities			150	161	123	108	93	188
Nonexempt securities or mixed collateral			1,451	1,824	1,722	2,289	1,833	3,181
Firm or partners' collateral:								
Exempt securities (under Sec. 3(a) of Securities Exchange Act—1934):	.....	.....						
U.S. Govt. or agency			204	105	107	41	24	19
Other securities			98	64	99	104	106	119
Nonexempt securities or mixed collateral			239	198	182	300	227	492
Unsecured			1	.....	1	1	1	1
Value of securities sold under repurchase agreements	.....	.....	24	24	24	27	42	44
Number of firms	299	303	316	320	328	336	337	335

[1] Before 1958 probably includes some borrowing from U.S. agencies of foreign banks.

NOTE.—End of month figures. Data not collected for June 1957. For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts," Sept. 1936 BULL. The items "net debit balances due from all other customers exclusive of firms' own partners," "money borrowed," and "credit balances of other customers exclusive of firms' own partners—free credit balances" are conceptually identical to these items (including debit balances secured by and money borrowed on U.S. Government obligations), as shown in the table on Stock Market Credit, p. 1283, but the data differ somewhat because of minor differences in coverage, statistical discrepancies in reporting, and—for the item "money borrowed"—the date of reporting.

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Financial Statistics

★ International ★

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The figures on international capital transactions are collected by the F.R. Banks from reports made on Treasury foreign exchange forms collected by the F.R. Banks in accordance with Executive Orders No. 6560, dated Jan. 15, 1934, and No. 10033, dated Feb. 8, 1949, and Treasury regulations thereunder. Other data are compiled largely from regularly published sources such as central bank statements and official statistical bulletins. For some of the series, back data are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

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GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Estimated total world [1]	Intl. Monetary Fund	United States	Estimated rest of world	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Congo, Rep. of the
1956	38,075	1,692	22,058	14,325	224	107	71	925	324	1,103	46	57	122
1957	38,765	1,180	22,857	14,730	126	126	103	915	324	1,100	40	62	81
1958	39,445	1,332	20,582	17,530	60	162	194	1,270	325	1,078	40	72	83
1959	40,195	2,407	19,507	18,280	56	154	292	1,134	327	960	43	71	42
1960	40,505	2,439	17,804	20,260	104	147	293	1,170	287	885	45	78	30
1961	41,105	2,077	16,947	22,080	190	162	303	1,248	285	946	48	88	.....
1962—July	.....	2,136	16,182	.....	78	180	419	1,335	286	674	44	93	.....
Aug.	.....	2,155	16,139	.....	74	182	419	1,342	286	683	44	94	.....
Sept.	41,250	2,175	16,081	22,995	71	184	419	1,341	286	689	43	83	.....
Oct.	.....	2,179	16,026	.....	68	186	429	1,341	286	695	43	84	.....
Nov.	.....	2,190	16,014	.....	64	187	439	1,340	286	702	43	64	.....
Dec.	r41,435	2,194	16,057	r23,185	61	190	454	1,365	.....	708	43	57	.....
1963—Jan.	.....	2,199	15,974	.....	58	192	454	1,362	.....	714	43	58	.....
Feb.	.....	2,225	15,891	.....	53	195	469	1,364	.....	725	42	58	.....
Mar.	41,570	2,226	15,946	23,400	52	198	484	1,372	.....	732	42	59	.....
Apr.	.....	2,228	15,914	.....	52	198	494	1,372	.....	739	42	59	.....
May	.....	2,235	15,854	.....	51	199	504	1,372	.....	746	43	60	.....
June	p41,725	2,244	15,830	p23,652	51	200	504	1,373	.....	755	43	.....	.....
July	.....	2,268	15,677	.....	.....	201	504	1,354	.....	762	43	.....	.....

End of period	Cuba	Denmark	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Iran
1956	136	31	11	22	28	35	924	1,494	10	27	247	45	138
1957	136	31	11	22	31	35	581	2,542	13	27	247	39	138
1958	80	31	11	22	31	35	750	2,639	17	27	247	37	141
1959	50	31	10	20	30	38	1,290	2,637	26	24	247	33	140
1960	1	31	10	20	30	41	1,641	2,971	76	24	247	58	130
1961	.....	31	3	19	18	47	2,121	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
1962—July	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,417	3,667	92	24	247	44	129
Aug.	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,450	3,667	86	24	247	44	129
Sept.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,481	3,668	86	24	247	44	129
Oct.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,513	3,669	81	24	247	44	129
Nov.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,545	3,669	77	24	247	44	129
Dec.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,587	3,679	77	24	247	44	129
1963—Jan.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,626	3,694	77	24	247	.....	129
Feb.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,673	3,727	77	24	247	.....	129
Mar.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,709	3,749	77	24	247	.....	129
Apr.	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,743	3,749	77	23	247	.....	129
May	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,777	3,749	77	.....	247	.....	129
June	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,814	3,753	77	.....	247	.....	129
July	.....	31	3	.....	.....	61	2,963	3,761	.....	.....	247	.....	142

End of period	Iraq	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	Lebanon	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Portugal	South Africa
1956	14	18	338	77	167	844	33	50	49	35	22	448	224
1957	20	18	452	91	180	744	33	45	49	28	6	461	217
1958	34	18	1,086	91	143	1,050	33	43	49	19	10	493	211
1959	84	18	1,749	102	142	1,132	34	30	50	28	9	548	238
1960	98	18	2,203	119	137	1,451	35	30	52	42	15	552	178
1961	84	18	2,225	140	112	1,581	1	30	53	47	27	443	298
1962—July	98	18	2,244	172	106	1,581	1	30	53	47	35	455	446
Aug.	98	18	2,244	172	98	1,581	1	30	53	47	36	467	468
Sept.	98	18	2,241	172	97	1,581	1	30	53	47	37	469	488
Oct.	98	18	2,239	172	95	1,581	1	30	53	47	38	469	501
Nov.	98	18	2,237	172	95	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	471	509
Dec.	98	18	2,243	172	95	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	471	499
1963—Jan.	98	18	2,254	172	95	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	471	486
Feb.	98	18	2,284	172	94	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	476	505
Mar.	98	18	2,286	172	94	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	478	551
Apr.	.....	18	2,286	172	95	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	478	571
May	.....	18	2,287	172	93	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	478	591
June	.....	18	2,289	172	.....	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	478	598
July	.....	18	2,292	.....	.....	1,581	1	31	53	52	.....	.....	611

For notes see end of table.

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GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements [2]	EPUEF [3]
1956	132	266	1,664	19	112	144	188	1,772	186	603	18	59	268
1957	101	219	1,706	24	112	144	188	1,554	180	719	14	24	254
1958	57	204	1,925	24	112	144	174	2,808	180	719	17	−42	126
1959	68	191	1,934	19	104	133	174	2,514	180	652	10	−134	40
1960	178	170	2,185	19	104	134	174	2,800	180	401	4	−19	55
1961	316	180	2,560	19	104	139	174	2,268	180	401	6	115	56
1962—July	429	182	2,459	19	104	140	174	.....	180	401	3	209	.....
Aug.	429	181	2,459	19	104	140	174	.....	180	401	3	210	.....
Sept.	428	181	2,453	19	104	140	174	2,517	180	401	3	200	62
Oct.	438	181	2,452	19	104	140	174	.....	180	401	3	172	.....
Nov.	437	181	2,421	19	104	140	174	.....	180	401	4	151	.....
Dec.	446	181	2,667	19	104	140	174	2,582	180	401	4	−50	56
1963—Jan.	475	181	2,455	.....	104	140	174	.....	180	401	4	116	.....
Feb.	495	181	2,460	.....	104	120	174	.....	180	401	4	88	.....
Mar.	514	181	2,461	.....	104	140	174	2,447	180	401	4	107	41
Apr.	533	181	2,453	.....	104	140	174	.....	180	401	4	132	.....
May	552	182	2,453	.....	104	140	174	.....	172	401	5	137	.....
June	574	182	2,530	.....	104	140	174	2,447	.....	401	.....	78	.....
July	.....	182	2,444	.....	104	140	174	.....	.....	401	.....	155	.....

[1] Includes reported or estimated gold holdings of international and regional organizations, central banks and govts. of countries listed in this table and also of a number not shown separately here, and gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

[2] Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

[3] European Payments Union through Dec. 1958 and European Fund thereafter.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold" Section 14, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics.*

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at $35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production [1]	Africa				North and South America						Other		All other [1]
		South Africa	Rhodesia	Ghana	Congo, Rep. of the	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua [2]	Brazil	Colombia	Australia	India	
1956	975.0	556.2	18.8	22.3	13.1	65.3	153.4	12.3	7.6	4.3	15.3	36.1	7.3	63.0
1957	1,015.0	596.2	18.8	27.7	13.1	63.0	155.2	12.1	6.9	4.2	11.4	37.9	6.3	62.2
1958	1,050.0	618.0	19.4	29.8	12.3	61.6	158.8	11.6	7.2	3.9	13.0	38.6	6.0	69.8
1959	1,125.0	702.2	19.8	32.0	12.2	57.2	156.9	11.0	7.3	3.8	13.9	38.1	5.8	64.8
1960	1,175.0	748.4	19.6	31.3	11.1	58.8	161.1	10.5	7.0	4.1	15.2	38.0	5.7	64.2
1961	1,215.0	803.1	20.1	29.2	8.1	54.8	156.6	9.4	7.7	4.4	14.0	37.5	5.7	64.4
1962	1,290.0	892.7	19.4	.....	.....	54.5	145.5	8.3	7.8	4.5	13.7	37.4	5.7	.....
1962—June	.....	75.2	1.6	2.8	[3] 1.8	3.1	11.8	.8	.....	.4	.9	3.3	.5	.....
July	.....	76.3	1.6	2.6	.....	4.0	11.9	.6	.....	.4	1.2	3.3	.5	.....
Aug.	.....	76.6	1.6	2.6	.....	4.6	12.0	.8	.....	.4	1.2	3.4	.5	.....
Sept.	.....	76.1	1.7	2.6	[3] 1.8	4.8	11.7	.7	.....	.3	1.1	3.4	.5	.....
Oct.	.....	78.1	1.6	2.7	.....	4.3	12.5	.5	.....	.4	1.2	3.2	.4	.....
Nov.	.....	78.5	1.6	2.7	.....	3.8	12.1	.3	.....	.4	1.0	3.0	.5	.....
Dec.	.....	74.7	1.7	.....	.....	3.7	11.7	.4	.....	.3	.8	3.3	.4	.....
1963—Jan.	.....	78.0	1.6	.....	.....	.....	11.7	.8	.....	.....	1.2	2.9	.4	.....
Feb.	.....	76.5	1.6	.....	.....	.....	11.0	.6	.....	.....	1.0	2.9	.4	.....
Mar.	.....	79.4	1.6	.....	.....	.....	11.6	.7	.....	.....	1.1	3.1	.5	.....
Apr.	.....	79.1	1.6	.....	.....	.....	11.8	.8	.....	.....	1.1	2.8	.....	.....
May	.....	80.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	80.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

[2] Gold exports.

