Pok.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS AND PROSPECTS

by KARL R. BOPP

Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

April 13, 1957

* * * * *

Introduction

Pleasure to be here - Paul Swab, Secretary, Group V

Two weeks at trading desk in New York - preparation for defense Manager executes directives of Federal Open Market Committee.

Federal Reserve System interested in stable economic growth.

Involves judgment as to state of the economy

I. The national product accounts

- A. A quick look at the breakdown
 - 1. G.N.P.
 - 2. Personal consumption expenditures
 - a. Non-durables
 - b. Services
 - c. Durables
 - 3. Gross private domestic investment
 - a. Construction
 - (1) Housing
 - (2) Other
 - b. Equipment
 - c. Inventories
 - 4. Net foreign investment
 - 5. Government expenditures for G. + S. (exclude transfer payments, O.A.S.I., interest, etc.)
 - a. Federal
 - (1) Defense
 - (2) Other
 - b. State and local

II. Methods of analyzing economic conditions

Inevitability of forecasting

- A. Assumption: General level dependent on activity in "key" lines
 - 1. Illustration:
 - a. Recovery from 1954 recession spearheaded by great expansion in
 - (1) Construction especially housing
 - (2) Consumer durables especially autos
 - (3) Business inventories
 - b. A year ago "steam" out of these -Depression? Many said yes!
 - c. Actually G.N.P. was \$21.5 billion or 5% greater in 1956 than in 1955
 - d. What happened? Other factors acquired steam especially business investment especially equipment and plant
 - 2. Errors of the "key" area approach
 - a. The "key" areas change! Ignores dynamic character of economy
 - (1) Some illustrations:
 - (a) Res. construction down \$2 QIII '55 QII '56

 But

 com. construction up \$1.0

dur. equip. up 2.5 inventories up 1.0

So - investment rose

(b) Cons. Dur. (autos) - 4.0
But

non-durables up more

- (2) You remember clamor year ago for easier credit for autos - housing Where would we have been had that been done? People have choice in spending - don't have to spend for autos
- b. "Double counts" some things Doesn't count others at all
- B. Arrange accounts in order in which we know something about their probable behavior

Common sense: The ideally distributed economic good!

Look at charts (Board pp. 46-47)

Remember the general total 425 Q IV '56

C. Highly probables

	1.	Personal services	101				
		 Nature of item Rents and imputed rents tend to make more stable utilities Financial services 					
		b. Up \$4 1/2 - \$5 billion a year regularly since end of war		+ 6			
	2.	State and local government	34				
		 a. Up \$2-3 billion a year since end of war When will it stop? Schools - Highways - Sewers 	-	+ 3			
	٦.	Conclusion	135	+ 9			
_							
D.	Proba	bles					
	1.	135					
		b. Up \$4-5 billion a year		+ 5			
	2.	Federal Government	48				
		a. Nature Big changes over time But usually with clear-cut change in circumstances or policy Korea And inertia in short run	•	+ 2			
		b. Some increase probable + 3 Highways	183	+ 7			
	_	Conclusion on highly probables and prob	_	Ŧ 1			
	3•	oables					
		Personal services 101 + 6 State and local 34 + 3					
		Non durables 135 + 5 Fed. Gov't 48 + 2 318 +16	-				

E. Possibles

1.	Priva a.	Construc (1) H Q Q N h	investment 64 etion Housing QIII 1955 17.2) QII 1956 15.1) - 1 Now looks like 1.1 million nigher priced Repairs - long run 1965 on	
F. The G	reat U	nknowns		
1.	Consu	mer durab	oles 35	
	a.	e.g. Kor QI QII QIII e.g. 195 QI 195	34.0 30.0	
	b.		omobile (6.3 - Edsel, New G.M.'s, esp. Chevoods - household	.) -
	c.	No steel	l strike	
	đ.		till QIV - then up 2	
2.	Inven	tories	Q IV 1956	
	a.	Nature Role in	the business cycle	
	b •		acies of the data untary vs. forced	
	c.		ound in a year 9 (+6) to QIV 1950 (+11)	
	đ.		ion -4 to +5 54 to QII 1955	
	•	Conglust	ł au	

1957 by Q's Ave. 1 -3 2 0.0 1.0 2.0 G. General conclusions 4th Q

		424	+15	439
5•	Foreign inv.	3	-	
4.	Great unknowns	3 9		
3•	Possibles	64	-1	
2.	Probables	183	+7	
1.	Highly probables	135	+ 9	

Sentiment vs. Analysis
Feelings vs. Mind
Heart vs. Head

Can't go up forever without setbacks
- never have!

Flexible Federal Reserve policy