

# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

AUGUST 1950



BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
WASHINGTON

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RALPH A. YOUNG

SUSAN S. BURR

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# FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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## CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND MORTGAGE CREDIT

The Korean outbreak in the latter part of June came at a time when economic activity in the United States had reached a very high rate and prices were rising moderately from levels not much below the 1948 peaks. Production was at a new postwar peak with building activity and automobile production at exceptionally high levels. Demands generally were also at advanced levels and were increasing. Consumers were buying automobiles and houses in record volume. Business demands for inventories were expanding further, and earlier plans for expenditure on plant and equipment were being revised upward. Buying was supported in part by substantial expansion of credit, especially home mortgage and consumer instalment credit, and by a more active use of currency and bank deposits.

New construction was in record volume, reflecting primarily the exceptionally high rate of residential building. New houses were being started more rapidly than those under construction were being completed, and at a rate half again as great as a year earlier. Demands for a wide range of construction materials were pressing on available supplies. Reflecting increasing material prices and labor costs, construction costs had been rising since the beginning of the year.

An important factor in the demand for housing was the large volume of funds available on residential mortgages from banks and other lenders on exceptionally easy terms,

influenced in part by Government guarantee and insurance. A record volume of mortgages on new and old properties was being written, and the mortgage debt outstanding had reached a new peak, more than twice as high as at the end of the war.

During July, consumer buying expanded greatly and businesses substantially increased their orders for materials and capital equipment. Buying was financed by high and rising consumer and business incomes, substantial further expansion of credit to private borrowers, and use of liquid assets. As a result of heavy buying, prices advanced sharply. By early August basic commodity prices had risen 16 per cent in five weeks and all commodities at wholesale had advanced 5 per cent, with farm products and foods up 8 per cent. Consumer prices, which had risen 1 per cent in June, also advanced further in this period—probably at a more marked rate.

In order to provide quickly the substantial volume of materials needed for national defense and to prevent demands of consumers and businesses, supported by private credit, from adding to existing inflationary pressures, the President initiated a series of Government actions. On July 18 he directed the Federal agencies concerned with real estate credit operations to restrict Federal programs affecting residential construction. On July 19 he requested Congress to authorize emergency powers to limit the use of essential materials; to regulate consumer,

real estate, and commodity trading credit; and to assure adequate financing for defense production and plant. Since July 24 the President has requested additional appropriations for various defense activities and has recommended higher taxes to meet the additional Federal expenditures.

#### RESTRICTION OF RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

As a result of the President's letters of July 18, the various Federal agencies concerned with residential construction and financing took steps to limit the availability of mortgage credit and to reduce the volume of residential construction. The President used his discretionary power directly to limit the additional insuring authority of the Federal Housing Administration to 650 million dollars of the 1,250 million provided by the Housing Act of 1950.

The Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration promptly amended the regulations under which they insure or guarantee mortgage loans. Effective July 19 these agencies recognize, for insurance or guarantee of loans, a level of construction costs no higher than that prevailing on July 1. This means that increases in house prices reflecting costs higher than this level may not be included in insured or guaranteed mortgages. With some exceptions and modifications necessary for technical reasons, each agency also requires that a borrower applying for insurance or guarantee of a loan after July 18 shall make a down payment of at least 5 percentage points more than was required under the earlier regulations. Accordingly, for owner-occupants, minimum down payments under the Federal programs now range from approximately 5 per cent of property value to 25 per cent, depending on the program, type of borrower, and type of property.

In addition, the Federal Housing Administration reduced the size of the maximum insurable mortgage on a single-family house from \$16,000 to \$14,000 and required that, effective August 1, every borrower on property improvement loans insured under Title I of the National Housing Act make a down payment of 10 per cent of the price of the work. Previously, no down payment had been required. The Veterans Administration required that gratuity payments by the Government to veteran borrowers on GI home loans (the popular name for home mortgage loans guaranteed or insured under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act) be applied to reduction of the loan principal. Such gratuity payments, which are equal to 4 per cent of the amount of the guaranteed portion of the loan (but not more than \$160), could formerly be used as the borrower chose in connection with payments due on the property. These new VA regulations apply also to direct loans made by the Administration under the Housing Act of 1950, and the 150 million dollars authorized for such loans during the fiscal year 1951 will be disbursed in approximately equal quarterly instalments.

The Farmers Home Administration also adopted the level of costs on July 1 as the highest to be recognized for loan purposes and reduced the amount of any farm building loan it will approve. The Administration will now approve a farm building loan only if the amount of the loan, together with other real estate indebtedness of the borrower, does not exceed 95 per cent—rather than 100 per cent—of the appraised value of the farm.

The Home Loan Bank System reduced from 50 to 30 per cent of the member's line of credit the amount which a member institution may borrow for the expansion of business, and restricted the amount of mort-



gages which a member may sell in any calendar year to 20 per cent of its holdings at the beginning of the year. The System also adopted supervisory policies designed to maintain members' appraisals no higher than on July 1, to encourage members to restrict lending so that a borrower's total debt against a property will not exceed 75 per cent of the appraised value, to restrain construction lending, and to encourage shorter maturities and prepayment of mortgages.

These restrictions apply directly only to financing arrangements, or commitments for financing, made after the effective dates of the actions. Construction can continue at a high level for several months under commitments made earlier.

The Public Housing Administration, which administers Federal aid for local low-rent housing programs, limited to not more than 30,000 the number of units that may be started in the second half of 1950, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency suspended indefinitely all applications for loans under the Housing Act of 1950 for construction of student and faculty housing by educational institutions.

Federal and State supervisors of banks and other lending institutions on August 4 issued a joint statement urging all such institutions to exercise special care in their lending and investment activities in order not to add to inflationary pressures. The text of this statement appears on page 947.

#### RECENT RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AND MORTGAGE LENDING

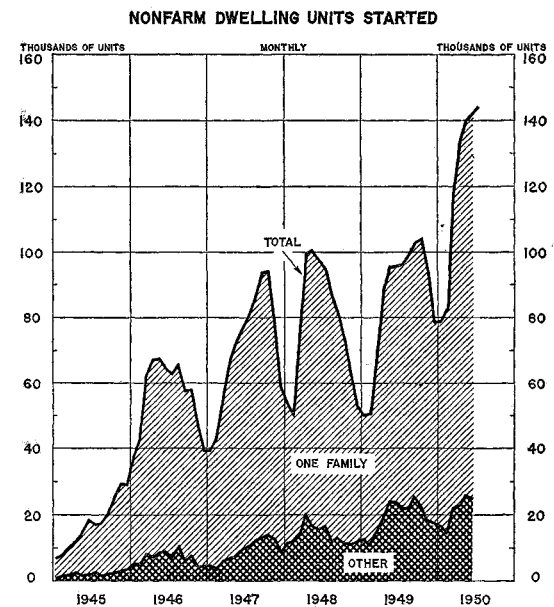
The record level of residential building this year has reflected strong desires of established as well as newly formed families for improved living quarters, continuation of the high personal incomes and wide distribution of liquid assets that have prevailed in recent

years, and the large amount of credit available on easy terms for mortgage lending—both with and without Federal guarantees.

During the first half of this year, a record 694,000 new housing units were started, half again as many as in the first half of 1949 and one-fifth more than in the second half of that year. In July the number started was slightly above the very high level of May and June.

Single-family houses, as shown in the chart, continue to account for the bulk of all units started. About 150,000 of the 568,000 single-family units started in the first half of this year were started under FHA commitments to insure the mortgages, and a somewhat smaller additional number in anticipation of permanent financing with VA guaranteed mortgages. The remainder, perhaps a little more than half of the total, were started under other credit arrangements.

In this same period some 450,000 newly completed single-family houses were sold, of



Department of Labor data. Only new permanent family dwelling units built in nonfarm areas are represented; single-person accommodations, conversions, trailers, and all temporary structures are excluded. Latest figures shown: for total, July 1950; for breakdown by one-family and other units, June 1950, with breakdown for May and June estimated by Federal Reserve.

which roughly 50,000 appear to have been sold without mortgages. About half of the remaining units were sold with insured or guaranteed mortgages.

Construction of private multi-family units, which has been considerably larger than in the first half of last year and about the same as in the second half, has depended to a greater extent on Federal mortgage programs. About 95,000 such units were started in the first half of this year, more than two-thirds of them financed with mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration under Title VI of the National Housing Act. Authority to accept applications for insurance of mortgages on new multi-family units under this provision expired on March 1, 1950. Although in some large metropolitan areas, including Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Washington, the number of multi-family units started has been declining in recent months, the volume of such starts in the country as a whole could continue very large for some time under the substantial volume of Title VI insurance commitments still outstanding.

As was noted above, construction of Federally aided public housing will be limited in the second half of 1950 to 30,000 units, only 1,600 of which had been started by the end of July. The bulk of the public housing now under way has been financed, without Federal assistance, from State and municipal funds and is located in a few States, chiefly New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

#### RESIDENTIAL MORTGAGE DEBT

Lending on residential real estate mortgages during the first half of 1950 was at a new high level following the resumption of expansion in mid-1949. Mortgage lending on farms and on commercial properties such as stores and office buildings also increased

slightly, but industrial concerns continued to finance the major share of construction expenditures from retained earnings and other internal sources.

New loans made on small residential properties in the first half of 1950, shown in the table, are estimated at 6.6 billion dollars, an increase of 600 million dollars, or one-tenth over the last half of 1949 and more than one-third over the first half. About 2.4 billion dollars appears to have been advanced to buyers of new houses, 2.8 billion to buyers of old houses, and 1.4 billion to other owners of 1- to 4-family real estate. Almost two-thirds of the credit extended for the purchase of new houses and about one-third of that for the purchase of old houses was insured by the Federal Housing Administration or insured or guaranteed by the Veterans Administration under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

MORTGAGE DEBT ON 1- TO 4-FAMILY HOUSES

[In millions of dollars]

Period	Loans made (during period)	Apparent retirements (during period)	Change in loans outstanding (during period)	Loans outstanding (end of period)
1941.....	3,953	2,953	1,000	19,400
1942.....	3,201	3,382	-181	19,219
1943.....	3,252	3,690	-438	18,781
1944.....	3,857	3,860	-3	18,778
1945.....	4,721	4,291	430	19,208
1946.....	9,470	5,109	4,361	23,569
1947.....	10,657	5,656	5,001	28,570
1948.....	10,834	5,953	4,881	33,451
1949 <sup>a</sup> .....	10,820	7,090	3,730	37,181
1950 (first half)...	6,600	3,681	2,919	40,100

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—Data on outstandings and loans made, 1941-49, from Home Loan Bank Board; first half of 1950 estimated by Federal Reserve. Apparent retirements derived from these figures.

Residential mortgage debt outstanding has increased at a record rate during the past half year as retirement of previously contracted debt has risen much less rapidly than new debt has been written. At the end of June outstanding debt on 1- to 4-family

properties, as the table shows, was estimated at about 40 billion dollars, an increase of about 3 billion since the beginning of the year, and more than double the amount outstanding at the end of the war.

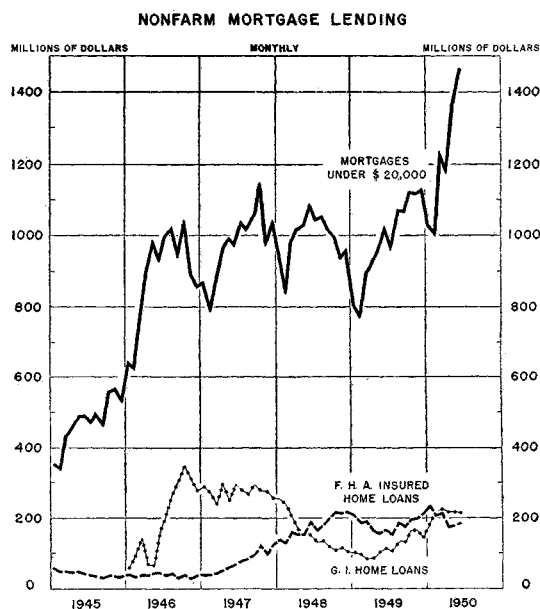
About 16.5 billion dollars of this debt, or more than two-fifths, is insured or guaranteed by Federal agencies, VA guarantees protecting about 8.9 billion of this amount and FHA insurance 7.6 billion. In the months ahead the amount of guaranteed and insured debt written will be limited by recent Federal actions reducing funds available and restricting terms under which loans may be guaranteed or insured.

The increase over the past year in the amount of new residential loans insured or guaranteed by Federal agencies reflects a further sharp rise in GI loans this year, together with a continued high level of FHA financing, as is shown on the chart. The rapid rise in GI loans since the spring of 1949, following a year and a half of steady decline, appears to be the result of several factors. A decline during 1949 in yields on alternative investments, particularly United States Government securities, made the 4 per cent rate on loans guaranteed by the VA relatively more attractive to investors; the flow of savings into financial institutions continued large, and the supply of funds for mortgage investment was ample; and lenders increasingly became reconciled to the idea that the 4 per cent rate on GI loans would not soon be raised.

Very important, too, was the nature of the market provided by the Federal National Mortgage Association. Until March of this year the Association, by making commitments to buy eligible mortgages, enabled mortgage lenders who usually do not hold appreciable amounts of mortgages to make more loans than private investors were

prepared to buy. The secondary market thus provided has been more important in the expansion of GI loans than of FHA loans, of which the FNMA has never taken a very large proportion.

The Housing Act of 1950, approved in April, ended the authority of FNMA to make commitments, and since May the Association by regulation has required that a loan made after March 1, 1950, to be eligible for purchase, must have been held by the lender for at least two months. It is uncertain, however, when these changes will affect purchases by the Association, partly because the Association still had outstanding at the end of July about one billion dollars in undisbursed commitments. Purchases are likely to continue large until this backlog is reduced. Although sales of mortgages held by FNMA have increased markedly in recent



For mortgages under \$20,000, data on nonfarm mortgages recorded during month from Home Loan Bank Board; for GI home loans, loans closed under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act: October, 1946-date, from Veterans Administration; January-September 1946 estimated by National Housing Agency from records of Veterans Administration; for FHA insured home loans, data on loans insured under sections 203 and 603 of the National Housing Act as reported by Federal Housing Administration. Latest figures shown are for June 1950.

months, they are still below purchases, and holdings have continued to increase.

Holdings of real estate mortgages by both financial institutions and noninstitutional lenders have increased sharply since the middle of 1949. In recent months lending on residential properties by financial institutions has expanded somewhat more rapidly than lending by noninstitutional lenders. Life insurance companies continue to hold more real estate mortgages than any other type of financial institution, as is shown in the table. Savings and loan associations continue to be the most important single institutional source of new loans on small residential properties.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY SELECTED  
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

[In billions of dollars]

Date	Total, selected insti- tutions	Life in- surance com- panies	Savings and loan assns.	Com- mer- cial banks	Mutual savings banks
1946—June 30...	23.2	6.8	6.2	5.9	4.3
Dec. 31...	25.9	7.2	7.1	7.2	4.4
1947—June 30...	28.6	7.8	7.9	8.3	4.6
Dec. 31...	31.9	8.7	8.9	9.4	4.9
1948—June 30...	34.9	9.7	9.6	10.2	5.4
Dec. 31...	37.8	10.9	10.3	10.8	5.8
1949—June 30...	39.8	11.8	10.8	11.0	6.2
Dec. 31...	42.7	12.9	11.6	11.5	6.7
1950—June 30...	46.5	14.1	12.7	12.4	7.3

NOTE.—Figures for commercial and mutual savings banks from Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and Comptroller of Currency; savings and loan association figures from Home Loan Bank Board; and life insurance company figures from Institute of Life Insurance. June 30, 1950 figures for all institutions and June 30 figures for all years for savings and loan associations are estimated by Federal Reserve.

### NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

Since the spring of 1949 the volume of new construction, seasonally adjusted, has been rising steadily, reflecting for the most part the exceptionally rapid expansion of residential construction already discussed. The volume of private construction in the first half of 1950 was one-fifth larger than a year earlier and one-sixth larger than in the second half of 1949. Public construc-

tion as a whole was only moderately larger than a year ago. Construction costs, which declined somewhat during the spring of 1949 and were fairly stable in the second half of that year, have risen steadily this year, and in the first six months of 1950 average costs were at about the same level as a year earlier.

*Business construction.* The volume of construction for business purposes, seasonally adjusted, has risen almost 10 per cent since winter, reversing the almost continuous decline which began in the autumn of 1948. In the first half of this year, however, business construction was still substantially lower than a year earlier.

The upturn this spring and summer reflected the general strengthening of business demand and was accounted for largely by increased building of new manufacturing plants and retail stores. Increased investment in new plant has taken place in both durable and nondurable goods industries, including especially the automobile, machinery, chemicals, food products, and textile industries. Prior to the Korean outbreak the steel industry had announced plans to expand capacity by 6 million tons, involving some additional plant construction, before the end of 1952. Recent events may hasten this expansion.

The rise in retail store construction has reflected the need for shopping and other commercial facilities in recently developed residential areas, as well as the further decentralization of commercial activities to suburban areas. Other types of commercial construction, such as warehouses and office buildings, have been in about the same volume as a year earlier.

Public utility construction, which accounts for about three-fifths of all construction by private business concerns, has been increasing

this summer, following a fairly steady decline from a very high level in the spring of 1949. The volume this year, however, is still somewhat below that of a year ago, largely because of decreases in construction of communications and railroad facilities; for electric and gas companies there has been little change.

*Public construction.* The postwar volume of public construction, while substantial, has not been large enough to satisfy needs deferred in past years, together with recent needs generated by large additions of housing and business facilities. Expansion in public construction this year has been less rapid than in earlier years.

Construction of schools and other educational buildings has increased considerably and construction of hospitals, chiefly for veterans, has also continued to expand. Additional schools, however, are still needed in very large volume to provide for the sharply increased school population. Construction of new streets and highways this year, while 10 per cent larger than a year ago, is less than in the late thirties when there was still a substantial work relief program under way. Maintenance and repair have accounted for a large share of all the work done on streets and highways since 1945. The need for new and improved roads and streets is great.

Work in most of these fields as well as in other types of public construction, such as sewage and water, rivers and harbors, and natural resource development, will be affected substantially by the national defense program.

#### MATERIALS AND LABOR

In response to the high and rising level of construction activity after the spring of 1949, output of materials and employment in construction increased, and since then have generally continued to expand, after allow-

ance for seasonal influence. Beginning last autumn, prices of many materials advanced, and average wholesale prices are now higher than at the peak in 1948. Since the end of June this year, inventory buying has increased and retail sales of building materials have been in record volume.

Employment in construction is about one-tenth larger than a year ago, and wage rates have continued to advance. Average hourly earnings in the construction industry have risen 6 per cent since last summer, reflecting some increase in overtime. Output per construction worker has also continued to increase.

*Production and supplies of materials.* Output of lumber, which increased sharply last autumn and then declined more than seasonally during the winter, rose further this spring and summer to a level higher than at any time since 1929. New orders and shipments both for immediate use in building and for replenishment of distributors' inventories have also been very large, however, and have exceeded production throughout the first half of this year. Stocks of lumber held by manufacturers have been reduced considerably below a year ago, but retail stocks have been rising steadily.

Production of lumber products, including hardwood flooring, millwork, and plywood, has also risen sharply this spring and summer. Stocks of these items in the hands of manufacturers have been drawn down appreciably since last summer; hardwood flooring stocks have been reduced by about 60 per cent and plywood stocks by about 25 per cent. Retail stocks of lumber products also appear to have been reduced.

Output of fabricated metal products, such as heating apparatus, plumbing supplies, and cast iron soil pipe, has risen considerably this year, following sharp reductions in the first

half of 1949. Shipments of these items have generally exceeded production in recent months, and manufacturers' stocks have consequently been reduced from the relatively high levels reached in mid-1949. Supplies of cast iron radiation are only about half as large as they were a year ago, and stocks of warm air furnaces, cast iron boilers, and bathtubs are also considerably smaller than last summer when they were accumulating in the hands of manufacturers.

Supplies of clay products and cement have fluctuated much less than other construction materials during the postwar period. Output of brick, tile, clay sewer pipe, and cement has been fairly stable at high levels since 1947. Cement stocks this summer were at about the same level as in earlier postwar years, following usual seasonal declines from the early spring peak.

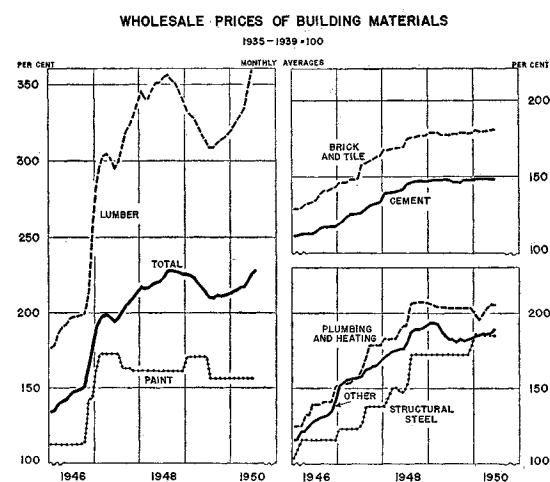
*Prices of materials.* Last summer the general decline in prices of building materials and equipment, which began in the autumn of 1948, came to an end, and since then many prices have been rising steadily; others have shown no increase since the beginning of the year. This summer the area of price advances has widened, and premium prices are once again being offered for materials in limited supply.

By the end of July average wholesale prices of building materials had risen 11 per cent from last summer's low point and exceeded the peak reached in the autumn of 1948. Prices of lumber have risen most sharply, as shown in the chart, following a steady decline for 12 months. Increases in dealer-to-

contractor quotations for some lumber items, such as hardwood flooring and millwork in some major cities, have been greater than the 20 per cent rise indicated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics wholesale price index.

Marked increases in prices of metals have been reflected in the prices of fabricated metal products used in building. Copper prices are more than one-third above their low of last summer, and wholesale prices of plumbing and heating supplies have been rising steadily this spring and summer.

With supplies of cement and clay products generally adequate to meet demands in almost all areas, cement prices have shown little change since last fall, while quotations for clay products have risen only 2 per cent in the last 12 months.



Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes converted to 1935-39 base by Federal Reserve. Total includes "paint materials" subgroup not shown separately. "Other" subgroup includes chiefly metal building materials except structural steel; asphalt, glass, gravel, and crushed stone; millwork and prepared roofing. Latest figures shown for subgroups are for June 1950; for total, Federal Reserve estimate for July 1950.

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## STATEMENT ON THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950\*

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The Defense Production Act of 1950 would carry out the steps toward economic preparedness recommended by the President in his message of July 19 to the Congress. Because of the responsibilities which the Congress has placed upon the Board in the credit and monetary area, we are especially interested in those provisions of the bill relating to the guarantee of defense production loans and the regulation of consumer and real estate credit. We are, therefore, addressing this statement primarily to the reasons why we believe that these provisions should be promptly enacted as a part of the broad legislation needed to meet the present situation.

### GUARANTEE OF DEFENSE LOANS

Section 301 of the bill would authorize the President to reinstitute a guarantee program similar to the V-loan program operated by the Federal Reserve System during World War II. The proposed program would be confined to the guarantee by the national defense procurement agencies of loans made by banks and other financial institutions to contractors to finance the production of defense materials needed by the United States in the present emergency. This program is not to be confused with various proposals advanced in post-war years for the peacetime guarantee of business loans.

The financing problems of contractors engaged in defense production, particularly where they are small and medium-size, are unique in character. The loan guarantee mechanism here proposed provides an effective solution of these problems. Contracts for essential defense materials often require much larger financing by contractors than they are able to command under ordinary financing practices. It can make possible maximum participation by numerous smaller business enterprises in the Government's defense production program, particularly those who do not themselves have direct Government contracts but whose work as subcontractors is essential for prompt performance on the

larger prime contracts. It can also make practical the awarding of more Government contracts, requiring unusually large working capital or expansion in plant and facilities, directly to relatively small and medium-size concerns. Without such financing, these concerns would not be able to make a full contribution to defense production. Finally, where great speed is essential in the performance of Government contracts, the mechanism can serve to expedite the consummation of loans with a promptness which is not always possible under usual procedures.

The loan guarantee proved to be an eminently successful means of encouraging the extension of private credit for facilitating production under Government contracts during World War II. The guarantee program of that period—the so-called V-loan program referred to earlier—was set up under Executive Order of the President in March 1942. Under that program, loans for war production were guaranteed by the Armed Services through the agency of the Federal Reserve System. The twelve regional Federal Reserve Banks and twenty-four branches, with experienced personnel and close daily contacts with financial institutions, afforded an already existing and well-adapted organization for making such guarantees promptly available to contractors throughout the country. The Board of Governors in Washington acted as the coordinating agency in the administration of the program.

During the course of the V-loan program, bank loans to war contractors, both large and small, amounting to about \$10.5 billion dollars were approved for guarantees by the Armed Services through the agency of the Federal Reserve System. Over 90 per cent of the number and one-third of the amount of these guarantees were on loans to small and medium-size businesses; that is, businesses with total assets of less than 5 million dollars. Notwithstanding the great volume of loans handled, the program was self-supporting; receipts of the Treasury from the program exceeded expenses and losses by 23 million dollars by the end of 1949. Without the program, the production of war materials would have required more Government financing through direct lending and other means.

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\* Statement presented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate, and read by Governor R. M. Evans to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, July 25, 1950.

## STATEMENT ON THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

For the reasons indicated, the Board feels that the program of guaranteed loans which would be authorized by Section 301 of the bill would constitute an essential part of any plan for expediting deliveries under defense production contracts. If the President should see fit again to utilize the Federal Reserve System for this loan guarantee program, the Board and the Federal Reserve Banks would immediately direct their facilities toward its vigorous and expeditious administration. With the experience gained by the System under the V-loan program during World War II and with personnel both at the Board and at the regional Reserve Banks who participated in the previous operations, it would be possible to develop and put into effect within a very short time the new program of guaranteed loans contemplated by this bill.

### REGULATION OF CONSUMER AND REAL ESTATE CREDIT

Section 401 of the bill authorizes the President to regulate consumer and real estate credit. Under such authority minimum down payments on purchases, maximum maturities, and other standards appropriate to limit credit extension could be prescribed. Section 402 of the bill would strengthen the President's authority to curtail Federal financing programs in the housing field when the national interest so requires. We regard these as important provisions of the proposed legislation.

Consumer credit regulations were administered by the Board of Governors from September 1941 through October 1947 and again from September 1948 through June 1949.

Such regulations as might be necessary in the real estate credit field under Section 401 would have to be designed to meet the special needs of this area. They would have the general purpose of supporting and supplementing the President's program of cutting back on Federally guaranteed and insured mortgage credit.

Authority for restrictions on consumer and real estate credit should be provided for use to the extent necessary as an essential part of the program for conserving resources for defense and protecting the economy against inflation. This authority would help to prevent current and potential demand from exceeding supply in the areas affected. Accordingly, it would help to reduce inflationary pressure upon prices in these areas. It would help to make materials and manpower more readily available for the national defense and military

effort, including the materials and manpower necessary to expand our total productive capacity.

The present international situation not only increases greatly the Government's demand for the goods and services of our economy, but at the same time accelerates private demand. These two additional factors of demand are imposed on a condition of already very high demand, employment, and prices. Even before the attack by the Communist North Koreans on June 25, prices were rising and we were in a potentially inflationary situation. Because of developments of the past few weeks, it is imperative that steps be taken to reduce or defer civilian demands and to lessen inflationary pressures.

The state of public psychology has already stimulated consumer buying and the accumulation of business inventories. In the week ending July 15 department store sales rose to a level 24 per cent above a year ago, with increases ranging from 12 per cent in the Richmond District to 39 per cent in the Dallas District. Sales of automobiles and houses have risen to record levels.

Prices of 28 basic commodities, which had risen 7 per cent from January 3 of this year to June 23, advanced sharply after the invasion of South Korea—10 per cent in one month. The all-commodity index of wholesale prices, which had risen 4 per cent by June 20, has since jumped 3 per cent further. Consumer prices began to rise in March and recently the advance has been further accelerated. Consumer prices are now higher than at any other time, except for a short period in the latter part of 1948.

Unless prompt action is taken, the country will face serious problems of gray markets and spiraling prices. Not only would this situation upset our economic balance but it would add to the difficulty in procuring the manpower and materials necessary for the military effort.

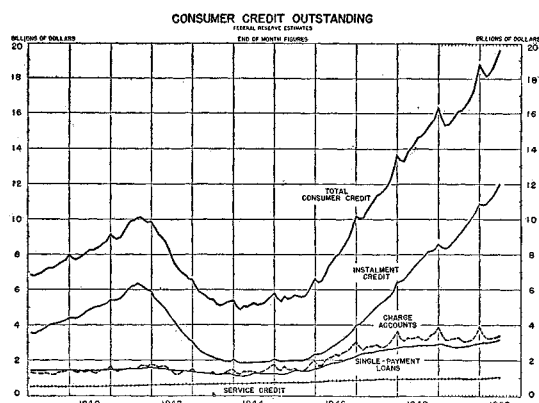
One of the major factors in the expansion of private demand is the growth of mortgage and consumer credit. Since the end of 1945, as shown on the accompanying chart, consumer credit has been increasing by about 3 billion dollars a year. The increase in the past 12 months was 3.5 billion dollars and in May was about 500 million, the largest increase on record for that month. This was before the Korean crisis precipitated the present buying spree.

The most important segment of total consumer



# STATEMENT ON THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

credit is instalment credit, especially for the purchase of durable goods. During the past year instalment credit rose nearly 3 billion dollars and accounted for 83 per cent of the increase in total consumer credit. The role which instalment credit has been playing in the growth of demand is illustrated not only in the amount of the expansion but also by the relaxation in the terms under which such credit is extended. Reports of declines in the required down payment are widespread and the average period of repayment has lengthened progressively.

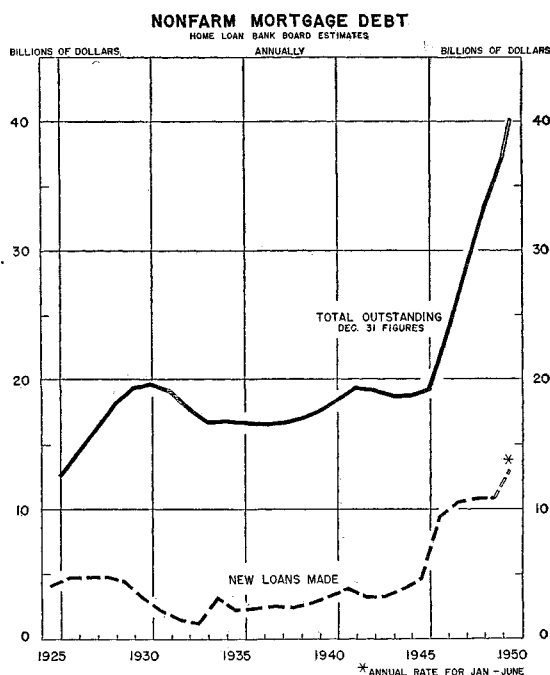


The current record rate of residential construction involves the greatest increase in mortgage credit which the country has ever experienced. Home mortgages made by all lenders in the first half of 1950 amounted to about 6.6 billion dollars or an annual rate of 13 billion dollars, as shown on the following chart.

The net increase in mortgage debt outstanding during the first half of 1950 (after regular amortization and other repayments) was about 3 billion dollars, bringing the total outstanding on June 30 to about 40 billion. The home mortgage debt of this country has more than doubled since the end of the war.

Expansion of consumer and mortgage credit contributes not only to the current demand for labor and materials that go into housing and durable consumer goods, but also augments the demand for all other goods. The purchasing power created by consumer and mortgage credit enters the income stream where it adds to the competition for goods including materials vital to the national defense.

Growth of consumer and mortgage credit increases the volume of money and other liquid assets.



Expansion of bank loans for such purposes adds to the growth of bank deposits. Bank holdings of both consumer instalment paper and mortgage paper are rising rapidly and are thus adding to the total supply of money which is already so large in relation to current output as to provide a constant inflationary threat. Restriction of consumer and mortgage credit, therefore, would help to keep within bounds the quantity of money and other liquid assets in the hands of the public.

In normal times consumer and mortgage credit play a very important and desirable role in our economic system. Without such credit widespread home ownership and mass distribution of durable goods would not have been possible. If our mass production economy is to sustain its expansive character in normal times, we will need to have expansion of mortgage and consumer financing. However, in order that such financing may be of greatest value it is important that it be used most fully when industry is in a position to meet the demands created. When industry is already occupied to capacity and important resources must be diverted to the defense effort, the creation of new credit cannot increase the general availability of goods. On the contrary it contributes to inflation and economic disorganization. If mortgage and consumer credit is appropriately limited now

## STATEMENT ON THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

it will be in a better position to play a necessary and desirable role whenever adequate productive capacity is once more available to meet freely consumer demands.

Regulation of consumer credit should and can be flexible. The previous regulations were tailored to fit prevailing conditions, with coverage and terms suited to changing circumstances. To illustrate, in the fall of 1941 the regulation applied only to instalment credit relating for the most part to consumer durable goods of substantial unit cost—automobiles, refrigerators, and the like. When the country entered the war the regulation was enlarged in scope in keeping with the general mobilization which took place. It covered practically all consumer durable and soft goods and instalment, single payment, and charge account credit. After the war, late in 1946, the scope of the regulation was made even more limited than when it was originally applied.

The decentralized character of Federal Reserve System operations proved well adapted to the administration of consumer credit regulation as well as to the V-loan guarantee program. Through our twelve Federal Reserve Banks and twenty-four branches, located in every region of the country, we were able to tap quickly and effectively the informed opinions of small as well as large business.

In our experience with the administration of consumer credit regulation, the business community

gave us excellent cooperation. Various trade associations took an active part in acquainting businessmen and the public with credit regulations, and they cooperated to the fullest in helping to assemble needed technical information. Large and small financing institutions responded generously to our requests for information and advice. State and Federal supervisory authorities also gave us valuable assistance during the course of their regular work.

With respect to real estate credit, there should be an equally practicable approach. The full cooperation of leaders in the mortgage financing field should be enlisted to design a regulation, similarly flexible and adapted to the changing economic situation.

The commercial banks play a strategic role in the real estate credit market. Any regulation of such credit will have significant effects on general credit conditions in which the Federal Reserve System is primarily interested.

The need to strengthen our economic defenses is no less than the need to strengthen our military defenses. We cannot afford to risk disrupting our economy by leaving it unduly exposed to the inflationary pressures that are inherent in large defense expenditures. Prompt action is imperative. As the President said in his message on the present situation: "We must be sure to take the steps that are necessary now, or we shall surely be required to take much more drastic steps later on."

## DEFENSE LOAN POLICY

### *An Announcement Adopted Jointly by National and State Supervisors of Banks and Other Lending Institutions*

The President of the United States in his message to the Congress on July 19, 1950, pointed out that as a further important safeguard against inflation we shall need to restrain credit expansion, and that if we are to be successful there must be sensible and restrained action by businessmen, laborers, farmers, and consumers. The need for the exercise of restraint is all-embracing. It applies alike to governmental agencies, national and State, as well as to private institutions and individuals.

Accordingly, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Home Loan Bank Board, and the National Association of Supervisors of State Banks urge that banks and all other institutions engaged in extending credit exercise special care in their lending and investment activities.

The banks and other lending institutions of the country have demonstrated by their loyal response at critical periods in the past that they will stand united with their Government in the situation that now confronts us.

Officials of associations of lending institutions have called upon banks and other financial institutions to decline to make loans to business or consumers which might be used for speculative purposes or otherwise interfere with defense requirements. The supervisory authorities strongly join in this request.

All officials of the supervisory agencies will be glad to confer with the officers of banks and other financial institutions, to counsel with them regarding this program of credit restraint.

As pointed out by President Truman, an abnormally high civilian demand for goods along with an increased need for military materials is creating a strong upward pressure on prices. A continuation of the rapid growth of credit resulting from consumer demand for houses and other goods and speculative accumulation of inventories by business would add to inflationary pressures and seriously handicap the necessary expansion of military production. Therefore, lenders should carefully analyze all loan applications and avoid making loans which would have these adverse effects.

August 4, 1950.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM  
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY  
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION  
HOME LOAN BANK BOARD  
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SUPERVISORS OF STATE BANKS

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## 1950 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES

### PART III. Distribution of Consumer Income in 1949<sup>1</sup>

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Interruption in late 1948 and the first half of 1949 of the extended postwar rise in economic activity and prices was accompanied by only a slight decline in total income of consumers. While aggregate consumer income remained at very high levels, readjustments during the year had varying effects on the incomes of different groups in the population. Information concerning the effect of these changes on the distribution of income among major population groups and on levels of money income in 1949 is presented in this article.<sup>2</sup>

#### SUMMARY

In the first half of 1949 increased unemployment and lowered levels of income for a substantial part of the population accompanied declines in production. The incomes of many persons who remained employed were affected by less steady work or by a reduction in the number of hours worked. Farm income declined as a result of falling prices and unincorporated business income turned down. Increased business activity in the second half of the year tended to raise consumer incomes (as has been discussed in Part I of this series) and to reduce the volume of unemployment. However, the upturn in the second half was not sufficient to offset the decline in the early part of the year. Farm prices continued to drift downward for most of the year.

Reflecting these readjustments, the total amount

<sup>1</sup> This is the third in a series of articles presenting the results of the 1950 Survey of Consumer Finances sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The first article in the series appeared in the June BULLETIN and covered the general financial position and economic outlook of consumers. The second article, devoted to durable goods expenditures in 1949 and buying plans for 1950, appeared in the July BULLETIN, as did a special article on the methods of the surveys. Subsequent issues of the BULLETIN will contain articles analyzing changes in consumer saving patterns and in holdings of liquid and nonliquid assets.

The present article was prepared by Irving Schweiger of the Consumer Credit and Finances Section of the Board's Division of Research and Statistics. The author has necessarily maintained a close working relationship with the staff of the Survey Research Center at all stages of his work and in his analysis of survey tabulations has had the benefit of many suggestions from the Center's staff, particularly John B. Lansing, James K. Dent, and E. Scott Maynes.

of consumer income in 1949 was slightly below 1948. Since the number of consumer units in the population increased, the decline in average income was more than proportional to the decline in total income. For the first time since the end of the war, there was an increase in the proportion of the population with incomes of less than \$2,000 and a decrease in the proportion with incomes between \$2,000 and \$4,999.

Those hardest hit by declines in income were the entrepreneurial groups—spending units headed by farm operators and by managerial and self-employed persons. The incomes of other occupational groups were less seriously affected, although there were many individuals in each group with substantial income declines. Despite the decline in total and average incomes, one and one-half times as many consumers reported increases in income as decreases. This factor, in conjunction with the undiminished rate of expenditure for major durable goods by the occupational groups whose incomes were most seriously reduced, helps to account for the maintenance of total consumer expenditures in 1949 in the face of a slightly lower level of total consumer income.

Increases in income in 1949 were obtained some-

<sup>2</sup> Data are based on the results of about 3,500 interviews taken in 66 sampling areas throughout the nation. The sample is representative of the entire population of the United States residing in private households. The following groups are omitted: (1) members of the armed forces and civilians living at military reservations; (2) residents in hospitals and in religious, educational, and penal institutions; and (3) the floating population, that is, people living in hotels, large boarding houses, and tourist camps. The interview unit of the survey is the spending unit, defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and belonging to the same family who pool their incomes to meet their major expenses.

The limitations of survey data outlined in the June 1950 BULLETIN and in the discussion of methods presented in the July BULLETIN are applicable to the information presented in this article. Survey findings approximate the true order of magnitude of data but do not represent exact values. Variations from the true values may be introduced by chance fluctuations in the particular sample of interviews, by errors in reporting on the part of those interviewed, by differences in interpretation by either respondents or interviewers, and by methods used in processing data. Only the first of these—sampling error—can be measured statistically. It should be kept in mind that the other sources of error may be of equal importance to the accuracy of survey results.

# 1950 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES

what more frequently and decreases somewhat less frequently by consumers who had been at the lower end of the income scale in 1948 than by those who had been at the upper end. This continued the pattern of change between 1947 and 1948, with a somewhat less pronounced differential in favor of the lower income groups.

The pattern of income changes from 1947 to 1948 apparently resulted in a reduction in the proportion of total income going to the highest tenth of the population when ranked according to income. Continuation in 1949 of this general pattern of income change appears to have resulted in a further reduction in this proportion. The data from four surveys, each covering a year of the postwar period 1946-49, indicate that the share of income received by the highest tenth of the population was greatest in 1947, following the lifting of most wartime controls and the onset of inflationary rises in prices and incomes. By 1949, this share was equal to or slightly lower than it had been in 1946 and smaller than is indicated for 1941 by data from other sources.

## LEVELS OF INCOME

Reflecting the economic readjustments in 1949, total consumer money income before taxes declined slightly from the 1948 level, according to both survey data and Department of Commerce estimates. This was the first decline in the postwar period. At the same time, the number of consumer spending units in the population increased by about 3 per cent. The combination of these factors resulted in a noticeable decline in the average amount of consumer income per spending unit. The median (middlemost) income of consumer spending units slipped to \$2,700 in 1949 from \$2,840 in the previous year. Mean income (arithmetic average), which is subject to somewhat greater sampling variations, declined from \$3,450 to \$3,270 (see Table 1). Notwithstanding the decline, money incomes still averaged higher in 1949 than in 1947 or 1946, when the median income was estimated to be \$2,530 and \$2,300 respectively. Changes in consumer prices in this four-year period, however, as measured by the Department of Labor, roughly matched the rise and fall in median money income. Accordingly, it would appear that there has been little change in real income for the middlemost spending unit in this period.

TABLE 1

INCOME GROUPING OF SPENDING UNITS AND MONEY INCOME RECEIVED, 1949, 1948, AND 1947<sup>1</sup>  
[Percentage distribution]

Annual money income before taxes	1949		1948		1947	
	Spending units	Total money income	Spending units	Total money income	Spending units	Total money income
Under \$1,000.....	14	2	12	2	14	2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19	9	18	8	22	10
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21	16	23	16	23	17
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	19	19	20	20	17	18
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	15	12	15	10	13
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	11	19	10	17	9	16
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
\$10,000 and over....	3	20	3	22	3	24
All income groups..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Median income <sup>2</sup> ....	\$2,700		\$2,840		\$2,530	
Mean income <sup>3</sup> .....	\$3,270		\$3,450		\$3,290	

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

<sup>2</sup> Income data for each year are based on interviews during January, February, and early March of the following year.

<sup>3</sup> The median amount is that of the middle spending unit when all units are ranked by size of income.

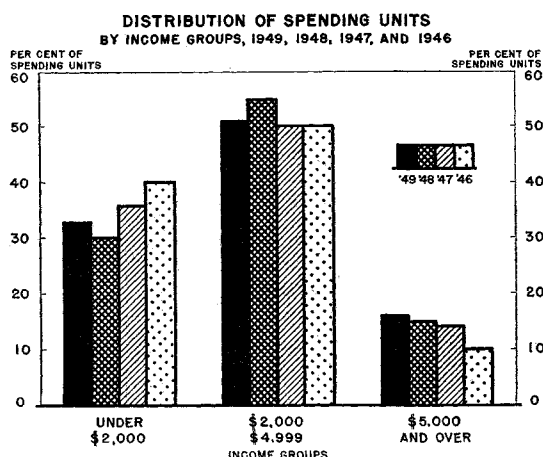
<sup>4</sup> The mean amount is the average obtained by dividing aggregate income by the number of spending units.

The decline in total money income in 1949, the first in the postwar period, was accompanied by an increase in the relative frequency of low-income spending units. After having fallen from 40 per cent in 1946 to 30 per cent in 1948, the proportion of units with incomes of less than \$2,000 rose to 33 per cent in 1949. The number with negative incomes due to business or farm losses rose from negligible frequencies in previous years to about 1 per cent of the consumer unit population in 1949. Some decline occurred in the relative frequency of units at intermediate income levels (between \$2,000 and \$4,999) while little change was noted for higher income levels (\$5,000 or more), as is shown in the chart on the following page.

In terms of number of units, roughly 17 million spending units received incomes of less than \$2,000 in 1949, approximately 2 million more than in 1948 but still about 1.5 million fewer than in 1946. About 8.5 million units had incomes of \$5,000 or more, which was approximately the same as in 1948 and nearly double the number at this income level in 1946.

As in previous years, the largest average income was received by the group of spending units headed by managerial and self-employed persons (median \$4,500, mean \$5,630). As shown in Table 2, professional and semi-professional persons followed (\$4,000-\$5,350); next came skilled and semi-

# 1950 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES



skilled workers (\$3,200–\$3,350); and clerical and sales personnel (\$2,800–\$3,260). The lowest incomes, on the average, were received by unskilled and service workers (\$2,100–\$2,410) and farm operators (\$1,500–\$2,570). The wide divergence between the median and mean income of farm operators is evidence of the heavy concentration of

farmers at the lower end of the income scale, which results in a low middlemost income. The substantial number with high incomes (\$5,000 or more), on the other hand, has a considerable effect in raising the arithmetic average for the entire group. It should be noted that money income only is being considered here. Most farm operators also have a substantial amount of nonmoney income, such as food produced and consumed on the farm. Their reported incomes, which refer solely to money incomes, are therefore not fully comparable with those of other occupational groups.

## CHANGES IN INCOME FROM 1948 TO 1949

To this point, discussion has centered on the decline in the general level of income in 1949. This, however, tells only part of the story. A balanced appraisal of income movements from one period to another requires more than aggregates and averages for the entire population.

Declines in income in 1949 were concentrated among a relatively small part of the population, being reported by only 25 per cent of all units.

TABLE 2  
INCOME GROUPING OF SPENDING UNITS WITHIN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1949 AND 1948<sup>1</sup>  
[Percentage distribution]

Annual money income before taxes	Professional and semi-professional		Managerial and self-employed		Clerical and sales personnel		Skilled and semiskilled		Unskilled and service		Farm operators <sup>2</sup>	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Under \$1,000.....	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	2	19	14	36	30
\$1,000–\$1,999.....	9	10	11	11	22	18	11	18	27	31	22	23
\$2,000–\$2,999.....	15	16	12	13	28	30	26	26	30	31	15	17
\$3,000–\$3,999.....	22	20	15	11	17	24	30	33	17	17	9	9
\$4,000–\$4,999.....	15	17	14	13	14	14	17	19	4	5	4	5
\$5,000–\$7,499.....	19	16	24	25	13	9	12	11	3	2	6	11
\$7,500 and over.....	17	18	19	22	3	2	1	1	(*)	—	8	5
All income groups.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Median income.....	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$2,800	\$3,000	\$3,200	\$3,300	\$2,100	\$2,100	\$1,500	\$1,800
Mean income.....	\$5,350	\$5,140	\$5,630	\$6,300	\$3,260	\$3,350	\$3,350	\$3,470	\$2,407	\$2,310	\$2,570	\$2,690
Number of cases.....	287	293	466	470	486	495	895	886	344	427	410	430

<sup>\*</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Income data for each year are based on interviews during January, February, and early March of the following year. Because of the small number of cases in the various occupational groups and also because of some differences in the coding by occupations between the two years, these distributions should be considered as approximations only and as very rough guides to general shifts in the distribution of income between 1948 and 1949. All the occupational groupings are in terms of the occupation of the head of the spending unit. For comparable 1947 and 1946 data, see June 1948 Federal Reserve BULLETIN, Table 7, p. 656; for 1945 income data, see July 1947 BULLETIN, Table 2, p. 792.

<sup>2</sup> As explained in the text, income distribution for farm operators is not directly comparable with the distribution for other groups because of the large amount of nonmoney income that farmers produce for their own consumption.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

NOTE.—The "number of cases" shown in this and in subsequent tables represents the actual number of spending units falling in each cell. Because the survey oversamples certain groups and corrects for the oversampling by the use of weights, the unweighted number of spending units in a cell does not represent the same proportion of the total sample as the weighted proportion. For example, spending units with incomes of \$5,000 or more in 1949 were 15.8 per cent of the weighted sample, but there were 706 such spending units which, on an unweighted basis, amounted to 20.1 per cent of the 3,512 spending units in the sample. Tables based on entire samples do not state the number of cases, which approximates 3,500 respondents for the annual surveys and about half that for the midyear surveys. For a detailed description of the sampling methods, see "Methods of the Survey of Consumer Finances," July 1950 BULLETIN, pp. 795–809.

The incomes of the majority of the population were unchanged or increased. Compared with a situation in which an over-all decline in income resulted from a loss in income by most spending units in the population, the distribution of declines in 1949 tended to minimize curtailment or postponement of buying, particularly of expensive items such as automobiles and refrigerators.

**Distribution of increases and decreases.** Although both aggregate income and average consumer income before taxes were lower in 1949 than in the preceding year, less than 3 in every 10 spending units reported declines in income. Many of the declines, however, were quite large. Another 3 in 10 had the same income in both years and 4 in 10 obtained larger incomes in 1949.<sup>3</sup>

It is significant that income declines in 1949 were not only confined to a relatively small part of the population but were outnumbered by increases in income. This finding helps to explain the continuation of a very high level of consumer expenditures in 1949 despite a decline in aggregate income. Consumers whose incomes had risen tended to maintain or expand their purchases, especially of major durable goods. In addition, although a larger proportion of farm operators than of any other group experienced income declines, the group as a whole not only maintained their purchases of major household items but also sharply increased their purchases of automobiles. Special factors in the maintenance of expenditures by farmers were the greater availability of new cars in farm areas, partly due to revision of manufacturer's marketing quotas; the relatively recent extension of rural electrification to large groups of farmers which fostered demand for household appliances; continued large holdings of liquid assets; the assurance afforded by the Federal price support program; and the fact that farm incomes, though down from the all-time peak of 1948, were still high relative to prewar years.

The number of consumer spending units who received higher incomes in 1949 compared with the preceding year—20 million—was smaller than in any previous year-to-year comparison in the postwar period. On the other hand, the number with decreases in income—nearly 13 million—was larger than in any year since 1946 and nearly as

large as in the reconversion period between 1945 and 1946. A greater frequency of increases than decreases is, of course, consistent with a decline in total income, if the increases are smaller in size than the decreases. This general relationship appears to have been true for the consumer spending units covered by the 1950 Survey of Consumer Finances. It should be noted that in every survey the frequency of decreases in income is probably somewhat understated inasmuch as persons who had died, entered the armed services, or otherwise left the population covered by the survey in a given year are not included in the next year's survey.

**Changes in income for various groups. Age groups.** The frequency of increases in income between 1948 and 1949 was greatest among young consumer spending units (those headed by persons from 18 to 24 years of age) and less frequent at each older age group, as can be seen in Table 3. This pattern was similar to those found in previous surveys. Rises in income substantially outnumbered declines for consumers less than 45 years of age, while increases and decreases were about equally numerous among consumers 45 or more years of age. The large number of income increases for the younger group and the high rate of family formation and growth in this group were undoubtedly major elements in the considerably higher frequency of durable goods purchases by this group.

**Occupational groups.** Each of the major occupational groups reported fewer increases in annual income between 1948 and 1949 than between 1947 and 1948 and, except for the professionals, a greater number of declines. As in previous years, the 1950 survey indicated that increases were most frequent and decreases least frequent among professional and semi-professional persons and clerical and sales personnel. In these groups, increases were from three to four times as frequent as declines. Also, as in previous years, entrepreneurial types—farm operators and managerial and self-employed persons—were at the opposite end of the scale. They had the largest proportion of decreases and the smallest proportion of increases in income of the major occupational groups. Farm operators fared worst of all.

For the first time in the postwar period, a major occupational group—farmers—experienced more declines than increases in money income. Many of the declines were substantial; 1 in every 4 farm operators reported his income to be at least 25 per

<sup>3</sup> It should be kept in mind that data on income change rely upon the respondents' recollection of their incomes for a period covering two years and are therefore subject to considerable memory error.

# 1950 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES

TABLE 3

INCOME CHANGES FOR SPENDING UNITS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL AND AGE GROUPS<sup>1</sup>  
1948 TO 1949 AND 1947 TO 1948

[Percentage distribution of spending units within specified groups]

Characteristic of group	Number of cases	Change in annual money income before taxes								
		All units	Income larger			No sub- stantial change	Income smaller			Not ascertained
			Total	By 25 per cent or more	Some- what		Total	Some- what	By 25 per cent or more	
All spending units:										
1948-49.....	3,512	100	39	16	23	29	25	15	10	7
1947-48.....	3,510	100	50	19	31	27	19	12	7	4
Occupation of head of spending unit:										
Professional and semiprofessional—										
1948-49.....	287	100	56	19	37	27	12	8	4	5
1947-48.....	293	100	59	19	40	23	14	11	3	4
Managerial and self-employed—										
1948-49.....	466	100	37	15	22	27	27	19	8	9
1947-48.....	470	100	46	22	24	30	20	14	6	4
Clerical and sales personnel—										
1948-49.....	486	100	50	25	25	30	16	11	5	4
1947-48.....	495	100	60	22	38	25	13	9	4	2
Skilled and semiskilled—										
1948-49.....	894	100	44	15	29	25	25	19	6	6
1947-48.....	886	100	54	20	34	26	16	12	4	4
Unskilled and service—										
1948-49.....	344	100	39	16	23	32	22	14	8	7
1947-48.....	427	100	54	20	34	26	16	11	5	4
Farm operators—										
1948-49.....	410	100	30	15	15	19	46	20	26	5
1947-48.....	430	100	45	21	24	22	27	17	10	6
Age of head of spending unit:										
18-24 years—										
1948-49.....	342	100	62	41	21	14	19	11	8	5
1947-48.....	343	100	72	38	34	12	13	9	4	3
25-34 years—										
1948-49.....	779	100	48	20	28	21	24	14	10	7
1947-48.....	717	100	60	25	35	20	16	11	5	4
35-44 years—										
1948-49.....	777	100	40	13	27	26	28	17	11	6
1947-48.....	793	100	48	18	30	29	21	15	6	2
45-54 years—										
1948-49.....	670	100	33	10	23	31	29	18	11	7
1947-48.....	739	100	50	18	32	29	17	11	6	4
55-64 years—										
1948-49.....	495	100	31	10	21	34	29	17	12	6
1947-48.....	518	100	44	13	31	31	20	13	7	5
65 years or over—										
1948-49.....	419	100	19	7	12	51	22	14	8	8
1947-48.....	388	100	28	8	20	43	21	11	10	8

<sup>1</sup> Based on changes in amount of annual income received as reported by spending units early in 1950 (fifth survey) and early in 1949 (fourth survey).

cent smaller in 1949 than in the previous year. Although unskilled as well as skilled and semi-skilled workers had considerably fewer increases and more cutbacks in income between 1948 and 1949 than in previous year-to-year comparisons, they reported nearly twice as many boosts in income as cuts.

Persons who were not self-employed most frequently gave increases in wage rates or in salary scales as the explanation of a higher rate of current earnings in early 1950 than a year earlier.<sup>4</sup> As in previous years, from one-half to two-thirds of

the income increases of employed persons in each occupation were explained in this manner. Other reasons frequently given were transfer to a better paying job, steadier work or more overtime, and the employment of one or more additional members of the spending unit. Declines in income among unskilled and also skilled and semiskilled wage earners were due, in about two-thirds of the cases, to less steady employment or to less overtime. Cuts in wage rates were also mentioned by a few members of these two occupational groups. The necessity of taking another job at lower pay was mentioned frequently as a cause of reduced income by unskilled workers but not by other groups.

The extent to which heads of spending units

<sup>4</sup> This compares the rate of earnings at time of survey with that of a year earlier. These data are related to but not identical with a comparison of annual incomes.



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TABLE 4

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT OF SPENDING UNITS IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1949<sup>1</sup>

Number of months of employment in 1949	Percentage distribution of spending units in each group					
	Professional and semi-professional	Managerial and self-employed	Clerical and sales personnel	Skilled and semi-skilled	Unskilled and service	Unemployed <sup>2</sup>
None (unemployed all year).....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	15
1-2.....	—	(3)	1	1	2	5
3-4.....	3	(3)	2	2	4	12
5-6.....	3	(3)	4	4	8	14
7-8.....	3	(3)	4	6	8	18
9-10.....	10	1	6	14	13	15
11-12.....	64	29	80	71	57	8
Not applicable <sup>3</sup> .....	15	67	2	—	3	10
Not ascertained.....	2	2	1	2	4	3
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	287	466	486	895	344	187

<sup>1</sup> Number of months of employment in 1949 of head of spending unit or chief income earner.

<sup>2</sup> Unemployed at time of survey in early 1950. Does not include retired persons, students, or housewives.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

<sup>4</sup> Self-employed.

obtained less than a full year's employment in 1949 is indicated by the survey finding that of those in the major occupational groupings who were not self-employed, only about 7 in every 10 worked at least 11 months during 1949. Seasonal factors and adjustments in business activity contributed heavily to this. Some (less than 5 per cent) persons heading spending units were not in the labor market during all of 1949 and thus could not have worked for a full year. Clerical and sales personnel and salaried managerial, professional and semi-professional persons worked most steadily, with approximately 8 in every 10 employed for a minimum of 11 months. The next best record was about 7 in every 10 in the skilled and semiskilled group, which was followed by about 6 in every 10 in the unskilled and service worker group (see Table 4). Approximately 5 in every 10 of the wage earners who were unemployed at the time of the survey said they had worked for 6 months or less during 1949.

*Income groups.* The survey also provides data on changes in income for consumer spending units at different income levels. For some purposes it is best to make such analysis on the basis of income level before the change, and for others, income level after the change. Respondents were asked at the time of the survey in early 1950 to report their incomes in 1949 and also in 1948. Because of the memory factor, the data are less reliable for 1948 than for 1949. Also, since about 1 unit in every 10 could not furnish this information for

1948, the data are somewhat less representative for that year than for 1949.

When the preceding year's income is used as the starting point, it is found that consumers at the

TABLE 5

INCOME CHANGES FROM 1948 TO 1949 RELATED TO INCOMES OF SPENDING UNITS IN YEAR BEFORE CHANGES<sup>1</sup>

Change in annual money income before taxes, 1948 to 1949	Percentage distribution of spending units within 1948 income groups						
	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
Income larger.....	49	43	44	40	37	37	31
By 25 per cent or more.....	39	19	13	10	12	8	8
Somewhat.....	10	24	31	30	25	29	23
No substantial change.....	28	30	26	28	27	29	34
Income smaller.....	18	23	27	30	34	31	33
Somewhat.....	10	12	17	19	20	21	17
By 25 per cent or more.....	8	11	10	11	14	10	16
Not ascertained.....	5	4	3	2	2	3	2
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	479	604	672	615	397	437	269

<sup>1</sup> The distribution of income changes within the various income groups is based on reports of nine-tenths of the spending units interviewed early in 1950 (fifth survey) concerning 1948 incomes (either in dollar amounts or by income class) and changes in annual incomes from 1948 to 1949. The 1948 income of one-tenth of all spending units could not be determined in the 1950 survey. Data in this table are not strictly comparable with similar data regarding 1947 income obtained early in 1949 (fourth survey) and published in the July 1949 BULLETIN, because the earlier data were obtained from only two-thirds of the spending units in the 1949 survey.

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lower end of the income scale in 1948 received increases in income during 1949 somewhat more frequently than did units higher in the income scale (see Table 5). The increases were also larger proportionately for the lower income units. Decreases in income in 1949, on the other hand, were relatively more frequent and tended to be larger for units who had been at the higher end of the income scale in 1948.

Although lower income units appear to have fared somewhat better between 1948 and 1949 than those higher in the income range, the extent to which they fared better was not as great as between 1947 and 1948. In this earlier period, income groups below \$4,000 had substantially more increases in income and fewer decreases than did groups above this level.

When changes in income are related to the level of income after change (1949 income), the pattern is the reverse of that obtained for income before change (1948 income), which has been discussed above. As is shown in Table 6, units at higher income levels after the change reported considerably more increases and fewer decreases than those at lower levels.

This reversal of pattern results, in major part, from the movement of consumers from one income group to another. The considerable extent of this movement between 1948 and 1949 is shown in Table 7. Except for the lowest income group (under \$1,000) and for the highest (\$7,500 or more), no more than 1 in every 2 units was in the same income group in both years. The effect of income rises in bringing consumer units into higher income groups is shown by the fact that of the units who received incomes of between \$5,000 and \$7,499 in 1949, more than 3 in 10 reported that they had been at lower income levels in 1948. Conversely, at the bottom of the income scale, about 2 in every 10 units with incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1949 reported that they had been at higher income levels in the previous year.

Substantial changes in individual consumer income within one year were also found between 1947 and 1948 in the preceding survey. They indicate that an income distribution for the same consumer population based on the average incomes received by these consumers over several years would be considerably different from that based on one year alone. Such an income distribution would prob-

TABLE 6  
INCOME CHANGES RELATED TO INCOMES IN YEAR AFTER CHANGES<sup>1</sup>  
1948 TO 1949 AND 1947 TO 1948

Change in annual money income before taxes	Percentage distribution of spending units within income groups															
	All spending units		Under \$1,000		\$1,000-\$1,999		\$2,000-\$2,999		\$3,000-\$3,999		\$4,000-\$4,999		\$5,000-\$7,499		\$7,500 and over	
	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>	1948 to 1949 <sup>2</sup>	1947 to 1948 <sup>3</sup>
Income larger than in preceding year.....	39	51	23	36	35	45	39	51	44	57	48	59	49	55	46	54
By 25 per cent or more.....	16	20	16	14	18	17	14	20	12	22	16	21	18	20	20	27
Somewhat.....	23	31	7	22	17	28	25	31	32	35	32	38	31	35	26	27
No substantial change.....	29	27	32	32	29	29	27	29	30	24	26	24	27	27	33	26
Income smaller than in preceding year.....	25	18	36	26	29	22	29	16	22	17	20	13	17	14	16	14
Somewhat.....	15	12	12	11	13	12	21	12	15	13	18	11	13	10	11	11
By 25 per cent or more.....	10	6	24	15	16	10	8	4	7	4	2	2	4	4	5	3
Not ascertained.....	7	4	9	6	7	4	5	4	4	2	6	4	7	4	5	6
All units.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	3,512	3,510	479	416	604	571	672	722	615	686	397	416	437	408	269	262

<sup>1</sup> Based on changes in amount of annual income received as reported by spending units early in 1950 (fifth survey) and early in 1949 (fourth survey).

<sup>2</sup> Income change from 1948 to 1949 related to 1949 income.

<sup>3</sup> Income change from 1947 to 1948 related to 1948 income.

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TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION BY 1948 INCOMES OF SPENDING UNITS WITHIN 1949 INCOME GROUPS<sup>1</sup>

1948 annual money income before taxes	Percentage distribution of spending units within 1949 income groups							
	All spending units	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
Under \$1,000.....	14	67	18	5	1	1	(?)	—
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	15	12	50	16	3	1	2	—
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	20	5	13	54	23	7	2	—
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	18	2	4	13	53	29	8	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	10	(?)	1	2	10	39	22	4
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	8	1	1	1	2	11	50	19
\$7,500 and over.....	4	(?)	(?)	—	(?)	1	5	65
Not ascertained.....	11	13	13	9	8	11	11	11
All income groups.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	3,512	479	604	672	615	397	437	269

<sup>1</sup> Based on reports of spending units interviewed early in 1950 (fifth survey) concerning annual incomes in both 1948 and 1949. As shown in the table, the 1948 income of one-tenth of all spending units could not be determined at the beginning of 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

ably have many more consumer units in the middle of the distribution and many fewer at either the high or low end than is found in a distribution based on incomes received in a single year.

## DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

Survey data indicate that the share of total money income obtained by the highest tenth of the population when ranked by size of income was smaller in 1949 than in 1947, when it was at a postwar high. The 1947 peak followed the lifting of most wartime controls and the onset of inflation-

ary rises in prices and incomes. Some groups whose incomes lagged in the early stages of the inflation improved their relative positions in 1948 and 1949; other groups which benefited initially lost ground relatively in the following years. These changes apparently resulted in a distribution of income in 1949 similar to that existing before 1947. As shown in Table 8, the share of the top tenth in 1949 was perhaps even slightly below that in 1946, although the difference is not great enough to be statistically reliable.

The half of the population immediately below

TABLE 8

PROPORTION OF TOTAL MONEY INCOME RECEIVED BY EACH TENTH OF THE NATION'S SPENDING UNITS WHEN RANKED BY SIZE OF INCOME, 1949, 1948, 1947, AND 1946<sup>1</sup>

Spending units ranked according to size of income	Percentage of total money income before taxes								Lowest income within group			
	By each tenth				Cumulative							
	1949	1948	1947	1946	1949	1948	1947	1946	1949	1948	1947	1946
Highest tenth. . . . .	30	31	33	32	30	31	33	32	\$5,800	\$6,000	\$5,700	\$4,850
Second. . . . .	15	15	15	15	45	46	48	46	4,500	4,500	4,200	3,750
Third. . . . .	12	12	12	12	58	58	60	58	3,760	3,750	3,500	3,100
Fourth. . . . .	11	10	10	10	68	68	70	69	3,200	3,200	3,000	2,700
Fifth. . . . .	9	9	9	9	78	76	78	77	2,700	2,840	2,530	2,300
Sixth. . . . .	8	8	7	7	85	84	86	85	2,290	2,400	2,100	2,000
Seventh. . . . .	6	6	6	6	91	90	91	91	1,810	2,000	1,700	1,500
Eighth. . . . .	5	5	4	5	96	95	96	95	1,280	1,500	1,200	1,150
Ninth. . . . .	3	3	3	3	99	99	99	99	710	860	750	700
Lowest tenth. . . . .	1	1	1	1	100	100	100	100	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

<sup>2</sup> Income data for each year are based on interviews during January, February, and early March of the following year. It is possible that the proportion of income received by the highest tenth of income receivers is underestimated by several percentage points in all years. Samples of approximately 3,500 spending units having been used in these three surveys, it cannot be expected that a completely representative sample of the highest dollar incomes was obtained.

<sup>3</sup> Not available from survey data.

NOTE.—Detailed figures may not add to cumulative figures because of rounding.

the highest tenth (the second through the sixth highest deciles, where incomes ranged between \$2,290 and \$5,800 in 1949) increased its share of total income to about 55 per cent in 1949, the biggest it had received in the postwar period. The lowest four-tenths of the population, when ranked by income, appeared to receive the same or a slightly smaller share of the total than in 1948. A substantial increase in the volume of business losses (negative income) by farm and non-farm businessmen contributed to an apparent reduction in the share of the lowest tenth of the population.

Available data indicate that income has been more evenly distributed throughout the postwar period than in 1941. While comparisons with prewar data have certain limitations, they are not considered sufficient to affect the major point.<sup>5</sup> In the postwar period, the share of the highest tenth has been consistently smaller than in 1941 and that of the lowest four deciles has been consistently larger. Even in 1947, when the share of the lowest four-tenths of the population was at a postwar minimum, it amounted to 14 per cent of total income compared with 12 per cent in 1941. The chief reasons for this shift are the relatively high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment that have prevailed since the war and the marked increase in farm cash income.

#### SOURCES OF INCOME

The Survey of Consumer Finances provides some information on the sources of income of the various groups in the population and the characteristics of people who receive income from rent, from wages and salaries, etc. Although the survey is not designed to provide detailed information of this nature, certain of these types of data are obtained in the course of the interview. This material is suggestive but by no means conclusive on these points. Many people tend to forget or disregard

<sup>5</sup> Income data for 1941 are available from a survey conducted jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. See *Family Spending and Saving During Wartime* (Bureau of Labor Statistics *Bulletin* No. 822), April 1945. The survey covering 1941 and the surveys covering 1946 through 1949 differed somewhat in their definitions of money income, spending unit, universe, as well as in sampling methods. However, it is believed that the data show with reasonable accuracy the nature of certain broad changes in the pattern of income during these years.

small amounts of income or income from sources other than their chief one. The survey interview is designed to help people recall these items but not to probe exhaustively into these matters. In a few cases, also, when people promptly report their total annual income from all sources, they are not asked to provide details regarding sources. These limitations affect the precision of the data but probably do not seriously alter their major outlines.

As one would expect, by far the most frequently received type of income was that from wages and salaries. Nearly 8 in every 10 spending units reported some income from this source in 1949, which was about the same proportion as in earlier postwar years. The next most frequent source of income (received by almost 3 in every 10 units) was some type of pension, annuity, allowance, benefit, or contribution. For some spending units, this was the only or major source of income; for others, it constituted supplementary income. For instance, some consumers who were employed for most of the year reported receiving unemployment compensation for a few weeks and some veterans received State bonuses.

Other sources of income included unincorporated nonfarm business, farming, rental income from roomers and boarders, other rental income, professional practice, and interest, dividends, trust funds, and royalties (see Table 9).

The pattern of change in wage and salary income between 1948 and 1949 was generally similar to that already described for total income in that there was an increase in the proportion of low incomes (below \$2,000) and a decline in the proportion of intermediate incomes (between \$2,000 and \$4,999). The increase in frequency of units with high incomes (\$5,000 and over) was greater in the case of incomes from wages and salaries alone than when total money income was considered, chiefly because of a falling off in the frequency of incomes of this size from unincorporated nonfarm businesses and from farming.

Receipt of some income from wages and salaries was reported by nearly all units (about 9 in every 10) with incomes between \$2,000 and \$7,499. Among units with very low incomes (less than \$1,000) or very high incomes (\$7,500 or more), this type of income was much less frequent, as can be seen in Table 10. It is of interest that as many as 3 in 10 of the spending units headed by farm

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TABLE 9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS BY AMOUNT OF INCOME RECEIVED FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES, 1949

Amount of income from specified source	Wages and salaries	Pensions, benefits, contributions, etc. <sup>1</sup>	Rent <sup>2</sup>		Unincorporated nonfarm business	Professional practice, other self-employment, and farming <sup>3</sup>	Farming <sup>4</sup>	Interest, dividends, trust funds, and royalties
			Roomers and boarders	Other rent				
None.....	22	72	96	90	91	84	91	88
Some income.....	78	28	4	9	9	16	9	12
Negative.....	(b)	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
\$1-\$99.....	(b)	3	1	1	1	1	2	5
\$100-\$499.....	5	13	2	4	2	3	1	4
\$500-\$999.....	6	8	1	2	1	2	1	1
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	15	3	1	1	1	3	2	1
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18		1	1	1	2	1	(b)
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	15		(b)	1	1	1	(b)	1
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	8			(b)	1	(b)	(b)	(b)
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	9			(b)	1	1	1	(b)
\$10,000 and over.....	1			(b)	1	1	(b)	(b)
Undetermined amount.....	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Not ascertained.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	—	(b)
All units.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Includes income from old-age pensions, retirement pay, annuities, unemployment compensation, welfare payments, alimony, regular contributions, veterans' pensions, school allotments, State bonuses, and allotments to families of servicemen.

<sup>2</sup> The question was first asked: "Did you receive income from roomers and boarders?" If yes, "How much?" A gross figure was accepted if less than four roomers were involved. Respondents were then asked: "Did you receive money from other rent?" If yes, "How much was it after allowing for expenses?"

<sup>3</sup> Includes net income from farming by nonfarm operators as well as farm operators. See footnote 4.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only net income from farming by farm operators. Farm operator spending units are, in general, headed by persons who receive more than half of their money income from the operation of a farm. See footnote 3.

<sup>5</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

operators reported some income from wages and salaries.<sup>6</sup> In most cases, the sums involved amounted to less than \$500.

Income from pensions, annuities, allowances, benefits, or contributions was received by some persons at all income levels. The frequency of this source of income was greatest at the lower levels of income, but as many as 1 in every 10 with incomes of \$7,500 or more reported receipts of this type. Income of this nature was the sole or the chief source of income for nearly 2 units in every 10 with total money incomes of less than \$1,000 in 1949. As might be expected, retired persons depended on these sources to a greater extent than other groups; about 7 in every 10 spending units headed by such persons received some income of this type and the amounts received were larger, on the average, than those reported by other groups.

Rental income other than from roomers and boarders, such as from a house or an apartment, a commercial building, or a farm, was obtained by about 1 spending unit in every 10. The proportion was somewhat smaller among lower income units and somewhat higher in the upper part of the in-

come scale. For approximately half of the recipients of such income the amounts involved were small, amounting to less than \$500. Of the 5 in every 100 consumer spending units that received \$500 or more in rental income other than from roomers and boarders, about 80 per cent had total money incomes of \$2,000 or more in 1949. About 2 per cent of all consumer units received rents as part of total incomes of less than \$2,000. For many in this group, rents were an important source of income.

Approximately 4 in every 10 of the units with rental incomes from property of \$500 or more in 1949 were headed by managerial and self-employed persons or by retired persons. As in the case of pensions, etc., retired persons appear to have obtained income in this manner more frequently than other consumer groups and in larger amounts. More than 1 in every 10 spending units headed by retired persons received \$500 or more in rental income during 1949 and for about half of this group the amount came to \$2,000 or more.

Income from dividends, interest, trust funds, and royalties was reported by slightly more than 1 in every 10 spending units. This is a substantial understatement of the frequency of such receipts, because a large proportion of people forget or disre-

<sup>6</sup> Farm operator spending units are generally headed by persons who receive more than half of their money income from the operation of a farm.

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TABLE 10

INCOME FROM SPECIFIED SOURCES RECEIVED BY SPENDING UNITS IN VARIOUS INCOME AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, 1949<sup>1</sup>

[Percentage distribution of spending units within specified groups]

Amount of income from specified source	All spending units	1949 annual money income before taxes							Occupation of head of spending unit						
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over	Professional and semi-professional	Managerial and self-employed	Clerical and sales	Skilled and semi-skilled	Unskilled and service	Farm operator	Retired
<b>Wages and salaries:</b>															
None	22	54	25	14	9	9	13	40	13	45	2	(2)	5	68	73
\$1-\$99	(2)	2	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	2	1
\$100-\$499	5	20	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	7	19	9
\$500-\$999	6	21	10	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	4	12	5	3
\$1,000-\$1,999	15	33	57	13	3	2	2	2	11	7	24	13	28	8	8
\$2,000-\$2,999	18	—	32	69	12	2	3	2	15	7	27	27	26	2	4
\$3,000-\$4,999	24	—	—	(2)(2)	73	85	10	2	33	15	23	43	18	—	2
\$5,000 and over	10	—	—	—	—	—	67	47	25	20	14	12	3	—	(2)
Undetermined amount	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained	(2)	—	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1	2	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	1
All cases	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Pensions and allowances, etc.:</b>															
None	72	62	64	72	77	76	82	91	81	87	85	73	79	81	28
\$1-\$99	3	2	3	4	3	3	1	—	1	2	2	5	2	1	1
\$100-\$499	13	18	13	14	12	13	8	2	11	7	8	16	12	7	16
\$500-\$999	8	18	9	7	6	5	6	6	6	3	4	5	5	6	29
\$1,000-\$1,999	3	—	11	2	1	2	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	1	2	5	20
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	4
\$3,000 and over	(2)	—	—	(2)	(2)	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	1
Undetermined amount	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	—	—	1
All cases	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Interest, dividends, etc.:</b>															
None	88	91	93	92	89	88	80	57	81	81	88	93	96	83	74
\$1-\$99	5	4	3	3	6	5	9	8	4	5	7	4	3	8	5
\$100-\$499	4	5	2	3	3	3	7	13	8	6	4	2	1	7	8
\$500-\$999	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	1	2	6	1	2	(2)	1	(2)	1	2
\$1,000-\$1,999	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	2	1	(2)	—	(2)	6
\$2,000-\$2,999	(2)	—	—	1	(2)	(2)	1	2	1	1	(2)	—	—	1	1
\$3,000-\$4,999	1	—	—	—	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	1	—	—	—	(2)	3
\$5,000 and over	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Undetermined amount	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	(2)	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained	(2)	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—
All cases	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Rent other than from roomers and boarders:</b>															
None	91	93	94	92	91	88	87	77	90	80	93	93	94	94	79
\$1-\$99	1	1	(2)	(2)	1	(2)	1	1	1	1	(2)	1	1	1	(2)
\$100-\$499	4	5	3	5	4	6	4	5	4	8	3	5	2	2	8
\$500-\$999	2	1	2	1	2	5	3	3	2	4	3	1	1	1	5
\$1,000-\$1,999	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	3	1	(2)	1	1	2
\$2,000-\$2,999	1	—	—	1	(2)	(2)	1	1	—	2	(2)	(2)	—	1	3
\$3,000-\$4,999	(2)	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	1	2	1	—	—	—	(2)	—	3
\$5,000 and over	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)	4	(2)	1	(2)	(2)	—	—	(2)
Undetermined amount	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained	(2)	—	—	(2)	—	—	—	2	1	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
All cases	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases	3,512	479	604	672	615	397	437	269	287	466	486	895	344	410	180

<sup>1</sup> Data are subject to considerable reporting error, especially where small amounts are involved.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

<sup>3</sup> Total income is less than income from wages and salaries for these units because of business losses or negative farm income.

<sup>4</sup> Includes income from old-age pensions, retirement pay, annuities, unemployment compensation, welfare payments, alimony, regular contributions, veterans' pensions, school allotments, State bonuses, and allotments to families of servicemen.

<sup>5</sup> Includes interest, dividends, trust funds, and royalties.

<sup>6</sup> The question was first asked: "Did you receive income from roomers and boarders?" Respondents were then asked "Did you receive money from other rent?" If yes, "How much was it after allowing for expenses?"

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

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gard these items, especially when the amounts are small. In the case of individuals with savings accounts, for instance, less than 1 in every 3 with deposits of \$1,000 or more reported having obtained any interest income during 1949. For those with smaller amounts on deposit, the proportion was even smaller. Understatements of this type of income were probably much less frequent where the amounts received were sizable.

Reports of income of \$500 or more from interest, dividends, etc. were very infrequent among consumers with total money incomes of less than \$7,500. Among those with incomes above this level, such receipts were reported by about 2 in every 10 units. Again, as in the case of rent from property, retired persons obtained income in this manner relatively more frequently and in larger amounts than persons with other occupational status.

Tables 14-18 at the end of this article contain data supplemental to those given in this text.

