## TREASURY FINANCING AND BANK CREDIT

In the first quarter of 194,8 commercial bank reserves will be affected by the following factors:

|  | (In millions |
| :--- | :--- |
| Factors decreasing reserves: | of dollars) |

Treasury cash transactions-excess of receipts over expenditures (including about 800 million for voluntary retirement of maturing securities held by others than the Federal Reserve but excluding retirement of Federal Reserve holdings).

5,800
Sales of savings bonds and notes through war loan accounts and calls on those accounts

Making a total drain from Treasury transactions of 7,300
These will be partly offset by the following:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Increase in gold stock of about } & 500\end{array}$
Decrease in currency in circulation of 700
Decrease in required reserves of member banks 700
Decrease in excess reserves $\quad 700$
Total.

Federal Reserve System will need to purchase in the market to maintain bank reserves a net amount of

$$
\text { 炈, } 800
$$

Of which it appears that purchases from nonbank
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { investors may be as much as } & 2,100\end{array}$
Leaving purchases from banks of about 2,700
Funds will be available for retirement of all Federal Reserve holdings of certificates and bonds maturing in the quarter (about 2.5 billion dollars) and of bills at the rate of 100 million a week and still leave the Treasury on March 31 with 4.6 billion on deposit with Federal Reserve Banks

[^0]and about a billion in war loan accounts. These balances could be reduced by more rapid retirement of bills or could be retained for subsequent retirement of Federal Reserve-held debt.

These estimates assume a further increase in bank loans of about 1.5 billion in the quarter, as wall as continued heavy nonbank sales of Covernment securities, which will tend to increase bank deposits as an offset to the drain by the Treasury. Nevertheless commercial bank deposits will decline by about 5 billion. They also assume no tax reduction effective in the first quarter. They assume that war loan deposits will be permitted to increase to about 1 billion dollars (the amount held on December 31) and then be retained at about that level.

Estimates as to System purchases of Government securities from nonbank investors, assumed to be $\$ 150$ million each week, may be wide of the mark. Purchases of restricted bonds amounted to nearly $\$ 500$ million in the first half of January and if they should continue that large the indicated pressure on banks would be greatly ameliorated. On the other hand should sales by these investors be smaller than the amount assumed, the pressure on banks will be greater. Pressure might also be increased to the extent that nonbank investors used proceeds from sales of bonds to purchase bills and certificates from the Federal Reserve. It is difficult to estimate how much these offsetting transactions may be.

Timing of changes,--The attached tables show the amount of these various changes by weeks and months during the first quarter of the year and by months for the second quarter. The last column on the first table
gives the estimates of the amount of securities that comnercial banks will presumably have to sell to the Federal Reserve in order to maintain their reserve position. These figures are a measure of the extent of pressure on the banks.

It will be noted that the pressure does not begin until the last week of January and will continue rather large for about four weeks. It will then be moderate for another period of four weeks and be very large in the last half of March. This timing reflects principally the flow of income tax receipts. The figures shown are based upon estimates of total taxes that are slightly larger than those implied in the President's budget statement and assume weekly receipts corresponding closely to the precedent of the last two or three years. This means large receipts in the latter half of January and the first half of February and again in the latter half of March.

In view of the unreliable basis for the assumptions as to nonbank sales of securities to the Federal Reserve, this schedule could be considerably altered by changes in those transactions.

Estimates for second quarter.--In the second quarter of the year, Treasury cash transactions may be expected to put over 1.5 billion dollars of funds back into the market. The Treasury can meet these payments, retire about 1.8 billion of Federal Roserve-held securities, and still have a cash balance of 2.3 billion at the end of June. Some of this could be used to retire a small part of the large July I maturities.

Since increases in required reserves and currency will be approximately balanced by continued gold inflow in this quarter, the Federal Reserve will have to sell about 1.5 billion of securities or take other action to keep banks from gaining reserves. To the extent that there are further purchases of securities by the Federal Reserve from nonbank investors, there will be correspondingly larger amounts of bank reserves to be absorbed.

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January 19, 1948

$\frac{1}{2}$ See attached table for factors causing changes in Treasury balances.
$\frac{1}{2}$ / Figures for nonbank holders for past dates represented by purchases or sales of restricted issues, while those for banks are changes in System holdings of all eligible issues. Projections for future are guesses. Digitized for FRASER
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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