[3] Quarterly data.

NOTE.—Estimated world production based on reports of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Country data based on reports from individual countries and of the Bureau of Mines except Brazil, data for which are from American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the United States, annual figures are from the Bureau of the Mint and monthly figures are from American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

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NET GOLD PURCHASES OR SALES BY THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars at $35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1962			1963	
									II	III	IV	I	II
Western Europe:													
Austria				−84	−83	−1		−143	−17	−56	−30	−30	−20
Belgium		3	3	−329	−39	−141	−144	−63	−35				
France	−68	−34			−266	−173		−456	−96	−214	−101	−101	−101
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	−10					−34	−23						
Italy				−349			100						
Netherlands			25	−261	−30	−249	−25						
Portugal	−5			−20	−10								
Spain			31	32		−114	−156	−146	−59	−20	−20	−70	−60
Switzerland		−8		−215	20	−324	−125	102	35	−45	50		
United Kingdom		100		−900	−350	−550	−306	−387	−150	−64	8	107	18
Bank for Intl. Settlements				−178	−32	−36	−23						
Other	4	18	8	−21	−38	−96	−53	−12	−15	*	15	−9	14
Total	−78	80	68	−2,326	−827	−1,718	−754	−1,105	−337	−399	−79	−104	−149
Canada		15	5					190	190				
Latin American republics:													
Argentina		115	75	67		−50	−90	85	60				
Brazil		−1			−11	−2	−2	57	−1	−1	59	17	28
Colombia		28				−6		38		10	27		
Mexico					−30	−20							
Venezuela		−200			65								
Other	14	29	6	2	−5	−22	−17	−5		−1	−4	*	6
Total	14	−28	81	69	19	−100	−109	175	59	9	83	16	34
Asia:													
Japan				−30	−157	−15							
Other	−5	*	18	−4	−28	−97	[1] −101	[2] −93	−16	−41	−11	−8	25
Total	−5	*	18	−34	−186	−113	−101	−93	−16	−41	−11	−8	25
All other	1	14		−3	−5	−38	−6	−1	2	−2	1	−1	−10
Total foreign countries	−68	80	172	−2,294	−998	−1,969	−970	−833	−102	−434	−6	−96	−100
Intl. Monetary Fund		[3] 200	600		[4] −44	[3] 300	150						
Grand total	−68	280	772	−2,294	−1,041	−1,669	−820	−833	−102	−434	−6	−96	−100

[1] Includes sales of $21 million to Lebanon and $48 million to Saudi Arabia.
[2] Includes sales of $21 million to Burma, $32 million to Lebanon, and $13 million to Saudi Arabia.
[3] Proceeds from this sale invested by the IMF in U.S. Govt. securities; upon termination of the investment the IMF can reacquire the same amount of gold from the United States.
[4] Payment to the IMF of $344 million as increase in U.S. gold subscription less sale by the IMF of $300 million (see also note 3).

U.S. GOLD STOCK AND HOLDINGS OF CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES BY U.S. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	End of period				Changes in—		Month	End of period				Changes in—	
	Total	Gold stock [1]		Foreign currency holdings	Total	Total gold		Total	Gold stock [1]		Foreign currency holdings [3]	Total	Total gold
		Total [2]	Treasury						Total [2]	Treasury			
1951	22,873	22,873	22,695		53	53	1962—Aug.	16,562	16,139	16,098	423	−116	−43
1952	23,252	23,252	23,187		379	379	Sept.	16,531	16,081	16,067	450	−31	−58
1953	22,091	22,091	22,030		−1,161	−1,161	Oct.	16,364	16,026	15,978	338	−167	−55
1954	21,793	21,793	21,713		−298	−298	Nov.	16,216	16,014	15,977	202	−148	−12
							Dec.	16,156	16,057	15,978	99	−60	43
1955	21,753	21,753	21,690		−40	−40							
1956	22,058	22,058	21,949		305	305	1963—Jan.	16,102	15,974	15,928	128	−54	−83
1957	22,857	22,857	22,781		799	799	Feb.	16,023	15,891	15,878	132	−79	−83
1958	20,582	20,582	20,534		−2,275	−2,275	Mar.	16,078	15,946	15,878	132	55	55
1959	19,507	19,507	19,456		−1,075	[4] −1,075	Apr.	16,046	15,914	15,877	132	−32	−32
							May	16,009	15,854	15,797	155	−37	−60
1960	17,804	17,804	17,767		−1,703	−1,703	June	15,956	15,830	15,733	126	−53	−24
1961	17,063	16,947	16,889	116	−741	−857	July	15,764	15,677	15,633	87	−192	−153
1962	16,156	16,057	15,978	99	−907	−890	Aug.[p]	15,726	15,634	15,582	92	−38	−43

[1] Includes gold sold to the United States by the International Monetary Fund with the right of repurchase, which amounted to $800 million on Aug. 31, 1963.
[2] Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.
[3] For holdings of F.R. Banks only see pp. 1266 and 1268.
[4] Includes payment of $344 million as increase in U.S. gold subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

NOTE.—See Table 10 on p. 1335 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.
See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

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HOLDINGS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Dec. 31, 1961		June 30, 1962		Sept. 30, 1962		Dec. 31, 1962		Mar. 31, 1963		June 30, 1963[p]	
	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes[1]	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes[1]	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes[1]
Western Europe:												
Austria	558	3	640	*	744	*	783	*	789	2	814	2
Belgium	1,574	8	1,593	2	1,511	*	1,539	*	1,555	1	1,606	1
Denmark	83	30	83	29	78	30	98	16	96	16	111	15
Finland	138	2	133	2	135	2	134	2	140	2	131	*
France	3,110	4	3,664	3	3,643	3	3,744	3	4,123	3	4,532	3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	6,506	3	6,289	3	6,467	3	6,409	3	6,224	3	6,462	3
Greece	154	*	206	*	187	*	196	*	243	*	251	*
Italy	3,459	*	3,429	*	3,533	*	3,627	*	3,385	1	3,434	1
Netherlands	1,797	3	1,888	2	1,857	2	1,829	1	1,809	2	1,895	2
Norway	135	126	131	85	142	91	155	87	160	111	165	137
Portugal	542	1	584	1	610	1	632	1	635	1	625	1
Spain	469	1	568	1	588	1	623	1	705	1	736	1
Sweden	586	93	607	123	639	102	671	93	673	73	699	73
Switzerland	3,435	83	3,360	83	3,290	86	3,575	83	3,273	85	3,424	83
Turkey	165	*	163	*	162	*	165	*	162	*	156	*
United Kingdom	4,495	435	4,882	440	4,319	418	4,199	370	4,640	297	4,352	298
Other[2]	681	48	671	46	665	47	540	48	562	46	476	48
Total	27,887	840	28,891	820	28,570	786	28,919	708	29,174	644	29,869	668
Canada	3,704	459	3,566	253	4,169	266	4,057	389	3,869	528	3,928	644
Latin American republics:												
Argentina	425	1	310	1	301	1	271	1	318	1	393	1
Brazil	513	1	511	1	499	1	430	1	400	1	350	1
Chile	153	*	176	*	147	*	178	*	167	*	172	*
Colombia	235	1	252	1	228	1	205	1	226	1	243	1
Cuba	44	*	38	*	37	*	16	*	16	*	15	*
Mexico	607	5	609	6	528	6	626	4	690	4	689	4
Panama, Republic of	87	1	87	1	85	1	98	1	97	1	111	1
Peru	131	1	137	*	154	*	152	*	155	*	168	*
Uruguay	237	1	259	1	272	1	281	1	276	1	263	1
Venezuela	819	1	765	1	780	1	806	1	837	1	905	1
Other	r293	.....	r405	.....	r354	.....	r336	3	421	3	395	2
Total	3,544	12	3,549	12	3,385	12	3,399	13	3,603	13	3,704	12
Asia:												
India	325	6	296	6	293	6	288	6	296	5	295	5
Indonesia	119	1	126	1	77	1	72	1	74	1	76	1
Japan	[3] 1,976	3	2,210	3	2,344	3	2,499	3	2,558	3	2,613	3
Philippines	212	1	213	1	198	1	212	*	218	*	215	*
Thailand	368	*	431	*	430	*	437	*	471	*	480	*
Other	r1,329	45	r1,359	41	r1,420	41	r1,447	40	1,523	40	1,552	40
Total	[3] 4,329	56	4,635	52	4,762	52	r4,955	50	5,140	49	5,231	49
Africa:												
South Africa	330	*	471	*	535	*	538	*	592	*	636	*
U.A.R. (Egypt)	189	*	193	*	186	*	188	*	193	*	191	*
Other	343	12	352	10	368	10	370	10	374	10	348	10
Total	862	12	1,016	10	1,089	10	1,096	10	1,159	10	1,175	10
Other countries:												
Australia	260	*	281	*	315	*	337	*	340	*	360	*
All other	275	27	272	29	279	30	288	29	281	28	359	30
Total	535	27	553	29	594	30	625	29	621	28	719	30
Total foreign countries[4]	[3] 40,861	1,406	42,210	1,176	42,569	1,156	r43,051	1,199	43,566	1,272	44,626	1,413
International and regional[5]	5,829	1,432	6,620	1,165	7,127	993	7,350	911	7,218	966	7,095	1,065
Grand total[4]	[3] 46,690	2,838	48,830	2,341	49,696	2,149	r50,401	2,110	50,784	2,238	51,721	2,478

[1] Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries as shown in Table 7 on page 1334.

[2] In addition to other Western European countries includes unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries; gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; European Fund; and the Bank for International Settlements (the figures for the gold reserves of the BIS represent the Bank's net gold assets).

[3] Total short-term dollars include $82 million reported by banks initially included as of Dec. 31, 1961, of which $81 million reported for Japan.

[4] Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

[5] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, and other international organizations; Inter-American Development Bank, European Coal and Steel Community, European Investment Bank, and other Latin American and European regional organizations except the B.I.S. and E.F. (see note 2).