## FAMILY INCOME IN 1949

Some of the income data reported by spending units in the Survey of Consumer Finances are tabulated by family units as well as by spending units. A family is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. A single person may constitute a "family" if he is living by himself or with persons unrelated to him. The term "family unit" as used in the survey is thus equivalent to the "family" and "individual not in family" definitions of the Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

There may be more than one spending unit in a family since a spending unit is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and belonging to the same family who pool their incomes to meet their major expenses. For example, a grown son who is working and does not pool his income with his parents' income, even though he may pay something for board and room, is treated as a separate spending unit if he retains more than half of his income. Likewise, married children or other relatives who do not pool their incomes with that of the head of the family, even though living in the same dwelling, constitute separate spending units. In tabulating on a family basis, the incomes of all related persons living in the same dwelling are combined.

It is estimated that at the beginning of 1949 there were approximately 45.2 million family units and 52.0 million spending units residing in private households. Since the same total amount of consumer income is distributed among the smaller number of family units, it is to be expected that families will have somewhat higher average incomes than spending units.

TABLE 11  
INCOME GROUPING OF FAMILY UNITS AND MONEY INCOME  
RECEIVED, 1949, 1948, AND 1947<sup>1</sup>

[Percentage distribution]

Annual money income before taxes	1949		1948		1947	
	Fam- ily units <sup>2</sup>	Total money income	Fam- ily units <sup>2</sup>	Total money income	Fam- ily units <sup>2</sup>	Total money income
Under \$1,000.....	13	2	11	2	13	2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	15	6	15	6	18	7
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	18	12	20	12	20	13
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	19	18	20	18	17	15
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	12	14	12	14	11	13
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	15	23	14	21	13	20
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	4	4	4	4	4	4
\$10,000 and over....	4	25	4	27	4	30
All income groups..	100	100	100	100	100	100
Median income.....	\$3,100		\$3,120		\$2,920	
Mean income.....	\$3,760		\$4,020		\$3,780	

<sup>1</sup> Income data for each year are based on interviews during January, February and early March of the following year. Family units are defined as all persons living in the same dwelling who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

<sup>2</sup> Includes single-person family units.

As is shown in Table 11, the median family income in 1949 was \$3,100 or roughly 15 per cent higher than the median income for spending units. The grouping in some cases of more than one spending unit into a family unit resulted in 23 per cent of all family units having incomes of \$5,000 or more in 1949 compared with 16 per cent of all spending units. Conversely a smaller proportion of families than of spending units had incomes of less than \$3,000.

## DISPOSABLE INCOME

Thus far this article has been discussing the distribution of money income before taxes. For some purposes it is more useful to know the distribution of income after taxes. A beginning step in this direction was made in the 1948 survey, in which estimates of Federal personal income tax liability on 1947 income, apart from tax on capital gains or losses, were prepared for each spending unit. Fol-

lowing a somewhat improved procedure, the data of the 1949 and 1950 surveys have been utilized to prepare like estimates of personal income tax liability for 1948 and 1949 incomes.

Income after tax, called disposable income in this article, was estimated for each spending unit by deducting computed Federal income tax liability from money incomes before taxes.<sup>7</sup> The tax estimates, unlike other survey data, were not based on special information concerning tax liabilities obtained during the interview. They were computed on the basis of the income, size, and composition of each spending unit and the number of persons not living in the dwelling who were dependent on the members of the spending unit for support. A detailed presentation of the estimating procedure is given in the appendix to this article.

It should be stressed that these income tax estimates are only approximations; that they refer not to *payments* but to Federal personal income tax *liabilities*, apart from taxes on capital gains and losses; and that State and local income taxes are not included.

The distribution of spending units by income after Federal taxes shows, of course, a general downward shift from the distribution by income before taxes. The downward shift was most marked at the upper end of the income distribution, as can be seen in Table 12. The number of spending units with incomes of \$5,000 or more (before taxes) was reduced by one-fourth through taxation—from 16 per cent to 12 per cent of the approximately 52.0 million spending units. Median income was lowered to \$2,600 from \$2,700.

Survey estimates indicate that nearly two-thirds of all spending units had Federal income tax liabilities in 1949. The proportion of units with no tax liabilities rose from 32 per cent in 1948 to 35 per cent in 1949 in response to the slight decline in individual incomes. This had the effect of reducing by more than 1 million the number of spending units with tax liabilities. The decline in income also tended to lower somewhat the amount of the tax liabilities, as is shown in Table 13.

For 1 spending unit in every 7, Federal income

tax amounted to 10 per cent or more of income before tax. The frequency of tax liabilities above this rate fell off so sharply that only about 1 unit in every 100 incurred a liability of 16 per cent or more of income before tax. In terms of amount, nearly 4 spending units in every 10 incurred an obligation of \$200 or more; for slightly more than 1 in 10, the amount came to \$500 or more.

Reflecting the progressive nature of the Federal income tax, the proportion of units with such tax liabilities rose very sharply from lower to higher income groups, as did the amount of the tax. Less than 1 unit in every 10 with incomes under \$1,000 had tax liabilities and it is estimated that the amount involved was less than \$50 in every case. By way of comparison, nearly every unit with an income between \$5,000 and \$7,499 was obligated to pay income tax and in a majority of these cases the amounts came to \$500 or more.

The effect of this tax was to reduce by 2 percentage points the proportion of total income received by the units with the highest incomes. In 1949, the highest tenth of income receivers before tax obtained about 30 per cent of total personal income, while the tenth with the largest incomes after tax obtained approximately 28 per cent (see Table 14 on page 962). Spending units in the lower half of the income scale had a larger share

TABLE 12  
DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS AND TOTAL MONEY INCOME  
BEFORE AND AFTER FEDERAL INCOME TAX  
BY INCOME GROUPS, 1949  
[Per cent]

Income groups	Spending units		Total money income	
	Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax (disposable income) <sup>1</sup>	Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax (disposable income) <sup>1</sup>
Under \$1,000.....	14	15	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19	21	9	11
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21	23	16	19
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	19	18	19	21
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	11	15	16
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	11	8	19	16
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	2	2	20	15
\$10,000 and over.....	3	2		
All cases.....	100	100	100	100
Median income.....	\$2,700	\$2,600		
Mean income.....	\$3,270	\$3,000		

<sup>1</sup> Money income after deduction of estimated Federal personal income tax liability. See appendix, pp. 961-62, for method of estimating disposable income. Money income figures exclude capital gains or losses and tax estimates make no allowance for such gains or losses.



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TABLE 13  
ESTIMATED FEDERAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX LIABILITY OF SPENDING UNITS  
WITHIN VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS, 1949 AND 1948

Estimated tax liability	Percentage distribution of spending units within income group before taxes															
	All income groups		Under \$1,000		\$1,000-\$1,999		\$2,000-\$2,999		\$3,000-\$3,999		\$4,000-\$4,999		\$5,000-\$7,499		\$7,500 and over	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
None.....	35	32	93	94	60	57	33	29	15	15	5	5	1	1	—	(?)
\$1-\$49.....	6	5	7	6	8	8	12	10	4	4	2	3	1	(?)	—	—
\$50-\$99.....	8	8	—	(?)	15	15	10	11	12	11	2	3	1	1	—	—
\$100-\$199.....	13	15	—	—	17	20	19	23	25	23	10	9	2	2	(?)	(?)
\$200-\$499.....	25	26	—	—	(?)	26	27	43	46	68	66	42	33	1	(?)	(?)
\$500-\$999.....	9	9	—	—	(?)	—	—	1	1	12	14	53	62	27	29	29
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(?)	1	45	45	45
\$2,000-\$4,999.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	17	17
\$5,000 and over.....	(?)	(?)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	8
Not ascertained.....	1	1	(?)	—	—	—	(?)	—	(?)	—	—	(?)	—	1	—	—
All units.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	3,512	3,510	479	416	604	571	672	722	615	686	397	416	437	408	269	262

<sup>1</sup> Tax liability apart from capital gains or losses. Money income figures exclude capital gains or losses and tax estimates make no allowance for such gains or losses.

<sup>2</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

NOTE.—For 1947 estimates, see July 1949 Federal Reserve BULLETIN, Table 10, p. 789.

of income after tax than of income before tax. comes of family units are presented in supplementary Tables 19 and 20 at the end of this article.

## APPENDIX

### METHOD OF ESTIMATING DISPOSABLE INCOME

Estimates of disposable personal income, defined for purposes of the Consumer Finances Surveys as the total money income of a spending unit less its Federal income tax liability, were made for the third time in the 1950 survey. While no questions about Federal income tax payments were asked in the interviews, it was possible to estimate a rough tax liability figure for each spending unit by taking into account the number of income receivers and dependents in each unit and by making certain assumptions about the filing of joint returns, deduction of allowances for contributions, and other considerations entering into the tax computations. In the 1950 and 1949 surveys, but not in the preceding one, information was obtained on the number of dependents living outside of the dwelling. This improvement in method tended to lower estimated tax liabilities, although only about 5 per cent of the cases were affected. The estimates thus made from the 1950 survey represented the Federal *tax liabilities* on 1949 incomes, not the *tax payments* of spending units during 1949. No estimates were made for State and local taxes.

The disposable income figures shown in this report therefore represent total money income less estimated Federal tax liabilities. These disposable income figures differ from the disposable personal income figures that are a part of the personal income series of the Department of Commerce in that the Commerce series excludes tax *payments* (not *liabilities*) and State and local as well as Federal taxes.

Certain information which would have been necessary in order to calculate personal income tax liability with precision was not available. The most important missing item was exact information on deductions claimed by spending units. The survey deduction allowance was the Treasury standard deduction on incomes up to \$5,000 and 10 per cent of incomes of \$5,000 or more. Some units undoubtedly claimed deductions that were larger than the amounts estimated for them, and some units with incomes of \$10,000 or more may have claimed less than the estimated deductions. Table 13 shows the amounts of tax liability estimated for spending units within various income groups.

The tax liability for each spending unit was estimated by using a standardized procedure of

computation.<sup>1</sup> The steps in the calculation follow:

(1) A table was prepared giving the amount of tax by size of income and by number of dependents (including an extra exemption where the head of the unit or his wife was over 65 years of age). The table provided for the Treasury standard deduction for contributions, medical bills, etc., on incomes up to \$5,000, and a deduction of 10 per cent on taxable income (including items in (2) below), for incomes larger than \$5,000.

(2) Taxable income was computed by deducting from total income amounts received by individual income recipients from social security benefits, sickness and injury benefits, armed forces pay and allowances up to the limit of their special exemption, contributions for support, and other allowable deductions. Tax-free interest was not deducted but would be received by only about 1 per cent of the income recipients.

(3) In the case of spending units containing one person only, the tax was taken directly from the prepared table.

(4) In all cases of spending units containing a husband and wife, it was assumed that a joint return would be filed.

(5) If persons other than the head of the spending unit and his wife received income in such amounts that filing separate tax returns was obligatory, this was done in the 1950 survey. In previous years, separate returns were calculated only if the tax liability of the entire spending unit was thereby reduced. Dependents were always included on the tax return of the main income receiver, unless a different handling was indicated by the interview.

(6) Where more than one tax return was estimated for a given spending unit, the separate tax liabilities were computed and added together and the total was considered to be the tax liability of the spending unit.

(7) Where a family contained more than one spending unit, the separate tax liabilities were computed and added together and the total was considered to be the tax liability of the family.

This method of estimating taxes made no provision for the following:

1. Special exemption for the blind;<sup>2</sup>
2. Larger deductions than the Treasury standard deduction on incomes up to \$5,000, or larger or

<sup>1</sup> Acknowledgment is made of the assistance of members of the Division of Tax Research, Treasury Department, in formulating the method of estimate.

smaller deductions than 10 per cent on incomes greater than \$5,000;

3. Tax-free interest;

4. Taxes on alimony received;<sup>2</sup>

5. Taxes on capital gains and losses;

6. Carry-over of business and capital losses from previous years;

7. Allocation of income among the taxpayers in a spending unit that may differ somewhat from the survey allocation;

8. Number of exemptions claimed for dependents not living in the dwelling that may differ from the survey figure because no question was asked concerning the number of outside dependents that would be claimed on the tax returns. However, information was obtained in the 1950 survey on the number of relatives not living with the respondent who were dependent on him for more than half of their living and in the 1949 survey on the number of persons who were dependent upon him for their living; and

9. State and local income taxes, which amount to about one-tenth of Federal personal income tax.

For individual spending and family units, taxes may have been over- or under-estimated. The limitations of these tax estimates should be recognized in making use of either the tax or disposable income data.

TABLE 14  
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MONEY INCOME RECEIVED BY EACH TENTH OF THE NATION'S SPENDING UNITS WHEN RANKED BY SIZE OF INCOME, 1949, 1948, AND 1947

Spending units ranked according to size of income <sup>1</sup>	Money income before Federal income tax			Money income after Federal income tax (Disposable income) <sup>2</sup>		
	1949	1948	1947	1949	1948	1947
Highest tenth.....	30	31	33	28	29	31
Second.....	15	15	15	15	15	15
Third.....	12	12	12	13	12	12
Fourth.....	11	10	10	11	10	10
Fifth.....	9	9	9	9	9	9
Sixth.....	8	8	7	8	8	8
Seventh.....	6	6	6	7	7	6
Eighth.....	5	5	4	5	5	5
Ninth.....	3	3	3	3	4	3
Lowest tenth.....	1	1	1	1	1	1

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Units have been ranked by size of money income either before or after tax, as indicated by the column headings.

<sup>2</sup> Money income after deduction of estimated Federal personal income tax liability. See appendix, pp. 961-62, for method of estimating disposable income. Money income figures exclude capital gains or losses and tax estimates make no allowance for such gains or losses.

<sup>2</sup> In a few cases, the interviews furnished information concerning this point, which was then taken into account in estimating the tax liability.

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TABLE 15

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS WITHIN VARIOUS INCOME GROUPS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED CHARACTERISTICS  
1949 AND 1948

Characteristics of spending unit	Annual money income before taxes															
	All income groups		Under \$1,000		\$1,000- \$1,999		\$2,000- \$2,999		\$3,000- \$3,999		\$4,000- \$4,999		\$5,000- \$7,499		\$7,500 and over	
	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948
Number of persons in spending unit:																
One.....	22	22	44	44	37	37	24	26	12	11	8	6	5	6	4	4
Two.....	28	31	29	31	28	28	27	29	26	30	25	33	33	38	35	30
Three.....	21	20	10	10	19	14	22	21	26	24	26	25	26	27	25	24
Four.....	14	13	6	5	6	11	14	10	19	19	23	17	16	15	20	26
Five or more.....	15	14	11	10	10	10	13	14	17	16	18	18	19	14	16	16
Not ascertained.....	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	(1)	(1)	(1)
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of income receivers in spending unit:																
None.....	1	1	3	5	—	1	—	(1)	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
One.....	76	77	84	80	83	84	81	83	78	76	66	67	54	59	71	75
Two or more.....	23	22	13	15	17	15	19	17	22	23	34	32	46	40	29	24
Not ascertained.....	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	(1)	—	(1)	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Age of head of spending unit:																
18-24.....	10	11	11	13	20	19	14	15	6	7	4	6	3	3	—	(1)
25-34.....	23	21	12	8	21	19	26	23	31	29	26	26	27	21	12	14
35-44.....	22	22	11	8	15	15	23	21	25	27	30	31	27	30	35	27
45-54.....	18	20	13	12	15	16	15	17	18	21	24	20	26	27	30	37
55-64.....	14	15	18	18	14	15	13	16	13	12	13	12	11	14	15	16
65 or over.....	12	11	35	41	14	16	8	7	6	4	2	5	5	5	8	6
Not ascertained.....	1	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	—	—	(1)	(1)
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Race:																
White.....	92	(2)	83	(2)	89	(2)	92	(2)	96	(2)	97	(2)	97	(2)	98	(2)
Negro.....	7	(2)	15	(2)	10	(2)	7	(2)	3	(2)	2	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)
Other.....	(1)	(2)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	—	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Not ascertained.....	1	(2)	2	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)	1	(2)
All cases.....	100	(2)	100	(2)	100	(2)	100	(2)	100	(2)	100	(2)	100	(2)	100	(2)
Occupation of head of spending unit:																
Professional and semi-professional.....	7	7	1	2	3	4	5	5	8	7	9	10	11	11	22	24
Managerial and self-employed.....	12	12	4	5	7	8	7	7	10	7	15	13	27	29	44	48
Clerical and sales.....	13	14	3	4	16	14	17	19	12	17	17	17	16	12	8	6
Skilled and semiskilled.....	27	27	7	4	16	13	33	31	44	45	42	44	31	30	5	8
Unskilled and service workers.....	14	15	15	16	18	25	17	19	14	12	8	7	5	3	2	—
Farm operator.....	10	9	24	23	11	12	7	7	4	4	4	4	5	9	14	9
Retired.....	5	6	14	20	8	9	4	4	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	2
Other.....	12	8	32	26	20	15	10	8	6	7	4	3	2	5	1	3
Not ascertained.....	(1)	1	(1)	—	1	—	(1)	—	(1)	—	—	—	(1)	—	—	—
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Place of residence of spending unit:																
Metropolitan area <sup>3</sup> .....	30	32	14	18	23	24	28	32	34	34	42	40	44	45	39	42
Other urban area <sup>4</sup> .....	38	37	35	33	41	37	39	37	38	39	40	40	36	32	38	32
Rural area <sup>5</sup> .....	32	31	51	49	36	39	33	31	28	27	18	20	20	23	23	26
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Education of head of spending unit:																
Grammar school.....	41	40	61	62	47	51	45	40	34	34	30	29	26	25	16	16
High school.....	39	40	23	22	38	34	39	45	50	48	45	47	42	43	34	24
College.....	16	17	6	7	10	11	14	12	14	16	24	22	30	30	48	59
None.....	3	2	9	8	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	—	—
Not ascertained.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	1	1	2	1
All cases.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	3,512	3,510	484	417	611	579	676	732	622	686	402	416	445	413	272	267

<sup>1</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available.

<sup>3</sup> The 12 largest cities in the United States and their surrounding suburban and rural areas.

<sup>4</sup> Includes cities of 2,500 population or more, but not metropolitan.

<sup>5</sup> Includes towns of less than 2,500 population and open country.

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

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TABLE 16  
INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF SPENDING UNITS HAVING SPECIFIED CHARACTERISTICS, 1949<sup>1</sup>  
[Per cent]

Characteristic of spending unit	Number of cases	Annual money income before taxes							
		All income groups	Under \$1,000	\$1,000-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$4,999	\$5,000-\$7,499	\$7,500 and over
All spending units.....	3,512	100	14	19	21	19	11	11	5
Number of persons in spending unit:									
One.....	748	100	28	31	23	10	4	3	1
Two.....	1,012	100	15	19	20	17	10	13	6
Three.....	744	100	7	17	22	22	13	13	6
Four.....	515	100	6	9	21	26	18	13	8
Five or more.....	491	100	11	14	20	22	13	14	6
Number of income receivers in spending unit:									
One.....	2,679	100	16	21	22	19	9	8	5
Two or more.....	811	100	8	13	17	18	16	21	7
Age of head of spending unit:									
18-24.....	342	100	16	36	29	11	4	4	—
25-34.....	779	100	7	18	24	24	12	12	3
35-44.....	777	100	7	13	22	21	15	14	8
45-54.....	670	100	10	16	18	19	14	15	8
55-64.....	495	100	18	19	20	18	10	9	6
65 or over.....	419	100	43	23	14	10	2	4	4
Race of head of spending unit:									
White.....	3,310	100	13	18	21	19	11	11	6
Negro.....	185	100	32	29	21	10	4	3	1
Education of head of spending unit:									
Grammar school.....	1,321	100	21	22	23	16	9	7	2
High school.....	1,371	100	8	18	21	23	13	12	5
College.....	706	100	5	12	18	16	15	19	15
Place of residence of spending unit:									
Metropolitan area <sup>2</sup> .....	1,157	100	7	14	20	21	15	16	7
Other urban area <sup>3</sup> .....	1,253	100	13	21	22	18	11	10	5
Rural area <sup>4</sup> .....	1,102	100	23	22	22	16	6	7	4

<sup>1</sup> For comparable 1948 data, see July 1949 BULLETIN, p. 792; for 1945 data, see U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Program Surveys, *National Survey of Liquid Asset Holdings, Spending and Saving*, Pt. 2, Tables 18, 19, and 20.

<sup>2</sup> Includes the 12 largest cities in the United States and their surrounding suburban and rural areas.

<sup>3</sup> Includes cities of 2,500 population or more, but not metropolitan.

<sup>4</sup> Includes towns of less than 2,500 population and also open country. These figures are especially influenced by exclusion of non-money income of farmers.

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

TABLE 17  
INCOME RECEIVED FROM UNINCORPORATED FARM AND  
NONFARM BUSINESSES, 1949 AND 1948

Amount of net income	Percentage distribution			
	Farm operators <sup>1</sup>		Spending units receiving any income from unincorporated nonfarm businesses	
	1949	1948	1949	1948
Negative.....	14	5	10	3
Under \$500.....	19	19	6	8
\$500-\$999.....	11	17	8	5
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	20	20	13	12
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	13	12	15	14
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	7	7	14	10
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	3	5	7	11
\$5,000-\$9,999.....	8	13	16	24
\$10,000 and over.....	4	13	7	8
Not ascertained.....	1	2	4	5
All cases.....	100	100	100	100
Number of cases.....	410	428	309	329

<sup>1</sup> Amounts of income refer to farm income only. These figures are especially influenced by exclusion of nonmoney income of farmers.

TABLE 18  
DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MONEY INCOME BEFORE AND AFTER  
FEDERAL INCOME TAX, BY INCOME GROUPS BEFORE TAX, 1949

1949 annual money income before taxes	Percentage of spending units	Percentage of total money income	
		Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax (disposable income) <sup>1</sup>
Under \$1,000.....	14	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,999.....	19	9	9
\$2,000-\$2,999.....	21	16	17
\$3,000-\$3,999.....	19	19	20
\$4,000-\$4,999.....	11	15	15
\$5,000-\$7,499.....	11	19	19
\$7,500-\$9,999.....	2	20	18
\$10,000 and over.....	3		
All cases.....	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Money income after deduction of estimated Federal personal income tax liability. See appendix, pp. 961-62 for method of estimating disposable income. Money income figures exclude capital gains or losses and tax estimates make no allowance for such gains or losses.

# 1950 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES

TABLE 19

INCOME GROUPING OF FAMILY UNITS AND MONEY INCOME  
BEFORE AND AFTER FEDERAL INCOME TAX, 1949

[Percentage distribution]

Income group	Family units <sup>1</sup>		Total money income	
	Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax (disposable income) <sup>2</sup>	Before Federal income tax	After Federal income tax (disposable income) <sup>2</sup>
Under \$1,000. ....	13	13	2	2
\$1,000-\$1,999. ....	15	16	6	7
\$2,000-\$2,999. ....	18	22	12	16
\$3,000-\$3,999. ....	19	19	18	19
\$4,000-\$4,999. ....	12	12	14	16
\$5,000-\$7,499. ....	15	12	23	21
\$7,500-\$9,999. ....	4	3	25	19
\$10,000 and over. ....	4	3		
All income groups	100	100	100	100
Median income. ....	\$3,100	\$2,950		
Mean income. ....	\$3,760	\$3,460		

<sup>1</sup> Includes single-person families.

<sup>2</sup> Money income after deduction of estimated Federal personal income tax liability. See appendix, pp. 961-62 for method of estimating disposable income. Money income figures exclude capital gains or losses and tax estimates make no allowance for such gains or losses.

TABLE 20

ESTIMATED FEDERAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX LIABILITY OF  
FAMILY UNITS, 1949, 1948, AND 1947 <sup>1</sup>

[Percentage distribution of family units]

Estimated tax liability <sup>2</sup>	1949	1948	1947
None. ....	34	32	29
\$1-\$49. ....	6	5	5
\$50-\$99. ....	7	8	7
\$100-\$199. ....	12	13	12
\$200-\$499. ....	25	25	25
\$500-\$999. ....	11	12	15
\$1,000-\$1,999. ....	3	3	4
\$2,000-\$4,999. ....	1	1	2
\$5,000 and over. ....	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	1
All units. ....	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Includes single-person families.

<sup>2</sup> Tax liability apart from capital gains or losses. Money income figures exclude capital gains or losses and tax estimates make no allowance for such gains or losses.

<sup>3</sup> Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

NOTE.—The schedule of Federal personal income taxes was revised in 1948 in a manner which tended to lower liabilities at all levels of the income distribution. For the most part, the downward shift in tax liabilities reflects this revision. However, methods of working out the tax estimates have been improved. These changes in method tend to lower slightly the level of 1948 and 1949 tax liabilities as compared with those for 1947.

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## ESTIMATED LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES<sup>1</sup>

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Both individuals and businesses increased their liquid asset holdings during 1949. The increase for individuals was estimated at 2.8 billion dollars compared with 1.9 billion in 1948; that for businesses at 1.0 billion. For the first year since 1945 business as a whole registered an increase. Unincorporated businesses drew down their liquid assets for the fourth successive year but an increase in corporate holdings, more than offset this decline.

Estimates of liquid asset holdings of individuals and businesses as of December 31, 1949, and for end-of-year and selected midyear dates from December 1939 to December 1949, are presented in the accompanying table. These estimates cover the principal assets which are most readily convertible for use and for which there are representative statistics of ownership. Currency and demand deposits are the basic forms of cash ordinarily used, and under existing practices time deposits, shares of savings and loan associations, and United States Government securities are readily convertible into cash.

Notwithstanding the increase in liquid asset holdings of individuals in 1949, total personal saving as estimated by the Department of Commerce showed a substantial decline. This decline was manifested in net disinvestment by owners of unincorporated farm and nonfarm enterprises. Nonliquid saving by households, according to Commerce and Federal Reserve data, appears to have been substantially the same in amount and form in 1948 and 1949. The major forms continued to be nonfarm houses primarily for owner occupancy, insurance and pension reserves, and securities of corporations and State and local governments. Personal indebtedness other than mortgage debt rose approximately as much in 1949 as in the preceding year.

The reduction of liquid asset holdings by unincorporated businesses was less in 1949 than in previous postwar years because of the curtailment of net investment. The expansion of holdings by corporations—especially large corporations, which was larger in 1949 than in any earlier postwar year, was primarily due to the change from substantial expansion to substantial contraction of inventories and customer receivables.

<sup>1</sup> A detailed description of the methods used to obtain the estimates, together with the basic worksheets, may be secured from the Division of Research and Statistics, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

Administrators of personal trust funds continued to reduce the proportion of trust assets held in liquid form. In 1949, increases in liquid assets (primarily United States Government securities) constituted only one-third of the net increase in total assets of these funds, as compared with one-half in 1948 and two-thirds in 1947. This decline reflected in part the greater opportunities for investment and greater legal latitude given to administrators of these accounts in recent years. "Other" personal holdings of the two most liquid types of assets—currency and demand deposits—were reduced for the second consecutive year, but the reductions were somewhat less than in 1948. Liquid funds continued to be directed into United States Government securities, savings and loan shares, and time deposits. Although the net increase in holdings of United States Government securities by individuals was greater in 1949 than in any year since 1945, the number of consumer spending units holding these securities continued to decline. According to the fifth Survey of Consumer Finances conducted early this year, roughly 1.5 million fewer spending units held such securities at the beginning of 1950 than a year earlier.<sup>2</sup>

The estimates presented in the accompanying table include liquid assets held by individuals (including farmers), unincorporated businesses, and corporations other than insurance companies. They do not include holdings by Federal, State or local governments, Government agencies, foreigners, banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, or nonprofit associations. The estimates are approximations of amounts shown or implied in accounting records of the holders rather than those reported by banking and Treasury records, although they are derived primarily from bank and Treasury reports. The deposit estimates, therefore, differ somewhat from the figures reported by banks and regularly published among banking statistics.

The basic classifications used and method of estimating are the same as those employed previously. Some small revisions have been made in the estimates for December 1948 and June 1943.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> The survey data on liquid assets will be presented in a subsequent issue of the BULLETIN.

<sup>3</sup> See Federal Reserve BULLETINS for June 1945, February 1946, November 1946, September 1947, June 1948, and July 1949 for previously published estimates.

# ESTIMATED LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES

[In billions of dollars]

Type of holder	1939	1940	1941	1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947	1948	1949
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	June	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec. <sup>†</sup>
<b>Total</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>69.0</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>137.2</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>212.9</b>	<b>227.5</b>	<b>228.5</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>237.0</b>	<b>238.1</b>	<b>241.9</b>
Currency.....	5.8	6.6	8.9	10.2	13.1	15.0	18.0	20.0	22.6	24.2	25.5	25.5	25.7	25.4	24.6	23.9
Demand deposits <sup>2</sup> .....	20.9	24.6	27.9	30.9	36.8	44.0	47.1	47.9	53.1	56.0	60.2	62.5	64.6	66.2	64.5	63.8
Time deposits.....	26.3	26.9	26.9	26.5	27.7	29.6	32.0	35.0	39.0	43.5	47.7	50.9	53.0	55.2	56.1	56.8
Savings & loan shares <sup>3</sup> .....	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.6	10.8	12.2
U. S. Govt. securities <sup>4</sup> .....	12.0	12.4	17.2	22.4	33.8	43.5	53.9	66.8	75.0	82.5	86.9	81.8	79.8	80.6	82.1	85.2
<b>Business holdings—total</b> .....	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>
Currency.....	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6
Demand deposits.....	12.5	15.5	16.6	18.6	21.7	27.5	28.9	29.4	31.3	33.7	33.7	34.7	33.5	33.9	33.7	34.0
Time deposits.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Savings & loan shares.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
U. S. Govt. securities.....	3.2	3.0	5.1	6.5	12.7	16.5	20.9	26.9	29.0	31.0	31.3	26.6	24.2	22.2	21.7	22.4
<b>Corporations—total</b> .....	<b>13.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Currency.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Demand deposits.....	9.5	11.7	12.4	13.8	16.0	20.0	20.9	21.4	22.1	24.0	22.1	22.9	21.8	22.2	22.7	23.0
Time deposits.....	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Savings & loan shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U. S. Govt. securities.....	2.1	1.9	3.5	4.3	9.6	12.6	16.0	20.0	20.9	21.5	21.3	17.2	15.3	14.2	14.2	15.3
<b>Financial corporations—total</b> <sup>5</sup> .....	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Demand deposits.....	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Time deposits.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U. S. Govt. securities.....	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4
<b>Nonfinancial corporations—total</b> .....	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>
Currency.....	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Demand deposits.....	8.4	10.5	11.1	12.5	14.8	18.7	19.6	20.1	20.6	22.4	20.1	20.8	19.7	20.0	20.5	20.7
Time deposits.....	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Savings & loan shares.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U. S. Govt. securities.....	1.6	1.4	2.7	3.3	8.4	11.2	14.3	18.0	18.7	19.1	18.6	14.7	13.1	12.2	12.0	12.9
<b>Unincorporated business—total</b> .....	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Currency.....	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6
Demand deposits.....	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.7	7.5	8.0	8.0	9.2	9.7	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.0	11.0
Time deposits.....	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Savings & loan shares.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
U. S. Govt. securities.....	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.9	4.9	6.9	8.1	9.5	10.0	9.4	8.9	8.0	7.5	7.1
<b>Personal holdings—total</b> .....	<b>49.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>100.5</b>	<b>112.6</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>172.3</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>177.0</b>
Currency.....	4.2	4.9	6.8	7.9	10.3	11.9	14.4	16.1	18.3	19.7	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.6	19.9	19.3
Demand deposits.....	8.4	9.1	11.3	12.3	15.1	16.5	18.2	18.5	21.8	22.3	26.5	27.8	31.1	32.3	30.8	29.8
Time deposits.....	24.3	24.9	24.9	24.5	25.6	27.4	29.7	32.5	36.3	40.6	44.6	47.7	49.6	51.7	52.6	53.3
Savings & loan shares.....	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.8
U. S. Govt. securities.....	8.8	9.4	12.1	15.9	21.1	27.0	33.0	39.9	46.0	51.5	55.6	55.2	55.6	58.4	60.4	62.8
<b>Trust funds—total</b> <sup>6</sup> .....	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Demand deposits.....	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Time deposits.....	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5
Savings & loan shares.....	.....	.....	.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
U. S. Govt. securities.....	3.1	3.1	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.9	8.4	10.1	11.7	12.9	14.0	15.6	17.2	19.5	20.6	21.7
<b>Other personal—total</b> <sup>7</sup> .....	<b>45.1</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>138.6</b>	<b>141.1</b>	<b>145.8</b>	<b>150.7</b>	<b>151.3</b>	<b>153.1</b>
Currency.....	4.2	4.9	6.8	7.9	10.3	11.9	14.4	16.1	18.3	19.7	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.6	19.9	19.3
Demand deposits.....	7.2	7.8	9.9	11.0	13.9	15.3	16.9	17.2	20.4	20.8	24.9	26.0	29.4	30.7	29.2	28.3
Time deposits.....	24.1	24.6	24.6	24.3	25.4	27.2	29.5	32.3	36.1	40.4	44.4	47.4	49.3	51.4	52.1	52.8
Savings & loan shares.....	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.9	9.1	10.3	11.6
U. S. Govt. securities.....	5.7	6.3	8.2	11.3	15.7	20.1	24.6	29.8	34.3	38.6	41.6	39.6	38.4	38.9	39.8	41.1

<sup>†</sup> Revised.

<sup>‡</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for banks, insurance companies, savings and loan associations, nonprofit associations, foreigners, and governmental bodies and agencies are not included in the totals shown.

<sup>2</sup> These figures are estimates of demand deposit balances as they would appear on the records of depositors. They differ from figures based on bank records such as given in regular banking statistics. Depositor-record estimates are lower than bank-record estimates; for example, total demand deposits as of Dec. 31, 1949 on a holder-record basis (see table) amounted to 63.8 billion dollars while on a bank-record basis these deposits amount to 77.9 billion. This is because checks are constantly in the mail, i. e., deducted on a payor's records and not yet added on payee's records, and because checks are constantly in the process of collection, i. e., added to payee's deposits as per bank records and not yet deducted from payor's deposits as per bank records.

<sup>3</sup> Private share capital in all operating savings and loan associations including private repurchasable shares, deposits, and investment certificates.

<sup>4</sup> Includes outstanding amounts of excess profits tax refund bonds beginning December 1945, as follows, in millions of dollars: 1128; 58; 29; 12; 7; 4. Armed forces leave bonds are included beginning December 1947, as follows, in millions of dollars: 767; 464; 343.

<sup>5</sup> Includes real estate companies, finance and credit companies, insurance agencies (not carriers), investment trusts, security brokers and dealers, holding companies not otherwise classified, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Includes only amounts administered by corporate trustees.

<sup>7</sup> Includes holdings of farmers and professional persons.

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# REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

## OCTOBER 1, 1949–MARCH 31, 1950

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*The report given below was transmitted by the President to Congress on July 25, 1950. In addition to the text reprinted here, the report contains several charts and appendixes. The appendixes contain detailed information on postwar United States Government financial assistance to foreign countries, gold transactions between the United States and other countries covering the five-year period January*

*1, 1945, through December 31, 1949, gold and short-term dollar resources of foreign countries, and membership and resources of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Copies of the full report may be obtained from the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, Washington 25, D. C.*

### I. ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

#### STATUTORY BASIS

The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems was established by the Congress in the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (59 Stat. 512, 22 U.S.C. 286b), approved July 31, 1945. The statute directed the Council to coordinate the policies and operations of the representatives of the United States on the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and all other agencies of the Government "to the extent that they make or participate in the making of foreign loans or engage in foreign financial, exchange or monetary transactions." The Council was also directed to advise and consult with the President and the United States representatives on the Fund and the Bank on major problems arising in the administration of the Fund and the Bank; and to recommend to the President general policy directives for the guidance of the representatives of the United States on the Fund and the Bank. The Council was given certain additional duties with regard to the economic assistance program, and the Bretton Woods Agreements Act was amended by Section 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (62 Stat. Ch. 169, 22 U.S.C. 286b (a)), approved April 3, 1948, to include the Administrator for Economic Cooperation as a member of the Council for the duration of this office.

In June 1949, the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and the National Bank Act were amended (63 Stat. 298, 12 U.S.C. 24, 22 U.S.C. 286k-1, 286k-2), to permit wider dealing in and underwriting of International Bank securities and to exempt such securities from the Securities Acts. The legislation also authorized the Securities and Exchange Com-

mission, acting in consultation with the Council, to suspend the exemption of International Bank securities from the Securities Acts.

The relevant portions of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, and amendments to the National Bank Act and the Bretton Woods Agreements Act are presented in Appendix A.<sup>1</sup>

#### REPORTS

Since its first meeting on August 21, 1945, the Council has submitted 11 formal reports, including two special biennial reports on the operations and policies of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank.<sup>2</sup> The present report covers the activities of the Council from October 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950.

#### MEMBERSHIP

The members of the Council, according to law,

<sup>1</sup> Appendixes are omitted here but are part of the complete report submitted to Congress.

<sup>2</sup> The two special reports were transmitted by the President to the Congress on May 17, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 656, 80th Cong., 2d sess.) and May 31, 1950 (H. Doc. No. 611, 81st Cong., 2d sess.). The remaining reports were transmitted on Mar. 1, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 489, 79th Cong., 2d sess., subsequently included as Appendix B to H. Doc. No. 497, 79th Cong., 2d sess.); Mar. 8, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 497, 79th Cong., 2d sess.); Jan. 13, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 53, 80th Cong., 1st sess.); June 26, 1947 (H. Doc. No. 365, 80th Cong., 1st sess.); Jan. 19, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 501, 80th Cong., 2d sess.); Aug. 3, 1948 (H. Doc. No. 737, 80th Cong., 2d sess.); Mar. 14, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 120, 81st Cong., 1st sess.); July 5, 1949 (H. Doc. No. 250, 81st Cong., 1st sess.); and Jan. 20, 1950 (H. Doc. No. 450, 81st Cong., 2d sess.). [The texts of most of these reports have been published in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN shortly after submittal to Congress.]



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during the period under review, were the following:

The Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, Chairman.

The Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

The Secretary of Commerce, Charles Sawyer.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Thomas B. McCabe.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank, Herbert E. Gaston.

The Administrator for Economic Cooperation, Paul G. Hoffman.

By agreement, the following served as alternates:

William McChesney Martin, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Willard L. Thorp, Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Thomas C. Blaisdell, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

M. S. Szymczak, Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Hawthorne Arey, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank.

William C. Foster, Deputy Administrator, Economic Cooperation Administration.

C. Dillon Glendinning is the Secretary of the Council.

The United States Executive Directors of the International Monetary Fund, Frank A. Southard, Jr., and of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, William McChesney Martin, Jr., or their Alternates, regularly attended the meetings of the Council.

TABLE I  
UNITED STATES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
JULY 1, 1945–DECEMBER 31, 1949  
[In millions of dollars]

Period	Total exports of goods and services	Means of financing			
		Total imports of goods and services	U. S. Govt. sources (net) <sup>1</sup>	Liquidation of gold and dollar assets <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>3</sup>
Total postwar	74,786	39,466	25,463	6,099	3,758
1945—July-Dec...	7,201	4,143	3,629	4 -1,077	506
1946—Jan.-June...	7,235	3,328	2,569	823	515
July-Dec...	7,506	3,635	2,408	1,109	354
1947—Jan.-June...	10,068	4,091	3,327	2,378	272
July-Dec...	9,728	4,198	2,515	2,084	931
1948—Jan.-June...	8,806	4,980	2,302	854	670
July-Dec...	8,286	5,376	2,766	4 -74	218
1949—Jan.-June...	8,765	4,968	3,337	364	96
July-Dec...	7,191	4,747	2,610	4 -362	196

<sup>1</sup> Data on U. S. Government sources (net) presented in this table differ from U. S. Government aid in Table IV and the statistical appendix for the following reasons:

(a) Data in the above table are net of unilateral transfers to the United States, capital repayments, etc., whereas gross data appear in Table IV.

(b) Pensions, annuities, claims of individuals, etc., are included in this calculation of net sources, but are excluded in Table IV.

(c) Included in the calculation of net sources are lend-lease shipments and merchant ship deliveries, whereas aid appearing in Table IV is based on lend-lease billings and mortgages signed, both of which lag. As a result of these lags, net source figures reported for the earlier period in the above table exceed those appearing in Table IV.

<sup>2</sup> Figures in this table differ from those which could be derived from Table V principally because Table I includes gold sold out of current production abroad, as well as liquidation of existing foreign holdings.

<sup>3</sup> Includes dollar disbursements by the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, U. S. net private remittances, U. S. net private long- and short-term capital outflow, and errors and omissions.

<sup>4</sup> Net foreign acquisition of dollar assets and purchases of gold from the United States, resulting from an excess of means of financing over exports.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

## II. UNITED STATES BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN THE POSTWAR PERIOD

A basic concern of foreign nations in the postwar period has been that of the means of financing required imports from the United States. Between July 1945 and December 1949, total United States exports of goods and services amounted to 74.8 billion dollars, while total imports amounted to 39.5 billion dollars, or 53 per cent of that figure. The remainder of the necessary financing was provided chiefly from United States Government sources, largely credits and grants, of 25.5 billion dollars, or 34 per cent, and liquidation of foreign gold and dollar assets of 6.1 billion dollars, or 8 per cent. These three main components of the balance of payments—foreign trade, Government aid, and changes in gold and dollar assets—are discussed briefly in the following sections.

### UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE

United States exports of goods and services, already at a high level, reached a postwar peak in the middle of 1947, and subsequently declined rather steadily. Imports reached their high point in the latter part of 1948, dropped somewhat in 1949, but increased again in the early part of 1950. In each postwar year through 1949, however, the excess of United States exports over imports has been over 6 billion dollars.

United States exports of goods and services in 1949 amounted to 16.0 billion dollars as compared with imports of 9.7 billion dollars. As indicated in Table II, the surplus of United States exports over imports was narrowed to an annual rate of 4.4 billion dollars in the fourth quarter of 1949 while in

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TABLE II

UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES  
JULY 1, 1945-MARCH 31, 1950  
[Quarterly figures in millions of dollars]

Period	Exports	Imports	Excess of exports
<b>Total postwar</b> .....	<b>77,976</b>	<b>42,003</b>	<b>35,973</b>
<b>1945—six months</b> .....	<b>7,201</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>3,058</b>
July-Sept.....	3,851	2,248	1,603
Oct.-Dec.....	3,350	1,895	1,455
<b>1946—total</b> .....	<b>14,741</b>	<b>6,963</b>	<b>7,778</b>
Jan.-Mar.....	3,338	1,677	1,661
Apr.-June.....	3,897	1,651	2,246
July-Sept.....	3,784	1,764	2,020
Oct.-Dec.....	3,722	1,871	1,851
<b>1947—total</b> .....	<b>19,796</b>	<b>8,289</b>	<b>11,507</b>
Jan.-Mar.....	4,800	1,988	2,812
Apr.-June.....	5,268	2,103	3,165
July-Sept.....	4,830	1,986	2,844
Oct.-Dec.....	4,898	2,212	2,686
<b>1948—total</b> .....	<b>17,092</b>	<b>10,356</b>	<b>6,736</b>
Jan.-Mar.....	4,484	2,492	1,992
Apr.-June.....	4,322	2,488	1,834
July-Sept.....	4,029	2,735	1,294
Oct.-Dec.....	4,257	2,641	1,616
<b>1949—total</b> .....	<b>15,956</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>6,241</b>
Jan.-Mar.....	4,323	2,550	1,773
Apr.-June.....	4,442	2,418	2,024
July-Sept.....	3,685	2,346	1,339
Oct.-Dec.....	3,506	2,401	1,105
<b>1950—Jan.-Mar</b> .....	<b>3,190</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>653</b>

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

the first quarter of 1950 the difference was further reduced to an annual rate of 2.6 billion dollars per year. This sharp decline may not continue through 1950. Nevertheless, it compares with the 1948-49 average excess of United States exports over imports of 6.5 billion dollars. Thus, the change in trade since September 1949 has had the effect, at least temporarily, of sharply reducing the over-all trade deficit of foreign countries with the United States.

The period between September 1949 and March 1950 is too short to permit an appraisal of the ultimate effects of the currency devaluations which occurred in the fall of 1949. It is also difficult to separate, statistically, the effects of devaluation on the foreign trade of the United States from the effects of measures to conserve dollar exchange, such as exchange and import restrictions and bilateral trade agreements. The devaluation of foreign currencies vis-a-vis the dollar was responsible, at least in part, for an improvement in the balance-of-payments position of the devaluing countries, including the ERP countries, which were able to increase the volume of their merchandise exports.

The United States share of world merchandise exports has increased both in quantitative and in value terms above prewar levels, our exports during 1949 accounting for about one-fifth of total world exports and our imports amounting to about one-eighth of world imports. While this country is presently the greatest single exporting nation in the world, the Western European countries, most of which are participants in the European Recovery Program, accounted for about one-third of total world exports in 1949 and about two-fifths of world imports. The percentage of foreign trade to the gross national product, moreover, is relatively small for the United States as compared with other major trading nations.

One of the salient features of changes in world trade during the postwar period, as compared with prewar, has been the increased amount of trade between the United States and other nations of the Western Hemisphere. Another factor, which has represented a shift in the postwar world trading pattern as compared with prewar, has been the decline in the positions of both Germany and Japan as major trading nations. In addition, a number of other countries, severely affected by the war,

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORLD TRADE, POSTWAR, AND PREWAR, BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA <sup>1</sup>

[Values expressed in millions of U. S. dollars]

EXPORTS (F.O.B.)				
Area	1949		1938	
	Amount	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
World total.....	\$57,129	100.0	\$22,137	100.0
United States.....	12,028	21.0	3,122	14.1
Other Western Hemisphere	9,243	16.2	2,850	12.9
Europe.....	22,960	40.2	11,031	49.8
<i>Intra-European trade</i> .....	9,736	17.0	5,256	23.7
<i>Other European trade</i> .....	13,224	23.2	5,775	26.1
Far East and Oceania.....	8,050	14.1	3,832	17.3
Africa and Middle East...	4,848	8.5	1,302	5.9
IMPORTS (C.I.F.)				
World total.....	62,709	100.0	24,863	100.0
United States.....	7,529	12.0	2,203	8.9
Other Western Hemisphere	9,160	14.6	2,714	10.9
Europe.....	29,887	47.7	14,249	57.3
<i>Intra-European trade</i> .....	10,071	16.1	5,808	23.4
<i>Other European trade</i> ....	19,816	31.6	8,441	33.9
Far East and Oceania.....	9,139	14.6	3,840	15.4
Africa and Middle East...	6,994	11.1	1,857	7.5

<sup>1</sup> Merchandise only (excluding services).

Source: International Monetary Fund and Economic Cooperation Administration.

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have been unable to supply their needs through exports but have, in part, been dependent on foreign aid to maintain subsistence. The Western European countries imported the products of the Western Hemisphere to a greater extent than in the prewar period. The change in the pattern of world trade in the postwar period is reflected in Table III.

In the early postwar period, the demand of war-devastated countries was largely for consumption goods. Later there was a shift in emphasis to reconstruction and recovery programs, and the demand for capital goods increased, although many countries have continued their demands for consumption goods. Important United States exports include machinery, iron and steel manufactures, textiles, and such agricultural products as wheat and cotton. Major imports include newsprint, coffee, certain ores and metals, natural rubber, wool, and vegetable oils. The most important shift in the postwar foreign trade of the United States has been the tendency for this country to run a food export surplus, whereas in the prewar period the United States was a net importer of food. However, it should be noted that the United States had abnormal exports in the early postwar years, particularly in 1947, because of the transition abroad from a wartime to a peacetime economy, when non-recurring United States exports of such items as coal and certain agricultural products were essential to foreign economic recovery. Illustrative of this was the export of bituminous coal to certain areas of Europe which normally were able to meet their requirements from European sources. But the return to a closer balance in conditions of supply and demand which was in evidence during 1949 was reflected in a decreased flow of United States exports, particularly during the latter part of 1949.

Invisibles, such as shipping and the foreign travel of American citizens, constitute a major component of the foreign trade of the United States. In

prewar years, greater use was made of the ships of other countries than of those of the United States. During the early postwar period, American shipping earnings were high because foreign nations had not wholly repaired war shipping losses, while United States tonnages had substantially increased. The larger participation of United States vessels in the carriage of American foreign trade and the large excess of United States exports over imports contributed to high shipping earnings. However, more recently a greater proportion of United States overseas trade has been carried in foreign ships. Other invisibles, particularly the foreign travel of American citizens, are of significance in financing United States exports.

## FOREIGN AID

As pointed out in the preceding Report of the Council, funds authorized and appropriated for the immediate postwar programs of assistance were substantially exhausted by mid-1948. By that time, the European Recovery Program had swung into operation. In addition, there were continuing programs of aid such as that provided under Government and Relief in Occupied Areas. The normal lending activities of the Export-Import Bank were continued throughout the postwar period. The Mutual Defense Assistance Program, military-economic in nature, was approved in October 1949, and shipments were begun in March 1950. During the latter part of 1949, there was some decline in the aggregate amount of foreign aid. However, United States Government foreign aid has not varied greatly in amount, averaging about 5.8 billion dollars per year since July 1945.

The total of United States Government foreign aid, utilized during the period between July 1, 1945, and December 31, 1949, amounted to 25.9 billion dollars of which grants constituted approximately three-fifths, or 15.7 billion dollars and credits two-fifths, or 10.2 billion dollars (see Table IV). Almost three-fourths (18.5 billion dollars) of total assistance had been provided to ERP participants, with Asia the geographical area receiving the next largest share (4.6 billion dollars). The predominance of grant assistance during the past two years is apparent from the fact that utilized grant assistance amounted to 4.0 billion dollars in 1948 and 5.2 billion dollars in 1949, as compared with utilized credit assistance of 1.6 billion dollars and 700 million dollars in 1948 and 1949, respectively.

## FOREIGN GOLD AND DOLLAR RESERVES

As indicated above, the two principal means of financing United States exports have been the payments accruing to foreigners as the result of United

TABLE IV  
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOREIGN AID UTILIZED  
JULY 1, 1945-DECEMBER 31, 1949  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA  
[In millions of dollars]

Area	Total	Grants	Credits
Total, all areas	25,932	15,688	10,244
Total, Europe	20,122	11,236	8,886
ERP participants	18,539	10,121	8,418
Other Europe	1,583	1,115	468
Asia	4,567	3,786	781
Latin America	398	33	365
All other	845	633	212

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

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States imports, and the provision of United States Government aid in the form of loans and grants. A third important means of financing balance of payments deficits has been through the use of foreign gold and dollar resources. The reserve position of foreign countries had declined by about 4.8 billion dollars from June 30, 1945, through December 31, 1948 (see Table V). On December 31,

TABLE V

ESTIMATED FOREIGN GOLD AND SHORT-TERM DOLLAR  
BALANCES, JUNE 30, 1945–DECEMBER 31, 1949<sup>1</sup>  
BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA

[In millions of dollars]

Area	June 30 1945	End of year			
		1946	1947	1948	1949
Total, all areas.....	19,717	19,347	15,128	14,867	15,214
Total, Europe.....	11,224	10,799	8,545	8,438	8,479
ERP participants <sup>2</sup> .....	10,195	9,695	7,542	7,630	7,757
Other Europe <sup>3</sup> .....	1,029	1,104	1,003	808	722
Latin America.....	3,625	3,642	2,877	2,744	3,054
Asia and Oceania <sup>2</sup> .....	2,291	2,321	2,081	2,187	2,044
All other.....	2,577	2,585	1,625	1,498	1,637

<sup>1</sup> Excludes holdings of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank, and other international organizations; also excludes U. S. S. R. gold holdings.

<sup>2</sup> Including dependencies except for Indonesian holdings which are included in Asia and Oceania.

<sup>3</sup> Includes gold held by Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold.

Source: Treasury Department and Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

1949, the estimated gold and short-term dollar holdings of foreign countries, excluding the gold holdings of the U.S.S.R., amounted to 15.2 billion dollars as compared with 14.9 billion dollars at the end of 1948. The increase during 1949 of about 350 million dollars in monetary reserves represented a marked reversal of the previous postwar trend.<sup>3</sup> In recent years, the acquisition of gold by the United States has generally been in excess of annual world gold production. However, it may be noted that the flow of gold for settling balance-of-payments deficits could not be continued at this rate since few countries are substantial producers of gold and few have had gold and dollar resources adequate to serve as currency reserves and as working balances for international transactions.

Devaluation has been responsible, in part, for

<sup>3</sup> The net difference between the 6.1 billion dollars referred to earlier as constituting liquidation of gold and dollar assets between July 1, 1945, and Dec. 31, 1949 (see Table I) and the 4.5 billion dollar reduction in foreign gold and dollar balances indicated in Table V is largely accounted for by sales of gold to the United States out of current foreign gold production.

changing the direction of the flow of gold and short-term capital between the United States and foreign countries. For the six-month period ending on March 31, 1950, foreign countries increased their gold and short-term dollar holdings, through transactions with the United States, by more than the losses which they had sustained during the first three quarters of 1949. In addition to these gains, the reserves of foreign countries were also augmented by new gold production.

## UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS ABROAD

From the end of 1945 to the end of 1949, United States private investments abroad increased nearly one-third or about 4.6 billion dollars. Over the same period United States Government investments—a large part of which were directed to the European countries—rose from 2.1 billion to 13.5 billion dollars.<sup>4</sup> A large part of the additional postwar private investment was made up of reinvested earnings. Such income was largely derived from overseas petroleum production and from American manufacturing and mining enterprises in foreign countries.

TABLE VI

UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS ABROAD IN THE POSTWAR  
PERIOD

[In billions of dollars]

Type of investment	End of year				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Total.....	16.8	20.7	29.0	31.3	32.8
Private.....	14.7	15.6	17.0	18.3	19.3
U. S. Government.....	2.1	5.1	12.0	13.0	13.5

Private United States investments abroad are predominately long-term, and include a large proportion of direct investments. United States Government investments abroad have resulted mainly from the extension of loans and credits and are thus also very largely long-term. United States private investment in ERP countries increased very little in the postwar period, and presently constitutes about 20 per cent of total private investment abroad. On the other hand, United States Government investment in ERP countries has increased much more rapidly than in the rest of the world, and comprises about 60 per cent of public investment abroad.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of World War I debts, which are likewise excluded from Table VI.

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While the recent devaluations tended to reduce the transfer problem with respect to private equity investment, they had a tendency to increase the local currency burden of servicing debt denominated in dollars. This particularly affects ERP countries where most of the debts owing to the United States Government are concentrated. The total foreign debt service owing to the United States Government on existing loans will increase from about 300 million dollars in 1950 to about 500 million in 1952,

and thereafter decline to a level somewhat in excess of 400 million per year.

Foreign assets in the United States have varied very little in the aggregate in the postwar period, fluctuating around a level of about 17.0 billion dollars. These holdings mainly consist of short-term assets, such as dollar deposits and United States Government securities with short maturities.

As of December 31, 1949, American-owned assets in foreign countries exceeded foreign-owned assets in the United States by more than 15 billion dollars.

### III. ACTIVITIES OTHER THAN THOSE RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

#### EUROPEAN RECOVERY PROGRAM

**Appropriation request and proposed method of allocation for ERP, fiscal year 1951.** During February 1950, the Council concurred in ECA's proposal that approximately 3 billion dollars should be recommended to the Congress as the appropriation request for the European Recovery Program for the fiscal year 1951. In determining its appropriation request for this period, the ECA had based its calculations on a consolidated balance-of-payments projection for the recipient countries as a group, including an evaluation of commodity import programs. The estimated dollar requirements represented roughly 75 per cent of the 3.9 billion dollars in appropriation and authorization ECA had received for the fiscal year 1950.

During the first two years of the European Recovery Program aid to the individual countries was based upon the amounts indicated as necessary to restore and improve levels of internal production and consumption. In anticipation of the tapering-off of the program to its end on June 30, 1952, proposed allocations of assistance for the fiscal year 1951 were based on proportionate shares of the amounts previously allotted to the individual countries. Also, it was planned that a central reserve fund would be set aside to be utilized in connection with the proposed European Payments Union and in other ways to contribute to the liberalization of trade in Europe.

The over-all estimate of ECA appeared reasonable in the light of anticipated dollar requirements for the recipient countries as a group for the fiscal year 1951. It was recognized that there would be variation in performance among countries, as in the past, with the possibility of corresponding fluctuations in reserves of the individual recipient countries.

Proposed legislation was submitted by ECA to provide funds for the fiscal year 1951 totalling 2.95

billion dollars, in addition to which it was requested that any balances unobligated as of June 30, 1950, or the subsequent release of obligations (estimated at about 150 million dollars) be made available for obligation through the fiscal year 1951. Of this total appropriation request, it was proposed that about 600 million be reserved to provide for the liberalization of European trade and payments, including the establishment of a European Payments Union, while the remaining funds would be primarily for direct country aid. In the ECA presentation to the Congress, it was stated that the main function of the proposed EPU would be "the development of transferability of European currencies and to promote the liberalization of trade by participating countries with one another and with other countries."<sup>5</sup>

**ECA grants and loans.** As indicated in Table VII, the bulk of ERP assistance has been in the form of grants. Moreover, the bulk of ECA loans, amounting to about 1 billion dollars, was negotiated during the first year of the program. In the fiscal year 1949, funds equal to that amount were available only for the purpose of making loans or guaranties. The Council considered that assistance for the fiscal years 1950 and 1951 should be predominantly on a grant basis but recommended that the Administrator for Economic Cooperation seek discretionary authority with respect to the total amount appropriated for the program (exclusive of the amount provided for guaranties) to extend

<sup>5</sup> On June 5, 1950, President Truman signed the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950, which included authorization of new appropriations of 2.7 billion dollars for continuation of the European Recovery Program for the fiscal year 1951. In addition, funds previously appropriated for ERP and unobligated as of June 30, 1950 (as well as funds subsequently released from obligation), were authorized for obligation in the fiscal year 1951. Furthermore, the authorization of 150 million dollars for guaranties, contained in the 1949 legislation, was increased to 200 million.

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such assistance either on a grant or a loan basis. This action was designed to preserve Europe's capacity to borrow through normal investment channels in the post-ERP period.

For the fiscal year 1950, the Congress authorized 150 million dollars for the purpose of extending loans to participating countries, a reduction from the 1 billion dollars of funds set aside for loan or guaranty authority for the fiscal year 1949. As of March 31, 1950, the Council had approved proposals by the Administrator for Economic Cooperation for allocations of new loans in the amount of approximately 106 million dollars for the fiscal year 1950, and it was anticipated that the Administrator would shortly propose another allocation of the residual amount of the 150 million dollars authorized for loans, amounting to about 44 million.

**European Payments Union.** During February 1950, the ECA outlined to the Congress certain details with respect to the proposed European Payments Union. The major objectives of the proposed Union, which is intended to replace the existing Intra-European Payments Plan, were stated by ECA as follows:

"The replacement of bilateral by multilateral trade would be accomplished through a clearing system which would permit each member to offset a deficit against any one member with a surplus against any other. Countries would not have to

settle each deficit bilaterally with each other but would settle only their multilateral deficit with the Union, which would generally be smaller than the sum of their bilateral deficits. To discourage excessive multilateral surpluses and deficits, the Union would require creditors to settle part of their surpluses with long-term loans to the Union, and debtors to settle part of their deficits with the Union in gold or dollars. Furthermore, a Board of Governors would have authority to adjust the working of these settlements arrangements and to use other means to induce countries to maintain a reasonable balance with the Union as a whole."

In its review of the proposal, the Council considered that, in the establishment of the proposed Union, its operations should not conflict with obligations undertaken by the United States and other member governments to the International Monetary Fund and that the establishment of the Union on the regional basis proposed should not prevent any one participating country or group of participating countries from moving as rapidly as possible toward currency convertibility and economic integration independently of the rate of progress of other members of the proposed Union.

**Local currency accounts.** As outlined in previous reports of the Council, participating countries receiving assistance in the form of grants from ECA

<sup>a</sup> ECA Budget Estimate, July 1, 1950—June 30, 1951, P. II, pp. 13 and 14.

TABLE VII

ECA ALLOTMENTS TO PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES, APRIL 3, 1948—MARCH 31, 1950, BY TYPE OF AID

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Total allotments Apr. 3, 1948— Mar. 31, 1950	Total allotments, loans, grants and conditional aid July 1, 1949— Mar. 31, 1950	Loans, grants, and conditional aid April 3, 1948—June 30, 1949			
			Total	Loans	Grants	Conditional aid
All ERP countries .....	8,984.9	3,031.9	5,953.0	972.3	4,209.3	771.4
United Kingdom .....	2,417.9	798.2	1,619.7	322.7	963.0	334.0
France and DOT .....	1,894.1	580.7	1,313.4	172.0	1,131.7	9.7
Italy .....	1,007.0	339.0	668.0	67.0	553.7	47.3
Germany (Fed. Rep.) <sup>1</sup> .....	873.7	260.2	613.5	.....	516.1	97.4
Netherlands and DOT .....	824.1	253.0	571.1	146.7	413.1	11.3
Belgium-Luxembourg and Belgian DOT .....	481.4	220.0	261.4	50.9	3.0	207.5
Austria .....	429.4	149.4	280.0	.....	276.9	3.1
Greece .....	316.0	124.3	191.7	.....	191.7	.....
Denmark .....	197.0	70.8	126.2	31.0	90.1	5.1
Norway .....	182.0	80.9	101.1	35.0	49.6	16.5
Ireland .....	121.6	35.3	86.3	86.3	.....	.....
Turkey .....	90.2	41.2	49.0	38.0	.....	11.0
Sweden .....	88.0	42.6	45.4	20.4	.....	25.0
Trieste .....	27.3	9.4	17.9	.....	17.9	.....
Portugal and DOT .....	22.0	22.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland .....	13.2	4.9	8.3	2.3	2.5	3.5

<sup>1</sup> ECA allotments exclude funds for government and relief in occupied areas.

Source: Economic Cooperation Administration.

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are required to deposit their own currencies in special accounts in amounts commensurate with the dollar costs of the grant aid received. There is no obligation to deposit local currency counterpart where countries receive assistance in the form of loans. Where assistance has taken the form of conditional aid, the country receiving ECA dollars has placed at the disposal of other participants its currency in the form of drawing rights. The country receiving the drawing rights has made a commensurate deposit in a special local currency account.

Recipient countries make deposits in the special local currency accounts after notification by ECA, using conversion rates which are either the par values agreed to by the International Monetary Fund, or, where the country has no par value, a rate mutually agreed upon by ECA and the participating country.

During the six-month period ending March 31, 1950, the Council reviewed requests for the release of counterpart funds in Austria, Belgium, Western Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, and Norway. The Council had previously reviewed releases for all of these countries except Belgium and Western Germany. Table VIII shows, as of March 31, 1950, the status of counterpart funds under the

Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 (as amended).

*Ninety-five per cent counterpart.* The purposes for which 95 per cent counterpart funds have been used may be summarized briefly as follows:

A. For monetary and financial stability. In the United Kingdom and Norway, counterpart releases have been made supporting the financial stabilization programs of those countries. Counterpart funds were released to cancel government obligations to the central bank, which cancellation resulted in a desirable reduction in the volume of circulating media in those countries. Furthermore, where releases were made to finance investment programs, consideration was given to the impact of such releases on the achievement and maintenance of monetary and financial stability, and the releases were frequently made in connection with the taking by the participating countries concerned of measures designed to further financial stability.

B. For capital investment and promotion of production. In France, counterpart funds were used to finance investments in important areas of the French economy, including the coal, steel, transportation, electric power, and manufacturing industries, and in agriculture. In Western Germany, capital investment loans were made out of counterpart funds to finance power developments, coal

TABLE VIII

STATUS OF EUROPEAN LOCAL CURRENCY COUNTERPART FUND ACCOUNTS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 472, MARCH 31, 1950

[Dollar equivalents of local currency, in millions]

Country receiving grant	Adjusted dollar equivalents of deposits <sup>1</sup>			For use by recipient countries (95 per cent portion)		
	Total	5 per cent for use by United States	95 per cent for use by recipient countries	Approved for withdrawal	Withdrawals	Balances on deposit
All countries . . . . .	5,113.0	236.8	4,876.2	3,380.7	3,157.5	1,718.7
France . . . . .	1,479.8	64.3	1,415.5	1,353.4	1,353.4	62.1
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,296.0	60.8	1,235.2	787.2	787.2	448.0
Germany (Fed. Rep.) . . . . .	574.7	27.0	547.7	375.6	373.0	174.7
Italy . . . . .	469.6	24.1	445.5	206.5	80.1	365.4
Netherlands <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	369.4	18.1	351.3	162.9	162.9	188.4
Austria . . . . .	317.9	14.9	303.0	187.4	169.0	134.0
Greece . . . . .	288.2	12.5	275.7	219.0	143.4	132.3
Norway . . . . .	163.7	7.2	156.5	73.5	73.5	83.0
Denmark . . . . .	107.4	5.5	101.9	(*)	(*)	101.9
Turkey . . . . .	18.6	0.9	17.7			17.7
Trieste . . . . .	16.0	0.8	15.2	15.2	15.0	0.2
Portugal . . . . .	4.1	0.2	3.9			3.9
Ireland . . . . .	3.0	0.2	2.8			2.8
Belgium . . . . .	2.7	0.2	2.5			2.5
Iceland . . . . .	1.9	0.1	1.8			1.8

\* Less than \$50,000.

<sup>1</sup> Local currency is deposited in the special counterpart accounts at the agreed upon rates in effect at the time dollar funds were actually expended by ECA. Withdrawals of part of these local currency funds were made, however, at times when the conversion rates were different from those in effect at the time of deposit. The adjusted dollar equivalent of deposits represents the sum of withdrawals (calculated at the conversion rates in effect at the time of withdrawal) plus balances on hand (calculated at the current conversion rate).

<sup>2</sup> Includes Indonesia.

Source: Economic Cooperation Administration.

mines, agricultural rehabilitation and development, and a wide variety of industries, especially dollar-saving and dollar-earning industries. In Austria, releases were made for capital investments in essential industries and agriculture. In Italy, counterpart funds were used to promote agricultural development, for rehabilitation of the railroad system, and for other essential investments. In Trieste, counterpart was used to make loans for shipbuilding, Trieste's chief industry, and for other industrial and commercial purposes. In Greece, counterpart funds were utilized for the rehabilitation of agriculture, transportation, other utilities, and essential industrial plants. In the Netherlands, the greater part of counterpart funds released was for land reclamation, agricultural research and development, waterways and harbors, etc. The Council concurred in the release of counterpart funds in Belgium to finance research and technical developments in industry and agriculture.<sup>7</sup>

C. For other purposes. Counterpart funds were released in various countries to finance essential industrial housing, tourist facilities, the transportation of relief packages and, in Greece, for the care and rehabilitation of refugees from the guerrilla warfare.

*Five per cent counterpart.* Not less than 5 per cent of local currency deposits is reserved for United States use in the recipient country and is placed in a separate account under the control of United States disbursing officers. These funds are used for ECA administrative expenses, or for the purchase or development of the production of strategic materials which are in short supply in the United States. Funds not required by ECA are transferred to the United States Treasury for use by other United States Government agencies. In order to be so used, these agencies must, in effect, purchase such funds from the Treasury with their appropriated dollars.

*ECA guaranty program.* In the two years of ECA operations ending on March 31, 1950, 17 guaranty contracts, with a total value of \$6,130,127, were issued in connection with new industrial investments by United States investors in ERP countries. In addition, the total of informational media guaranties signed since the inception of the program amounted to \$3,053,838.

As of March 31, 1950, there were under consideration 29 applications for industrial investment guaranties amounting to \$32,250,876; 4 applications for guaranties of contracts for the furnishing of capital goods items and related services (forward

contracting guaranties), totalling \$4,550,000; and 63 applications for informational media guaranties valued at \$10,254,510.

Through March 31, 1950, fees collected for the issuance of informational media guaranties amounted to about \$37,000. Dollar disbursements made pursuant to applications for the conversion of foreign currencies under such guaranties totalled some \$567,500. With respect to industrial guaranties, fees collected amounted to about \$59,000, but no dollar disbursements were made.

As indicated in the previous Report of the Council, the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 was amended and liberalized in 1949 to allow United States firms securing guaranties for new industrial and commercial investments in participating countries to convert receipts into dollars during the life of the guaranty up to 100 per cent of the dollars invested plus actual earnings or profits derived from the projects represented by such investments to the extent provided in the contract of guaranty. ECA determined that the aggregate amount to be covered under a guaranty of an industrial project should not at any time exceed 175 per cent of the value of the cash or tangible property invested, plus additional amounts based upon techniques and processes contributed by the applicant. During the first five years of individual guaranty contracts, investors were limited in the amount of receipts that they could convert under the guaranty, but beginning in the sixth year each investor in industrial and commercial enterprises may convert at any time up to the full amount of the coverage provided by each guaranty contract. The effective life of the guaranties may extend until April 3, 1962. No provision was made under the guaranty legislation of 1948 or 1949 against ordinary business or political risks or against fluctuations in rates of foreign exchange. Guaranties of investments in enterprises producing or distributing informational media were reduced under the Act as amended in 1949 from a limit of 15 million dollars to a limit of 10 million in any fiscal year.<sup>8</sup>

ECA experience during the first year of the

<sup>8</sup> Under the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950, which amends the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 as amended, considerable changes were made in the guaranty coverage formerly provided. Among other things this amendment enlarges the definition of investments which may qualify for guaranties to include those of an intangible (i.e., patents, processes, and techniques) as well as tangible nature. Also, in addition to the risk of nonconvertibility of foreign currencies, ECA may guarantee against the risk of loss due to expropriation or confiscation by action of a government of a participating country. Finally, as indicated previously, Congress gave ECA authority to issue up to 200 million dollars in guaranties, an increase of 50 million over the amount previously available.

<sup>7</sup> The release of counterpart funds in Belgium occurred after the close of the period under review.



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Recovery Program indicated that the investment guaranty provision had interested primarily companies doing a considerable volume of European business in relatively specialized products either through plants already established abroad or by export sales. These guaranties were approved by the ECA and the participating governments concerned on the basis of their contribution to the recovery effort. In most cases, it was anticipated that not only would the domestic market of the recipient country be served by the guaranty, thus reducing the need for dollar imports, but that some of the output would also be sold to other countries. Informational media guaranties have been written for newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals in such a manner that the amounts payable by ECA to publishers or distributors will not exceed the estimated dollar costs incurred. These guaranties involved new investments for the purpose of obtaining increased circulation and are issued generally for a period of six months with the privilege of renewal upon expiration.

### ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE FOR ASIA

**China.** Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, an appropriation of 275 million dollars was made available for economic aid to China until April 3, 1949. In early 1949, when it became evident that the civil war on the Chinese mainland had severely restricted the area of effective United States aid, the program of assistance was reduced in scope. As of April 3, 1949, the unobligated balance of funds from this appropriation amounted to 54 million dollars. These funds, and any funds thereafter released from obligation, were made available for expenditure through February 15, 1950, by Public Law 47 (81st Cong., 1st sess.).

Subsequently, as a result of further developments in China, the program was progressively curtailed. Certain funds were released from obligation and on December 31, 1949, there was left an unobligated portion of 90.8 million dollars from the original appropriation, plus further estimated releases from obligation of 14.0 million. Under Public Law 447 (81st Cong., 2d sess.), the Congress extended from February 15, 1950, to June 30, 1950, the authority of the President to obligate funds previously appropriated under Public Law 47 (81st Cong., 1st sess.) for assistance to certain areas of China.<sup>9</sup>

**Japan.** During January 1950, the Council reviewed a request for appropriations, prepared by

the Department of the Army, for economic aid to Japan during the fiscal year 1951. The Council had occasion previously to review the Department of the Army's appropriation request for the economic rehabilitation of Japan for the fiscal year 1950. At that time, the Council believed that certain steps should be taken in Japan to bring about economic stabilization. Council consideration of the Japanese financial situation was followed by a directive of the Supreme Commander Allied Powers (SCAP) to the Japanese Government on economic stabilization and by a Mission to Japan to advise and assist SCAP in the implementation of the directive. A single exchange rate for the Japanese yen was established during April 1949. The directive and the work of the Mission have resulted in progress in the economic stabilization of Japan and in assisting the country in its efforts toward attaining a self-supporting economy.

The appropriation request for economic aid to Japan for the fiscal year 1951 was subsequently presented to the Congress.

**Korea.** During February 1950, under the Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 447, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) the Congress authorized 60 million dollars of aid to Korea for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, in addition to the sums already appropriated. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to make advances not to exceed 30 million dollars to carry out this provision.<sup>10</sup> Korea had previously received 60 million dollars in aid to cover part of its requirements for the fiscal year 1950.

### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK CREDITS

During the period under review, the Council continued to work closely with the Export-Import Bank to facilitate coordination of the Bank's operations with those of other agencies concerned with foreign financial and monetary matters. New credits authorized by the Bank during this period totalled \$216,642,859.

**Afghanistan.** Application by Afghanistan to the Export-Import Bank for credits to assist in financing the dollar costs of equipment, materials, and services required for the construction of dam, river development, and irrigation projects, was referred to the Council. Development work, previously undertaken by an American engineering firm and financed by Afghanistan's foreign exchange receipts, had resulted in the construction of a dam and an all-weather road. Completion of the irriga-

<sup>9</sup> Under the China Area Aid Act of 1950 (Title II of the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950), unobligated funds or those to be released from obligation under the 1949 appropriation were made available through June 30, 1951, to further the general objectives of the China Aid Act of 1948.

<sup>10</sup> In June 1950, Section 3(d) of the Far Eastern Economic Assistance Act of 1950 was amended to authorize 100 million dollars of assistance for Korea for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951 (Public Law 535, 81st Cong., 2d sess.).

tion works to be financed in part by the proposed credit will provide for an increased food supply and permit the resumption of other types of agricultural production. It should also improve the country's international financial position. After consultation with the Council, the Bank on November 25, 1949, announced authorization of credits to Afghanistan not to exceed 21 million dollars.

**Bolivia.** In 1944, after recommendation by a United States economic mission, construction was started on the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz highway in Bolivia. At that time, the Export-Import Bank extended a credit of 15.5 million dollars to the Bolivian Government of which 10.0 million, along with funds supplied from Bolivian sources, was to be used to finance highway construction. This highway is designed to provide a transportation link between the centers of population and agricultural areas in Bolivia, and make possible the development of the Santa Cruz area as a source of supply for food and other agricultural products, which are now largely imported. The development will also contribute to an improvement of Bolivia's international payments position and serve to relieve its extreme dependence on the production and export of tin. The Council approved consideration by the Bank of an additional credit to Bolivia and on November 1, 1949, the Bank announced that it had authorized a credit to the Bolivian Government not to exceed 16 million dollars to finance two-thirds of the costs of completing the Cochabamba-Santa Cruz highway. Advances under the credit will be repaid over a period of 16.5 years beginning on March 31, 1954, and ending on September 30, 1970, at a rate of interest of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum.

**Chile.** Application to the Bank by the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion of Chile for funds to assist in the development of iron ore deposits near Coquimbo, Chile, was referred to the Council during October 1949. Under this proposal, credits will be made available for purchase in the United States of railroad, dock, and construction equipment representing one-third of the total estimated financing costs of \$8,250,000. The remainder of the funds will be supplied by the Bethlehem Steel Company and will help finance the construction of port works and ore handling facilities, and the rehabilitation of railway facilities. The purpose of this new credit is to assure a supply of ore for the steel plant located near Concepcion, Chile, which was financed in part by a 48 million dollar Export-Import Bank credit, and to provide an additional source of dollar revenue to Chile from the export of iron ore to the United States. The Bank, after consulting the Council,

announced on October 28, 1949, authorization of a credit of \$2,750,000 to the Corporacion de Fomento to be repaid over a period of 15 years at 4 per cent, repayment to be guaranteed by the Republic of Chile.

As indicated in its previous Report, the Council had earlier approved consideration by the Export-Import Bank of a credit to Chile not to exceed 25 million dollars to assist in the financing of its import program for the remainder of 1949. The authorization of this credit was announced by the Bank on October 7, 1949.

**Ecuador.** In order to assist in the reconstruction of property damaged by the earthquake of August 5, 1949, Ecuador applied to the Export-Import Bank for credits to finance the cost of the repair and reconstruction of roads, the financing of railroad equipment, and for specific projects directed toward restoration of the earthquake-affected area. All of the projects undertaken as a result of this financing will be directed toward meeting Ecuador's long range reconstruction and development needs. Domestic costs of reconstruction will continue to be provided by internal financing on the part of Ecuador. The Council approved consideration by the Bank of a credit to Ecuador of 7 million dollars, payable over a period of 20 years, with interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per year, and the Bank announced authorization of this credit on December 21, 1949.

**Indonesia.** During February 1950, the Bank consulted with the Council on an application by the Republic of the United States of Indonesia for credits to assist in financing the import from the United States of capital goods urgently required for reconstruction of the Indonesian economy. Vital equipment and materials for agricultural production and processing are necessary in order to restore Indonesia to her prewar level as a major source of certain products, such as rubber, tin, palm oil and coconut products, sisal, tea, kapok, and other essential commodities. On February 11, 1950, the Bank announced the authorization of the establishment of credits to Indonesia up to 100 million dollars at an interest rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum repayable over a period of 20 years, with principal payments beginning after five years.

**Saudi Arabia.** During October 1949, the Bank referred to the Council an application of the Al Haza Cement Company, a subsidiary of Saudi Arabian Industries Corporation, for the construction of a cement plant. After consultation with the Council, the Export-Import Bank on November 9, 1949, authorized a credit of 4 million dollars to this company under guaranty of the Saudi Arabian Government. The loan will mature in 10 years and bear 4 per cent interest.

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**Yugoslavia.** Early in 1950, the Export-Import Bank consulted the Council on the application by Yugoslavia for additional credits to provide essential imports, including those necessary to maintain and improve the transport system, particularly in those branches related to Yugoslav exports. On March 2, 1950, the Bank announced that 20 million dollars would be available to Yugoslavia until March 30, 1951, to bear interest at 3½ per cent per annum, and to be amortized over a period of seven years, beginning on January 1, 1954.