| Period | Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks |  |  |  |  |  |  | Var loan deposits |  |  | TotelTreasurydeposits 1/(end of period) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { (end of } \\ & \text { period) } \end{aligned}$ | Change |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { (end of } \\ & \text { period) } \end{aligned}$ | Change |  |  |
|  |  | Calls |  | Redemp | tions | Income | Other |  | New | Calls |  |
| Statement week ended: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1947 - December 31* | 870 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 968 |  |  | 1,838 |
| 1948 - January 7* | 562 | +527 | -- | - 543 | -- | $+463$ | - 755 | 619 | +140 | -527 | 1,181 |
| 14* | 819 | +156 | - - | -- | -- | + 507 | - 406 | 598 | +136 | -156 | 1,417 |
| 21 | 1,290 | - | -100 | -- | -- | +1,020 | - 450 | 740 | +140 | -- | 2,030 |
| 28 | 1,900 | -- | -100 | +-- | -- | +1,390 | - 680 | 880 | +140 | -- | 2,780 |
| February 4 | 790 | -- | -100 | -1,850 | -- | +1,220 | - 380 | 1,080 | +200 | -- | 1,870 |
| 11 | 1,820 | +200 | -100 | - 30 | -- | +1,030 | - 70 | 970 | +90 | -200 | 2,790 |
| 18 | 2,430 | -- | -100 | - 10 | -- | +1,020 | - 300 | 1,040 | + 70 | -- | 3,470 |
| 25 | 2,550 | $\cdots$ | -100 | - 10 | -- | + 560 | - 330 | 1,110 | + 70 | -- | 3,660 |
| March 3 | 2,330 | +200 | -100 | - 460 | -- | + 540 | - 400 | 1,070 | +160 | -200 | 3,400 |
| 10 | 2,470 | +150 | -100 | - 30 | -- | + 600 | - 480 | 1,000 | + 80 | -150 | 3,470 |
| 17 | 2,760 | -- | -100 | - 10 | -280 | +1,650 | - 970 | 1,060 | + 60 | -- | 3,820 |
| 24 | 4,120 | +150 | -100 | -- | - 20 | +1,900 | - 570 | 990 | +80 | -150 | 5,110 |
| 31 | 4,600 | $+100$ | -100 | - | -- | +1,000 | - 520 | 1,020 | +130 | -100 | 5,620 |
| Wonth ending: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1948 - January | 2,200 | +683 | -300 | - 543 | -- | +4,100 | -2,610 | 1,020 | +700 |  | 3,220 |
| February | 2,700 | +400 | -400 | -1,900 | -300 | $+3,400$ | -1,000 | 1,020 | +400 | -400 | 3,720 |
| March | 4,600 | +400 | $-\$ 00$ | - 500 | -300 | +5,400 | -2,700 | 1,020 | +400 | -400 | 5,620 |
|  | 3,300 |  | -500 | -250 | - | +1,750 | -2,700 | 1,020 | $+400$ | $-400$ | 4,320 |
| May | 2,500 | $+400$ | -400 | - | -- | +1,800 | -2,600 | 1,020 | +400 | -400 | 3,520 |
| June | 1,300 | $+400$ | -400 | -650 | -200 | +3,500 | -3,850 | 1,020 | +400 | -400 | 2,320 |

* Actual

1/ Total of Treasury deposits at Federal Reserve Banks and war loan deposit accounts; total does not include free gold, which amounts to about 1,050 million dollars, and other small items in the General Fund balance.

[^1]
## PRICAS AND XIELDS OF TAXABLE TREASURY BONDS

 (Prioes in 3endsy yields in peroentages)| Isธuย |  | Taxable Treasury Bond Quotations $12 / 12 / 47$ |  | Proposed CurveYield(Curve PriceReading) Equive |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Price | Yield |  |  |
| Bank eligible: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 \% | Juas 49-51 | 101.06 | 1.20 | 2. 24 | 202.04 |
| 2 \% | Sept. 49-51 | 101.08 | 1.27 | 1.35 | 101.04 |
| 2 \% | Dee. 49-51 | 101. 11 | 1.32 | 2.36 | 101.08 |
| 2 \% | Mar. 50-52 | 101. 13 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 101.12 |
| 2 \% | Sept. 50-52 | 101. 17 | 1. 44 | 1. 49 | 101.12 |
| $11 / 2 \%$ | Dee. 50 | 100.25 | 2.34 | 1. 50 | 100.00 |
| 2 \% | Sept. 51-53 | 101.20 | 1.56 | 1.62 | 101. 12 |
| 2 \% | Dec. 51-55 | 101.25 | 1. 54 | 1. 64 | 101.12 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | War. 52-54 | 103.23 | 1.59 | 1.74 | 103.04 |
| 2 \% | June 52-54 | 101.24 | 1.59 | 1. 69 | 101.08 |
| $21 / 4 \%$ | June 52-55 | 102.23 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 102. 014 |
| 2 \% | Dee. 52-54 | 101.27 | 1.61 | 2.76 | 101.04 |
| $21 / 3 \%$ | Mar. $56-58$ | 105.01 | 1.84 | 2.14 | 102.24 |
| $21 / 4 \%$ | Sopt 56-59 | 103.12 | 1.83 | 2.13 | 101.00 8 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | Sept. 67-72 | 103.07 | 2.29 | 2.44 | 102.00 |
| Bank restricted: |  |  |  |  |  |
| $21 / 4 \%$ | June 59-62 | 100.13 | 2.21 | 2.27 | 99.24 |
| $21 / 4 \%$ | Dec. 59-62 | 100.13 | 2.21 | 2.27 | 99.24 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | June 62-67 | 102.20 | 2.29 | 2.40 | 101.08 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | Dee. 63-68 | 102.06 | 2.34 | 2.42 | 101.00 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | June 64-69 | 101.28 | 2.36 | 2.1.4 | 100.24 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | Dee. 64-69 | 101.26 | , 2. 37 | 2.45 | 100.24 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | Mar. 65-70 | 101.25 | 2.37 | 2.45 | 100.24 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | Mar. 66-71 | 101.24 | 2.38 | 2.47 | 100.16 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | June 67-72 | 100.00 | 2.43 | 2.47 | 100.08 |
| $21 / 2 \%$ | Dec. 67-72 | 101.00 | 2.44 | 2.47 | 100.08 |

DISPOSITION OF MATURED MARKETABLE TREASURY BONDS, NO'IES AND CERTIFICATES, JULY 1, 1947 - JUNE 30 , 1949

 securities for which latest date is October 31, 1947. Exceptions to these dates include issues prior to and subsequent to dates mentioned.




[^0]:    F Failure to balance exactly with difference between two previous tot $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{l}}$ ls is due to other factors and to rounding.

[^1]:    GOVERNMENT FINAN CE SECTION, BOARD OF GOVERNORS