NOTE.—Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U.S. Treasury bills and certificates); excludes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association. U.S. Govt. bonds and notes are official and private holdings of U.S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

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1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total	International and regional [1]				Foreign			Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other countries
		Total	Intl.	European regional [2]	L.A. regional	Total	Official [3]	Other						
1958	16,159	1,544	1,544	.....	.....	14,615	8,665	5,950	7,708	2,019	2,403	2,205	192	88
1959	[4]19,389	[4]3,158	[4]3,158	.....	.....	16,231	9,154	7,076	8,473	2,198	2,408	2,780	253	119
1960	21,272	4,012	3,897	.....	115	17,260	10,212	7,048	9,046	2,439	2,308	3,115	227	125
1961	[5]22,533	3,752	3,695	.....	57	18,781	10,940	7,841	10,322	2,758	2,340	[5]2,974	283	104
1962—July	23,623	4,836	4,742	29	65	18,787	10,715	8,072	9,591	3,120	2,427	3,200	321	128
Aug.	24,158	5,015	4,900	33	82	19,143	11,031	8,112	9,697	3,416	2,338	3,233	327	132
Sept.	24,524	4,943	4,824	35	84	19,581	11,582	7,999	10,030	3,480	2,329	3,280	325	137
Oct.	25,211	5,005	4,846	34	126	20,206	11,979	8,227	10,239	3,894	2,262	3,345	305	161
Nov.	25,196	5,095	4,936	34	125	20,101	11,996	8,105	10,290	3,667	2,295	3,365	320	164
Dec.	25,023	5,147	4,937	34	176	19,876	11,958	7,918	10,166	3,349	2,448	3,444	317	152
1963—Jan.	24,955	5,100	4,895	30	175	19,856	11,564	8,292	10,018	3,295	2,561	3,518	316	147
Feb.	24,995	5,059	4,856	26	177	19,936	11,482	8,454	10,108	3,261	2,576	3,523	325	142
Mar.	25,157	4,983	4,796	28	158	20,174	11,767	8,407	10,269	3,137	2,678	3,621	[r]322	147
Apr.	25,338	5,030	4,847	21	162	20,308	11,885	8,422	10,094	3,227	2,862	3,644	321	160
May	25,413	4,867	4,696	22	148	20,546	12,064	8,482	10,251	3,244	2,880	3,704	303	165
June[p]	25,825	4,842	4,671	31	141	20,983	12,349	8,634	10,732	3,173	2,881	3,731	291	175
July[p]	25,483	4,953	4,783	20	150	20,530	11,924	8,606	10,318	3,073	2,951	3,740	286	162

1a. Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1958	7,708	411	115	169	69	532	1,755	126	1,121	339	130	163	36	303
1959	8,473	331	138	137	71	655	1,987	186	1,370	485	95	138	86	213
1960	9,046	243	142	54	46	519	3,476	63	877	328	82	84	149	227
1961	10,322	255	326	52	91	989	2,842	67	1,234	216	105	99	153	406
1962—July	9,591	291	204	44	68	1,046	2,543	100	1,095	339	103	132	176	425
Aug.	9,697	316	184	52	70	1,080	2,592	98	1,244	258	117	137	144	463
Sept.	10,030	325	170	47	74	1,162	2,799	101	1,292	276	112	141	160	458
Oct.	10,239	319	190	55	73	1,205	2,823	103	1,310	259	109	156	151	458
Nov.	10,290	305	195	69	72	1,271	2,770	113	1,296	243	115	154	165	483
Dec.	10,166	329	174	67	73	1,157	2,730	119	1,384	248	125	161	177	490
1963—Jan.	10,018	320	177	56	75	1,272	2,495	142	1,182	232	120	167	184	476
Feb.	10,108	317	189	44	75	1,359	2,413	162	1,123	216	134	161	209	507
Mar.	10,269	305	183	65	79	1,414	2,475	166	1,099	228	130	157	191	492
Apr.	10,094	276	208	69	70	1,433	2,456	171	1,121	285	131	159	169	480
May	10,251	288	224	74	68	1,573	2,670	174	1,062	323	130	153	163	483
June[p]	10,732	310	233	80	70	1,718	2,709	174	1,145	314	135	147	162	517
July[p]	10,318	354	208	99	76	1,435	2,771	181	1,192	236	136	151	184	470

1a. Europe—Continued

End of period	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Other Western Europe [6]	U.S.S.R.	Other Eastern Europe
1958	852	20	873	9	671	2	12
1959	969	31	990	6	569	3	13
1960	678	18	1,667	10	357	12	14
1961	875	26	2,227	12	325	5	16
1962—July	913	17	1,853	12	211	3	16
Aug.	832	17	1,846	13	216	3	15
Sept.	837	22	1,802	12	222	3	15
Oct.	885	26	1,853	12	232	2	18
Nov.	837	25	1,893	15	249	3	17
Dec.	908	25	1,617	11	349	3	19
1963—Jan.	861	30	1,932	14	261	3	19
Feb.	813	36	2,051	13	264	3	19
Mar.	812	22	2,193	10	230	2	16
Apr.	751	21	2,065	11	197	3	18
May	719	20	1,947	11	149	2	19
June[p]	894	16	1,905	12	169	3	20
July[p]	815	16	1,801	13	157	2	20

1b. Latin America

End of period	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico
1958	2,403	150	138	100	169	286	418
1959	2,408	337	151	185	217	164	442
1960	2,308	315	194	135	158	77	397
1961	2,340	235	228	105	147	43	495
1962—July	2,427	231	201	113	149	37	474
Aug.	2,338	210	198	106	143	36	454
Sept.	2,329	230	213	104	145	36	431
Oct.	2,262	187	180	112	152	[7]15	437
Nov.	2,295	205	176	101	136	15	492
Dec.	2,448	210	204	135	148	15	531
1963—Jan.	2,561	211	188	131	183	14	558
Feb.	2,576	235	173	118	177	14	589
Mar.	2,678	266	192	125	167	15	596
Apr.	2,862	309	198	120	163	15	639
May	2,880	335	167	124	165	15	627
June[p]	2,881	342	171	129	183	14	596
July[p]	2,951	383	153	114	157	13	658

For notes see following page.

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1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	1b. Latin America—Continued								1c. Asia					
	Panama	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other L.A. Rep.	Bahamas & Bermuda[8]	Neth. Antilles & Surinam	Other Latin America[8]	Total	China Mainland	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel
1958	146	77	82	494	222	[9] 7	79	35	2,205	36	62	77	108	56
1959	129	82	62	277	227	[9] 14	88	33	2,780	36	60	114	139	87
1960	123	72	51	398	235	69	72	12	3,115	35	57	54	178	75
1961	87	84	57	418	226	111	89	15	[5]2,974	35	56	78	76	63
1962—July	87	96	73	436	308	111	96	15	3,200	35	60	39	79	76
Aug.	87	104	87	394	300	111	93	15	3,233	35	60	39	83	89
Sept.	85	107	92	379	287	111	94	15	3,280	36	57	46	33	81
Oct.	84	103	90	417	267	111	92	15	3,345	36	63	49	39	74
Nov.	87	103	85	407	267	111	95	15	3,365	36	62	51	26	81
Dec.	98	105	101	405	267	123	97	10	3,444	36	65	41	28	81
1963—Jan.	96	105	90	455	300	123	97	10	3,518	36	62	46	30	87
Feb.	102	103	95	413	329	123	95	10	3,523	36	61	45	30	93
Mar.	97	108	96	436	352	123	95	10	3,621	36	61	49	30	96
Apr.	103	110	91	505	361	129	94	25	3,644	35	66	40	33	95
May	110	113	94	498	357	118	95	64	3,704	35	61	47	34	97
June[p]	111	121	91	504	328	115	103	72	3,731	35	64	48	32	103
July[p]	109	126	93	559	329	114	92	51	3,740	39	61	52	34	91

End of period	1c. Asia—Continued						1d. Africa						1e. Other countries		
	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other Asia	Total	Congo (Leopoldville)	Morocco[8]	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other Africa	Total	Australia	All other[8]
1958	935	145	176	99	133	378	192	30	43	30	16	73	88	79	9
1959	1,285	148	172	94	141	504	253	31	58	49	20	95	119	110	9
1960	1,887	152	203	84	186	204	227	32	64	29	22	80	125	88	37
1961	[5]1,672	199	185	92	264	254	283	34	93	32	15	109	104	98	6
1962—July	1,903	160	169	86	327	266	321	37	93	36	22	133	128	122	6
Aug.	1,942	155	169	82	327	252	327	41	93	45	13	135	132	126	6
Sept.	2,040	153	161	80	326	267	325	35	93	47	12	138	137	131	6
Oct.	2,104	147	163	78	326	266	305	31	93	42	13	126	161	155	6
Nov.	2,111	142	171	76	324	285	320	38	93	43	17	129	164	158	6
Dec.	2,195	136	174	75	333	280	317	35	68	39	14	161	152	147	5
1963—Jan.	2,204	129	174	79	348	324	316	36	68	40	13	159	147	142	5
Feb.	2,191	120	181	81	361	325	325	36	68	41	16	164	142	137	5
Mar.	2,254	116	180	88	367	344	[r]322	32	68	41	19	[r]162	147	142	5
Apr.	2,268	108	176	92	368	363	321	32	105	46	19	119	160	149	11
May	2,305	99	179	100	371	375	303	29	103	49	15	107	165	149	16
June[p]	2,309	92	202	108	376	362	291	29	101	38	17	105	175	160	15
July[p]	2,315	87	204	114	379	365	286	30	88	45	15	109	162	147	15

[1] International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, and other international organizations; Inter-American Development Bank, European Coal and Steel Community, European Investment Bank and other Latin American and European regional organizations, except Bank for International Settlements and European Fund which are included in "Europe."

[2] Not reported separately until July 1962.

[3] Foreign central banks and foreign central governments and their agencies, and Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

[4] Includes $1,031 million representing increase in U.S. dollar subscription to the IMF paid in June 1959.

[5] Includes $82 million reported by banks initially included as of Dec. 31, 1961, of which $81 million reported for Japan.

[6] Includes Bank for International Settlements and European Fund.

[7] Decline from Sept. reflects reclassification of deposits for changes in domicile over the past few years from Cuba to other countries.

[8] Data based on reports by banks in the Second F.R. District only for end-year 1958–1962; Dec. 1961 figure carried forward through Nov. 1962 and Dec. 1962 figure carried forward through Mar. 1963.

[9] Bermuda only; Bahamas included in "Other Latin America."

[10] Represent a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories (except "Other Eastern Europe") in Tables 1a-1e.

Except as indicated by note 11, data for 1960–62 based on reports by banks in the Second F.R. District only; data for Apr. 1963 based on reports by banks in all F.R. Districts.

[11] Based on reports by banks in all F.R. districts.

[12] Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago included in British West Indies.