**Other Export-Import Bank credits.** In October 1949, a credit of \$3,806,200 was established to assist in financing the sale by Higgins, Inc., shipbuilders, of coastal cargo vessels and harbor ferries to Brazil. In November 1949, the Bank joined with the International General Electric Company in financing the dollar costs of expending the electric power generating and distributing equipment of the Compañia Anonima de la Electricidad de Caracas, Venezuela. The Bank's credit for this purpose is \$5,158,000.

The Export-Import Bank also acted, on behalf of ECA, as administering agency for the supplementary loan agreements with participating ERP countries, signed during the period under review. The terms and conditions of these loans, determined by ECA after consultation with the Council, include an interest rate of 2½ per cent per annum payable semiannually from 1952, and principal payments beginning in 1956. The loans mature in 1983. Minor changes were made in the amounts covered by the loan agreements with the Netherlands (for Indonesia), Ireland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

As of March 31, 1950, the resources of the Export-Import Bank were distributed as follows (in millions of dollars):

Loans outstanding .....	\$2,199.8
Undisbursed commitments .....	486.5
Uncommitted lending authority ..	813.7
<b>Total lending authority ..</b>	<b>\$3,500.0</b>

Table IX shows the distribution of credits (less cancellations and expirations) authorized by country and object of financing.

## THE POINT IV PROGRAM AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROBLEMS

The general nature of the Point IV Program was discussed in the preceding semiannual Report of the Council. During the period under review, progress was made in the negotiation of treaties of friendship, commerce, and economic development, which have as one of their objectives the creation

TABLE IX  
CREDITS AUTHORIZED BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK  
JULY 1, 1945-MARCH 31, 1950<sup>1</sup>  
BY AREA AND COUNTRY  
[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Total	Recon- struction	Devel- opment	Lend- lease requisi- tions	Cot- ton pur- chases <sup>2</sup>	Other
<b>Total, all areas...</b>	<b>2,846.2</b>	<b>1,008.6</b>	<b>972.3</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>183.0</b>	<b>27.3</b>
<b>Total, Europe...</b>	<b>2,050.0</b>	<b>971.9</b>	<b>300.5</b>	<b>655.0</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>
France.....	1,200.0	650.0	.....	550.0	.....	.....
Netherlands....	205.3	152.2	3.1	50.0	.....	.....
Belgium.....	132.0	45.0	32.0	55.0	.....	.....
Italy.....	131.8	.....	101.9	.....	25.0	\$ 4.9
Finland.....	100.2	.....	73.2	.....	17.0	\$10.0
Norway.....	50.2	50.0	.....	.....	.....	.2
Poland.....	40.0	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	40.0	.....	40.0	.....	.....	.....
Turkey.....	35.5	.....	35.5	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia..	22.0	.....	.....	.....	20.0	\$ 2.0
Denmark.....	20.0	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece.....	14.7	14.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria.....	13.1	.....	12.6	.....	.....	.5
Germany.....	4.6	.....	.....	.....	\$ 4.6	.....
Sweden.....	2.2	.....	2.2	.....	.....	.....
Unallotted cot- ton credits...	38.4	.....	.....	.....	38.4	.....
<b>Total, Latin America.....</b>	<b>284.5</b>	.....	<b>284.5</b>	.....	.....	.....
Chile.....	92.5	.....	92.5	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	68.4	.....	68.4	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	57.0	.....	57.0	.....	.....	.....
Colombia.....	20.0	.....	20.0	.....	.....	.....
Bolivia.....	19.3	.....	19.3	.....	.....	.....
Ecuador.....	10.8	.....	10.8	.....	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	8.0	.....	8.0	.....	.....	.....
Haiti.....	4.0	.....	4.0	.....	.....	.....
Panama.....	2.0	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....
Argentina.....	.2	.....	.2	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	.1	.....	.1	.....	.....	.....
Other L. A. ....	2.2	.....	2.2	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total, Asia and Africa.....</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>242.3</b>	.....	<b>78.0</b>	.....
Indonesia.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
Israel.....	100.0	.....	100.0	.....	.....	.....
China.....	66.7	33.7	.....	.....	33.0	.....
Japan.....	45.0	.....	.....	.....	\$ 45.0	.....
Afghanistan....	21.0	.....	21.0	.....	.....	.....
Saudi Arabia....	14.0	.....	14.0	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	7.3	.....	7.3	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	3.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>145.0</b>	.....	<b>\$145.0</b>	.....	.....	.....
<b>Miscellaneous ..</b>	<b>9.7</b>	.....	.....	.....	.....	<b>9.7</b>

<sup>1</sup> Cancellations and expirations deducted. Many of these pertained to credits established prior to July 1, 1945. Numerous small exporter-importer loans extended by the Bank, July 1, 1945, through Mar. 31, 1950, are excluded, as well as participation by private banks not guaranteed by the Export-Import Bank. Also excluded are Mexican authorizations of 30 million dollars, and a Peruvian authorization of \$400,000 approved prior to June 30, 1945, recorded on the books of the Export-Import Bank subsequent to June 30, 1945.

<sup>2</sup> Credits extended by Export-Import Bank under general approval of the Council. Hungarian credit of 7 million dollars cancelled Apr. 2, 1947.

<sup>3</sup> For financing tobacco purchases.

<sup>4</sup> For financing food purchases. <sup>5</sup> Revolving credits.

Source: Export-Import Bank of Washington.

of a more favorable climate for investment abroad. The proposals relating to United States participation in international technical cooperation were considered by the Congress and included in the over-all program for foreign economic assistance.<sup>11</sup> As of the date of this Report, no further action had been taken on the bills permitting the extension of foreign investment guaranties, which had been reported on favorably by the Banking and Currency Committees of both Houses of Congress during the first session of the Eighty-first Congress.<sup>12</sup>

The communique signed on September 12, 1949, following the Tripartite Discussions among representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada, requested the President's Committee for Financing Foreign Trade to explore possible means of action in promoting overseas investment in cooperation with corresponding groups of British and Canadian financial and business representatives.<sup>13</sup>

In December 1949, the Council and the President's Committee met in joint session and considered in detail the relationship of investment treaties to the development of a favorable climate for private investment, the sphere of private capital investment in relation to government capital, the formation of foreign banking committees to facilitate private foreign overseas investment, the experience of ECA in the field of technical assistance, and various aspects of the Export-Import Bank's proposed investment guaranty program for stimulating private investment.

The Council and the President's Committee both believed that a case study of private foreign investment experience in recent years might be helpful in determining appropriate incentives for private investment. The Committee agreed to undertake such a case study.

#### OTHER FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

##### Aid to Palestine refugees. In December 1949,

<sup>11</sup> Under the Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 (Public Law 535, 81st Cong., 2d sess.), the Congress authorized 35 million dollars for United States participation in technical cooperation programs, including those carried on by the United Nations.

<sup>12</sup> During the second session of the Eighty-first Congress, a revised House bill was reported out favorably and placed on the calendar for consideration during July 1950.

<sup>13</sup> On Apr. 20, 1950, the Canadian Minister of Finance announced the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Private Overseas Investment under the chairmanship of Mr. Gordon R. Ball, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. The press announcement indicated that the Committee would probably, in the first instance, devote its attention to a study of the obstacles impeding the free flow of investment from Canada to overseas countries and of the steps that might be taken to eliminate or minimize these obstacles.

following a report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission to the Middle East, the Department of State referred to the Council for its consideration the financial aspects of United States participation in the United Nations program for aid to Palestine refugees. Under this plan, it was proposed that funds be made available for direct relief and works programs in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. Erosion control, reforestation, dam, and road construction would be the main types of work undertaken. This area is generally self-supporting and thus only a small portion of the funds would be required for food.

The United Nations Mission estimated that the total cost of the program would amount to approximately 55 million dollars for the period January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951. The Council advised the Department of State that it had no objection to an appropriation request of about 27.5 million dollars as the United States contribution for aid to Palestine refugees during this period, and the view was expressed that such assistance might be extended on a grant basis. An appropriation request for this program was later submitted to the Congress.<sup>14</sup>

**Philippine exchange controls.** In response to a request of the Philippine Government the President, with the advice of the National Advisory Council, agreed in December 1949 to temporary measures by the Philippine Government to deal with the then existing foreign exchange situation. The President acted in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Agreement of July 4, 1946, between the Governments of the Philippines and the United States. The Philippine Government on December 9, 1949, instituted controls over transactions in foreign exchange.

**Proposed International Commodity Clearing House.** During November 1949, the Council reviewed a proposal, contained in a report of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, for the establishment of an International Commodity Clearing House. This institution was to be chartered initially for a period of five years during which time it would engage in two types of surplus disposal operations:

(1) Surplus commodities would be purchased at commercial prices from hard currency countries and resold also at commercial prices to soft currency countries. The latter would make payment in their own currencies to the Clearing House which would hold each soft currency to the ac-

<sup>14</sup> The Foreign Economic Assistance Act of 1950 authorized the Secretary of State to make contributions before July 1, 1951, for the "United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East," in amounts not exceeding in the aggregate \$27,450,000.

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count of the selling country until it became convertible or until such time as some appropriate use might be found for it by the creditor country.

(2) Surplus commodities would be purchased by the Clearing House from hard currency countries at less than market prices and resold abroad at the reduced price for such special purposes as relief and school lunch programs. Such purchases and sales would be made only for hard currencies and would be on account of the general fund of the Clearing House.

The proposal contemplated that the Clearing House would have an authorized capital equivalent to 5 billion dollars, with membership quotas assessed on the basis of national income, and that subscriptions of 20 per cent of this amount would be used as a revolving fund to finance the transactions involving purchases and sales for hard currencies. The remaining 80 per cent of quotas would be callable only with the consent of the countries involved.

The Council did not favor United States participation in an international organization, such as the proposed International Commodity Clearing House, which was designed to serve as a financial mechanism for the disposal of agricultural surplus commodities. The Council also held that the sale of surpluses abroad for inconvertible currencies under the proposed plan would be undesirable since it would result in further accumulation of such cur-

rencies for the account of the United States or other hard currency countries. The accumulation of additional inconvertible currency holdings by hard currency countries would correspondingly increase the liabilities of the deficit countries and so constitute a serious deterrent to the establishment of convertibility.

At the FAO Conference, Fifth Session, November 21-December 6, 1949, food deficit as well as food surplus countries opposed the proposal as not workable. The Conference established machinery to continue study of the problem of surplus agricultural commodities.

**Financial terms for sales of foreign excess property.** The Council has from time to time reviewed the financial terms for sales of foreign surplus property by the former Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, State Department. When the OFLC was abolished on June 30, 1949, the function of disposal of foreign excess property was transferred, effective as of that date, to each executive agency having such property. The Council authorized the successor departments and agencies of OFLC operating in this field, pursuant to Public Law 152 (81st Cong., 1st sess.) to extend credit on terms similar to those contained in agreements negotiated by the OFLC, when immediate payment in United States dollars is not practicable or advantageous, and, in certain cases, to accept payment in foreign currencies.

### IV. ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The National Advisory Council, in accordance with statutory authority, continued to coordinate the activities of the United States Directors on the Executive Boards of the Fund and the Bank with those of other agencies of the Government, by consulting and advising with them on major problems arising in the administration of the Fund and the Bank. The United States Executive Directors of these institutions, or their Alternates, have attended the Council's meetings regularly, and have participated continuously in the work of its Staff Committee.

In the six-month period under review, the Council gave consideration to various policy questions relating to the activities of both the Fund and the Bank. These questions have been discussed in the Second Special Report of the National Advisory Council on the Operations and Policies of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (H. Doc. No. 611, 81st Cong., 2d sess.).<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> For text of this report, see Federal Reserve BULLETIN for June 1950, pp. 661-77.

#### MEMBERSHIP CHANGES IN THE FUND AND THE BANK

In January 1950, the Boards of Governors of the Fund and the Bank, by mail and telegraph ballot, approved the membership application of Pakistan, providing for a quota in the Fund of 100 million dollars, with a like amount as a subscription to the Bank. The Council advised the United States Executive Directors on the Fund and the Bank to give favorable consideration to the application. Pakistan will have until July 31, 1950, to accept membership, although this period may be extended to January 31, 1951. During the period under review, no new countries were formally admitted to membership in either the Fund or the Bank.

On March 15, 1950, the Fund and Bank announced the withdrawal of Poland from the two organizations. As of March 31, 1950, 47 countries were officially listed as members of the Fund and of the Bank.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

On January 17, 1950, the President of the United

States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, made three appointments affecting United States representation on the Fund and on the Bank. Mr. James E. Webb, Under Secretary of State, was appointed to serve also as United States Alternate Governor of the Fund and of the Bank; Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was appointed to serve also as United States Executive Director of the Bank; and Mr. John S. Hooker, United States Alternate Executive Director of the Bank, was reappointed to that position, concurrently assuming the duties of United States Alternate Executive Director of the Fund. Each of these three appointments became effective on January 18, 1950. Mr. Webb replaced Mr. William L. Clayton, whose resignation had become effective on August 27, 1949. Mr. Martin's appointment was to the position formerly held by Mr. Eugene R. Black, who assumed the Presidency of the Bank on July 1, 1949. As United States Alternate Executive Director of the Fund, Mr. Hooker replaced Mr. Henry J. Tasca, whose resignation became effective December 22, 1949.

#### THE FUND

During the six months ending March 31, 1950, the Fund sold 48,800,000 United States dollars to four of its member countries for an equivalent amount in local currencies. These transactions increased the total of Fund currency sales to an equivalent of \$783,385,000 from May 8, 1947 (the date of the Fund's initial sale), to March 31, 1950. Repurchases by member countries of their currencies aggregated nearly \$21,900,000 in the current six-month period.

**Par values and exchange rates.** The six months from October 1, 1949, to March 31, 1950, witnessed an adjustment by many nations throughout the world of their currency values, principally as a consequence of the devaluations that occurred in September 1949. Some of these adjustments constituted formal changes in par values (Iceland, British Honduras), while most of them consisted of changes in existing multiple exchange rate structures. Included in this latter category are Austria, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Uruguay, all of which are members of the Fund; as well as Argentina and Spain, which are nonmembers. On November 15, 1949, Peru suspended the par value of the sol, permitting the exchange rate to be determined in an exchange certificate market. Details of the currency adjustments made by the various countries listed above may be found in chapter II of the Council's Second Special Report.

**Exchange transactions.** The Fund's largest currency sale in the period under review occurred in November 1949, when Brazil purchased 22.5 million United States dollars for cruzeiros. This transaction represented Brazil's second drawing on the Fund. In October 1949, Australia made its initial drawing on the Fund through a purchase of 20 million dollars for Australian pounds. During that same month, Yugoslavia bought 6 million dollars in exchange for dinars, and Ethiopia purchased \$300,000 for Ethiopian dollars. Each of the latter two transactions represented a second drawing by the respective governments.

The United States Executive Director on the Fund, after consultation with the Council, concurred in these transactions.

Table X presents—by semiannual periods—all currency sales made by the Fund from its inception to March 31, 1950.

**Repurchase of Fund drawings.** During the period covered by this report, two countries—Costa Rica and Belgium—repurchased portions of their currencies from the Fund. In November 1949, Costa Rica repurchased the equivalent of \$1,250,000 of its own currency held by the Fund, thereby offsetting dollar drawings in the same amount made in the last quarter of 1948. This is the second repurchase transaction by Costa Rica, the earlier transaction, in the amount of \$874,000, having been effected in May 1949.

On January 23, 1950, Belgium repurchased approximately one billion Belgian francs from the Fund, by payment of \$12,090,283 in U. S. dollars and the equivalent of \$8,548,923 in gold. An earlier repurchase of Belgian francs in the amount of \$946,500 occurred in August 1949. As a result of these two transactions, the Fund's holdings of Belgian francs were reduced to the level preceding Belgium's initial purchase of dollars from the Fund in December 1947.

#### THE BANK

During the period under review, the International Bank granted \$17,545,000 in new loans to three of its member countries. These loans increased the total of the Bank's outstanding commitments to \$737,707,000 as of March 31, 1950. During the period, the Bank concurred in requests for the cancellation of portions of loans previously granted to two of its member countries. These cancellations totalled \$6,438,000.

**New loan commitments.** On October 17, 1949, the Bank granted two loans totalling 5 million dollars to the Republic of Finland and to the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia for the development of the timber resources of those countries.

# REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

TABLE X

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND CURRENCY SALES, JANUARY 1, 1947-MARCH 31, 1950<sup>1</sup>

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Total	1947		1948		1949	
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
Total.....	783.4	62.0	405.7	163.5	50.7	49.7	51.8
United Kingdom.....	300.0	.....	240.0	60.0	.....	.....	.....
France.....	125.0	50.0	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
India.....	100.0	.....	.....	44.1	24.2	31.7	.....
Netherlands.....	75.3	<sup>2</sup> 12.0	40.0	<sup>2</sup> 23.3	.....	.....	.....
Brazil.....	37.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.0	22.5
Belgium.....	33.0	.....	11.0	22.0	.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	22.5	.....	22.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other <sup>4</sup> .....	90.1	.....	17.2	14.1	26.5	3.0	29.3
Australia.....	20.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.0
Norway.....	15.7	.....	.....	<sup>5</sup> 7.3	<sup>6</sup> 8.4	.....	.....
Denmark.....	10.2	.....	3.4	6.8	.....	.....	.....
Union of South Africa..	10.0	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....	.....
Yugoslavia.....	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.0
Chile.....	8.8	.....	8.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czechoslovakia.....	6.0	.....	.....	.....	6.0	.....	.....
Turkey.....	5.0	.....	5.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.0	.....
Costa Rica.....	1.3	.....	.....	.....	1.3	.....	.....
Ethiopia.....	0.6	.....	.....	.....	0.3	.....	0.3
Nicaragua.....	0.5	.....	.....	.....	0.5	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> No currency sales were made by the Fund between Dec. 31, 1949, and Mar. 31, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$6,045,000 of pounds sterling.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$6,845,029 of Belgian francs.

<sup>4</sup> As presented in Chart 4 [omitted here].

<sup>5</sup> Includes \$2,286,676 of Belgian francs.

<sup>6</sup> Consists of \$6,126,788 in U. S. dollars sold for an equivalent in gold, and \$2,281,676 of Belgian francs.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise indicated, all sales were of U. S. dollars in exchange for the currency of the purchasing country. Repurchases by members of their own currencies totalled about \$24,209,000 as of Mar. 31, 1950. Such repurchases have not been deducted from data in this table.

Source: International Monetary Fund.

The loan to Finland was in the amount of 2.3 million dollars, while the loan to Yugoslavia amounted to 2.7 million.

Both loans are for terms of two years and carry interest rates of 2 per cent, plus the usual 1 per cent commission for the Bank's special reserve. In addition, a commitment charge of 1½ per cent will apply to the undisbursed portion of the loans. Amortization payments, beginning on June 30, 1950, are calculated to retire the loans at maturity. The loan to Finland became effective on December 16, 1949, and the loan to Yugoslavia on January 24, 1950, after certain conditions had been fulfilled.

On December 14, 1949, the Bank announced that it was prepared to extend a loan of \$12,545,000 to the Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Commission, an agency of the Government of El Salvador, for the purpose of financing imports for the development of electric power resources. This loan, the first to be made by the Bank in the Central American area, is to be guaranteed by the Government of El Salvador. The loan is to be for a term of 25 years and to carry an interest rate of 3¼ per cent, in addition to a commission charge of 1 per cent for the Bank's

special reserve. Amortization payments, to begin on July 15, 1954, are calculated to effect retirement by maturity. In addition to the foreign exchange costs which the International Bank expects to finance, the power development project would require an expenditure of an equivalent of about 5 million dollars in Salvadorean colones. These local currency costs would be financed by the public sale in El Salvador of bonds denominated in colones, to be issued by the Commission. To become effective, the loan agreement must be ratified by an elected Constituent or Legislative Assembly in El Salvador. As of March 31, 1950, such action had not yet been taken.

The Council was consulted by the United States Executive Director or his Alternate with respect to each of the above loan applications.

Table XI presents—by semiannual periods—loan commitments (net of cancellations) made by the International Bank from its inception to March 31, 1950, of outstanding loans at the termination of any given semiannual period:

**Loan cancellations.** The Bank's first loan cancellations occurred during the six months under

# REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

TABLE XI

INTERNATIONAL BANK LOAN COMMITMENTS, JANUARY 1, 1947-MARCH 31, 1950<sup>1</sup>

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Total	1947		1948		1949	
		Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	July-Dec.
Total.....	737.7	250.0	246.8	16.0	12.0	125.1	87.8
France.....	250.0	250.0					
Netherlands.....	215.8		195.0		12.0		<sup>2</sup> 8.8
Brazil.....	75.0					75.0	
India.....	44.0						44.0
Denmark.....	40.0		40.0				
Mexico.....	34.1					34.1	
All other <sup>3</sup> .....	78.8		11.8	16.0		16.0	35.0
Belgium.....	16.0					16.0	
Chile.....	16.0			16.0			
Finland.....	14.8						14.8
El Salvador.....	12.5						<sup>4</sup> 12.5
Luxembourg.....	11.8		<sup>5</sup> 11.8				
Colombia.....	5.0						5.0
Yugoslavia.....	2.7						2.7

<sup>1</sup> No loan commitments were made by the Bank between Dec. 31, 1949 and Mar. 31, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> After cancellation of 6.2 million dollars, effective Mar. 17, 1950.

<sup>3</sup> As presented in Chart 5 [omitted here].

<sup>4</sup> Agreement becomes effective after the Bank has received certain certificates and documents, and has notified the borrower and guarantor of its acceptance of such evidence.

<sup>5</sup> After cancellation of \$238,017, effective Dec. 19, 1949.

NOTE.—In all instances, loans have been made to or guaranteed by the respective governments.

Source: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

review, and consisted of a reduction of 6.2 million dollars in the principal amount of 15.0 million originally made available to the Herstelbank on July 26, 1949, and a \$238,017 reduction in the 12.0 million dollar commitment made by the Bank to Luxembourg on August 28, 1947.

**Bank financing.** In June 1949, the Congress enacted legislation classifying securities issued or guaranteed by the International Bank as exempted securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Council supported this legislation. Subsequently, the Federal Reserve Board stated that, as a result of this enactment, International Bank securities should be classified as exempted securities under Section 2(e) of Regulation T, thus placing such securities in the same category under the regulation, as United States Government, State and municipal bonds. On October 24, 1949, following the Board's ruling, the New York Stock Exchange announced greatly reduced margin requirements for transactions in International Bank bonds.

On January 25, 1950, the Bank, with the consent of the Council, sold in the United States market an issue of 100 million dollars of 2 per cent serial bonds, scheduled to mature in equal amounts annually between 1953 and 1962. These securities were issued to retire a like amount of outstanding 10-year 2½ per cent bonds due July 15, 1957. On March 6, 1950, the Bank announced the sale of an equivalent of approximately 6.6 million dollars in 2½ per cent Swiss franc bonds to a group of leading banks in Switzerland. Additional information concerning each of these transactions may be found in the Council's Second Special Report.

**Future operations.** As of March 31, 1950, the Bank had in excess of 320 million dollars in uncommitted dollar funds available for lending, and was actively engaged in the processing of numerous loan applications. The Bank may also be expected to continue, through its economic missions, to assist countries in making general surveys of development potentialities and to recommend measures to facilitate their realization.



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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS

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*The Twentieth Annual Report of the Bank for International Settlements, covering the year ending March 31, 1950, was submitted to the annual general meeting at Basle on June 12, 1950, by the General Manager, M. Roger Auboin. Selections from the report, presenting the subjects of wider general interest, are given herewith.*

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MOUNTING PRODUCTION

Five years have now elapsed since the war came to an end. In retrospect, it is apparent that, politically, the high hopes which were summed up in the notion of "one world" have not been fulfilled. But, despite much political anxiety, economic recovery has in general been achieved on a more substantial scale than seemed possible after the convulsions and destruction brought about by the second world war—hostilities being this time really world-wide and not, as in 1914-1918, mainly on European soil. It is calculated that for the world as a whole the volume of industrial production at the end of 1949 was perhaps 35 per cent above the pre-war level, while in the United States it had increased by fully 70 per cent. In western Europe the volume of industrial production at the time of writing (in the spring of 1950) seems to be not less than 15 per cent above the 1935-38 level; and, with the exception of Greece, where recovery has been retarded by internal strife, and of western Germany, where output began really to increase only after the monetary reform in the summer of 1948, every western European country's production is higher than before the war. The five years 1945-50 will undoubtedly stand out in history as a period of remarkable constructive achievement not only in the economic sphere but also in the social conditions within a great number of countries.

Such outstanding results could not have been attained without great efforts on the part of peoples still often weary from their wartime exertions; another very important contributory factor was the provision of aid through international cooperation at certain critical stages.

Industrial production in western Europe seems in the spring of 1950 to have been not less than 15 per cent above the 1935-38 level. This is, of course, an average—account being taken of the fact that in some countries, and among them Western Germany, only the prewar volume of production had as yet been reached; but in quite a number of countries, including the United Kingdom, France, the Nether-

lands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Ireland, indexes of industrial production registered increases of 25 per cent or more above the prewar volume. If that is the case—and the statistical evidence cannot in general be doubted—the question may fairly be asked why these balance-of-payments and other difficulties still affect most of the western European countries and why, for instance, goods cannot be made more fully available for export, to fill the gap on the foreign account so that not so much outside aid is needed. There is no simple answer to these questions; a number of different circumstances must be taken into account, some of a more statistical nature, but most of very real importance for the economies concerned.

Before these various circumstances are examined in greater detail, they may be summarised as follows:

(i) industrial production has generally risen more than the output of other activities (agriculture, services, etc.) and it is a fact that the increase in the total national income has not kept pace with the increase in population;

(ii) owing to the damage suffered during the war and to the fact that upkeep was neglected for many years both during and after the war, an increased proportion of the available resources is still required for repair and reconstruction;

(iii) appropriations for defence are now absorbing more resources than, for example, after the first world war;

(iv) the pattern of trade has been disarranged, e.g. in the relations between the east and west of

NOTE.—The passages reprinted herewith constitute about one-fifth of the main text of the report; all but three of eleven chapters are represented. Parts omitted are Chapter I (which reviews the activities of the Bank since its establishment), Chapter V dealing with world trade, and Chapter X dealing with current activities of the Bank. The complete report contains numerous tables and charts, as well as the texts of several agreements adopted in 1949 and 1950 for intra-European payments and compensations, together with related tables.

Selections from the Bank's First Annual Report were published in the Federal Reserve BULLETIN for July 1931 and the series was continued through the Twelfth Report—see BULLETIN for January 1943, pp. 15-41. A reprint of brief sections of the Thirteenth Report was issued in pamphlet form by the Board of Governors in November 1944. For selections from the Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Annual Reports, see BULLETIN for September 1945, pp. 874-901, October 1947, pp. 1228-50, October 1948, pp. 1221-39, and August 1949, pp. 912-34, respectively.

Europe and also as regards the triangular trade via the southeastern part of Asia;

(v) disturbing influences have affected the monetary system, and other forms of disorganisation have been left behind by the war.

The cumulative effect of these various circumstances is considerable, as may be gathered from an analysis of each particular item.

Europe's chance to reconsolidate its own economic position, with a satisfactory standard of living for its growing population, depends essentially on the extent to which the various European countries can develop their trade with overseas producers of all the goods that Europe needs.

For a number of reasons, European countries must make serious efforts "to integrate" (to use the latest expression for a long-felt need); and in order to work more closely together they must get rid of the whole brushwood of quantitative restrictions and prohibitions which grew up during the war (and, to some extent, was sprouting already in the thirties) and also allow payments for all current and normal capital transactions to be made freely. Further, in their tariff policy they must pay increasing attention to the avoidance of uneconomic production and, with this in view, they must allow foreign competition to make itself more strongly felt on their respective markets.

Liberalisation of trade within Europe is, indeed, called for, and should be pushed forward with persistence and daring. But progress in this field ought not to mean that Europe will be thrown back on itself; for any tendency to establish a closed area would be worse than a mistake, and any goal short of a return to all-round convertibility in gold and dollars, which of course automatically brings with it full and immediate transferability of the European currencies inter se, would represent the acceptance of an unmistakable setback in comparison with the situation between the two wars—not to speak of the period before 1914. There is, fortunately, general agreement regarding the goal of convertibility; and if, in some connections, less far-reaching solutions have been contemplated—e.g. mere transferability inside Europe—these have been recognised as a makeshift acceptable only as a temporary measure so long as the ideal goal seemed out of reach in the immediate future.

The problems of freeing trade and restoring convertibility of currencies constitute an important part—but only a part—of the general problem of overcoming the disorganisation brought about by the war. More than the physical damage or the loss of invisible income, the unsettling effect of disorganisation has to be regarded as the most pernicious

consequence of the war. The modern economic system has depended for its satisfactory working on an intricate and largely (but by no means wholly) self-regulating mechanism of price movements, of supply and demand in the money and capital markets, etc. and, once this mechanism is impaired in any essential part, it is not easily put right. War economy is wasteful economy—and, when it comes to restoring prosperity and well-being, less crude methods have to be used than those suddenly seized upon in the war emergency. "Control" almost necessarily has to take as a starting-point some situation in the past (the production turnover or imports of a particular item in, for example, the prewar year 1938) and it thus tends to become an enemy to flexibility and progress. For that and other reasons, countries cannot go on using the wartime controls but need to develop a peacetime order which will enable their economies to progress under conditions representing a sufficient degree of balance internally and on foreign account.

Restoration of a balanced system is not easy, however: in the twenties, after the first world war, an attempt was made (which, at the time, was even expected to ensure "prosperity forever") but it failed because too many questions—including the proper adjustment of reparations and other indebtedness of Europe and the adaptation of the United States balance of payments to the requirements of a creditor position—had been left unsolved; and when questions of such importance are left in abeyance they have a nasty habit of returning and hitting one hard in the face, as indeed happened in the great depression from 1930 to 1934.

To what extent progress has been made in the balancing of budgets and the restoration of monetary systems, as steps towards overcoming the wartime disorganisation, will be considered in the next chapter of this Report. Before that it may be well, however, to make it clear that an increase in production—although certainly useful and, indeed, necessary for an improvement in the standard of living—is not in itself sufficient for the attainment of a balanced position.

(i) It would, in the first place, be a mistake to suppose that an increase in production will necessarily mitigate inflation or even improve the balance-of-payments position. As long as the credit system is characterised by a very high degree of liquidity, which has been the case in these postwar years, money incomes are likely to rise at the same rate as production and in that way an amount of spending power will be engendered sufficient to absorb the increased supply of goods. If then, pari

passu with the rise in wages and profits, the public increases its consumption, there will be no increase of saving to restore equilibrium between savings and investment and to fill a hole in the balance of payments. A balancing effect will be produced only if the proceeds of voluntary saving and the yield of taxes together rise to a greater extent than the volume of investment and of government expenditure. Should the increase in production be used mainly to bolster up investments and government spending, without leading to any increase in saving, the situation will become more inflationary, not less. And increased taxation will not be a remedy if the public pays its taxes simply by cutting down savings.

(ii) Secondly, as long as an extreme form of the sellers' market existed, it did not matter much what was produced. In such a case, once the exceptional phase is over, simply to increase production will not be enough: it will be necessary to ensure that the right thing is produced at the right price to permit competitive sales in the right market. Otherwise the full value will not be obtained from the productive efforts; on the contrary, a definite loss will be suffered.

Thus, before the effect of an increase in a country's production can be judged, it is necessary to know what is happening in the economy with regard to savings, the volume of investment, government expenditure and taxation and also what account is taken of market conditions abroad. It is only when sufficient balance has been restored in the financial field, as part of the postwar reorganisation, that the full benefit can be obtained from the production effort inside each separate economy and in the balance-of-payments relations between the different countries.

#### RETURN TO A BALANCED SYSTEM

The theory and practice of economics are both concerned with questions of balance. For a smooth working of the economic system there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled including the realisation of a proper balance between:

- (i) government revenue and expenditure;
- (ii) savings and investments;
- (iii) costs and prices; as well as
- (iv) receipts and payments on foreign account (i.e. in the balance of payments).

This list is not exhaustive. It is not enough for budget expenditure to be covered by corresponding budget revenue; the level at which equilibrium is reached must not be too high in relation to the national income—which simply means that the fiscal

burden must not be so heavy that enterprise is thwarted and the flow of savings dries up. An adequate adjustment must further be ensured between the current increase in production (taken in its widest sense) and the simultaneous increase in means of payment. But, if equilibrium has been established in the four instances indicated above, it is highly probable that the remaining conditions for a balanced economy will likewise be found to have been fulfilled. These are not conditions peculiar to a "competitive market system"; they apply to planned economies as well. Management, which is to some extent required under any system, should never mean just arbitrary intervention but must include the attainment of a certain harmony between government revenue and expenditure, costs and prices, etc.

In most cases an advance has been made towards a state of balance between government revenue and expenditure.

It is difficult to generalise in matters of public finance, for the significance of such terms as current and capital accounts, ordinary and extraordinary budgets, varies considerably from country to country. In each individual country, however, it is possible to discover the trend by examining the figures from year to year, and it is evident from such a comparison that a significant improvement in the budget position has taken place all over Europe; for, even if the level of expenditure is often still too high, it has generally become possible to do away with inflationary methods of covering the remaining budgetary deficit. Part of the progress has consisted in the establishment of a better order from a technical point of view, in that expenditure of the kind previously entered on special Treasury accounts (a practice only too common during and after the war) has, in most cases, now been incorporated in the general budget.

It is possible to distinguish a variety of methods which have been employed for the purpose of putting an end to inflationary financing.

In most countries relatively great stability has characterised the general price level in the years 1948-50, as compared with the movements in the preceding years, and this, coupled with the maintenance of active business, ensuring a high level of employment and sustained earnings, has meant that unpleasant surprises have been avoided in the field of public finance, the actual results achieved during recent budget years corresponding fairly closely to, or being even better than, the various estimates. Hardly anywhere has it still been necessary to resort to inflationary financing for the purpose of covering budget deficits. This, however, is not the only criterion by which the soundness of a coun-

try's public finances may be judged: it is, indeed, imperative that the budget in its widest sense (including all public charges) should be balanced at a level which does not put too heavy a burden on the economy and, in particular, does not

(i) dangerously diminish incentives or the propensity to take risks,

(ii) dangerously impair the flow of private savings.

In either of these eventualities, enterprise would suffer and, with it, the volume of production and the standard of living.

That heavy "marginal" taxation may keep people from making extra efforts is generally appreciated, and proposals are being worked out in many countries to reduce as far as possible the danger of such damaging effects and also to allow fiscal facilities in the case of special risks, e.g. in connection with exports and foreign investments. But little can be done to achieve any radical improvement as long as the over-all burden is very heavy; for sufficient revenue must, of course, be collected for expenditure to be covered and, if expenditure is large, complete avoidance of all forms of taxation with definitely harmful effects is clearly impossible.

As regards the effect of the budget policy on savings, certain distinctions should be made. On the one hand, the aim may be to secure a temporary budget surplus as part of a compensatory fiscal policy, i.e. a policy adopted in times of great prosperity in order to mitigate the exaggerations of a boom; or there may be an attempt to form savings by means of a budget surplus in order to provide a part of the capital regularly required for normal investments in the economy. If, in the former case, taxation has the effect of retarding an expansion of business, this is just what is desired; and when the boom subsides the tax rates should be lowered.

In the second case, however, the more general question arises whether, *bon an mal an*, the running of a budget surplus can effectually add to the volume of savings in a country. Very likely this question cannot be answered in abstracto: much depends upon the level of total charges, since a given increase in the revenue collected may not reduce the rate of saving as much in a country with a low level of taxation as in a country where the tax burden is already very heavy. Unfortunately, since the second world war, taxation has been high almost everywhere, so the problems here involved usually present themselves under the worst possible conditions. The dilemma is that the attainment of a budget surplus generally necessitates such high rates of taxation that the public may reduce its own rate of saving and that, owing to the un-

favourable effects of high taxation on incentive, the final result may be a net loss of free resources.

The question of the permissible burden of taxation is being much discussed in the various countries and improved statistical data have been recently collected. One improvement consists in taking account of both central and local taxation and of social security contributions as well, this being especially necessary in international comparisons, since the method of defraying the cost of social security benefits varies considerably from country to country—in particular as regards the proportions respectively charged to the general budget and levied directly on employers and employed.

In judging the true burden of taxation, account must be taken not only of the bare percentage relation to the national income but also of a number of other circumstances. Although difficult to measure, the ratio of taxation to the margin of average income above the subsistence level is clearly of importance, and in a country with a relatively low income per head the subsistence minimum will swallow up a very high proportion of the average income. It is also notoriously difficult to obtain tax payments from farmers—a fact which will make itself felt in Italy, for instance, where 48 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture and a relatively large proportion of them cultivate very small lots.

In this field there are still many questions awaiting solution—one European country after the other being occupied with problems of "fiscal reform" and of adjusting expenditure to levels at which it is safe to maintain it. In that connection it is not only a question of current revenue and expenditure but also of outlay for investment and how to cover such outlay—a question which has to be considered as part of the general problem of how to make the best of scarce resources in any economy.

In a number of countries the attainment of equilibrium between current savings (as augmented by resources from abroad) and the volume of investments, in order to avoid inflation, did not impress itself on the minds of the authorities as the primary objective, once the war was over, since it seemed to them of the greatest urgency to carry out such immediate tasks as putting transport and other essential services into working order and meeting the minimum capital requirements of industrial and commercial enterprises, even if that meant a somewhat inflationary credit expansion. Another question soon arose: whether, at so early a stage in the postwar reorganisation, an attempt should be made to fill the home market with consumer goods (which would mean, *inter alia*, using

part of the country's foreign resources to import such goods) in order to restore the ordinary price-and-cost mechanism with the least possible delay, or whether the available resources should be mainly reserved for investments even if that would mean protracted shortages, the market being kept in check by a continuance of controls (the state of affairs which represents "suppressed inflation"). For Switzerland there was no difficulty in answering those questions since the existing resources were sufficient for both purposes (and a careful credit policy precluded excess in either direction) but it is interesting to observe that two countries—Belgium and France—which in many respects have come to follow similar policies in this connection chose different lines: Belgium, even at the risk of holding up the repair of war damage and generally slowing down the rate of investment at the outset, favoured a return to ordinary market conditions in the hope that relative freedom to buy what was desired would act as a stimulus to further efforts and encourage private saving (since money that could be freely used would be worth saving)—expectations which have not, on the whole, been disappointed. In France, on the other hand, ambitious investment programmes were drawn up, and to a large extent carried out, by which much of the country's productive capacity was diverted to the provision of capital goods of a most modern type. This was, of course, a desirable development in itself but the price which had to be paid for it was a curtailment of the potential supply of current goods—with all that this meant in the way of continued inflationary pressure, reinforced by the difficulties of financing the many tasks which had been undertaken. In France, as in other countries pursuing a policy of large investments, it was really the resources contributed by Marshall aid which, financially and otherwise, made it possible, in the difficult year 1947 and afterwards, to go on with what had been started, for monetary and other reserves were then in many instances on the point of exhaustion.

It was, in a way, a sign of optimism and vigour that the European countries were so keen on making good the losses caused by the war and on laying the industrial foundation for increased output and consequently for a higher standard of living. But this eagerness to invest—even with the resources obtained through Marshall aid—could be carried too far. Thanks to more complete collection of basic data and to improved methods of computation, the estimates of the volume of investments and of the national product are generally becoming more and more reliable; but even so, and especially in periods of price fluctuation, they must be regarded as mainly indicative of an order of magnitude.

Countries in western Europe have in recent years had a volume of investment which as a rule has been running at a considerably higher rate than before 1939, and this has been made possible largely by additional resources obtained from abroad.

With Marshall aid tapering off, as foreseen from its inauguration, the individual countries will have to face a situation in which they must increasingly support any extension of their capital structure by their own domestic savings. It is in the realisation of this imperative necessity that several countries have taken steps to reduce their volume of investment, knowing, as they do by now, that an overdose of investment, financed simply by an expansion of credit, will tend to raise prices at home and draw goods away from the export market. Large as the need still is for investments for a variety of purposes—and especially for the construction of dwellings—the obvious course is to look to increased domestic savings to meet the requirements of the situation.

In those countries on the continent of Europe which have passed through periods of pronounced inflation for the second time in one generation, the public has become inclined to place its savings in "real assets" (*Sachwerte*) instead of keeping them in money form. Since it is not to be expected that memories of heavy losses in the past will quickly fade, there is all the greater need for a policy which can convince careful and provident citizens of the continued integrity of the national currency. It will not be sufficient to bring inflation to a temporary stop merely for the period during which outside aid is being given; budgetary and monetary policies must be such as to hold out the hope of permanence in the improvement, including an adequate accumulation of reserves. There are signs in several countries—but unfortunately not in all—of a change for the better as regards the volume of personal savings and the form taken by them, as well as indications of a revival of the capital markets.

One of the most important aspects of the revival of saving in money form and the renewal of activity on capital markets is that firms which have obtained short-term credits from the banking system, as a matter of pre-financing for such long-term purposes as extension of plant, may be able to "unload" these commitments through capital issues on the market. In so far as short-term credits are repaid from the proceeds of long-term issues on the market, the banks will regain their liquidity and be able to extend fresh accommodation without the risk of adding to the inflationary pressure. The revival of activity in capital markets, being an essential part

of the financial mechanism, is, of course, of importance everywhere, but special interest attaches to such questions in countries where, as in Italy and Germany, an expansion of the volume of credit is being proposed in order to provide increased opportunities of employment for people out of work. In both these countries the unemployment is of a special character and has little or nothing to do with unemployment appearing as the most regrettable feature of the downward phase in the business cycle. In Italy it is a result of the large increase in population, at the annual rate of about 450,000 to 500,000, which adds some 150,000 adults to the country's labour force every year even if emigration takes place, as in recent times, at the annual rate of 175,000; but it must also be remembered that the war has caused a ten years' interruption of emigration. Notwithstanding the constant expansion of the labour force, it has been possible to avoid any increase in the number of unemployed since the beginning of 1947, when, at the peak of the postwar inflation, unemployment stood at the high figure of 2 million. In western Germany it is, of course, essentially a question of "refugees" and "expellees" of whom nearly 9 million have come in since 1945; many of these refugees are elderly people, women or children, but they also include some 3.5 to 4 million people who are "employable." Early in 1950 the unemployed in western Germany totalled 2 million (this figure in itself implies that by then the greater number of the able-bodied refugees had found work—apart from the fact that, as the total figure, it includes unemployed workers already domiciled in western Germany before the war).

But whatever the reasons and circumstances which may be quoted to explain why so large a number of workers are without occupation, it is obviously desirable that they should be able to find useful work; and the question has naturally arisen whether some form of credit expansion would be advisable for the purpose of providing additional employment. The memory of the terrible mass unemployment in the nineteen-thirties is still vivid, and it is also being asked whether measures of a largely monetary character could not be taken to relieve the situation. The war and postwar experience is certainly no recommendation for inflationary methods of financing; but it is suggested that the existence of "unused resources" in the form of unemployed labour might make it possible for credit to be expanded in some measure without causing inflation.

It is now generally recognised that an excessive volume of investment which has to be financed by an inflationary expansion of credit necessarily ex-

erts a distorting influence on the balance in the cost and price structure and hence on the working of the economy in general. It is almost self-evident that there must be a proper relation between costs and prices inside each economy and also vis-à-vis foreign countries. Balance does not mean a state of rigidity; on the contrary, movements of wages and prices are the means by which necessary changes in supply and production as well as in demand are brought about; and this is especially the case now that every vestige of the wartime direction of labour has disappeared from the western world. Questions relating to the freezing of wages and to price control will be examined in the next chapter; here only a few problems of a more general character will be touched upon.

As long as an abundant supply of money is still to be found in a country and its markets remain insulated from external influences by a continuance of trade and exchange controls, it is relatively easy for producers and merchants to obtain higher prices, and in such circumstances it cannot be expected that the business world will put up a strong resistance to demands for increases in wages. But the trouble is that sudden and substantial increases in money wages (of 25 or 30 per cent at a time, as happened, for instance, in France and Austria) cannot be absorbed by existing profit margins and they, therefore, increase the cost of production only to be followed by still higher prices—to the ultimate advantage of nobody except, possibly, a set of speculators.

In 1948 and 1949 in France, as in most other countries in Europe, the nominal increases in money wages have been kept within narrower limits. It has been realised that more moderate increases, which do not necessitate a corresponding rise in prices, are the only ones producing an improvement in real wages, partly because they do not upset the monetary order. Early in 1950 it was, for instance, decided in France to return to a greater measure of free bargaining between employers and employed. This development has been made possible, on the one hand, by the restrictive credit policy and a closer approach to a balanced budget and, on the other hand, by increased imports, reflecting the stronger monetary position and representing one of the results of the trade-liberalisation policy, while at the same time introducing an element of competition which militates against any undue price increases and thus safeguards the consumer. The example of France accordingly shows how the restoration of a better balance internally goes hand in hand with the restoration of greater freedom in foreign trade relations.

There must always be a need to establish com-

patibility between internal prices and those applicable in foreign trade, or (which comes to the same thing) between the price structures of different countries, and this is the basic idea of the "purchasing-power-parity theory" and, as such, is fundamentally correct. Statistically, it is easy to show that in the past there have been deviations from the "purchasing-power parities" over a period of years; but it is equally or even more interesting to note the fact that when the price levels have had time to "settle down" (as they had done by 1928-29 after the upsets of the first world war, and again by 1938 after the great depression) price relations, as calculated via the rates of exchange, show an unmistakable return to the old relationship. This presupposes, of course, that the basic year chosen was a year of equilibrium, which was clearly the case as regards 1913. 1938 is less suitable, since it was a year of depression, with an abnormally small volume of trade on the world markets together with unsettled conditions in several countries on the continent of Europe. It is often preferable to make comparisons with years further back as, for instance, with the years 1928 and 1929.

After the first world war, it took up to the end of the twenties, i.e. fully ten years, for price relations between different countries to become more or less "normal." By the summer of 1949 only four years had passed since the end of hostilities in the second world war; and even a cursory examination of the available price indexes (wholesale prices, cost of living, export and import prices, etc.) would show that in a great number of countries no inner coherence had as yet been established.

To get rid of high uncompetitive prices is surely one of the main conditions for the attainment of adequate equilibrium in a country's balance of payments. At the same time, the experience of recent years has shown that in many cases countries with a relatively moderate rise in prices (as calculated via the prevailing exchange rates) have had larger deficits in their balance of payments than countries with a more pronounced price rise. There is, in general, no mystery as to the explanation: the amount of goods and services which a country can sell abroad depends on the relation between the value of its own output and its total spending for consumption and investment: if the rate of domestic spending is so high that relatively little will be left for export, low prices in themselves do not alter the situation (that is one of the main reasons why the countries which devalued in September 1949 have generally been taking steps to keep down spending through a restraint on increase in incomes, this being one of the means of setting more goods free for export). When a country spends

more on consumption and investment than it produces, the excess does not come out of the blue but appears as a deficit on the current account of the balance of payments. An examination of the tables containing data about the national product and its uses, as given on previous pages for a number of countries, shows how, in actual figures, the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments corresponds to the difference between total expenditure and the total supply of goods and services (whether on a gross or a net accounting). Logic demands that it should be so; and the compilers of the statistics relating to the national product have, in fact, to divide the amount of total supplies received from domestic sources and from abroad between total consumption and total investment.

It is, however, no easy matter, even when surplus funds are available, to re-establish the currents of private international lending in a world so disrupted by political anxiety and labouring so heavily under economic and monetary maladjustments, with additional hindrances often put in the way of private initiative by hampering controls. To some extent the lending markets must be prepared to contemplate new forms of financing, partly in closer contact with their governments, which will no doubt be found anxious to assist, although they must not be expected to guarantee the whole risk involved. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is likely to play a greater rôle as Marshall aid diminishes—and the initiative called for by President Truman's Point Four may, indeed, lead to new methods of investment in under-developed areas. It is to be hoped that, whatever methods be adopted for the provision of capital to old or new countries, the amounts will be made available without provisos as to their employment, for only then can there be any chance of multilateral trade's becoming a reality (and not only an aspiration in high-sounding speeches). As reconstruction proceeds, the United States and Switzerland should no longer be the only countries with surplus funds to lend. In the British budget speech of April 18, 1950, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the United Kingdom would need to have some surplus in the balance of payments "to assist in Commonwealth and colonial development"—and a surplus available for overseas investment presupposes, of course, that there is in the internal economy a surplus of savings over domestic investments.

But for a real revival of international investment there must be evidence of improved conditions in the countries which would receive the funds. Confidence has to be restored, and this calls for the fulfilment of certain conditions, namely, a minimum

of political stability and positive action to strengthen the monetary position with a view to restoring convertibility. Obviously, these are conditions which the individual countries will strive to fulfil in their own interest. But it should also be remembered that in international lending—especially to governments—appeal cannot be made to any judiciary and executive authorities in case of default and, for that reason, the past record of each country is a matter of great importance. Unless a country deals fairly with foreign investments and, in particular, makes every effort to meet charges in respect of past obligations, it is not likely to restore its credit position in regard to future borrowing. Much patient and constructive work will be needed before international movements of capital can again make a natural contribution to economic progress.

#### AN APPROACH TO MORE NORMAL PRICE RELATIONS

The most conspicuous event in the economic and monetary field during 1949 was the wave of devaluations, which was clearly connected with reductions in reserves and shifts in the currents of trade as a sequel to the business recession in the United States. But, the more closely one examines these various developments, the more one inclines to the conclusion that the "master key" to this whole series of events is to be found in certain important changes in the market prices of raw materials and foodstuffs, reflecting a return to more normal conditions of supply.

So far as prices are concerned, an inflationary rise is not the only consequence of a great war: there is, in addition, a disrupting effect on the general price structure. For some prices rise considerably more, others less, than the average, it being impossible, in the short run, to adjust supplies to sudden changes in demand or to have new lines of production ready to make up for the disappearance of old sources of supply. During the second world war, greater efforts were made than ever before—and with some success—to keep prices down by means of government control, notwithstanding exceptional shortages; it was in the nature of things that the various measures were more effective in regard to goods produced and consumed at home than in regard to commodities of importance in international trade; and it was consequently found that the price indexes rose more steeply for import and export commodities than for domestic commodities. And the fact that the important raw-material-producing areas in the southeastern part of Asia were involved in the second world war meant that a number of commodities were in distinctly short supply, the shortage persisting for several years after the war was over. Consequently, when in the

course of 1946 price control was lifted in the United States, the remaining scarcities were largely reflected in higher prices, affecting markets not only in the United States but in other countries also.

In the early months of 1949, the decline which was taking place in the United States brought American prices below British prices at the current rates of exchange and the discrepancy, which became wider in the course of the spring, was still quite substantial in the autumn. This discrepancy was one of the circumstances leading to the devaluation of the pound and consequently to the other devaluations which in September 1949 opened a new chapter in the postwar history of commodities.

A comparison with what had happened on the commodity markets after the upheaval of exchange values in September 1931 shows, however, that the effects of almost world-wide devaluations vary very considerably according to the general trend of business at the time—what is often called the "world conjuncture." In 1931 the devaluations occurred in the midst of a severe depression, and prices (as expressed in gold value) continued to fall sharply. In 1949, on the other hand, the devaluations coincided with a recovery in the United States and a continuance of favourable business conditions in the great majority of countries—which all helped to sustain the general level of prices. It may be noted in passing that a great number of countries had been relatively unaffected by the recession in the United States. A surprising case is that of Canada, a country in which the situation used to be greatly influenced by changing business conditions in the United States. Recently, Canada has shown a strong dynamic trend of its own, and in 1949 it went on its way, unperturbed by the setback in the United States.

Inevitably, the many devaluations tended at first to reduce the dollar prices for nondollar commodities but, within one month, i.e. by the second half of October, this almost automatic movement had already spent its force. From then onwards the intrinsic position of individual commodities and the strength of the upward business trend entirely neutralised the depressive influences arising from the devaluations. First and foremost, the devaluation decision as such removed one of the considerations which had induced manufacturers and traders in hard-currency countries to refrain as far as possible from replenishing their stocks. Moreover, official stockpiling was continued while unrest in Malaya, Indonesia and some other areas in south-eastern Asia gave rise to fears that current supplies of key products such as rubber, tea, cocoa and oilseeds would be adversely affected. Thus, prices



tended to stiffen, the only exceptions being crude oil, the price of which remained unchanged, and tin, lead and lard, the prices of which have eased. The two last mentioned are predominantly dollar commodities; even in terms of dollars, sterling commodities held their position better than the general run of dollar commodities (the opposite—it would seem—of what might have been expected) and it was largely thanks to this that the terms of trade for the raw-material-producing countries of the sterling area were as good as, or even more favourable than, those they had enjoyed before the devaluation.

The upheaval in the price structure as a result of the war affected various countries in very different ways according to the extent to which their export prices rose in comparison with their import prices or, in other words, according to the changes in their terms of trade. Most western European countries are predominantly importers of primary products and exporters of manufactured goods; and the terms of trade in the thirties, and especially in a year of rather acute depression such as 1938—with relatively low raw-material prices owing mainly to weak American demand—were distinctly favourable to the industrialised countries in Europe (cf. the table on page 110 of the nineteenth Annual Report, giving the terms of trade for the United Kingdom back to 1913).

1947 and 1948 were abnormal years, in which prices of most raw materials and foodstuffs were extremely high and only a few European countries (Switzerland being one of them) could charge correspondingly increased prices for their exports. The fall in the prices of primary products, which began in 1948 and gathered speed in the first half of 1949, was therefore very much to the advantage of the European countries (although the adjustment in itself caused certain difficulties, culminating in the situation which led to the changes in currency values).

The devaluations, as was to be expected, largely reversed the favourable development of the terms of trade for the importing countries in Europe, especially since, among primary products, even sterling commodities rose so sharply that in terms of dollars they became almost as dear as before. In the United Kingdom itself, at the time of writing (in the spring of 1950), it would take 10 per cent more exports to buy the same amount of imports as in August 1949. Denmark has, for the time being, suffered an even greater reverse. Italy, having devalued by only 8 per cent, seems to have been almost unaffected as far as its terms of trade are concerned, while Switzerland (having retained the value of its franc) has benefited by somewhat

more favourable import prices. As to the use of such words as "benefit" and "favourable," there is one proviso to be made: a number of foreign countries, upon receiving somewhat smaller amounts in Swiss francs for their products, were not able to buy Swiss goods on the same scale as before. In this connection, it is pertinent to remember that the low prices of primary products during the depression in the thirties proved to be no unmixed blessing for the industrialised countries in Europe, since such countries found their exports seriously reduced. On the other hand, in 1928, when the terms of trade were not precisely favourable to the United Kingdom, the balance of payments of that country showed a surplus on current account, and it was thus, in this respect, better off than in the years of depression in the thirties. To obtain terms which clearly put its partner in an uneconomic position does not seem to profit any country; since trade is a mutual affair, it naturally prospers best when the primary producers as well as the manufacturing nations are able to cover their costs, and this seems generally to be the case when no violent fluctuations are occurring in prices or business activity.

The year 1948 had already seen a general narrowing of the price changes in Europe, and 1949, on the whole, presented the same characteristic.

#### A YEAR OF SWEEPING CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Since the gold standard, with its remarkable combination of unlimited freedom of transfers and stable exchange rates, was first established in the course of the nineteenth century, there have been only two years in which adjustments of foreign exchange rates have been so sweeping that the expression "wave of devaluations" has been justified. These years were 1931 and 1949. From a monetary point of view there were two outstanding characteristics common to both years:

(i) In the first place, they were not war years but fell within periods of postwar economic and financial reconstruction. It was generally believed in 1928-29 that the world had then succeeded in settling down again to a more or less calm period of progress in production and trade. This belief, however, proved to be an illusion: too many questions had been left unsolved for genuine balance to have been restored. About conditions in 1949 there was less illusion: the postwar adjustments had clearly not yet been completed; in itself, however, 1949 was not mainly a year of disturbances but one in which very real improvement was shown in a num-

ber of fields, and in that way it was a better year than 1931.

(ii) In the second place, the impulse to the wave of devaluations came, in both cases, from an alteration in the exchange value of sterling. Although a considerable number of depreciations and other modifications in foreign exchange rates had occurred in the inter-war period and again in the years after the second world war, it was not until sterling was affected that a stream of currency changes was released. About 36 per cent of all international trade is still financed in sterling. In itself this sensitiveness to changes in the value of sterling may be taken as proof of the central position that the British currency has held in the building-up and working of the gold-standard system, which, despite all modifications in gold-market practices, etc., has not been really superseded as far as its main institutions and methods of financing are concerned. Gold is being accepted in exchange for national currencies, and, indeed, is much sought after by the many countries which have to replenish their monetary reserves.

Devaluation is bound to produce a shock, and when, in addition, it was found that sterling and a number of other currencies, although devalued by 30.5 per cent, continued to be quoted at a sizable discount in the markets for notes and for sterling on transferable accounts, people not unnaturally began to fear that the devaluation had been a failure, that nothing had been really settled, and that years of depression might ensue, as had been the case after 1931. But by the beginning of 1950 a spirit of greater optimism had begun to make itself felt.

It has been recalled that the upturn in the United States business trend had already begun in the summer of 1949, i.e. well before the devaluations in September. Thus, there is every reason to think that an increased American demand for raw materials would have set in during the autumn even if there had been no devaluation. Similarly, an upturn in intra-European trade would most certainly have resulted from the liberalisation policy, irrespective of the devaluations. A recognition of these connections does not, of course, imply that the rectification in price relations which the devaluations helped to bring about vis-à-vis the dollar area has been of no importance; and it also counts for something that a widely expected adjustment is now over and done with. But it would be palpably false reasoning to give the devaluations the sole—or even perhaps the main—credit for all the improvement which has taken place.

Moreover, in judging the state of affairs in west-

ern Europe, it must not be forgotten that Marshall aid is still being received and supplementing inadequate domestic savings. Progress is being made in restoring the monetary mechanism and establishing a better balance in economic life, but there are still many troublesome problems. One is how to obtain a sufficiency of domestic savings in the individual countries; and here, even if national resources have been increased by higher production, it is, as a rule, still necessary to reduce excessive expenditure—in particular on the part of the governments—weighing too heavily on the individual economies. Another is how to strengthen monetary reserves in order to provide a margin of safety against hazardous developments; in many respects, this question is bound up with the previous one, but it has its own peculiar aspects as well, as may be seen from an analysis of the supply and movements of gold—still the main component in monetary reserves.

#### PRODUCTION AND MOVEMENTS OF GOLD

1949 will remain a memorable year in the history of gold. New tendencies made themselves felt: the distribution of newly-mined gold was more even than in the previous year and there was a striking fall in the prices paid for gold on free and black markets—reflecting in the main a growing confidence in national currencies.

1. The output of gold in countries which regularly published figures of production rose from the equivalent of 790 million dollars in 1948 to 820 million in 1949 or by 3–4 per cent. No information has become available with regard to gold production in the U.S.S.R. or the gold reserves accumulated in that country.

The known output of gold is still some 30 per cent below what it was in the peak year 1940. No common trend can at present be discerned: in some countries government subsidies of various kinds and (recently) devaluations have given at least a temporary stimulus, while wartime and postwar increases in costs continue to depress gold production elsewhere.

2. There is a significant change in the distribution of gold: for the first time since 1945 the United States has not absorbed the whole current output. True, it added 164 million dollars to its gold reserves—which was more than any other country; but this was only one-fifth of the reported output and other countries were able to add 250 million dollars to their reported reserves. The only important net loser of gold in 1949 was the United Kingdom, and the whole loss was regained in the first quarter of 1950. A considerable number of countries added to their gold reserves in 1949, including

Italy, Switzerland, Canada, Belgium, Venezuela, the Netherlands, Uruguay and Cuba. There were also some substantial additions to unreported gold reserves (without allowing for the wholly unknown changes in the U.S.S.R. holdings).

3. The increase in the reported reserves corresponded to just over one-half of the new gold output in 1949. This leaves nearly 400 million dollars to be accounted for. Probably a part, say, one-third, went into unreported official reserves, and perhaps 100 million dollars was taken by the arts. But there is still some 150 million dollars or more which has "disappeared"—having very likely been sold on free or black markets. It is highly probable that additional gold from unreported production was sold on the same markets.

4. These sales of gold have been one of the factors which helped to bring about a sharp decline in the prices quoted for gold in the free and black markets.

The decline continued in the first four months of 1950, exerting an important psychological influence in many countries, since such a decline is taken to signify an intrinsic strengthening of the value of the domestic currency. The collapse of gold prices is attributable less to the impact of the devaluations (which under different circumstances might easily have had the opposite effect) than to the growing evidence of internal recovery in western Europe, including, in particular, the main gold-hoarding country, France. Influences from outside Europe worked in the same direction: namely, the check to hoarding caused by the communist victory in China and the increase in the sales on free markets by South Africa and some other producing areas.

The currency changes of September 1949 had cast their shadow before them; not only had transactions been held up until the expected devaluations took place but, in the spring and summer, funds had moved, clandestinely and otherwise, in search of safety. In a large measure, the last three months of 1949 saw the logical reversal of these tendencies. These are, however, essentially short-term effects. The permanent consequences of the devaluations cannot be predicted on the basis of the experience gained up to the present.

1949 was less characterised than any other post-war year by a one-sided and overwhelming flow of gold to a single recipient: the United States; and even the substantial efflux of gold—mostly from the sterling area—in the spring and summer was quickly reversed in the autumn and the losses fully made good in the opening months of the following year. It may seem somewhat strange that a year which in retrospect is conspicuous for a more even distribution of new gold should also have been a year of

widespread currency changes; but those changes fortunately came at a moment when they caused little disturbance; in fact, they seem to have been one of the factors contributing to a greater balance in the monetary position of the world.

In 1945 the time had come for European trade to be resumed; but reserves were already scanty and it seemed a useful expedient to help trade along by the extension of credits between the various European countries (by means of the famous "swings" in the payments agreements). When the limits for these credits had been reached and came to be exceeded, payments had in several cases to be made in gold (i.e. in the means of payment internationally most acceptable) but reserves were running down and it was fortunate, indeed, that a part of the arrangements made under the Marshall Plan was the payments and compensation scheme to ensure a continuing and growing flow of intra-European trade without any too burdensome charge on the monetary reserves of the weaker countries. Thanks to the improvements which have taken place, a new stage has been reached in 1950; but, even so, it is proving no easy matter to determine, in the working-out of a new payments plan, to what extent credit facilities and gold payments can be fitted together in such a way as to enable definite progress to be made towards full convertibility of European currencies.

For convertibility to be resumed, with all that this entails in the form of possible gold payments, it is, of course, indispensable that—in addition to participating in further international measures—the individual countries should have established a sufficient balance in their internal economies and that, in so far as they require capital from abroad for their own development, the foreign resources in question should have been procured by loans or in other ways in good time, so that when an import surplus has to be paid for the foreign exchange is readily available. If arrangements are made for short-term credit facilities for seasonal and other temporary purposes, a useful element will have been added to the general credit structure; but such facilities should not be put on a par with the availability of adequate monetary reserves in the free possession of the countries themselves. For countries, as for individuals, monetary reserves serve to provide a margin of safety and, in particular, a means of gaining time, so that such readjustments may be made as the particular situation may require. A considerable number of countries have altogether inadequate reserves. In April 1950 the United Kingdom had gold reserves second only to those of the United States, and yet the Chancellor

of the Exchequer, in his budget speech on the 18th of that month, expressed himself as follows:

"It is the smallness of our reserves much more than the unavoidable degree of fluctuation in our earnings that is now our real trouble. That is why we must build up those reserves in every way we can, so as to have more in hand to meet the quite normal and inevitable fluctuations in the dollar income of the sterling area when Marshall aid ends in 1952."

Other countries may not have the same large actual and potential commitments as the United Kingdom but they, too, need an adequate backing in gold and foreign exchange. The problem of replenishing reserves cannot be dealt with as an isolated one, for it touches upon many aspects of the question of attaining a sufficient internal and external balance in each economy and, in the international field, of establishing propitious conditions for foreign trade and payments. Attention has obviously to be given to these questions in the utilisation of Marshall aid in the different countries. It seems quite clear that in the remaining part of the recovery programmes one of the main tasks should be to build up monetary reserves, especially now that the original production targets have been reached or surpassed. No real stability will be created in Europe before the reserve position of most of the continent's monetary authorities has been strengthened—and only then will the countries be able to dispense with foreign aid.

#### MONEY, CREDIT AND INTEREST RATES

A return to more normal monetary conditions has been part of the general improvement which has taken place during the last few years and which is characterised fundamentally by a better balance between the quantity of money and the quantity of goods, prices ceasing to move sharply upwards or downwards, exceptional shortages disappearing, and rationing, allocation and similar forms of control being gradually removed.

The same stage has not been reached, however, in all countries, and the movement necessary to restore equilibrium is not always in the same direction. The note circulation fell in some countries but remained relatively stable in others, while there were a number of cases in which the amount of notes outstanding continued to rise. The circulation fell in countries as different from one another as the United States, the Netherlands, Switzerland, India and Czechoslovakia; a small or negligible increase occurred in the United Kingdom, the Scandinavian countries and Belgium; and the same was the case in Austria and Japan, where an end

was put to a long period of inflation; in France and the Argentine, expansion was at the rate of 30 per cent, and in Greece it even exceeded 50 per cent, with substantial increases also in Australia, Germany, Italy, Finland, Brazil and Egypt; while China still had to cope with an inflationary rise in its note circulation (that country being the most conspicuous exception to the rule of general improvement).

In judging the significance of these various movements, account must be taken not only of changes in the volume of money (note circulation or notes plus deposits) but also of the supply of goods and services on which the money can be spent and of the prices at which they are purchased. If adjustment is made for the rise in prices, the resulting picture is already more realistic, but account must also be taken of any increase in production (which may best be measured by the estimates of the national income). There is also the possibility that the public may want to hold larger quantities of money in the form of cash, as occurs, for instance, when confidence is restored in a currency which had previously been depreciating rapidly.

The weight of these considerations may be exemplified by the developments in a few countries.

It might be thought that the United States is suffering from a serious excess of money, since the note circulation at the end of 1949 was more than four times—and the note circulation plus bank deposits more than three times—as large as in 1938, while wholesale prices had barely doubled in the same space of time. But, as a joint result of the rise in prices and a great rise in production, the total of the national income is more than three times as large as before the war and this means that the apparent excess of money has been almost wholly absorbed. The note circulation in itself still corresponds to a rather higher proportion of the national income than before the war, but some slight increase may be taken as normal, since there are a number of people who, previously poor indeed, are now better paid and can therefore hold a larger amount of their income in notes, as cash, than they could formerly.

In Italy the note circulation increased between the end of 1947 and the end of 1949 from 795 to 1,057 billion lire, i.e. by 33 per cent. During the same period prices fell somewhat, but the increase in the note circulation was absorbed to some extent by a rise in production and also by a slowing-down in the velocity of circulation (which is equivalent to the holding of more cash for current purposes).

The relation between the money volume and the national income is clearly a more reliable touchstone than changes in the money volume considered

by themselves. It is interesting to note that in the countries where the exceptional shortages have been most successfully overcome, where controls have been abolished and where prices are fairly steady, the money volume is again tending to represent about the same fraction of the national income as before the war. It would seem as if the economic changes resulting from the war and the fact of experiencing downright inflation had had less effect upon the public's habits in making payments and holding notes and deposits than might have been expected.

Prewar experience also indicates that these habits are changed only slowly and that, while in periods of crisis the public may hold for a time an abnormally large or small amount of cash, it tends to restore its holdings to their previous level as soon as the emergency ends. The relation of the note circulation to the national income varied very little between 1920 and 1940 in Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In the United States it rose abruptly during the depression and then settled down at a higher level. In the Netherlands and Switzerland movements were more erratic.

The group of countries in which the quantity of money is now in about the same relation to the national income as immediately before the war includes the United States, Belgium and Switzerland.

In all three countries the quantity of money was excessive at the end of the war. In the United States, wholesale prices rose by some 50 per cent from 1945 to 1948, while money ceased to increase appreciably after 1946. In Switzerland prices had already risen during the war, but production rose year by year after the war and there was an even greater increase in the supplies of available goods (thanks to the recovery in foreign trade). In Switzerland, the relation of the money supply to the national income is still rather high, though there is no doubt that inflation has been ended and economic equilibrium restored; the surplus money probably represents hoards of Swiss francs in foreign hands. In Belgium, where the active money volume had been reduced by a currency reform in the autumn of 1944, it would seem that between 1946 and 1948 production rose by one-quarter and prices by some 35 per cent.

A second group of countries comprises those in which the excess of money accumulated during the war has not yet disappeared. These include the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. In the United Kingdom there has been a marked improvement as compared with 1946 but it has only gone far enough to re-establish the position recorded at the end of

the war, before the extreme cheap-money policy of the immediate postwar period had had its effect.

In the group under review the country which has gone farthest on the way back to equilibrium is the Netherlands, where three effective methods of absorbing an excessive volume of money have been adopted: a monetary reform (including a decisive cut in the amount of notes and free deposits), an increase in production, and an increase in prices. Moreover, most of the counterpart funds received in connection with Marshall aid have been sterilised on an account in the *Nederlandsche Bank* (cf. page 196 of the nineteenth Annual Report). Wholesale prices in the Netherlands rose by about 70 per cent between 1945 and 1950 and by more than 190 per cent between 1937 and February 1950.

Three countries—Italy, France and Greece—may be taken as representative of the group in which the money volume has been below the normal proportion but rapid rises have taken place recently.

No adequate estimates of the national income are available for Greece but it is possible to compare the increase in money with the increase in prices.

In Italy the prewar relation has been re-established—primarily as a result of an unusually rapid expansion of the volume of money—so that there is obviously no justification for any talk of a “credit deflation” in that country. In Greece the money supply is still small as compared with the prewar ratio but, as the Greeks have been through several periods of extreme inflation within one generation, the credit institutions of that country can hardly count on more than a very slow return to the degree of confidence which prevailed in the years before the second world war.

In France, the total money supply is now relatively smaller than in 1938, but that was a year of monetary troubles, with disequilibrium in the balance of payments; an additional reason for caution is the fact that the volume of credit granted to business is now relatively greater than before the war.

This is just the opposite of what has happened in most countries. In relation to the national income, credit shows the greatest decrease in Belgium—a country which, since the war, has applied a firm policy of credit control for the maintenance of equilibrium internally and in its balance of payments. In addition, it is very likely that in Belgium credit conditions are influenced by the same general factors as in the other countries, where the ratio under review is distinctly lower than before the war. One important general reason for this development is no doubt that many business firms were able to accumulate substantial reserves during the war and, in the postwar period, have been mak-

ing good profits of which a considerable part has been ploughed back into the business, with the result that they can finance themselves to a greater extent than before the war. Moreover, in some countries, where commercial banks (and not only savings banks) used to extend credits for investment purposes (in the form of mortgages, etc.), a sudden rise in prices will have increased the nominal amount of the national income but not the amount of long-standing financing via the banks.

In France, where the credit ratio is abnormally high in comparison with prewar, this increase seems to be due partly to the fact that sudden rises by as much as 40 to 60 per cent a year in prices and wage costs ruled out any such growth in the volume of self-financing as occurred in other countries, and partly to the lack of activity in the capital market, which not only made private business firms rely to a greater extent on bank credit but also caused nationalised enterprises to finance their development largely by recourse to the banks. Credits to such enterprises are shown as a part of ordinary business credits, whereas in the statistics of the capital market a distinction is made between the two different classes of borrowers: in 1949 nationalised industries raised a total of 14 billion French francs (not quite equal to 50 million dollars) on the capital market, while business firms raised 64 billion francs (equal to about 200 million dollars), of which a part merely represented the reinvestment of the proceeds of securities redeemed.

In the countries in which the velocity of circulation is slowing down—which implies a form of saving, in that individuals and firms hold more cash—a quite exceptional opportunity has arisen for an expansion of the margin of credit. Use was made of similar opportunities in the reconstruction period after the first world war, for example, by the German Reichsbank in 1923-24, and now it has again been possible to profit by the same concatenation of circumstances. The experience gained in the twenties, however, was that these decidedly temporary possibilities of credit creation are soon exhausted and that at a certain moment a halt must be called. It is not at all certain that the circulation can be safely expanded until it reaches precisely the same relation to the national income as in a given year before the war. Much depends upon the way in which the expansion takes place; if the increase in the domestic means of payments corresponds to an accumulation of monetary reserves in, say, gold and dollars, there will be assets available to meet any strain which the larger circulation may provoke in the balance of payments.

In the overcoming of the strong inflationary trend

which had been continued in France in the post-war period, the imposition of rather sweeping restrictions—especially of a quantitative character—in the autumn of 1948 played a considerable rôle (as explained on page 170 of the nineteenth Annual Report). The restrictions applied, of course, essentially to credits granted by banks, and they were reinforced by rates for commercial credits rising to 6, 7 or 8 per cent. Long-term rates were also affected: the yield of 3 per cent rentes rose from 4.48 in December 1947 to 4.67 per cent in September 1948 and to 5.18 per cent in February 1950.

The stricter credit policy has compelled traders to release surplus stocks and exporters to sell to the exchange control the full amount of their receipts in foreign currency. It has thus helped in eliminating the shortage of goods at home, in stopping the rise in prices and in halving the deficit in the balance of payments. And these advantages have been accompanied by an increase in industrial production by 10 per cent in 1949, while unemployment has remained at a low level (40,000 to 65,000 in the winter of 1949-50 as compared with a monthly average of 374,000 before the war, i.e. in 1938).

Complaints having been heard of an undue restriction of credit, some alleviations have gradually been allowed: thus in April 1950 the limit at which the authorisation of the Bank of France was required for certain bank advances was raised from 50 to 100 million French francs. And the rediscount "ceilings" limiting the amount of bills which each bank could rediscount with the Bank of France have also been raised. As a matter of fact, there has been a continuous expansion of the volume of credit: the restrictions have only served to keep it within reasonable limits.

The yearly increase in the volume of business credits was at the rate of 59 per cent in 1947, 80 per cent in 1948 and 39 per cent in 1949. It is remarkable that under the existing regulations so large an increase could be obtained. The fact is that the rediscount ceiling allowed a margin for some expansion, besides which the banks could obtain, temporarily, certain additional funds from the Bank of France and they could also discount medium-term securities with the *Crédit National*. In addition, it was decided in March 1950 to allow special credit facilities for the accumulation of stocks of butter and for exports. Taken as a whole, the credit control cannot be said to have been too harshly applied; rather, it would seem that the expansion allowed has been the maximum that could safely be undertaken; and it is, therefore, of interest to note that in the first quarter of 1950 for the first time in many years no further expansion occurred in the credit volume.

In addition to business credits, the banks' holdings of public securities have also increased. The difference between total government expenditure and revenue still remains large, amounting to 485 billion French francs in the estimates for 1950 (of which 250 billion is to be covered by the counterpart of Marshall aid). There was an increase of 65 billion francs in 1949 in the banks' holdings of government securities; on the other hand, the direct advances by the Bank of France to the government increased by only a negligible amount, the legal ceiling for current state borrowing from the Bank of France being lowered from 200 to 175 billion francs. The government borrowed considerable sums from the savings banks and postal-cheque system.

Both note circulation and bank deposits have continued to rise, the total money supply increasing by one-third in 1948 and one-quarter in 1949.

A new important source of credit expansion has been the advances by the Bank of France to the Exchange Stabilisation Fund of 43 billion French francs, together with the rise in the Bank of France's holdings of foreign exchange, indicating a rise of about 300 to 350 million dollars in France's foreign reserves. As long as the Exchange Stabilisation Fund was being called upon to sell foreign exchange, it took in corresponding amounts of francs and was, in fact, for years a source of supply for the Treasury, to which the amounts in francs were delivered. It was, however, soon faced with considerable losses in francs on forward operations as a result of the adjustments in exchange rates and also on account of the French multiple-rate exchange system. When the trend turned, the Fund had not enough resources in French francs to buy the inflowing foreign exchange. Since the Treasury was also short of funds, it was arranged that the Fund should obtain advances from the Bank of France—on condition, however, that, when it sold exchange, it should use the proceeds in French francs to repay these advances—the new arrangement representing an important step towards a normalisation of the French monetary system.

In Italy also, quantitative credit restrictions as well as higher interest rates have played a great rôle in the restoration of more effective financial stability after years of inflation. But that has not meant that no new credits have been granted: the volume of credit increased by about the same amount in 1948 and in 1949 as in 1947, in the autumn of which year the credit measures were taken.

The receipt of foreign aid and the growth of domestic savings have made it possible to finance both the budget deficit and private investments

without inflation and without unfavourable effects on the balance of trade. Gross investments amounted in 1949 to about 20 per cent of the national income. In 1949, in conspicuous contrast to former years, the financing of the government's deficit did not involve recourse either to the Bank of Italy or to the commercial banks on any substantial scale, sufficient funds being supplied by foreign aid, the postal savings system or the market.

Production and employment figures have risen but, owing to the rapid increase in the population, difficulties have been experienced in finding work for all the new recruits to the labour force. Early in 1950 the Minister of the Treasury announced plans for spending 120 billion lire annually over a period of ten years on the development of southern Italy, these schemes to be financed through a special new institution. A further move towards a freer credit policy was the reduction of the discount rate from 4½ to 4 per cent on April 6, 1950 (the rate had been reduced from 5½ to 4½ per cent on April 9, 1949).

Even more than Italy, Greece has been affected by war and internal conflicts, it being only in 1949 that fighting in that country came to an end. For these reasons, rehabilitation has been delayed, but in many respects impressive progress has been made during the last two years, the volume of industrial production reaching the prewar level by the end of the year and agricultural production being then within 25 per cent of that level. In the credit sphere, the great difficulty is that after such monetary debacles as the Greeks have experienced it is not easy to restore confidence in the national currency.

In Germany, as in Austria, the monetary mechanism was for a number of years put almost out of action by an enormous redundancy of money in relation to the wages paid and the few goods available at the officially controlled rates and prices. But at one stroke a more far-reaching measure than was ever taken in Austria was applied in the three zones of western Germany when the monetary reform of June 1948 cut down the volume of means of payment by over 90 per cent. This produced a need for a larger circulation, and the degree of liquidity of the commercial banks allowed them to give much fresh accommodation, short-term business credits rising from 1,244 million Deutsche marks in July to 3,550 million in October 1948. There being then certain signs of an incipient inflationary rise in prices, the Bank deutscher Länder raised reserve requirements, trying to persuade the various banks not to increase the total amount of their credits beyond the amount existing at the end of October 1948; at the same time the Bank deutscher Länder stiffened the qualitative regulations for rediscounts.