NOTE.—Short-term liabilities are principally deposits (demand and time) and U.S. Govt. securities maturing in not more than 1 year from their date of issue; the latter, however, exclude nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank. For data on long-term liabilities, see Table 5. For back figures and further description of the data in this and the following tables on international capital transactions of the United States, see "International Finance" Section 15, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics.*

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1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

1f. Supplementary Data [10] (end of period)

Area or country	1960	1961	1962	1963 Apr.	Area or country	1960	1961	1962	1963 Apr.
Other Western Europe:					Other Asia (Cont.):				
Iceland	5.1	3.1	5.6	5.2	Iran	[11] 22.4	[11] 31.3	[11] 18.7	49.4
Ireland, Rep. of	2.7	3.2	2.9	4.7	Iraq	13.8	20.2	8.5	n.a.
Luxembourg	12.6	16.1	10.8	9.9	Jordan	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.7
Monaco	4.1	3.4	1.7	2.0	Kuwait	9.6	27.1	33.0	38.2
					Laos	5.0	4.6	14.0	n.a.
Other Latin American Republics:					Lebanon	36.2	52.3	65.9	77.9
Bolivia	[11] 23.1	[11] 26.2	[11] 23.2	21.2	Malaya	6.3	4.4	12.6	13.6
Costa Rica	19.8	13.3	16.5	32.8	Pakistan	10.6	10.1	15.9	15.9
Dominican Republic	[11] 36.9	[11] 22.8	[11] 42.0	47.4	Ryukyu Islands (incl. Okinawa)	14.2	14.6	17.0	32.7
Ecuador	27.3	23.6	36.3	37.8	Saudi Arabia	18.4	24.9	28.4	37.1
El Salvador	[11] 24.3	[11] 21.9	[11] 22.5	48.6	Singapore	1.9	3.2	5.8	5.3
Guatemala	[11] 43.9	[11] 45.8	[11] 40.9	74.8	Syria	4.2	2.6	4.9	3.4
Haiti	10.7	9.9	10.5	11.9	Viet-Nam	14.6	7.9	10.1	11.6
Honduras	15.0	14.8	13.8	23.7					
Jamaica	(12)	1.8	3.3	5.8	Other Africa:				
Nicaragua	11.9	17.3	14.8	42.5	Algeria	.4	.5	1.6	.5
Paraguay	4.6	4.9	5.7	6.8	Ethiopia, incl. Eritrea	9.3	11.1	17.0	20.8
Trinidad & Tobago	(12)	(12)	3.1	4.1	Ghana	.9	1.1	4.1	n.a.
					Liberia	16.8	21.9	17.6	13.4
Other Latin America:					Libya	5.6	5.4	5.5	10.5
British West Indies	[12] 11.3	[12] 14.0	9.0	22.6	Mozambique	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.1
French West Indies & French Guiana	.4	.5	1.0	1.3	Nigeria	.8	21.8	26.8	n.a.
					Rhodesia & Nyasaland, Fed. of.	3.9	6.5	6.8	7.5
Other Asia:					Somali Republic	3.5	1.7	.6	.6
Afghanistan	9.8	3.6	5.3	n.a.	Sudan	1.9	2.0	2.4	n.a.
Burma	.9	4.5	2.5	8.9	Tunisia	2.8	1.2	10.9	n.a.
Cambodia	10.9	15.3	12.6	10.2					
Ceylon	6.9	6.5	4.9	n.a.	All other:				
					New Zealand	35.1	4.0	4.7	8.8

For notes see preceding page.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars									Payable in foreign currencies
		Total	To banks and official institutions				To all other foreigners				
			Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates [2]	Other [3]	Total	Deposits		U.S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other [3]
			Demand	Time [1]				Demand	Time [1]		
1958	16,159	13,669	6,772		5,823	1,075	2,430	1,951		306	174	59
1959	[4] 19,389	[4] 16,913	6,341		[4] 9,245	1,328	2,398	1,833		295	270	77
1960	21,272	18,929	7,568		9,960	1,401	2,230	1,849		148	233	113
1961	22,450	19,944	8,644		9,751	1,549	2,356	1,976		149	231	150
1961 [5]	22,533	20,025	8,707		9,751	1,567	2,358	1,977		149	232	150
1962—July	23,623	20,890	8,376		11,020	1,494	2,553	2,087		112	354	180
Aug.	24,158	21,371	8,289		11,645	1,437	2,541	2,066		109	366	246
Sept.	24,524	21,739	8,206		12,082	1,451	2,531	2,057		100	374	254
Oct.	25,211	22,409	8,495		12,463	1,451	2,520	2,050		108	362	282
Nov.	25,196	22,425	8,437		12,465	1,523	2,559	2,049		130	380	212
Dec.	25,023	22,309	8,528		12,226	1,555	2,571	2,094		116	361	143
1963—Jan.	24,955	22,222	8,858		11,760	1,604	2,570	2,075		123	372	164
Feb.	24,995	22,185	8,957		11,597	1,631	2,661	2,106		144	411	150
Mar.	25,157	22,336	8,934		11,731	1,672	2,677	2,112		143	422	143
Apr.	25,338	22,454	8,924		11,856	1,674	2,769	2,197		146	426	116
May	25,413	22,522	5,471	3,479	11,938	1,634	2,760	1,405	806	128	421	130
June[p]	25,825	22,880	5,711	3,562	11,946	1,661	2,818	1,448	827	109	434	127
July[p]	25,483	22,576	5,640	3,564	11,772	1,600	2,798	1,401	861	117	419	108

[1] Excludes negotiable time certificates of deposit which are included in "Other."

[2] Includes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes held by the International Monetary Fund, which amounted to $2,961 million on July 31, 1963; excludes such notes held by the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank, which amounted to $254 million on July 31.

[3] Principally bankers' acceptances, commercial paper, and negotiable time certificates of deposit.

[4] Includes $1,031 million of nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U.S. notes representing increase in U.S. dollar subscription to the IMF paid in June 1959.

[5] These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of Dec. 31, 1961.

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3. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total	Intl. and regional	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa [1]	Other countries
1958	2,542	.....	696	243	1,099	435	.....	69
1959	2,624	.....	534	272	1,176	586	.....	56
1960	3,614	.....	717	421	1,356	1,052	.....	69
1961	[2] 4,804	.....	767	539	1,522	[2] 1,891	.....	85
1962—July	4,877	.....	703	451	1,540	2,060	.....	124
Aug.	4,833	.....	709	430	1,522	2,046	.....	127
Sept.	4,811	.....	726	443	1,521	1,982	.....	138
Oct.	4,955	.....	765	547	1,524	1,985	.....	135
Nov.	4,866	.....	741	489	1,563	1,940	.....	132
Dec.	5,113	.....	877	467	1,606	2,017	.....	146
1963—Jan.	4,901	.....	751	474	1,575	1,970	.....	131
Feb.	5,017	.....	794	499	1,605	1,978	.....	140
Mar.	5,064	.....	825	486	1,563	2,048	.....	142
Apr.	5,257	.....	850	521	1,587	2,158	.....	141
May	5,284	1	865	510	1,592	2,176	92	48
June[p]	5,469	1	980	593	1,612	2,138	96	47
July[p]	5,396	1	874	594	1,668	2,124	87	47

3a. Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
1958	696	7	65	14	6	102	77	7	36	56	22	2	30	24
1959	534	4	56	18	8	57	54	5	30	38	7	2	8	19
1960	717	2	65	13	9	32	82	6	34	33	17	4	8	28
1961	767	5	20	11	23	42	165	6	35	54	27	5	11	35
1962—July	703	7	19	11	28	51	137	5	43	57	26	8	12	16
Aug.	709	6	19	11	28	42	139	5	39	55	27	9	18	17
Sept.	726	7	15	12	28	43	135	5	41	60	28	11	22	16
Oct.	765	7	16	10	31	48	144	6	45	49	27	8	24	15
Nov.	741	7	21	10	32	62	139	7	43	24	28	9	23	18
Dec.	877	7	32	14	30	68	186	6	54	27	35	9	19	18
1963—Jan.	751	7	21	9	35	56	134	6	51	26	34	9	19	16
Feb.	794	8	30	13	39	56	144	6	69	36	35	10	23	19
Mar.	825	9	25	13	39	58	160	6	58	29	32	11	25	22
Apr.	850	8	29	15	41	67	144	9	67	32	33	13	33	23
May	865	9	34	14	44	72	143	7	60	37	34	12	40	26
June[p]	980	10	28	10	51	63	256	8	57	34	31	11	44	24
July[p]	874	9	28	10	51	63	132	10	68	37	34	12	44	25

End of period	3a. Europe—Continued							3b. Latin America						
	Switzerland	Turkey	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Other Western Europe[3]	U.S.S.R.	Other Eastern Europe[4]	Total	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico
1958	42	72	124	1	5	*	4	1,099	40	148	52	51	166	293
1959	38	47	121	3	13	.....	5	1,176	60	117	59	68	115	291
1960	60	49	245	11	11	*	8	1,356	121	225	73	80	26	343
1961	105	16	181	9	9	*	8	1,522	192	186	127	125	19	425
1962—July	67	27	161	6	12	1	10	1,540	177	199	164	147	18	393
Aug.	69	31	166	6	10	*	12	1,522	164	191	158	138	17	397
Sept.	68	41	163	6	12	*	13	1,521	183	196	161	137	17	369
Oct.	75	24	202	6	15	*	13	1,524	169	188	174	151	17	376
Nov.	64	12	211	5	15	*	12	1,563	182	180	174	138	17	400
Dec.	75	42	221	6	19	*	8	1,606	181	171	186	131	17	408
1963—Jan.	72	42	180	6	19	*	7	1,575	156	187	168	129	17	417
Feb.	67	36	172	6	19	*	6	1,605	161	179	160	149	17	420
Mar.	71	32	197	9	21	*	8	1,563	161	178	151	145	17	409
Apr.	65	40	190	12	21	*	8	1,587	170	196	151	137	17	405
May	66	44	175	17	20	*	11	1,592	180	196	161	136	17	405
June[p]	65	49	188	16	21	*	11	1,612	180	197	166	153	17	409
July[p]	69	47	184	17	21	*	13	1,668	200	192	171	146	17	448

For notes see following page.

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3. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	3b. Latin America—Continued								3c. Asia					
	Panama	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other L.A. Republics [5]	Bahamas & Bermuda [1]	Neth. Antilles & Surinam	Other Latin America [6]	Total	China Mainland	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Israel
1958	23	31	52	142	44	.....	6	53	435	3	6	4	*	23
1959	18	36	47	247	57	.....	4	57	586	2	10	6	*	14
1960	23	44	57	234	55	.....	8	66	1,052	2	9	9	*	24
1961	32	74	55	144	56	.....	13	74	[2]1,891	2	9	8	*	36
1962—July	37	83	63	125	47	.....	7	80	2,060	2	11	14	*	38
Aug.	36	86	80	122	49	.....	10	74	2,046	2	11	14	*	37
Sept.	36	86	89	115	44	.....	11	75	1,982	2	13	18	*	36
Oct.	32	87	99	94	47	.....	10	81	1,985	2	13	18	*	37
Nov.	32	84	107	104	54	.....	7	82	1,940	2	13	18	*	34
Dec.	30	85	122	102	66	.....	9	98	2,017	2	13	20	*	37
1963—Jan.	33	88	114	102	67	.....	10	87	1,970	2	14	17	*	35
Feb.	38	83	123	104	70	.....	10	92	1,978	2	14	20	*	38
Mar.	40	86	113	97	68	.....	9	89	2,048	2	14	24	*	39
Apr.	34	91	121	100	60	.....	10	96	2,158	2	14	22	*	33
May	34	95	97	101	115	27	10	19	2,176	2	13	22	*	31
June[p]	29	103	95	99	105	27	14	18	2,138	2	12	19	*	27
July[p]	29	106	96	96	113	29	14	11	2,124	2	12	16	*	29

End of period	3c. Asia—Continued						3d. Africa						3e. Other countries		
	Japan	Korea	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other Asia	Total [1]	Congo (Leopoldville)	Morocco [1]	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other Africa [1]	Total [7]	Australia	All other [8]
1958	179	1	67	6	13	134	.....	4	.....	21	3	.....	69	13	28
1959	324	1	24	9	15	180	.....	3	.....	12	2	.....	56	18	21
1960	806	2	19	7	24	150	.....	3	.....	11	3	.....	69	28	24
1961	[2]1,528	4	114	10	34	145	.....	6	.....	10	13	.....	85	29	27
1962—July	1,765	7	76	6	30	111	.....	2	.....	12	26	.....	124	34	50
Aug.	1,767	6	69	6	33	100	.....	4	.....	12	23	.....	127	40	48
Sept.	1,711	7	69	8	30	87	.....	4	.....	12	25	.....	138	46	51
Oct.	1,710	5	70	9	32	88	.....	2	.....	11	23	.....	135	45	54
Nov.	1,662	4	77	8	33	89	.....	2	.....	12	25	.....	132	44	49
Dec.	1,740	3	70	9	41	80	.....	2	.....	10	26	.....	146	41	67
1963—Jan.	1,697	4	75	11	43	73	.....	2	.....	9	21	.....	131	38	61
Feb.	1,691	8	80	13	43	70	.....	1	.....	12	21	.....	140	39	66
Mar.	1,751	13	81	14	40	69	.....	2	.....	13	19	.....	142	44	64
Apr.	1,876	15	73	15	40	70	.....	2	.....	13	17	.....	141	44	64
May	1,896	14	69	16	38	75	92	2	2	13	18	57	48	42	6
June[p]	1,869	16	66	14	40	73	96	1	3	14	25	53	47	41	6
July[p]	1,872	17	52	16	38	69	87	2	1	14	20	50	47	41	6

[1] Not reported separately until May 1963.

[2] Includes $58 million reported by banks initially included as of Dec. 31, 1961, of which $52 million reported for Japan.

[3] Until May 1963 includes Eastern European countries other than U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania.

[4] Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Rumania only until May 1963.

[5] Bolivia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala only until May 1963.

[6] Until May 1963 includes also the following Latin American Republics: Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Trinidad and Tobago.

[7] Includes Africa until May 1963.

[8] Until May 1963 includes also African countries other than Congo (Leopoldville), South Africa, and U.A.R. (Egypt).

NOTE.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to and acceptances made for foreigners; drafts drawn against foreigners where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes convertible currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

See also NOTE to Table 1.

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4. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Payable in dollars							Payable in foreign currencies			
		Total	Loans to—			Collections outstanding	Acceptances made for acct. of foreigners	Other [2]	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Foreign govt. securities, comml. and finance paper	Other [3]
			Official institutions [1]	Banks	Others							
1958	2,542	2,344	401	439	428	421	.....	656	198	181	.....	16
1959	2,624	2,406	351	498	460	516	.....	582	217	203	.....	15
1960	3,614	3,135	290	524	482	605	.....	1,233	480	242	.....	238
1961	4,746	4,160	329	699	618	694	.....	1,821	586	385	.....	200
1961 [4]	4,804	4,217	329	709	622	700	.....	1,857	586	386	.....	200
1962—July	4,877	4,387	476	828	560	701	.....	1,822	490	311	.....	179
Aug.	4,833	4,370	455	818	605	698	.....	1,793	463	304	.....	159
Sept.	4,811	4,318	475	802	593	690	.....	1,759	493	312	.....	181
Oct.	4,955	4,330	428	816	632	706	.....	1,749	625	419	.....	207
Nov.	4,866	4,294	371	824	644	718	.....	1,736	572	364	.....	208
Dec.	5,113	4,563	359	953	651	686	.....	1,914	550	371	.....	179
1963—Jan.	4,901	4,385	322	845	658	652	.....	1,908	516	347	.....	169
Feb.	5,017	4,479	293	853	672	684	.....	1,977	538	359	.....	179
Mar.	5,064	4,497	255	850	680	708	.....	2,005	566	375	.....	191
Apr.	5,257	4,673	236	824	695	731	.....	2,187	584	383	.....	200
May	5,284	4,703	174	790	689	741	2,049	259	581	389	152	41
June[p]	5,469	4,791	143	878	691	733	2,028	319	678	464	176	38
July[p]	5,396	4,775	136	835	696	745	2,035	328	620	401	176	43

[1] Includes central banks.
[2] Until May 1963 includes acceptances made for account of foreigners.
[3] Until May 1963 includes foreign government securities, commercial and finance paper.
[4] These figures reflect the inclusion o fdata for banks initially included as of Dec. 31, 1961.

5. LONG-TERM CLAIMS ON AND LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Claims					Total liabilities
	Total	Payable in dollars			Payable in foreign currencies	
		Total	Loans	All other		
1958	1,362	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1959	1,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1960	1,698	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
1961	2,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1962—July	2,209	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aug.	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Sept.	2,184	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Oct.	2,131	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nov.	2,144	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dec.	2,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1963—Jan.	2,139	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Feb.	2,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mar.	2,124	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Apr.	2,176	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
May	[1] 2,370	[1] 2,370	[1] 2,337	33	1	29
June[p]	2,372	2,372	2,337	35	*	35
July[p]	2,424	2,424	2,388	36	*	45

[1] Includes $86 million of long-term loans previously held but reported for the first time as of May 1963.

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6. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	U.S. Govt. bonds and notes [1]					U.S. corporate securities [2]			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks		
	Net purchases or sales													
	Total	Intl. and regional	Foreign			Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales
			Total	Official	Other									
1959	689	165	524	.....	.....	2,593	2,158	435	946	1,458	−512	566	804	−238
1960	127	225	−98	.....	.....	2,419	2,167	252	883	1,445	−562	509	592	−83
1961	512	532	−20	.....	.....	3,384	3,161	223	802	1,262	−460	596	966	−370
1962	−728	−521	−207	.....	.....	2,568	2,508	60	1,093	2,037	−944	702	806	−104
1962—July	26	−7	33	.....	.....	168	200	−32	64	89	−24	48	38	10
Aug.	−211	−198	−13	.....	.....	160	156	4	50	65	−15	48	64	−16
Sept.	−8	32	−40	.....	.....	125	140	−15	44	100	−57	44	39	4
Oct.	−34	14	−48	.....	.....	155	160	−5	251	419	−168	58	41	17
Nov.	−67	−74	7	.....	.....	210	198	12	70	201	−131	69	48	22
Dec.	62	−23	85	.....	.....	195	211	−16	60	216	−157	61	61	*
1963—Jan.	127	21	106	.....	.....	215	202	12	56	314	−258	58	59	−1
Feb.	−44	−6	−38	.....	.....	183	190	−7	61	214	−153	50	59	−9
Mar.	45	40	5	.....	.....	177	176	*	84	186	−102	60	72	−12
Apr.	12	7	5	.....	.....	273	235	38	120	179	−59	66	73	−7
May	206	101	105	127	−21	310	239	71	144	409	−265	67	86	−19
June[p]	22	−8	30	31	−1	354	341	13	52	130	−78	58	59	−1
July[p]	−10	−3	−7	2	−8	209	193	17	75	116	−41	54	78	−24

[1] Excludes nonmarketable U.S. Treasury bonds and notes held by official institutions of foreign countries; see Table 7.
[2] Includes small amounts of State and local govt. securities.

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international and regional organizations.
See also NOTE to Table 1.

7. NONMARKETABLE U.S. TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES HELD BY OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Payable in foreign currencies						Payable in dollars			
	Total	Austria	Belgium	Germany	Italy	Switzerland	Total	Canada	Italy	Sweden
1962—Sept.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oct.	48	.....	.....	.....	25	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov.	201	.....	.....	.....	150	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dec.	251	.....	.....	.....	200	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
1963—Jan.	381	.....	.....	100	200	81	183	125	58	.....
Feb.	481	.....	.....	200	200	81	183	125	58	.....
Mar.	481	.....	.....	200	200	81	183	125	58	.....
Apr.	551	25	.....	200	200	126	183	125	58	.....
May	605	25	30	200	200	150	183	125	58	.....
June	605	25	30	200	200	150	183	125	58	.....
July	655	25	30	225	200	175	208	125	58	25
Aug.	705	25	30	275	200	175	163	125	13	25

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8. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U.S. CORPORATE SECURITIES, BY TYPE OF SECURITY AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Type of security		Country or area										
		Stocks	Bonds	France	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa [1]	Other countries	Intl. and regional
1959	435	363	73	40	254	15	71	379	−30	40	25	.....	−1	22
1960	252	202	50	38	171	−48	72	234	−45	36	13	.....	1	14
1961	223	323	−99	21	166	−17	61	232	−112	44	44	.....	3	12
1962	60	111	−51	4	129	−33	24	124	−43	−20	−18	.....	1	17
1962—July	−32	−18	−13	1	6	−28	−3	−23	−13	*	2	.....	*	1
Aug	3	4	*	−2	13	−13	−1	−3	1	−2	6	.....	*	2
Sept	−15	−9	−6	−1	*	−5	−4	−10	−4	1	−2	.....	*	1
Oct	−5	−4	−2	*	−16	9	−1	−7	2	*	−1	.....	*	1
Nov	12	21	−8	−1	8	−1	*	6	*	−3	7	.....	*	2
Dec	−16	−4	−12	−3	−11	−3	2	−15	2	−5	*	.....	*	2
1963—Jan	12	3	9	−1	−2	4	4	4	1	1	4	.....	*	2
Feb	−7	−9	2	−1	−10	3	7	−2	−7	*	*	.....	*	1
Mar	*	*	*	−1	−2	11	−5	3	−3	*	*	.....	*	1
Apr	38	37	1	*	−4	43	−5	33	−5	3	4	.....	*	3
May	71	60	10	*	2	39	4	45	12	6	6	*	*	1
June[p]	13	21	−8	−4	−6	32	−3	19	−12	3	1	*	*	2
July[p]	17	8	9	−1	*	20	1	21	−4	*	−4	*	1	2

[1] Not reported separately until May 1963.

NOTE.—Statistics include small amounts of State and local govt. securities.

9. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Intl. and regional	Total foreign countries	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	Africa[1]	Other countries
1959	−750	−157	−593	−50	−443	11	−97	.....	−15
1960	−645	−147	−498	−117	−196	−107	−41	.....	−36
1961	−830	1	−832	−262	−318	−58	−121	.....	−73
1962	−1,048	−235	−813	−188	−360	−41	−175	.....	−50
1962—July	−15	1	−16	2	8	*	−1	.....	−26
Aug	−31	4	−35	−32	2	*	−5	.....	1
Sept	−52	9	−61	8	−14	2	−57	.....	*
Oct	−151	−4	−147	29	−126	−19	−6	.....	−24
Nov	−109	−10	−99	4	−95	*	−10	.....	2
Dec	−156	−78	−78	2	−45	−7	−36	.....	7
1963—Jan	−259	−35	−224	−3	−197	−12	−12	.....	*
Feb	−162	6	−167	−5	−125	−3	−34	.....	*
Mar	−114	−29	−85	−42	−27	1	−19	.....	2
Apr	−66	−62	−5	37	1	1	−13	.....	−30
May	−283	3	−286	−23	−207	*	−57	*	*
June[p]	−79	2	−81	−23	−32	−1	−28	1	1
July[p]	−66	8	−73	1	−6	−36	−36	1	2

[1] Not reported separately until May 1963.

10. DEPOSITS, U.S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F.R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U.S. Govt. securities [1]	Earmarked gold
1958	272	3,695	8,538
1959	345	4,477	9,861
1960	217	5,726	11,843
1961	279	6,006	11,905
1962—Aug	168	6,407	12,689
Sept	229	6,767	12,687
Oct	182	7,137	12,706
Nov	202	7,132	12,680
Dec	247	6,990	12,700
1963—Jan	197	7,033	12,789
Feb	192	7,079	12,836
Mar	201	7,277	12,789
Apr	160	7,478	12,815
May	171	7,886	12,878
June	175	7,957	12,917
July	182	7,733	13,086
Aug	177	7,856	13,129

[1] 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 (for back figures, see "Gold" Section 14, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*).

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11. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONFINANCIAL CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners						Claims on foreigners					
	1962				1963		1962				1963	
	II	III	IV	IV [1]	I[p]	I[p] [1]	II	III	IV	IV [1]	I[p]	I[p] [1]
Europe:												
Austria	2	3	2	2	2	2	5	4	6	6	5	5
Belgium	24	24	21	21	18	18	25	27	24	24	24	24
Denmark	5	5	3	3	2	2	8	6	8	8	6	6
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	4
France	30	34	32	32	31	31	43	49	51	51	58	59
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	34	38	33	33	36	36	130	106	116	117	114	114
Greece	2	3	1	1	1	1	4	6	5	5	6	6
Italy	25	27	28	28	39	39	67	62	75	78	82	82
Netherlands	41	27	26	26	39	39	47	37	31	31	24	24
Norway	8	9	10	10	12	12	12	13	15	15	15	15
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	6	6	8	8
Spain	8	11	9	9	7	7	16	15	20	20	25	25
Sweden	7	7	7	7	8	8	23	25	15	15	17	17
Switzerland	18	25	24	24	26	26	27	34	29	29	29	29
Turkey	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4	6	6
United Kingdom	122	115	93	94	109	110	178	245	227	238	192	196
Yugoslavia	6	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	3	3	3
Other	3	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	7	7	7	6
Total	341	341	301	302	342	344	609	654	645	661	625	629
Canada	58	67	80	81	64	64	r725	824	732	753	789	830
Latin America:												
Argentina	9	9	9	9	6	6	36	32	33	34	31	31
Bolivia	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	5
Brazil	26	23	17	17	18	18	68	90	106	106	108	108
Chile	5	5	4	4	3	3	24	r25	25	25	25	25
Colombia	3	3	4	4	3	3	16	17	15	15	17	18
Cuba	2	1	*	*	1	1	6	6	6	6	6	6
Dominican Republic	1	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	6	6	7	7
El Salvador	*	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	4	4	4	4
Guatemala	*	1	1	1	*	*	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mexico	6	7	6	6	6	6	52	53	r56	r57	59	59
Neth. Antilles and Surinam	8	5	5	5		8	3	2	6	6	7	7
Panama, Rep. of	15	18	25	25	5	5	11	10	13	13	13	13
Peru	5	3	8	8	9	9	14	23	20	20	14	14
Uruguay	2	5	1	1	1	1	5	5	6	6	7	7
Venezuela	21	19	23	24	23	23	44	38	33	33	33	33
Other	9	16	20	20	15	15	39	43	44	45	41	41
Total	112	118	128	129	101	102	336	362	r383	r387	383	383
Asia:												
Hong Kong	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4
India	8	10	11	11	8	8	r44	r34	r38	r39	50	50
Indonesia	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Iran	7	6	7	7	6	6	7	6	7	7	6	6
Israel	1	1	2	2	2	2	14	12	10	10	8	8
Japan	59	66	48	52	46	46	101	112	119	123	124	128
Korea, Rep. of	*	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Philippines	5	5	3	3	4	4	11	10	r11	11	10	10
Taiwan	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	3	3	3	5	5
Thailand	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5
Other	17	15	11	11	12	12	33	30	26	26	33	33
Total	107	111	92	97	91	91	r228	r220	r231	r236	253	256
All other:												
Australia	13	14	11	11	10	10	25	24	24	24	26	26
Congo, Rep. of the	*	*	*	*	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3
South Africa	14	12	12	12	8	8	10	10	10	10	9	9
U.A.R. (Egypt)	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	13	10	10	12	12
Other	18	12	13	13	10	10	22	27	25	26	27	27
Total	46	40	37	37	30	30	77	76	73	r74	77	78
International	.....	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	1
Grand total	665	678	638	645	628	630	r1,975	r2,137	r2,064	r2,111	2,128	2,178

[1] Includes data for a number of firms reporting for the first time on Dec. 31, 1962 (6th revised series) and on Mar 31, 1963 (7th revised series).

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and commercial concerns in the United States. Data exclude claims held through U.S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U.S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

See also NOTE to Table 1.

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U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1960	1961	1962	1961	1962				1963
				IV	I	II	III	IV	I[p]
A. Transactions other than changes in foreign liquid assets in U.S. and in U.S. monetary reserve assets, and other than special U.S. Govt. transactions—Seasonally adjusted									
Exports of goods and services—Total[1]	26,974	28,311	29,790	7,273	7,206	7,610	7,550	7,424	7,366
Merchandise	19,459	19,913	20,479	5,121	5,022	5,262	5,270	4,925	4,998
Military sales	335	402	660	100	113	190	141	216	183
Investment income receipts, private	2,873	3,464	3,850	871	904	940	946	1,060	1,005
Investment income receipts, Govt.	349	380	472	95	109	144	105	114	118
Other services	3,958	4,152	4,329	1,086	1,058	1,074	1,088	1,109	1,062
Imports of goods and services—Total	−23,205	−22,867	−24,964	−6,013	−6,119	−6,222	−6,282	−6,341	−6,173
Merchandise	−14,723	−14,497	−16,145	−3,881	−3,942	−4,030	−4,127	−4,046	−3,985
Military expenditures	−3,048	−2,934	−3,028	−717	−754	−748	−732	−794	−741
Investment income payments	−939	−882	−995	−237	−240	−245	−245	−265	−251
Other services	−4,495	−4,554	−4,796	−1,178	−1,183	−1,199	−1,178	−1,236	−1,196
Balance on goods and services[1]	3,769	5,444	4,826	1,260	1,087	1,388	1,268	1,083	1,193
Remittances and pensions	−672	−705	−736	−174	−191	−182	−176	−187	−217
1. Balance on goods, services, remittances and pensions	3,097	4,739	4,090	1,086	896	1,206	1,092	896	976
2. U.S. Govt. grants and capital flow, net, excluding advance debt repayments[2]	−2,775	−3,370	−3,520	−993	−907	−853	−849	−911	−906
Grants[3,4]	−1,664	−1,854	−1,903	−475	−537	−466	−434	−466	−452
Long-term loans and subscriptions[4]	−1,213	−1,941	−2,133	−685	−480	−507	−486	−660	−557
Change in foreign currency holdings and short-term claims, net (increase, −)[2,4]	−527	−261	−248	−67	−48	−154	−74	28	−63
Seasonal adjustment on three preceding items combined	.....	.....	.....	41	−10	46	−50	14	−10
Change in associated liabilities	41	80	147	40	13	44	65	25	33
Scheduled loan repayments	588	606	617	153	155	184	130	148	143
3. Private capital flows, net, excluding foreign liquid assets in U.S.	−3,552	−3,507	−3,118	−1,123	−689	−819	−708	−902	−943
U.S. direct investments abroad	−1,694	−1,598	−1,557	−397	−199	−506	−359	−493	−556
U.S. long-term capital, other	−850	−1,011	−1,209	−464	−357	−329	−188	−335	−457
Foreign long-term investments in U.S.	430	466	271	123	195	66	−10	20	28
U.S. short-term capital	−1,348	−1,541	−507	−419	−305	1	−164	−39	55
Foreign short-term capital[5]	−90	177	−116	34	−23	−51	13	−55	−13
4. Errors and unrecorded transactions	−683	−905	−1,025	−303	−27	−37	−469	−492	−44
Balance of A (=1+2+3+4)	−3,913	−3,043	−3,573	−1,333	−727	−503	−934	−1,409	−917
Less: Net seasonal adjustments	.....	.....	.....	−74	−113	−129	337	−95	−137
Balance of A before seasonal adjustment	−3,913	−3,043	−3,573	−1,259	−614	−374	−1,271	−1,314	−780
B. Changes in foreign liquid assets in U.S. and in U.S. monetary reserve assets, and special U.S. Govt. transactions—Not seasonally adjusted									
Total	3,913	3,043	3,573	1,259	614	374	1,271	1,314	780
Advance repayments on U.S. Govt. loans[6]	48	668	666	43	.....	53	471	142	25
Advances on U.S. military exports, net	−16	5	470	16	142	−2	107	223	23
Sales of nonconvertible nonmarketable securities,[7] *net*	.....	.....	*251*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*251*	*63*
Dollar securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Foreign currency securities	.....	.....	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	5
Sales of convertible nonmarketable securities,[7] *net*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*350*
Dollar securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Foreign currency securities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
Change in U.S. short-term liabilities reported by U.S. banks[8] *and foreign holdings of marketable U.S. Govt. bonds and notes*	*1,738*	*1,764*	*653*	*432*	*46*	*486*	*−188*	*309*	*287*
International and regional organizations[9]	636	407	213	245	213	−3	−105	108	−64
Foreign private holders excluding banks[10]	−151	81	134	73	44	270	−139	−41	56
Foreign commercial banks	104	595	−147	59	442	−243	−214	−132	384
Foreign official holders	1,149	681	453	55	−653	462	270	374	−89
Change in U.S. monetary reserve assets (increase, −)	*2,143*	*606*	*1,533*	*768*	*426*	*−163*	*881*	*389*	*32*
IMF position	441	−135	626	312	237	44	331	14	−46
Convertible currencies	.....	−116	17	−54	−114	−324	104	351	−33
Gold	1,702	857	890	510	303	117	446	24	111

[1] Excludes military transfers under grants.
[2] Includes also very small amounts of changes in "misc. Govt. non-liquid liabilities."
[3] Excludes military grants.
[4] Not seasonally adjusted separately.
[5] Other than foreign liquid assets in U.S.
[6] Includes sell-offs.
[7] With maturities over 12 months.
[8] Includes official liabilities.
[9] Includes, for International Monetary Fund, only changes in its holdings of income-earning U.S. Govt. securities.
[10] Including undetermined holders.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce data. Minus sign indicates net payments (debits); absence of sign indicates net receipts (credits).