In November 1948 wholesale prices ceased to rise appreciably, and early in 1949 they even fell somewhat.

This change in the trend permitted the Bank deutscher Länder to take the following steps to ease credit conditions:

(i) the official rate of discount was reduced first from 5 to 4½ per cent and then to 4 per cent;

(ii) the minimum reserve requirements were reduced (also in two stages): the reserve ratio for time deposits was lowered from 5 to 4 per cent and for sight deposits from 15 to 10 per cent or from 10 to 8 per cent, according to the category of the bank concerned;

(iii) the qualitative requirements for rediscounts were relaxed and the "stop order" for bank credits—which does not seem to have been very effective—was cancelled.

Refugees continued to enter western Germany; and, in order to help in procuring employment for them, some further expansionary measures were taken, first in August 1949 and again early in 1950:

(i) In August 1949 the Bank deutscher Länder decided to encourage the granting of medium-term credits for long-term export orders or for investment purposes by purchasing from the banks a limited number of their equalisation claims (that is, the so-called "Ausgleichsforderungen," which were given to the banks, as part of the monetary reform in 1948, in lieu of cancelled assets to enable them to balance their positions).

(ii) Early in 1950, the Bank deutscher Länder agreed to various expansionary measures, while stipulating that the central-bank credits should as far as possible be transitional, i.e. consist of temporary advances, in anticipation of future proceeds from long-term loans and grants, and not represent permanent financing. The Bank deutscher Länder declared itself ready to help, if necessary, in pre-financing nearly 900 million Deutsche marks of a new housing programme (the total of which would amount to 2,500 million) and also 900 million of a special programme amounting in all to 950 million Deutsche marks.

(iii) It was, moreover, agreed that counterpart funds would be released as quickly as possible.

(iv) The ceiling (fixed by law) on advances from the Bank deutscher Länder to the Federal Government was raised, after agreement by the Allied High Commission, from 560 to 1,000 million Deutsche marks in December 1949 and it was at the same time provided that the ceiling might be

further raised to 1,500 million if the Board of Directors of the Bank deutscher Länder approved such a step by a majority of three-quarters (such approval was given in May 1950).

But, even before these recent measures, credit was expanding at an extremely rapid rate.

Thus during 1949 the short-term credits extended by the commercial banks more than doubled, while medium- and long-term credits expanded even more rapidly although a part of this increase was related to old reichsmark credits converted into Deutsche marks. Partly as a result of this granting of fresh credits, the banks' liquidity gradually decreased. While in 1948 the banks held large excess reserves with the various "Landeszentralbanken," these excess reserves were very slight at the beginning of 1950, in spite of the fact that during 1949 the minimum reserve requirements had twice been lowered.

The actual amount of the commercial banks' reserves was reduced by the withdrawal of notes by the public (the note circulation increasing by 1,100 million Deutsche marks in 1949) and also, from the middle of 1949, by the large import surplus and new regulations for the financing of foreign trade, which resulted in heavy in-payments to the central banking system, while, owing to delay in the release of counterpart funds, out-payments were relatively small: the relevant accounts of the system (creditor and debtor foreign accounts as well as the credit balances with foreign banks and the liabilities of the Joint Export-Import Agency) showed a net credit balance of 591 million Deutsche marks at the end of June 1949 and a net debit balance of 1,387 million Deutsche marks at the end of 1949.

In the early months of 1950 there have been various signs of greater moderation in the expansion of credit, which had been exceedingly rapid during 1949. At the same time, the trend of savings by the general public is again upwards, after a setback in the autumn of 1949: for the early months of 1950 the in-payments into savings accounts work out at an average rate of 132 million Deutsche marks a month. In addition, receipts by insurance companies and payments into savings accounts of various associations (for building purposes, etc.) have continued to increase almost uninterruptedly since the monetary reform.

As already mentioned, an excessive money supply was also characteristic of Denmark and Norway as a result of the financing of the military occupation. Of the other northern countries, Sweden, having been neutral during the war, had no particular difficulties in this respect, while the in-



flationary trend was strongest in Finland, which had been through two wars.

The most effective action for lessening the money supply was taken in Denmark, where in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 the volume of notes in circulation and of demand deposits with the National Bank was reduced, in all, by 2,400 million Danish kroner through various measures of monetary reform, including special allocation of the proceeds of certain taxes. The contraction is most clearly seen in the combined returns of the commercial banks.

There is a significant reduction in the amount of cash plus balances with the National Bank held by the commercial banks. In the balance sheet of the National Bank the reduction is shown in the "regulation account," which had originated in the financing of the occupation and which declined by 330 million kroner in 1949.

The process of cutting down the money supply was not continued during 1949: the total of notes outstanding and of the demand deposits held by the economy at the National Bank increased by 45 million kroner and deposits with the commercial banks also increased for the first time since the end of the war. The government budget surplus and its net sales of foreign exchange again withdrew money from the economy, no appreciable releases being made from counterpart funds; but the government offset their deflationary effect by making debt repayments in cash, in order to prevent a further stiffening of interest rates. The yield of government securities had risen from 3.55 per cent in 1946 to 4.40 per cent at the end of 1948; it did not rise further in 1949.

The annual report of the National Bank for 1949 mentions that at the end of that year the amount of counterpart funds and proceeds of other credits held at the National Bank came to 1,109 million kroner and that the Bank took the view that this amount should be written off on the regulation account and not be put into circulation again. The development of the exchange position must, of course, be watched with the greatest attention; and the Bank holds that "the economic policy of the country, while taking account of employment, should be framed in such a way as to fulfill the requirements of balance in payments relations with foreign countries."

In its monetary policy Finland forms a striking contrast to Norway. At the end of 1948 the volume of money (note circulation plus deposits) had increased since 1938 by twelve times in Finland, by eight and a half times in Norway. But, whereas in Norway prices had been allowed to rise only 80 per cent above 1938, so that a large surplus remained, in Finland the greater part of the increase in the supply of money was absorbed by a tenfold

rise in prices. While Norway maintained cheap money, the Bank of Finland raised its discount rate during 1948 to 7¼ per cent.

As a result of an increase in the real national income and a slight fall in the note circulation, the excess of money in the Netherlands, which resulted from the war and had only been partly removed by the monetary reform in 1945, has now been very nearly eliminated. The total of blocked money, which was as high as 6,800 million florins in 1945, has been brought down to about 1,100 million. That it has been possible to approach monetary equilibrium in the Netherlands during the two years 1948 and 1949 is mainly due to the accumulation (and sterilisation) of nearly 1,000 million florins in local-currency funds (i.e. Marshall aid counterpart funds), by which credit creation to the extent of about 1,500 million florins has been partly neutralised.

In Belgium an increase of 2.3 billion Belgian francs in the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank was the main single cause of the increase in the supply of money during 1949. There was an increase of over 5 per cent during 1948 and about 3 per cent during 1949 in the note circulation as well as in the total money supply—which indicates that there has been no credit deflation but rather an expansion keeping pace with the increase in real income.

More than in any other country, conditions on the money and capital markets in Switzerland have been characterised by a high degree of liquidity—so high, indeed, as to be distinctly embarrassing. The situation is the result of:

(i) a continued high rate of saving in Switzerland at a time when, with a slight business recession prevailing, there was a decline in the demand for fresh accommodation;

(ii) the emergence in 1949 of a current surplus of probably more than 700 million Swiss francs in the balance of payments after deficits of 300 to 425 million francs in the two previous years.

It is very difficult to tell whether in 1949 there was, on balance, a net influx of capital in addition to the surplus on current account. In any case, the increase in the monetary reserves of the National Bank was reflected in an increase in the Bank's demand liabilities (i.e. deposits with the Bank), while the note circulation tended to decline.

Account must be taken of the operations of the Old Age and Dependents' Insurance Fund (the A.H.V.) which, instituted in 1947, has been accumulating funds on a much greater scale than was anticipated. Its investments increased by 452 mil-

lion francs in 1949 and, since they were practically confined to securities placed by public authorities or semi-official institutions, they took a disproportionate share of the "safer" investments.

In order to reduce the redundancy of funds in the market, the Federal Government has decided not to let its credit balance with the National Bank fall below 200 million francs and to resume its policy of sterilising gold, the Treasury taking over gold from the National Bank. The sterilisation is to be applied to all gold held by the National Bank in excess of its stock as of mid-March 1950. The government has also decided to convert long-term bonds and to repay only short-term rescriptions and Treasury certificates.

Switzerland is in a unique position in that it is the only country in Europe with a surplus of domestic savings available for foreign lending, this surplus being all the more effective since the Swiss authorities have no need to strengthen the country's monetary reserves. Most of the other countries are still finding it difficult to restore smoothly-working markets for domestic borrowing, there being almost everywhere a scarcity of savings—especially for investments at long term and involving a risk. Financing of current foreign trade has presented less difficulty: the banking machinery for short-term accommodation has mostly remained intact and in a position to meet demands. In the field of financing of international trade, the main market has continued to be the London market, functioning under conditions in which the hampering effect of the exchange regulations is not too greatly felt.

While, as regards its foreign exchanges, the United Kingdom passed through a year of disturbances in 1949, there were practically no repercussions upon the internal credit situation, which on the contrary showed signs of increased stability. Net deposits (i.e. the total of deposits excluding cheques in course of collection) increased by only 50 million pounds in 1949, as compared with a rise of 232 million in 1948 and 244 million in 1947.

In the short-term indebtedness of the government to the banks, there have been during the year two important modifications: a reduction in the total and a shift in the form of the indebtedness. Treasury bills have been substituted for the less flexible Treasury deposit receipts (T.D.R.), the latter having been reduced by about one-half.

From March 1949 to March 1950, the government's short-term indebtedness to the clearing banks (comprising bills and T.D.R. but not including the holdings of long-term government securities, which form the bulk of the banks' investments) was reduced by 275 million pounds (in round fig-

ures). In that period there was no longer any substantial over-all budget surplus available for debt redemption but Marshall aid counterpart funds were used for repayments of short-term debt. The reasons why such repayments did not cause a more conspicuous reduction in the volume of the banks' assets and liabilities may be stated as follows:

(i) The British banks operate with a cash ratio of 8 per cent (leaving out of account minor variations); the amount of cash held by them depends essentially on the day-to-day operations of the Bank of England. Except for seasonal variations, there has been practically no change in their cash for two years and thus the banks have been able to maintain an almost unchanged total of assets. Among those assets, there has been an increase in advances, which must be said to have been well-nigh unavoidable in a period of rising prices and which has been compensated for by the repayment of government debt (reduction in T.D.R.).

(ii) The receipt of Marshall aid and other foreign funds, even if the counterpart in sterling is used for debt repayment, does not, of course, in itself lead to a contraction in the volume of money; it is necessary to examine what "real" uses are made of the resources obtained.

In 1949 gold and dollar receipts amounted to 380 million pounds but the deficit on the current account of the balance of payments was only 70 million. The remaining 310 million pounds represents "unrequited" exports to other countries or payments in gold and dollars on their behalf, such transactions resulting in a reduction of sterling liabilities and an increase in the United Kingdom's foreign assets. In so far as foreign aid was passed on to other countries in these ways, it is evident that it could not be expected to reduce the domestic supply of money; but the money supply was not reduced even by the 70 million pounds of aid retained in the United Kingdom. This aid served to finance the excess of investment over savings which, had it not been for the resources made available from foreign aid, would have had further inflationary effects and increased the pressure on the banking system. In effect, foreign aid served to finance an equivalent volume of expenditure on either home or foreign investment. In neither case were there any proceeds of foreign aid devoted to a contraction of the volume of money.

The decline shown in deposits from March 1949 to March 1950 is the first decline in a twelve-month period for a decade. While the note circulation increased in absolute amount during 1949, the end-of-year figure represented a smaller proportion of the national income than had been the case at

the end of 1948—this being an unmistakable sign of at least a halt in the money expansion of the war and postwar period.

In the short-term market, the cheap-money policy has been continued—the rates payable on Treasury bills and other short-term obligations being applicable to a considerable part of the liabilities accumulated during the war. But the long-term market has been regaining its flexibility, with quotations fluctuating in response to supply and demand without any artificial support by newly created central-bank funds.

An official sign of the acceptance of a higher level of long-term interest rates came in November 1949, when the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation raised its charges for mortgage loans from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 per cent. In May 1950, for the first time since before the war, a gilt-edged loan was issued at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent: the British Electricity Authority borrowed 150 million pounds at an issue price of 99 per cent with a government guarantee.

Since short-term rates have been kept at the low level of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for Treasury bills (and  $\frac{3}{8}$  per cent for T.D.R.), the difference between short- and long-term rates has progressively widened. The short-term rates used to move much more freely than the long-term rates, providing, so to say, a cushion against sudden changes in the cost of long-term financing and in that way helping to maintain equilibrium in the credit system without any precipitous or untimely repercussion on the long-term rates, which are more important as regards the provision of capital for industry.

In the United States—in direct contrast to the credit policy of the British authorities—long-term rates have been strictly pegged throughout the postwar period (at a yield of around  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent), while short-term rates have been raised several times—from about  $\frac{3}{8}$  per cent for one-year certificates in 1945 to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent in 1948. It proved possible for the Federal Reserve System to offset its purchases of bonds by sales of bills, certificates and notes without any but purely temporary increases in the System's total holdings of government securities.

A principal aim of the monetary authorities in the United States has been to "preserve orderly conditions in the market for government securities." In general, this has meant that the Federal Reserve Banks purchased long-term bonds to prevent the price from falling, while selling bills in order to narrow the margin between short- and long-term interest rates. In 1949, for the first time in the postwar period, the market prices for securities tended to rise above the support prices and the authorities then sold both bonds and bills to main-

tain a fairly fixed pattern of rates. In June, however, the Federal Reserve System somewhat changed its policy: yields were falling in the market and a maintenance of the established pattern would have required further sales of securities by the Federal Reserve Banks. The Federal Reserve Open Market Committee, after consultation with the Treasury, then announced that "under present conditions the maintenance of a relatively fixed pattern of rates has the undesirable effect of absorbing reserves from the market at a time when availability of credit should be increased."

There seems little doubt that readiness to adopt a more flexible policy even for long-term interest rates is making headway in the United States, and the same can be said of Europe. A most important step in that direction has been the acceptance of flexible market rates for long-term government securities on the London market in the summer and autumn of 1949. Soon the market reached a new level (with yields of 3.6 to 3.8 per cent), at which operations have taken place without any artificial support by the monetary authorities.

The danger involved in a policy of supporting the market is not only—and perhaps not even primarily—that too low rates of interest may be enforced but that the newly created funds brought into the market by the central bank cause an artificial abundance of money liable to distort the scale and direction of expenditure both for consumption and for investment, and also to promote undesirable movements of capital abroad and at home. Often the addition to the volume of monetary purchasing power comes at the wrong moment from a credit point of view.

While these dangers may be fully conceded, it is often thought that a fall in the quotations of government bonds, which is tantamount to a rise in long-term interest rates, may have many undesirable consequences.

Thus, it is argued that a rise in the level of interest rates may lead to unemployment. But rates have been raised in France without any such result; as far as Italy and western Germany are concerned, unemployment there has clearly not been caused by contraction of credit but is of a structural nature, while in Belgium it is rather a question of adjusting the economy to an increase in costs and particularly in wages in comparison with prewar levels. In all the other countries where no special difficulties have been present, a high rate of employment has been found in conjunction with very different types of monetary policy.

Reference may also be made to the increase in the debt service if interest rates go up sharply. But

even here the additional cost may easily be overestimated: the higher rates do not affect the cost of debt already funded (which is generally two-thirds or more of the total); secondly, it may not be necessary to raise the short-term interest rates very much or for very long; thirdly, a part of the increased debt service returns to the state in the form of tax payments; and, fourthly, it often happens that a high proportion of the short-term debt is held by government departments, agencies and trust funds, in which case the meeting of the debt service merely involves payments inside the government machinery.

It has also been feared that, with public debts as large as they often are in these days, a fall in security prices, especially if it came after a period of artificially cheap money, would lead to speculative excesses and cause capital losses to financial institutions. But here the experience of the London market—where the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent consols fell from a price of 98.4 in January 1947 to 69.1 in November 1949 without any untoward consequences—would seem to show that the dangers may loom larger than they really are.

In countries which have adopted an income-stabilisation policy, as has been done in Scandinavia, there is the further fear that an increase in the cost of financing building activity and a consequent increase in the amount charged as rents would lead to a breach of stability and thus imperil adherence to the general lines of policy followed. Much will, of course, depend upon whether in the countries in question the general trend of prices allows stabilisation to prevail. Should the stabilisation policy have to be abandoned or greatly modified, the change would presumably involve a diminution of direct control and, therefore, more reliance on indirect controls of which a flexible interest policy may be an indispensable element.

The opinion would seem to be gaining ground that the application of flexible interest rates has an important rôle to play as part of a smoothly-working monetary system and that urgent consideration should be given to the requirements of a rational interest policy—a subject on which only a few observations can be made here with reference to particular problems and countries.

In the recovery of France and Italy an increase in interest rates, together with quantitative credit restrictions, has proved of great use in the struggle to arrest inflation and restore monetary confidence. In both these countries the really effective interest rates have been very high—reaching 7 to 8 per cent or more (especially in Italy) for advances and a level above 6 per cent for long-term borrowing. As long as inflation is still rampant, high rates can

easily be paid, but once prices have become stabilised it is a more difficult matter. When it comes to lowering the rates, the trouble is, in the first place, that, in cases where prices have risen 20 times (as in France) or 50 times (as in Italy) since 1938, it takes strong medicine to overcome general mistrust in the currency and, in the second place, that as long as the budget shows substantial deficits and thus absorbs a large part of the current domestic savings, the high rates are needed to restrain the outlay for investment on private account. In order to bring down the rates to more usual levels, it is obviously not sufficient simply to prescribe that banks and other credit institutions shall charge less when funds are lent; for the quotations of securities and thus the actual yield are largely determined by supply and demand in free markets. It is necessary to attack the causes of the high rates and, in that connection, to improve the budget position—a matter which in any case becomes more and more urgent as Marshall aid diminishes. In Italy the particular problem of relatively high costs for the distribution of credit is more acute than in most other countries. This is connected with the fact that, in 1949, bank deposits, when adjusted for the rise in commodity prices, were still only two-thirds of what they had been in 1938, while for a number of reasons the staff of the banks had increased. Thus the amount of deposits per employee was only about one-half of the corresponding prewar amount—necessitating an unduly large spread between the interest rates paid for deposits and the rates charged for credits. Here there is an obvious need for measures which will help the Italian banks and other financial institutions to bring down their costs. The avoidance of excessive interest rates is in such cases a matter of constructive reform—more particularly, but not exclusively, in connection with the budget.

The experience with regard to interest rates has been very different in those countries in which the rise in prices has not gone much beyond the general increase in world market prices as quoted, say, in dollars and where there has consequently been no real loss of confidence in the national currency. In Switzerland, for instance, relatively moderate changes in long-term interest rates proved sufficient to maintain equilibrium; the experience of the British market for government securities, which was along the same lines, has just been referred to; and Belgium has also found that relatively moderate changes are singularly effective. It must not be forgotten that an increase by one-half per cent in the rate level (say, from 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) will bring down the quotation for a 3 per cent bond from par (i.e. 100) to a price of 86. If the holders

of the bonds think that before long (e.g. when sellers' markets and the boom are over) the interest level will return to 3 per cent, they are likely to stop selling, since they will need to be sure of very good returns elsewhere before they will take capital losses of 12 to 14 per cent on their securities.

In official interest policy it used to be a rule that the discount rate of a central bank should be increased by one per cent at a time (in order to make an impression on the markets) but lowered only one-half per cent at a time (in order not to give people too strong an inducement to withdraw funds to foreign centres). But now that, in many markets, official interest rates have been left unchanged for years—sometimes even for over a decade—it is probable that a very considerable psychological effect would be exerted by an increase of only one-half per cent. Such an increase would create a stir in all interested circles and give the impression that the ordinary means of credit policy will again be used to uphold the integrity of the currency—a move which would undoubtedly help to strengthen monetary confidence at a time when direct control measures are gradually disappearing.

#### INTRA-EUROPEAN PAYMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS

Before discussing the progress of the current payments plan, it is desirable to bring up to date the story of intra-European payments as described in the eighteenth and nineteenth Annual Reports of this Bank.

The First Agreement for Multilateral Monetary Compensation of November 18, 1947 initiated the monthly reporting of European central banks to the Bank for International Settlements, which has continued without interruption from December 1947 until the present time. The results obtained from this Agreement were somewhat limited; the total turnover during its ten months of operation was the equivalent of 51 million dollars, 5 million being first and 46 million second category. But, as foreseen in the eighteenth Annual Report, "the mechanism already functioning is capable of adaptation and growth to meet new developments."

The new developments began with the Agreement for Intra-European Payments and Compensations for 1948-49, which was signed on October 16, 1948 and is described in detail in the nineteenth Annual Report.

The definitive total of drawing rights established for 1948-49 was 805.5 million dollars but only 677.0 million were utilised in the nine months, leaving "unused drawing rights" of 128.5 million: of this total, 2.5 million dollars were to be utilised under Supplementary Protocol No. 2 of March 31, 1949 to repurchase "off-shore" dollars of the

July-September quarter of 1948; 78.4 million dollars were carried forward to be utilised under the Agreement for 1949-50; and 45.7 million dollars were cancelled (leaving 1.8 million still outstanding at the end of March 1950).

The Agreement for 1948-49 expired at the end of June 1949 and there was an interregnum until the signing of the new Agreement early in September 1949. By a decision of the Council of OEEC the provisions of the Agreement of 1948-49 were extended for July 1949 as regards compensations only and compensations were carried out by the Agent on this basis; no drawing rights were available but the participating countries agreed to grant temporary credit, where necessary, to cover the period.

The Agreement for Intra-European Payments and Compensations for 1949-50 was signed on September 7, 1949, after several months of arduous negotiations, and remains in force until the completion of the operations for June 1950. Its general lines closely followed those of the earlier Agreement, with two important exceptions:

(a) twenty-five per cent of the drawing rights were made multilateral (the other seventy-five per cent being bilateral as before); and

(b) special arrangements were made to cover the estimated European surplus of Belgium.

The idea behind the establishment of multilateral drawing rights was that the country in whose favour they were established should be able to use the purchasing power thus provided where conditions (of price and quality, etc.) were most favourable. As in the previous year, the countries concerned made detailed estimates of the balance of payments in each bilateral relationship amongst the participating countries. Bilateral drawing rights similar to those under the previous agreement were established to cover three-quarters of the estimated deficits, after taking into account any "agreed existing resources" held by the debtor; a corresponding amount of "conditional aid" in ECA dollars was to be allocated to the creditor when the drawing rights were utilised.

For each debtor country multilateral drawing rights were then established, equal to one-third of the total bilateral drawing rights established in its favour according to Annex C of the Agreement; the "conditional aid" was to follow the multilateral drawing rights and be firmly allotted to the country on which the drawing rights were exercised. (The proportion of bilateral to multilateral drawing rights was subsequently changed in a number of cases as new bilateral drawing rights were established or old "unused" bilateral rights from 1948-49

were brought forward; it was also modified on account of the special arrangements for Belgium.)

The Agent was authorized to utilise multilateral drawing rights automatically to cover current deficits up to an amount equal to one-third of the bilateral drawing right originally established in that relationship. Further, multilateral drawing rights might be used by the Agent at the request of the debtor to cover a current monthly deficit:

(a) in relation to a country which had established a bilateral drawing right in its favour (when this drawing right plus one-third had been fully utilised), and

(b) in relation to a country which had not established a bilateral drawing right in favour of the particular debtor (so long as agreed existing resources had first been used up).

Characteristic points of the Agreement for 1949-50 which show some difference from the earlier scheme may be summarised as follows:

(a) Portugal took part in the drawing-right system for 1949-50 so that, amongst the OEEC countries, only Switzerland did not join in this part of the Agreement.

(b) The Agreement was made retroactive from July 1, 1949 (so that the July and August drawing rights were given together during the first operations).

(c) Provisions regarding the utilisation of bilateral drawing rights "additional" to those necessary to cover the monthly deficit were tightened up as compared with the earlier scheme, so that amounts could be obtained only for specific purposes, viz. to avoid a settlement in gold or dollars or to repurchase gold or dollars paid and, in exceptional cases and for limited amounts during the early months of the scheme, to establish an adequate working balance. The tightening of the provisions was intended to prevent an unduly rapid utilisation of bilateral drawing rights with the object of obtaining multilateral drawing rights before they would otherwise have come into play.

(d) Closely connected with (c) above was the insistence on the importance of the "ceiling" for the balances and debts outstanding on June 30, 1949. Drawing rights could be granted only to cover the cumulative deficits incurred and should not, therefore, have the effect of increasing a balance or decreasing a debt beyond the amount in existence when the payments plan came into force.

(e) At least two comprehensive reviews of the working of the system were provided for during the period of the Agreement, and

(f) elaborate provision was made for the revision of bilateral drawing rights, circumstances justifying revision being set out in detail in Annex D of the Agreement.

(g) Unused bilateral drawing rights were to be put into a "pool" at the disposition of OEEC on the termination of the Agreement while unused multilateral drawing rights were to be cancelled (the Organisation making recommendations to ECA as to the disposal of the corresponding conditional aid).

Two new factors of great importance had their influence on the working of the Agreement for 1949-50 almost as soon as it was signed: the liberalisation of intra-European trade under the auspices of OEEC and the currency devaluations which took place in September 1949. Profound changes ensued in the volume and direction of intra-European surpluses and deficits of trade and vitiated the estimates made only a few weeks previously.

It is generally not possible to disentangle the effects of these two important factors, but in a few instances the causal connection seems fairly evident: (a) the heavy deficits before the devaluation of sterling and the subsequent recovery of the United Kingdom and (b) the large imports made by Western Germany at the same time as the measures of trade liberalisation came into force. In general, the effects of liberalisation of imports in most countries were felt only gradually (a number of restrictions being maintained), while the devaluations appeared, in subsequent months, to induce a less unbalanced position in current payments.

It may be mentioned in passing that, technically, the Agreement of 1949-50 proved to be far more complicated than the previous payments plan. The provisions for the use of multilateral drawing rights and drawings on the Belgian loans were new and the insistence on the "ceiling" of June 30, 1949 for all balances led to troublesome calculations. Further, the delay in signing the Agreement meant that the first operations had to cover two months, July and August 1949, and the devaluations of September produced problems of calculation which had not been clearly provided for in the Agreement and Directives. On this latter question it was necessary to have a special decision of the Council of OEEC which required renewed calculations for September (treating the month as two separate periods for drawing rights) and subsequent adjustments to the operations for that month (carried through with the operations for December).

The devaluations of September 1949 reduced the need for drawing rights (as denominated in dollars) in two ways. In the first place, the esti-

mates of the bilateral positions made before the Agreement was signed were generally in national currencies, although the dollar equivalent figured in the table in Annex C of the Agreement as the amount of drawing rights established. Drawing rights are denominated in dollars until they are made available, when the equivalent in the national currency of the creditor country is actually drawn and credited to the debtor country. It follows that, as the remaining drawing rights, being denominated in dollars, underwent no change, the unused amounts, when expressed in the national currencies, were automatically increased. Secondly, the amount of drawing rights necessary was reduced by the effect which the devaluations had upon the flow of trade and payments in Europe, there being, as already mentioned, signs of a better balance in European trade from October 1949 onwards.

The payments plans were on a "gross" basis, and it is appropriate to note the decline in the gross amount of drawing rights from 677 million dollars (granted and received) in the nine months to June 1949 to 518 million dollars (granted and received) in the nine months to March 1950. But of special significance is the decline in the net amount of drawing rights by a round 200 million dollars: whereas certain countries such as Austria, Greece and the Netherlands showed no very great change, France was practically all square on 1949-50 after having been a net recipient of 280 million dollars in 1948-49; most of the corresponding decline in net drawing rights granted appears in the figures for the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Taking the eighteen months as a whole it still remains true that France was (as a country but not per head of the population) by far the greatest net recipient of drawing rights, followed by Greece, the Netherlands, Austria and Norway. And, on the other side of the account, Belgium and the United Kingdom granted by far the largest net amounts.

There was much discussion in Paris, and elsewhere, as to the advantages and the disadvantages of the European payments schemes. The advantages are fairly well known. Within the limits of ERP aid, and with no extra cost in dollars, it was possible to deal with the western-hemisphere and intra-European payments deficits in one combined ERP operation and thus to cover a very substantial part of each individual country's "overall" deficit. And, even though the drawing rights were bilateral, the plan permitted the OEEC countries to come out with a debit or a credit balance in their current payments amongst themselves, rather than being forced into direct bilateral balance in each individual relationship. Further, the "first-

category" compensations brought about the automatic offsetting of certain debts and credits inside Europe while the "second-category" permitted some administrative transferability of currencies amongst the participants.

The disadvantages of the payments plans have often been described and only brief mention need be made here:

(a) They were too bilateral (and this applies also to the 1949-50 scheme in spite of some attempt at flexibility); this criticism must, indeed, hold for all such plans on a gross basis.

(b) They were based on estimates of payments deficits and surpluses (made before each plan came into operation) which were bound to be subject to considerable error.

(c) They gave no possibility of strengthening the reserve positions of the central banks, in many cases depleted to a dangerous extent in relation to the trade to be financed.

(d) As a country had no incentive to economise drawing rights to increase its resources, the incentives were in the wrong direction. A country receiving a drawing right stood to lose if it were not used up and, thus, the incentive was to run a deficit. Similarly, the country granting the drawing right stood to lose the conditional dollar aid if the drawing right were not fully utilised (even though, circumstances having changed or the estimates having proved inaccurate, the drawing right was no longer necessary).

Although it is easy to exaggerate the importance of the wrong incentives in the payments plans (for other incentives, outside the plans, were far more important), yet there is no doubt that the payments schemes were too bilateral in nature, and experience has proved that estimates of the balances of payments in individual relationships, made a year ahead, are often misleading. Nevertheless, in spite of imperfections, the drawing-right system was of real assistance at the time of most need and not only helped to prevent a breakdown but ensured a continuing and growing flow of intra-European trade. The scheme for 1948-49 was in the nature of an emergency measure, while that for 1949-50 was negotiated under the shadow of the coming devaluations and bore all the marks of difficult compromise.

After the devaluations of September 1949 had cleared the air and it was found that a better balance appeared to have been attained in European trade (through some reduction of the extreme debtor and creditor positions), it became possible to consider a new plan which would be without the vices of the earlier ones. Discussions took

place in the OEEC in Paris and the ECA in Paris and Washington; these ideas were reflected in Mr. Hoffman's Paris speech of October 31, 1949, when he said, *inter alia*:

"Even when effective means are found to co-ordinate financial policies and to promote needed exchange rate changes, there are still bound to be temporary disturbances in the flow of trade and payments between countries. Their whole impact should not be allowed to fall upon the gold and dollar reserves of the individual countries. I believe, therefore, that an . . . essential of any plan you devise must be a means to cushion the effect of these inevitable temporary disturbances. . . .

"By a program, I mean a realistic plan to meet the fundamental requirements I have described. Perhaps you will accomplish this through adaptation of existing institutions. Perhaps you will find that new central institutions are needed."

This speech was followed by a resolution of the Council of OEEC on November 2, 1949, regarding further measures of cooperation. In the preamble the Council

"recognises that it may be desirable to provide for a closer monetary and economic association on a regional basis. . . ."

and, in the text of the resolution, the Council decided, as regards intra-European payments,

"to widen the area of transferability of currencies among the member countries by suitable measures in the next intra-European payments scheme and by such additional arrangements and central institutions as may be appropriate to this end."

The current payments plan for 1949-50 will terminate after the operations in respect of the month of June 1950 and a further scheme must be provided to carry on from that date.

Progress on the elaboration of a European Payments Union has been fully reported in the world press and it is unnecessary here to follow the vicissitudes of the negotiations over the past six months; the committees of OEEC, with the close cooperation of ECA, have examined in detail the various suggestions put forward and, by the end of May, their views had arrived at a point of crystallisation when progress could be reported by the Payments Committee to the Council of Ministers and by OEEC to the public.

Whatever may be the final shape of EPU it appears necessary for it to be built upon the existing mechanism in Europe and, at the request of OEEC, the Bank for International Settlements has signified that it is agreeable in principle to perform

the banking functions. The experience which the Bank has gained in this field derives from its having acted as Agent under six agreements (including the three separate Belgium loan agreements). In the twenty-eight months to the end of March 1950 a turnover equivalent to 1,432 million dollars had passed through the Basle mechanism (in the form of compensations, drawing rights and loans), while a total of 1,172 million dollars of conditional aid had been firmly allotted by the United States Economic Cooperation Administration to the participating countries at the request of the Agent.

In conclusion, it seems appropriate to stress the fact that regional agreements such as the suggested European Payments Union can only be useful if they constitute definite steps towards convertibility of currencies on a world-wide basis; steps such as the loosening of exchange and other restrictions, the liberalisation and multilateralisation of payments, with the gradual giving-up of bilateral arrangements and the strengthening of central-bank reserves, all tend in this direction.

#### CONCLUSION

The year 1949 presents a curiously woven web of fears, troubles and solid achievements. The fears have not been groundless: apart from the political anxiety, whose influence on business could easily be overrated, there have been at least three very difficult adjustments which have had to be faced: a 30 per cent fall in the prices of primary products on world markets, a business recession in the United States which brought the index for industrial production down by 17 per cent between November 1948 and July 1949, and devaluations of currencies in countries responsible for two-thirds of world trade. Each of these adjustments might have caused a host of troubles; but by the end of the year any nervousness had been overcome and had given place to a feeling that one more stage had been passed in the task of reconstruction. It seems, indeed, a very real achievement that these three hurdles were taken with so little disturbance to the more fundamental line of improvement. Unruffled by these and other upsets, production in Europe continued to advance at the high rate of over 6 per cent per annum and agricultural output regained its prewar level; budget deficits had no longer to be met by inflationary financing and the deficits in the balances of payments were compressed; with the exception of two or three countries in special circumstances, employment remained at high levels.

With all this went a steady liberation from the shackles of wartime controls which found its ex-



pression in courageous decision by the OEEC Council in Paris to liberalise trade as part of the European Recovery Program. The same spirit was at work in each particular country, irrespective of the political régime in power, rationing being lifted, more and more prices being freed from control, foreign travel being facilitated and greater possibilities granted for the transfer of money, a number of currencies becoming practically convertible under conditions which permitted a certain increase of monetary reserves—in short, restrictions were eased in almost every field. Increased supplies from domestic production and imports of foreign goods have provided the basis for these measures of liberation, with a psychological background in a revolt by the peoples themselves against controls and rationing. It seems certain that, barring any grave calamity, there will be no turning back to the system of controls, now disappearing from land to land.

This attitude of the people, which springs from ten years' experience of government supervision, has some important consequences. In the first place, it is no longer possible to contemplate solutions to current problems which would involve an intensification of the system of physical controls. While the war lasted, no country could avoid doses of inflation to mobilise the resources required in a national emergency, and it was then not only natural but essential that physical controls should be imposed in order to make the redundant supply of money as innocuous as possible. But it is characteristic of a wartime economy that it eats into the accumulated assets of the past and thus represents the reverse of economic progress. It would be an illusion to think that similar methods could usefully be employed in peacetime; attempts to replace an insufficient flow of genuine savings by some process of artificial credit expansion, or eternally to keep down rates of interest by a systematic open market policy, will only produce a state of excessive liquidity in which the artificial addition to domestic demand will tend to increase imports and impair the flow of exports. The result will be a persistent deficit in the balance of payments, which has to be met by real resources—through assistance from abroad or as a charge on the country's own reserves. The great drawback involved by such practices is that no natural balance will be reached, so that one critical situation after another will arise. It may be possible by a succession of expedients to put off the attack on the real problems for a time; but these problems will remain, and one day a halt will have to be called to the continuance of excessive investments, the creation of artificial income and reliance on foreign

aid. In these respects, progress has been achieved but there are still economies with difficult adjustments to make. And, when it comes to determining the possible volume of investments, it must not be taken for granted that a budget surplus achieved by heavy taxation will always produce an addition to the flow of savings; for there is clearly the risk of a reduction in private savings—and then the ultimate effect may be a deadening of initiative and enterprise.

Were it possible to impose a full measure of control, including administrative direction of labour, a system might be constructed which would be self-consistent and could thus be made to work without internal contradictions. But the kind of piecemeal intervention which has been in vogue in so many countries since the war has failed to afford any general guidance and it seems a sorry misnomer to refer to it as "planning."

The disappearance of physical controls in no way implies that the authorities should remain passive in the face of all the problems which wait for solution. There are still important means of action available to them: it has become increasingly clear that a proper distribution of resources between home and foreign markets can be carried out through the working of the monetary mechanism and that a free and trusted currency will lead to an increase of genuine savings, furnishing the funds for further investments. Once money has been made sufficiently scarce in relation to available supplies, a multitude of troubles and problems vanish almost of their own accord; the more freely money can be used, the more readily will it be kept. There is in our generation a great and understandable striving for security; let it be remembered that monetary security is a most valuable kind of security, benefiting all members of society and very highly appreciated by those who have once lost it. It would be a great misfortune if after all the difficulties overcome in recent years—often at the cost of considerable sacrifices—there should be a failure to take the further steps necessary to consolidate the progress already made and to prepare the way for new advances. In this respect, the year 1950, the mid-term of Marshall aid, is of outstanding importance, the wartime shortages having been overcome and exchange rates having been more generally adjusted to what may become their permanent levels.

Fortunately, there is now a much greater understanding of the inescapable connection between internal financial policies and the outcome of balances of payments, and also of the fact that exchange and trade restrictions may well curtail imports and yet fail to improve the foreign position

(since the purchasing power which they confine to the home market absorbs goods otherwise available for export) and that in any case they tend to repel any voluntary influx of funds. There is certainly a growing lack of belief that physical controls can master the problems either of domestic trade or of the balance of payments, while it is the peculiar quality of freely functioning markets that they naturally tend to produce equilibrium and may be found to do so at less cost to the individual consumer and to society—provided, of course, that the more basic problems of economic balance have not been left in abeyance.

When it is asked what will happen at the end of the Marshall Plan the immediate answer is clearly that much depends on what is done in the remaining period of Marshall aid. Here it is only possible to point to a few of the main tasks:

(i) It was heavy government expenditure that provoked the war and postwar inflations and, though much has been done towards discarding inflationary methods of financing, the present level of public expenditure in many countries is still very high in relation to the national income, thus placing a most heavy burden on economic enterprise and drying up the flow of personal savings. There are deficits to be covered in railway administrations, heavy charges in various branches of the central and local governments, and investment programmes essentially dependent on foreign aid. To overhaul the whole apparatus of public expenditure and revenue is a task that may have to be approached in different ways in different countries but can be neglected in none.

(ii) Few are the centres in which the money and capital markets are as yet in regular working order. There is a general move towards flexibility of interest rates; it has been encouraging to find how often relatively small changes in interest rates have been sufficient to exert a considerable influence in the market, proving themselves very helpful towards a return to equilibrium. But a capital market must be able to count on a steady supply of fresh savings. In this field, too, it is necessary to examine what are the main objectives in view and to establish an order of priority; among the most essential immediate tasks is that of putting the monetary machinery itself into working order, which also requires a reconstitution of monetary reserves.

(iii) In the industrial sphere attention must not be focused exclusively on the volume of investments, forgetting the fact that efficiency is very largely the result of employing appropriate methods at the different stages of the production process, it

being possible for relatively small firms to fill a useful place side by side with the large concerns. With the disappearance of sellers' markets, each manufacturer must be more than ever concerned to produce what the buyer, now free to choose, actually wants—and this involves problems which can hardly be solved without constant attention to the shifting trends of free markets. Moreover, it is obvious that the best protection for the consumer against too heavy charges is greater freedom for imports, it being therefore necessary to synchronise the abolition of price control with liberation of foreign trade.

(iv) Much valuable experience has been gained as to the methods of affording greater latitude for foreign payments: it has proved possible and useful to proceed step by step, beginning with a greater freedom of movement for bank notes and progressing until free exchange markets have been re-established.

(v) In the economic field there are several problems of a more international character which go beyond the possibilities of action by individual countries. Some of these are being considered by the OEEC organisation in Paris and the United Nations Economic Commission in Geneva; others are of even wider scope for a Europe vitally dependent on obtaining foodstuffs and raw materials in trade with overseas countries and an additional supply of dollars through indirect trade. In order that competitive sellers from European as well as other countries may give of their best, an expanding world market is required, and it is difficult to see how such a result can be attained without an increased outlet in the United States for more manufactured goods.

(vi) Another problem in the international field concerns the settlement of liabilities affecting the balances of payments. After the first world war, many illusions were entertained as to the amounts that could be transferred between different countries and continents, the neglect of economic realities being one of the factors contributing to the severity of the ensuing depression. It is officially recognised that certain similar questions now before us need further study and it can only be hoped that this time they will be arranged in a way that does not unsettle the world economy.

Europe has made considerable progress towards equilibrium in its balance of payments, the overall deficit on current account being reduced from 7.4 billion dollars in 1947 to 2.9 billion in 1949. It is true that there is still a considerable deficit in the direct balance with the United States, recent

progress being rather in relation to Latin America and southeastern Asia. But Europe has a vital interest in regaining its old markets and resuming the traditional pattern of trade which, built up in the course of a hundred years, may be taken to reflect the deep-seated needs of many economies. Such a return to tradition, however, requires the proviso that sales should be made increasingly in free markets, with settlements in internationally recognised means of payment.

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To have to adapt the currents of commerce to compartments coinciding with particular currency areas or established by bilateral arrangements, or to grant credits and loans with the proceeds tied to purchases in specified countries, can only lead to a distortion of foreign trade and payments; and, in order to get away from such pernicious influ-

ences, progress must be made along the road to multilateralism and convertibility. It was generally recognised at the end of the second world war that the restoration of convertibility should be regarded as one of the more immediate aims of postwar policy. It may be that, in influential circles, there was too great a tendency to force the pace in the first few years, and that the setbacks which were suffered produced a rather hesitant state of mind. But, in view of the importance of unhampered and all-round trade for the nations of Europe, convertibility must be regarded not as a distant goal to be reached within a decade or two but as a primary objective to be attained within the few remaining years of Marshall aid, under conditions which, though different from those of twenty years ago, may hold out the hope of enduring settlements in an atmosphere of unquestioned monetary stability.

## CURRENT EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Appointment of Mr. Powell to the Board of Governors

Mr. Oliver S. Powell, First Vice President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, was nominated from the Ninth Federal Reserve District on July 12 by President Truman to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to fill the unexpired portion of the term ending January 31, 1952, left vacant by the death of Governor Lawrence Clayton. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate on August 9, 1950.

Mr. Powell was born in White Rock, South Dakota, September 17, 1896. He graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1917 where he specialized in banking, accounting, and foreign languages and received honors in economics. He joined the foreign service of the National City Bank of New York and was assigned to the Petrograd Branch of that Bank for six months in 1917 and 1918 when the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution occurred. Mr. Powell escaped through Siberia to return to the United States.

After service in the United States Navy from August 1918 until August 1920 as a Supply Officer on troop transports and destroyers, he joined the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis in the Business Research Division. In June 1927 he became head of the Bank's Research Department and Edi-

tor of its Monthly Business Review and served as such until July 1936 when he was appointed a Vice President of the Bank. In November 1936 he was selected as the First Vice President and has served in that capacity since that time.

Mr. Powell has been active for many years in banking and civic affairs. He has headed various Reserve System committees on operating and related problems. In addition to developing two motion pictures on the Reserve System and a book, "Your Money and the Federal Reserve System," he has conducted classes in central banking for instructors in money and banking and is the author of a booklet "Questions and Answers on Gold."

He was the first educational director of the Minneapolis Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and subsequently its President. He has been a lecturer at the Graduate School of Banking, under the auspices of the American Bankers Association, at Rutgers University from 1939 to the present time and is well known to the graduates of that school in banks throughout the country. He has been a lecturer for the past five years at the Central States School of Banking, Madison, Wisconsin, and previously a lecturer in evening classes at the University of Minnesota.

## CURRENT EVENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mr. Powell was a special consultant on investments of social insurance reserves for the Committee on Economic Security in 1934 and a special consultant in the development of the statistical office of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1934 and 1935. In addition, he has been active in the YMCA, Boy Scouts of America, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board. He is an honorary member of Beta Gamma Sigma and Delta Sigma Pi. He is married and has three children, all married, and three grandchildren.

### **Publication of the Annual Report of the Board of Governors**

The Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, covering operations for the calendar year 1949, is available for distribution. Copies may be obtained upon request from the Board's Division of Administrative Services, Washington 25, D. C.

### **Resignation of Class C Director**

On July 19, 1950, the Board of Governors accepted the resignation of Mr. Philip T. Sharples, Chairman of Board, The Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as a Class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Mr.

Sharples had served as a Class C director since June 9, 1949.

### **Appointment of Branch Director**

On August 14, 1950, the Board of Governors announced the appointment of Mr. John E. Corette, Jr., Vice President and Assistant General Manager, Montana Power Company, Butte, Montana, as a director of the Helena Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis for the unexpired portion of the term ending December 31, 1950. Mr. Corette succeeds Mr. James A. McCain, President, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana, who resigned.

### **Admissions of State Banks to Membership in the Federal Reserve System**

The following State banks were admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period June 16, 1950 to July 15, 1950:

#### *Indiana*

Whiting—State Bank of Whiting

#### *Oregon*

Cave Junction—Bank of Illinois Valley, Cave Junction, Oregon

#### *Texas*

Bellaire—First State Bank of Bellaire

## NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

[Compiled July 24 and released for publication July 25]

Industrial production and construction activity increased further in June to new peacetime peaks. Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea near the end of the month, buying showed a marked upsurge and commodity prices generally rose considerably in both wholesale and retail markets. Common stock prices declined sharply for a time. Prices of United States Government securities generally showed little change. Bank credit continued to expand. On July 19 a large-scale Federal program was proposed for expanding defense production and curbing inflationary developments.

### INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Board's production index rose another 4 points in June to 199. Although output of steel and some other basic materials had been at or close to capacity levels in May, continued strong demands resulted in further increases in production of most major groups of manufactures and minerals in June. In early July output declined temporarily owing to holiday and vacation influences.

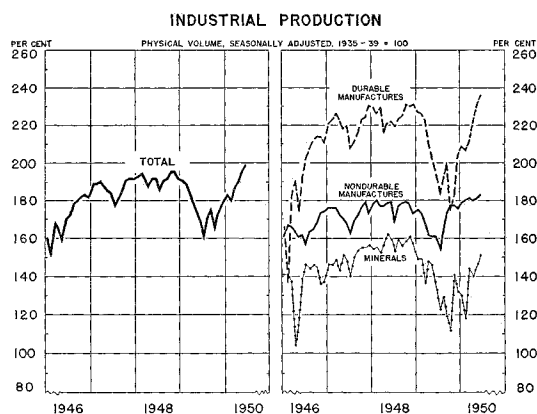
Production of durable goods increased substantially further in June, mainly because of gains in the automobile and machinery industries. Automobile assembly, which had been at a new record rate in May, increased 23 per cent further in June,

and activity in machinery industries continued the marked rise which began in early spring. Steel production was maintained in June at the capacity level reached in April. Refinery output of non-ferrous metals expanded considerably further, but supplies available, after increased takings for Government stockpiles, continued substantially below industry demands. Mine production of copper and iron ore also expanded.

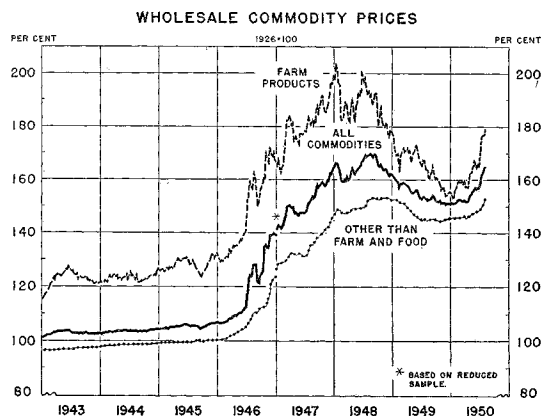
Output of nondurable goods increased somewhat further in June, reflecting mainly continued gains in rayon and woolen textiles, paper, petroleum, rubber, and chemical products. Tire production was at a new record, and a substantial expansion in output of synthetic rubber was initiated. Activity at cotton mills declined somewhat.

### CONSTRUCTION

Value of construction contracts awarded in June was maintained at the spring peak level reflecting continued expansion in awards for public work which offset further small declines in private awards. The number of housing units started in June was maintained at the record May level and for the first half of the year totaled 687,000 units, as compared with 449,000 units started during the first half of 1949.



Federal Reserve indexes. Monthly figures, latest shown are for June.



Bureau of Labor Statistics' indexes. Weekly figures, latest shown are for week ending Aug. 1.

AUGUST 1950

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## NATIONAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

### EMPLOYMENT

Employment in nonagricultural establishments rose by about 300 thousand persons in June, after allowance for seasonal changes. About one-half of this increase occurred in industries producing durable manufactures; there were also gains in employment in construction and transportation activities.

### AGRICULTURE

Total crop production this year, according to July 1 estimates, is expected to be 6 per cent less than last year when stocks increased and exports were somewhat larger. Considerably smaller cotton and wheat crops are in prospect, but feed crops may approach last year's large harvest. Marketings of meat animals recently have been in about the same seasonally low volume as a year ago, while production of milk and eggs has been larger.

### DISTRIBUTION

Consumer buying increased considerably beginning in the latter part of June, influenced largely by international developments. Sales at department stores in mid-July were 24 per cent larger than in the corresponding period a year ago; sales in the preceding 2 weeks were 9 per cent larger. New automobile sales increased further and the volume was limited only by the supply available. Anticipatory buying was also evident for various other durable and semidurable goods and such foodstuffs as coffee and sugar. Distributors' stocks of most consumer goods, except passenger cars, had previ-

ously been rising following the recovery in production last summer.

### COMMODITY PRICES

Wholesale prices have generally risen considerably during the past 4 weeks, following earlier marked advances in April and May. The sharpest increases have been in prices of farm and food products, particularly livestock, meats, imported foodstuffs, and cotton. Cotton prices on July 21 were about one-fourth above the Federal loan level.

Prices of most industrial materials have advanced further in recent weeks, with especially marked increases in building materials, textiles, rubber, and tin. Prices of most metals have been maintained at earlier advanced levels.

Prices of some additional finished industrial products have been advanced during this period, and with retail food prices increasing sharply, a substantial further rise is indicated in the level of consumers' prices.

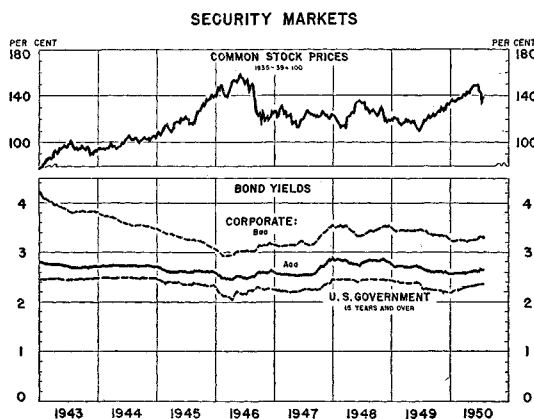
### BANK CREDIT

Loans to real estate owners and consumers and holdings of corporate and municipal securities showed further substantial increases at banks in leading cities during June and the first half of July. Loans to businesses also expanded. Holdings of United States Government securities fluctuated considerably but declined somewhat over the period.

Treasury deposits at the Reserve Banks which had been built up through tax payments in the latter part of June were drawn down during the first three reporting weeks of July, supplying reserve funds to member banks. These funds were absorbed by reduction in Federal Reserve holdings of United States Government securities. The System continued to sell Treasury bonds and also sold bills and certificates, and these sales were offset in part by purchases of notes.

### SECURITY MARKETS

Common stock prices fell 13 per cent from the latter part of June to the middle of July, reflecting developments in Korea, but recovered part of the decline during the third week. Demand for United States Government securities broadened throughout this period. With virtually no change in prices of long-term Treasury bonds, a moderate decline in the prices of high-grade corporate obligations resulted in some widening of the narrow spread between yields of these securities.



Common stock prices, Standard and Poor's Corporation; corporate bond yields, Moody's Investors Service; U. S. Government bond yields, U. S. Treasury Department. Weekly figures, latest shown are for July 26.

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# FINANCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS

## UNITED STATES

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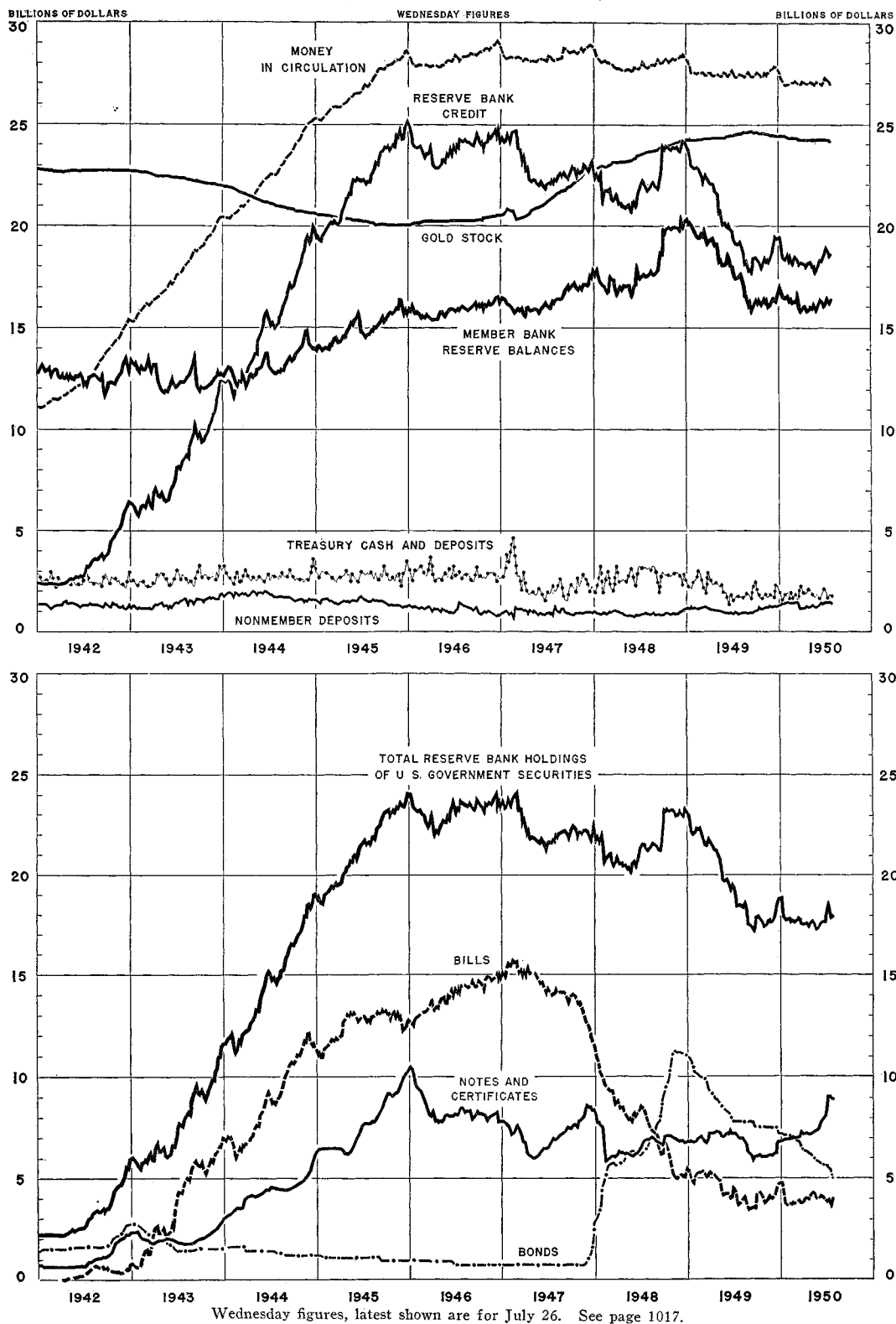
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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to financial and business developments in the United States. The data relating to the Federal Reserve Banks and the member banks of the Federal Reserve System are derived from regular reports made to the Board; index numbers of production are compiled by the Board on the basis of material collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, money in circulation, Treasury finance, and operations of Government credit agencies are obtained principally from statements of the Treasury, or of the agencies concerned; data on money and security markets and commodity prices and other series on business activity are obtained largely from other sources. Back figures for banking and monetary tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, *Banking and Monetary Statistics*; back figures for most other tables may be obtained from earlier BULLETINS.

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





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

[In millions of dollars]

Date or period	Reserve Bank credit outstanding										Treasury currency outstanding	Money in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve Banks	Non-member deposits	Other Federal Reserve accounts	Member bank reserve balances		
	Discounts and advances	U. S. Government securities			All other <sup>1</sup>	Total	Gold stock	Total	Required <sup>2</sup>	Excess <sup>2</sup>									
		Total	Bonds	Bills, certificates, and notes															
Wednesday figures:																			
1949—	June 1..	158	19,767	8,274	11,493	220	20,145	24,342	4,595	27,515	1,321	622	911	637	18,076	17,288	788		
	June 8..	157	19,594	8,202	11,392	205	19,956	24,381	4,596	27,484	1,315	378	946	639	18,170	17,249	921		
	June 15..	139	19,461	8,051	11,410	311	19,911	24,423	4,596	27,391	1,309	9	906	708	18,606	17,387	1,219		
	June 22..	670	19,166	7,932	11,234	277	20,113	24,421	4,596	27,345	1,304	508	943	715	18,314	17,348	966		
	June 29..	150	19,517	7,780	11,737	209	19,875	24,466	4,597	27,426	1,324	497	959	719	18,013	17,334	679		
	July 6..	114	19,343	7,780	11,563	321	19,779	24,471	4,597	27,659	1,306	262	898	741	17,980	16,518	1,462		
	July 13..	140	18,842	7,780	11,062	297	19,279	24,513	4,596	27,480	1,317	371	973	741	17,506	16,493	1,013		
	July 20..	360	18,474	7,780	10,694	262	19,096	24,518	4,595	27,366	1,310	449	930	740	17,415	16,522	893		
	July 27..	417	18,490	7,780	10,710	169	19,075	24,520	4,594	27,333	1,307	447	877	740	17,486	16,586	900		
	Aug. 3..	298	18,693	7,780	10,913	222	19,213	24,562	4,593	27,419	1,312	411	918	689	17,619	16,490	1,129		
	Aug. 10..	137	18,606	7,775	10,831	181	18,924	24,568	4,592	27,409	1,314	370	956	691	17,347	16,513	834		
	Aug. 17..	240	18,226	7,775	10,451	228	18,694	24,608	4,592	27,383	1,313	444	970	688	17,096	15,799	1,297		
	Aug. 24..	115	17,803	7,775	10,028	163	18,081	24,610	4,591	27,328	1,321	485	948	691	16,509	15,596	913		
	Aug. 31..	531	17,524	7,775	9,749	171	18,225	24,607	4,593	27,389	1,310	610	914	690	16,512	15,337	1,175		
	Sept. 7..	115	17,413	7,775	9,638	251	17,780	24,647	4,592	27,589	1,317	472	955	691	15,995	15,064	931		
	Sept. 14..	123	17,250	7,775	9,475	431	17,804	24,649	4,592	27,454	1,312	334	931	691	16,322	15,207	1,115		
	Sept. 21..	146	17,154	7,538	9,616	333	17,633	24,691	4,591	27,365	1,314	801	962	713	15,760	15,244	516		
	Sept. 28..	300	17,852	7,538	10,314	245	18,397	24,602	4,590	27,348	1,311	1,170	1,029	715	16,016	15,139	877		
	Oct. 5..	112	17,961	7,538	10,423	332	18,406	24,604	4,593	27,476	1,321	612	1,075	734	16,384	15,242	1,142		
	Oct. 12..	109	17,779	7,538	10,241	414	18,301	24,604	4,592	27,546	1,296	554	1,247	734	16,119	15,211	908		
	Oct. 19..	122	17,666	7,538	10,128	369	18,157	24,585	4,591	27,427	1,310	317	1,142	732	16,405	15,330	1,075		
	Oct. 26..	138	17,403	7,538	9,865	292	17,833	24,584	4,591	27,328	1,313	374	1,163	732	16,098	15,314	784		
	Nov. 2..	611	17,533	7,536	9,997	272	18,416	24,583	4,591	27,382	1,318	545	1,219	690	16,437	15,319	1,118		
	Nov. 9..	319	17,706	7,535	10,171	160	18,185	24,532	4,592	27,528	1,312	415	1,220	690	16,145	15,262	883		
	Nov. 16..	124	17,789	7,532	10,257	438	18,351	24,530	4,592	27,397	1,323	408	1,224	690	16,432	15,346	1,086		
	Nov. 23..	133	17,669	7,513	10,156	289	18,091	24,530	4,596	27,508	1,315	410	1,306	691	15,987	15,361	626		
	Nov. 30..	321	17,682	7,513	10,169	263	18,267	24,479	4,596	27,543	1,317	517	1,238	689	16,038	15,367	671		
	Dec. 7..	407	17,931	7,512	10,419	289	18,628	24,477	4,596	27,699	1,309	441	1,271	690	16,291	15,395	896		
	Dec. 14..	107	18,169	7,512	10,657	455	18,731	24,476	4,596	27,701	1,314	393	1,273	690	16,433	15,561	872		
	Dec. 21..	128	18,538	7,237	11,301	842	19,508	24,427	4,595	27,833	1,309	1,027	1,267	756	16,337	15,523	814		
	Dec. 28..	142	18,789	7,231	11,558	448	19,379	24,427	4,598	27,765	1,314	987	1,281	758	16,299	15,462	837		
1950—	Jan. 4..	95	18,829	7,212	11,617	547	19,471	24,427	4,597	27,551	1,319	547	1,304	719	17,055	15,597	1,458		
	Jan. 11..	99	18,230	7,165	11,065	315	18,644	24,426	4,596	27,311	1,313	255	1,382	719	16,686	15,593	1,093		
	Jan. 18..	97	17,872	7,134	10,738	414	18,383	24,426	4,596	27,121	1,315	381	1,380	719	16,487	15,630	857		
	Jan. 25..	121	17,764	7,130	10,634	416	18,300	24,425	4,596	26,913	1,321	539	1,408	721	16,419	15,617	802		
	Feb. 1..	456	17,855	7,103	10,752	309	18,620	24,395	4,599	26,928	1,318	637	1,478	721	16,532	15,534	998		
	Feb. 8..	223	17,656	6,969	10,687	267	18,146	24,345	4,598	26,985	1,313	366	1,432	727	16,265	15,456	809		
	Feb. 15..	267	17,781	6,920	10,861	533	18,581	24,343	4,598	26,993	1,313	671	1,419	728	16,400	15,383	1,017		
	Feb. 21..	94	17,625	6,887	10,738	373	18,092	24,345	4,598	27,019	1,311	380	1,419	731	16,176	15,428	748		
	Mar. 1..	314	17,757	6,840	10,917	383	18,454	24,345	4,600	27,060	1,316	555	1,444	736	16,288	15,347	941		
	Mar. 8..	87	17,846	6,804	11,042	431	18,363	24,345	4,601	27,105	1,322	433	1,454	739	16,258	15,261	997		
	Mar. 15..	71	17,791	6,615	11,176	402	18,264	24,320	4,601	27,023	1,307	9	1,315	759	16,771	15,405	1,366		
	Mar. 22..	186	17,573	6,529	11,044	277	18,036	24,271	4,600	26,972	1,308	759	1,139	761	15,969	15,324	645		
	Mar. 29..	365	17,516	6,415	11,101	263	18,144	24,246	4,599	26,969	1,321	997	1,155	766	15,782	15,268	514		
	Apr. 5..	168	17,572	6,357	11,215	392	18,132	24,246	4,601	27,133	1,317	622	1,167	769	15,971	15,209	762		
	Apr. 12..	160	17,597	6,327	11,270	311	18,068	24,247	4,600	27,072	1,313	587	1,177	769	15,996	15,248	748		
	Apr. 19..	137	17,410	6,220	11,190	381	17,928	24,247	4,600	26,992	1,319	647	1,261	771	15,786	15,265	521		
	Apr. 26..	218	17,640	6,204	11,436	282	18,141	24,247	4,600	26,962	1,316	833	1,208	772	15,898	15,243	655		
	May 3..	121	17,711	6,098	11,613	359	18,192	24,247	4,602	27,051	1,326	678	1,287	713	15,986	15,224	762		
	May 10..	90	17,591	5,976	11,615	297	17,978	24,249	4,602	27,041	1,318	533	1,314	717	15,907	15,147	760		
	May 17..	79	17,401	5,911	11,490	521	18,001	24,230	4,601	26,980	1,294	426	1,293	716	16,123	15,275	848		
	May 24..	106	17,290	5,854	11,436	288	17,683	24,230	4,601	26,908	1,292	428	1,246	718	15,922	15,305	617		
	May 31..	306	17,389	5,802	11,587	239	17,935	24,231	4,606	27,090	1,309	588	1,254	718	15,814	15,288	526		
	June 7..	94	17,672	5,726	11,946	377	18,143	24,232	4,605	27,079	1,309	472	1,321	733	16,067	15,350	717		
	June 14..	79	17,693	5,681	12,012	498	18,270	24,232	4,604	26,993	1,304	319	1,447	735	16,309	15,433	876		
	June 21..	74	17,679	5,650	12,029	508	18,261	24,231	4,604	26,926	1,294	529	1,395	784	16,169	15,522	647		
	June 28..	69	18,217	5,644	12,573	281	18,567	24,230	4,608	27,026	1,306	866	1,441	778	15,988	15,468	520		
	July 5..	83	18,586	5,555	13,031	281	18,950	24,231	4,607	27,315	1,302	645	1,470	802	16,254	15,469	785		
	July 12..	65	18,294	5,411	12,883	399	18,757	24,207	4,606	27,169	1,309	383	1,457	804	16,448	15,550	898		
	July 19..	199	17,869	5,286	12,583	407	18,475	24,207	4,606	27,029	1,310	525	1,462	804	16,157	15,486	671		
	July 26..	350	17,964	4,997	12,967	322	18,636	24,157	4,605	26,915	1,315	504	1,439	809	16,415	15,568	847		

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.<sup>1</sup> Includes industrial loans and acceptances purchased shown separately in subsequent tables.

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

[In millions of dollars]

Date or period	Reserve Bank credit outstanding						Gold stock	Treas-ury cur-rency out-standing	Money in cir-cula-tion	Treas-ury cash hold-ings	Treas-ury de-posits with Federal Reserve Banks	Non-mem-ber de-posits	Other Fed-eral Re-serve ac-counts	Member bank reserve balances		
	Dis-counts and ad-vances	U. S. Government securities			All other <sup>1</sup>	Total								Total	Re-quired <sup>2</sup>	Ex-cess <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Bonds	Bills, certifi-cates, and notes												
<b>End of period:</b>																
1929—June 29.....	1,037	216	71	145	147	1,400	4,037	2,019	4,459	204	36	28	374	2,356	2,333	23
1933—June 30.....	164	1,998	441	1,557	58	2,220	4,031	2,286	5,434	264	35	166	346	2,292	1,817	475
1939—Dec. 30.....	7	2,484	1,351	1,133	102	2,593	17,644	2,963	7,598	2,409	634	653	251	11,653	6,444	5,209
1941—Dec. 31.....	3	2,254	1,467	787	104	2,361	22,737	3,247	11,160	2,215	867	1,360	291	12,450	9,365	3,085
1945—June 30.....	46	21,792	1,113	20,679	466	22,304	20,213	4,145	26,746	2,279	599	1,668	450	14,920	13,335	1,585
Dec. 31.....	249	24,262	947	23,315	580	25,091	20,065	4,339	28,515	2,287	977	1,308	495	15,915	14,457	1,458
1946—June 29.....	157	23,783	755	23,028	516	24,456	20,270	4,539	28,245	2,251	833	1,250	561	16,123	15,011	1,112
Dec. 31.....	163	23,350	753	22,597	581	24,093	20,529	4,562	28,952	2,272	393	822	607	16,139	15,577	562
1947—June 30.....	70	21,872	727	21,145	228	22,170	21,266	4,552	28,297	1,314	756	881	629	16,112	15,374	738
Dec. 31.....	85	22,559	2,853	19,706	536	23,181	22,754	4,562	28,868	1,336	870	961	563	17,899	16,400	1,499
1948—June 30.....	265	21,366	6,206	15,160	268	21,900	23,532	4,565	27,903	1,327	1,928	859	592	17,389	16,647	742
Dec. 31.....	223	23,333	10,977	12,356	542	24,097	24,244	4,589	28,224	1,325	1,123	1,189	590	20,479	19,277	1,202
1949—June.....	103	19,343	7,780	11,563	250	19,696	24,466	4,597	27,493	1,307	438	941	713	17,867	16,919	948
July.....	316	18,529	7,780	10,749	393	19,238	24,520	4,593	27,394	1,298	514	1,018	690	17,437	16,685	752
Aug.....	531	17,524	7,775	9,749	171	18,225	24,608	4,593	27,393	1,308	610	914	690	16,512	15,337	1,175
Sept.....	109	18,010	7,538	10,472	297	18,415	24,602	4,593	27,412	1,311	1,176	1,051	713	15,947	15,176	771
Oct.....	283	17,316	7,536	9,780	261	17,860	24,584	4,592	27,407	1,307	595	1,187	690	15,850	15,261	589
Nov.....	321	17,682	7,513	10,169	263	18,267	24,479	4,596	27,543	1,317	517	1,238	689	16,038	15,367	671
Dec.....	78	18,885	7,218	11,667	536	19,499	24,427	4,598	27,600	1,312	821	1,517	706	16,568	15,550	1,018
1950—Jan.....	145	17,827	7,112	10,715	354	18,326	24,395	4,599	26,941	1,311	677	1,460	720	16,211	15,513	698
Feb.....	131	17,746	6,857	10,889	349	18,226	24,345	4,602	27,068	1,310	666	1,426	730	15,973	15,390	583
Mar.....	225	17,592	6,397	11,195	253	18,070	24,246	4,602	27,042	1,315	1,006	1,432	766	15,657	15,150	507
Apr.....	113	17,796	6,155	11,641	392	18,301	24,247	4,603	27,048	1,308	858	1,347	712	15,878	15,202	676
May.....	306	17,389	5,802	11,587	239	17,935	24,231	4,606	27,090	1,309	588	1,254	718	15,814	15,288	526
June.....	43	18,331	5,618	12,713	329	18,703	24,231	4,607	27,156	1,298	950	1,431	771	15,934	15,504	430
July.....	220	17,969	4,888	13,081	277	18,466	24,136	4,609	27,008	1,306	566	1,443	759	16,129	15,525	604
<b>Averages of daily figures:</b>																
1949—June.....	191	19,377	8,046	11,331	328	19,896	24,404	4,596	27,432	1,311	421	984	680	18,068	17,310	758
July.....	202	18,797	7,780	11,017	344	19,342	24,502	4,595	27,472	1,306	391	977	736	17,558	16,539	1,019
Aug.....	190	18,147	7,777	10,370	245	18,583	24,588	4,592	27,397	1,312	521	970	690	16,873	15,918	955
Sept.....	164	17,441	7,649	9,792	352	17,957	24,637	4,592	27,451	1,310	649	990	703	16,083	15,161	922
Oct.....	136	17,643	7,538	10,105	361	18,139	24,596	4,592	27,456	1,305	555	1,171	727	16,113	15,251	862
Nov.....	215	17,664	7,528	10,136	347	18,226	24,533	4,593	27,477	1,311	457	1,296	691	16,119	15,308	811
Dec.....	189	18,287	7,360	10,927	536	19,012	24,451	4,596	27,734	1,307	687	1,315	724	16,291	15,488	803
1950—Jan.....	101	18,082	7,157	10,925	466	18,649	24,420	4,597	27,220	1,314	472	1,420	719	16,520	15,585	936
Feb.....	178	17,705	6,948	10,757	427	18,310	24,346	4,598	27,008	1,310	585	1,478	728	16,146	15,409	737
Mar.....	170	17,682	6,640	11,042	389	18,242	24,311	4,600	27,043	1,307	638	1,331	752	16,081	15,298	783
Apr.....	140	17,608	6,274	11,334	388	18,136	24,247	4,601	27,062	1,313	695	1,250	764	15,898	15,204	694
May.....	116	17,486	5,937	11,549	403	18,005	24,236	4,602	27,022	1,302	563	1,299	717	15,941	15,237	704
June.....	84	17,800	5,683	12,117	440	18,325	24,231	4,605	27,026	1,299	512	1,372	759	16,194	15,428	766
July.....	140	18,129	5,297	12,832	434	18,703	24,192	4,606	27,117	1,305	549	1,481	796	16,253	.....	.....

For footnotes see preceding page.

## MAXIMUM RATES ON TIME DEPOSITS

[Per cent per annum]

	Nov. 1, 1933- Jan. 31, 1935	Feb. 1, 1935- Dec. 31, 1935	Effective Jan. 1, 1936
Savings deposits.....	3	2½	2½
Postal Savings deposits.....	3	2½	2½
Other deposits payable:			
In 6 months or more.....	3	2½	2½
In 90 days to 6 months...	3	2½	2
In less than 90 days.....	3	2½	1

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. Maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember banks as established by the F.D.I.C., effective Feb. 1, 1936, are the same as those in effect for member banks.

## MARGIN REQUIREMENTS<sup>1</sup>

[Per cent of market value]

Prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934	Jan. 21, 1946- Jan. 31, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947- Mar. 29, 1949	Effective Mar. 30, 1949
Regulation T:			
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities.....	100	75	50
For short sales.....	100	75	50
Regulation U:			
For loans by banks on stocks.....	100	75	50

<sup>1</sup> Regulations T and U 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 the extension; the "margin requirements" shown in this table are the difference between the market value (100%) and the maximum loan value.  
Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 145, p. 504, and *BULLETIN* for March 1946, p. 295.

# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

[Per cent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by direct obligations of the U. S. (last par. Sec. 13)		
	Advances secured by Government obligations and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper (Secs. 13 and 13a) <sup>1</sup>			Other secured advances [Sec. 10(b)]					
	Rate on July 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate	Rate on July 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate	Rate on July 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
Boston.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	Jan. 14, 1948	2
New York.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	* Oct. 30, 1942	3½
Philadelphia.....	1½	Aug. 23, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 23, 1948	1¾	2½	Aug. 23, 1948	2
Cleveland.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	Aug. 13, 1948	2
Richmond.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	* Oct. 28, 1942	4
Atlanta.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	Jan. 24, 1948	2
Chicago.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	Aug. 13, 1948	2½
St. Louis.....	1½	Aug. 19, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 19, 1948	1¾	2½	Jan. 12, 1948	2
Minneapolis.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	Aug. 23, 1948	2½
Kansas City.....	1½	Aug. 16, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 16, 1948	1¾	2½	Jan. 19, 1948	2
Dallas.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	Feb. 14, 1948	2
San Francisco.....	1½	Aug. 13, 1948	1½	2	Aug. 13, 1948	1¾	2½	* Oct. 28, 1942	4

<sup>1</sup> Rates shown also apply to advances secured by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months.

<sup>2</sup> Certain special rates to nonmember banks were in effect during the wartime period.

NOTE.—Maximum maturities for discounts and advances to member banks are: 15 days for advances secured by obligations of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation or the Home Owners' Loan Corporation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, or by obligations of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months; 90 days for other advances and discounts made under Sections 13 and 13a of the Federal Reserve Act (except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not exceeding 6 months and 9 months, respectively); and 4 months for advances under Section 10(b). The maximum maturity for advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations made under the last paragraph of Section 13 is 90 days.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 115–116, pp. 439–443.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK EFFECTIVE MINIMUM BUYING RATES ON BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES

[Per cent per annum]

Maturity	Rate on July 31	In effect beginning—	Previous rate
1–90 days.....	1½	<sup>1</sup> Aug. 13, 1948	1½
91–120 days.....	1½	<sup>1</sup> Aug. 13, 1948	1½
121–180 days.....	1½	<sup>1</sup> Aug. 13, 1948	1½

<sup>1</sup> Date on which rate became effective at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The same rates generally apply to any purchases made by the other Federal Reserve Banks.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 117, pp. 443–445.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK RATES ON INDUSTRIAL LOANS AND COMMITMENTS UNDER SECTION 13b OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Maturities not exceeding five years  
[In effect July 31. Per cent per annum]

Federal Reserve Bank	To industrial or commercial businesses		To financing institutions		
	On loans <sup>1</sup>	On commitments	On discounts or purchases		On commitments
			Portion for which institution is obligated	Remaining portion	
Boston.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
New York.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Philadelphia.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Cleveland.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Richmond.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Atlanta.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Chicago.....	2½–5	½–1½	2½–5	2½–5	½–1½
St. Louis.....	3–5	½–1½	1½–2	(?)	½–1½
Minneapolis.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Kansas City.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
Dallas.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½
San Francisco.....	2½–5	½–1½	(?)	(?)	½–1½

<sup>1</sup> Including loans made in participation with financing institutions.

<sup>2</sup> Rate charged borrower less commitment rate.

<sup>3</sup> Rate charged borrower.

<sup>4</sup> Rate charged borrower but not to exceed 1 per cent above the discount rate.

<sup>5</sup> Charge of ¼ per cent is made on undisbursed portion of loan.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 118, pp. 446–447.

## MEMBER BANK RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

[Per cent of deposits]

Effective date of change	Net demand deposits <sup>1</sup>			Time deposits (all member banks)
	Central reserve city banks	Reserve city banks	Country banks	
1917–June 21.....	13	10	7	3
1936–Aug. 16.....	19½	15	10½	4½
1937–Mar. 1.....	22½	17½	12½	5½
May 1.....	26	20	14	6
1938–Apr. 16.....	22½	17½	12	5
1941–Nov. 1.....	26	20	14	6
1942–Aug. 20.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 14.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 3.....	20	.....	.....	.....
1948–Feb. 27.....	22	.....	.....	.....
June 11.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 16.....	.....	.....	16	<sup>2</sup> 7½
Sept. 24.....	26	22	.....	<sup>2</sup> 7½
1949–May 1.....	.....	.....	15	<sup>2</sup> 7
May 5.....	24	21	.....	<sup>2</sup> 7
June 30.....	.....	20	.....	<sup>2</sup> 6
July 1.....	.....	.....	14	<sup>2</sup> 6
Aug. 1.....	.....	.....	13	.....
Aug. 11.....	23½	19½	.....	<sup>2</sup> 5
Aug. 16.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Aug. 18.....	23	19	.....	.....
Aug. 25.....	22½	18½	.....	.....
Sept. 1.....	22	18	.....	.....
In effect Aug. 1, 1950.....	22	18	12	5

<sup>1</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, which beginning Aug. 23, 1935, have been total demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks (also minus war loan and series E bond accounts during the period Apr. 13, 1943–June 30, 1947).

<sup>2</sup> Requirement became effective at country banks.

<sup>3</sup> Requirement became effective at central reserve and reserve city banks.

# PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	Wednesday figures							End of month		
	1950							1950		1949
	July 26	July 19	July 12	July 5	June 28	June 21	June 14	July	June	July
<b>Assets</b>										
Gold certificates.....	22,373,430	22,428,431	22,430,428	22,459,429	22,460,431	22,471,430	22,471,429	22,363,431	22,459,430	22,712,428
Redemption fund for F. R. notes.....	522,533	522,345	526,532	522,530	521,650	520,648	523,141	522,532	522,648	572,418
Total gold certificate reserves....	22,895,963	22,950,776	22,956,960	22,981,959	22,982,081	22,992,078	22,994,570	22,885,963	22,982,078	23,284,846
Other cash.....	264,579	250,317	224,288	192,828	212,516	213,299	199,288	253,960	213,642	314,764
Discounts and advances:										
For member banks...	333,336	182,533	47,843	66,703	52,363	57,755	59,904	202,383	26,138	216,433
For nonmember banks, etc.....	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	19,400	17,000	17,000	100,300
Total discounts and advances.....	350,336	199,533	64,843	83,703	69,363	74,755	79,304	219,383	43,138	316,733
Industrial loans.....	2,676	2,679	2,671	2,679	2,667	2,627	2,676	2,394	2,693	530
U. S. Govt. securities:										
Bills.....	4,057,547	3,629,247	3,832,575	3,976,375	3,836,875	3,982,875	4,100,875	4,145,247	3,856,375	3,774,495
Certificates:										
Special.....										
Other.....	2,778,550	2,778,550	2,831,050	2,846,550	5,357,250	4,897,150	4,844,150	2,790,550	5,357,250	6,620,500
Notes.....	6,131,000	6,175,700	6,218,700	6,208,700	3,379,100	3,148,700	3,067,200	6,145,600	3,499,700	353,600
Bonds.....	4,997,100	5,286,000	5,411,400	5,554,700	5,643,800	5,649,800	5,680,600	4,887,500	5,617,900	7,780,200
Total U. S. Govt. securities.....	17,964,197	17,869,497	18,293,725	18,586,325	18,217,025	17,678,525	17,692,825	17,968,897	18,331,225	18,528,795
Other Reserve Bank credit outstanding...	318,903	403,588	396,120	277,655	277,825	505,367	494,834	275,009	325,570	391,550
Total Reserve Bank credit outstanding	18,636,112	18,475,297	18,757,359	18,950,362	18,566,880	18,261,274	18,269,639	18,465,683	18,702,626	19,237,608
<b>Liabilities</b>										
Federal Reserve notes..	22,768,730	22,868,405	22,969,363	23,047,968	22,800,803	22,706,047	22,767,870	22,841,198	22,920,933	23,305,260
Deposits:										
Member bank — reserve account.....	16,415,032	16,157,309	16,448,487	16,253,943	15,988,451	16,169,122	16,309,026	16,129,223	15,934,079	17,436,630
U. S. Treasurer—general account.....	503,995	525,474	382,708	645,308	866,069	529,254	318,837	565,960	949,936	513,556
Foreign.....	1,174,069	1,201,647	1,179,926	1,179,966	1,140,308	1,123,786	1,072,730	1,168,614	1,158,461	429,892
Other.....	264,963	260,696	277,298	289,585	300,337	271,033	374,381	274,827	273,025	588,181
Total deposits.....	18,358,059	18,145,126	18,288,419	18,368,802	18,295,165	18,093,195	18,074,974	18,138,624	18,315,501	18,928,259
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (per cent)...	55.7	56.0	55.6	55.5	55.9	56.4	56.3	55.8	55.7	55.1

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Within 15 days	16 to 30 days	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 days to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 5 years	Over 5 years
<b>Discounts and advances:</b>										
June 28.....	69,363	49,938	1,625	15,784	2,016					
July 5.....	83,703	63,893	1,975	17,625	210					
July 12.....	64,843	44,320	2,020	17,643	815	44	1			
July 19.....	199,533	178,875	1,575	17,862	1,176	44	1			
July 26.....	350,336	328,451	16,875	3,071	1,906	33				
<b>Industrial loans:</b>										
June 28.....	2,667	70	5	54	260	893	376	284	725	
July 5.....	2,679	39	10	191	779	375	198	316	771	
July 12.....	2,671	44	11	188	776	372	196	313	771	
July 19.....	2,679	46	5	245	721	400	184	307	771	
July 26.....	2,676	42	5	235	721	403	184	320	766	
<b>U. S. Government securities:</b>										
June 28.....	18,217,025	3,204,652	582,595	1,339,317	1,925,211	1,481,500	1,124,050	2,697,400	2,318,100	3,544,200
July 5.....	18,586,325	742,743	607,310	1,446,420	3,365,602	1,124,050	2,617,200	2,909,800	2,318,100	3,455,100
July 12.....	18,293,725	801,386	604,092	1,433,259	3,179,538	1,108,550	2,627,200	2,909,800	2,318,100	3,311,800
July 19.....	17,869,497	880,360	713,802	1,897,104	2,323,681	1,056,050	2,609,200	2,895,800	2,307,100	3,186,400
July 26.....	17,964,197	941,837	813,925	2,045,411	2,442,074	1,056,050	2,630,700	2,905,800	2,230,900	2,897,500

# STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
<b>Assets</b>													
Gold certificates:													
June 28.....	22,460,431	907,314	6,930,309	1,251,346	1,726,624	1,049,541	980,148	4,416,556	640,268	453,048	819,533	626,575	2,659,169
July 5.....	22,459,429	924,514	7,030,327	1,325,271	1,647,593	1,037,136	969,511	4,394,058	632,402	433,413	836,987	586,668	2,641,549
July 12.....	22,430,428	856,762	6,946,964	1,256,589	1,615,101	1,033,111	990,125	4,466,792	634,488	443,043	850,240	654,976	2,682,237
July 19.....	22,428,431	907,756	6,849,746	1,297,258	1,654,126	1,029,281	972,096	4,464,604	665,429	438,357	847,438	632,559	2,669,781
July 26.....	22,373,430	884,839	6,935,433	1,274,901	1,663,283	1,015,605	970,687	4,431,648	649,380	422,869	848,728	628,680	2,647,377
Redemption fund for F. R. notes:													
June 28.....	521,650	50,777	36,830	46,936	56,042	47,470	37,311	81,450	41,929	21,929	33,937	26,370	40,669
July 5.....	522,530	50,771	36,809	46,931	57,034	47,458	37,297	81,431	41,925	21,927	33,932	26,365	40,650
July 12.....	526,532	50,771	36,809	46,931	61,035	47,459	37,297	81,431	41,925	21,927	33,932	26,365	40,650
July 19.....	522,345	50,476	35,655	46,342	60,663	47,241	36,992	80,967	41,800	21,878	33,849	26,273	40,209
July 26.....	522,533	52,289	34,842	46,939	60,419	46,969	36,777	80,679	41,706	21,848	33,791	26,205	40,069
Total gold certifi- cate reserves:													
June 28.....	22,982,081	958,091	6,967,139	1,298,282	1,782,666	1,097,011	1,017,459	4,498,006	682,197	474,977	853,470	652,945	2,699,838
July 5.....	22,981,959	975,285	7,067,136	1,372,202	1,704,627	1,084,594	1,006,808	4,475,489	674,327	455,340	870,919	613,033	2,682,199
July 12.....	22,956,960	907,533	6,983,773	1,303,520	1,676,136	1,080,570	1,027,422	4,548,223	676,413	464,970	884,172	681,341	2,722,887
July 19.....	22,950,776	958,232	6,885,401	1,343,600	1,714,789	1,076,522	1,009,088	4,545,571	707,229	460,235	881,287	658,832	2,709,990
July 26.....	22,895,963	937,128	6,970,275	1,321,840	1,723,702	1,062,574	1,007,464	4,512,327	691,086	444,717	882,519	654,885	2,687,446
Other cash:													
June 28.....	212,516	15,920	40,593	15,749	15,845	11,762	20,814	26,091	14,809	5,391	9,025	11,369	25,148
July 5.....	192,828	14,590	32,582	11,419	15,300	10,754	18,936	27,055	12,552	5,168	8,593	11,751	24,128
July 12.....	224,288	21,061	42,153	14,451	16,665	12,377	19,919	31,795	12,277	6,003	8,626	10,617	28,344
July 19.....	250,317	23,626	48,562	15,774	20,925	14,169	20,436	35,353	12,138	6,390	10,059	11,103	31,782
July 26.....	264,579	25,402	53,039	15,589	18,842	15,415	21,135	40,844	13,097	7,734	9,913	10,836	32,733
Discounts & ad- vances:													
Secured by U. S. Govt. securities:													
June 28.....	52,363	8,268	13,985	1,115	3,500	4,805	770	5,900	2,100	1,250	6,850	270	3,550
July 5.....	65,703	7,853	19,625	1,720	10,400	3,090	3,060	5,200	2,760	8,550	3,045	100	300
July 12.....	47,677	2,910	12,510	1,070	17,700	5,605	1,110	1,825	.....	1,225	3,522	200	.....
July 19.....	182,317	5,580	32,380	1,525	20,900	8,405	14,535	47,115	6,120	21,435	14,972	350	9,000
July 26.....	333,093	5,060	198,515	2,145	14,200	9,120	6,069	46,860	6,687	18,025	8,012	400	18,000
Other:													
June 28.....	17,000	1,071	5,338	1,360	1,547	850	714	2,346	612	425	629	595	1,513
July 5.....	18,000	1,071	5,338	1,360	1,547	850	714	2,346	612	425	629	595	1,513
July 12.....	17,166	1,071	5,338	1,360	1,547	850	714	2,346	612	425	629	595	1,679
July 19.....	17,216	1,071	5,338	1,360	1,547	850	714	2,396	612	425	629	595	1,679
July 26.....	17,243	1,071	5,338	1,360	1,547	850	741	2,396	612	425	629	595	1,679
Industrial loans:													
June 28.....	2,667	.....	30	2,308	1	130	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....
July 5.....	2,679	.....	30	2,331	1	121	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....
July 12.....	2,671	.....	30	2,315	1	121	.....	.....	.....	204	.....	.....	.....
July 19.....	2,679	.....	30	2,328	1	120	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....
July 26.....	2,676	.....	30	2,335	1	112	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Govt. securities:													
Bills:													
June 28.....	3,836,875	264,514	894,345	255,156	355,663	247,885	205,518	581,854	211,646	118,709	178,043	174,175	349,367
July 5.....	3,976,375	274,131	926,861	264,433	368,594	256,898	212,991	603,009	219,341	123,025	184,516	180,507	362,069
July 12.....	3,832,575	264,218	893,343	254,870	355,264	247,607	205,288	581,202	211,409	118,576	177,843	173,980	348,975
July 19.....	3,629,247	250,200	845,948	241,349	336,417	234,471	194,397	550,368	200,193	112,285	168,408	164,750	330,461
July 26.....	4,057,547	279,727	945,782	269,831	376,118	262,142	217,339	615,319	223,818	125,537	188,282	184,192	369,460
Certificates:													
June 28.....	5,357,250	369,329	1,248,732	356,262	496,596	346,110	286,956	812,417	295,512	165,748	248,593	243,192	487,803
July 5.....	2,846,550	196,241	663,508	189,298	263,864	183,904	152,473	431,674	157,019	88,069	132,090	129,219	259,191
July 12.....	2,831,050	195,172	659,895	188,267	262,427	182,903	151,642	429,324	156,163	87,591	131,370	128,515	257,781
July 19.....	2,778,550	191,554	647,658	184,776	257,561	179,510	148,831	421,362	153,267	85,966	128,933	126,132	253,000
July 26.....	2,778,550	191,554	647,658	184,776	257,561	179,510	148,831	421,362	153,267	85,966	128,933	126,132	253,000
Notes:													
June 28.....	3,379,100	232,956	787,641	224,713	313,229	218,310	180,999	512,434	186,394	104,547	156,800	153,394	307,683
July 5.....	6,208,700	428,028	1,447,198	412,885	575,522	401,119	332,563	941,537	342,478	192,091	288,102	281,844	565,333
July 12.....	6,218,700	428,717	1,449,529	413,550	576,449	401,765	333,099	943,053	343,030	192,400	288,566	282,298	566,244
July 19.....	6,175,700	425,753	1,439,506	410,690	572,463	398,987	330,795	936,533	340,658	191,070	286,571	280,346	562,328
July 26.....	6,131,000	422,671	1,429,087	407,718	568,319	396,099	328,401	929,754	338,192	189,687	284,497	278,317	558,258
Bonds:													
June 28.....	5,643,800	389,083	1,315,525	375,319	523,157	364,624	302,304	855,870	311,317	174,613	261,889	256,201	513,898
July 5.....	5,554,700	382,941	1,294,757	369,393	514,898	358,867	297,531	842,359	306,402	171,858	257,753	252,156	505,785
July 12.....	5,411,400	373,062	1,261,354	359,864	501,615	349,609	289,856	820,628	298,498	167,423	251,105	245,651	492,735
July 19.....	5,286,000	364,416	1,232,125	351,524	489,990	341,509	283,139	801,611	291,581	163,543	245,286	239,958	481,318
July 26.....	4,997,100	344,500	1,164,784	332,312	463,211	322,844	267,663	757,799	275,646	154,604	231,881	226,844	455,012
Total U. S. Govt. securities:													
June 28.....	18,217,025	1,255,882	4,246,243	1,211,450	1,688,645	1,176,929	975,777	2,762,575	1,004,869	563,617	845,325	826,962	1,658,751
July 5.....	18,586,325	1,281,341	4,332,324	1,236,009	1,722,878	1,200,788	995,558	2,818,579	1,025,240	575,043	862,461	843,726	1,692,378
July 12.....	18,293,725	1,261,169	4,264,121	1,216,551	1,695,755	1,181,884	979,885	2,774,207	1,009,100	565,990	848,884	830,444	1,665,735
July 19.....	17,869,497	1,231,923	4,165,237	1,188,339	1,656,431	1,154,477	957,162	2,709,874	985,699	552,864	829,198	811,186	1,627,107
July 26.....	17,964,197	1,238,452	4,187,311	1,194,637	1,665,209	1,160,595	962,234	2,724,234	990,923	555,794	833,593	815,485	1,635,730

# STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
<b>Assets (cont.)</b>													
<b>Total loans and securities:</b>													
June 28.....	18,289,055	1,265,221	4,265,596	1,216,233	1,693,693	1,182,714	977,261	2,770,821	1,007,581	565,490	852,804	827,827	1,663,814
July 5.....	18,672,707	1,290,265	4,357,317	1,242,420	1,734,826	1,204,849	999,332	2,826,125	1,028,612	584,214	866,135	844,421	1,694,191
July 12.....	18,361,239	1,265,150	4,281,999	1,221,296	1,715,003	1,188,460	981,709	2,778,378	1,009,712	567,844	853,035	831,239	1,667,414
July 19.....	18,071,709	1,238,574	4,202,985	1,193,552	1,678,879	1,163,852	972,411	2,759,385	992,431	574,924	844,799	812,131	1,637,786
July 26.....	18,317,209	1,244,583	4,391,194	1,200,477	1,680,957	1,170,677	969,044	2,773,490	998,222	574,442	842,234	816,480	1,655,409
<b>Due from foreign banks:</b>													
June 28.....	28	2	15	3	3	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	3
July 5.....	24	2	17	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
July 12.....	24	2	17	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
July 19.....	24	2	17	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
July 26.....	24	2	17	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2
<b>Federal Reserve notes of other Banks:</b>													
June 28.....	112,582	5,077	17,777	5,587	5,696	10,956	12,360	16,053	8,503	3,628	8,222	5,179	13,544
July 5.....	93,710	4,766	15,862	3,884	5,299	11,719	8,211	12,626	5,196	3,619	5,729	3,030	13,769
July 12.....	123,087	6,520	23,657	6,922	5,923	12,444	12,426	16,310	8,186	4,772	7,972	4,888	13,067
July 19.....	140,532	9,290	26,921	7,447	7,247	15,481	12,108	18,622	7,043	6,165	9,085	4,888	16,235
July 26.....	139,400	6,933	22,419	6,771	6,764	17,450	12,839	19,323	8,173	6,655	8,617	4,795	18,661
<b>Uncollected items:</b>													
June 28.....	2,631,685	211,119	499,078	176,532	243,152	207,717	160,654	432,405	137,532	78,992	138,138	115,382	230,984
July 5.....	2,409,188	214,235	446,545	182,771	220,276	197,783	152,328	378,421	139,491	66,245	130,241	110,139	270,713
July 12.....	2,929,879	224,986	524,236	193,507	265,150	236,678	191,739	496,622	168,592	90,677	173,251	130,764	235,677
July 19.....	3,155,972	247,691	589,532	209,542	300,480	252,829	198,532	509,398	169,495	89,693	174,130	151,765	262,885
July 26.....	2,795,695	216,671	500,727	176,434	253,826	226,664	174,927	447,574	150,497	85,884	154,217	172,158	236,116
<b>Bank premises:</b>													
June 28.....	35,225	1,101	7,791	2,953	4,860	2,525	1,512	3,846	2,026	1,130	2,280	700	4,501
July 5.....	35,183	1,101	7,762	2,953	4,859	2,525	1,512	3,845	2,022	1,130	2,279	697	4,502
July 12.....	35,313	1,101	7,762	2,953	4,859	2,525	1,512	3,845	2,023	1,130	2,275	697	4,631
July 19.....	35,438	1,101	7,762	2,953	4,855	2,549	1,513	3,950	2,022	1,130	2,275	697	4,631
July 26.....	35,546	1,097	7,762	2,948	4,848	2,567	1,509	3,929	2,023	1,130	2,275	697	4,761
<b>Other assets:</b>													
June 28.....	104,426	6,924	23,479	6,690	9,830	7,051	5,553	15,843	6,927	3,106	5,082	4,625	9,316
July 5.....	78,398	5,121	17,375	5,013	7,595	5,331	4,145	11,886	5,442	2,297	3,895	3,368	6,930
July 12.....	82,101	5,427	18,389	5,262	7,330	5,352	4,317	12,593	5,763	2,369	4,367	3,542	7,390
July 19.....	85,850	5,686	19,090	5,436	7,827	5,569	4,510	13,173	5,969	2,473	4,546	3,877	7,694
July 26.....	88,927	5,953	19,614	5,538	7,992	5,880	4,689	13,866	6,127	2,595	4,686	3,951	8,036
<b>Total assets:</b>													
June 28.....	44,367,598	2,463,455	11,821,458	2,722,029	3,755,745	2,519,738	2,195,614	7,763,070	1,859,576	1,132,715	1,869,022	1,618,028	4,647,148
July 5.....	44,463,997	2,505,365	11,944,586	2,820,664	3,692,784	2,517,556	2,191,273	7,735,450	1,867,643	1,118,014	1,887,788	1,586,440	4,596,434
July 12.....	44,712,891	2,431,780	11,881,976	2,747,913	3,689,068	2,538,407	2,239,045	7,887,769	1,882,967	1,137,766	1,933,699	1,663,089	4,679,412
July 19.....	44,690,618	2,484,202	11,780,260	2,778,306	3,735,004	2,530,972	2,218,599	7,885,455	1,896,328	1,141,011	1,926,182	1,643,294	4,671,005
July 26.....	44,537,343	2,437,769	11,965,037	2,729,599	3,696,933	2,501,228	2,191,608	7,811,356	1,869,226	1,123,158	1,904,462	1,663,803	4,643,164
<b>Liabilities</b>													
<b>Federal Reserve notes:</b>													
June 28.....	22,800,803	1,392,266	5,136,892	1,609,585	2,042,122	1,508,236	1,249,661	4,428,625	1,039,112	598,696	898,623	611,157	2,285,828
July 5.....	23,047,968	1,412,456	5,200,618	1,626,754	2,056,399	1,519,337	1,264,359	4,471,248	1,049,799	603,348	907,741	616,666	2,319,243
July 12.....	22,969,363	1,403,237	5,166,579	1,619,294	2,057,968	1,514,977	1,255,655	4,469,905	1,047,442	600,898	905,097	613,188	2,315,123
July 19.....	22,868,405	1,389,973	5,148,045	1,611,720	2,049,638	1,502,071	1,246,701	4,462,107	1,044,379	597,373	903,064	609,658	2,303,678
July 26.....	22,768,730	1,384,513	5,125,469	1,602,625	2,041,835	1,496,871	1,241,333	4,447,113	1,039,327	593,860	898,853	608,376	2,288,555
<b>Deposits:</b>													
<b>Member bank—reserve account:</b>													
June 28.....	15,988,451	664,191	5,181,136	759,397	1,177,358	636,360	664,513	2,557,534	568,021	375,961	743,832	778,353	1,881,795
July 5.....	16,253,943	703,884	5,334,254	790,061	1,176,316	648,786	674,609	2,596,424	565,319	379,741	762,612	746,906	1,875,031
July 12.....	16,448,487	675,045	5,333,354	771,555	1,189,720	668,334	684,107	2,671,657	574,415	383,781	776,673	822,903	1,896,941
July 19.....	16,157,309	688,824	5,183,909	764,558	1,188,333	658,840	678,560	2,610,327	577,594	383,342	763,395	777,710	1,881,917
July 26.....	16,415,032	681,020	5,461,644	761,787	1,202,081	659,476	663,859	2,627,760	568,249	373,577	758,073	774,473	1,883,033
<b>U. S. Treasurer-general account:</b>													
June 28.....	866,069	73,190	181,331	34,259	133,604	73,754	47,172	120,482	43,689	38,884	30,014	42,523	47,167
July 5.....	645,308	57,738	145,351	69,614	73,783	50,954	34,114	65,282	37,618	23,814	19,020	38,060	29,960
July 12.....	382,708	22,747	85,815	26,602	27,531	28,380	35,757	36,038	23,073	22,354	20,917	22,606	30,888
July 19.....	525,474	38,707	93,714	51,653	44,169	31,590	27,384	88,270	32,642	25,787	30,241	28,799	32,518
July 26.....	503,995	35,320	103,501	46,543	37,597	32,449	35,667	42,359	38,708	25,793	30,389	42,093	33,576
<b>Foreign:</b>													
June 28.....	1,140,308	70,995	336,235	90,152	102,548	56,345	47,330	155,512	40,568	28,173	41,695	39,442	100,313
July 5.....	1,179,966	73,641	338,081	93,512	106,370	58,443	49,094	161,308	42,080	29,223	43,249	40,912	104,051
July 12.....	1,179,926	74,012	337,992	93,984	106,907	58,740	49,342	162,122	42,293	29,370	43,468	41,118	104,578
July 19.....	1,201,647	75,367	338,965	95,704	108,863	59,815	50,245	165,089	43,067	29,908	44,263	41,870	106,491
July 26.....	1,174,069	73,452	337,420	93,272	106,097	58,295	48,968	160,894	41,972	29,148	43,138	40,807	103,786
<b>Other:</b>													
June 28.....	300,337	4,307	239,334	1,874	3,384	2,263	383	2,341	5,294	1,237	3,146	495	36,279
July 5.....	289,585	1,990	223,662	1,521	5,347	6,025	1,028	2,965	7,853	1,198	3,814	685	33,497
July 12.....	277,298	4,917	206,642	3,302	4,768	5,661	1,151	2,787	5,746	1,586	2,670	2,603	35,465
July 19.....	260,696	5,178	199,920	5,233	4,587	3,599	455	2,792	6,009	1,190	661	487	30,583
July 26.....	264,963	4,506	208,903	1,838	3,333	2,243	647	4,416	5,565	1,415	606	1,147	30,344

<sup>1</sup> After deducting \$23,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on June 28; and \$17,000 on July 5; July 12; July 19; and July 26.

<sup>2</sup> After deducting \$773,053,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on June 28; \$801,865,000 on July 5; \$805,913,000 on July 12; \$820,662,000 on July 19; and \$799,808,000 on July 26.

# STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
<b>Liabilities</b> (cont.):													
Total deposits:													
June 28....	18,295,165	812,683	5,969,036	885,682	1,416,894	768,722	759,398	2,835,869	657,572	444,255	818,687	860,813	2,065,554
July 5....	18,368,802	837,253	6,081,348	954,708	1,361,816	764,210	758,845	2,825,979	652,870	433,976	828,695	826,563	2,042,539
July 12....	18,288,419	776,721	5,999,803	895,443	1,328,926	761,115	770,357	2,872,604	645,527	437,091	843,728	889,232	2,067,872
July 19....	18,145,126	808,076	5,858,508	917,148	1,345,952	753,844	756,644	2,866,478	659,312	440,227	838,560	848,866	2,051,511
July 26....	18,358,059	794,298	6,148,288	903,440	1,349,108	752,463	749,141	2,835,429	654,494	429,933	832,206	858,520	2,050,739
Deferred availa- bility items:													
June 28....	2,353,888	199,830	445,931	155,590	212,331	194,176	145,715	371,549	126,094	64,760	115,839	110,752	211,321
July 5....	2,131,557	197,029	394,026	168,181	190,196	185,421	127,270	311,420	128,229	55,714	115,487	108,044	150,540
July 12....	2,533,783	192,583	445,694	161,739	217,639	213,360	171,945	417,653	152,895	74,589	148,689	125,236	211,761
July 19....	2,752,408	226,905	503,183	177,766	254,432	225,790	173,968	428,708	155,372	78,118	148,255	149,059	230,852
July 26....	2,476,816	199,146	417,817	151,344	220,262	202,113	159,425	399,418	137,724	73,847	136,700	160,822	218,198
Other liabilities including ac- rued divi- dends:													
June 28....	16,377	1,094	4,620	948	1,720	818	771	2,478	673	500	549	743	1,463
July 5....	9,773	845	2,568	476	1,217	493	437	1,554	424	328	377	377	677
July 12....	10,023	969	2,746	509	917	521	439	1,585	434	377	341	384	801
July 19....	8,852	748	2,363	416	948	437	388	1,437	352	331	332	420	680
July 26....	11,619	852	3,907	513	1,125	550	480	1,688	435	351	377	512	829
Total liabilities:													
June 28....	43,466,233	2,405,873	11,556,479	2,651,805	3,673,067	2,471,952	2,155,545	7,638,521	1,823,451	1,108,211	1,833,698	1,583,465	4,564,166
July 5....	43,558,100	2,447,583	11,678,560	2,750,119	3,609,628	2,469,461	2,150,911	7,610,201	1,831,322	1,093,366	1,852,300	1,551,650	4,512,999
July 12....	43,801,588	2,373,510	11,614,822	2,676,985	3,605,450	2,489,973	2,198,396	7,761,747	1,846,298	1,112,955	1,897,855	1,628,040	4,595,557
July 19....	43,774,791	2,425,702	11,512,097	2,707,050	3,650,970	2,482,142	2,177,701	7,758,730	1,859,415	1,116,049	1,890,211	1,608,003	4,586,721
July 26....	43,615,224	2,378,809	11,695,481	2,657,922	3,612,330	2,451,997	2,150,379	7,683,648	1,831,980	1,097,991	1,868,136	1,628,230	4,558,321
<b>Capital Accts.:</b>													
Capital paid in:													
June 28....	219,074	12,132	73,068	15,443	20,220	9,498	8,692	27,930	7,166	4,897	7,749	9,228	23,051
July 5....	219,499	12,135	73,125	15,453	20,298	9,508	8,713	27,979	7,178	4,904	7,810	9,276	23,120
July 12....	219,766	12,168	73,158	15,501	20,311	9,521	8,734	27,993	7,213	4,916	7,824	9,313	23,114
July 19....	220,010	12,177	73,153	15,517	20,317	9,642	8,742	28,013	7,218	4,923	7,831	9,348	23,129
July 26....	220,149	12,178	73,164	15,521	20,332	9,642	8,748	28,098	7,219	4,928	7,840	9,350	23,129
Surplus:													
(section 7):													
June 28....	488,173	30,778	148,149	38,205	45,957	23,779	21,194	72,029	19,118	12,494	18,045	15,873	42,552
July 5....	488,173	30,778	148,149	38,205	45,957	23,779	21,194	72,029	19,118	12,494	18,045	15,873	42,552
July 12....	488,173	30,778	148,149	38,205	45,957	23,779	21,194	72,029	19,118	12,494	18,045	15,873	42,552
July 19....	488,173	30,778	148,149	38,205	45,957	23,779	21,194	72,029	19,118	12,494	18,045	15,873	42,552
July 26....	488,173	30,778	148,149	38,205	45,957	23,779	21,194	72,029	19,118	12,494	18,045	15,873	42,552
(section 13b):													
June 28....	27,543	3,011	7,319	4,489	1,006	3,349	762	1,429	521	1,073	1,137	1,307	2,140
July 5....	27,543	3,011	7,319	4,489	1,006	3,349	762	1,429	521	1,073	1,137	1,307	2,140
July 12....	27,543	3,011	7,319	4,489	1,006	3,349	762	1,429	521	1,073	1,137	1,307	2,140
July 19....	27,543	3,011	7,319	4,489	1,006	3,349	762	1,429	521	1,073	1,137	1,307	2,140
July 26....	27,543	3,011	7,319	4,489	1,006	3,349	762	1,429	521	1,073	1,137	1,307	2,140
Other cap. accts.:													
June 28....	166,575	11,661	36,443	12,087	15,495	11,160	9,421	23,161	9,320	6,040	8,393	8,155	15,239
July 5....	170,682	11,858	37,433	12,398	15,895	11,459	9,693	23,812	9,504	6,177	8,496	8,334	15,623
July 12....	175,821	12,313	38,528	12,733	16,344	11,785	9,959	24,571	9,817	6,328	8,838	8,556	16,049
July 19....	180,101	12,534	39,542	13,045	16,754	12,060	10,200	25,254	10,056	6,472	8,958	8,763	16,463
July 26....	186,254	12,993	40,924	13,462	17,308	12,461	10,525	26,152	10,388	6,672	9,304	9,043	17,022
Total liabilities and cap. accts.:													
June 28....	44,367,598	2,463,455	11,821,458	2,722,029	3,755,745	2,519,738	2,195,614	7,763,070	1,859,576	1,132,715	1,869,022	1,618,028	4,647,148
July 5....	44,463,997	2,505,365	11,944,586	2,820,664	3,692,784	2,517,556	2,191,273	7,735,450	1,867,643	1,118,014	1,887,788	1,586,440	4,596,434
July 12....	44,712,891	2,431,780	11,881,976	2,747,913	3,689,068	2,538,407	2,239,045	7,887,769	1,882,967	1,137,766	1,933,699	1,663,089	4,679,412
July 19....	44,690,618	2,484,202	11,780,260	2,778,306	3,735,004	2,530,972	2,218,599	7,885,455	1,896,328	1,141,011	1,926,182	1,643,294	4,671,005
July 26....	44,537,343	2,437,769	11,965,037	2,729,599	3,696,933	2,501,228	2,191,608	7,811,356	1,869,226	1,123,158	1,904,462	1,663,803	4,643,164
Contingent liabil- ity on accept- ances purchas- ed for foreign correspondents:													
June 28....	5,511	347	1,731	441	502	276	231	761	198	137	204	193	490
July 5....	5,982	393	1,703	499	568	312	262	861	224	156	231	218	555
July 12....	5,841	368	1,834	467	532	292	245	806	210	146	216	205	520
July 19....	5,924	373	1,860	474	539	296	249	818	213	148	219	208	527
July 26....	7,919	499	2,487	633	721	396	332	1,093	285	198	293	277	705
Commitments to make industrial loans:													
June 28....	1,208	.....	.....	315	454	60	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
July 5....	1,364	.....	.....	473	453	60	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
July 12....	1,391	.....	.....	487	453	60	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
July 19....	1,371	.....	.....	468	452	60	.....	269	.....	.....	.....	.....	122
July 26....	1,426	.....	.....	521	451	60	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	122

<sup>1</sup> After deducting \$3,780,000 participations of other Federal Reserve Banks on June 28; \$4,279,000 on July 5; \$4,007,000 on July 12; \$4,064,000 on July 19; and \$5,432,000 on July 26.

# STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, BY WEEKS—Continued

## FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES—FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS, BY WEEKS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- delphia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
<b>F.R.notes outstanding</b> (issued to Bank):													
June 28.....	23,538,876	1,424,259	5,276,222	1,655,501	2,107,916	1,560,950	1,310,227	4,514,666	1,084,657	611,636	928,908	650,598	2,413,336
July 5.....	23,665,914	1,439,250	5,319,845	1,663,183	2,119,753	1,568,628	1,316,477	4,537,564	1,088,817	614,055	930,850	649,571	2,417,921
July 12.....	23,748,062	1,442,147	5,326,416	1,670,212	2,130,082	1,574,260	1,324,682	4,551,881	1,101,437	614,439	936,248	648,460	2,427,798
July 19.....	23,688,381	1,439,459	5,302,043	1,667,921	2,127,176	1,566,997	1,316,268	4,546,968	1,095,771	613,091	932,370	646,231	2,434,086
July 26.....	23,632,205	1,438,037	5,293,081	1,662,534	2,123,858	1,558,329	1,310,606	4,539,132	1,088,355	610,889	930,404	646,863	2,430,117
<b>Collateral held against notes outstanding:</b>													
<b>Gold certificates:</b>													
June 28.....	14,249,000	440,000	4,670,000	750,000	1,000,000	670,000	675,000	2,950,000	400,000	210,000	280,000	204,000	2,000,000
July 5.....	14,349,000	440,000	4,770,000	750,000	1,000,000	670,000	675,000	2,950,000	400,000	210,000	280,000	204,000	2,000,000
July 12.....	14,304,000	440,000	4,770,000	750,000	925,000	670,000	675,000	2,980,000	400,000	210,000	280,000	204,000	2,000,000
July 19.....	14,304,000	440,000	4,770,000	750,000	925,000	670,000	675,000	2,980,000	400,000	210,000	280,000	204,000	2,000,000
July 26.....	14,304,000	440,000	4,770,000	750,000	925,000	670,000	675,000	2,980,000	400,000	210,000	280,000	204,000	2,000,000
<b>Eligible paper:</b>													
June 28.....	38,223	8,268	11,285	1,115	.....	3,805	.....	.....	2,100	1,250	6,850	.....	3,550
July 5.....	45,893	7,853	17,575	2,720	.....	3,090	.....	.....	2,760	8,550	3,045	.....	300
July 12.....	26,507	2,910	12,010	1,070	.....	5,605	.....	.....	.....	1,225	3,522	.....	165
July 19.....	99,522	5,580	32,320	1,525	.....	8,405	.....	.....	6,120	21,435	14,972	.....	9,165
July 26.....	260,555	5,060	196,140	2,145	.....	8,320	.....	.....	6,687	18,025	8,012	.....	16,166
<b>U. S. Govt. sec.:</b>													
June 28.....	10,450,000	1,100,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	950,000	700,000	1,600,000	800,000	450,000	700,000	500,000	800,000
July 5.....	10,450,000	1,100,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,150,000	950,000	700,000	1,600,000	800,000	450,000	700,000	500,000	800,000
July 12.....	10,550,000	1,100,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	950,000	700,000	1,600,000	800,000	450,000	700,000	500,000	800,000
July 19.....	10,550,000	1,100,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	950,000	700,000	1,600,000	800,000	450,000	700,000	500,000	800,000
July 26.....	10,550,000	1,100,000	700,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	950,000	700,000	1,600,000	800,000	450,000	700,000	500,000	800,000
<b>Total collateral:</b>													
June 28.....	24,737,223	1,548,268	5,381,285	1,751,115	2,150,000	1,623,805	1,375,000	4,550,000	1,202,100	661,250	986,850	704,000	2,803,550
July 5.....	24,844,893	1,547,853	5,487,575	1,752,720	2,150,000	1,623,090	1,375,000	4,550,000	1,202,760	668,550	983,045	704,000	2,800,300
July 12.....	24,880,507	1,542,910	5,482,010	1,751,070	2,175,000	1,625,605	1,375,000	4,580,000	1,200,000	661,225	983,522	704,000	2,800,165
July 19.....	24,953,522	1,545,580	5,502,320	1,751,525	2,175,000	1,628,405	1,375,000	4,580,000	1,206,120	681,435	994,972	704,000	2,809,165
July 26.....	25,114,555	1,545,060	5,666,140	1,752,145	2,175,000	1,628,320	1,375,000	4,580,000	1,206,687	678,025	988,012	704,000	2,816,166

## INDUSTRIAL LOANS BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Date (last Wednesday or last day of period)	Applications approved to date		Ap- proved but not com- pleted <sup>1</sup> (amount)	Loans out- standing <sup>2</sup> (amount)	Commits- ments out- standing (amount)	Partici- pations of financ- ing insti- tutions out- standing (amount)
	Num- ber	Amount				
1939.....	2,781	188,222	2,659	13,683	9,220	10,981
1940.....	2,908	212,510	13,954	9,152	5,226	6,386
1941.....	3,202	279,860	8,294	10,337	14,597	19,600
1942.....	3,423	408,737	4,248	14,126	10,661	17,305
1943.....	3,471	491,342	926	10,532	9,270	17,930
1944.....	3,489	525,532	1,295	3,894	4,165	2,705
1945.....	3,511	544,961	320	1,995	1,644	1,086
1946.....	3,542	565,913	4,577	554	8,309	2,670
1947.....	3,574	586,726	945	1,387	7,434	4,869
1948.....	3,607	615,653	335	995	1,643	1,990
1949						
Jan. 31....	3,607	615,893	85	1,005	1,677	2,077
Feb. 28....	3,608	616,340	45	907	1,624	2,042
Mar. 31....	3,610	620,192	45	906	3,270	3,677
Apr. 30....	3,613	620,595	152	819	2,399	2,811
May 31....	3,614	620,984	245	753	2,349	2,737
June 30....	3,615	621,297	205	614	2,278	2,619
July 31....	3,617	621,601	220	660	2,263	2,563
Aug. 31....	3,623	622,327	545	662	2,072	1,926
Sept. 30....	3,630	625,301	912	1,016	1,958	2,023
Oct. 31....	3,637	626,273	1,514	1,075	1,820	1,965
Nov. 30....	3,644	628,523	1,277	1,954	1,818	2,848
Dec. 31....	3,649	629,326	539	2,178	2,288	2,947
1950						
Jan. 31....	3,652	629,764	544	2,223	1,941	2,649
Feb. 28....	3,655	630,209	223	2,505	1,197	2,628
Mar. 31....	3,663	632,049	1,225	2,673	1,272	2,651
Apr. 29....	3,667	632,573	1,172	2,665	1,288	2,652
May 31....	3,670	633,124	1,306	2,675	1,286	2,641
June 30....	3,677	638,015	4,416	2,779	1,352	2,731

<sup>1</sup> Includes applications approved conditionally by the Federal Reserve Banks and under consideration by applicant.

<sup>2</sup> Includes industrial loans past due 3 months or more, which are not included in industrial loans outstanding in weekly statement of condition of Federal Reserve Banks.

NOTE.—The difference between amount of applications approved and the sum of the following four columns represents repayments of advances, and applications for loans and commitments withdrawn or expired.

## MEMBER BANK RESERVES AND BORROWINGS

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

Month, or week ending Wednesday	All member banks <sup>1</sup>	Central reserve city banks		Re- serve city banks	Country banks <sup>1</sup>
		New York	Chi- cago		
<b>Total reserves held:</b>					
1949—June.....	18,068	4,849	1,151	6,822	5,247
1950—May.....	15,941	4,273	1,088	6,144	4,437
June.....	16,194	4,425	1,113	6,215	4,440
June 21.....	16,522	4,618	1,119	6,261	4,524
June 28.....	16,093	4,399	1,110	6,208	4,376
July 5.....	16,137	4,365	1,113	6,249	4,409
July 12.....	16,500	4,412	1,126	6,373	4,589
July 19.....	16,177	4,303	1,100	6,283	4,491
July 26.....	16,219	4,337	1,119	6,285	4,478
<b>Excess reserves:</b>					
1949—June.....	758	69	10	180	499
1950—May.....	704	14	—3	137	557
June.....	766	68	3	156	539
June 21.....	986	204	3	167	612
June 28.....	640	20	1	142	477
July 5.....	661	—7	—2	159	511
July 12.....	1,001	68	14	246	673
July 19.....	969	—18	—13	119	581
July 26.....	9716	25	4	116	571
<b>Borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks:</b>					
1949—June.....	100	27	3	32	39
1950—May.....	80	—11	1	37	30
June.....	68	10	3	29	26
June 21.....	40	.....	2	17	21
June 28.....	51	.....	1	24	26
July 5.....	110	53	1	38	18
July 12.....	34	.....	.....	14	20
July 19.....	109	41	11	40	17
July 26.....	226	101	33	66	26

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Weekly figures of excess reserves of all member banks and of country banks are estimates. Weekly figures of borrowings of all member banks and of country banks may include small amounts of Federal Reserve Bank discounts and advances for nonmember banks, etc.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 396–399.



# DEPOSITS, RESERVES, AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

[Averages of daily figures.<sup>1</sup> In millions of dollars]

	All member banks	Central reserve city banks		Re-serve city banks	Country banks	All member banks	Central reserve city banks		Re-serve city banks	Country banks
		New York	Chi-ago				New York	Chi-ago		
	First half of June 1950					Second half of June 1950				
Gross demand deposits:										
Total.....	91,597	20,836	5,285	34,811	30,665	92,423	21,264	5,340	35,205	30,614
Interbank.....	10,683	3,695	1,073	5,049	866	10,709	3,786	1,071	4,998	854
Other.....	80,914	17,140	4,212	29,762	29,800	81,714	17,478	4,269	30,207	29,760
Net demand deposits <sup>2</sup> .....	80,450	19,215	4,774	30,249	26,212	81,191	19,591	4,812	30,506	26,283
Demand deposits adjusted <sup>3</sup> .....	72,700					72,850				
Time deposits <sup>4</sup> .....	29,722	1,776	1,094	11,796	15,056	29,753	1,790	1,096	11,835	15,030
Demand balances due from domestic banks...	5,365	34	122	1,689	3,520	5,363	40	124	1,768	3,431
Reserves with Federal Reserve Banks:										
Total.....	16,146	4,380	1,116	6,203	4,446	16,241	4,471	1,109	6,227	4,435
Required.....	15,354	4,316	1,105	6,035	3,898	15,501	4,400	1,114	6,083	3,905
Excess.....	792	64	11	169	548	739	71	-5	144	529
Borrowings at Federal Reserve Banks.....	78	8	5	37	28	58	11	1	22	23

<sup>1</sup> Averages of daily closing figures for reserves and borrowings and of daily opening figures for other items, inasmuch as reserves required are based on deposits at opening of business.

<sup>2</sup> Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements, i. e., gross demand deposits minus cash items reported as in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

<sup>3</sup> Demand deposits adjusted (demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection) are estimated for all member banks, but not by class of bank.

<sup>4</sup> Includes some interbank and U. S. Government time deposits; the amounts on call report dates are shown in the *Member Bank Call Report*.

## DEPOSITS OF COUNTRY MEMBER BANKS IN LARGE AND SMALL CENTERS<sup>1</sup>

[Averages of daily figures. In millions of dollars]

	In places of 15,000 and over population		In places of under 15,000 population	
	Demand deposits except inter-bank	Time deposits	Demand deposits except inter-bank	Time deposits
1949				
April.....	16,289	8,829	11,753	6,063
May.....	16,209	8,830	11,622	6,062
June.....	16,271	8,817	11,591	6,060
1950				
April.....	17,366	8,923	12,145	6,116
May.....	17,412	8,941	12,117	6,119
June.....	17,620	8,926	12,160	6,117
By district, June 1950				
Boston.....	2,109	829	346	229
New York.....	3,314	2,253	1,115	1,157
Philadelphia.....	1,339	833	956	908
Cleveland.....	1,405	918	1,035	810
Richmond.....	1,125	417	838	483
Atlanta.....	1,643	467	709	227
Chicago.....	2,442	1,638	1,718	971
St. Louis.....	694	351	978	293
Minneapolis.....	618	303	749	449
Kansas City.....	595	109	1,583	212
Dallas.....	1,100	165	1,638	80
San Francisco.....	1,236	641	494	298

<sup>1</sup> Includes any banks in outlying sections of reserve cities that have been given permission to carry the same reserve as country banks.

## BANK SUSPENSIONS<sup>1</sup>

	Total, all banks	Member banks		Nonmember banks	
		National	State	Insured	Non-insured
Number of banks suspended:					
1934-42.....	330	20	6	216	88
1943.....	4	2		2	
1944.....	1			1	
1945.....	0				
1946.....	0				
1947.....	1				1
1948.....	0				
1949.....	4				4
1950-Jan.-July.....	1				1
Deposits of suspended banks (in thousands of dollars): <sup>2</sup>					
1934-42.....	137,362	18,016	26,548	51,567	41,231
1943.....	6,223	4,982		1,241	
1944.....	405			405	
1945.....	0				
1946.....	0				
1947.....	167				167
1948.....	0				
1949.....	2,443				2,443
1950-Jan.-July.....	( <sup>3</sup> )				( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Represents banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).

<sup>2</sup> Deposits of member banks and insured nonmember banks suspended are as of dates of suspensions, and deposits of noninsured nonmember banks are based on the latest data available at the time the suspensions were reported.

<sup>3</sup> Deposit figures not available.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 283-292; for description, see pp. 281-282 in the same publication.

# UNITED STATES MONEY IN CIRCULATION, BY DENOMINATIONS

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

End of year or month	Total in circulation <sup>1</sup>	Coin and small denomination currency <sup>2</sup>							Large denomination currency <sup>2</sup>							Unassorted
		Total	Coin	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	
1933.....	5,519	4,167	442	402	33	719	1,229	1,342	1,360	364	618	125	237	8	10	8
1934.....	5,536	4,292	452	423	32	771	1,288	1,326	1,254	337	577	112	216	5	7	10
1935.....	5,882	4,518	478	460	33	815	1,373	1,359	1,369	358	627	122	239	7	16	5
1936.....	6,543	5,021	517	499	35	906	1,563	1,501	1,530	399	707	135	265	7	18	8
1937.....	6,550	5,015	537	505	33	905	1,560	1,475	1,542	387	710	139	288	6	12	7
1938.....	6,856	5,147	550	524	34	946	1,611	1,481	1,714	409	770	160	327	17	32	5
1939.....	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32	2
1940.....	8,732	6,247	648	610	39	1,129	2,021	1,800	2,489	538	1,112	227	523	30	60	4
1941.....	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46	4
1942.....	15,410	11,576	880	801	55	1,693	4,051	4,096	3,837	1,019	1,910	287	586	9	25	3
1943.....	20,449	14,871	1,019	909	70	1,973	5,194	5,705	5,580	1,481	2,912	407	749	9	22	2
1944.....	25,307	17,580	1,156	987	81	2,150	5,983	7,224	7,730	1,996	4,153	555	990	10	24	3
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	2
1946.....	28,952	20,437	1,361	1,029	67	2,173	6,497	9,310	8,518	2,492	4,771	438	783	8	26	3
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	3
1948.....	28,224	19,529	1,464	1,049	64	2,047	6,060	8,846	8,698	2,494	5,074	400	707	5	17	3
1949—March.....	27,439	18,930	1,445	992	61	1,965	5,913	8,555	8,510	2,428	4,980	392	696	5	10	1
April.....	27,417	18,925	1,450	994	60	1,967	5,913	8,541	8,493	2,421	4,970	390	700	5	9	1
May.....	27,507	18,993	1,456	1,011	61	1,986	5,934	8,544	8,515	2,422	4,980	388	712	5	9	1
June.....	27,493	18,982	1,459	1,008	61	1,971	5,931	8,551	8,513	2,426	4,974	387	712	5	9	2
July.....	27,394	18,908	1,457	1,001	60	1,959	5,901	8,529	8,488	2,410	4,964	385	717	4	9	2
August.....	27,393	18,901	1,462	1,003	61	1,958	5,900	8,517	8,494	2,406	4,980	383	712	4	9	2
September.....	27,412	18,917	1,468	1,018	60	1,970	5,905	8,496	8,498	2,401	4,996	382	705	4	9	2
October.....	27,407	18,915	1,474	1,031	60	1,973	5,891	8,486	8,494	2,392	5,007	381	701	4	9	2
November.....	27,543	19,040	1,484	1,046	61	1,994	5,935	8,520	8,506	2,398	5,021	382	692	4	8	2
December.....	27,600	19,025	1,484	1,066	62	2,004	5,897	8,512	8,578	2,435	5,056	382	689	4	11	3
1950—January.....	26,941	18,475	1,457	1,008	60	1,926	5,715	8,309	8,469	2,401	5,010	380	666	4	8	3
February.....	27,068	18,645	1,459	1,011	60	1,949	5,817	8,348	8,426	2,385	4,988	378	661	5	9	3
March.....	27,042	18,651	1,468	1,013	59	1,949	5,834	8,327	8,393	2,375	4,968	384	654	5	8	1
April.....	27,048	18,661	1,478	1,016	60	1,945	5,830	8,333	8,389	2,380	4,961	382	650	4	11	1
May.....	27,090	18,730	1,490	1,033	60	1,963	5,851	8,333	8,361	2,380	4,949	381	639	4	9	1
June.....	27,156	18,813	1,496	1,037	61	1,966	5,891	8,363	8,344	2,386	4,940	378	628	4	9	2

<sup>1</sup> Total of amounts of coin and paper currency shown by denominations less unassorted currency in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Includes unassorted currency held in Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and currency of unknown denominations reported by the Treasury as destroyed.

<sup>3</sup> Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 112, pp. 415-416.

## UNITED STATES MONEY, OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION, BY KINDS

[On basis of circulation statement of United States money. In millions of dollars]

	Total outstanding, June 30, 1950	Money held in the Treasury			Money held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	Money in circulation <sup>1</sup>		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For Federal Reserve Banks and agents		June 30, 1950	May 31, 1950	June 30, 1949
Gold.....	24,231	23,023	<sup>2</sup> 1,208			41		43
Gold certificates.....	23,023			20,167	2,816	22,760	22,694	23,209
Federal Reserve notes.....	23,603		52		791	4,355	4,355	4,241
Treasury currency—total.....	4,607	<sup>2</sup> 2,326	38		214			
Standard silver dollars.....	493	303	17		3	170	169	164
Silver bullion.....	2,023	2,023						
Silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890.....	<sup>3</sup> 2,326				147	2,178	2,180	2,062
Subsidiary silver coin.....	1,002		10		26	965	961	940
Minor coin.....	378		8		10	361	360	355
United States notes.....	347		2		23	321	322	319
Federal Reserve Bank notes.....	277		( <sup>4</sup> )		3	274	276	309
National Bank notes.....	88		( <sup>4</sup> )		1	86	87	93
Total—June 30, 1950.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	25,349	1,298	20,167	3,820	27,156		
May 31, 1950.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	25,338	1,309	20,183	3,777		27,090	
June 30, 1949.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	25,555	1,307	20,430	3,875			27,493

<sup>1</sup> Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States; totals for other end-of-month dates shown in table above, totals by weeks in table on p. 1017 and seasonally adjusted figures in table on p. 1027.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$156,039,431 held as reserve against United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890.

<sup>3</sup> To avoid duplication, amount of silver dollars and bullion held as security against silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding is not included in total Treasury currency outstanding.

<sup>4</sup> Because some of the types of money shown are held as collateral or reserves against other types, a grand total of all types has no special significance and is not shown. See note for explanation of these duplications.

<sup>5</sup> Less than \$500,000.

NOTE.—There are maintained in the Treasury—(i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or of direct obligations of the United States. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 25 per cent, including the redemption fund, which may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation; gold certificates pledged as collateral may be counted as reserves. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes are in process of retirement.

# MONEY IN CIRCULATION WITH ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

[Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. In millions of dollars]

Date	Amount— unadjusted for seasonal variation	Amount— adjusted for seasonal variation	Change in seasonally adjusted series <sup>1</sup>
End of period:			
1939.....	7,598		+742
1940.....	8,732		+1,134
1941.....	11,160		+2,428
1942.....	15,410		+4,250
1943.....	20,449		+5,039
1944.....	25,307		+4,858
1945.....	28,515		+3,208
1946.....	28,952		+437
1947.....	28,868		-84
1948.....	28,224		-644
1949.....	27,600		-624
Averages of daily figures:			
1949—June.....	27,432	27,570	-61
July.....	27,472	27,527	-43
August.....	27,397	27,535	+8
September.....	27,451	27,506	-29
October.....	27,456	27,456	-50
November.....	27,477	27,395	-61
December.....	27,734	27,459	+64
1950—January.....	27,220	27,139	-320
February.....	27,008	27,008	-131
March.....	27,043	27,124	+116
April.....	27,062	27,280	+156
May.....	27,022	27,212	-68
June.....	27,026	27,162	-50
July.....	27,117	27,171	+9

<sup>1</sup> For end-of-year figures, represents change computed on absolute amounts in first column.

NOTE.—For discussion of seasonal adjustment factors and for back figures on comparable basis see BULLETIN for September 1943, pp. 822-826. Because of an apparent change in the seasonal pattern around the year-end, adjustment factors have been revised somewhat for dates affected, beginning with December 1942.

# POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Depositors' balances <sup>1</sup>	Assets			
		Total	Cash in depository banks	U. S. Government securities	Cash reserve funds, etc. <sup>2</sup>
1943—December....	1,788	1,843	10	1,716	118
1944—December....	2,342	2,411	8	2,252	152
1945—December....	2,933	3,022	6	2,837	179
1946—December....	3,284	3,387	6	3,182	200
1947—December....	3,417	3,525	6	3,308	212
1948—December....	3,330	3,449	7	3,244	198
1949—February....	3,333	3,454	7	3,244	202
March.....	3,327	3,447	7	3,254	186
April.....	3,314	3,435	7	3,239	188
May.....	3,294	3,418	7	3,212	198
June.....	3,277	3,403	7	3,188	209
July.....	3,266	3,393	6	3,187	199
August.....	3,248	3,375	6	3,172	196
September.....	3,230	3,350	6	3,152	191
October.....	3,215	3,336	7	3,127	202
November.....	3,199	3,322	7	3,118	197
December....	3,188	3,312	7	3,118	187
1950—January.....	3,183	3,307	7	3,117	182
February....	3,177	3,301	7	3,107	186
March.....	3,168	3,293	8	3,107	178
April.....	3,151	3,276	8	3,092	176
May.....	*3,127				
June.....	*3,097				

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Outstanding principal, represented by certificates of deposit.

<sup>2</sup> Includes working cash with postmasters, 5 per cent reserve fund and miscellaneous working funds with Treasurer of United States, accrued interest on bond investments, and accounts due from late postmasters.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, p. 519; for description, see p. 508 in the same publication.

# BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

[Debits in millions of dollars]

Year or month	Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts				Annual rate of turnover of total deposits, except interbank		Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and Government		Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits, except interbank and Government	
	Total, all reporting centers	New York City <sup>1</sup>	140 other centers <sup>1</sup>	Other reporting centers <sup>2</sup>	New York City	Other reporting centers	New York City <sup>3</sup>	Other leading cities <sup>3</sup>	New York City <sup>3</sup>	Other leading cities <sup>3</sup>
1944.....	891,910	345,585	462,354	83,970	17.1	10.8	298,902	403,400	22.4	17.3
1945.....	974,102	404,543	479,760	89,799	18.2	9.7	351,602	412,800	24.2	16.1
1946—old series <sup>4</sup> .....	1,050,021	417,475	527,336	105,210	18.9	10.0	374,365	449,414	25.5	16.9
1946—new series <sup>4</sup> .....							407,946	522,944	25.2	16.5
1947.....	1,125,074	405,929	599,639	119,506	21.0	11.9	400,468	598,445	24.1	18.0
1948.....	1,249,630	449,002	667,934	132,695	23.6	12.9	445,221	660,155	27.2	19.2
1949.....	1,230,982	452,897	648,905	129,179	24.1	12.4	447,150	639,772	28.2	18.7
1949—June.....	109,067	42,890	55,386	10,792	26.9	12.5	40,617	53,769	29.8	18.7
July.....	98,500	36,467	51,886	10,147	23.7	12.2	37,129	51,276	28.7	18.5
August.....	99,055	36,070	52,466	10,518	21.9	11.4	34,940	51,421	25.5	17.1
September.....	101,072	37,191	53,066	10,814	24.1	12.4	36,130	52,364	28.0	18.6
October.....	101,834	36,334	54,413	11,087	22.4	12.1	36,683	54,488	27.3	18.5
November.....	99,491	35,249	53,339	10,903	23.4	12.7	34,105	52,336	27.2	19.1
December.....	118,197	45,781	60,493	11,923	27.7	13.1	45,434	60,428	32.5	20.0
1950—January.....	*106,655	38,962	*56,387	11,306	24.5	12.6	38,133	55,090	28.6	18.9
February.....	*96,246	35,727	*50,556	9,962	24.9	12.3	35,205	49,855	29.3	18.9
March.....	*115,736	43,112	*60,913	11,712	25.7	12.8	41,164	59,113	29.4	19.3
April.....	*102,538	37,025	*54,649	10,865	24.1	12.5	38,480	54,929	29.7	19.4
May.....	*112,085	41,463	*58,828	11,793	25.9	12.7	40,037	57,382	29.7	19.2
June.....	119,389	43,781	63,321	12,286	27.0	13.4	42,294	61,607	30.7	20.2

\* Revised.

<sup>1</sup> National series for which bank debit figures are available beginning with 1919.

<sup>2</sup> Number of centers reduced from 193 to 192 beginning December 1947, when one reporting bank was absorbed by a reporting bank in another city.

<sup>3</sup> Weekly reporting member bank series.

<sup>4</sup> Statistics for banks in leading cities revised beginning July 3, 1946; for description of revision and for back figures see BULLETIN for June 1947, pp. 692-693, and July 1947, pp. 878-883, respectively; deposits and debits of the new series for first six months of 1946 are estimated.

NOTE.—Debits to total deposit accounts, except interbank accounts, have been reported for 334 centers from 1942 through November 1947 and for 333 beginning December 1947; the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have likewise been reported by most banks and have been estimated for others. Debits to demand deposit accounts, except interbank and U. S. Government, and the deposits from which rates of turnover have been computed have been reported by member banks in leading cities since 1935.

**CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENTS FOR BANKS AND THE MONETARY SYSTEM**  
**ALL COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANKS, FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS, POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM,**  
**AND TREASURY CURRENCY FUNDS<sup>1</sup>**

[Figures partly estimated except on call dates. In millions of dollars]

Date	Assets									Total assets, net— Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and Capital	
	Gold	Treasury currency	Bank credit								Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans, net	U. S. Government obligations				Other 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—June 30.....	20,213	4,145	153,992	27,948	118,041	93,655	21,792	2,594	8,003	178,350	168,040	10,310
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
1946—June 29.....	20,270	4,539	163,485	31,570	122,740	95,911	23,783	3,046	9,175	188,294	176,215	12,079
Dec. 31.....	20,529	4,562	158,366	35,765	113,110	86,558	23,350	3,202	9,491	183,457	171,657	11,800
1947—June 30.....	21,266	4,552	156,297	38,373	107,873	82,679	21,872	3,322	10,051	182,115	169,234	12,882
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
1948—June 30.....	23,532	4,565	157,958	45,299	101,451	76,774	21,366	3,311	11,208	186,055	172,857	13,200
Dec. 31.....	24,244	4,589	160,457	48,341	100,694	74,097	23,333	3,264	11,422	189,290	176,121	13,168
1949—June 30.....	24,466	4,597	156,491	47,148	97,428	74,877	19,343	3,208	11,915	185,554	171,602	13,952
1949—July 27.....	24,500	4,600	156,500	46,500	97,800	76,100	18,500	3,200	12,300	185,700	171,500	14,200
Aug. 31.....	24,600	4,600	158,700	47,200	99,100	78,300	17,500	3,200	12,500	187,900	173,800	14,200
Sept. 28.....	24,600	4,600	159,800	47,900	99,300	78,300	17,900	3,200	12,600	189,000	174,400	14,500
Oct. 26.....	24,600	4,600	160,300	48,100	99,600	79,100	17,400	3,100	12,600	189,500	174,900	14,600
Nov. 30.....	24,500	4,600	160,700	49,000	99,100	78,300	17,700	3,100	12,600	189,800	175,300	14,500
Dec. 31.....	24,427	4,598	162,681	49,604	100,456	78,433	18,885	3,138	12,621	191,706	177,313	14,392
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>p</sup> .....	24,400	4,600	162,500	49,400	100,400	79,500	17,800	3,100	12,700	191,600	177,100	14,400
Feb. 21 <sup>p</sup> .....	24,300	4,600	161,900	49,700	99,300	78,600	17,600	3,100	12,900	190,800	176,200	14,600
Mar. 29 <sup>p</sup> .....	24,200	4,600	161,700	50,400	98,000	77,400	17,500	3,100	13,300	190,600	176,000	14,500
Apr. 26 <sup>p</sup> .....	24,200	4,600	162,000	50,600	97,900	77,100	17,600	3,100	13,500	190,800	176,300	14,500
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	24,200	4,600	162,600	51,000	98,200	77,700	17,400	3,100	13,500	191,500	176,900	14,500
June 28 <sup>p</sup> .....	24,200	4,600	164,300	51,800	98,900	77,600	18,200	3,100	13,600	193,200	178,200	15,000
Deposits and Currency												
Date	Total	Foreign bank deposits, net	U. S. Government balances			Deposits adjusted and currency						
			Treasury cash	At commercial and savings banks	At Federal Reserve Banks	Total	Demand deposits <sup>2</sup>	Time deposits <sup>3</sup>				Currency outside banks
								Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks <sup>4</sup>	Postal Savings System	
1929—June 29.....	55,776	365	204	381	36	54,790	22,540	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	3,639
1933—June 30.....	42,029	50	264	852	35	40,828	14,411	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	4,761
1939—Dec. 30.....	68,359	1,217	2,409	846	634	63,253	29,793	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	6,401
1941—Dec. 31.....	82,811	1,498	2,215	1,895	867	76,336	38,992	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	9,615
1945—June 30.....	168,040	2,378	2,279	24,381	599	138,403	69,053	44,253	27,170	14,426	2,657	25,097
Dec. 31.....	180,806	2,141	2,287	24,608	977	150,793	75,851	48,452	30,135	15,385	2,932	26,490
1946—June 29.....	176,215	1,894	2,251	13,416	833	157,821	79,476	51,829	32,429	16,281	3,119	26,516
Dec. 31.....	171,657	1,885	2,272	3,103	393	164,004	83,314	53,960	33,808	16,869	3,283	26,730
1947—June 30.....	169,234	1,657	1,314	1,367	756	164,140	82,186	55,655	34,835	17,428	3,392	26,299
Dec. 31.....	175,348	1,682	1,336	1,452	870	170,008	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	26,476
1948—June 30.....	172,857	1,727	1,327	2,180	1,928	165,695	82,697	57,360	35,788	18,194	3,378	25,638
Dec. 31.....	176,121	2,103	1,325	2,451	1,123	169,119	85,520	57,520	35,804	18,387	3,329	26,079
1949—June 30.....	171,602	1,927	1,307	2,304	438	165,626	81,877	58,483	36,292	18,932	3,259	25,266
1949—July 27.....	171,500	1,900	1,300	1,500	400	166,300	83,100	58,400	36,200	19,000	3,300	24,900
Aug. 31.....	173,800	1,900	1,300	3,100	600	166,900	83,400	58,400	36,100	19,000	3,200	25,100
Sept. 28.....	174,400	1,900	1,300	3,700	1,200	166,300	83,100	58,400	36,100	19,100	3,200	24,900
Oct. 26.....	174,900	2,000	1,300	3,600	400	167,700	84,300	58,400	36,100	19,100	3,200	24,900
Nov. 30.....	175,300	2,100	1,300	3,200	500	168,100	85,000	58,000	35,800	19,100	3,200	25,100
Dec. 31.....	177,313	2,150	1,312	3,249	821	169,781	85,750	58,616	36,146	19,273	3,197	25,415
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>p</sup> .....	177,100	2,200	1,300	3,300	500	169,700	86,400	58,700	36,100	19,400	3,200	24,500
Feb. 21 <sup>p</sup> .....	176,200	2,200	1,300	4,200	400	168,200	84,500	59,000	36,300	19,500	3,200	24,700
Mar. 29 <sup>p</sup> .....	176,000	2,300	1,300	4,300	1,000	167,100	83,300	59,300	36,500	19,700	3,200	24,600
Apr. 26 <sup>p</sup> .....	176,300	2,400	1,300	3,200	800	168,500	84,500	59,500	36,600	19,700	3,200	24,600
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	176,900	2,400	1,300	3,200	600	169,500	85,300	59,500	36,600	19,800	3,100	24,700
June 28 <sup>p</sup> .....	178,200	2,500	1,300	3,800	900	169,700	85,400	59,700	36,700	19,900	3,100	24,600

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Treasury funds included are the gold account, Treasury currency account, and Exchange Stabilization Fund.

<sup>2</sup> Demand deposits, other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes interbank time deposits; United States Treasurer's time deposits, open account; and deposits of Postal Savings System in banks.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to June 30, 1947, includes a relatively small amount of demand deposits.

NOTE.—For description of statement and back figures, see BULLETIN for January 1948, pp. 24–32. The composition of a few items differs slightly from the description in the BULLETIN article; stock of Federal Reserve Banks held by member banks is included in "Other securities" and in "Capital accounts," and balances of the Postal Savings System and the Exchange Stabilization Fund with the U. S. Treasury are netted against miscellaneous accounts instead of against U. S. Government deposits and Treasury cash. Except on call dates, figures are rounded to nearest 100 million dollars and may not add to the totals. See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 9, pp. 34–35, for back figures for deposits and currency.

# ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES \*

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NUMBER OF BANKS

[Figures partly estimated except on call dates. Amounts in millions of dollars]

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Cash assets <sup>1</sup>	Deposits				Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Investments				Total <sup>1</sup>	Inter-bank <sup>1</sup>	Other			
			Total	U. S. Government obligations	Other securities				Demand	Time		
<b>All banks:</b>												
1939—Dec. 30.....	50,884	22,165	28,719	19,417	9,302	23,292	68,242	9,874	32,516	25,852	8,194	15,035
1941—Dec. 31.....	61,126	26,615	34,511	25,511	8,999	27,344	81,816	10,982	44,355	26,479	8,414	14,826
1942—Dec. 31.....	78,147	23,916	54,231	45,951	8,280	28,701	99,803	11,308	61,437	27,058	8,566	14,682
1943—Dec. 31.....	96,966	23,601	73,365	65,932	7,433	28,475	117,661	11,003	75,577	31,081	8,996	14,579
1944—Dec. 30.....	119,461	26,015	93,446	85,885	7,561	30,790	141,448	12,235	91,663	37,551	9,643	14,535
1945—Dec. 31.....	140,227	30,362	109,865	101,288	8,577	35,415	165,612	14,065	105,935	45,613	10,542	14,553
1946—Dec. 31.....	131,698	35,648	96,050	86,558	9,491	35,041	155,902	12,656	92,462	50,784	11,360	14,585
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	134,924	43,002	91,923	81,199	10,723	38,388	161,865	13,033	95,727	53,105	11,948	14,714
1948—Dec. 31.....	133,693	48,174	85,519	74,097	11,422	39,474	161,248	12,269	94,671	54,308	12,479	14,703
1949—June 30.....	133,868	47,076	86,792	74,877	11,915	34,966	156,470	10,938	90,145	55,386	12,845	14,680
Dec. 31.....	140,598	49,544	91,054	78,433	12,621	36,522	164,467	12,710	96,156	55,601	13,088	14,687
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>a</sup> .....	141,820	49,610	92,210	79,490	12,720	33,580	162,510	12,050	94,760	55,700	13,110	14,689
Feb. 21 <sup>a</sup> .....	141,320	49,890	91,430	78,570	12,860	33,710	161,970	11,690	94,320	55,960	13,190	14,683
Mar. 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	141,210	50,520	90,690	77,370	13,320	32,320	160,020	11,230	92,500	56,290	13,270	14,682
Apr. 26 <sup>a</sup> .....	141,390	50,770	90,620	77,140	13,480	32,770	160,710	11,240	92,990	56,480	13,270	14,684
May 31 <sup>a</sup> .....	142,360	51,180	91,180	77,710	13,470	33,450	162,090	11,130	94,410	56,550	13,450	14,674
June 28 <sup>a</sup> .....	143,380	52,160	91,220	77,590	13,630	33,300	162,940	11,300	94,880	56,760	13,600	14,675
<b>All commercial banks:</b>												
1939—Dec. 30.....	40,668	17,238	23,430	16,316	7,114	22,474	57,718	9,874	32,513	15,331	6,885	14,484
1941—Dec. 31.....	50,746	21,714	29,032	21,808	7,225	26,551	71,283	10,982	44,349	15,952	7,173	14,278
1942—Dec. 31.....	67,393	19,221	48,172	41,379	6,793	28,039	89,135	11,308	61,431	16,395	7,330	14,136
1943—Dec. 31.....	85,095	19,117	65,978	59,842	6,136	27,677	105,923	11,003	75,569	19,350	7,719	14,034
1944—Dec. 30.....	105,530	21,644	83,886	77,557	6,329	30,206	128,072	12,235	91,653	24,184	8,265	13,992
1945—Dec. 31.....	124,019	26,083	97,936	90,606	7,331	34,806	150,227	14,065	105,921	30,241	8,950	14,011
1946—Dec. 31.....	113,993	31,122	82,871	74,780	8,091	34,223	139,033	12,656	92,446	33,930	9,577	14,044
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	116,284	38,057	78,226	69,221	9,006	37,502	144,103	13,032	95,711	35,360	10,059	14,181
1948—Dec. 31.....	114,298	42,488	71,811	62,622	9,189	38,596	142,843	12,269	94,654	35,921	10,480	14,171
1949—June 30.....	113,773	41,025	72,748	63,220	9,528	34,166	137,520	10,938	90,128	36,455	10,780	14,150
Dec. 31.....	120,197	42,965	77,232	67,005	10,227	35,650	145,174	12,709	96,136	36,328	10,967	14,156
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>a</sup> .....	121,230	42,940	78,290	67,980	10,310	32,750	143,080	12,050	94,740	36,290	10,980	14,158
Feb. 21 <sup>a</sup> .....	120,600	43,130	77,470	67,070	10,400	32,870	142,440	11,690	94,300	36,450	11,020	14,152
Mar. 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	120,320	43,650	76,670	65,820	10,850	31,460	140,340	11,230	92,480	36,630	11,080	14,151
Apr. 26 <sup>a</sup> .....	120,380	43,800	76,580	65,570	11,010	31,970	140,960	11,240	92,970	36,750	11,090	14,153
May 31 <sup>a</sup> .....	121,220	44,080	77,140	66,140	11,000	32,680	142,280	11,130	94,390	36,760	11,250	14,143
June 28 <sup>a</sup> .....	122,140	44,950	77,190	66,030	11,160	32,470	143,000	11,300	94,860	36,840	11,380	14,145
<b>All member banks:</b>												
1939—Dec. 30.....	33,941	13,962	19,979	14,328	5,651	19,782	49,340	9,410	28,231	11,699	5,522	6,362
1941—Dec. 31.....	43,521	18,021	25,500	19,539	5,961	23,123	61,717	10,525	38,846	12,347	5,886	6,619
1942—Dec. 31.....	59,263	16,088	43,175	37,546	5,629	24,280	78,277	11,000	54,523	12,754	6,101	6,679
1943—Dec. 31.....	74,258	16,288	57,970	52,948	5,022	23,790	92,262	10,555	66,438	15,268	6,475	6,738
1944—Dec. 30.....	91,569	18,676	72,893	67,685	5,208	25,860	110,917	11,884	79,774	19,259	6,968	6,814
1945—Dec. 31.....	107,183	22,775	84,408	78,338	6,070	29,845	129,670	13,640	91,820	24,210	7,589	6,884
1946—Dec. 31.....	96,362	26,696	69,666	63,042	6,625	29,587	118,170	12,060	78,920	27,190	8,095	6,900
1947—Dec. 31.....	97,846	32,628	65,218	57,914	7,304	32,845	122,528	12,403	81,785	28,340	8,464	6,923
1948—Dec. 31.....	95,616	36,060	59,557	52,154	7,403	34,203	121,362	11,641	80,881	28,840	8,801	6,918
1949—June 30.....	95,315	34,456	60,859	53,132	7,727	30,423	116,980	10,374	77,342	29,264	9,022	6,903
Dec. 31.....	101,528	36,230	65,297	56,883	8,414	31,317	123,885	12,097	82,628	29,160	9,174	6,892
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>a</sup> .....	102,418	36,158	66,260	57,754	8,506	28,675	121,908	11,435	81,363	29,110	9,179	6,892
Feb. 21 <sup>a</sup> .....	101,709	36,286	65,423	56,838	8,585	28,843	121,253	11,096	80,917	29,240	9,210	6,891
Mar. 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	101,400	36,732	64,668	55,669	8,999	27,533	119,264	10,664	79,230	29,370	9,260	6,889
Apr. 26 <sup>a</sup> .....	101,428	36,842	64,586	55,441	9,145	28,039	119,851	10,683	79,704	29,464	9,272	6,891
May 31 <sup>a</sup> .....	102,179	37,070	65,109	55,988	9,121	28,692	121,076	10,587	80,995	29,494	9,399	6,887
June 28 <sup>a</sup> .....	103,060	37,818	65,242	55,977	9,265	28,532	121,793	10,751	81,457	29,585	9,524	6,885
<b>All mutual savings banks:</b>												
1939—Dec. 30.....	10,216	4,927	5,289	3,101	2,188	818	10,524	.....	3	10,521	1,309	551
1941—Dec. 31.....	10,379	4,901	5,478	3,704	1,774	793	10,533	.....	6	10,527	1,241	548
1942—Dec. 31.....	10,754	4,695	6,059	4,572	1,487	663	10,668	.....	6	10,662	1,236	546
1943—Dec. 31.....	11,871	4,484	7,387	6,090	1,297	797	11,738	.....	8	11,730	1,276	545
1944—Dec. 30.....	13,931	4,370	9,560	8,328	1,232	584	13,376	.....	10	13,366	1,378	543
1945—Dec. 31.....	16,208	4,279	11,928	10,682	1,246	609	15,385	.....	14	15,371	1,592	542
1946—Dec. 31.....	17,704	4,526	13,179	11,778	1,400	818	16,869	.....	1	16,853	1,784	541
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	18,641	4,944	13,696	11,978	1,718	886	17,763	.....	1	17,745	1,889	533
1948—Dec. 31.....	19,395	5,686	13,709	11,476	2,233	878	18,405	.....	1	18,387	1,999	532
1949—June 30.....	20,094	6,050	14,044	11,657	2,387	800	18,949	.....	1	18,932	2,065	530
Dec. 31.....	20,400	6,578	13,822	11,428	2,394	873	19,293	.....	20	19,273	2,122	531
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>a</sup> .....	20,590	6,670	13,920	11,510	2,410	830	19,430	.....	20	19,410	2,130	531
Feb. 21 <sup>a</sup> .....	20,720	6,760	13,960	11,500	2,460	840	19,530	.....	20	19,510	2,170	531
Mar. 29 <sup>a</sup> .....	20,890	6,870	14,020	11,550	2,470	860	19,680	.....	20	19,660	2,190	531
Apr. 26 <sup>a</sup> .....	21,010	6,970	14,040	11,570	2,470	800	19,750	.....	20	19,730	2,180	531
May 31 <sup>a</sup> .....	21,140	7,100	14,040	11,570	2,470	770	19,810	.....	20	19,790	2,200	531
June 28 <sup>a</sup> .....	21,240	7,210	14,030	11,560	2,470	830	19,940	.....	20	19,920	2,220	530

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

\* "All banks" comprise "all commercial banks" and "all mutual savings banks." "All commercial banks" comprise "all nonmember commercial banks" and "all member banks" with exception of three mutual savings banks that became members in 1941. Stock savings banks and nondeposit trust companies are included with "commercial" banks. Number of banks includes a few noninsured banks for which asset and liability data are not available. Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in Federal Reserve membership, insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and 525 million at all insured commercial banks.

For other footnotes see following two pages.

# ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES \*—Continued

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NUMBER OF BANKS—Continued

[Figures partly estimated except on call dates. Amounts in millions of dollars]

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Cash assets <sup>1</sup>	Deposits				Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Investments				Total <sup>1</sup>	Inter-bank <sup>1</sup>	Other			
			Total	U. S. Government obligations	Other securities				Demand	Time		
Central reserve city member banks:												
New York City:												
1939—Dec. 30 .....	9,339	3,296	6,043	4,772	1,272	6,703	14,509	4,238	9,533	736	1,592	36
1941—Dec. 31 .....	12,896	4,072	8,823	7,265	1,559	6,637	17,932	4,207	12,917	807	1,648	36
1942—Dec. 31 .....	17,957	4,116	13,841	12,547	1,294	5,864	22,078	3,945	17,399	734	1,727	37
1943—Dec. 31 .....	19,994	4,428	15,565	14,563	1,002	5,197	23,256	3,680	18,729	847	1,862	37
1944—Dec. 30 .....	24,003	5,760	18,243	17,179	1,066	4,921	26,773	4,041	21,730	1,002	1,966	37
1945—Dec. 31 .....	26,143	7,334	18,809	17,574	1,235	6,439	30,121	4,657	24,227	1,236	2,120	37
1946—Dec. 31 .....	20,834	6,368	14,465	13,308	1,158	6,238	24,723	4,246	19,028	1,449	2,205	37
1947—Dec. 31 .....	20,393	7,179	13,214	11,972	1,242	7,261	25,216	4,464	19,307	1,445	2,259	37
1948—Dec. 31 .....	18,759	8,048	10,712	9,649	1,063	7,758	24,024	4,213	18,131	1,680	2,306	35
1949—June 30 .....	19,103	7,689	11,413	10,278	1,135	7,109	23,619	3,920	18,004	1,695	2,340	35
Dec. 31 .....	19,583	7,550	12,033	10,746	1,287	6,985	23,983	4,192	18,139	1,651	2,312	25
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,672	7,485	12,187	10,797	1,390	6,004	22,995	3,898	17,510	1,587	2,312	25
Feb. 21 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,246	7,495	11,751	10,357	1,394	6,373	22,868	3,881	17,412	1,575	2,318	25
Mar. 29 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,135	7,534	11,601	10,004	1,597	6,021	22,211	3,704	16,895	1,612	2,311	25
Apr. 26 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,206	7,645	11,561	9,963	1,598	6,060	22,380	3,818	16,956	1,606	2,320	25
May 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,243	7,607	11,636	10,153	1,483	6,382	22,702	3,826	17,230	1,646	2,344	25
June 28 <sup>2</sup> .....	19,770	7,924	11,846	10,334	1,512	6,072	23,011	3,941	17,420	1,650	2,336	25
Chicago:												
1939—Dec. 30 .....	2,105	569	1,536	1,203	333	1,446	3,330	888	1,947	495	250	14
1941—Dec. 31 .....	2,760	954	1,806	1,430	376	1,566	4,057	1,035	2,546	476	288	13
1942—Dec. 31 .....	3,973	832	3,141	2,789	352	1,352	5,040	1,117	3,468	455	304	13
1943—Dec. 31 .....	4,554	1,004	3,550	3,238	312	1,283	5,523	985	4,029	508	326	13
1944—Dec. 30 .....	5,443	1,184	4,258	3,913	345	1,378	6,468	1,148	4,700	620	354	13
1945—Dec. 31 .....	5,931	1,333	4,598	4,213	385	1,489	7,046	1,312	5,015	719	377	12
1946—Dec. 31 .....	4,765	1,499	3,266	2,912	355	1,545	5,905	1,153	3,922	829	404	14
1947—Dec. 31 .....	5,088	1,801	3,287	2,890	397	1,739	6,402	1,217	4,273	913	426	14
1948—Dec. 31 .....	4,799	1,783	3,016	2,633	383	1,932	6,293	1,064	4,227	1,001	444	13
1949—June 30 .....	4,841	1,537	3,303	2,888	415	1,702	6,087	1,008	4,020	1,059	462	13
Dec. 31 .....	5,424	1,618	3,806	3,324	482	1,850	6,810	1,191	4,535	1,083	470	13
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,412	1,579	3,833	3,345	488	1,695	6,600	1,127	4,391	1,082	466	13
Feb. 21 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,282	1,554	3,728	3,223	505	1,624	6,438	1,077	4,270	1,091	467	13
Mar. 29 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,063	1,554	3,509	2,980	529	1,486	6,003	1,086	3,861	1,056	470	13
Apr. 26 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,103	1,548	3,555	2,992	563	1,642	6,243	1,026	4,130	1,087	471	13
May 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,217	1,536	3,681	3,119	562	1,658	6,392	1,044	4,256	1,092	478	13
June 28 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,269	1,550	3,719	3,158	561	1,664	6,445	1,038	4,310	1,097	480	13
Reserve city member banks:												
1939—Dec. 30 .....	12,272	5,329	6,944	5,194	1,749	6,785	17,741	3,686	9,439	4,616	1,828	346
1941—Dec. 31 .....	15,347	7,105	8,243	6,467	1,776	8,518	22,313	4,460	13,047	4,806	1,967	351
1942—Dec. 31 .....	20,915	6,102	14,813	13,038	1,775	9,426	28,700	4,957	18,747	4,995	2,028	354
1943—Dec. 31 .....	27,521	6,201	21,321	19,682	1,639	9,327	35,070	4,874	24,086	6,109	2,135	357
1944—Dec. 30 .....	33,603	6,822	26,781	25,042	1,739	10,238	41,804	5,524	28,525	7,755	2,327	356
1945—Dec. 31 .....	40,108	8,514	31,594	29,552	2,042	11,286	49,085	6,448	32,877	9,760	2,566	359
1946—Dec. 31 .....	35,351	10,825	24,527	22,250	2,276	11,654	44,477	5,370	28,049	10,858	2,728	355
1947—Dec. 31 .....	36,040	13,449	22,591	20,296	2,295	13,066	46,467	5,649	29,395	11,423	2,844	353
1948—Dec. 31 .....	35,332	14,285	21,047	18,594	2,453	13,317	45,943	5,400	29,153	11,391	2,928	335
1949—June 30 .....	35,034	13,261	21,772	19,076	2,696	11,618	43,852	4,665	27,560	11,627	3,005	336
Dec. 31 .....	38,301	14,370	23,931	20,951	2,980	12,168	47,559	5,713	30,182	11,664	3,087	341
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,802	14,310	24,492	21,500	2,992	11,141	46,974	5,430	29,882	11,662	3,074	341
Feb. 21 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,406	14,302	24,104	21,082	3,022	11,119	46,510	5,206	29,632	11,672	3,079	338
Mar. 29 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,340	14,547	23,793	20,680	3,113	10,576	45,845	4,974	29,174	11,697	3,116	338
Apr. 26 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,201	14,470	23,731	20,546	3,185	10,894	45,987	4,968	29,292	11,727	3,123	338
May 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,556	14,653	23,903	20,672	3,231	11,107	46,462	4,860	29,888	11,714	3,146	337
June 28 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,904	14,883	24,021	20,695	3,326	11,325	46,929	4,924	30,143	11,862	3,269	336
Country member banks:												
1939—Dec. 30 .....	10,224	4,768	5,456	3,159	2,297	4,848	13,762	598	7,312	5,852	1,851	5,966
1941—Dec. 31 .....	12,518	5,890	6,628	4,377	2,250	6,402	17,415	822	10,335	6,258	1,982	6,219
1942—Dec. 31 .....	16,419	5,038	11,380	9,172	2,208	7,638	22,459	980	14,909	6,569	2,042	6,275
1943—Dec. 31 .....	22,188	4,654	17,534	15,465	2,069	7,983	28,414	1,015	19,594	7,804	2,153	6,331
1944—Dec. 30 .....	28,520	4,910	23,610	21,552	2,058	9,323	35,871	1,171	24,818	9,882	2,321	6,408
1945—Dec. 31 .....	35,002	5,596	29,407	26,999	2,408	10,632	43,418	1,223	29,700	12,494	2,525	6,476
1946—Dec. 31 .....	35,412	8,004	27,408	24,572	2,836	10,151	43,066	1,091	27,921	14,053	2,757	6,494
1947—Dec. 31 .....	36,324	10,199	26,125	22,857	3,268	10,778	44,443	1,073	28,810	14,560	2,934	6,519
1948—Dec. 31 .....	36,726	11,945	24,782	21,278	3,504	11,196	45,102	964	29,370	14,768	3,123	6,535
1949—June 30 .....	36,338	11,968	24,370	20,889	3,481	9,994	43,422	781	27,758	14,883	3,215	6,519
Dec. 31 .....	38,219	12,692	25,527	21,862	3,665	10,314	45,534	1,001	29,771	14,762	3,305	6,513
1950—Jan. 25 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,532	12,784	25,748	22,112	3,636	9,835	45,339	980	29,580	14,779	3,327	6,513
Feb. 21 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,775	12,935	25,840	22,176	3,664	9,727	45,437	932	29,603	14,902	3,346	6,515
Mar. 29 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,862	13,097	25,765	22,005	3,760	9,450	45,205	900	29,300	15,005	3,363	6,513
Apr. 26 <sup>2</sup> .....	38,918	13,179	25,739	21,940	3,799	9,443	45,241	871	29,326	15,044	3,358	6,515
May 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	39,163	13,274	25,889	22,044	3,845	9,545	45,520	857	29,621	15,042	3,431	6,512
June 28 <sup>2</sup> .....	39,117	13,461	25,656	21,790	3,866	9,471	45,408	848	29,584	14,976	3,439	6,511

<sup>2</sup> December 31, 1947 figures are consistent (except that they exclude possessions) with the revised all bank series announced in November 1947 by the Federal bank supervisory agencies, but are not entirely comparable with prior figures shown above; a net of 115 noninsured nonmember commercial banks with total loans and investments of approximately 110 million dollars was added, and 8 banks with total loans and investments of 34 million were transferred from noninsured mutual savings to nonmember commercial banks.

For other footnotes see preceding and opposite page.

# ALL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES \*—Continued

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, AND NUMBER OF BANKS—Continued

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Cash assets <sup>1</sup>	Deposits				Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Investments				Total <sup>1</sup>	Inter- bank <sup>1</sup>	Other			
			Total	U. S. Govern- ment obligations	Other securi- ties				De- mand	Time		
<b>All insured commercial banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	49,290	21,259	28,031	21,046	6,984	25,788	69,411	10,654	43,059	15,699	6,844	13,426
1945—Dec. 31.....	121,809	25,765	96,043	88,912	7,131	34,292	147,775	13,883	104,015	29,876	8,671	13,297
1946—Dec. 31.....	112,178	30,733	81,445	73,554	7,891	33,694	136,990	12,320	91,144	33,526	9,286	13,354
1947—Dec. 31.....	114,274	37,583	76,691	67,941	8,750	36,926	141,851	12,670	94,300	34,882	9,734	13,398
1948—Dec. 31.....	112,286	41,968	70,318	61,388	8,929	38,087	140,642	11,900	93,300	35,441	10,158	13,413
1949—June 30.....	111,746	40,524	71,222	61,970	9,252	33,720	135,375	10,578	88,830	35,966	10,452	13,417
Dec. 31.....	118,278	42,485	75,793	65,820	9,974	35,207	143,138	12,368	94,914	35,856	10,645	13,429
<b>National member banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	27,571	11,725	15,845	12,039	3,806	14,977	39,458	6,786	24,350	8,322	3,640	5,117
1945—Dec. 31.....	69,312	13,925	55,387	51,250	4,137	20,114	84,939	9,229	59,486	16,224	4,644	5,017
1946—Dec. 31.....	63,723	17,272	46,451	41,658	4,793	20,012	78,775	8,169	52,194	18,412	5,138	5,007
1947—Dec. 31.....	65,280	21,428	43,852	38,674	5,178	22,024	82,023	8,410	54,335	19,278	5,409	5,005
1948—Dec. 31.....	63,845	23,752	40,093	34,852	5,241	22,974	81,407	7,842	54,020	19,545	5,657	4,991
1949—June 30.....	63,517	22,505	41,012	35,487	5,525	20,324	78,219	6,945	51,420	19,854	5,814	4,987
Dec. 31.....	67,943	23,853	44,090	38,161	5,930	20,995	83,113	8,278	55,034	19,801	5,920	4,975
<b>State member banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	15,950	6,295	9,654	7,500	2,155	8,145	22,259	3,739	14,495	4,025	2,246	1,502
1945—Dec. 31.....	37,871	8,850	29,021	27,089	1,933	9,731	44,730	4,411	32,334	7,986	2,945	1,867
1946—Dec. 31.....	32,639	9,424	23,216	21,384	1,832	9,575	39,395	3,890	26,726	8,779	2,957	1,893
1947—Dec. 31.....	32,566	11,200	21,365	19,240	2,125	10,822	40,505	3,993	27,449	9,062	3,055	1,918
1948—Dec. 31.....	31,771	12,308	19,463	17,301	2,161	11,228	39,955	3,799	26,862	9,295	3,144	1,927
1949—June 30.....	31,798	11,951	19,847	17,645	2,202	10,099	38,761	3,429	25,922	9,410	3,208	1,916
Dec. 31.....	33,585	12,378	21,207	18,722	2,484	10,322	40,772	3,819	27,594	9,359	3,254	1,917
<b>Insured nonmember commercial banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	5,776	3,241	2,535	1,509	1,025	2,668	7,702	129	4,213	3,360	959	6,810
1945—Dec. 31.....	14,639	2,992	11,647	10,584	1,063	4,448	18,119	244	12,196	5,680	1,083	6,416
1946—Dec. 31.....	15,831	4,040	11,791	10,524	1,268	4,109	18,836	260	12,225	6,351	1,193	6,457
1947—Dec. 31.....	16,444	4,958	11,486	10,039	1,448	4,083	19,340	266	12,515	6,558	1,271	6,478
1948—Dec. 31.....	16,685	5,911	10,774	9,246	1,528	3,887	19,296	259	12,419	6,618	1,358	6,498
1949—June 30.....	16,447	6,071	10,376	8,849	1,527	3,299	18,410	204	11,488	6,718	1,431	6,517
Dec. 31.....	16,766	6,258	10,508	8,947	1,561	3,892	19,269	272	12,285	6,712	1,473	6,540
<b>Noninsured nonmember commercial banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	1,457	455	1,002	761	241	763	1,872	329	1,291	253	329	852
1945—Dec. 31.....	2,211	318	1,893	1,693	200	514	2,452	181	1,905	365	279	714
1946—Dec. 31.....	1,815	389	1,426	1,226	200	530	2,043	336	1,302	404	290	690
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,009	474	1,535	1,280	255	576	2,251	363	1,411	478	325	783
1948—Dec. 31.....	2,013	520	1,493	1,234	259	509	2,201	368	1,353	479	322	758
1949—June 30.....	2,027	502	1,526	1,250	276	446	2,146	359	1,298	488	329	733
Dec. 31.....	1,919	481	1,438	1,185	253	442	2,036	341	1,223	472	321	727
<b>All nonmember com- mercial banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	7,233	3,696	3,536	2,270	1,266	3,431	9,574	457	5,504	3,613	1,288	7,662
1945—Dec. 31.....	16,849	3,310	13,539	12,277	1,262	4,962	20,571	425	14,101	6,045	1,362	7,130
1946—Dec. 31.....	17,646	4,429	13,217	11,749	1,468	4,639	20,879	597	13,526	6,756	1,483	7,147
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	18,454	5,432	13,021	11,318	1,703	4,659	21,591	629	13,926	7,036	1,596	7,261
1948—Dec. 31.....	18,698	6,431	12,267	10,479	1,788	4,396	21,497	628	13,772	7,097	1,680	7,256
1949—June 30.....	18,474	6,573	11,901	10,098	1,803	3,745	20,556	563	12,786	7,207	1,760	7,250
Dec. 31.....	18,686	6,739	11,947	10,132	1,814	4,334	21,305	613	13,508	7,184	1,794	7,267
<b>Insured mutual savings banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	1,693	642	1,050	629	421	151	1,789	.....	.....	1,789	164	52
1945—Dec. 31.....	10,846	3,081	7,765	7,160	606	429	10,363	.....	12	10,351	1,034	192
1946—Dec. 31.....	11,891	3,250	8,641	7,946	695	612	11,428	1	13	11,415	1,173	191
1947—Dec. 31.....	12,683	3,560	9,123	8,165	958	675	12,207	1	14	12,192	1,252	194
1948—Dec. 31.....	13,312	4,109	9,202	7,795	1,407	684	12,772	1	14	12,757	1,334	193
1949—June 30.....	13,880	4,397	9,484	7,940	1,544	629	13,241	1	13	13,226	1,381	191
Dec. 31.....	14,209	4,814	9,394	7,832	1,562	682	13,592	.....	16	13,575	1,420	192
<b>Noninsured mutual savings banks:</b>												
1941—Dec. 31.....	8,687	4,259	4,428	3,075	1,353	642	8,744	.....	6	8,738	1,077	496
1945—Dec. 31.....	5,361	1,198	4,163	3,522	641	180	5,022	.....	2	5,020	558	350
1946—Dec. 31.....	5,813	1,275	4,538	3,833	705	206	5,442	.....	3	5,439	611	350
1947—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,957	1,384	4,573	3,813	760	211	5,556	.....	3	5,553	637	339
1948—Dec. 31.....	6,083	1,577	4,506	3,680	826	194	5,633	.....	3	5,631	665	339
1949—June 30.....	6,214	1,654	4,560	3,718	843	171	5,709	.....	4	5,705	683	339
Dec. 31.....	6,192	1,764	4,428	3,596	832	191	5,702	.....	3	5,699	702	339

For footnotes see preceding two pages.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 1-7, pp. 16-23; for description, see pp. 5-15 in the same publication. For revisions in series prior to June 30, 1947, see BULLETIN for July 1947, pp. 870-871.

## ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES \*

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Class of bank and call date	Total loans and investments	Loans <sup>1</sup>								Investments								
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Com- mer- cial, in- clud- ing open- mar- ket paper	Agricultural	Loans for purchasing or carrying securities		Real estate loans	Consumer loans	Other loans	Total	U. S. Government obligations						Obligations of States and political subdivisions	Other securities
					To brokers and dealers	To others					Total	Direct				Guaranteed		
												Bills	Certificates of indebtedness	Notes	Bonds			
<b>All insured commercial banks:</b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	9,214	1,450	614	662	4,773	4,545	28,031	21,046	988	.....	.....	3,159	12,797	4,102	3,651	
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	9,461	1,314	3,164	3,606	4,677	2,361	1,181	96,043	88,912	2,455	19,071	16,045	51,321	22	3,873	
1946—Dec. 31..	112,178	30,733	14,016	1,358	1,517	1,609	7,103	4,031	1,098	81,445	73,554	1,271	12,288	6,780	53,200	15	4,298	
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	18,012	1,610	823	1,190	9,266	5,654	1,028	76,691	67,941	2,124	7,552	5,918	52,334	14	5,129	
1948—Dec. 31..	112,286	41,968	18,761	2,775	1,336	939	10,666	6,804	1,095	70,318	61,388	2,821	10,065	3,394	45,100	8	5,509	
1949—June 30..	111,746	40,524	16,292	2,734	1,972	901	10,887	7,170	1,022	71,222	61,970	2,846	10,437	2,045	46,636	6	5,763	
Dec. 31..	118,278	42,485	16,935	2,963	1,749	855	11,405	8,005	1,121	75,793	65,820	3,692	12,479	5,810	43,833	6	6,400	
<b>Member banks, total:</b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	43,521	18,021	8,671	972	594	598	3,494	3,692	25,500	19,539	971	.....	.....	3,007	11,729	3,832	3,090	
1945—Dec. 31..	107,183	22,775	8,949	855	3,133	3,378	3,455	1,900	1,104	84,408	78,338	2,275	16,985	14,271	44,792	16	3,254	
1946—Dec. 31..	96,362	26,696	13,154	884	1,506	1,467	5,358	3,308	1,020	69,666	63,042	1,167	10,043	5,602	46,219	11	3,548	
1947—Dec. 31..	97,846	32,628	16,962	1,046	811	1,065	7,130	4,662	952	65,218	57,914	1,987	5,816	4,815	45,286	10	4,199	
1948—Dec. 31..	95,616	36,060	17,631	1,800	1,324	834	8,244	5,585	1,006	59,556	52,154	2,588	7,999	2,800	38,761	5	4,480	
1949—June 30..	95,315	34,456	15,213	1,704	1,958	803	8,383	5,859	935	60,859	53,132	2,651	8,469	1,639	40,369	4	4,710	
Dec. 31..	101,528	36,230	15,857	1,945	1,737	758	8,834	6,551	1,034	65,297	56,883	3,389	10,409	5,085	37,996	4	5,274	
1950—Apr. 24..	101,521	36,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,736	55,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,954	
<b>New York City:<sup>2</sup></b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	12,896	4,072	2,807	8	412	169	123	554	8,823	7,265	311	.....	.....	1,623	3,652	1,679	729	
1945—Dec. 31..	26,143	7,334	3,044	.....	2,453	1,172	80	287	298	18,809	17,574	477	3,433	3,325	10,337	1	606	
1946—Dec. 31..	20,834	6,368	4,078	.....	1,096	389	99	455	250	14,465	13,308	387	1,725	992	10,202	1	557	
1947—Dec. 31..	20,393	7,179	5,361	.....	545	267	111	564	330	13,215	11,972	1,002	640	558	9,771	.....	638	
1948—Dec. 31..	18,759	8,048	5,642	3	1,102	225	224	643	306	10,712	9,649	589	1,183	365	7,512	.....	563	
1949—June 30..	19,103	7,689	4,710	1	1,701	248	209	650	268	11,413	10,278	777	1,472	132	7,897	.....	611	
Dec. 31..	19,583	7,550	4,792	.....	1,410	219	256	689	309	12,033	10,746	720	1,785	835	7,405	.....	752	
1950—Apr. 24..	19,216	7,616	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,599	9,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	535	
<b>Chicago:<sup>2</sup></b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	2,760	954	732	6	48	52	22	96	1,806	1,430	256	.....	.....	153	903	119	182	
1945—Dec. 31..	5,931	1,333	760	2	211	233	36	51	40	4,598	4,213	133	1,467	749	1,864	.....	181	
1946—Dec. 31..	4,765	1,499	1,094	3	117	101	51	105	29	3,266	2,912	60	498	146	2,207	.....	167	
1947—Dec. 31..	5,088	1,801	1,418	3	73	87	46	149	26	3,287	2,890	132	235	248	2,274	.....	213	
1948—Dec. 31..	4,799	1,783	1,412	4	71	63	51	176	27	3,016	2,633	183	275	217	1,958	.....	210	
1949—June 30..	4,841	1,537	1,178	6	83	60	48	156	26	3,303	2,888	369	343	125	2,051	.....	235	
Dec. 31..	5,424	1,618	1,211	7	109	56	51	172	34	3,806	3,324	331	690	358	1,945	.....	290	
1950—Apr. 24..	5,091	1,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,565	3,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	
<b>Reserve city banks:</b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	15,347	7,105	3,456	300	114	194	1,527	1,512	8,243	6,467	295	.....	.....	751	4,248	1,173	956	
1945—Dec. 31..	40,108	8,514	3,661	205	427	1,503	1,459	855	404	31,594	29,552	1,034	6,982	5,653	15,878	51	1,126	
1946—Dec. 31..	35,351	10,825	5,548	201	264	704	2,237	1,436	435	24,527	22,250	441	3,799	1,993	16,013	41	1,272	
1947—Dec. 31..	36,040	13,449	7,088	225	170	484	3,147	1,969	366	22,591	20,196	373	2,358	1,901	15,560	31	1,421	
1948—Dec. 31..	35,332	14,285	7,282	437	130	360	3,503	2,315	412	21,047	18,594	1,056	3,201	1,090	13,247	11	1,421	
1949—June 30..	35,034	13,261	6,227	378	150	321	3,559	2,408	385	21,772	19,076	875	3,367	603	14,230	.....	1,559	
Dec. 31..	38,301	14,370	6,704	457	183	309	3,742	2,745	432	23,931	20,951	1,189	4,180	2,124	13,457	.....	1,727	
1950—Apr. 24..	38,287	14,493	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,794	20,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	
<b>Country banks:</b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	12,518	5,890	1,676	659	20	183	1,823	1,530	6,628	4,377	110	.....	.....	481	2,926	861	1,222	
1945—Dec. 31..	35,002	5,596	1,484	648	42	471	1,881	707	363	29,407	26,999	630	5,102	4,544	16,713	9	1,342	
1946—Dec. 31..	35,412	8,004	2,433	681	29	273	2,970	1,312	306	27,408	24,572	279	4,020	2,470	17,797	6	1,551	
1947—Dec. 31..	36,324	10,199	3,096	818	23	227	3,827	1,979	229	26,125	22,857	480	2,583	2,108	17,681	6	2,006	
1948—Dec. 31..	36,726	11,945	3,296	1,356	21	187	4,467	2,451	261	24,781	21,278	760	3,340	1,128	16,046	4	2,286	
1949—June 30..	36,338	11,968	3,098	1,319	23	175	4,567	2,644	256	24,370	20,889	630	3,286	778	16,192	4	2,306	
Dec. 31..	38,219	12,692	3,150	1,480	36	173	4,784	2,945	259	25,527	21,862	1,148	3,753	1,768	15,189	4	2,505	
1950—Apr. 24..	38,927	13,148	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,779	21,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,160	
<b>Insured non-member commercial banks:</b>																		
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	543	478	20	64	1,282	854	2,535	1,509	17	.....	.....	152	1,069	271	563	
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	512	459	31	228	1,224	460	77	11,647	10,584	180	2,087	1,774	6,538	6	619	
1946—Dec. 31..	15,831	4,040	862	474	12	142	1,748	723	79	11,791	10,524	104	2,247	1,179	6,991	3	752	
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	1,049	563	13	125	2,139	992	76	11,486	10,039	136	1,736	1,104	7,058	4	931	
1948—Dec. 31..	16,685	5,911	1,131	975	12	105	2,426	1,220	89	10,774	9,246	234	2,066	594	6,349	3	1,030	
1949—June 30..	16,447	6,071	1,079	1,030	14	97	2,508	1,311	87	10,376	8,849	196	1,968	406	6,277	2	1,054	
Dec. 31..	16,766	6,258	1,078	1,018	12	97	2,575	1,453	87	10,508	8,947	303	2,071	725	5,846	2	1,127	

\* These figures do not include data for banks in possessions of the United States. During 1941 three mutual savings banks became members of the Federal Reserve System; these banks are included in "member banks" but are not included in "all insured commercial banks." Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in Federal Reserve membership, insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Beginning 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.

<sup>2</sup> Central reserve city banks.

For other footnotes see opposite page.



**ALL INSURED COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY CLASSES\*—Continued**

**RESERVES AND LIABILITIES**

[In millions of dollars]

Class of bank and call date	Re-serves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal-ances with do-mestic banks <sup>1</sup>	De-mand de-posits ad-justed <sup>2</sup>	Demand deposits						Time deposits					Bor-rowings	Cap-i-tal ac-counts
					Interbank deposits		U. S. Gov-ernment	States and political sub-di-visions	Certi-fied and off-icers' checks, etc.	Indi-viduals, partner-ships, and cor-pora-tions	Inter-bank	U. S. Gov-ernment and Postal Sav-ings	States and polit-ical sub-di-visions	Indi-viduals, partner-ships, and cor-pora-tions			
					Do-mestic <sup>3</sup>	For-ign											
<b>All insured com-mercial banks:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,761	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	
1946—Dec. 31..	16,013	2,012	9,481	82,085	10,888	1,364	2,930	5,967	2,361	79,887	68	119	664	32,742	39	9,286	
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	
1948—Dec. 31..	20,404	1,939	8,947	84,211	10,344	1,488	2,323	7,182	2,113	81,682	69	117	1,080	34,244	54	10,158	
1949—June 30..	17,807	2,036	7,777	80,613	9,058	1,374	2,135	7,337	2,352	77,005	146	163	1,243	34,560	27	10,452	
Dec. 31..	16,428	1,984	9,466	84,576	10,885	1,315	3,050	7,419	2,338	82,106	169	182	1,232	34,442	14	10,645	
<b>Member banks, total:</b>																	
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	
1946—Dec. 31..	16,015	1,576	5,936	70,243	10,644	1,353	2,672	4,915	2,207	69,127	62	114	551	26,525	30	8,095	
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	
1948—Dec. 31..	20,406	1,486	5,674	72,152	10,098	1,480	2,122	5,850	1,962	70,947	63	111	927	27,801	45	8,801	
1949—June 30..	17,808	1,568	5,065	69,397	8,864	1,369	1,980	5,983	2,222	67,157	141	157	1,069	28,038	21	9,022	
Dec. 31..	16,429	1,521	6,194	72,658	10,623	1,310	2,838	6,017	2,185	71,589	164	175	1,051	27,934	11	9,174	
1950—Apr. 24..	15,643	1,653	5,288	71,869	9,150	1,343	2,687	6,100	1,718	69,365	150	170	1,074	28,213	252	9,347	
<b>New York City:<sup>2</sup></b>																	
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	
1946—Dec. 31..	4,046	131	87	16,429	3,031	1,195	651	218	942	17,216	20	15	39	1,395	.....	2,205	
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	
1948—Dec. 31..	5,643	117	67	15,773	2,904	1,278	445	241	1,750	16,695	31	14	20	1,646	25	2,306	
1949—June 30..	4,726	130	56	15,254	2,680	1,150	562	254	1,201	15,986	90	25	33	1,637	.....	2,340	
Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> ..	4,462	112	68	15,182	2,996	1,084	640	196	895	16,408	113	38	24	1,590	.....	2,312	
1950—Apr. 24..	4,297	131	33	14,913	2,621	1,112	518	270	625	15,559	98	35	20	1,535	152	2,330	
<b>Chicago:<sup>2</sup></b>																	
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	
1946—Dec. 31..	928	29	172	3,356	1,130	24	152	228	47	3,495	.....	2	4	823	.....	404	
1947—Dec. 31..	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	.....	2	9	902	.....	426	
1948—Dec. 31..	1,325	28	143	3,604	1,038	26	188	284	53	3,702	.....	1	11	989	.....	444	
1949—June 30..	1,174	25	149	3,470	962	46	197	307	41	3,475	.....	3	12	1,044	.....	462	
Dec. 31..	1,183	27	159	3,797	1,151	40	258	286	60	3,932	.....	4	10	1,069	.....	470	
1950—Apr. 24..	1,092	29	121	3,601	956	42	178	250	39	3,626	.....	4	10	1,072	.....	470	
<b>Reserve city banks:</b>																	
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	
1946—Dec. 31..	6,337	532	1,923	24,221	5,417	127	991	2,077	693	24,288	25	43	235	10,580	4	2,729	
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	
1948—Dec. 31..	7,701	483	1,845	25,072	5,213	168	801	2,401	649	25,302	19	46	547	10,798	8	2,928	
1949—June 30..	6,781	500	1,744	24,271	4,460	166	701	2,413	518	23,928	39	62	642	10,923	1	3,005	
Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup> ..	6,413	482	1,965	25,744	5,498	176	1,142	2,478	650	25,912	38	60	617	10,987	.....	3,087	
1950—Apr. 24..	5,988	520	1,686	25,637	4,730	180	1,124	2,444	561	25,230	38	56	614	11,062	65	3,131	
<b>Country banks:</b>																	
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	
1946—Dec. 31..	4,703	883	3,753	26,237	1,067	8	877	2,391	524	24,128	17	55	272	13,727	26	2,757	
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	
1948—Dec. 31..	5,736	858	3,619	27,703	943	8	688	2,925	510	25,248	13	49	350	14,369	12	3,123	
1949—June 30..	5,127	913	3,117	26,402	762	8	520	3,009	462	23,767	12	67	383	14,433	21	3,215	
Dec. 31..	4,371	901	4,002	27,935	979	9	797	3,058	579	25,337	13	73	400	14,289	11	3,305	
1950—Apr. 24..	4,266	973	3,448	27,717	844	8	866	3,136	493	24,949	13	74	429	14,544	35	3,416	
<b>Insured non-member com-mercial banks:</b>																	
1941—Dec. 31..	.....	271	2,325	4,092	108	2	53	611	68	3,483	18	8	74	3,276	6	959	
1945—Dec. 31..	.....	391	3,959	10,537	233	11	1,560	858	135	9,643	6	4	97	5,579	7	1,083	
1946—Dec. 31..	.....	437	3,547	11,842	244	11	258	1,052	154	10,761	6	5	113	6,232	9	1,193	
1947—Dec. 31..	.....	473	3,466	12,223	258	4	149	1,188	158	11,019	4	6	132	6,420	7	1,271	
1948—Dec. 31..	.....	453	3,273	12,059	246	8	201	1,332	151	10,736	6	6	153	6,459	8	1,358	
1949—June 30..	.....	468	2,713	11,216	194	4	155	1,354	130	9,848	6	6	174	6,539	5	1,431	
Dec. 31..	.....	463	3,273	11,918	261	6	213	1,402	153	10,517	5	6	182	6,524	3	1,473	

<sup>1</sup> Figures not entirely comparable with prior dates due to reclassification of 9 central reserve city banks in New York City as reserve city banks.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning June 30, 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances, which on Dec. 31, 1942, aggregated 513 million dollars at all member banks and 525 million at all insured commercial banks.

<sup>3</sup> Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

For other footnotes see preceding page.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 18-45, pp. 72-103 and 108-113.

## WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars]

Date or month	Total loans and investments	Loans <sup>1</sup>										Investments						
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Com- mer- cial, indus- trial, and agri- cultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				Real estate loans	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	U. S. Government obligations					Other securi- ties	
				To brokers and dealers		To others						Total	Bills	Cer- tifi- cates of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds <sup>2</sup>		
				U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties											
Total— Leading Cities																		
1949—June.....	62,414	23,517	13,349	819	738	212	422	4,106	243	3,928	38,897	34,388	2,168	5,314	958	25,948	4,509	
1950—April.....	66,611	24,985	13,624	727	1,004	140	461	4,494	330	4,586	41,626	35,989	1,709	4,351	5,883	24,046	5,637	
May.....	66,735	24,957	13,376	643	1,098	139	491	4,559	319	4,716	41,778	36,176	1,924	4,372	5,745	24,135	5,602	
June.....	67,531	25,261	13,497	419	1,266	138	505	4,651	309	4,861	42,270	36,565	2,355	3,112	6,746	24,352	5,705	
1950—May 3.....	66,534	25,009	13,420	715	1,098	144	480	4,522	368	4,644	41,525	35,916	1,753	4,307	5,776	24,080	5,609	
May 10.....	66,401	24,918	13,365	714	1,073	137	475	4,541	323	4,674	41,483	35,899	1,744	4,316	5,756	24,083	5,584	
May 17.....	66,689	24,844	13,377	547	1,101	140	488	4,563	305	4,707	41,845	36,251	1,972	4,417	5,731	24,131	5,594	
May 24.....	66,951	24,984	13,359	538	1,116	137	523	4,576	364	4,755	41,967	36,359	2,025	4,402	5,744	24,188	5,608	
May 31.....	67,103	25,033	13,359	700	1,101	138	489	4,595	235	4,800	42,070	36,456	2,125	4,420	5,718	24,193	5,614	
June 7.....	66,960	25,092	13,394	530	1,190	139	506	4,612	297	4,810	41,868	36,183	2,005	3,141	6,786	24,251	5,685	
June 14.....	67,299	25,105	13,459	448	1,207	133	504	4,644	250	4,845	42,194	36,505	2,250	3,173	6,765	24,317	5,689	
June 21.....	67,905	25,261	13,532	330	1,317	137	505	4,664	284	4,877	42,644	36,935	2,523	3,220	6,784	24,408	5,709	
June 28.....	67,960	25,584	13,602	368	1,349	144	508	4,682	405	4,912	42,376	36,638	2,641	2,916	6,648	24,433	5,738	
July 5.....	67,652	25,733	13,660	540	1,267	144	500	4,712	366	4,932	41,919	36,152	2,405	2,264	7,036	24,447	5,767	
July 12.....	67,586	25,469	13,725	441	1,091	146	498	4,755	254	4,948	42,117	36,248	2,522	2,231	7,040	24,455	5,869	
July 19.....	67,875	25,695	13,791	614	1,040	150	491	4,776	240	4,982	42,180	36,222	2,496	2,217	7,033	24,476	5,958	
July 26.....	68,028	26,352	13,911	944	1,064	164	501	4,794	304	5,060	41,676	35,727	2,025	2,200	7,019	24,483	5,949	
New York City																		
1949—June.....	18,469	7,393	4,745	760	592	61	168	206	168	787	11,076	9,976	834	1,390	118	7,634	1,100	
1950—April.....	19,143	7,662	4,732	638	799	21	184	287	195	931	11,481	9,891	389	861	1,576	7,065	1,590	
May.....	19,061	7,686	4,612	579	885	21	209	306	218	981	11,375	9,906	445	899	1,489	7,073	1,469	
June.....	19,411	7,747	4,655	370	1,016	19	214	327	261	1,010	11,664	10,170	677	582	1,730	7,181	1,494	
1950—May 3.....	19,090	7,785	4,683	642	892	25	200	294	216	958	11,305	9,810	377	850	1,508	7,075	1,495	
May 10.....	18,888	7,704	4,617	649	873	19	196	301	205	969	11,184	9,729	351	844	1,490	7,044	1,455	
May 17.....	18,934	7,603	4,599	496	890	21	205	308	228	981	11,331	9,874	425	916	1,472	7,061	1,457	
May 24.....	19,207	7,718	4,591	490	881	19	238	312	315	997	11,489	10,024	508	931	1,487	7,098	1,465	
May 31.....	19,184	7,619	4,572	619	890	19	204	315	127	998	11,565	10,094	563	957	1,487	7,087	1,471	
June 7.....	19,147	7,675	4,583	468	966	19	219	317	220	1,008	11,472	9,987	497	598	1,759	7,133	1,485	
June 14.....	19,280	7,670	4,637	396	972	15	214	326	225	1,010	11,610	10,122	620	631	1,729	7,142	1,488	
June 21.....	19,502	7,695	4,686	285	1,036	19	212	331	244	1,007	11,807	10,303	714	633	1,752	7,204	1,504	
June 28.....	19,716	7,947	4,712	332	1,089	22	213	336	355	1,013	11,769	10,269	877	469	1,679	7,244	1,500	
July 5.....	19,412	7,924	4,722	494	1,017	23	204	342	228	1,019	11,488	9,967	720	321	1,679	7,247	1,521	
July 12.....	19,286	7,692	4,760	387	851	24	201	355	226	1,014	11,594	9,971	767	316	1,656	7,232	1,623	
July 19.....	19,316	7,766	4,772	556	810	28	197	357	155	1,017	11,550	9,892	724	322	1,643	7,203	1,658	
July 26.....	19,347	8,153	4,825	851	823	42	203	359	146	1,030	11,194	9,546	393	342	1,630	7,181	1,648	
Outside New York City																		
1949—June.....	43,945	16,124	8,604	59	146	151	254	3,900	75	3,141	27,821	24,412	1,334	3,924	840	18,314	3,409	
1950—April.....	47,468	17,323	8,892	89	205	119	277	4,207	135	3,655	30,145	26,098	1,320	3,490	4,307	16,981	4,047	
May.....	47,674	17,271	8,764	64	213	118	282	4,253	101	3,735	30,403	26,270	1,479	3,473	4,256	17,062	4,133	
June.....	48,120	17,514	8,842	49	250	119	291	4,324	48	3,851	30,606	26,395	1,678	2,530	5,016	17,171	4,211	
1950—May 3.....	47,444	17,224	8,737	73	206	119	280	4,228	152	3,686	30,220	26,106	1,376	3,457	4,268	17,005	4,114	
May 10.....	47,513	17,214	8,748	65	200	118	279	4,240	118	3,705	30,299	26,170	1,393	3,472	4,266	17,039	4,129	
May 17.....	47,755	17,241	8,778	51	211	119	283	4,255	77	3,726	30,514	26,377	1,547	3,501	4,259	17,070	4,137	
May 24.....	47,744	17,266	8,768	48	235	118	285	4,264	49	3,758	30,478	26,335	1,517	3,471	4,257	17,090	4,143	
May 31.....	47,919	17,414	8,787	81	211	119	285	4,280	108	3,802	30,505	26,362	1,562	3,463	4,231	17,106	4,143	
June 7.....	47,813	17,417	8,811	62	224	120	287	4,295	77	3,802	30,396	26,196	1,508	2,543	5,027	17,118	4,200	
June 14.....	48,019	17,435	8,822	52	235	118	290	4,318	25	3,835	30,584	26,383	1,630	2,542	5,036	17,175	4,201	
June 21.....	48,403	17,566	8,846	45	281	118	293	4,333	40	3,870	30,837	26,632	1,809	2,587	5,032	17,204	4,205	
June 28.....	48,244	17,637	8,890	36	260	122	295	4,346	50	3,899	30,607	26,369	1,764	2,447	4,969	17,189	4,238	
July 5.....	48,240	17,809	8,938	46	250	121	296	4,370	138	3,913	30,431	26,185	1,685	1,943	5,357	17,200	4,246	
July 12.....	48,300	17,777	8,965	54	240	122	297	4,400	28	3,934	30,523	26,277	1,755	1,915	5,384	17,223	4,246	
July 19.....	48,559	17,929	9,019	58	230	122	294	4,419	85	3,965	30,630	26,330	1,772	1,895	5,390	17,273	4,300	
July 26.....	48,681	18,199	9,086	93	241	122	298	4,435	158	4,030	30,482	26,181	1,632	1,858	5,389	17,302	4,301	

<sup>1</sup> Figures for various loan items are shown gross (i. e., before deduction of valuation reserves); they do not add to the total, which is shown net.<sup>2</sup> Including guaranteed obligations.

# WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CITY AND OUTSIDE—Continued

## RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[Monthly data are averages of Wednesday figures. In millions of dollars]

Date or month	Re-serves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal-ances with do-mestic banks	De-mand de-posits ad-justed <sup>3</sup>	Demand deposits, except interbank				Time deposits, except interbank			Interbank deposits			Bor-rowings	Cap-ital ac-counts	Bank deb-its <sup>4</sup>
					Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, and cor-pora-tions	States and polit-ical sub-divi-sions	Certi-fied and Offi-cers' checks, etc.	U. S. Gov-ernment	Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, and cor-pora-tions	States and polit-ical sub-divi-sions	U. S. Gov-ernment and Postal Sav-ings	Demand		Time			
												Do-mestic	For-ign				
Total—Leading Cities																	
1949—June. . . . .	13,378	771	2,122	46,383	46,264	3,475	1,309	877	14,541	665	106	8,311	1,323	118	290	6,117	94,386
1950—April. . . . .	11,788	773	2,146	46,570	46,846	3,362	1,300	2,211	14,684	619	121	8,921	1,296	141	369	6,270	93,409
May. . . . .	11,816	771	2,183	47,131	47,224	3,485	1,357	1,906	14,722	636	122	8,805	1,258	156	328	6,310	97,419
June. . . . .	11,996	806	2,270	47,868	48,146	3,556	1,289	2,029	14,748	653	126	8,908	1,279	193	243	6,372	103,901
1950—May 3. . . . .	11,776	731	2,175	46,928	46,672	3,601	1,265	1,668	14,717	633	122	8,966	1,251	139	364	6,304	23,846
May 10. . . . .	11,733	787	2,151	46,881	46,780	3,409	1,395	1,697	14,711	637	121	8,898	1,253	140	300	6,305	21,265
May 17. . . . .	11,891	768	2,348	46,933	47,525	3,400	1,237	2,121	14,713	636	120	9,107	1,259	139	235	6,305	22,836
May 24. . . . .	11,844	787	2,120	47,380	47,286	3,443	1,524	2,061	14,732	637	123	8,576	1,259	180	323	6,313	22,528
May 31. . . . .	11,820	783	2,127	47,533	47,856	3,571	1,363	1,982	14,738	636	122	8,477	1,270	183	417	6,326	18,867
June 7. . . . .	11,940	781	2,146	47,519	47,448	3,537	1,205	1,672	14,740	655	122	8,900	1,271	188	256	6,337	22,788
June 14. . . . .	12,139	831	2,391	47,942	49,010	3,462	1,276	1,854	14,746	652	122	9,178	1,279	193	192	6,324	22,850
June 21. . . . .	12,021	792	2,344	48,040	48,201	3,614	1,365	2,238	14,739	654	124	8,935	1,285	196	213	6,406	25,296
June 28. . . . .	11,884	818	2,198	47,972	47,925	3,611	1,312	2,350	14,768	652	132	8,618	1,283	197	309	6,422	24,034
July 5. . . . .	12,118	754	2,294	47,396	47,647	3,516	1,466	2,355	14,749	650	134	9,207	1,246	198	338	6,446	22,332
July 12. . . . .	12,088	854	2,458	47,547	48,615	3,351	1,275	2,319	14,712	648	137	9,467	1,235	198	142	6,453	22,693
July 19. . . . .	11,972	797	2,198	47,728	48,552	3,237	1,325	2,340	14,679	650	136	8,961	1,237	205	345	6,436	24,248
July 26. . . . .	12,250	816	2,156	48,466	48,912	3,374	1,415	2,205	14,627	638	134	8,644	1,229	204	529	6,459	23,296
New York City																	
1949—June. . . . .	4,929	119	38	15,140	15,789	205	704	287	1,517	36	19	2,660	1,119	95	186	2,270	40,617
1950—April. . . . .	4,359	124	37	14,849	15,520	251	646	586	1,490	20	35	2,678	1,074	96	237	2,289	38,480
May. . . . .	4,328	121	31	14,881	15,571	218	698	481	1,524	20	36	2,658	1,041	112	184	2,302	40,037
June. . . . .	4,386	128	34	15,181	15,863	236	616	527	1,542	20	37	2,746	1,057	146	96	2,298	42,294
1950—May 3. . . . .	4,323	117	29	14,902	15,440	321	586	430	1,512	19	35	2,686	1,033	96	236	2,301	10,193
May 10. . . . .	4,278	125	28	14,744	15,352	191	762	431	1,519	20	35	2,641	1,034	96	184	2,299	9,219
May 17. . . . .	4,337	118	38	14,742	15,554	175	570	541	1,508	19	35	2,746	1,043	96	93	2,300	9,067
May 24. . . . .	4,268	123	30	15,024	15,701	186	868	520	1,533	20	36	2,590	1,041	134	132	2,300	9,234
May 31. . . . .	4,436	124	30	14,993	15,810	218	703	487	1,549	19	37	2,627	1,052	139	274	2,311	7,421
June 7. . . . .	4,365	125	30	15,055	15,624	193	556	412	1,535	20	37	2,686	1,053	142	124	2,303	9,396
June 14. . . . .	4,450	131	33	15,115	16,006	205	583	487	1,544	20	37	2,792	1,055	145	86	2,297	9,285
June 21. . . . .	4,462	121	39	15,349	15,919	304	677	570	1,538	19	37	2,781	1,062	149	8	2,298	9,721
June 28. . . . .	4,268	133	35	15,203	15,901	242	646	639	1,552	19	37	2,727	1,059	149	168	2,294	10,196
July 5. . . . .	4,458	127	35	14,954	15,651	238	719	628	1,532	19	37	2,840	1,029	150	238	2,308	9,239
July 12. . . . .	4,317	136	31	14,848	15,656	255	584	618	1,523	19	37	2,890	1,017	150	54	2,308	9,048
July 19. . . . .	4,305	122	33	14,997	15,698	238	603	618	1,512	18	37	2,659	1,016	158	143	2,308	9,450
July 26. . . . .	4,581	126	30	15,181	15,837	251	719	586	1,500	20	37	2,617	1,007	155	364	2,308	9,635
Outside New York City																	
1949—June. . . . .	8,449	652	2,084	31,243	30,475	3,270	605	590	13,024	629	87	5,651	204	23	104	3,847	53,769
1950—April. . . . .	7,429	649	2,109	31,721	31,326	3,111	654	1,625	13,194	599	86	6,243	222	45	132	3,981	54,929
May. . . . .	7,488	650	2,152	32,250	31,653	3,267	659	1,425	13,198	616	86	6,147	217	44	144	4,008	57,382
June. . . . .	7,610	678	2,236	32,687	32,283	3,320	673	1,502	13,206	633	89	6,162	222	47	147	4,074	61,607
1950—May 3. . . . .	7,453	614	2,146	32,026	31,232	3,280	679	1,238	13,205	614	87	6,280	218	43	128	4,003	13,653
May 10. . . . .	7,455	662	2,123	32,137	31,428	3,218	633	1,266	13,192	617	86	6,257	219	44	116	4,006	12,046
May 17. . . . .	7,554	650	2,310	32,191	31,971	3,225	667	1,580	13,205	617	85	6,361	216	43	142	4,005	13,769
May 24. . . . .	7,576	664	2,090	32,356	31,585	3,257	656	1,541	13,199	617	87	5,986	218	46	191	4,013	13,294
May 31. . . . .	7,384	659	2,097	32,540	32,046	3,353	660	1,495	13,189	617	85	5,850	218	44	143	4,015	11,446
June 7. . . . .	7,575	656	2,116	32,464	31,824	3,344	649	1,260	13,205	635	85	6,214	218	46	132	4,034	13,392
June 14. . . . .	7,689	700	2,358	32,827	33,004	3,257	693	1,367	13,202	632	85	6,386	224	48	106	4,027	13,565
June 21. . . . .	7,559	671	2,305	32,691	32,282	3,310	688	1,668	13,201	635	87	6,154	223	47	205	4,108	15,575
June 28. . . . .	7,616	685	2,163	32,769	32,024	3,369	666	1,711	13,216	633	95	5,891	224	48	141	4,128	13,838
July 5. . . . .	7,660	627	2,259	32,442	31,996	3,278	747	1,727	13,217	631	97	6,367	217	48	100	4,138	13,093
July 12. . . . .	7,771	718	2,427	32,699	32,959	3,096	691	1,701	13,189	629	100	6,577	218	48	88	4,145	13,645
July 19. . . . .	7,667	675	2,165	32,731	32,854	2,999	722	1,722	13,167	632	99	6,302	221	47	202	4,128	14,798
July 26. . . . .	7,669	690	2,126	33,285	33,075	3,123	696	1,619	13,127	618	97	6,027	222	49	165	4,151	13,661

<sup>3</sup> Demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Government, less cash items reported as in process of collection.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly and weekly totals of debits to demand deposit accounts except interbank and U. S. Government accounts.

*Back figures.*—For description of revision beginning July 3, 1946, see BULLETIN for June 1947, p. 692, and for back figures on the revised basis, see BULLETIN for July 1947, pp. 878-883; for old series, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 121-227.

# WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

## LOANS AND INVESTMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district and date	Total loans and investments	Loans <sup>1</sup>										Investments							
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Com- mer- cial, indus- trial and agri- cul- tural	For purchasing or carrying securities				Real estate loans	Loans to banks	Other loans	Total	U. S. Government obligations					Other securi- ties		
				To brokers and dealers		To others						Total	Bills	Cer- ti- fi- cates of in- debt- ed- ness	Notes	Bonds <sup>5</sup>			
				U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties	U. S. Govt. ob- liga- tions	Other se- curi- ties												
<i>Boston</i>																			
June 28.....	3,065	1,130	684	5	19	12	18	170	2	243	1,935	1,708	62	92	254	1,300	227		
July 5.....	3,036	1,134	684	6	13	12	18	172	9	243	1,902	1,667	53	68	243	1,303	235		
July 12.....	3,054	1,133	689	6	12	12	17	173	1	246	1,921	1,684	73	67	245	1,299	237		
July 19.....	3,054	1,147	688	6	11	12	16	176	14	247	1,907	1,665	57	61	233	1,314	242		
July 26.....	3,064	1,159	682	11	15	12	16	176	13	257	1,905	1,665	61	65	241	1,298	240		
<i>New York*</i>																			
June 28.....	22,122	8,751	5,028	341	1,094	26	230	585	355	1,236	13,371	11,635	1,013	526	1,865	8,231	1,736		
July 5.....	21,836	8,739	5,039	504	1,024	27	221	595	231	1,243	13,097	11,338	850	374	1,869	8,245	1,759		
July 12.....	21,631	8,513	5,083	397	859	28	218	612	226	1,236	13,118	11,257	820	363	1,845	8,229	1,861		
July 19.....	21,676	8,595	5,096	570	818	32	214	615	155	1,241	13,081	11,182	777	368	1,831	8,206	1,899		
July 26.....	21,709	8,984	5,150	865	830	46	220	618	146	1,254	12,725	10,835	445	388	1,812	8,190	1,890		
<i>Philadelphia</i>																			
June 28.....	2,843	1,011	517	1	39	3	8	116	9	335	1,832	1,464	92	147	232	993	368		
July 5.....	2,816	1,018	516	1	37	3	8	117	19	334	1,798	1,434	78	107	251	998	364		
July 12.....	2,816	1,008	521	1	35	3	8	120	4	333	1,808	1,448	87	110	252	999	360		
July 19.....	2,810	1,015	521	2	34	3	7	122	8	335	1,795	1,440	89	105	251	995	355		
July 26.....	2,805	1,023	522	2	32	2	7	122	15	338	1,782	1,428	80	100	248	1,000	354		
<i>Cleveland</i>																			
June 28.....	4,711	1,509	809	8	33	19	55	315	1	290	3,202	2,806	153	156	491	2,006	396		
July 5.....	4,716	1,521	803	8	34	19	55	317	15	292	3,195	2,799	157	136	507	1,999	396		
July 12.....	4,735	1,509	805	8	31	19	56	318	1	293	3,226	2,829	189	129	511	2,000	397		
July 19.....	4,746	1,520	809	9	31	19	55	319	5	295	3,226	2,827	189	129	509	2,000	399		
July 26.....	4,798	1,568	815	10	41	20	54	321	26	303	3,230	2,831	186	122	523	2,000	399		
<i>Richmond</i>																			
June 28.....	2,695	956	424	1	10	12	20	230	3	268	1,739	1,583	84	114	282	1,103	156		
July 5.....	2,695	955	421	1	10	12	19	231	3	270	1,740	1,583	85	84	311	1,103	157		
July 12.....	2,718	961	425	1	10	12	19	232	3	271	1,757	1,600	97	83	314	1,106	157		
July 19.....	2,725	964	428	1	6	11	18	234	3	275	1,761	1,603	100	79	319	1,105	158		
July 26.....	2,736	971	431	1	6	11	18	234	5	277	1,765	1,607	105	71	326	1,105	158		
<i>Atlanta</i>																			
June 28.....	2,421	926	522	.....	13	15	23	82	7	278	1,495	1,283	56	175	295	757	212		
July 5.....	2,446	935	531	.....	14	11	23	84	7	279	1,511	1,297	77	136	330	754	214		
July 12.....	2,459	924	523	.....	13	12	23	86	5	276	1,535	1,320	90	139	329	762	215		
July 19.....	2,471	931	523	.....	14	12	23	86	10	277	1,540	1,324	88	138	335	763	216		
July 26.....	2,472	949	531	.....	13	14	23	88	11	283	1,523	1,304	-78	129	341	756	219		
<i>Chicago*</i>																			
June 28.....	9,630	2,659	1,609	7	96	22	57	386	22	502	6,971	6,092	607	580	1,162	3,743	879		
July 5.....	9,636	2,692	1,625	15	90	23	58	388	34	502	6,944	6,064	587	473	1,259	3,745	880		
July 12.....	9,562	2,669	1,641	9	84	23	58	390	2	505	6,893	6,016	548	447	1,264	3,757	877		
July 19.....	9,673	2,732	1,661	22	82	23	57	392	33	505	6,941	6,040	541	455	1,263	3,781	901		
July 26.....	9,732	2,829	1,691	48	83	23	60	394	55	518	6,903	6,001	508	456	1,248	3,789	902		
<i>St. Louis</i>																			
June 28.....	2,204	936	470	2	6	9	14	207	3	237	1,268	1,079	66	103	233	677	189		
July 5.....	2,209	950	473	2	5	10	14	207	14	237	1,259	1,070	69	79	248	674	189		
July 12.....	2,241	942	472	1	6	10	14	212	1	238	1,299	1,111	97	86	248	680	188		
July 19.....	2,236	954	477	1	5	10	14	213	5	241	1,282	1,093	81	78	254	680	189		
July 26.....	2,231	966	482	2	5	10	14	215	7	243	1,265	1,076	70	67	255	684	189		
<i>Minneapolis</i>																			
June 28.....	1,237	474	225	.....	3	3	5	85	.....	159	763	629	20	52	131	426	134		
July 5.....	1,250	483	224	.....	3	3	5	86	9	160	767	635	19	45	145	426	132		
July 12.....	1,251	484	232	.....	3	3	5	87	.....	161	767	634	22	42	146	424	133		
July 19.....	1,239	487	234	.....	3	3	4	87	.....	162	752	619	6	35	145	433	133		
July 26.....	1,253	495	233	.....	3	3	5	88	6	164	758	627	5	35	150	437	131		
<i>Kansas City</i>																			
June 28.....	2,610	953	589	.....	5	4	12	150	1	199	1,657	1,403	186	173	268	776	254		
July 5.....	2,602	967	592	.....	7	4	12	151	10	198	1,635	1,382	168	132	309	773	253		
July 12.....	2,645	966	596	.....	7	4	12	154	1	199	1,679	1,425	206	131	314	774	254		
July 19.....	2,685	979	608	.....	6	4	12	155	1	200	1,706	1,452	229	130	317	776	254		
July 26.....	2,692	996	617	.....	6	4	12	155	8	201	1,696	1,440	207	133	322	778	256		
<i>Dallas</i>																			
June 28.....	2,523	1,201	827	.....	7	10	42	101	.....	227	1,322	1,184	115	154	255	660	138		
July 5.....	2,544	1,219	840	.....	7	11	43	101	.....	230	1,325	1,185	115	115	287	668	140		
July 12.....	2,540	1,203	822	.....	6	11	43	102	.....	232	1,337	1,197	121	115	287	674	140		
July 19.....	2,592	1,217	830	.....	7	11	46	103	.....	234	1,375	1,229	140	121	294	674	146		
July 26.....	2,587	1,228	837	.....	7	9	47	103	.....	239	1,359	1,217	128	121	294	674	142		
<i>San Francisco</i>																			
June 28.....	11,899	5,078	1,898	3	24	9	24	2,255	2	938	6,821	5,772	187	644	1,180	3,761	1,049		
July 5.....	11,866	5,120	1,912	3	23	9	24	2,263	15	944	6,746	5,698	147	515	1,277	3,759	1,048		
July 12.....	11,934	5,157	1,916	18	25	9	25	2,269	10	958	6,777	5,727	172	519	1,285	3,751	1,050		
July 19.....	11,968	5,154	1,916	3	23	10	25	2,274	6	970	6,814	5,748	199	518	1,282	3,749	1,066		

# WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS—Continued

## RESERVES AND LIABILITIES

[In millions of dollars]

Federal Reserve district and date	Re-serves with Federal Reserve Banks	Cash in vault	Bal-ances with do-mestic banks	De-mand de-posits ad-justed <sup>3</sup>	Demand deposits, except interbank			Time deposits, except interbank			Interbank deposits			Bor-rowings	Cap-ital ac-counts	Bank deb-its <sup>4</sup>	
					Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships, and cor-pora-tions	States and polit-ical sub-di-visions	Certified and Offi-cers' checks, etc.	U. S. Gov-ernment	Indi-vid-uals, part-nerships and cor-pora-tions	States and polit-ical sub-di-visions	U. S. Gov-ernment and Postal Sav-ings	Demand					Time
												Do-mes-tic	For-ign				
<i>Boston</i>																	
June 28.....	463	55	89	2,432	2,366	209	41	117	476	.....	6	276	33	.....	18	329	907
July 5.....	476	55	88	2,430	2,383	194	54	108	479	.....	6	275	32	.....	16	329	812
July 12.....	450	61	103	2,431	2,408	196	36	107	478	.....	6	288	35	.....	10	330	909
July 19.....	467	57	94	2,448	2,411	198	42	107	485	.....	6	271	35	.....	6	330	928
July 26.....	459	60	84	2,461	2,395	198	52	100	485	.....	5	264	36	.....	2	330	852
<i>New York*</i>																	
June 28.....	4,532	182	122	16,801	17,250	562	695	720	2,401	26	46	2,794	1,062	151	181	2,496	10,961
July 5.....	4,710	175	117	16,543	17,022	544	774	703	2,391	27	46	2,919	1,033	152	244	2,511	9,798
July 12.....	4,602	190	124	16,404	17,069	501	630	693	2,379	26	46	2,968	1,021	152	67	2,512	9,816
July 19.....	4,552	173	123	16,547	17,103	451	659	693	2,365	25	46	2,732	1,020	160	144	2,510	10,175
July 26.....	4,837	176	117	16,738	17,239	482	767	658	2,350	27	46	2,687	1,011	157	373	2,510	10,181
<i>Philadelphia</i>																	
June 28.....	457	45	107	2,160	2,226	122	25	151	418	38	.....	362	12	1	14	317	892
July 5.....	482	41	101	2,129	2,221	99	29	149	418	37	.....	390	13	1	8	318	1,039
July 12.....	463	47	122	2,148	2,229	115	32	144	418	39	2	384	12	1	5	318	852
July 19.....	462	44	105	2,123	2,215	108	33	148	418	40	2	379	11	.....	5	318	911
July 26.....	460	45	97	2,146	2,228	102	29	138	417	40	1	350	11	1	9	318	822
<i>Cleveland</i>																	
June 28.....	742	80	147	3,195	3,244	204	57	180	1,327	43	3	438	8	2	25	491	1,338
July 5.....	733	70	147	3,163	3,201	207	56	174	1,327	43	3	467	7	2	23	491	1,182
July 12.....	731	84	156	3,185	3,286	210	57	171	1,324	42	3	476	7	2	38	491	1,235
July 19.....	738	80	152	3,223	3,286	213	66	176	1,321	42	3	465	7	2	26	491	1,413
July 26.....	753	83	148	3,343	3,372	226	63	165	1,318	42	3	438	7	2	13	492	1,300
<i>Richmond</i>																	
June 28.....	433	68	159	2,099	2,092	161	42	90	571	26	19	332	4	2	7	235	785
July 5.....	436	62	161	2,058	2,100	155	41	89	570	25	20	379	4	2	8	234	760
July 12.....	447	72	185	2,114	2,165	149	41	86	570	25	20	391	4	2	4	236	836
July 19.....	449	66	155	2,103	2,140	151	46	89	569	25	20	369	5	2	7	236	915
July 26.....	447	69	153	2,142	2,147	161	45	82	568	25	20	345	6	2	10	236	822
<i>Atlanta</i>																	
June 28.....	389	42	165	1,785	1,659	294	25	62	533	6	5	436	9	2	1	202	698
July 5.....	404	37	199	1,797	1,698	286	26	60	533	6	5	496	8	2	2	202	673
July 12.....	399	45	209	1,814	1,758	278	25	61	532	5	5	506	10	2	.....	203	753
July 19.....	404	41	168	1,811	1,750	271	27	62	530	5	5	467	11	2	14	194	817
July 26.....	385	44	168	1,833	1,737	279	30	58	528	6	5	443	10	2	5	202	734
<i>Chicago*</i>																	
June 28.....	1,765	109	313	6,494	6,412	657	105	484	2,617	30	17	1,368	48	1	13	754	3,127
July 5.....	1,792	103	330	6,375	6,280	647	111	531	2,614	30	17	1,490	44	1	19	756	3,111
July 12.....	1,859	114	379	6,410	6,489	608	113	515	2,608	30	17	1,549	42	1	2	756	3,033
July 19.....	1,795	107	309	6,375	6,402	591	118	526	2,603	31	17	1,468	44	1	83	752	3,152
July 26.....	1,820	103	339	6,607	6,603	623	109	494	2,599	31	17	1,403	45	1	62	753	3,193
<i>St. Louis</i>																	
June 28.....	361	31	112	1,439	1,517	103	19	69	478	14	2	523	2	.....	.....	186	594
July 5.....	359	29	122	1,416	1,511	101	20	66	478	14	3	554	2	.....	6	186	584
July 12.....	356	32	128	1,436	1,568	96	20	65	477	14	3	578	2	.....	.....	187	629
July 19.....	374	30	114	1,449	1,563	96	21	65	476	14	3	555	2	.....	8	187	716
July 26.....	362	31	107	1,462	1,535	95	20	61	475	14	3	526	2	.....	7	187	646
<i>Minneapolis</i>																	
June 28.....	193	14	93	833	778	167	15	60	248	.....	1	270	3	4	11	104	361
July 5.....	197	12	85	826	777	171	17	57	248	.....	1	288	3	4	10	104	377
July 12.....	196	14	91	838	810	169	15	56	247	.....	1	295	3	4	2	104	387
July 19.....	203	13	85	818	805	148	14	55	247	.....	1	276	3	4	25	104	445
July 26.....	193	14	79	837	814	147	14	51	246	.....	1	271	3	3	20	105	398
<i>Kansas City</i>																	
June 28.....	471	34	270	1,925	1,877	244	33	84	392	1	3	767	1	1	7	215	821
July 5.....	482	29	295	1,890	1,890	244	31	82	392	1	3	831	1	1	2	216	754
July 12.....	494	34	309	1,920	1,974	232	28	80	392	1	3	875	1	1	4	216	830
July 19.....	476	32	290	1,940	1,987	228	29	80	391	2	3	851	1	1	13	217	1,043
July 26.....	477	33	276	1,973	1,976	244	28	76	390	1	3	824	1	1	7	217	894
<i>Dallas</i>																	
June 28.....	464	38	341	2,051	2,014	192	38	61	365	87	5	602	8	.....	.....	224	744
July 5.....	434	33	374	2,021	2,002	194	37	70	367	86	5	644	7	.....	.....	223	703
July 12.....	479	37	370	2,068	2,080	188	37	68	366	85	6	642	7	.....	.....	223	712
July 19.....	443	35	345	2,064	2,094	180	47	67	365	84	6	637	8	.....	.....	224	882
July 26.....	446	37	329	2,066	2,077	200	46	63	363	71	6	637	8	.....	.....	225	805
<i>San Francisco</i>																	
June 28.....	1,614	120	280	6,758	6,490	696	217	272	4,942	381	25	450	93	33	32	869	2,806
July 5.....	1,613	108	275	6,748	6,562	674	270	266	4,932	381	25	474	92	33	.....	876	2,539
July 12.....	1,612	124	282	6,779	6,779	609	241	273	4,921	381	25	515	91	33	10	877	2,701
July 19.....	1,609	119	258	6,827	6,796	602	223	272	4,909	382	24	491	90	33	14	873	2,851
July 26.....	1,611	121	259	6,858	6,769	617	212	259	4,888	381	24	456	89	35	21	884	2,649
<i>City of Chicago*</i>																	
June 28.....	1,188	38	140	4,044	4,082	344	45	215	1,383	25	4	997	42	.....	7	508	1,938
July 5.....	1,223	39	148	3,959	3,987	323	60	212	1,380	25	4	1,089	39	.....	18	510	1,940
July 12.....	1,239	40	184	3,961	4,091	308	52	209	1,375	25	4	1,140	37	.....	2	510	1,885
July 19.....	1,220	36	135	3,946	4,056	299	54	211	1,372	25	4	1,066	38	.....	83	506	1,819
July 26.....	1,230	36	147	4,077	4,180	301	53	205	1,371	25	4	1,028	40	.....	58	506	1,934

For footnotes see opposite page and preceding table.

**NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES ON FEDERAL RESERVE PAR LIST AND NOT ON PAR LIST,  
BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND STATES**

Federal Reserve district or State	Total banks on which checks are drawn, and their branches and offices <sup>1</sup>		On par list						Not on par list (nonmember)	
			Total		Member		Nonmember			
	Banks	Branches and offices <sup>2</sup>	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices
United States total:										
Dec. 31, 1946.....	14,043	3,981	11,957	3,654	6,894	2,913	5,063	741	2,086	327
Dec. 31, 1947.....	14,078	4,148	12,037	3,823	6,917	3,051	5,120	772	2,041	325
Dec. 31, 1948.....	14,072	4,333	12,061	4,015	6,912	3,197	5,149	818	2,011	318
Dec. 31, 1949.....	14,051	4,562	12,178	4,289	6,887	3,387	5,291	902	1,873	273
June 30, 1950 <sup>3</sup> .....	14,039	4,671	12,178	4,391	6,880	3,476	5,298	915	1,861	280
By districts and by States June 30, 1950 <sup>3</sup>										
District										
Boston.....	485	322	485	322	330	251	155	71		
New York.....	889	911	889	911	765	842	124	69		
Philadelphia.....	836	156	836	156	640	120	196	36		
Cleveland.....	1,119	302	1,119	302	696	260	423	42		
Richmond.....	1,012	519	805	386	478	249	327	137	207	133
Atlanta.....	1,191	212	588	173	351	150	237	23	603	39
Chicago.....	2,487	607	2,487	607	1,001	250	1,486	357		
St. Louis.....	1,471	139	1,134	81	496	43	638	38	337	58
Minneapolis.....	1,278	111	679	70	478	27	201	43	599	41
Kansas City.....	1,755	11	1,746	11	755	7	991	4	9	
Dallas.....	1,023	50	917	41	626	26	291	15	106	9
San Francisco.....	493	1,331	493	1,331	264	1,251	229	80		
State										
Alabama.....	225	25	129	25	92	25	37		96	
Arizona.....	9	52	9	52	5	39	4	13		
Arkansas.....	232	18	109	5	68	1	41	4	123	13
California.....	193	962	193	962	118	916	75	46		
Colorado.....	147	2	147	2	92	2	55			
Connecticut.....	110	39	110	39	64	34	46	5		
Delaware.....	38	17	38	17	17	7	21	10		
District of Columbia.....	19	43	19	43	15	34	4	9		
Florida.....	188	4	127	4	74	4	53		61	
Georgia.....	397	41	110	37	66	34	44	3	287	4
Idaho.....	43	53	43	53	24	48	19	5		
Illinois.....	887	2	885	2	505	2	380		2	
Indiana.....	487	104	487	104	236	48	251	56		
Iowa.....	661	164	661	164	161		500	164		
Kansas.....	610		608		215		393		2	
Kentucky.....	383	41	383	41	112	25	271	16		
Louisiana.....	162	75	59	52	46	45	13	7	103	23
Maine.....	63	69	63	69	38	37	25	32		
Maryland.....	164	119	164	119	77	79	87	40		
Massachusetts.....	178	170	178	170	142	154	36	16		
Michigan.....	439	235	439	235	231	180	208	55		
Minnesota.....	680	6	266	6	207	6	59		414	
Mississippi.....	201	67	40	14	31	7	9	7	161	53
Missouri.....	594		528		180		348		66	
Montana.....	111		111		84		27			
Nebraska.....	411	2	411	2	141	2	270			
Nevada.....	8	19	8	19	6	18	2	1		
New Hampshire.....	75	2	75	2	52	1	23	1		
New Jersey.....	326	156	326	156	281	141	45	15		
New Mexico.....	51	12	51	12	35	2	16	10		
New York.....	636	766	636	766	555	711	81	55		
North Carolina.....	209	202	96	75	54	43	42	32	113	127
North Dakota.....	150	22	63	6	43		20	6	87	16
Ohio.....	658	222	658	222	423	193	235	29		
Oklahoma.....	384	1	376	1	224	1	152		8	
Oregon.....	69	98	69	98	29	87	40	11		
Pennsylvania.....	969	187	969	187	739	160	230	27		
Rhode Island.....	17	45	17	45	10	32	7	13		
South Carolina.....	151	44	63	38	32	32	31	6	88	6
South Dakota.....	169	49	71	24	62	21	9	3	98	25
Tennessee.....	294	94	203	81	82	62	121	19	91	13
Texas.....	901	6	846	6	574	6	272		55	
Utah.....	55	24	55	24	31	22	24	2		
Vermont.....	69	11	69	11	40	2	29	9		
Virginia.....	314	111	309	111	204	61	105	50	5	
Washington.....	118	139	118	139	52	131	66	8		
West Virginia.....	180		179		108		71		1	
Wisconsin.....	551	151	551	151	164	21	387	130		
Wyoming.....	53		53		39		14			

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2</sup> Excludes mutual savings banks, on a few of which some checks are drawn.

<sup>3</sup> Branches and other additional offices at which deposits are received, checks paid, or money lent, including "banking facilities" at military reservations and other Government establishments (see BULLETIN for February 1950, p. 244, footnotes 9 and 10).

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 15, pp. 54–55, and *Annual Reports*.

**COMMERCIAL PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING**  
[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Commer- cial paper out- standing <sup>1</sup>	Dollar acceptances outstanding									
		Total out- standing	Held by				Based on				
			Accepting banks			Others	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	Dollar ex- change	Goods stored in or shipped between points in	
			Total	Own bills	Bills bought					United States	Foreign countries
1949—May.....	219	195	84	58	27	110	118	44	2	17	12
June.....	199	198	87	54	33	111	121	47	(2)	17	13
July.....	211	194	90	57	33	104	117	44	(2)	19	13
August.....	230	189	85	53	32	104	117	37	1	18	16
September.....	265	207	94	54	40	113	133	37	1	21	14
October.....	278	215	104	57	47	110	140	39	1	23	12
November.....	278	251	118	60	58	133	173	44	.....	25	9
December.....	257	272	128	58	70	144	184	49	.....	30	9
1950—January.....	258	280	134	67	68	146	190	49	(2)	32	9
February.....	257	256	120	69	51	136	175	45	(2)	25	11
March.....	258	245	100	63	37	145	165	45	(2)	23	12
April.....	257	237	93	62	31	144	157	47	(2)	18	15
May.....	250	231	93	59	34	138	142	58	(2)	15	17
June.....	240	279	126	82	44	154	170	66	1	21	21

<sup>1</sup> As reported by dealers; includes some finance company paper sold in open market.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 127, pp. 465-467; for description, see p. 427.

**CUSTOMERS' DEBIT BALANCES, MONEY BORROWED, AND PRINCIPAL RELATED ITEMS OF STOCK EXCHANGE FIRMS CARRYING MARGIN ACCOUNTS**

[Member firms of New York Stock Exchange. Ledger balances in millions of dollars]

End of month	Debit balances				Credit balances					
	Customers' debit balances (net) <sup>1</sup>	Debit balances in partners' investment and trading accounts	Debit balances in firm investment and trading accounts	Cash on hand and in banks	Money borrowed <sup>2</sup>	Customers' credit balances <sup>1</sup>		Other credit balances		
						Free	Other (net)	In partners' investment and trading accounts	In firm investment and trading accounts	In capital accounts (net)
1941—June. ....	616	11	89	186	395	255	65	17	7	222
December... ..	600	8	86	211	368	289	63	17	5	213
1942—June. ....	496	9	86	180	309	240	56	16	4	189
December... ..	543	7	154	160	378	270	54	15	4	182
1943—June. ....	761	9	190	167	529	334	66	15	7	212
December... ..	789	11	188	181	557	354	65	14	5	198
1944—June. ....	887	5	253	196	619	424	95	15	11	216
December... ..	1,041	7	260	209	726	472	96	18	8	227
1945—June. ....	1,223	11	333	220	853	549	121	14	13	264
December... ..	1,138	12	413	313	795	654	112	29	13	299
1946—June. ....	809	7	399	370	498	651	120	24	17	314
December... ..	540	5	312	456	218	694	120	30	10	290
1947—June. ....	552	6	333	395	223	650	162	24	9	271
December... ..	578	7	315	393	240	612	176	23	15	273
1948—June. ....	619	7	326	332	283	576	145	20	11	291
December... ..	550	10	312	349	257	586	112	28	5	278
1949—July .....	\$ 690	.....	.....	.....	\$ 399	\$ 530	.....	.....	.....	.....
August .....	\$ 699	.....	.....	.....	\$ 404	\$ 548	.....	.....	.....	.....
September .....	\$ 740	.....	.....	.....	\$ 418	\$ 580	.....	.....	.....	.....
October .....	\$ 783	.....	.....	.....	\$ 416	\$ 586	.....	.....	.....	.....
November .....	\$ 813	.....	.....	.....	\$ 445	\$ 596	.....	.....	.....	.....
December... ..	881	5	400	306	523	633	159	26	15	271
1950—January .....	\$ 901	.....	.....	.....	\$ 493	\$ 669	.....	.....	.....	.....
February .....	\$ 953	.....	.....	.....	\$ 522	\$ 669	.....	.....	.....	.....
March .....	\$ 1,018	.....	.....	.....	\$ 579	\$ 666	.....	.....	.....	.....
April .....	\$ 1,084	.....	.....	.....	\$ 619	\$ 678	.....	.....	.....	.....
May .....	\$ 1,175	.....	.....	.....	\$ 750	\$ 657	.....	.....	.....	.....
June .....	1,256	12	386	314	827	673	166	25	11	312

<sup>1</sup> Excluding balances with reporting firms (1) of member firms of New York Stock Exchange and other national securities exchanges and (2) of firms' own partners.

<sup>2</sup> Includes money borrowed from banks and also from other lenders (not including member firms of national securities exchanges).

<sup>3</sup> As reported to the New York Stock Exchange. According to these reports, the part of total customers' debit balances represented by balances secured by U. S. Government securities was (in millions of dollars): April, 51; May, 64.

NOTE.—For explanation of these figures see "Statistics on Margin Accounts" in BULLETIN for September 1936. The article describes the method by which the figures are derived and reported, distinguishes the table from a "statement of financial condition," and explains that the last column is not to be taken as representing the actual net capital of the reporting firms.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 143, pp. 501-502, for monthly figures prior to 1942, and Table 144, p. 503, for data in detail at semiannual dates prior to 1942.

# OPEN-MARKET MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK

[Per cent per annum]

Year, month, or week	Prime commercial paper, 4- to 6-months <sup>1</sup>	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days <sup>1</sup>	Stock exchange call loan renewals <sup>2</sup>	U. S. Government security yields		
				3-month bills <sup>3</sup>	9- to 12-month certificates of indebtedness <sup>4</sup>	3- to 5-year taxable issues
1947 average.....	1.03	.87	1.38	.604	.88	1.32
1948 average.....	1.44	1.11	1.55	1.043	1.14	1.62
1949 average.....	1.48	1.12	1.63	1.104	1.14	1.43
1949—July.....	1.56	1.06	1.63	.990	1.04	1.26
August.....	1.44	1.06	1.63	1.027	1.07	1.26
September.....	1.38	1.06	1.63	1.062	1.08	1.34
October.....	1.38	1.06	1.63	1.044	1.09	1.38
November.....	1.38	1.06	1.63	1.073	1.09	1.37
December.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.097	1.10	1.37
1950—January.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.100	1.12	1.39
February.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.130	1.15	1.44
March.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.140	1.16	1.45
April.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.164	1.17	1.45
May.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.167	1.18	1.45
June.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.175	1.23	1.47
July.....	1.31	1.06	1.63	1.172	1.23	1.45
Week ending:						
July 1.....	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 1/16	1 1/2-1 3/4	1.174	1.23	1.49
July 8.....	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 1/16	1 1/2-1 3/4	1.168	1.23	1.48
July 15.....	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 1/16	1 1/2-1 3/4	1.173	1.22	1.45
July 22.....	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 1/16	1 1/2-1 3/4	1.174	1.23	1.45
July 29.....	1 1/4-1 1/2	1 1/16	1 1/2-1 3/4	1.174	1.23	1.44

<sup>1</sup> Monthly figures are averages of weekly prevailing rates.