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MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

Period	Exports [1]				Imports [2]				Export surplus			
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963	1960	1961	1962	1963
Month:												
Jan.	1,561	1,623	1,655	[3] 982	1,213	1,161	1,327	[3] 1,093	348	462	328	[3] −111
Feb.	1,566	1,712	1,812	[3] 2,131	1,307	1,150	1,315	[3] 1,493	259	562	497	[3] 637
Mar.	1,518	1,751	1,674	[3] 1,991	1,261	1,163	1,339	[3] 1,484	257	588	335	[3] 507
Apr.	1,622	1,662	1,803	[3] 1,918	1,315	1,152	1,364	1,423	308	510	439	[3] 495
May	1,659	1,585	1,782	1,901	1,242	1,153	1,386	1,406	417	432	396	494
June	1,634	[3] 1,582	1,838	1,814	1,252	[3] 1,174	1,342	1,410	382	[3] 408	496	404
July	1,707	[3] 1,689	1,729	1,779	1,235	[3] 1,379	1,362	1,469	471	[3] 310	367	310
Aug.	1,625	1,689	1,687	.....	1,227	1,254	1,364	.....	398	435	323	.....
Sept.	1,647	1,678	[3] 1,943	.....	1,188	1,262	[3] 1,476	.....	459	416	[3] 467	.....
Oct.	1,668	1,780	[3] 1,493	.....	1,178	1,300	[3] 1,319	.....	490	480	[3] 174	.....
Nov.	1,681	1,733	1,695	.....	1,126	1,309	1,432	.....	555	424	263	.....
Dec.	1,645	1,725	[3] 1,839	.....	1,109	1,315	[3] 1,372	.....	537	410	[3] 467	.....
Quarter:												
I	4,645	5,086	5,141	[3] 5,104	3,781	3,474	3,981	[3] 4,070	864	1,612	1,160	[3] 1,033
II	4,915	[3] 4,829	5,423	5,633	3,809	[3] 3,479	4,092	4,239	1,107	[3] 1,350	1,331	1,393
III	4,979	[3] 5,056	[3] 5,359	.....	3,650	[3] 3,895	[3] 4,202	.....	1,328	[3] 1,161	[3] 1,157	.....
IV	4,994	5,238	[3] 5,027	.....	3,413	3,924	[3] 4,123	.....	1,582	1,314	[3] 904	.....
Year [4]	19,609	20,152	20,901	.....	14,654	14,713	16,397	.....	4,955	5,439	4,504	.....

[1] Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

[2] General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

[3] Significantly affected by strikes.

[4] Sum of unadjusted figures.

NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data.

OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada		United Kingdom				France	Germany		Netherlands		Switzerland
	Treasury bills, 3 months [1]	Day-to-day money [2]	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money [3]	Treasury bills, 60–90 days [4]	Day-to-day money [5]	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1960—Dec.	3.53	3.16	4.64	4.44	3.88	3.12	3.70	3.75	4.31	1.51	1.13	2.00
1961—Dec.	2.82	2.37	5.61	5.35	4.83	4.00	3.58	2.00	3.06	1.32	1.11	2.00
1962—July	5.47	4.89	4.09	3.90	3.33	2.50	3.66	2.38	2.94	2.21	1.78	2.00
Aug.	5.15	5.03	4.02	3.79	3.32	2.50	3.46	2.50	2.50	1.53	1.03	2.00
Sept.	5.03	4.99	3.93	3.69	3.36	2.50	3.48	2.50	3.06	1.57	1.10	2.00
Oct.	4.46	4.64	3.92	3.71	3.16	2.50	3.51	2.63	2.50	1.96	1.50	2.00
Nov.	3.81	3.82	4.03	3.77	3.31	2.50	3.50	2.63	2.56	1.85	1.47	2.00
Dec.	3.88	3.75	3.86	3.64	3.30	2.50	3.51	2.63	3.50	1.98	1.24	2.00
1963—Jan.	3.82	3.68	3.69	3.51	2.85	2.04	3.39	2.63	2.50	1.93	1.66	2.00
Feb.	3.68	3.52	3.63	3.45	2.82	2.00	3.45	2.63	2.94	1.67	1.00	2.00
Mar.	3.63	3.55	3.70	3.55	2.82	2.00	3.43	2.63	3.50	1.88	1.79	2.00
Apr.	3.58	3.60	3.88	3.71	2.84	2.00	3.92	2.63	3.06	1.91	1.67	2.00
May	3.33	3.33	3.88	3.67	2.92	2.00	3.91	2.63	2.94	1.96	1.58	2.00
June	3.23	2.89	3.84	3.69	2.88	2.00	4.76	2.63	3.88	1.87	1.14	2.00
July	3.39	2.91	3.87	3.77	2.98	2.00	5.26	2.63	3.44	.....	.....	2.00

[1] Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.

[2] Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.

[3] Rate shown is on private securities.

[4] Rate in effect at end of month.

[5] Based on average of lowest and highest quotation during month.

NOTE.—For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

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CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of Aug. 31, 1962		Changes during the last 12 months												Rate as of Aug. 31, 1963
			1962				1963								
	Per cent	Month effective	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	
Argentina	6.0	Dec. 1957													6.0
Austria	5.0	Mar. 1960										4.5			4.5
Belgium	3.75	Aug. 1962				3.5							4.0		4.0
Brazil	10.0	Apr. 1958													10.0
Burma	4.0	Feb. 1962													4.0
Canada [1]	6.0	June 1962	5.5	5.0	4.0						3.5			4.0	4.0
Ceylon	4.0	Aug. 1960													4.0
Chile [2]	14.62	July 1962					14.2								14.2
Colombia	5.0	Aug. 1959									8.0				8.0
Costa Rica	3.0	Apr. 1939													3.0
Cuba	6.0	Jan. 1960													6.0
Denmark	6.5	May 1961												6.0	6.0
Ecuador	5.0	Nov. 1956													5.0
Egypt	5.0	May 1962													5.0
El Salvador	6.0	June 1961													6.0
Finland	7.0	Apr. 1962													7.0
France	3.5	Oct. 1960													3.5
Germany	3.0	May 1961													3.0
Greece	6.0	Nov. 1960					5.5								5.5
Honduras [3]	3.0	Jan. 1962													3.0
Iceland	9.0	Dec. 1960													9.0
India [4]	4.0	May 1957					4.5								4.5
Indonesia	3.0	Apr. 1946												9.0	9.0
Iran	6.0	Nov. 1960													6.0
Ireland	4.0	Aug. 1962	3.94		4.06	3.86		3.69	4.03		3.88	3.95			3.95
Israel	6.0	Feb. 1955													6.0
Italy	3.5	June 1958													3.5
Japan	7.3	Sept. 1961		6.94	6.57				6.21	5.84					5.84
Mexico	4.5	June 1942													4.5
Netherlands	4.0	Apr. 1962					3.5								3.5
New Zealand	7.0	Mar. 1961													7.0
Nicaragua	6.0	Apr. 1954													6.0
Norway	3.5	Feb. 1955													3.5
Pakistan	4.0	Jan. 1959													4.0
Peru	9.5	Nov. 1959													9.5
Philippine Republic [5]	6.0	Jan. 1962													6.0
Portugal	2.0	Jan. 1944													2.0
South Africa	4.0	June 1962			3.5										3.5
Spain	4.0	June 1961													4.0
Sweden	4.0	June 1962					3.5					4.0			4.0
Switzerland	2.0	Feb. 1959													2.0
Thailand	7.0	Feb. 1945													7.0
Turkey	7.5	May 1961													7.5
United Kingdom	4.5	Apr. 1962					4.0								4.0
Venezuela	4.5	Dec. 1960													4.5

[1] On June 24, 1962, the bank rate on advances to chartered banks was fixed at 6 per cent. Rates on loans to money market dealers will continue to be .25 of 1 per cent above latest weekly Treasury bill tender average rate but will not be more than the bank rate.

[2] Beginning with Apr. 1, 1959, new rediscounts have been granted at the average rate charged by banks in the previous half year. Old rediscounts remain subject to old rates provided their amount is reduced by one-eighth each month beginning with May 1, 1959, but the rates are raised by 1.5 per cent for each month in which the reduction does not occur.

[3] Rate shown is for advances only.

[4] Rate applies to advances against commercial paper as well as against govt. securities and other eligible paper.

[5] Beginning with June 1, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank loans financing the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities under U.S. Law 480 was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent; and on Aug. 22, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank financing of 9 categories of development loans was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent.

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 and 6 and 7 per cent for agricultural bonds;

Costa Rica—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

Cuba—5.5 per cent for sugar loans and 5 per cent for loans secured by national public securities;

Ecuador—6 per cent for bank acceptances for commercial purposes;

Indonesia—various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

Japan—penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the Central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Peru—8 per cent for agricultural, industrial and mining paper; and

Venezuela—4 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper and for advances against government bonds or gold and 5 per cent on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)		Australia (pound)	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)
	Official	Free								
1957	5.556	2.506	222.57	3.8539	1.9906	104.291	20.913	14.482	.3995	.2376
1958	5.556	2.207	223.88	3.8536	2.0044	103.025	21.049	14.482	.3118	.2374
1959	1.2730		223.81	3.8619	2.0012	104.267	21.055	14.508	.3115	.2038
1960	1.2026		223.71	3.8461	2.0053	103.122	21.048	14.505	.3112	20.389
1961	1.2076		223.28	3.8481	2.0052	98.760	21.023	14.481	.3110	20.384
1962	[1] .9080		223.73	3.8685	2.0093	[2]93.561	21.034	14.490	.3107	20.405
1962—Aug.	.8121		223.41	3.8700	2.0105	92.777	21.021	14.458	.3106	20.405
Sept.	.7874		223.18	3.8700	2.0093	92.848	21.008	14.443	.3106	20.405
Oct.	.7392		223.21	3.8701	2.0094	92.914	21.009	14.442	.3106	20.405
Nov.	.6830		223.26	3.8680	2.0098	92.849	21.011	14.455	.3106	20.405
Dec.	.7057		223.37	3.8694	2.0098	92.924	21.013	14.498	.3106	20.404
1963—Jan.	.7466		223.49	3.8694	2.0086	92.823	21.021	14.487	[3]31.056	[4]20.405
Feb.	.7422		223.38	3.8676	2.0073	92.777	21.011	14.480	31.057	20.405
Mar.	.7362		223.16	3.8681	2.0049	92.746	21.005	14.492	31.057	20.405
Apr.	.7252		223.16	3.8676	2.0058	92.851	21.014	14.491	31.055	20.405
May	.7266		223.08	3.8677	2.0055	92.810	21.014	14.477	31.057	20.405
June	.7265		223.12	3.8702	2.0036	92.722	21.015	14.490	31.057	20.405
July	.7309		223.17	3.8719	2.0038	92.598	21.015	14.488	31.057	20.405
Aug.	.7439		223.07	3.8712	2.0039	92.325	21.010	14.470	31.056	20.405