<sup>2</sup> The average rate on 90-day Stock Exchange time loans was 1.50 per cent, Aug. 2, 1946–Aug. 16, 1948; and 1.63 per cent beginning Aug. 17, 1948.

<sup>3</sup> Rate on new issues offered within period.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning June 1, 1950, series includes 9- to 12-month notes.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 120–121, pp. 448–459, and *BULLETIN* for May 1945, pp. 483–490, and October 1947, pp. 1251–1253.

# BANK RATES ON BUSINESS LOANS

AVERAGE OF RATES CHARGED ON SHORT-TERM LOANS TO BUSINESSES BY BANKS IN SELECTED CITIES

[Per cent per annum]

Area and period	All loans	Size of loan			
		\$1,000-\$10,000	\$10,000-\$100,000	\$100,000-\$200,000	\$200,000 and over
Annual averages:					
19 cities:					
1940.....	2.1	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.8
1941.....	2.0	4.3	3.0	1.9	1.8
1942.....	2.2	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.0
1943.....	2.6	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.4
1944.....	2.4	4.3	3.3	2.6	2.2
1945.....	2.2	4.3	3.2	2.3	2.0
1946.....	2.1	4.2	3.1	2.2	1.7
1947.....	2.1	4.2	3.1	2.5	1.8
1948.....	2.5	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.2
1949.....	2.7	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.4
Quarterly:					
19 cities:					
1949—Sept.....	2.63	4.62	3.64	2.98	2.31
Dec.....	2.65	4.53	3.61	2.98	2.35
1950—Mar.....	2.60	4.45	3.54	2.94	2.31
June.....	2.68	4.50	3.65	2.94	2.39
New York City:					
1949—Sept.....	2.32	4.23	3.41	2.74	2.13
Dec.....	2.38	4.14	3.35	2.73	2.21
1950—Mar.....	2.29	3.85	3.22	2.64	2.13
June.....	2.34	3.94	3.35	2.73	2.16
7 Northern and Eastern cities:					
1949—Sept.....	2.64	4.71	3.63	2.93	2.39
Dec.....	2.67	4.63	3.65	3.00	2.41
1950—Mar.....	2.55	4.64	3.60	2.91	2.28
June.....	2.67	4.58	3.62	2.82	2.45
11 Southern and Western cities:					
1949—Sept.....	3.07	4.74	3.79	3.18	2.58
Dec.....	3.03	4.66	3.74	3.12	2.56
1950—Mar.....	3.12	4.64	3.71	3.15	2.74
June.....	3.22	4.70	3.83	3.17	2.82

NOTE.—For description of series see *BULLETIN* for March 1949, pp. 228–237.

# BOND YIELDS<sup>1</sup>

[Per cent per annum]

Year, month, or week	U. S. Government (taxable)		Municipal (high-grade) <sup>2</sup>	Corporate (high-grade) <sup>3</sup>	Corporate (Moody's) <sup>4</sup>							
	7 to 9 years	15 years or more			Total	By ratings				By groups		
						Aaa	Aa	A	Baa	Indus- trial	Rail- road	Public utility
Number of issues.....	1-5	1-8	15	9	120	30	30	30	30	40	40	40
1947 average.....	1.59	2.25	2.01	2.57	2.86	2.61	2.70	2.87	3.24	2.67	3.11	2.78
1948 average.....	2.00	2.44	2.40	2.81	3.08	2.82	2.90	3.12	3.47	2.87	3.34	3.03
1949 average.....	1.71	2.31	2.21	2.65	2.96	2.66	2.75	3.00	3.42	2.74	3.24	2.90
1949—July.....	1.55	2.27	2.26	2.66	2.98	2.67	2.75	3.03	3.46	2.75	3.29	2.89
August.....	1.49	2.24	2.20	2.60	2.92	2.62	2.71	2.96	3.40	2.70	3.21	2.86
September.....	1.65	2.22	2.22	2.59	2.90	2.60	2.69	2.95	3.37	2.68	3.19	2.84
October.....	1.72	2.22	2.21	2.59	2.90	2.61	2.70	2.94	3.36	2.68	3.20	2.83
November.....	1.70	2.20	2.17	2.56	2.89	2.60	2.68	2.93	3.35	2.67	3.20	2.81
December.....	1.68	2.19	2.13	2.55	2.86	2.58	2.67	2.89	3.31	2.65	3.14	2.79
1950—January.....	1.70	2.20	2.08	2.54	2.83	2.57	2.65	2.85	3.24	2.63	3.07	2.79
February.....	1.75	2.24	2.06	2.54	2.83	2.58	2.65	2.86	3.24	2.63	3.08	2.78
March.....	1.78	2.27	2.07	2.55	2.84	2.58	2.66	2.86	3.24	2.64	3.08	2.78
April.....	1.80	2.30	2.08	2.57	2.84	2.60	2.66	2.86	3.23	2.64	3.08	2.79
May.....	1.80	2.31	2.07	2.57	2.86	2.61	2.69	2.88	3.25	2.65	3.12	2.81
June.....	1.83	2.33	2.09	2.59	2.87	2.62	2.69	2.90	3.28	2.66	3.15	2.81
July.....	1.83	2.34	2.09	2.61	2.90	2.65	2.72	2.92	3.32	2.69	3.19	2.83
Week ending:												
July 1.....	1.86	2.34	2.12	2.60	2.89	2.63	2.70	2.90	3.32	2.67	3.18	2.82
July 8.....	1.85	2.34	2.12	2.61	2.91	2.65	2.72	2.92	3.33	2.68	3.21	2.83
July 15.....	1.84	2.34	2.12	2.62	2.91	2.66	2.73	2.92	3.33	2.68	3.22	2.84
July 22.....	1.83	2.34	2.12	2.62	2.91	2.66	2.73	2.93	3.33	2.70	3.21	2.84
July 29.....	1.82	2.34	2.00	2.60	2.89	2.65	2.71	2.91	3.28	2.70	3.14	2.83

<sup>1</sup> Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds, which are based on Wednesday figures.

<sup>2</sup> Standard and Poor's Corporation. <sup>3</sup> U. S. Treasury Department.

<sup>4</sup> Moody's Investors Service, week ending Friday. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the industrial Aaa and Aa groups have been reduced from 10 to 6 and 7 issues, respectively, and the railroad Aaa and Aa groups from 10 to 5 issues.

Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 128–129, pp. 468–474, and *BULLETIN* for May 1945, pp. 483–490, and October 1947, pp. 1251–1253.



# SECURITY MARKETS <sup>1</sup>

Year, month, or week	Bond prices								Stock prices <sup>5</sup>				Volume of trading <sup>7</sup> (in thousands of shares)	
	U. S. Government <sup>2</sup>	Municipal (high-grade) <sup>3</sup>	Corporate <sup>4</sup>						Preferred <sup>6</sup>	Common (index, 1935-39=100)				
			High-grade	Medium-grade				Total		Industrial	Rail-road	Public utility		
				Total	Industrial	Rail-road	Public utility							
Number of issues.....	1-8	15	12	14	5	5	4	15	416	365	20	31	.....	
1947 average.....	103.76	132.8	103.2	97.5	102.6	88.2	102.8	184.7	123	128	105	103	953	
1948 average.....	100.84	125.3	98.7	92.1	96.3	85.4	95.2	168.7	124	131	115	96	1,144	
1949 average.....	102.73	128.9	101.9	92.6	98.6	82.3	97.0	176.4	121	128	97	98	1,037	
1949—July.....	103.29	127.9	102.0	91.8	98.6	79.9	96.9	176.6	118	124	91	95	938	
August.....	103.63	129.1	103.0	92.6	98.2	81.9	97.7	179.5	122	128	94	99	947	
September.....	103.86	128.6	103.1	93.3	99.0	82.1	98.8	182.1	124	130	95	100	1,135	
October.....	103.90	128.8	102.8	93.7	99.9	82.0	99.2	180.3	127	134	98	101	1,313	
November.....	104.22	129.6	103.2	93.5	100.3	80.8	99.5	179.8	129	137	96	103	1,323	
December.....	104.36	130.3	103.7	94.5	101.0	82.2	100.1	180.6	133	140	101	104	1,739	
1950—January.....	104.16	131.4	104.0	96.3	101.8	86.4	100.6	182.8	135	143	108	106	1,884	
February.....	103.62	131.7	104.0	96.4	102.0	86.5	100.9	182.4	137	144	107	107	1,704	
March.....	103.24	131.5	104.1	96.6	102.3	86.7	100.8	183.8	139	147	109	110	1,643	
April.....	102.87	131.3	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	183.5	142	150	110	111	2,297	
May.....	102.73	131.5						183.1	147	156	110	113	1,763	
June.....	102.42	131.1						182.0	148	158	107	112	2,075	
July.....	102.24	131.1						178.5	138	147	110	103	2,227	
Week ending:														
July 1.....	102.16	130.5						180.7	143	153	104	108	3,420	
July 8.....	102.24	130.5						178.1	141	150	103	106	1,594	
July 15.....	102.21	130.5						178.1	134	143	105	101	2,592	
July 22.....	102.23	130.5						178.5	139	148	111	103	2,349	
July 29.....	102.28	132.8						179.4	139	148	120	101	2,375	

<sup>1</sup> Monthly and weekly data are averages of daily figures, except for municipal bonds and for stocks, which are based on Wednesday figures.

<sup>2</sup> Average of taxable bonds due or callable in 15 years or more.

<sup>3</sup> Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation, on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond.

<sup>4</sup> Prices derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corporation. <sup>5</sup> Standard and Poor's Corporation.

<sup>6</sup> Prices derived from averages of median yields on noncallable high-grade stocks on basis of a \$7 annual dividend.

<sup>7</sup> Average daily volume of trading in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

<sup>8</sup> Series discontinued beginning Apr. 1, 1950.

*Back figures.*—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 130, 133, 134, and 136, pp. 475, 479, 482, and 486, respectively, and *BULLETIN* for May 1945, pp. 483-490, and October 1947, pp. 1251-1253.

## NEW SECURITY ISSUES

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total (new and re-fund-ing)	For new capital								For refunding								For-eign <sup>2</sup>
		Total (do-mestic and for-eign)	Domestic						For-eign <sup>2</sup>	Total (do-mestic and for-eign)	Domestic							
			Total	State and mu-ni-ci-pal	Fedral agen-cies <sup>1</sup>	Corporate					Total	State and mu-ni-ci-pal	Fedral agen-cies <sup>1</sup>	Corporate				
						Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks						Total	Bonds and notes	Stocks		
1941.....	5,546	2,854	2,852	518	1,272	1,062	889	173	1	2,693	2,689	435	698	1,557	1,430	126	4	
1942.....	2,114	1,075	1,075	342	108	624	506	118	.....	1,039	1,039	181	440	418	407	11	.....	
1943.....	2,169	642	640	176	90	374	282	92	2	1,527	1,442	259	497	685	603	82	86	
1944.....	4,216	913	896	235	15	646	422	224	17	3,303	3,288	404	418	2,466	2,178	288	15	
1945.....	8,006	1,772	1,761	471	26	1,264	607	657	12	6,234	6,173	324	912	4,937	4,281	656	61	
1946.....	8,645	4,645	4,635	952	127	3,556	2,084	1,472	10	4,000	3,895	208	734	2,953	2,352	601	105	
1947.....	49,691	87,566	7,255	2,228	239	4,787	3,567	1,219	68	2,125	1,948	44	422	1,482	1,199	283	177	
1948.....	10,214	9,079	9,070	2,604	294	46,172	45,264	908	10	1,135	1,135	82	768	284	257	28	.....	
1949.....	9,475	7,909	7,880	2,803	233	4,844	3,890	954	29	1,566	1,466	104	943	418	366	52	101	
1949—June.....	1,634	1,540	1,540	315	24	1,201	1,088	113	.....	94	94	1	62	31	30	.....	.....	
July.....	764	684	683	244	9	430	382	48	2	79	79	1	56	22	22	.....	.....	
August.....	616	311	293	174	.....	119	66	54	18	304	204	1	195	8	8	1	101	
September.....	749	521	511	314	69	128	84	44	10	228	228	4	181	43	38	5	.....	
October.....	787	639	639	234	.....	405	323	82	.....	148	148	4	53	91	69	22	.....	
November.....	521	412	412	229	.....	183	124	59	.....	109	109	22	52	35	35	.....	.....	
December.....	731	513	513	198	.....	315	169	146	.....	218	218	57	56	105	101	4	.....	
1950—January.....	*1,185	817	817	233	30	553	463	90	.....	*369	269	1	159	108	96	12	....	
February.....	809	711	708	550	13	146	80	66	3	98	83	6	57	20	19	1	14	
March.....	1,059	768	746	363	21	361	280	82	22	292	229	3	58	168	165	4	63	
April.....	685	525	520	170	23	327	147	180	5	160	160	6	65	89	80	9	....	
May.....	1,052	771	769	304	39	426	307	119	2	281	281	14	31	236	231	6	.....	
June.....	1,285	954	949	334	18	598	429	169	5	330	330	20	35	276	276	.....	.....	

<sup>1</sup> Includes publicly offered issues of Federal credit agencies, but excludes direct obligations of U. S. Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Includes issues of noncontiguous U. S. Territories and Possessions.

<sup>3</sup> These figures for 1947 and for January 1950 include 244 million dollars and 100 million, respectively, of issues of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which are not shown separately.

<sup>4</sup> Includes the Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company issue of 250 million dollars, classified as "foreign" by the *Chronicle*.

*Source.*—For domestic issues, *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*; for foreign issues, U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly figures subject to revision. *Back figures.*—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 137, p. 487.

**NEW CORPORATE SECURITY ISSUES <sup>1</sup>**  
**PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, ALL ISSUERS**  
[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Estimated gross proceeds <sup>2</sup>	Estimated net proceeds <sup>3</sup>	Proposed uses of net proceeds							
			New money			Retirement of securities			Repayment of other debt	Other purposes
			Total	Plant and equipment	Working capital	Total	Bonds and notes	Preferred stock		
1936.....	4,572	4,431	858	380	478	3,368	3,143	226	154	49
1937.....	2,310	2,239	991	574	417	1,100	911	190	111	36
1938.....	2,155	2,110	681	504	177	1,206	1,119	87	215	7
1939.....	2,164	2,115	325	170	155	1,695	1,637	59	69	26
1940.....	2,677	2,615	569	424	145	1,854	1,726	128	174	19
1941.....	2,667	2,623	868	661	207	1,583	1,483	100	144	28
1942.....	1,062	1,043	474	287	187	396	366	30	138	35
1943.....	1,170	1,147	308	141	167	739	667	72	73	27
1944.....	3,202	3,142	657	252	405	2,389	2,038	351	49	47
1945.....	6,011	5,902	1,080	638	442	4,555	4,117	438	134	133
1946.....	6,900	6,757	3,279	2,115	1,164	2,868	2,392	476	379	231
1947.....	6,577	6,466	4,591	3,409	1,182	1,352	1,155	196	356	168
1948.....	7,078	6,959	5,929	4,221	1,708	307	240	67	488	234
1949.....	6,052	5,959	4,606	3,724	882	401	360	41	637	315
1949—June.....	1,286	1,271	1,087	971	116	58	54	4	117	10
July.....	533	526	461	427	35	19	18	1	36	9
August.....	220	215	164	133	31	18	17	1	29	5
September.....	272	268	163	109	54	39	19	20	22	43
October.....	413	407	260	214	46	61	58	3	37	49
November.....	332	327	270	159	111	17	17	.....	24	16
December.....	574	565	331	223	108	113	111	2	37	83
1950—January.....	614	605	453	405	48	52	39	12	53	48
February.....	259	255	190	130	60	33	30	3	13	18
March.....	547	538	371	242	129	139	138	1	11	17
April.....	*490	*480	*344	*295	*49	*50	*36	14	*76	*9
May.....	*669	*658	*306	*212	*94	*204	*164	40	*137	11
June.....	1,069	1,055	625	451	174	317	311	5	65	49

**PROPOSED USES OF PROCEEDS, BY MAJOR GROUPS OF ISSUERS <sup>4</sup>**  
[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Manufacturing <sup>5</sup>			Commercial and miscellaneous <sup>6</sup>			Railroad			Public utility <sup>7</sup>			Communication <sup>8</sup>			Real estate and financial		
	Total net proceeds <sup>9</sup>	New money	Retire-ments <sup>10</sup>	Total net proceeds <sup>9</sup>	New money	Retire-ments <sup>10</sup>	Total net proceeds <sup>9</sup>	New money	Retire-ments <sup>10</sup>	Total net proceeds <sup>9</sup>	New money	Retire-ments <sup>10</sup>	Total net proceeds <sup>9</sup>	New money	Retire-ments <sup>10</sup>	Total net proceeds <sup>9</sup>	New money	Retire-ments <sup>10</sup>
1936	1,280	439	761	.....	.....	.....	774	139	558	1,987	63	1,897	.....	.....	.....	390	218	152
1937	1,079	616	373	.....	.....	.....	338	228	110	751	89	611	.....	.....	.....	71	57	7
1938	831	469	226	.....	.....	.....	54	24	30	1,208	180	943	.....	.....	.....	16	8	7
1939	584	188	353	.....	.....	.....	182	85	97	1,246	43	1,157	.....	.....	.....	102	9	88
1940	961	167	738	.....	.....	.....	319	115	186	1,180	245	922	.....	.....	.....	155	42	9
1941	828	244	463	.....	.....	.....	361	253	108	1,340	317	993	.....	.....	.....	94	55	18
1942	527	293	89	.....	.....	.....	47	32	15	464	145	292	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....
1943	497	228	199	.....	.....	.....	160	46	114	469	22	423	.....	.....	.....	21	13	4
1944	1,033	454	504	.....	.....	.....	602	102	500	1,400	40	1,343	.....	.....	.....	107	61	42
1945	1,969	811	1,010	.....	.....	.....	1,436	115	1,320	2,291	69	2,159	.....	.....	.....	206	85	65
1946	3,601	2,201	981	.....	.....	.....	704	129	571	2,129	785	1,252	.....	.....	.....	323	164	64
1947	2,686	1,974	353	.....	.....	.....	283	240	35	3,212	2,188	939	.....	.....	.....	286	189	24
1948	2,180	1,726	54	403	304	21	617	546	56	2,281	1,998	145	891	870	2	587	485	30
1949	1,391	851	44	338	229	28	456	441	11	2,615	2,140	234	567	505	49	593	440	35
1949—June	166	77	1	35	23	4	45	45	.....	549	490	39	386	386	.....	91	67	14
July	202	175	1	11	9	.....	51	51	.....	197	192	2	26	24	.....	39	10	15
August	44	22	.....	26	19	.....	20	13	7	107	103	1	11	1	10	6	6	.....
September	26	20	4	55	27	8	16	16	.....	109	76	27	4	2	.....	58	23	.....
October	83	41	16	38	30	.....	41	41	.....	222	130	45	13	11	.....	11	6	.....
November	36	24	.....	25	6	13	10	10	.....	149	125	4	16	14	.....	92	90	.....
December	63	49	5	36	23	2	31	27	4	346	159	96	4	4	.....	85	70	6
1950—January	31	27	2	31	25	3	93	27	31	225	165	14	205	202	2	20	6	.....
February	63	47	4	25	21	.....	13	13	.....	130	98	29	.....	.....	.....	23	11	.....
March	49	38	10	16	15	.....	107	85	22	217	141	58	18	18	.....	132	75	50
April	*34	*24	1	*33	*21	6	*31	*27	.....	*273	*228	*40	23	22	.....	*86	*22	2
May	*186	*80	7	*29	*19	1	*69	*39	30	*331	*129	*165	*13	*13	.....	*31	*27	.....
June	169	109	36	45	20	11	74	15	40	575	385	161	64	3	60	127	92	8

<sup>1</sup> Revised. <sup>2</sup> Estimates of new issues sold for cash in the United States.  
<sup>3</sup> Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.  
<sup>4</sup> Estimated net proceeds are equal to estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation, i.e., compensation to underwriters, agents, etc., and expenses. <sup>5</sup> Classification for years 1934-1947 are not precisely comparable, with those beginning 1948, but they are believed to be sufficiently similar for broad comparisons. See also footnotes 5 through 8.  
<sup>6</sup> Prior to 1948 this group corresponds to that designated "Industrial" in the old classification. <sup>7</sup> Included in "Manufacturing" prior to 1948.  
<sup>8</sup> Includes "Other transportation" for which separate figures are available beginning in 1948. <sup>9</sup> Included in "Public utility" prior to 1948.  
<sup>10</sup> Includes issues for repayment of other debt and for other purposes not shown separately. <sup>11</sup> Retirement of securities only.  
Source.—Securities and Exchange Commission; for compilation of back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 138, p. 491, a publication of the Board of Governors.

## SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

## MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Year or quarter	Assets of 10 million dollars and over (200 corporations)				Assets of 50 million dollars and over (82 corporations)				Assets of 10-50 million dollars (118 corporations)			
	Sales	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	Divi- dends	Sales	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	Divi- dends	Sales	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	Divi- dends
<b>Annual</b>												
1939.....	10,591	1,209	997	722	9,008	1,071	883	656	1,583	139	114	67
1940.....	13,006	1,844	1,273	856	11,138	1,638	1,127	772	1,869	206	146	83
1941.....	18,291	3,156	1,519	947	15,691	2,778	1,329	854	2,600	378	190	93
1942.....	21,771	3,395	1,220	760	18,544	2,876	1,056	672	3,227	519	164	88
1943.....	28,240	3,683	1,260	777	24,160	3,111	1,097	688	4,080	571	164	88
1944.....	30,348	3,531	1,255	848	25,851	2,982	1,091	755	4,497	549	164	93
1945.....	26,531	2,421	1,129	861	22,278	1,976	964	764	4,253	445	165	98
1946.....	21,562	2,033	1,202	943	17,651	1,573	932	804	3,912	460	271	139
1947.....	31,144	4,099	2,521	1,167	26,015	3,423	2,105	1,000	5,129	676	416	167
1948.....	37,182	5,315	3,310	1,403	31,465	4,593	2,860	1,210	5,717	721	450	192
1949.....	36,942	5,035	3,099	1,657	31,816	4,506	2,768	1,474	5,124	529	330	183
<b>Quarterly</b>												
1948—1.....	8,660	1,218	751	285	7,270	1,050	649	247	1,390	168	102	38
2.....	9,003	1,242	770	311	7,559	1,058	657	269	1,445	184	113	42
3.....	9,314	1,331	832	307	7,877	1,146	717	265	1,437	186	115	43
4.....	10,204	1,523	958	499	8,759	1,339	838	429	1,445	184	120	70
1949—1.....	9,392	1,326	808	343	8,085	1,187	723	303	1,307	139	84	40
2.....	9,446	1,196	726	354	8,192	1,077	653	312	1,254	119	73	42
3.....	9,485	1,312	799	331	8,213	1,183	717	292	1,273	129	82	39
4.....	8,617	1,201	766	629	7,326	1,059	675	567	1,291	142	91	62
1950—1.....	9,220	1,403	852	387	7,893	1,255	759	347	1,327	148	92	40

## PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS

[In millions of dollars]

Year or quarter	Railroad				Electric power				Telephone			
	Operat- ing revenue	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	Divi- dends	Operat- ing revenue	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	Divi- dends	Operat- ing revenue	Profits before taxes	Profits after taxes	Divi- dends
<b>Annual</b>												
1939.....	3,995	126	93	126	2,647	629	535	444	1,067	227	191	175
1940.....	4,297	249	189	159	2,797	692	548	447	1,129	248	194	178
1941.....	5,347	674	500	186	3,029	774	527	437	1,235	271	178	172
1942.....	7,466	1,658	902	202	3,216	847	490	408	1,362	302	163	163
1943.....	9,055	2,211	873	217	3,464	913	502	410	1,537	374	180	168
1944.....	9,437	1,972	667	246	3,615	902	507	398	1,641	399	174	168
1945.....	8,902	756	450	246	3,681	905	534	407	1,803	396	177	174
1946.....	7,628	271	287	235	3,815	964	638	458	1,992	277	200	171
1947.....	8,685	777	479	236	4,291	954	643	494	2,149	193	131	134
1948.....	9,672	1,148	699	289	4,830	983	657	493	2,541	269	183	181
1949.....	8,580	700	438	252	5,047	1,129	753	558	2,817	332	220	216
<b>Quarterly</b>												
1948—1.....	2,243	146	73	57	1,233	282	184	124	607	65	44	39
2.....	2,363	286	186	57	1,152	231	154	115	627	71	48	44
3.....	2,555	393	244	53	1,178	211	143	121	641	64	44	47
4.....	2,510	317	191	122	1,267	254	174	133	667	69	47	50
1949—1.....	2,147	119	58	69	1,312	316	206	124	670	62	42	50
2.....	2,226	183	115	55	1,223	272	180	136	695	75	50	51
3.....	2,140	174	104	50	1,223	259	173	142	711	84	55	54
4.....	2,066	224	161	78	1,289	281	195	157	741	111	72	61
1950—1.....	1,985	109	51	61	1,376	351	230	146	749	114	74	63

NOTE.—*Manufacturing corporations.* Data are from published company reports, except sales for period beginning 1946, which are from reports of the Securities and Exchange Commission. For certain items, data for years 1939-44 are partly estimated. Assets are total assets as of the end of 1946.

*Railroads.* Figures are for Class I line-haul railroads (which account for 95 per cent of all railroad operations) and are obtained from reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

*Electric power.* Figures are for Class A and B electric utilities (which account for about 95 per cent of all electric power operations) and are obtained from reports of the Federal Power Commission, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve, to include affiliated nonelectric operations.

*Telephone.* Figures are for 30 large companies (which account for about 85 per cent of all telephone operations) and exclude American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the greater part of whose income consists of dividends received on stock holdings in the 30 companies. Data are obtained from the Federal Communications Commission, except for dividends, which are from published company reports.

*All series.* Profits before taxes refer to income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends. For description of series and back figures, see pp. 662-666 of the BULLETIN for June 1949 (manufacturing); pp. 215-217 of the BULLETIN for March 1942 (public utilities); p. 1126 of the BULLETIN for November 1942 (telephone); and p. 908 of the BULLETIN for September 1944 (electric power).

# SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, BY INDUSTRY

[In millions of dollars]

Industry	Annual			Quarterly										
	1947	1948	1949	1948				1949				1950		
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Nondurable goods industries														
Total (94 corps.) <sup>1</sup>														
Sales.....	11,313	13,364	12,790	3,219	3,289	3,324	3,532	3,243	3,051	3,163	3,333	3,251		
Profits before taxes.....	1,787	2,208	1,843	546	553	543	565	496	397	446	503	505		
Profits after taxes.....	1,167	1,474	1,211	356	362	362	394	321	256	292	342	323		
Dividends.....	551	656	708	133	157	141	225	146	166	147	249	166		
Selected industries:														
Foods and kindred products (28 corps.)														
Sales.....	3,231	3,447	3,254	835	861	846	904	805	792	822	835	755		
Profits before taxes.....	421	410	377	96	104	99	111	85	89	101	102	83		
Profits after taxes.....	259	257	233	61	64	60	71	52	54	63	64	51		
Dividends.....	128	135	134	29	32	32	42	30	31	29	44	31		
Chemicals and allied products (26 corps.)														
Sales.....	3,108	3,563	3,562	848	875	904	936	896	860	896	910	952		
Profits before taxes.....	547	655	673	151	155	166	183	170	140	174	189	206		
Profits after taxes.....	337	408	403	91	95	104	119	100	83	105	115	122		
Dividends.....	215	254	311	53	58	59	85	64	66	68	113	72		
Petroleum refining (14 corps.)														
Sales.....	2,906	3,945	3,865	947	942	978	1,077	993	934	942	996	960		
Profits before taxes.....	456	721	525	195	182	171	173	161	119	114	131	121		
Profits after taxes.....	350	548	406	141	133	132	141	119	92	86	109	91		
Dividends.....	127	172	172	33	45	29	66	31	47	31	63	42		
Durable goods industries														
Total (106 corps.) <sup>2</sup>														
Sales.....	19,831	23,818	24,152	5,440	5,714	5,991	6,673	6,149	6,397	6,322	5,284	5,969		
Profits before taxes.....	2,312	3,107	3,192	672	688	788	958	830	799	866	697	898		
Profits after taxes.....	1,355	1,836	1,888	395	408	470	564	487	470	508	424	529		
Dividends.....	615	746	949	152	154	166	274	197	188	184	380	220		
Selected industries:														
Primary metals and products (39 corps.)														
Sales.....	7,545	9,066	8,197	2,060	2,100	2,306	2,601	2,430	2,175	2,050	1,542	2,206		
Profits before taxes.....	891	1,174	993	248	237	304	385	353	252	228	160	299		
Profits after taxes.....	545	720	578	150	145	185	240	204	144	130	100	175		
Dividends.....	247	270	285	60	60	60	90	71	64	61	89	66		
Machinery (27 corps.)														
Sales.....	3,963	4,781	4,610	1,091	1,198	1,140	1,351	1,135	1,187	1,120	1,168	1,064		
Profits before taxes.....	443	569	520	131	144	118	177	133	120	119	148	147		
Profits after taxes.....	270	334	321	75	83	71	105	79	77	75	91	86		
Dividends.....	113	126	136	27	28	28	42	33	32	31	41	49		
Automobiles and equipment (15 corps.)														
Sales.....	6,692	8,093	9,577	1,865	1,951	2,056	2,221	2,151	2,601	2,707	2,118	2,283		
Profits before taxes.....	809	1,131	1,473	247	251	305	327	298	376	462	337	398		
Profits after taxes.....	445	639	861	142	146	175	176	177	218	267	200	234		
Dividends.....	195	282	451	53	51	65	112	79	76	80	216	90		

<sup>1</sup> Total includes 26 companies in nondurable goods groups not shown separately, as follows: textile mill products (10); paper and allied products (15); and miscellaneous (1).

<sup>2</sup> Total includes 25 companies in durable goods groups not shown separately, as follows: building materials (12); transportation equipment other than automobile (6); and miscellaneous (7).

## CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(Estimates of the Department of Commerce. Quarterly data at seasonally adjusted annual rates)

[In billions of dollars]

Year	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits	Quarter	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits
1939.....	6.5	1.5	5.0	3.8	1.2	1948—2.....	34.6	13.2	21.4	7.3	14.1
1940.....	9.3	2.9	6.4	4.0	2.4	3.....	35.3	13.4	21.9	7.5	14.4
1941.....	17.2	7.8	9.4	4.5	4.9	4.....	33.1	12.9	20.3	7.9	12.4
1942.....	21.1	11.7	9.4	4.3	5.1						
1943.....	25.1	14.4	10.6	4.5	6.2	1949—1.....	28.3	10.9	17.4	7.9	9.5
1944.....	24.3	13.5	10.8	4.7	6.1	2.....	26.4	10.0	16.4	7.7	8.7
1945.....	19.7	11.2	8.5	4.7	3.8	3.....	28.2	10.8	17.3	7.4	9.9
1946.....	23.5	9.6	13.9	5.8	8.1	4.....	27.6	10.6	16.9	8.2	8.7
1947.....	30.5	11.9	18.5	6.6	11.9						
1948.....	33.9	13.0	20.9	7.5	13.4	1950—1.....	29.2	11.4	17.8	8.1	9.7
1949.....	27.6	10.6	17.0	7.8	9.2	2.....	32.0	12.5	19.5	8.1	11.4

\* Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Figures, except for cash dividends, are estimates of Council of Economic Advisers, based on preliminary data.

Source.—Same as for national income series.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEBT—VOLUME AND KIND OF SECURITIES

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total gross debt (including guaranteed securities)	Direct debt											Fully guaranteed securities
		Total	Marketable public issues <sup>1</sup>					Nonmarketable public issues			Special issues	Non-interest-bearing debt	
			Total <sup>2</sup>	Treasury bills	Certificates of indebtedness	Treasury notes	Treasury bonds	Total <sup>3</sup>	U. S. savings bonds	Treasury tax and savings notes			
1943—Dec. ....	170,108	165,877	115,230	13,072	22,843	11,175	67,944	36,574	27,363	8,586	12,703	1,370	4,230
1944—June .....	202,626	201,003	140,401	14,734	28,822	17,405	79,244	44,855	34,606	9,557	14,287	1,460	1,623
Dec. ....	232,144	230,630	161,648	16,428	30,401	23,039	91,585	50,917	40,361	9,843	16,326	1,739	1,514
1945—June .....	259,115	258,682	181,319	17,041	34,136	23,497	106,448	56,226	45,586	10,136	18,812	2,326	433
Dec. ....	278,682	278,115	198,778	17,037	38,155	22,967	120,423	56,915	48,183	8,235	20,000	2,421	567
1946—June .....	269,898	269,422	189,606	17,039	34,804	18,261	119,323	56,173	49,035	6,711	22,332	1,311	476
Dec. ....	259,487	259,149	176,613	17,033	29,987	10,090	119,323	56,451	49,776	5,725	24,585	1,500	339
1947—June .....	258,376	258,286	168,702	15,775	25,296	8,142	119,323	59,045	51,367	5,560	27,366	3,173	90
Dec. ....	256,981	256,900	165,758	15,136	21,220	11,375	117,863	59,492	52,053	5,384	28,955	2,695	81
1948—June .....	252,366	252,292	160,346	13,757	22,588	11,375	112,462	59,506	53,274	4,394	30,211	2,229	73
Dec. ....	252,854	252,800	157,482	12,224	26,525	7,131	111,440	61,383	55,051	4,572	31,714	2,220	55
1949—June .....	252,798	252,770	155,147	11,536	29,427	3,596	110,426	62,839	56,260	4,860	32,776	2,009	27
1949—July .....	253,902	253,877	154,959	11,531	29,246	3,596	110,426	63,872	56,453	5,705	33,049	1,996	26
Aug. ....	255,879	255,852	155,552	12,124	29,246	3,596	110,426	65,011	56,537	6,768	33,358	1,931	27
Sept. ....	256,709	256,680	155,647	12,315	30,441	3,596	109,133	65,195	56,600	6,897	33,914	1,923	29
Oct. ....	256,805	256,778	155,362	12,317	30,155	3,596	109,133	65,705	56,670	7,345	33,810	1,901	28
Nov. ....	257,011	256,982	155,365	12,320	30,155	3,596	109,133	65,929	56,717	7,527	33,829	1,858	29
Dec. ....	257,160	257,130	155,123	12,319	29,636	8,249	104,758	66,000	56,707	7,610	33,896	2,111	30
1950—Jan. ....	256,892	256,865	154,833	12,331	29,314	8,271	104,758	66,533	56,958	7,906	33,502	1,997	27
Feb. ....	256,395	256,368	154,764	12,336	27,321	10,189	104,758	66,771	57,217	7,988	32,871	1,962	27
Mar. ....	255,747	255,724	154,479	12,334	24,399	14,791	102,795	66,928	57,331	8,040	32,098	2,218	24
Apr. ....	255,740	255,718	154,601	12,623	23,437	15,586	102,795	67,114	57,427	8,133	31,802	2,202	22
May ....	256,370	256,350	155,001	13,023	23,437	15,586	102,795	67,314	57,477	8,292	31,868	2,167	20
June ....	257,377	257,357	155,310	13,533	18,418	20,404	102,795	67,544	57,536	8,472	32,356	2,148	20
July ....	257,557	257,541	155,168	13,642	12,817	25,755	102,795	67,717	57,568	8,629	32,518	2,138	16

<sup>1</sup> Including amounts held by Government agencies and trust funds, which aggregated 5,350 million dollars on June 30, 1950.

<sup>2</sup> Total marketable public issues includes Postal Savings and prewar bonds, and total nonmarketable public issues includes adjusted service depositary bonds, Armed Forces Leave bonds, and 2½ per cent Treasury investment bonds, series A-1965, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Back figures.—See *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 146–148, pp. 509–512.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE PUBLIC SECURITIES OUTSTANDING JULY 31, 1950

[On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury. In millions of dollars]

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
<b>Treasury bills<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Treasury bonds—Cont.</b>	
Aug. 3, 1950.....	1,102	Sept. 15, 1951–55 <sup>2</sup> .....	755
Aug. 10, 1950.....	1,103	Dec. 15, 1951–53 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,118
Aug. 17, 1950.....	1,104	Dec. 15, 1951–55.....	510
Aug. 24, 1950.....	1,103	Mar. 15, 1952–54.....	1,024
Aug. 31, 1950.....	1,004	June 15, 1952–54.....	5,825
Sept. 7, 1950.....	1,102	June 15, 1952–55.....	1,501
Sept. 14, 1950.....	1,004	Dec. 15, 1952–54.....	8,662
Sept. 21, 1950.....	1,003	June 15, 1953–54.....	725
Sept. 28, 1950.....	1,003	June 15, 1954–56 <sup>2</sup> .....	681
Oct. 5, 1950.....	1,003	Mar. 15, 1955–60 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,611
Oct. 12, 1950.....	1,006	Mar. 15, 1956–58.....	1,449
Oct. 19, 1950.....	1,004	Sept. 15, 1956–59 <sup>2</sup> .....	982
Oct. 26, 1950.....	1,001	Sept. 15, 1956–59.....	3,823
		June 15, 1958–63 <sup>2</sup> .....	919
		June 15, 1959–62 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,284
		Dec. 15, 1959–62 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,470
		Dec. 15, 1960–65 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,485
		June 15, 1962–67 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,118
		Dec. 15, 1963–68 <sup>2</sup> .....	2,831
		June 15, 1964–69 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,761
		Dec. 15, 1964–69 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,838
		Mar. 15, 1965–70 <sup>2</sup> .....	5,197
		Mar. 15, 1966–71 <sup>2</sup> .....	3,481
		June 15, 1967–72 <sup>2</sup> .....	7,967
		Sept. 15, 1967–72.....	2,716
		Dec. 15, 1967–72 <sup>2</sup> .....	11,689
<b>Cert. of indebtedness</b>			
Sept. 15, 1950.....	1,197		
Oct. 1, 1950.....	6,248		
Jan. 1, 1951.....	5,373		
<b>Treasury notes</b>			
July 1, 1951-B.....	2,741		
July 1, 1951-C.....	886		
July 1, 1951-D.....	4,818		
Aug. 1, 1951.....	5,351		
Oct. 1, 1951.....	1,918		
Mar. 15, 1954.....	4,675		
Mar. 15, 1955.....	5,365		
<b>Treasury bonds</b>			
Sept. 15, 1950–52 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,186		
Sept. 15, 1950–52.....	4,939		
Dec. 15, 1950.....	2,635		
June 15, 1951–54 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,627		
Sept. 15, 1951–53.....	7,986		
		<b>Postal Savings bonds.....</b>	2½ 109
		<b>Panama Canal Loan.....</b>	3 50
		<b>Total direct issues.....</b>	155,168
		<b>Guaranteed securities</b>	
		Federal Housing Admin.	
		Various.....	13

<sup>1</sup> Sold on discount basis. See table on Open-Market Money Rates, p. 1040.

<sup>2</sup> Partially tax exempt.

<sup>3</sup> Restricted.

<sup>4</sup> Called for redemption on Sept. 15, 1950.

## UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Amount outstanding at end of month	Funds received from sales during period				Redemptions and maturities
		All series	Series E	Series F	Series G	All series
<b>Fiscal year ending:</b>						
June—1943...	21,256	11,789	8,271	758	2,759	848
1944...	34,606	15,498	11,820	802	2,876	2,371
1945...	45,586	14,891	11,553	679	2,658	4,298
1946...	49,035	9,612	6,739	407	2,465	6,717
1947...	51,367	7,208	4,287	360	2,561	5,545
1948...	53,274	6,235	4,026	301	1,907	5,113
1949...	56,260	7,141	4,278	473	2,390	5,067
1950...	57,536	5,673	3,993	231	1,449	5,422
1949—July...	56,453	511	378	17	115	425
Aug.	56,537	449	329	16	104	439
Sept.	56,600	398	290	13	86	411
Oct.	56,670	388	289	13	86	396
Nov.	56,717	383	286	14	84	415
Dec.	56,707	495	377	16	103	466
1950—Jan.	56,958	707	402	38	267	618
Feb.	57,217	581	361	31	189	418
Mar.	57,331	524	364	27	134	510
Apr.	57,427	423	305	15	102	413
May	57,477	416	307	16	92	454
June	57,536	398	297	14	86	456
July	57,568	417	318	13	87	505

Maturities and amounts outstanding July 31, 1950

Year of maturity	All series	Series D	Series E	Series F	Series G
1950.....	407	407			
1951.....	1,557	443	1,114		
1952.....	3,940		3,940		
1953.....	6,704		5,466	198	1,040
1954.....	8,555		6,082	500	1,973
1955.....	7,409		4,852	528	2,029
1956.....	5,464		2,503	607	2,353
1957.....	5,256		2,633	484	2,139
1958.....	5,500		2,959	264	2,277
1959.....	5,484		3,218	286	1,981
1960.....	4,777		1,904	463	2,410
1961.....	1,613			228	1,385
1962.....	1,001			140	861
Unclassified...	—101				
<b>Total....</b>	<b>57,568</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>34,672</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>18,450</b>

## OWNERSHIP OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED

[Par value in millions of dollars]

End of month	Total gross debt (including guaranteed securities)	Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds <sup>1</sup>		Held by the public							
		Special issues	Public issues	Total	Federal Reserve Banks	Com-mer-cial banks <sup>2</sup>	Mutual savings banks	Insur-ance com-panies	Other cor-pora-tions and asso-ciations <sup>3</sup>	State and local govern-ments	Indi-viduals
1940—June.....	48,496	4,775	2,305	41,416	2,466	16,100	3,100	6,500	2,500	400	10,300
1941—June.....	55,332	6,120	2,375	46,837	2,184	19,700	3,400	7,100	2,400	600	11,500
1942—June.....	76,991	7,885	2,737	66,369	2,645	26,000	3,900	9,200	5,400	900	18,400
1943—June.....	140,796	10,871	3,451	126,474	7,202	52,200	5,300	13,100	15,500	1,500	31,700
1944—June.....	202,626	14,287	4,810	183,529	14,901	68,400	7,300	17,300	25,900	3,200	46,500
1945—June.....	259,115	18,812	6,128	234,175	21,792	84,200	9,600	22,700	30,900	5,300	59,800
1946—June.....	269,898	22,332	6,798	240,768	23,783	84,400	11,500	25,300	25,300	6,500	64,100
Dec.....	259,487	24,585	6,338	228,564	23,350	74,500	11,800	25,300	22,400	6,300	64,900
1947—June.....	258,376	27,366	5,445	225,565	21,872	70,000	12,100	25,000	22,300	7,100	67,100
Dec.....	256,981	28,955	5,397	222,629	22,559	68,700	12,000	24,300	21,200	7,300	66,600
1948—June.....	252,366	30,211	5,538	216,617	21,366	64,600	12,000	23,200	20,700	7,800	67,000
Dec.....	252,854	31,714	5,603	215,537	23,333	62,500	11,500	21,500	21,400	7,900	67,600
1949—June.....	252,798	32,776	5,498	214,524	19,343	63,000	11,600	20,900	22,700	8,000	68,900
Dec.....	257,160	33,896	5,450	217,814	18,885	66,800	11,400	20,500	22,600	8,100	69,500
1950—Feb.....	256,395	32,871	5,494	218,030	17,746	66,400	11,500	20,600	23,500	8,200	70,000
Mar.....	255,747	32,098	5,510	218,139	17,592	64,900	11,600	20,600	24,600	8,700	70,200
Apr.....	255,740	31,802	5,506	218,432	17,796	65,300	11,600	20,500	24,200	8,700	70,300
May.....	256,370	31,868	5,487	219,015	17,389	65,800	11,600	20,400	24,700	8,700	70,500

<sup>1</sup> Including the Postal Savings System.<sup>2</sup> Including holdings by banks in territories and insular possessions, which amounted to 300 million dollars on December 31, 1949.<sup>3</sup> Including savings and loan associations, dealers and brokers, and investments of foreign balances and international accounts in this country.

NOTE.—Holdings of Federal Reserve Banks and U. S. Government agencies and trust funds are reported figures; holdings of other investor groups are estimated by the Treasury Department.

## SUMMARY DATA FROM TREASURY SURVEY OF OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES \*

[Interest-bearing public marketable securities. In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total outstanding	U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds	Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other	End of month	Total outstanding	U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds	Federal Reserve Banks	Commercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other
<b>Type of security:</b>								<b>Treasury bonds and notes, due or callable:</b>							
<b>Total:<sup>2</sup></b>								<b>Within 1 year:</b>							
1947—Dec.....	165,791	5,261	22,559	61,370	11,552	22,895	42,154	1947—Dec.....	14,263	69	1,693	8,244	266	316	3,675
1948—June.....	160,373	5,402	21,366	57,599	11,522	21,705	42,779	1948—June.....	13,411	19	2,070	5,922	171	273	4,956
Dec.....	157,496	5,477	23,333	55,353	10,877	19,819	42,637	Dec.....	10,216	98	861	5,571	232	329	3,125
1949—June.....	155,160	5,374	19,343	56,237	11,029	19,090	44,087	1949—June.....	11,226	49	982	7,021	236	385	2,553
Dec.....	155,138	5,327	18,885	59,856	10,772	18,535	41,763	Dec.....	14,319	36	878	9,014	238	468	3,685
1950—Apr.....	154,616	5,381	17,796	58,548	10,891	18,465	43,535	1950—Apr.....	8,761	21	463	5,620	142	300	2,215
May.....	155,016	5,362	17,389	59,118	10,881	18,307	43,959	May.....	8,761	21	463	5,646	134	306	2,191
<b>Treasury bills:</b>								<b>1-5 years:</b>							
1947—Dec.....	15,136	18	11,433	2,052	25	154	1,454	1947—Dec.....	49,948	344	1,377	33,415	1,876	3,046	9,890
1948—June.....	13,757	15	8,577	2,345	58	112	2,650	1948—June.....	46,124	318	2,636	30,580	1,829	2,790	7,971
Dec.....	12,224	69	5,487	2,794	50	84	3,740	Dec.....	44,053	226	3,258	28,045	1,769	2,501	8,254
1949—June.....	11,536	63	4,346	2,817	13	60	4,237	1949—June.....	39,175	212	2,121	26,304	1,279	2,124	7,135
Dec.....	12,319	11	4,829	3,514	15	70	3,880	Dec.....	35,067	186	1,922	24,907	1,121	1,641	5,290
1950—Apr.....	12,623	32	4,368	2,732	36	103	5,352	1950—Apr.....	48,611	381	3,164	32,917	1,087	1,883	9,179
May.....	13,023	15	4,069	3,174	21	67	5,677	May.....	48,611	379	3,301	32,938	1,052	1,775	9,166
<b>Certificates:</b>								<b>5-10 years:</b>							
1947—Dec.....	21,220	30	6,797	6,538	200	269	7,386	1947—Dec.....	10,270	370	426	6,090	576	880	1,928
1948—June.....	22,588	14	4,616	8,552	317	479	8,610	1948—June.....	10,464	314	546	6,251	506	911	1,936
Dec.....	26,525	24	6,078	9,072	256	672	10,423	Dec.....	10,464	314	434	6,314	520	997	1,885
1949—June.....	29,427	26	6,857	9,561	207	602	12,174	1949—June.....	15,067	532	584	6,587	2,002	1,732	3,630
Dec.....	29,636	48	6,275	11,520	169	633	10,991	Dec.....	18,537	568	1,388	6,995	2,640	2,230	4,716
1950—Apr.....	23,437	14	5,766	7,712	144	509	9,292	1950—Apr.....	15,926	423	1,152	5,499	2,575	2,136	4,141
May.....	23,437	13	5,875	7,723	124	506	9,196	May.....	15,926	423	1,152	5,536	2,524	2,128	4,163
<b>Treasury notes:</b>								<b>After 10 years:</b>							
1947—Dec.....	11,375	4	1,477	5,327	98	245	4,224	1947—Dec.....	54,757	4,393	834	5,003	8,606	18,211	17,710
1948—June.....	11,375	.....	1,968	4,531	98	223	4,555	1948—June.....	53,838	4,685	2,921	3,922	8,639	17,129	16,542
Dec.....	7,131	7	791	3,099	84	166	2,984	Dec.....	53,838	4,710	7,215	3,541	8,048	15,230	15,094
1949—June.....	3,596	47	359	1,801	41	104	1,244	1949—June.....	48,554	4,455	4,452	3,933	7,293	14,179	14,242
Dec.....	8,249	15	562	5,569	107	244	1,752	Dec.....	45,084	4,441	3,593	3,887	6,588	13,485	13,090
1950—Apr.....	15,586	31	1,507	9,800	139	358	3,751	1950—Apr.....	45,084	4,474	2,882	4,049	6,906	13,526	13,247
May.....	15,586	31	1,644	9,736	130	326	3,719	May.....	45,084	4,476	2,529	4,077	7,024	13,517	13,461
<b>Treasury bonds:</b>															
1947—Dec.....	117,863	5,173	2,853	47,424	11,226	22,213	28,974								
1948—June.....	112,462	5,336	6,206	42,146	11,047	20,880	26,847								
Dec.....	111,440	5,340	10,977	40,371	10,486	18,891	25,375								
1949—June.....	110,426	5,201	7,780	42,042	10,768	18,315	26,320								
Dec.....	104,758	5,217	7,218	39,235	10,480	17,579	25,029								
1950—Apr.....	102,795	5,268	6,155	38,285	10,571	17,487	25,029								
May.....	102,795	5,267	5,802	38,461	10,604	17,401	25,260								

\* Figures include only holdings by institutions or agencies from which reports are received. Data for commercial banks, mutual savings banks, insurance companies, and the residual "other" are not entirely comparable from month to month. Figures in column headed "other" include holdings by nonreporting banks and insurance companies as well as by other investors. Estimates of total holdings (including relatively small amounts of nonmarketable issues) by all banks and all insurance companies for certain dates are shown in the table above.

<sup>1</sup> Including stock savings banks.<sup>2</sup> Including Postal Savings and prewar bonds and a small amount of guaranteed securities, not shown separately below.

# SUMMARY OF TREASURY RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND RELATED ITEMS

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year or month	On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury										Cash operating income and outgo *					
	Net receipts	Budget expenditures	Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Trust ac- counts etc. <sup>1</sup>	Clear- ing ac- count <sup>1</sup>	Increase (+) or decrease (-) during period		General fund of the Treasury (end of period)								
						Gross debt	General fund balance	Balance in gen- eral fund	Total	Assets			Total lia- bilities			
										Federal Reserve Banks <sup>2</sup>	Special deposits	Other assets				
Cash income	Cash outgo	Excess income (+) or outgo (-)														
Fiscal year:																
1948.....	42,211	33,791	+8,419	-294	-507	-5,994	+1,624	4,932	5,370	1,928	1,773	1,670	438	45,400	36,496	+8,903
1949.....	38,246	40,057	-1,811	-495	+366	+478	-1,462	3,470	3,862	438	1,771	1,653	392	41,628	40,576	+1,051
1950.....	37,045	40,167	-3,122	+99	+483	+4,587	+2,047	5,517	5,927	950	3,268	1,709	410	40,970	43,155	-2,185
1949—July..	1,946	3,434	-1,488	+30	+218	+1,107	-133	3,337	3,699	529	1,485	1,684	362	2,081	2,966	-885
Aug....	2,479	3,585	-1,106	+345	-133	+1,975	+1,081	4,418	4,767	610	2,513	1,644	349	3,150	3,715	-566
Sept....	4,832	3,995	+837	-404	+20	+828	+1,281	5,699	6,080	1,176	3,226	1,679	381	4,915	3,847	+1,068
Oct....	1,881	3,111	-1,230	+10	+160	+98	-962	4,737	5,080	595	2,831	1,654	343	2,046	3,266	-1,220
Nov....	2,344	3,127	-783	+299	-36	+204	-315	4,422	4,789	517	2,632	1,641	367	2,965	3,426	-461
Dec....	4,191	3,722	+469	-272	-88	+148	+257	4,679	5,033	841	2,557	1,635	354	4,263	4,070	+193
1950—Jan...	3,366	3,323	+44	+2	+589	-265	+370	5,049	5,421	677	2,898	1,847	372	3,485	3,177	+308
Feb....	2,972	2,496	+476	+170	-11	-497	+137	5,186	5,489	666	3,146	1,677	303	3,595	3,537	+58
Mar...	4,820	3,269	+1,551	-93	+122	-645	-935	6,121	6,438	1,006	3,665	1,766	317	5,162	4,046	+1,116
Apr....	1,488	2,847	-1,358	-79	+25	-6	-1,419	4,702	5,074	875	2,543	1,657	373	1,683	3,344	-1,661
May...	2,320	2,962	-642	+147	-376	+632	-238	4,464	4,757	588	2,560	1,609	294	2,939	3,700	-762
June...	4,404	4,296	+108	-53	-8	+1,007	+1,053	5,517	5,927	950	3,628	1,709	410	4,687	4,061	+626
July...	1,881	3,013	-1,132	-99	+31	+183	-1,017	4,500	4,864	566	2,618	1,680	364	.....	.....	.....

## DETAILS OF TREASURY RECEIPTS

Fiscal year or month	On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury									On basis of reports by collectors of internal revenue					
	Income taxes		Mis- cella- neous internal revenue	Social Secu- rity taxes	Other re- ceipts <sup>4</sup>	Total re- ceipts	Deduct			Individual income taxes		Corporation income and profits taxes		Es- tate and gift taxes	Excise and other miscel- laneous taxes
	With- held by em- ployers	Other					Refunds of taxes	Social Security employ- ment taxes <sup>5</sup>	Net re- ceipts	With- held	Other	Normal and surtax	Excess and other profits		
Fiscal year:															
1948.....	11,436	19,735	8,301	2,396	4,231	46,099	2,272	1,616	42,211	11,534	9,464	9,852	323	899	7,412
1949.....	9,842	19,641	8,348	2,487	2,456	42,774	2,838	1,690	38,246	10,056	7,996	11,343	211	797	7,585
1950.....	10,073	18,189	8,303	2,892	1,853	41,311	2,160	2,106	37,045	9,889	7,264	10,760	95	706	7,599
1949—July....	554	655	653	65	135	2,061	57	58	1,946	828	167	485	8	48	587
Aug....	1,161	407	749	404	196	2,917	57	381	2,479	1,556	99	270	7	61	713
Sept....	657	3,237	714	147	131	4,885	45	7	4,832	26	991	2,256	11	73	645
Oct....	564	496	753	65	114	1,993	49	62	1,881	952	122	348	8	53	688
Nov....	1,134	355	722	356	161	2,727	46	337	2,344	1,403	90	226	6	56	672
Dec....	695	2,520	720	141	180	4,255	59	5	4,191	36	292	2,256	7	59	606
1950—Jan....	588	1,957	645	68	222	3,480	67	47	3,366	698	1,657	338	7	51	594
Feb....	1,310	1,032	599	544	123	3,607	238	398	2,972	1,816	739	221	7	48	541
Mar....	774	3,655	701	364	128	5,622	573	229	4,820	93	1,604	2,103	8	91	674
Apr....	479	788	629	93	103	2,092	518	86	1,488	530	470	283	5	60	548
May....	1,342	379	704	295	176	2,895	301	274	2,320	1,763	116	201	12	52	660
June....	817	2,709	714	351	184	4,776	149	222	4,404	188	917	1,773	7	54	670
July....	434	594	737	204	179	2,148	66	201	1,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## DETAILS OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES AND TRUST ACCOUNTS

Fiscal year or month	On basis of daily statements of United States Treasury											
	Budget expenditures							Trust accounts, etc.				
	Total	National defense	Interest on debt	International finance and aid	Veterans' Administration	Aid to agriculture	Transfers to trust accounts	Other	Social Security accounts			Other
									Net receipts	Investments	Expenditures	
Fiscal year:												
1948.....	33,791	11,500	5,211	4,143	6,317	782	1,178	4,661	3,918	2,210	1,640	5,598
1949.....	40,057	12,158	5,339	6,011	6,791	2,661	916	6,181	3,722	1,479	2,252	1,992
1950.....	40,167	12,378	5,750	4,598	6,044	3,043	1,383	6,970	4,293	1,028	3,114	2,376
1949—July....	3,434	1,033	322	478	489	64	413	635	489	199	243	100
Aug....	3,585	1,165	125	421	518	327	330	698	637	46	262	395
Sept....	3,995	1,024	544	455	440	495	419	618	37	151	265	513
Oct....	3,111	1,002	255	394	504	242	85	628	172	-92	232	114
Nov....	3,127	1,056	306	353	540	212	7	654	562	13	256	97
Dec....	3,722	1,095	1,008	347	515	311	-26	472	48	77	277	68
1950—Jan....	3,323	1,046	463	294	509	314	45	652	291	-29	295	121
Feb....	2,496	936	161	325	494	124	8	448	568	85	267	116
Mar....	3,269	1,051	636	375	578	127	11	491	262	47	311	158
Apr....	2,847	964	184	344	499	217	69	570	178	52	238	127
May....	2,962	1,007	136	412	498	454	16	439	556	169	243	117
June....	4,296	998	1,611	398	459	157	8	665	493	309	225	451
July....	3,013	1,005	271	274	448	435	40	541	262	146	189	65

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

<sup>3</sup> Excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-).

<sup>4</sup> Excluding items in process of collection beginning with July 1947.

<sup>5</sup> For description, see Treasury Bulletin for September 1947 and subsequent issues.

<sup>6</sup> Including surplus property receipts and receipts from renegotiation of war contracts, which for fiscal years 1947-1949 amounted to 2,886, 1,929, and 589 million dollars and 279, 161, and 57 million, respectively.

<sup>7</sup> These are appropriated directly to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

# GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

[Based on compilation by United States Treasury Department. In millions of dollars]

## PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Corporation or agency	Assets, other than interagency items <sup>1</sup>								Liabilities, other than interagency items				U. S. Gov- ern- ment inter- est	Pri- vately owned inter- est
	Total	Cash	Loans re- ceiv- able	Com- modi- ties, sup- plies, and mate- rials	Invest- ments		Land, struc- tures, and equip- ment	Other as- sets	Bonds, notes, and deben- tures payable		Other liabil- ities			
					U. S. Govt. secu- rities	Other secu- rities <sup>2</sup>			Fully guar- anteed by U. S.	Other				
All agencies:														
June 30, 1949.....	22,232	514	11,770	1,140	2,004	3,508	2,946	351	26	865	1,487	19,682	172	
Sept. 30, 1949.....	22,594	379	11,720	1,596	2,069	3,501	2,933	396	28	856	1,074	20,460	177	
Dec. 31, 1949.....	23,733	441	12,733	1,549	2,047	3,492	2,962	509	28	772	1,720	21,030	183	
Mar. 31, 1950.....	24,360	387	13,350	1,567	2,221	3,488	2,932	414	21	708	2,072	21,368	191	
Classification by agency, Mar. 31, 1950														
Department of Agriculture:														
Farm Credit Administration:														
Banks for cooperatives.....	324	18	258	.....	43	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	5	.....	72	1	233	18	
Federal intermediate credit banks.....	559	13	493	.....	47	.....		5	.....	463	4	91	.....	
Production credit corporations.....	63	2	.....	.....	38	22	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....		( <sup>3</sup> )	63	.....	
Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund.....	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....		( <sup>3</sup> )	2	.....	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp.....	53	4	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	52	.....	
Rural Electrification Administration.....	1,400	18	1,357	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	25	.....		( <sup>3</sup> )	1,400	.....	
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	3,575	14	1,988	1,414	.....	.....	68	92	4	.....	1,326	2,245	.....	
Farmers' Home Administration <sup>4</sup> .....	490	50	421	.....	1	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	18	.....		2	487	.....	
Federal Crop Insurance Corp.....	35	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....		7	28	.....	
Housing and Home Finance Agency:														
Home Loan Bank Board:														
Federal home loan banks.....	740	22	320	.....	395	.....	.....	2	.....	172	320	75	173	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.	223	1	.....	.....	217	.....	.....	5	.....		6	217	.....	
Home Owners' Loan Corp.....	176	22	147	.....	5	1	.....	1	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	9	165	.....	
Public Housing Administration <sup>5</sup> .....	1,662	12	309	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,310	31	.....		20	1,642	.....	
Federal Housing Administration.....	294	31	19	.....	209	( <sup>3</sup> )	.....	33	15	.....	137	141	.....	
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	991	.....	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....		11	981	.....	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:														
Assets held for U. S. Treasury <sup>6</sup> .....	786	.....	2	125	.....	3	605	51	.....	.....	.....	786	.....	
Other <sup>7</sup> .....	1,043	17	902	.....	.....	77	.....	45	.....	.....	63	980	.....	
Export-Import Bank.....	2,214	( <sup>3</sup> )	2,200	.....	.....	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	14	.....	.....	101	2,113	.....	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.....	1,277	3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,264	.....	( <sup>3</sup> )	10	.....	.....	36	1,242	.....	
Federal Works Agency.....	164	( <sup>3</sup> )	89	.....	.....	.....	66	9	.....	.....	5	159	.....	
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	877	18	( <sup>3</sup> )	13	.....	.....	838	7	.....	.....	13	864	.....	
All other <sup>8</sup> .....	7,410	112	3,809	14	( <sup>3</sup> )	3,385	42	49	.....	.....	10	7,400	.....	

## CLASSIFICATION OF LOANS BY PURPOSE AND AGENCY

Purpose of loan	Mar. 31, 1950													Dec. 31, 1949, all agencies
	Fed. Farm Mort. Corp.	Fed. intermediate credit banks	Banks for co-operatives	Commodity Credit Corp.	Rural Electrification Adm.	Farmers' Home Adm.	Home Owners' Loan Corp.	Public Housing Adm.	Fed. home loan banks	Reconstruction Finance Corp.	Export-Import Bank	All other	All agencies	
To aid agriculture.....	56	493	262	2,118	1,358	554				( <sup>3</sup> )		10	4,851	4,362
To aid home owners.....							148	3		161		1,011	1,324	1,251
To aid industry:														
Railroads.....										110		3	113	114
Other.....								1		462		33	496	462
To aid financial institutions:														
Banks.....										( <sup>3</sup> )		3	3	4
Other.....									320	8			328	442
Foreign loans.....										144	2,207	3,750	6,101	6,090
Other.....	8	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	130	1	133	1	307		85		100	492	484
Less: Reserve for losses.....								2		67	7	4	353	476
Total loans receivable (net)...	48	493	258	1,988	1,357	421	147	309	320	904	2,200	4,905	13,350	12,733

<sup>1</sup> Assets are shown on a net basis, i. e., after reserve for losses.

<sup>2</sup> Totals for each quarter include the United States' investment of 635 million dollars in stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its subscription of 2,750 million to the International Monetary Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000. <sup>4</sup> Includes assets and liabilities of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, which have been reported as "Disaster Loans, etc., Revolving Fund," since the dissolution of that Corporation pursuant to Public Law 38, 81st Congress.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Farm Security Administration program, Homes Conversion program, Public War Housing program, Veterans' Re-use Housing program, and Public Housing Administration activities under the United States Housing Act, as amended.

<sup>6</sup> Assets representing unrecovered costs to the Corporation in its national defense, war, and reconversion activities, which are held for the Treasury for liquidation purposes in accordance with provisions of Public Law 860, 80th Congress.

<sup>7</sup> Includes figures for Smaller War Plants Corp. which is being liquidated by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

<sup>8</sup> Figures for one small agency are for a date other than Mar. 31, 1950.

NOTE.—Statement includes figures for certain business-type activities of the U. S. Government. Comparability of the figures in recent years has been affected by (1) the adoption of a new reporting form and the substitution of quarterly for monthly reports beginning Sept. 30, 1944, and (2) the exclusion of figures for the U. S. Maritime Commission beginning Mar. 31, 1948. For back figures see earlier issues of the BULLETIN and *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 152, p. 517.



# BUSINESS INDEXES

[The terms "adjusted" and "unadjusted" refer to adjustment of *monthly* figures for seasonal variation]

Year or month	Industrial production (physical volume) *1 1935-39 = 100					Construction contracts awarded (value) 2 1923-25 = 100			Employment 3 1939 = 100			Factory pay-rolls 3 1939 = 100	Freight carload- ings * 1935-39 =100	Depart- ment store sales (value) * 4 1935-39 =100	Con- sumers' prices 3 1935-39 =100	Whole- sale com- modity prices 3 1926 =100
	Total		Manu- factures		Min- erals	Total	Resi- den- tial	All other	Non- agri- cul- tural	Factory						
			Dur- able	Non- dur- able												
	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed	Ad- justed	Ad- justed	Unad- justed	Unad- justed
1919.....		72	84	62	71	63	44	79	88.6		103.7	103.9	120	83	123.8	138.6
1920.....		75	93	60	83	63	30	90	89.4		104.1	124.2	129	99	143.3	154.4
1921.....		58	53	57	66	56	44	65	79.7		79.7	80.2	110	92	127.7	97.6
1922.....		73	81	67	71	79	68	88	84.4		88.2	86.0	121	93	119.7	96.7
1923.....		88	103	72	98	84	81	86	92.9		100.9	109.1	142	104	121.9	100.6
1924.....		82	95	69	89	94	95	94	91.7		93.7	101.8	139	104	122.2	98.1
1925.....		90	107	76	92	122	124	120	94.1		97.0	107.3	146	109	125.4	103.5
1926.....		96	114	79	100	129	121	135	97.5		98.9	110.5	152	112	126.4	100.0
1927.....		95	107	83	100	129	117	139	98.0		96.7	108.5	147	113	124.0	95.4
1928.....		99	117	85	99	135	126	142	98.1		96.9	109.8	148	114	122.6	96.7
1929.....		110	132	93	107	117	87	142	102.5		103.1	117.1	152	116	122.5	95.3
1930.....		91	98	84	93	92	50	125	96.2		89.8	94.8	131	108	119.4	86.4
1931.....		75	67	79	80	63	37	84	87.1		75.8	71.8	105	96	108.7	73.0
1932.....		58	41	70	67	28	13	40	77.2		64.4	49.5	78	75	97.6	64.8
1933.....		69	54	79	76	25	11	37	77.5		71.3	53.1	82	73	92.4	65.9
1934.....		75	65	81	80	32	12	48	84.9		83.2	68.3	89	82	95.7	74.9
1935.....		87	83	90	86	37	21	50	88.5		88.7	78.6	92	88	98.1	80.0
1936.....		103	108	100	99	55	37	70	95.1		96.4	91.1	107	100	99.1	80.8
1937.....		113	122	106	112	59	41	74	101.4		105.8	108.9	111	107	102.7	86.3
1938.....		89	78	95	97	64	45	80	95.4		90.0	84.7	89	99	100.8	78.6
1939.....		109	109	109	106	72	60	81	100.0		100.0	100.0	101	106	99.4	77.1
1940.....		125	139	115	117	81	72	89	105.8		107.5	113.6	109	114	100.2	78.6
1941.....		162	201	142	125	122	89	149	119.4		132.8	164.9	130	133	105.2	87.3
1942.....		199	279	158	129	166	82	235	131.1		156.9	241.5	138	150	116.5	98.8
1943.....		239	360	176	132	68	40	92	138.8		183.3	331.1	137	168	123.6	103.1
1944.....		235	353	171	140	41	16	61	137.0		178.3	343.7	140	187	125.5	104.0
1945.....		203	274	166	137	68	26	102	132.3		157.0	293.5	135	207	128.4	105.8
1946.....		170	192	165	134	153	143	161	136.7		147.8	271.1	132	264	139.3	121.1
1947.....		187	220	172	149	157	142	169	143.2		156.2	326.9	143	286	159.2	132.1
1948.....		192	225	177	155	190	162	214	145.9		155.2	351.4	138	302	171.2	165.1
1949.....		176	202	168	135	211	192	226	142.0		141.6	325.3	116	286	169.1	155.0
1948																
July.....	186	187	219	169	153	205	187	219	146.3	155.8	153.5	346.5	138	312	173.7	168.8
August.....	191	194	223	177	159	201	177	220	146.7	155.6	156.3	360.1	142	308	174.5	169.8
September.....	192	197	225	178	156	193	165	216	146.8	155.6	158.9	366.8	139	308	174.5	168.9
October.....	195	199	231	179	158	184	157	206	146.8	155.3	157.6	366.7	140	310	173.6	165.4
November.....	195	195	229	178	161	189	154	217	146.6	154.5	155.9	362.8	137	291	172.2	164.0
December.....	192	190	231	173	156	180	145	209	146.2	152.1	153.5	360.7	137	302	171.4	162.4
1949																
January.....	191	187	227	175	149	174	133	207	144.9	149.3	148.9	345.9	131	295	170.9	*160.7
February.....	189	185	225	173	149	169	123	207	144.1	147.6	147.4	340.4	126	284	169.0	*158.4
March.....	184	181	223	168	136	175	130	212	143.4	145.6	145.3	332.8	120	279	169.5	*158.6
April.....	179	177	212	162	148	177	141	206	142.8	143.4	141.8	319.2	127	293	169.7	*157.1
May.....	174	174	201	161	145	181	159	199	142.1	140.8	138.2	312.8	124	291	169.2	*155.8
June.....	169	170	194	161	133	195	176	210	141.6	139.9	138.4	315.7	*114	285	169.6	154.5
July.....	161	163	185	154	123	209	200	217	141.0	138.9	136.9	312.8	110	280	168.5	*153.6
August.....	170	174	193	165	129	229	228	230	141.5	139.6	141.1	323.0	117	283	168.8	152.9
September.....	174	178	199	172	119	246	254	240	142.2	141.3	143.7	335.1	105	289	169.6	*153.5
October.....	166	169	175	177	112	263	269	259	139.2	136.6	138.8	320.9	92	276	168.5	152.2
November.....	173	174	181	177	141	265	256	273	139.9	136.5	137.8	313.9	117	277	168.6	151.6
December.....	179	178	203	176	132	262	255	268	141.0	139.0	140.4	329.3	115	293	167.5	151.2
1950																
January.....	183	179	209	179	130	242	245	239	140.5	140.2	139.8	329.2	117	282	166.9	151.5
February.....	180	177	207	180	118	263	260	266	139.5	140.2	139.9	330.0	104	280	166.5	152.7
March.....	187	183	211	181	144	275	278	274	*141.2	*141.2	141.0	*333.5	127	274	167.0	152.7
April.....	190	188	222	180	140	284	298	273	*142.8	*143.1	*141.6	*337.2	126	292	167.3	152.9
May.....	195	195	231	181	145	274	303	250	144.0	147.1	144.5	349.0	122	290	168.6	155.9
June.....	*199	*201	*237	*184	*151	*287	*317	*263	*145.0	*148.5	*147.0	*362.1	127	298	170.2	157.3
July.....	*199	*201	*238	*182	*148								125	*362		

\* Average per working day.

\* Estimated.

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

1 For indexes by groups or industries, see pp. 1050-1053. For points in total index, by major groups, see p. 1072.

2 Three-month moving average, based on F. W. Dodge Corporation data; for description of index, see BULLETIN for July 1931, p. 358. For monthly data (dollar value) by groups, see p. 1057.

3 The unadjusted indexes of employment and payrolls, wholesale commodity prices, and consumers' prices are compiled by or based on data of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Nonagricultural employment covers employees only and excludes personnel in the armed forces.

4 For indexes by Federal Reserve districts and other department store data, see pp. 1059-1062.

Back figures in BULLETIN.—For industrial production, August 1940, pp. 825-882, September 1941, pp. 933-937, and October 1943, pp. 958-984; for department store sales, June 1944, pp. 549-561.

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average = 100]

Industry	1949							1950						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<b>Industrial Production—Total</b> .....	<b>169</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>199</b>	
<b>Manufactures—Total</b> .....	<b>175</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>208</b>	
<b>Durable Manufactures</b> .....	<b>194</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>237</b>	
<b>Iron and Steel</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>177</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>229</b>	
Pig iron.....	189	158	170	171	23	107	198	201	175	175	219	222	221	
Steel.....	182	162	191	193	38	137	239	244	238	243	270	273	271	
Open hearth.....	167	148	165	168	21	105	194	192	181	180	204	206	202	
Electric.....	293	259	376	373	162	359	557	612	639	691	739	755	763	
<b>Machinery</b> .....	<b>225</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>264</b>	
<b>Transportation Equipment</b> .....	<b>240</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>279</b>	
Automobiles (including parts)..... (Aircraft; Railroad Equipment; Shipbuilding — Private and Government) <sup>2</sup> .....	211	225	225	231	216	175	181	224	182	189	205	248	271	
<b>Nonferrous Metals and Products</b> .....	<b>133</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>204</b>	
Smelting and refining..... (Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin) <sup>2</sup> .....	193	180	174	175	167	169	174	191	202	208	207	208	219	
Fabricating..... (Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) <sup>2</sup> .....	108	105	128	150	162	161	163	176	184	197	194	192	198	
<b>Lumber and Products</b> .....	<b>123</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>154</b>	
Lumber.....	114	104	115	119	116	139	153	132	138	145	150	149	144	
Furniture.....	139	136	148	158	165	163	170	166	173	176	175	175	175	
<b>Stone, Clay, and Glass Products</b> .....	<b>186</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>212</b>	
Glass products.....	193	202	192	184	193	184	182	194	195	191	209	211	219	
Glass containers.....	206	223	204	195	204	193	190	206	207	201	222	223	234	
Cement.....	195	190	183	189	182	191	206	207	211	192	218	210	214	
Clay products.....	152	140	145	146	146	147	150	158	157	158	160	162	165	
Other stone and clay products <sup>2</sup> .....	152	140	145	146	146	147	150	158	157	158	160	162	165	
<b>Nondurable Manufactures</b> .....	<b>161</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>184</b>	
<b>Textiles and Products</b> .....	<b>126</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>173</b>	
Textile fabrics.....	116	107	127	140	153	157	154	160	162	156	157	158	156	
Cotton consumption.....	105	87	111	127	134	138	134	144	144	138	139	140	132	
Rayon deliveries.....	217	238	259	294	318	340	350	355	357	350	348	347	349	
Nylon and silk consumption <sup>2</sup> .....	120	109	134	139	161	158	151	154	159	152	154	157	157	
Wool textiles.....	127	91	141	148	178	186	193	215	215	210	222	216	216	
Carpet wool consumption.....	110	109	134	138	158	140	136	147	163	153	143	149	149	
Apparel wool consumption.....	115	108	129	135	154	144	133	131	140	134	134	140	140	
Wool and worsted yarn.....	118	113	132	128	141	135	119	119	122	116	119	127	127	
Woolen yarn.....	111	102	126	145	174	158	153	148	165	161	156	158	158	
Worsteds yarn.....	126	118	136	140	163	166	159	156	156	146	149	153	153	
Woolen and worsted cloth.....	126	118	136	140	163	166	159	156	156	146	149	153	153	
<b>Leather and Products</b> .....	<b>105</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	....	
Leather tanning.....	97	84	91	100	98	92	99	95	102	98	101	95	95	
Cattle hide leathers.....	110	98	104	112	106	100	111	103	112	108	112	104	104	
Calf and kip leathers.....	75	55	69	77	81	77	88	86	85	77	83	75	75	
Goat and kid leathers.....	80	71	72	84	85	80	78	85	89	91	83	88	88	
Sheep and lamb leathers.....	79	70	78	87	93	86	76	80	91	82	97	81	81	
Shoes.....	110	104	123	125	115	101	103	116	124	128	115	106	106	
<b>Manufactured Food Products</b> .....	<b>165</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>164</b>	
Wheat flour.....	120	112	109	110	111	110	105	114	112	111	105	107	106	
Cane sugar meltings <sup>2</sup> .....	151	151	152	151	146	147	148	148	149	154	153	150	153	
Manufactured dairy products.....	151	151	152	151	146	147	148	148	149	154	153	150	153	
Butter.....	81	78	82	86	83	86	85	85	86	94	91	85	87	
Cheese.....	176	171	171	167	162	176	183	185	181	191	195	175	184	
Canned and dried milk.....	167	173	172	158	140	135	142	135	144	158	155	155	165	
Ice cream <sup>2</sup> .....	167	173	172	158	140	135	142	135	144	158	155	155	165	

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary. <sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Methods used in compiling the iron and steel group index have been revised beginning October 1949. A description of the new methods may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued (Adjusted for Seasonal Variation)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935–39 average = 100]

Industry	1949							1950						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<i>Manufactured Food Products—Continued</i>														
Meat packing.....	141	150	153	158	155	154	157	154	151	160	157	144	147	
Pork and lard.....	150	164	168	181	184	183	185	174	168	184	182	161	165	
Beef.....	144	147	148	146	133	132	137	146	146	150	144	142	141	
Veal.....	114	127	139	134	129	133	125	108	105	108	104	98	108	
Lamb and mutton.....	68	77	80	83	85	81	86	85	77	76	74	71	79	
Other manufactured foods.....	175	168	174	176	175	168	167	169	169	173	171	p173	p173	
Processed fruits and vegetables.....	173	139	151	137	149	134	132	142	136	152	*148	151	p161	
Confectionery.....	116	108	134	142	132	127	140	139	139	136	131	.....	.....	
Other food products.....	185	185	187	191	189	183	181	181	183	184	184	186	p184	
<i>Alcoholic Beverages.....</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>*159</i>	<i>*175</i>	<i>*169</i>	<i>*172</i>	<i>184</i>	
Malt liquor.....	161	171	169	166	143	171	172	170	159	172	159	157	163	
Whiskey.....	60	42	44	69	72	77	83	88	*84	*81	*97	*93	95	
Other distilled spirits.....	277	200	292	182	194	149	228	259	214	214	280	363	417	
Rectified liquors.....	267	246	257	314	369	390	240	205	204	268	242	235	269	
<i>Tobacco Products.....</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>170</i>	
Cigars.....	117	101	111	125	123	120	88	97	102	97	91	93	106	
Cigarettes.....	233	196	242	231	217	226	205	224	222	248	224	237	233	
Other tobacco products.....	69	61	78	76	72	67	66	69	67	72	67	63	68	
<i>Paper and Paper Products.....</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>184</i>	
Paper and pulp.....	138	126	148	160	168	168	160	171	171	172	174	*173	177	
Pulp.....	159	147	171	179	192	191	180	198	201	198	204	199	205	
Groundwood pulp.....	94	99	99	104	104	91	98	93	98	94	97	*99	109	
Soda pulp.....	80	87	99	102	112	113	107	118	117	113	121	119	120	
Sulphate pulp.....	275	256	302	315	340	336	312	354	360	350	365	*363	373	
Sulphite pulp.....	122	104	124	133	144	145	138	148	149	152	153	145	146	
Paper.....	134	122	144	157	164	165	157	167	167	169	170	168	173	
Paperboard.....	164	142	184	203	206	210	193	209	205	203	207	211	213	
Fine paper <sup>2</sup> .....	142	133	150	161	168	167	166	167	167	175	171	167	172	
Printing paper.....	139	141	144	157	170	168	161	175	170	173	185	166	171	
Tissue and absorbent paper.....	117	109	123	136	150	150	145	155	162	163	160	158	167	
Wrapping paper.....	105	106	101	96	96	94	94	98	98	102	111	112	115	
Newsprint.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Printing and Publishing.....</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>160</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>166</i>	<i>170</i>	
Newsprint consumption.....	156	156	151	156	162	153	152	159	169	163	168	165	168	
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Petroleum and Coal Products.....</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>207</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>p220</i>	
Petroleum refining <sup>2</sup> .....	177	178	177	179	180	177	180	176	174	173	171	181	p188	
Gasoline.....	154	159	168	180	182	182	190	192	187	178	172	175	p175	
Fuel oil.....	145	132	131	142	152	152	153	149	148	152	133	143	.....	
Lubricating oil.....	140	142	142	160	177	177	198	207	190	188	170	184	.....	
Kerosene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Other petroleum products <sup>2</sup> .....	159	139	146	145	49	102	158	154	124	146	174	175	176	
Coke.....	158	143	150	149	50	104	161	156	127	145	170	171	170	
By-product coke.....	202	18	33	23	7	23	58	76	21	181	320	328	389	
Beehive coke.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Chemical Products.....</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>256</i>	<i>p261</i>	
Paints.....	134	133	137	139	143	143	141	144	147	147	147	147	151	
Rayon.....	249	252	257	276	294	316	335	349	355	352	349	350	p350	
Industrial chemicals.....	404	392	388	405	414	417	422	419	424	428	434	444	p455	
Other chemical products <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Rubber Products.....</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>*202</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>p220</i>	
<i>Minerals—Total.....</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>p151</i>	
<i>Fuels.....</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>122</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>152</i>	<i>136</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>p154</i>	
Coal.....	99	83	102	58	49	130	95	91	43	141	131	*124	128	
Bituminous coal.....	104	80	108	60	31	133	103	96	38	149	143	131	136	
Anthracite.....	78	93	82	50	118	117	63	69	65	108	83	*97	94	
Crude petroleum.....	153	147	149	154	156	163	157	154	155	152	155	160	p167	
<i>Metals.....</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>p136</i>	
Metals other than gold and silver.....	175	144	140	133	63	91	141	160	161	159	121	p166	p187	
Iron ore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
(Copper; Lead; Zinc) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gold.....	52	51	48	50	52	54	55	57	58	62	62	.....	.....	
Silver.....	62	56	52	54	57	63	64	60	63	72	81	.....	.....	