Period	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)
1957	23.798	20.910	279.32	.16003	.27791	32.527	8.0056	26.170	276.56
1958	23.848	21.048	280.98	.16006	.27791	32.767	8.0056	26.418	278.19
1959	23.926	21.031	280.88	.16099	.27781	32.857	8.0056	26.492	278.10
1960	23.976	20.968	280.76	.16104	.27785	32.817	8.0056	26.513	277.98
1961	24.903	20.980	280.22	.16099	.27690	32.659	8.0056	27.555	277.45
1962	25.013	21.026	280.78	.16107	.27712	32.757	8.0056	27.755	278.00
1962—Aug.	25.020	21.008	280.38	.16110	.27631	32.746	8.0056	27.742	277.61
Sept.	24.996	20.971	280.09	.16110	.27852	32.738	8.0056	27.755	277.32
Oct.	24.963	20.963	280.13	.16106	.27902	32.745	8.0056	27.748	277.36
Nov.	24.947	20.970	280.19	.16104	.27901	32.751	8.0056	27.748	277.42
Dec.	25.031	20.989	280.33	.16105	.27897	32.790	8.0056	27.779	277.56
1963—Jan.	24.966	20.996	280.48	.16104	.27894	32.817	8.0056	27.772	277.71
Feb.	24.985	20.984	280.34	.16102	.27892	32.717	8.0056	27.773	277.56
Mar.	25.023	20.963	280.06	.16102	.27886	32.633	8.0056	27.808	277.29
Apr.	25.045	20.964	280.07	.16100	.27716	32.594	8.0056	27.828	277.30
May	25.090	20.962	279.96	.16097	.27582	32.586	8.0056	27.815	277.19
June	25.121	20.965	280.02	.16081	.27563	32.595	8.0056	27.780	277.25
July	25.109	20.968	280.08	.16086	.27550	32.648	8.0056	27.755	277.31
Aug.	25.101	20.962	279.96	.16102	.27554	32.647	8.0056	27.712	277.19

Period	Norway (krone)	Philippine Republic (peso)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa		Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)
				(pound)	(rand)				
1957	14.008	49.693	3.4900	278.28	.....	.....	19.331	23.330	279.32
1958	14.008	49.695	3.4900	279.93	.....	2.3810	19.328	23.328	280.98
1959	14.028	49.721	3.4967	279.83	.....	2.0579	19.324	23.142	280.88
1960	14.018	49.770	3.4937	279.71	.....	1.6635	19.349	23.152	280.76
1961	14.000	.....	3.4909	279.48	139.57	1.6643	19.353	23.151	280.22
1962	14.010	.....	3.4986	.....	139.87	1.6654	19.397	23.124	280.78
1962—Aug.	13.994	.....	3.4996	.....	139.67	1.6651	19.432	23.136	280.38
Sept.	13.982	.....	3.5018	.....	139.52	1.6659	19.410	23.129	280.09
Oct.	13.983	.....	3.4899	.....	139.54	1.6661	19.409	23.139	280.13
Nov.	13.989	.....	3.4900	.....	139.57	1.6662	19.363	23.170	280.19
Dec.	14.000	.....	3.4902	.....	139.64	1.6664	19.278	23.167	280.33
1963—Jan.	14.000	.....	3.4900	.....	139.72	1.6665	19.313	23.120	280.48
Feb.	13.995	.....	3.4900	.....	139.64	1.6664	19.290	23.123	280.34
Mar.	13.995	.....	3.4901	.....	139.51	1.6661	19.264	23.102	280.06
Apr.	13.999	.....	3.4901	.....	139.51	1.6663	19.251	23.099	280.07
May	13.995	.....	3.4900	.....	139.46	1.6663	19.267	23.127	279.96
June	13.997	.....	3.4900	.....	139.49	1.6663	19.286	23.125	280.02
July	13.993	.....	3.4900	.....	139.52	1.6663	19.302	23.129	280.08
Aug.	13.985	.....	3.4893	.....	139.46	1.6664	19.266	23.164	279.96

[1] Quotations not available Mar. 20–Apr. 3, 1962.
[2] Effective May 2, 1962, the par value of the Canadian dollar was set at 92.5 U.S. cents.
[3] A new markka, equal to 100 old markkaa, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1963.
[4] Effective Jan. 1, 1963, the franc again became the French monetary unit. It replaces, at a 1 to 1 ratio, the new franc introduced Jan. 1, 1960.

NOTE.—Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

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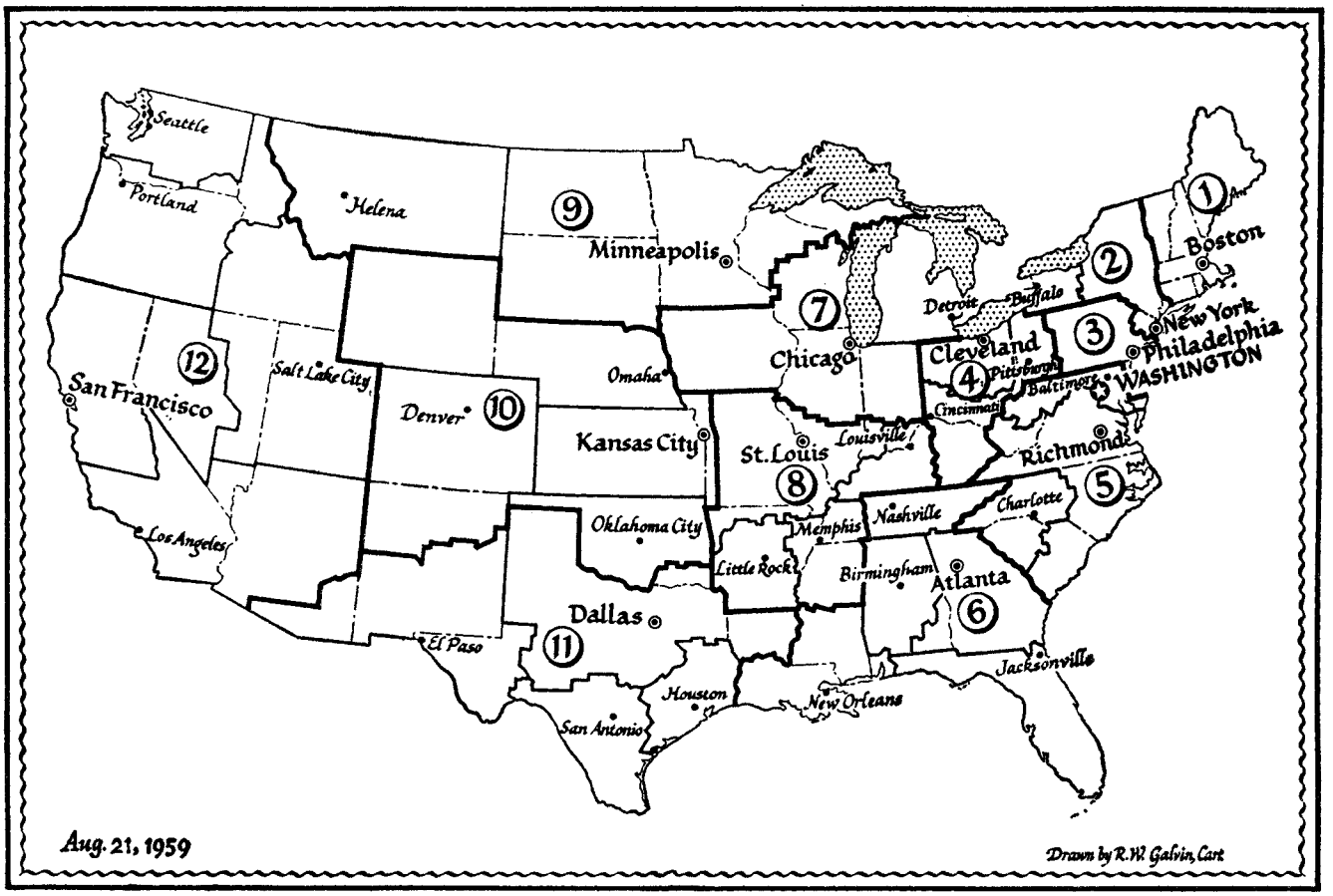

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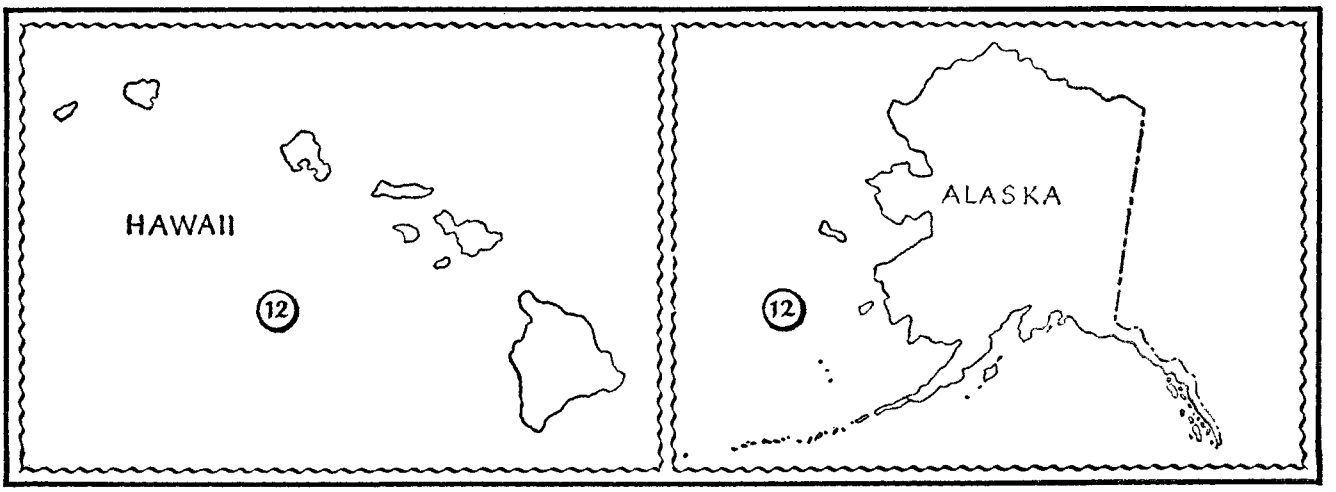

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