For other footnotes see preceding page.

NOTE.—For description and back figures see BULLETIN for October 1943, pp. 940–984, September 1941, pp. 878–881 and 933–937, and August 1940, pp. 753–771 and 825–882.

# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES

(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average=100]

Industry	1949							1950						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<b>Industrial Production—Total</b> .....	<b>170</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>*201</b>	
<b>Manufacturers—Total</b> .....	<b>176</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>*209</b>	
<b>Durable Manufactures</b> .....	<b>195</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>*239</b>	
<i>Iron and Steel</i> <sup>1</sup> .....	<i>177</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>*229</i>	
Pig iron .....	189	158	170	171	23	107	198	201	175	175	219	222	221	
Steel .....	182	162	191	193	38	137	239	244	238	243	270	273	271	
Open hearth .....	167	148	165	168	21	105	194	192	181	180	204	206	202	
Electric .....	293	259	376	373	162	359	557	612	639	691	739	755	763	
<i>Machinery</i> .....	<i>225</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>216</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>227</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>243</i>	<i>251</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>*264</i>	
<i>Transportation Equipment</i> .....	<i>240</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>210</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>*226</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>*279</i>	
Automobiles (including parts) .....	211	225	225	231	216	175	181	224	182	189	*205	248	*271	
(Aircraft; Railroad equipment; Shipbuilding—Private and Government) <sup>2</sup> .....														
<i>Nonferrous Metals and Products</i> .....	<i>133</i>	<i>127</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>*167</i>	<i>*180</i>	<i>*190</i>	<i>*201</i>	<i>*198</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>*204</i>	
Smelting and refining .....	192	179	174	175	167	170	175	191	202	208	207	208	*218	
(Copper smelting; Lead refining; Zinc smelting; Aluminum; Magnesium; Tin) <sup>2</sup> .....														
Fabricating .....	108	105	128	150	162	161	*163	*176	*184	*197	*194	192	*198	
(Copper products; Lead shipments; Zinc shipments; Aluminum products; Magnesium products; Tin consumption) <sup>2</sup> .....														
<i>Lumber and Products</i> .....	<i>129</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>*165</i>	
Lumber .....	124	113	126	132	125	134	132	111	119	133	150	155	*160	
Furniture .....	139	136	148	158	165	163	170	166	173	176	175	175	*175	
<i>Stone, Clay, and Glass Products</i> .....	<i>188</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>*180</i>	<i>*198</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>*214</i>	
Glass products .....	191	196	197	188	197	186	172	191	191	191	209	222	*218	
Glass containers .....	204	214	212	199	210	195	177	202	201	201	222	238	232	
Cement .....	209	209	207	219	211	206	187	168	160	157	207	221	*229	
Clay products .....	151	140	149	151	154	153	154	147	150	*151	155	161	*164	
Other stone and clay products <sup>2</sup> .....														
<b>Nondurable Manufactures</b> .....	<b>161</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>*184</b>	
<i>Textiles and Products</i> .....	<i>126</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>*173</i>	
Textile fabrics .....	116	107	127	140	153	157	154	160	162	156	157	158	*156	
Cotton consumption .....	105	87	111	127	134	138	134	144	144	138	139	140	132	
Rayon deliveries .....	217	238	259	294	318	340	350	355	357	350	348	*347	349	
Nylon and silk consumption <sup>2</sup> .....														
Wool textiles .....	120	109	134	139	161	158	151	154	159	152	154	157		
Carpet wool consumption .....	127	91	141	148	178	186	193	215	215	210	222	216		
Apparel wool consumption .....	110	109	134	138	158	140	136	147	163	153	*143	149		
Woolen and worsted yarn .....	115	108	129	135	154	144	133	131	140	134	134	140		
Woolen yarn .....	118	113	132	128	141	135	119	119	122	116	119	127		
Worsted yarn .....	111	102	126	145	174	158	153	148	165	161	156	158		
Woolen and worsted cloth .....	126	118	136	140	163	166	159	156	156	146	149	153		
<i>Leather and Products</i> .....	<i>104</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>108</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>102</i>		
Leather tanning .....	95	80	90	98	99	95	99	96	109	97	101	94		
Cattle hide leathers .....	105	92	101	110	107	105	111	105	120	108	112	104		
Calf and kip leathers .....	76	55	72	76	83	78	86	84	89	75	80	72		
Goat and kid leathers .....	81	70	70	84	85	77	79	85	92	90	86	86		
Sheep and lamb leathers .....	78	65	81	86	93	91	72	74	100	79	95	87		
Shoes .....	110	104	123	125	115	101	103	116	124	128	115	106		
<i>Manufactured Food Products</i> .....	<i>165</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>148</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>*164</i>	
Wheat flour .....	115	111	108	120	118	111	104	114	113	109	101	103	*101	
Cane sugar meltings <sup>2</sup> .....														
Manufactured dairy products .....	223	222	197	159	121	97	96	95	107	128	159	199	226	
Butter .....	112	96	90	83	72	65	67	71	76	85	93	109	122	
Cheese .....	250	210	191	171	146	132	132	137	149	172	203	235	262	
Canned and dried milk .....	230	201	177	146	113	97	109	109	129	155	175	215	228	
Ice cream <sup>2</sup> .....														

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Methods used in compiling the iron and steel group index have been revised beginning October 1949. A description of the new methods may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Series included in total and group indexes but not available for publication separately.

**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued**  
(Without Seasonal Adjustment)

[Index numbers of the Board of Governors. 1935-39 average=100]

Industry	1949							1950						
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	
<i>Manufactured Food Products—Continued</i>														
Meat packing.....	139	140	134	145	155	172	186	183	144	148	145	144	146	
Pork and lard.....	150	144	129	143	173	214	244	229	165	171	166	161	165	
Beef.....	142	149	149	158	145	137	137	149	135	137	136	142	138	
Veal.....	114	127	136	148	147	142	118	100	92	101	102	102	108	
Lamb and mutton.....	63	74	78	89	88	81	84	90	78	74	72	73	73	
Other manufactured foods.....	165	176	203	207	194	175	165	155	154	154	153	<sup>p</sup> 157	<sup>p</sup> 164	
Processed fruits and vegetables.....	133	181	287	267	193	123	103	92	86	<sup>*</sup> 83	91	98	<sup>p</sup> 124	
Confectionery.....	86	89	144	184	172	150	141	143	140	126	108	.....	.....	
Other food products.....	187	189	191	195	198	193	184	173	174	177	<sup>*</sup> 177	182	<sup>p</sup> 186	
<i>Alcoholic Beverages.....</i>														
Malt liquor.....	203	213	192	168	133	132	138	139	144	160	167	179	205	
Whiskey.....	60	42	44	69	72	77	83	88	<sup>*</sup> 84	<sup>*</sup> 81	<sup>*</sup> 97	<sup>*</sup> 93	95	
Other distilled spirits.....	172	116	158	249	503	312	250	168	128	139	168	218	258	
Rectified liquors.....	267	246	257	314	369	390	240	205	204	268	242	235	269	
<i>Tobacco Products.....</i>														
Cigars.....	179	152	184	185	171	172	138	162	154	167	152	168	176	
Cigarettes.....	117	101	111	125	123	120	88	97	102	97	91	93	106	
Other tobacco products.....	245	206	254	247	225	231	188	224	209	230	209	237	245	
	71	61	75	81	77	69	58	68	65	72	67	64	69	
<i>Paper and Paper Products.....</i>														
Paper and pulp.....	143	128	155	169	176	177	167	178	179	179	182	181	185	
Pulp.....	138	125	148	160	168	168	160	171	172	173	175	173	178	
Groundwood pulp.....	159	145	169	177	191	191	180	198	201	199	205	201	205	
Soda pulp.....	95	88	87	93	97	97	99	97	102	101	107	106	110	
Sulphate pulp.....	80	87	99	102	112	113	107	118	117	113	121	119	120	
Sulphite pulp.....	275	256	302	315	340	336	312	354	360	350	365	<sup>*</sup> 363	373	
Paper.....	122	104	124	133	144	145	138	148	149	152	153	145	146	
Paper board.....	135	122	144	157	164	165	157	166	168	169	170	168	.....	
Fine paper <sup>2</sup> .....	164	142	184	203	206	210	193	209	205	203	207	211	213	
Printing paper.....	142	133	150	161	168	167	166	167	167	175	171	167	172	
Tissue and absorbent paper.....	141	136	144	157	172	168	156	173	177	173	187	166	174	
Wrapping paper.....	117	109	123	136	150	150	145	155	162	163	160	158	167	
Newsprint.....	106	104	100	96	96	95	92	98	98	102	113	113	116	
Paperboard containers (same as Paperboard).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
<i>Printing and Publishing.....</i>														
Newsprint consumption.....	148	133	143	159	169	167	162	157	166	172	174	169	169	
Printing paper (same as shown under Paper).....	155	134	136	157	171	167	159	147	166	170	178	172	166	
<i>Petroleum and Coal Products.....</i>														
Petroleum refining <sup>2</sup> .....	202	198	203	208	198	205	219	211	205	207	206	216	<sup>p</sup> 220	
Gasoline.....	177	178	177	179	180	177	180	176	174	173	171	181	<sup>p</sup> 188	
Fuel oil.....	154	159	168	180	182	182	190	192	187	178	172	175	<sup>p</sup> 175	
Lubricating oil.....	145	131	129	142	152	152	151	145	146	150	139	149	.....	
Kerosene.....	132	132	136	159	177	182	204	212	199	192	174	186	.....	
Other petroleum products <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Coke.....	159	139	146	145	49	102	158	154	124	146	174	175	176	
By-product coke.....	158	143	150	149	50	104	161	156	127	145	170	171	170	
Beehive coke.....	202	18	33	23	7	23	58	76	21	181	320	<sup>*</sup> 328	389	
<i>Chemical Products.....</i>														
Paints.....	230	225	226	238	245	247	249	249	250	250	253	255	<sup>p</sup> 259	
Rayon.....	138	132	135	138	143	141	141	141	146	147	148	151	<sup>p</sup> 156	
Industrial chemicals.....	249	252	257	276	294	316	335	349	355	352	349	350	<sup>p</sup> 350	
Other chemical products <sup>2</sup> .....	404	392	388	405	414	417	422	419	424	428	434	444	<sup>p</sup> 455	
<i>Rubber Products.....</i>														
	178	175	178	174	192	187	193	194	195	197	<sup>*</sup> 202	213	<sup>p</sup> 220	
<i>Minerals—Total.....</i>														
	137	128	134	123	112	141	128	125	113	139	138	147	<sup>p</sup> 155	
<i>Fuels.....</i>														
	135	126	134	122	120	152	136	133	118	148	147	148	<sup>p</sup> 154	
Coal.....	99	83	102	58	49	130	95	91	43	141	131	124	128	
Bituminous coal.....	104	80	108	60	31	133	103	96	38	149	143	131	136	
Anthracite.....	78	93	82	50	118	117	63	69	65	108	83	<sup>*</sup> 97	94	
Crude petroleum.....	153	147	149	154	156	163	157	154	155	152	155	160	<sup>p</sup> 167	
<i>Metals.....</i>														
	150	140	135	128	63	76	81	80	81	83	87	139	<sup>p</sup> 162	
Metals other than gold and silver.....	222	204	196	179	64	87	98	98	100	101	105	<sup>p</sup> 197	<sup>p</sup> 234	
Iron ore.....	340	324	305	267	18	54	72	71	64	63	79	273	<sup>p</sup> 347	
(Copper; Lead; Zinc) <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gold.....	49	50	53	57	61	62	57	54	52	55	55	.....	.....	
Silver.....	60	55	51	55	57	64	64	61	65	74	82	.....	.....	

For other footnotes see preceding page.

NOTE.—For description and back figures see BULLETIN for October 1943, pp. 940-984, September 1941, pp. 878-881 and 933-937, and August 1940, pp. 753-771 and 825-882.

# FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIES

[Unadjusted, estimates of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Adjusted, Board of Governors]

[Thousands of persons]

Industry group or industry	1949							1950					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION													
<b>Manufacturing—Total.....</b>	<b>11,459</b>	<b>11,378</b>	<b>11,439</b>	<b>11,578</b>	<b>11,188</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,390</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>11,482</b>	<b>11,570</b>	<b>11,723</b>	<b>12,050</b>	<b>12,163</b>
<b>Durable goods.....</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>5,620</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>5,968</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>6,487</b>	<b>6,606</b>
Primary metal industries.....	976	948	937	938	556	739	946	958	973	977	1,007	1,035	1,044
Fabricated metal products.....	686	688	698	708	674	663	678	686	691	702	717	748	772
Machinery except electrical.....	972	948	936	940	927	913	924	932	955	976	998	1,016	1,027
Electrical machinery.....	521	521	517	534	543	538	551	555	567	574	596	612	625
Transportation equipment.....	998	1,014	1,012	1,010	983	898	890	978	872	879	897	1,044	1,076
Lumber and wood products.....	679	669	669	677	686	692	685	652	665	684	700	724	744
Furniture and fixtures.....	261	261	266	276	280	279	285	286	294	298	305	309	305
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	407	406	410	412	409	409	410	405	410	410	419	435	441
Instruments and related products.....	178	176	170	171	172	172	170	172	170	171	174	177	181
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	342	328	352	362	372	370	350	347	354	357	364	368	372
Ordnance and accessories.....	21	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	19
<b>Nondurable goods.....</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,454</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>5,514</b>	<b>5,524</b>	<b>5,528</b>	<b>5,563</b>	<b>5,557</b>
Textile-mill products.....	1,083	1,096	1,114	1,143	1,168	1,172	1,169	1,165	1,166	1,166	1,166	1,169	1,172
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	999	992	1,030	1,061	1,051	1,023	1,020	1,022	1,034	1,027	1,023	1,023	1,019
Leather and leather products.....	348	349	354	352	347	330	340	345	350	350	341	348	351
Food and kindred products.....	1,186	1,175	1,165	1,173	1,180	1,149	1,145	1,160	1,157	1,167	1,172	1,182	1,162
Tobacco manufactures.....	89	88	88	87	84	84	85	85	81	80	80	82	80
Paper and allied products.....	373	374	375	386	390	389	384	381	382	385	391	396	401
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	496	492	491	497	495	495	494	491	493	496	498	499	502
Chemicals and allied products.....	473	467	470	480	483	478	477	473	478	480	488	490	490
Products of petroleum and coal.....	187	185	185	186	185	188	187	187	186	185	179	177	180
Rubber products.....	184	182	182	167	185	182	183	185	187	188	190	197	200
WITHOUT SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT													
<b>Manufacturing—Total.....</b>	<b>11,337</b>	<b>11,211</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>11,775</b>	<b>11,368</b>	<b>11,289</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>11,449</b>	<b>11,460</b>	<b>11,549</b>	<b>11,596</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>12,039</b>
<b>Durable goods.....</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>5,894</b>	<b>5,947</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>5,719</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>6,450</b>	<b>6,585</b>
<b>Primary Metal Industries.....</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,039</b>
Blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills.....	523	506	498	499	131	325	507	511	512	507	523	530	.....
Nonferrous smelting and refining, primary.....	45	42	41	42	39	38	41	43	45	45	45	46	.....
Nonferrous rolling, drawing and alloying.....	64	62	64	67	70	63	73	74	75	77	77	79	.....
<b>Fabricated Metal Products.....</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>764</b>
Cutlery, hand tools and hardware.....	114	109	111	114	116	116	119	121	124	128	129	131	.....
Heating apparatus and plumbers' supplies.....	94	92	100	110	116	113	111	108	112	114	118	119	.....
Fabricated structural metal products.....	156	155	155	156	129	134	142	141	141	143	146	148	.....
<b>Machinery except Electrical.....</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,032</b>
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	145	140	140	140	128	125	131	133	137	140	142	141	.....
Metalworking machinery.....	156	150	147	149	148	146	146	147	149	152	156	158	.....
Special-industry machinery.....	129	124	123	122	119	117	117	117	118	119	121	123	.....
Service-industry and household machines.....	105	99	98	102	108	109	119	124	133	138	143	149	.....
<b>Electrical Machinery.....</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>622</b>
Electrical apparatus (generating, etc.).....	200	196	197	201	203	202	208	208	211	213	217	222	.....
Communication equipment.....	181	176	173	182	193	200	201	203	207	212	218	220	.....
<b>Transportation Equipment.....</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>1,073</b>
Motor vehicles and equipment.....	646	670	678	686	666	582	585	675	567	576	596	731	.....
Aircraft and parts.....	187	192	185	191	188	184	184	184	184	184	185	186	.....
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	88	86	80	74	69	71	69	66	68	67	67	67	.....
<b>Lumber and Wood Products.....</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>751</b>
Sawmills and planing mills.....	410	407	415	416	414	413	404	381	386	399	411	432	.....
Millwork, plywood, etc.....	94	92	95	95	98	101	102	102	101	102	105	106	.....
<b>Furniture and Fixtures.....</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>300</b>
Household furniture.....	181	179	187	199	206	207	211	212	218	221	222	222	.....
<b>Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>443</b>
Glass and glass products.....	105	101	107	107	108	108	107	106	108	109	113	116	.....
Structural clay products.....	73	72	72	72	71	70	71	69	68	69	69	74	.....
<b>Instruments and Related Products.....</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.....</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Ordnance and Accessories.....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>

\* Revised.

NOTE.—Factory employment covers production and related workers only; data shown include all full- and part-time production and related workers who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Figures for June 1950 are preliminary. Back data and data for industries not shown, without seasonal adjustment, may be obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Back data, seasonally adjusted, for groups and the total may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

# FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued

[Unadjusted, estimates of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Adjusted, Board of Governors]

[Thousands of persons]

Industry group or industry	1949							1950					
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	<b>5,315</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>5,614</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>5,717</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>5,543</b>	<b>5,449</b>	<b>5,478</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>5,387</b>	<b>5,454</b>
<i>Textile-mill Products</i> .....	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,058</i>	<i>1,092</i>	<i>1,132</i>	<i>1,168</i>	<i>1,184</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>1,183</i>	<i>1,183</i>	<i>1,172</i>	<i>1,163</i>	<i>1,172</i>
Yarn and thread mills.....	132	127	133	140	144	147	149	149	149	149	145	143	.....
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	525	518	530	547	565	572	574	568	571	574	573	573	.....
Knitting mills.....	203	200	211	219	227	230	227	223	223	221	218	213	.....
<i>Apparel and Other Finished Textiles</i> .....	<i>959</i>	<i>942</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>1,082</i>	<i>1,083</i>	<i>1,028</i>	<i>1,040</i>	<i>1,032</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>1,058</i>	<i>1,003</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>978</i>
Men's and boys' suits, coats and overcoats.....	122	116	131	133	129	118	127	130	135	136	132	129	.....
Men's and boys' furnishings.....	236	221	235	246	252	251	247	241	244	245	241	238	.....
Women's and misses' outerwear.....	258	263	306	319	308	280	296	302	315	305	271	254	.....
<i>Leather and Leather Products</i> .....	<i>339</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>343</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>341</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>342</i>
Footwear (except rubber).....	223	226	234	230	224	208	224	231	235	235	222	218	.....
<i>Food and Kindred Products</i> .....	<i>1,153</i>	<i>1,224</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>1,340</i>	<i>1,273</i>	<i>1,185</i>	<i>1,139</i>	<i>1,078</i>	<i>1,055</i>	<i>1,060</i>	<i>1,065</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>1,132</i>
Meat products.....	226	227	229	230	236	242	251	244	232	228	223	227	.....
Dairy products.....	122	122	116	110	104	99	96	95	97	99	103	108	.....
Canning and preserving.....	169	220	339	322	232	160	136	117	110	109	120	127	.....
Bakery products.....	192	191	194	196	199	195	190	186	188	190	191	193	.....
Beverage industries.....	152	169	165	157	149	146	141	135	134	139	141	146	.....
<i>Tobacco Manufactures</i> .....	<i>84</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Paper and Allied Products</i> .....	<i>369</i>	<i>365</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>393</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>397</i>
Pulp, paper and paperboard mills.....	192	188	191	197	200	201	200	199	200	200	201	202	.....
<i>Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries</i> .....	<i>494</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>486</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>499</i>
Newspapers.....	142	141	141	144	144	145	145	142	145	146	147	149	.....
Commercial printing.....	164	162	161	162	166	165	168	167	165	165	165	164	.....
<i>Chemicals and Allied Products</i> .....	<i>464</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>458</i>	<i>478</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>490</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>480</i>
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	52	51	50	50	52	51	51	50	52	52	53	54	.....
Industrial organic chemicals.....	139	136	135	140	141	143	144	144	144	145	146	148	.....
Drugs and medicines.....	60	59	60	61	62	62	62	62	59	58	61	61	.....
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal</i> .....	<i>189</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>182</i>
Petroleum refining.....	150	150	150	149	148	148	146	145	144	143	136	136	.....
<i>Rubber Products</i> .....	<i>181</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>187</i>	<i>188</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>197</i>
Tires and inner tubes.....	86	82	81	64	81	81	82	83	83	83	84	86	.....

For footnotes see preceding page.

## HOURS AND EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

[Compiled by Bureau of Labor Statistics]

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (dollars per week)				Average hours worked (per week)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour)			
	1949		1950		1949		1950		1949		1950	
	June	Apr.	May	June	June	Apr.	May	June	June	Apr.	May	June
<b>Manufacturing—Total</b> .....	<b>54.51</b>	<b>56.93</b>	<b>57.72</b>	<b>58.89</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>1.405</b>	<b>1.434</b>	<b>1.443</b>	<b>1.454</b>
<b>Durable goods</b> .....	<b>57.82</b>	<b>60.97</b>	<b>61.72</b>	<b>63.14</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>1.475</b>	<b>1.498</b>	<b>1.509</b>	<b>1.525</b>
Primary metal industries.....	59.82	65.04	65.61	67.44	37.6	40.4	40.5	41.2	1.591	1.610	1.620	1.637
Fabricated metal products.....	57.39	60.52	60.77	62.14	39.2	40.7	40.7	41.4	1.464	1.487	1.493	1.501
Machinery except electrical.....	59.94	64.33	65.13	66.13	39.2	41.0	41.3	41.8	1.529	1.569	1.577	1.582
Electrical machinery.....	56.16	58.85	59.43	58.62	39.0	40.7	40.9	40.4	1.440	1.446	1.453	1.451
Transportation equipment.....	65.49	70.38	69.79	72.97	39.5	41.3	41.1	42.5	1.658	1.704	1.698	1.717
Lumber and wood products.....	52.91	53.36	54.51	n.a.	40.7	40.7	40.8	n.a.	1.300	1.311	1.336	n.a.
Furniture and fixtures.....	48.36	51.67	51.42	52.08	39.0	41.3	41.2	41.4	1.240	1.251	1.248	1.258
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	53.58	56.56	57.32	58.40	39.4	40.4	40.8	41.3	1.360	1.400	1.405	1.414
Instruments and related products.....	54.61	57.26	57.99	58.56	39.2	39.9	40.3	40.5	1.393	1.435	1.439	1.446
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	49.72	51.86	52.64	52.14	39.4	40.2	40.4	40.2	1.262	1.290	1.303	1.297
Ordnance and accessories.....	58.72	61.43	61.54	61.92	39.7	40.6	40.7	40.5	1.479	1.513	1.512	1.529
<b>Nondurable goods</b> .....	<b>50.97</b>	<b>52.21</b>	<b>52.87</b>	<b>53.74</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>1.324</b>	<b>1.356</b>	<b>1.359</b>	<b>1.364</b>
Textile-mill products.....	42.98	45.51	45.63	46.59	36.3	37.8	37.9	38.6	1.184	1.204	1.204	1.207
Apparel and other finished products.....	40.11	40.87	41.30	41.81	35.4	35.2	35.7	35.8	1.133	1.161	1.157	1.168
Leather and leather products.....	41.46	42.07	41.68	43.92	36.5	35.9	35.5	37.6	1.136	1.172	1.174	1.168
Food and kindred products.....	53.62	54.18	55.02	56.27	41.6	40.4	41.0	41.9	1.289	1.341	1.342	1.343
Tobacco manufactures.....	38.57	38.59	39.56	41.42	38.0	35.5	36.6	38.0	1.015	1.087	1.081	1.090
Paper and allied products.....	54.54	58.25	58.08	59.94	40.7	42.3	42.3	43.0	1.340	1.377	1.373	1.394
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	70.47	72.18	72.68	72.38	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6	1.821	1.870	1.878	1.875
Chemicals and allied products.....	59.08	60.52	61.22	62.71	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.5	1.448	1.469	1.486	1.511
Products of petroleum and coal.....	71.84	73.73	73.32	74.86	40.2	40.8	40.6	41.2	1.787	1.807	1.806	1.817
Rubber products.....	58.29	61.80	64.40	n.a.	38.2	40.0	41.1	n.a.	1.526	1.545	1.567	n.a.

\* Revised. n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Data are for production and related workers. Figures for June 1950 are preliminary. Back data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

[Unadjusted, estimates of Bureau of Labor Statistics. Adjusted, Board of Governors]  
[Thousands of persons]

Year or month	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation and public utilities	Trade <sup>1</sup>	Finance	Service <sup>1</sup>	Federal, State, and local government
1941.....	36,164	12,974	947	1,790	3,248	7,567	1,462	3,554	4,622
1942.....	39,697	15,051	983	2,170	3,433	7,481	1,440	3,708	5,431
1943.....	42,042	17,381	917	1,567	3,619	7,322	1,401	3,786	6,049
1944.....	41,480	17,111	883	1,094	3,798	7,399	1,374	3,795	6,026
1945.....	40,069	15,302	826	1,132	3,872	7,685	1,394	3,891	5,967
1946.....	41,412	14,461	852	1,661	4,023	8,815	1,586	4,408	5,607
1947.....	43,371	15,247	943	1,982	4,122	9,196	1,641	4,786	5,454
1948.....	44,201	15,286	981	2,165	4,151	9,491	1,716	4,799	5,613
1949.....	43,006	14,146	932	2,156	3,977	9,438	1,763	4,781	5,813
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1949—June.....	42,896	14,007	965	2,100	4,003	9,456	1,756	4,786	5,823
July.....	42,711	13,917	936	2,128	3,968	9,383	1,754	4,779	5,846
August.....	42,864	13,979	949	2,167	3,947	9,420	1,762	4,788	5,852
September.....	43,068	14,108	943	2,188	3,939	9,453	1,780	4,785	5,872
October.....	42,163	13,706	591	2,203	3,877	9,386	1,785	4,770	5,845
November.....	42,385	13,695	917	2,200	3,895	9,306	1,784	4,768	5,820
December.....	42,710	13,922	940	2,131	3,930	9,426	1,788	4,762	5,811
1950—January.....	42,544	14,016	867	2,109	3,902	9,337	1,781	4,748	5,784
February.....	42,246	14,021	604	2,091	3,874	9,323	1,786	4,768	5,779
March.....	<sup>r</sup> 42,764	<sup>r</sup> 14,130	<sup>r</sup> 644	<sup>r</sup> 2,096	<sup>r</sup> 3,906	<sup>r</sup> 9,341	<sup>r</sup> 1,791	<sup>r</sup> 4,780	<sup>r</sup> 5,776
April.....	<sup>r</sup> 43,258	<sup>r</sup> 14,302	<sup>r</sup> 941	<sup>r</sup> 2,154	<sup>r</sup> 3,947	<sup>r</sup> 9,424	<sup>r</sup> 1,794	<sup>r</sup> 4,781	<sup>r</sup> 5,915
May.....	43,608	14,638	939	2,212	3,890	9,465	1,803	4,792	5,869
June.....	43,920	14,771	937	2,283	3,972	9,517	1,807	4,781	5,852
UNADJUSTED									
1949—June.....	42,835	13,884	968	2,205	4,031	9,336	1,774	4,834	5,803
July.....	42,573	13,757	943	2,277	4,007	9,220	1,780	4,851	5,738
August.....	42,994	14,114	956	2,340	3,992	9,213	1,780	4,836	5,763
September.....	43,466	14,312	948	2,341	3,959	9,409	1,771	4,833	5,893
October.....	42,601	13,892	593	2,313	3,871	9,505	1,767	4,794	5,866
November.....	42,784	13,807	917	2,244	3,892	9,607	1,766	4,768	5,783
December.....	43,694	14,031	940	2,088	3,930	10,156	1,770	4,738	6,041
1950—January.....	42,125	13,980	861	1,919	3,869	9,246	1,772	4,701	5,777
February.....	41,661	13,997	595	1,861	3,841	9,152	1,777	4,696	5,742
March.....	<sup>r</sup> 42,295	<sup>r</sup> 14,103	<sup>r</sup> 938	<sup>r</sup> 1,907	<sup>r</sup> 3,873	<sup>r</sup> 9,206	<sup>r</sup> 1,791	<sup>r</sup> 4,708	<sup>r</sup> 5,769
April.....	<sup>r</sup> 42,913	<sup>r</sup> 14,167	<sup>r</sup> 938	<sup>r</sup> 2,068	<sup>r</sup> 3,927	<sup>r</sup> 9,338	<sup>r</sup> 1,803	<sup>r</sup> 4,757	<sup>r</sup> 5,915
May.....	43,312	14,416	938	2,234	3,887	9,333	1,812	4,792	5,900
June.....	43,865	14,645	941	2,397	4,000	9,396	1,825	4,829	5,832

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Data for the trade and service divisions, beginning with January 1947, are not entirely comparable with data shown for the earlier period because of the shift of automotive repair services (230,000 employees in January 1947) from trade to services.

NOTE.—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, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. June 1950 figures are preliminary. Back unadjusted data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics; seasonally adjusted figures beginning January 1939 may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics.

## LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

[Bureau of the Census estimates without seasonal adjustment. Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over]

Year or month	Total non-institutional population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force					Not in the labor force
			Total	Employed <sup>1</sup>			Unem- ployed	
				Total	In nonagricul- tural industries	In agriculture		
1942.....	102,460	60,230	56,410	53,750	44,500	9,250	2,660	42,230
1943.....	103,510	64,410	55,540	54,470	45,390	9,080	1,070	39,100
1944.....	104,480	65,890	54,630	53,960	45,010	8,950	670	38,590
1945.....	105,370	65,140	53,860	52,820	44,240	8,580	1,040	40,230
1946.....	106,370	60,820	57,520	55,250	46,930	8,320	2,270	45,550
1947.....	107,458	61,608	60,168	58,027	49,761	8,266	2,142	45,850
1948.....	108,482	62,748	61,442	59,378	51,405	7,973	2,064	45,733
1949.....	109,623	63,571	62,105	58,710	50,684	8,026	3,395	46,051
1949—June.....	109,547	64,866	63,398	59,619	49,924	9,696	3,778	44,683
July.....	109,664	65,278	63,815	59,720	50,073	9,647	4,095	44,385
August.....	109,760	65,105	63,637	59,947	51,441	8,507	3,689	44,655
September.....	109,860	64,222	62,763	59,411	51,254	8,158	3,351	45,638
October.....	109,975	64,021	62,576	59,001	51,290	7,710	3,576	45,953
November.....	110,063	64,363	62,927	59,518	51,640	7,878	3,409	45,701
December.....	110,169	63,475	62,045	58,556	51,783	6,773	3,489	46,694
1950—January.....	110,256	62,835	61,427	56,947	50,749	6,198	4,480	47,420
February.....	110,344	63,003	61,637	56,953	50,730	6,223	4,684	47,342
March.....	110,442	63,021	61,675	57,551	50,877	6,675	4,123	47,422
April.....	110,536	63,513	62,183	58,668	51,473	7,195	3,515	47,024
May.....	110,608	64,108	62,788	59,731	51,669	8,062	3,057	46,500
June.....	110,703	66,177	64,866	61,482	52,436	9,046	3,384	44,526

<sup>1</sup> Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.

NOTE.—Details do not necessarily add to group totals. Information on the labor force status of the population is obtained through interviews of households on a sample basis. Data relate to the calendar week that contains the eighth day of the month. Back data are available from the Bureau of the Census.



# CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total		Residential building		Nonresidential building								Public works and public utilities	
					Factories		Commercial		Educational		Other			
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
January.....	483.0	730.9	159.1	343.5	43.6	37.7	62.6	60.6	38.1	63.5	77.6	73.5	102.0	152.1
February.....	568.5	779.5	193.1	361.5	37.8	27.9	58.8	58.3	44.7	58.0	80.6	121.4	153.5	152.5
March.....	747.6	1,300.2	251.8	574.7	66.2	161.5	88.4	88.6	60.4	96.3	112.4	154.3	168.4	224.9
April.....	845.9	1,350.5	307.2	674.8	43.8	119.2	92.0	106.8	68.4	97.0	112.2	125.6	222.4	227.0
May.....	885.4	1,347.6	351.3	674.6	51.5	83.7	68.5	96.4	76.0	100.2	124.6	128.3	213.5	264.5
June.....	949.9	.....	375.0	.....	45.4	.....	70.9	.....	81.4	.....	138.3	.....	239.0	.....
July.....	947.8	.....	344.8	.....	41.5	.....	73.4	.....	91.2	.....	144.2	.....	252.7	.....
August.....	911.0	.....	398.7	.....	41.1	.....	64.4	.....	72.9	.....	99.6	.....	234.3	.....
September.....	1,071.7	.....	503.5	.....	38.0	.....	103.9	.....	78.6	.....	124.5	.....	223.1	.....
October.....	1,061.8	.....	500.7	.....	48.9	.....	82.8	.....	83.6	.....	141.8	.....	204.0	.....
November.....	957.8	.....	435.2	.....	35.9	.....	58.6	.....	62.3	.....	109.3	.....	256.4	.....
December.....	929.0	.....	419.1	.....	64.8	.....	60.7	.....	66.9	.....	110.8	.....	206.8	.....
Year.....	10,359.3	.....	4,239.4	.....	558.6	.....	885.0	.....	824.4	.....	1,375.9	.....	2,476.0	.....

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY OWNERSHIP

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in millions of dollars]

Month	Total			Public ownership			Private ownership		
	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950	1948	1949	1950
January...	615	483	731	197	160	201	419	323	530
February...	682	568	780	248	252	285	434	317	495
March.....	690	748	1,300	181	282	481	509	466	819
April.....	874	846	1,350	236	319	354	638	527	996
May.....	971	885	1,348	298	369	389	673	517	959
June.....	935	950	1,345	338	375	428	597	574	917
July.....	963	948	.....	335	410	.....	628	537	.....
August.....	854	911	.....	276	316	.....	579	595	.....
September...	762	1,072	.....	259	289	.....	503	783	.....
October.....	779	1,062	.....	262	332	.....	517	730	.....
November...	611	958	.....	199	316	.....	413	642	.....
December...	694	929	.....	278	299	.....	416	630	.....
Year.....	9,430	10,359	.....	3,107	3,718	.....	6,323	6,641	.....

## LOANS INSURED BY FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total	Title I loans		Mortgages on		
		Property improvement <sup>1</sup>	Small home construction	1- to 4-family houses (Title II)	Rental and group housing (Title II)	War and Veterans' housing (Title VI) <sup>2</sup>
1941.....	1,172	249	21	877	13	13
1942.....	1,137	141	15	691	6	284
1943.....	935	87	1	245	( <sup>3</sup> )	603
1944.....	875	114	.....	216	7	537
1945.....	666	171	.....	219	4	272
1946.....	755	321	( <sup>3</sup> )	347	3	85
1947.....	1,787	534	( <sup>3</sup> )	446	.....	808
1948.....	3,338	614	7	880	.....	1,836
1949.....	3,821	594	13	1,855	7	1,339
1949—June.....	382	49	( <sup>3</sup> )	151	.....	181
July.....	317	40	1	143	.....	134
August.....	356	55	3	172	.....	126
September...	309	60	2	163	( <sup>3</sup> )	84
October.....	383	65	2	188	.....	128
November...	423	58	1	189	.....	67
December...	4371	71	1	206	.....	90
1950—January...	4337	57	1	228	.....	51
February...	4329	44	1	203	.....	73
March.....	4353	44	1	209	( <sup>3</sup> )	88
April.....	4329	27	.....	171	.....	122
May.....	4351	48	.....	176	1	110
June.....	4376	78	.....	181	1	113

<sup>1</sup>Net proceeds to borrowers. <sup>2</sup>Mortgages insured under War Housing Title VI through April 1946; figures thereafter represent mainly mortgages insured under the Veterans' Housing Title VI (approved May 22, 1946) but include a few refinanced mortgages originally written under the War Housing Title VI. Beginning with December 1947, figures include mortgages insured in connection with sale of Government owned war housing, and beginning with February 1948 include insured loans to finance the manufacture of housing.

<sup>3</sup>Less than \$500,000.

<sup>4</sup>Includes mortgages insured on new rental housing at or near military installations under Title VIII, enacted Aug. 8, 1949.

NOTE.—Figures represent gross insurance written during the period and do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured loans. Figures include some reinsured mortgages, which are shown in the month in which they were reported by FHA. Reinsured mortgages on rental and group housing (Title II) are not necessarily shown in the month in which reinsurance took place.

## CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, BY DISTRICT

[Figures for 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Value of contracts in thousands of dollars]

Federal Reserve district	1950		1949
	June	May	June
Boston.....	95,543	71,632	53,361
New York.....	205,642	237,676	159,229
Philadelphia.....	67,448	57,904	43,489
Cleveland.....	147,611	137,553	87,761
Richmond.....	119,058	129,857	97,524
Atlanta.....	139,339	163,445	121,764
Chicago.....	264,888	254,766	165,363
St. Louis.....	80,299	89,816	74,223
Minneapolis.....	72,999	51,149	40,737
Kansas City.....	59,219	54,001	40,748
Dallas.....	93,417	99,804	66,177
Total (11 districts).....	1,345,463	1,347,603	949,876

## INSURED FHA HOME MORTGAGES (TITLE II) HELD IN PORTFOLIO, BY CLASS OF INSTITUTION

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Federal agencies <sup>1</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>
1936—Dec.....	365	228	8	56	41	5	27
1937—Dec.....	771	430	27	110	118	32	53
1938—Dec.....	1,199	634	38	149	212	77	90
1939—Dec.....	1,793	902	71	192	342	153	133
1940—Dec.....	2,409	1,162	130	224	542	201	150
1941—Dec.....	3,107	1,465	186	254	789	234	179
1942—Dec.....	3,620	1,669	236	276	1,032	245	163
1943—Dec.....	3,626	1,705	256	292	1,134	79	159
1944—Dec.....	3,399	1,590	260	269	1,072	68	140
1945—June.....	3,324	1,570	265	264	1,047	43	134
Dec.....	3,156	1,506	263	253	1,000	13	122
1946—June.....	3,102	1,488	260	247	974	11	122
Dec.....	2,946	1,429	252	233	917	9	106
1947—June.....	2,860	1,386	245	229	889	8	102
Dec.....	2,871	1,379	244	232	899	7	110
1948—June.....	2,988	1,402	251	245	973	7	110
Dec.....	3,237	1,429	265	269	1,113	9	152
1949—June.....	3,894	1,587	305	323	1,431	21	227
Dec.....	4,751	1,771	378	416	1,828	52	305

<sup>1</sup>The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the United States Housing Corporation.

<sup>2</sup>Including mortgage companies, finance companies, industrial banks, endowed institutions, private and State benefit funds, etc.

NOTE.—Figures represent gross amount of mortgages held, excluding terminated mortgages and cases in transit to or being audited at the Federal Housing Administration.

# MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

[In millions of dollars]

Month	Merchandise exports <sup>1</sup>					Merchandise imports <sup>2</sup>					Excess of exports				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January.....	798	1,114	1,092	1,104	¶746	394	531	547	590	¶623	405	583	545	515	¶122
February.....	670	1,146	1,085	1,043	¶773	318	437	589	567	¶600	352	709	496	477	¶173
March.....	815	1,326	1,139	¶1,189	¶868	385	445	675	633	¶664	431	882	464	¶557	¶204
April.....	757	1,294	1,121	¶1,172	¶810	406	512	532	535	¶583	351	782	590	¶638	¶227
May.....	851	1,414	1,103	¶1,095	¶825	393	474	554	541	¶659	457	940	549	¶554	¶166
June.....	878	1,235	1,014	1,107	¶876	382	463	625	526	¶686	496	772	389	581	¶190
July.....	826	1,155	1,019	¶900	.....	431	450	564	¶457	.....	395	705	456	¶443	.....
August.....	883	1,145	992	¶883	.....	422	400	606	¶491	.....	461	745	386	¶393	.....
September.....	643	1,112	926	¶909	.....	377	473	560	¶530	.....	266	639	365	¶379	.....
October.....	537	1,235	1,023	¶853	.....	394	492	600	¶557	.....	142	743	423	¶296	.....
November.....	986	1,141	823	¶841	.....	478	455	554	¶593	.....	508	687	269	¶248	.....
December.....	1,097	1,114	1,318	¶944	.....	529	603	720	¶605	.....	567	511	598	¶339	.....
Jan.-June.....	4,769	7,529	6,553	6,711	¶4,898	2,277	2,861	3,520	3,390	¶3,815	2,492	4,668	3,033	3,321	¶1,082

<sup>¶</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>†</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Including both domestic and foreign merchandise. Beginning January 1948, recorded exports include shipments under the Army Civilian Supply Program for occupied areas. The average monthly value of such unrecorded shipments in 1947 was 75.9 million dollars.

<sup>2</sup> General imports including merchandise entered for immediate consumption and that entered for storage in bonded warehouses.

Source.—Department of Commerce.

Back figures.—See BULLETIN for March 1947, p. 318; March 1943, p. 261; February 1940, p. 153; February 1937, p. 152; July 1933, p. 431; and January 1931, p. 18.

## FREIGHT CARLOADINGS, BY CLASSES

[Index numbers, 1935-39 average = 100]

	Total	Coal	Coke	Grain	Live-stock	For-est prod-ucts	Ore	Mis-cel-lane-ous	Mer-chan-dise l.c.l.
Annual									
1939.....	101	98	102	107	96	100	110	101	97
1940.....	109	111	137	101	96	114	147	110	96
1941.....	130	123	168	112	91	139	183	136	100
1942.....	138	135	181	120	104	155	206	146	69
1943.....	137	138	186	146	117	141	192	145	63
1944.....	140	143	185	139	124	143	180	147	67
1945.....	135	134	172	151	125	129	169	142	69
1946.....	132	130	146	138	129	143	136	139	78
1947.....	143	147	182	150	107	153	181	148	75
1948.....	138	141	184	136	88	149	184	146	68
1949.....	116	100	145	142	77	123	151	127	57
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1949—May.....	124	130	173	150	73	123	215	126	59
June.....	¶114	98	150	156	70	122	182	122	58
July.....	110	79	118	177	70	117	177	120	55
August.....	117	103	123	138	77	125	160	127	57
September.....	105	60	130	125	79	121	145	125	52
October.....	92	42	54	153	85	124	28	111	54
November.....	117	131	96	152	75	137	42	119	54
December.....	115	97	148	131	72	134	146	127	52
1950—January.....	117	97	151	119	70	118	169	133	52
February.....	104	46	122	113	65	119	156	130	52
March.....	127	139	143	126	67	123	134	134	53
April.....	126	123	181	131	68	129	121	137	53
May.....	122	119	181	127	66	134	121	133	51
June.....	127	116	192	130	61	144	179	138	52
UNADJUSTED									
1949—May.....	125	130	171	132	66	128	267	127	59
June.....	119	98	147	159	54	127	282	126	57
July.....	115	79	115	212	60	117	284	121	55
August.....	120	103	119	149	73	131	240	128	57
September.....	114	60	128	140	104	130	218	135	55
October.....	99	42	53	153	131	131	35	121	56
November.....	120	131	96	149	95	135	51	124	55
December.....	107	97	155	123	69	119	45	120	50
1950—January.....	107	97	158	119	68	106	42	122	49
February.....	96	46	130	111	52	115	39	122	51
March.....	120	139	144	116	53	123	39	127	54
April.....	122	123	177	115	61	129	63	135	54
May.....	125	119	179	112	59	139	217	135	51
June.....	131	116	188	133	51	150	277	142	52

NOTE.—For description and back data, see BULLETIN for June 1941, pp. 529-533. Based on daily average loadings. Basic data compiled by Association of American Railroads. Total index compiled by combining indexes for classes with weights derived from revenue data of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

## REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND INCOME OF CLASS I RAILROADS

[In millions of dollars]

	Total railway operating revenues	Total railway expenses	Net railway operating income	Net income
Annual				
1939.....	3,995	3,406	589	93
1940.....	4,297	3,614	682	189
1941.....	5,347	4,348	998	500
1942.....	7,466	5,982	1,485	902
1943.....	9,055	7,695	1,360	873
1944.....	9,437	8,331	1,106	667
1945.....	8,902	8,047	852	450
1946.....	7,628	7,009	620	287
1947.....	8,685	7,904	781	479
1948.....	9,672	8,670	1,002	699
1949.....	¶8,580	¶7,893	¶687	¶438
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED				
1949—May.....	737	676	61	29
June.....	748	677	71	38
July.....	701	650	51	19
August.....	697	659	38	5
September.....	685	633	52	19
October.....	623	592	31	0
November.....	708	636	72	39
December.....	712	632	81	49
1950—January.....	689	629	60	29
February.....	638	606	32	1
March.....	723	655	67	36
April.....	730	667	63	32
May.....	715	661	54	¶23
UNADJUSTED				
1949—May.....	741	¶684	58	32
June.....	735	674	61	42
July.....	701	650	50	27
August.....	743	677	66	39
September.....	695	631	64	38
October.....	649	602	47	24
November.....	705	629	76	54
December.....	711	642	69	82
1950—January.....	657	624	33	11
February.....	585	570	15	-9
March.....	743	668	76	¶49
April.....	714	652	62	38
May.....	745	678	67	¶45

<sup>¶</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>†</sup> Revised.

NOTE.—Descriptive material and back figures may be obtained from the Division of Research and Statistics. Basic data compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual figures include revisions not available monthly.

**DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS**  
 [Based on retail value figures]  
**SALES AND STOCKS, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS**  
 [Index numbers, 1935-39 average = 100]

Year or month	United States	Federal Reserve district											
		Boston	New York	Philadel- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	At- lanta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
SALES <sup>1</sup>													
1945.....	207	176	169	184	201	235	275	193	227	185	229	275	248
1946.....	264	221	220	235	257	292	344	250	292	247	287	352	311
1947.....	286	234	239	261	281	304	360	275	314	273	311	374	337
1948.....	302	239	249	284	303	321	386	290	335	288	325	404	353
1949.....	286	234	233	271	281	307	374	271	317	275	309	385	332
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1949—June.....	285	242	*240	269	281	*313	368	262	314	266	309	*384	335
July.....	280	227	222	261	274	326	377	258	325	261	304	387	329
August.....	283	234	234	268	269	304	360	275	326	269	299	374	333
September.....	289	241	238	277	279	306	367	283	332	276	312	374	326
October.....	276	211	223	260	259	295	376	258	309	278	301	387	337
November.....	277	234	227	267	266	305	367	262	300	267	299	371	319
December.....	293	239	237	276	283	311	382	281	330	293	322	403	339
1950—January.....	282	244	229	267	290	300	376	274	282	246	300	396	316
February.....	280	229	220	276	271	299	383	262	300	284	301	409	323
March.....	274	216	217	262	270	288	374	265	297	249	298	389	321
April.....	292	244	235	281	299	323	397	269	319	277	307	401	333
May.....	290	*231	226	270	299	320	390	277	330	268	309	403	*336
June.....	*298	*240	242	285	299	332	*392	278	326	287	*322	410	343
UNADJUSTED													
1949—June.....	*269	232	*228	256	265	*289	*324	262	283	255	284	*330	314
July.....	218	155	155	188	214	236	294	212	254	211	249	310	280
August.....	238	173	171	201	234	243	324	228	280	242	275	333	313
September.....	299	248	243	280	282	328	381	297	335	307	328	404	331
October.....	293	234	243	279	274	314	395	271	331	314	325	414	339
November.....	339	292	293	355	332	378	426	324	378	310	347	442	358
December.....	481	418	401	472	465	541	642	438	504	438	505	662	565
1950—January.....	216	185	183	197	215	218	285	205	232	188	228	313	251
February.....	224	177	183	207	217	234	322	204	252	210	244	327	273
March.....	257	207	208	255	256	283	359	241	285	228	277	362	291
April.....	285	241	225	276	290	313	389	269	316	278	304	393	321
May.....	286	*228	221	275	296	315	378	280	323	273	306	391	*319
June.....	*281	*230	230	271	281	306	*345	278	293	276	*296	353	321
STOCKS <sup>1</sup>													
1945.....	166	153	160	150	156	198	188	159	166	165	158	190	183
1946.....	213	182	195	191	205	248	258	205	225	212	209	251	238
1947.....	255	202	225	220	243	289	306	246	274	266	259	320	300
1948.....	291	223	241	252	277	322	362	281	314	326	301	389	346
1949.....	270	210	221	233	256	301	339	260	296	299	276	362	323
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1949—June.....	*266	207	*220	232	249	311	325	257	280	301	268	357	313
July.....	256	193	213	224	228	302	319	253	267	283	263	354	302
August.....	253	183	204	216	229	295	319	250	264	290	264	349	309
September.....	263	195	213	232	242	295	337	252	280	296	258	356	334
October.....	270	206	216	231	252	305	347	265	298	298	278	366	325
November.....	273	219	221	231	258	295	352	261	308	305	284	365	329
December.....	271	228	227	232	262	295	352	253	309	292	276	351	321
1950—January.....	272	223	227	234	256	291	357	264	288	304	283	353	322
February.....	279	222	224	234	269	307	350	262	321	308	283	364	343
March.....	285	233	231	239	276	324	353	264	326	307	294	362	355
April.....	286	231	230	249	283	329	360	265	329	316	296	375	341
May.....	285	228	228	244	280	331	370	265	313	322	295	380	338
June.....	*276	215	222	244	265	338	*359	258	299	*304	*288	375	324
UNADJUSTED													
1949—June.....	256	199	*208	218	244	280	312	247	280	291	268	336	315
July.....	245	188	189	202	228	282	300	233	278	290	257	333	311
August.....	254	192	204	212	242	298	316	242	287	287	259	346	308
September.....	274	210	225	241	264	309	347	259	311	301	263	367	334
October.....	297	232	244	265	287	339	379	288	333	313	298	384	346
November.....	305	249	255	266	279	327	395	298	329	331	313	405	365
December.....	244	205	207	204	219	267	306	237	259	270	246	323	293
1950—January.....	244	198	200	204	224	267	321	238	248	279	257	328	294
February.....	267	209	217	230	251	299	354	254	289	296	278	357	323
March.....	290	226	237	251	273	334	371	274	317	319	300	384	348
April.....	294	227	237	259	287	344	378	273	329	321	305	393	347
May.....	289	226	231	*249	283	337	366	268	313	323	301	380	350
June.....	*267	206	209	229	261	305	*345	248	299	*294	*288	353	326

\* Preliminary.

† Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Figures for sales are the average per trading day, while those for stocks are as of the end of the month or the annual average.

NOTE.—For description and monthly indexes for back years for sales see BULLETIN for June 1944, pp. 542-561, and for stocks see BULLETIN for June 1946, pp. 588-612.

**DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued**  
**SALES AND STOCKS BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS**

Department	Number of stores reporting	Per cent change from a year ago (value)			Ratio of stocks to sales <sup>1</sup>		Index numbers without seasonal adjustment 1941 average monthly sales =100 <sup>2</sup>						
		Sales during period		Stocks (end of month)	May		Sales during period			Stocks at end of month			
		May 1950	Five months 1950	May 1950	1950	1949	1950		1949	1950		1949	
							May	Apr.		May	May		Apr.
GRAND TOTAL—entire store <sup>3</sup>	354	+1	-4	+3	2.9	2.9							
MAIN STORE—total	354	+2	-3	+3	3.1	3.1	203	195	199	635	650	616	
Piece goods and household textiles	315	-4	-11	+4	3.5	3.3	185	154	192	656	687	627	
Piece goods	289	-15	-23	-4	3.3	3.0	208	197	244	694	747	721	
Silks, velvets and synthetics	193	-19	-27	-7	3.3	2.9	165	172	202	549	634	532	
Woolen yard goods	171	-7	-24	-2	11.0	10.4	65	116	70	716	743	696	
Cotton yard goods	184	-11	-15	+1	2.3	2.0	325	268	366	735	845	729	
Household textiles	305	+5	-2	+9	3.6	3.4	175	132	168	638	654	587	
Linens and towels	278	+7	+1	+4	4.1	4.3	160	126	149	659	662	630	
Domestics—muslins, sheetings	247	+3	-6	+21	3.3	2.8	199	134	193	649	673	534	
Blankets, comforters, and spreads	243	+4	-1	+4	3.4	3.4	165	123	159	562	555	546	
Small wares	344	-1	-3	+2	3.7	3.6	170	154	171	626	642	613	
Laces, trimmings, embroideries, and ribbons	207	+2	-6	0	2.9	3.0	246	266	242	721	801	722	
Notions	242	-2	-5	+4	2.8	2.6	271	232	275	752	784	721	
Toilet articles, drug sundries	326	+7	+1	+3	3.6	3.7	144	129	135	516	509	502	
Silverware and jewelry	317	-11	-10	-1	4.2	3.7	188	156	210	795	817	787	
Silverware and clocks <sup>4</sup>	214	0	-6	+1	5.4	5.4							
Costume jewelry <sup>4</sup>	277	+2	-9	+3	2.7	2.7							
Fine jewelry and watches <sup>4</sup>	76	-37	-14	+2	6.9	4.3							
Art needlework	240	+1	-9	0	5.6	5.6	117	115	116	655	660	657	
Books and stationery	273	+2	+1	+5	3.9	3.8	148	145	145	582	594	560	
Books and magazines	139	-4	-3	+2	3.8	3.6	122	126	127	462	410	458	
Stationery	238	+5	+3	+6	4.0	4.0	147	133	140	586	606	557	
Women's and misses' apparel and accessories	351	-2	-8	+3	2.4	2.2	205	212	209	484	511	470	
Women's and misses' ready-to-wear accessories	351	+2	-5	+5	2.8	2.7	200	209	196	562	588	534	
Neckwear and scarfs	310	+13	0	-2	2.1	2.4	234	276	207	482	518	502	
Handkerchiefs	285	+1	-8	+1	3.8	3.8	124	119	123	468	497	459	
Millinery	168	+4	-4	0	1.0	1.1	151	252	145	154	179	155	
Women's and children's gloves	326	+10	-5	+5	3.8	4.0	133	189	121	504	531	486	
Corsets and brassieres	338	0	-4	+6	2.7	2.6	272	258	270	738	748	692	
Women's and children's hosiery	344	+5	-3	+6	1.8	1.8	157	154	149	284	309	268	
Underwear, slips, and negligees	343	-3	-11	+7	2.6	2.3	230	174	237	594	629	551	
Knit underwear	255	+1	-4	+15	2.7	2.4	273	213	269	736	766	636	
Silk and muslin underwear, and slips	287	-5	-14	+5	2.6	2.4	226	168	238	592	630	565	
Negligees, robes, and lounging apparel	252	-3	-12	+2	2.2	2.1	204	147	211	443	463	431	
Infants' wear	324	+2	+4	+4	3.2	3.2	217	252	212	703	732	683	
Handbags and small leather goods	333	+4	-4	+2	2.2	2.2	192	210	184	418	443	409	
Women's and children's shoes	242	+2	-2	+7	4.2	4.0	224	244	219	939	966	877	
Children's shoes <sup>4</sup>	208	+7	-4	+8	4.8	4.7							
Women's shoes <sup>4</sup>	218	+2	-1	+7	4.1	3.9							
Women's and misses' ready-to-wear apparel	351	-6	-12	-1	1.9	1.8	210	215	223	399	429	401	
Women's and misses' coats and suits	340	+2	-13	-17	1.6	2.0	149	252	145	244	328	292	
Coats <sup>4</sup>	209	+2	-18	-24	1.4	1.9							
Suits <sup>4</sup>	205	-7	-5	-8	1.9	2.2							
Juniors' and girls' wear	317	-7	-12	+1	2.0	1.8	232	256	250	456	471	453	
Juniors' coats, suits, and dresses	292	-11	-14	-2	1.4	1.3	254	265	285	364	386	376	
Girls' wear	315	-3	-9	+4	2.7	2.6	213	262	219	582	605	562	
Women's and misses' dresses	342	-9	-12	+2	1.4	1.2	264	221	292	359	377	356	
Inexpensive dresses <sup>4</sup>	255	-13	-14	-2	1.1	1.0							
Better dresses <sup>4</sup>	267	-5	-9	+4	1.7	1.6							
Blouses, skirts, and sportswear	341	-2	-8	+1	2.4	2.3	262	231	266	626	635	618	
Aprons, housedresses, and uniforms	288	-12	-12	+12	1.6	1.3	280	192	319	456	482	408	
Furs	266	+26	-15	0	12.8	16.1	25	44	20	323	290	323	
Men's and boys' wear	330	+1	-2	+3	4.3	4.2	177	177	175	758	737	740	
Men's clothing	253	+1	0	-2	4.1	4.2	198	185	196	809	810	831	
Men's furnishings and hats	314	-1	-4	+7	4.3	4.0	162	153	164	700	661	655	
Boys' wear	301	+5	-4	+4	4.3	4.4	170	222	162	736	740	716	
Men's and boy's shoes and slippers	190	+10	+4	+6	5.3	5.4	172	180	157	913	908	879	
Housefurnishings	317	+10	+9	+3	3.6	3.8	241	208	219	869	863	837	
Furniture and bedding	243	+11	+10	+1	3.6	4.0	217	185	194	787	805	775	
Mattresses, springs and studio beds <sup>4</sup>	164	+12	+12	+10	1.8	1.8							
Upholstered and other furniture <sup>4</sup>	172	+12	+9	+1	4.2	4.6							
Domestic floor coverings	274	+8	-1	-3	4.0	4.4	212	177	197	853	868	874	
Rugs and carpets <sup>4</sup>	155	+6	-1	-2	4.2	4.6							
Linoleum <sup>4</sup>	100	-14	-15	-7	3.6	3.4							
Draperies, curtains, and upholstery	297	+5	-1	+6	3.3	3.3	245	195	234	809	803	758	
Lamps and shades	249	+8	+2	+5	3.6	3.7	197	184	183	718	761	690	
China and glassware	251	+10	+5	-1	6.7	7.4	155	142	140	1,040	1,067	1,044	
Major household appliances	248	+5	+13	+4	2.6	2.6	299	234	284	775	713	734	
Housewares (including minor appliances)	261	+5	0	+4	3.1	3.2	312	264	296	979	987	941	
Gift shop <sup>4</sup>	168	+11	+7	+3	4.7	5.1							
Radios, phonographs, television, records, etc. <sup>4</sup>	229	+47	+75	+26	3.4	4.0							
Radios, phonographs, television <sup>4</sup>	187	+60	+104	+41	3.0	3.4							
Records, sheet music, and instruments <sup>4</sup>	128	-1	-4	0	6.3	6.2							
Miscellaneous merchandise departments	317	+4	-2	-1	3.0	3.2	190	188	182	567	567	568	
Toys, games, sporting goods, and cameras	294	+5	0	0	4.9	5.1	141	139	135	687	718	683	
Toys and games	238	+11	+3	+2	4.9	5.4	115	108	104	570	515	547	
Sporting goods and cameras	146	-1	-5	-2	4.8	4.9	144	140	145	693	808	705	
Luggage	262	-2	-6	-1	3.3	3.3	235	156	240	783	770	789	
Candy <sup>4</sup>	194	+9	-3	0	1.2	1.3							

For footnotes see following page.

**DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued**  
**SALES AND STOCKS BY MAJOR DEPARTMENTS—Continued**

Department	Number of stores reporting	Per cent change from a year ago (value)			Ratio of stocks to sales <sup>1</sup>		Index numbers without seasonal adjustment 1941 average monthly sales=100 <sup>2</sup>					
		Sales during period		Stocks (end of month)	May		Sales during period			Stocks at end of month		
		May 1950	Five months 1950	May 1950	1950	1949	1950		1949	1950		1949
							May	Apr.	May	May	Apr.	May
BASEMENT STORE—total.....	203	-3	-9	+2	2.1	2.0	210	202	217	433	450	425
Domestics and blankets <sup>4</sup> .....	137	-2	-6	+5	2.5	2.4						
Women's and misses' ready-to-wear.....	198	-5	-12	-1	1.6	1.5	215	214	227	340	358	344
Intimate apparel <sup>4</sup> .....	173	-1	-7	+3	1.9	1.8						
Coats and suits <sup>4</sup> .....	185	0	-17	-23	1.1	1.4						
Dresses <sup>4</sup> .....	182	-12	-15	+1	1.0	0.9						
Blouses, skirts, and sportswear <sup>4</sup> .....	162	-2	-10	+2	1.9	1.8						
Girls' wear <sup>4</sup> .....	128	-2	-8	+2	2.1	2.0						
Infants' wear <sup>4</sup> .....	121	-1	-5	+6	2.6	2.4						
Men's and boys' wear.....	160	0	-4	+8	2.7	2.4	218	212	218	581	574	540
Men's wear <sup>4</sup> .....	137	-2	-4	+8	2.6	2.3						
Men's clothing <sup>4</sup> .....	92	+1	-2	+5	2.5	2.4						
Men's furnishings <sup>4</sup> .....	116	-4	-6	+11	2.6	2.3						
Boys' wear <sup>4</sup> .....	121	+6	-4	+5	2.9	2.9						
Housefurnishings.....	106	+3	-2	+3	2.2	2.2	217	177	210	477	513	465
Shoes.....	124	-1	-4	+2	3.3	3.2	165	173	166	548	565	548
NONMERCHANDISE—total <sup>4</sup> .....	169	+2	-2	(5)	(5)	(5)						
Barber and beauty shop <sup>4</sup> .....	73	+2	+2	(5)	(5)	(5)						

<sup>1</sup> The ratio of stocks to sales is obtained by dividing stocks at the end of the month by sales during the month and hence indicates the number of months' supply on hand at the end of the month in terms of sales for that month.

<sup>2</sup> The 1941 average of monthly sales for each department is used as a base in computing the sales index for that department. The stocks index is derived by applying to the sales index for each month the corresponding stocks-sales ratio. For description and monthly indexes of sales and stocks by department groups for back years, see BULLETIN for August 1946, pp. 856-858. The titles of the tables on pp. 857 and 858 were reversed.

<sup>3</sup> For movements of total department store sales and stocks see the indexes for the United States on p. 1059.

<sup>4</sup> Index numbers of sales and stocks for this department are not available for publication separately; the department, however, is included in group and total indexes. <sup>5</sup> Data not available.

NOTE.—Based on reports from a group of large department stores located in various cities throughout the country. In 1949, sales and stocks at these stores accounted for almost 50 per cent of estimated total department store sales and stocks. Not all stores report data for all of the departments shown; consequently, the sample for the individual departments is not so comprehensive as that for the total.

**SALES, STOCKS, AND OUTSTANDING ORDERS**  
**AT 296 DEPARTMENT STORES <sup>1</sup>**

Year or month	Amount (in millions of dollars)		
	Sales (total for month)	Stocks (end of month)	Out-standing orders (end of month)
1939 average.....	128	344	.....
1940 average.....	136	353	108
1941 average.....	156	419	194
1942 average.....	179	509	263
1943 average.....	204	509	530
1944 average.....	227	535	560
1945 average.....	255	563	729
1946 average.....	318	715	909
1947 average.....	337	826	552
1948 average.....	352	912	465
1949 average.....	333	859	350
1949—June.....	313	*807	283
July.....	234	756	390
August.....	283	799	410
September.....	334	861	501
October.....	343	952	444
November.....	397	990	350
December.....	583	788	296
1950—January.....	256	*788	390
February.....	247	853	393
March.....	320	920	326
April.....	319	926	270
May.....	330	906	248
June.....	*318	*843	*373

\* Preliminary.

\* Revised.

<sup>1</sup> These figures are not estimates for all department stores in the United States.

Back figures.—Division of Research and Statistics.

**WEEKLY INDEX OF SALES**

[Weeks ending on dates shown. 1935-39 average = 100]

Without seasonal adjustment			
1948	1949	1949	1950
Sept. 4.....308	Sept. 3.....295	Mar. 5.....244	Mar. 4.....244
11.....285	10.....273	12.....256	11.....253
18.....337	17.....315	19.....261	18.....264
25.....319	24.....292	26.....277	25.....279
Oct. 2.....327	Oct. 1.....302	Apr. 2.....301	Apr. 1.....301
9.....336	8.....297	9.....320	8.....320
16.....331	15.....290	16.....314	15.....254
23.....344	22.....296	23.....266	22.....279
30.....319	29.....298	30.....286	29.....285
Nov. 6.....320	Nov. 5.....315	May 7.....334	May 6.....301
13.....346	12.....318	14.....285	13.....308
20.....371	19.....342	21.....280	20.....275
27.....347	26.....330	28.....275	27.....282
Dec. 4.....485	Dec. 3.....449	June 4.....259	June 3.....261
11.....564	10.....542	11.....288	10.....302
18.....576	17.....584	18.....285	17.....302
25.....473	24.....541	25.....247	24.....250
	31.....197	July 2.....238	July 1.....263
		9.....201	8.....218
		16.....213	15.....265
Jan. 1.....204	Jan. 7.....205	23.....207	22.....303
8.....272	14.....233	30.....209	29.....295
15.....244	21.....230	Aug. 6.....228	Aug. 5.....296
22.....230	28.....222	13.....218	12.....
29.....218	4.....226	20.....252	19.....
Feb. 5.....229	Feb. 11.....238	27.....252	26.....
12.....238	18.....231		
19.....227	25.....221		
26.....232			

\* Revised.

NOTE.—For description of series and for back figures, see BULLETIN for September 1944, pp. 874-875.

**DEPARTMENT STORE STATISTICS—Continued**  
**SALES BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND BY CITIES**

[Percentage change from corresponding period of preceding year]

	June 1950	May 1950	Six mos. 1950		June 1950	May 1950	Six mos. 1950		June 1950	May 1950	Six mos. 1950		June 1950	May 1950	Six mos. 1950
<b>United States..</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Cleveland-cont.</b>				<b>Chicago.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Kansas City—</b>			
<b>Boston.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Erie<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Chicago<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>cont.</b>			
<b>New Haven.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Pittsburgh<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Peoria<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Omaha.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+4</b>
<b>Portland.....</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Wheeling<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Fort Wayne<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Oklahoma City.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+5</b>
<b>Boston Area.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Richmond.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Indianapolis<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Tulsa.....</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+1</b>
<b>Downtown.....</b>				<b>Washington<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Terre Haute<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>Dallas.....</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+6</b>
<b>Boston.....</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Baltimore.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Des Moines.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Shreveport.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Springfield.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Hagerstown.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Detroit<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Corpus Christi.....</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Worcester.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>Asheville, N. C.....</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Flint<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+21</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>Dallas<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+6</b>
<b>Providence.....</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Raleigh.....</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Grand Rapids.....</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>Fort Worth.....</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+21</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>New York.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>Winston-Salem.....</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Lansing.....</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>Houston<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Bridgeport<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Charleston, S. C.....</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>Milwaukee<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>San Antonio.....</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>+11</b>
<b>Newark<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Columbia.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Green Bay<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>San Francisco.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Albany.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>Greenville, S. C.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Madison.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Phoenix<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Binghamton.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Lynchburg.....</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>St. Louis.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Tucson.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Buffalo<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Norfolk.....</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Port Smith.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Bakersfield<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Elmira.....</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Richmond.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Little Rock<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Fresno<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+4</b>
<b>Niagara Falls.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Ch'ls ton, W. Va.....</b>	<b>+20</b>	<b>+20</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>Evansville.....</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>Long Beach<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>New York City<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Huntington.....</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Louisville<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>Los Angeles<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Poughkeepsie.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Atlanta.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>Quincy.....</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Oakland.....</b>			
<b>Rochester<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Birmingham<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>East St. Louis.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>Berkeley<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Schenectady.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>Mobile.....</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>St. Louis<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Riverside and</b>			
<b>Syracuse<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Montgomery.....</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>St. Louis Area.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>San Bernardino</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+4</b>
<b>Utica.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Jacksonville<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Springfield.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Sacramento<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+3</b>
<b>Philadelphia.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Miami.....</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>Memphis<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>San Diego<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+4</b>
<b>Trenton<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>Orlando.....</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>Minneapolis.....</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>San Francisco<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+1</b>
<b>Lancaster<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>Tampa<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>Minneapolis<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>San Jose<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Philadelphia<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Atlanta<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>St. Paul<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Santa Rosa<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-11</b>
<b>Reading<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Augusta.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>Duluth.....</b>				<b>Stockton.....</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Wilkes-Barre<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Columbus.....</b>	<b>+30</b>	<b>+32</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>Superior<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>Vallejo and</b>			
<b>York<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>Macon<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+17</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>Kansas City.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Napa<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Cleveland.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Rome.....</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Denver.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Boise and</b>			
<b>Akron<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>Savannah.....</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>Pueblo.....</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>Nampa.....</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>Canton<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Baton Rouge<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>Hutchinson.....</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>Portland.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Cincinnati<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>New Orleans<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Topeka.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Salt Lake City<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cleveland<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Bristol.....</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+14</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>Wichita.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Bellingham<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+33</b>	<b>+22</b>	<b>+19</b>
<b>Columbus<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Meridian.....</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Kansas City.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Everett<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Springfield<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>Chattanooga<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+19</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>Joplin.....</b>	<b>+23</b>	<b>+12</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>Seattle<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+7</b>	<b>+2</b>
<b>Toledo<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+4</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>Knoxville<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+2</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>St. Joseph.....</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>Spokane<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+1</b>
<b>Youngstown<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+1</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>Nashville<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+9</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>Lincoln.....</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>Tacoma<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>+5</b>
												<b>Yakima<sup>1</sup>.....</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+10</b>	<b>+13</b>

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Indexes for these cities may be obtained on request from the Federal Reserve Bank in the district in which the city is located.

<sup>2</sup> Data not available. <sup>3</sup> Five months 1950.

**COST OF LIVING**

Consumers' Price Index for Moderate Income Families in Large Cities

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1935-39 average =100]

Year or month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, elec- tricity, and refrigeration	House furnishings	Miscellaneous
1929.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	111.7	104.6
1933.....	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	84.2	98.4
1940.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
1942.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
1943.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	125.6	115.8
1944.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	136.4	121.3
1945.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	145.8	124.1
1946.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.4	159.2	128.8
1947.....	159.2	193.8	185.8	111.2	121.2	184.4	139.9
1948.....	171.2	210.2	198.0	117.4	133.9	195.8	149.9
1949.....	169.1	201.9	190.1	120.8	137.5	189.0	154.7
1949—May.....	169.2	202.4	191.3	120.4	135.4	189.5	154.5
June.....	169.6	204.3	190.3	120.6	135.6	187.3	154.2
July.....	168.5	201.7	188.5	120.7	135.6	186.8	154.3
August.....	168.8	202.6	187.4	120.8	135.8	184.8	154.8
September.....	169.6	204.2	187.2	121.2	137.0	185.6	155.2
October.....	168.5	200.6	186.8	121.5	138.4	185.2	155.2
November.....	168.6	200.8	186.3	122.0	139.1	185.4	154.9
December.....	167.5	197.3	185.8	122.2	139.7	185.4	155.5
1950—January.....	166.9	196.0	185.0	122.6	140.0	184.7	155.1
February.....	166.5	194.8	184.8	122.8	140.3	185.3	155.1
March.....	167.0	196.0	185.0	122.9	140.9	185.4	155.0
April.....	167.3	196.6	185.1	123.1	141.4	185.6	154.8
May.....	168.6	200.3	185.1	123.5	138.8	185.4	155.3
June.....	170.2	204.6	185.0	123.9	138.9	185.2	155.3

Back figures.—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

# WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[Index numbers of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1926 = 100]

Year, month, or week	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities								Raw materials	Manufactured products
				Total	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	
1929.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	91.6	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5
1930.....	86.4	88.3	90.5	85.2	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	88.7	92.7	77.7	84.3
1931.....	73.0	64.8	74.6	75.0	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	65.6
1932.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	70.2	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1
1933.....	65.9	51.4	60.5	71.2	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.1	75.8	62.5	56.5
1934.....	74.9	65.3	70.5	78.4	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.3	81.5	69.7	68.6
1935.....	80.0	78.8	83.7	77.9	89.6	70.9	73.5	86.4	85.3	79.0	80.6	68.3	77.1
1936.....	80.8	80.9	82.1	79.6	95.4	71.5	76.2	87.0	86.7	78.7	81.7	70.5	79.9
1937.....	86.3	86.4	85.5	85.3	104.6	76.3	77.6	95.7	95.2	82.6	89.7	77.8	84.8
1938.....	78.6	68.5	73.6	81.7	92.8	66.7	76.5	95.7	90.3	77.0	86.8	73.3	72.0
1939.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	81.3	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2
1940.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	83.0	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9
1941.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	89.0	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5
1942.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	95.5	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6
1943.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	96.9	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	95.2	102.7	92.2	112.1
1944.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	98.5	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2
1945.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	99.7	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8
1946.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	109.5	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7
1947.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	135.2	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6
1948.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	151.0	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4
1949.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	147.3	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9
1949—June.....	154.5	168.8	162.4	145.5	178.8	139.1	130.0	167.1	191.4	116.7	145.3	111.0	164.5
1949—July.....	153.6	166.2	161.3	145.1	177.8	138.0	130.1	167.9	189.0	118.0	143.0	110.3	163.2
1949—August.....	152.9	162.3	160.6	145.0	178.9	138.1	129.6	168.2	188.3	119.6	142.9	109.8	161.3
1949—September.....	153.5	163.1	162.0	145.3	181.1	139.0	129.9	168.2	189.4	117.6	142.9	109.6	162.0
1949—October.....	152.2	159.6	159.6	145.0	181.3	138.0	130.6	167.3	189.3	115.9	143.0	109.0	160.4
1949—November.....	151.6	156.8	158.9	145.0	180.8	138.0	130.2	167.3	189.6	115.8	143.4	109.7	160.4
1949—December.....	151.2	154.9	155.7	145.4	179.9	138.4	130.4	167.8	190.4	115.2	144.2	110.7	159.5
1950—January.....	151.5	154.7	154.8	145.8	179.3	138.5	131.4	168.4	191.6	115.7	144.7	110.0	159.8
1950—February.....	152.7	159.1	156.7	145.9	179.0	138.2	131.3	168.6	192.8	115.2	145.2	110.0	162.4
1950—March.....	152.7	159.4	155.5	146.1	179.6	137.3	131.5	168.5	194.2	116.3	145.5	110.7	162.8
1950—April.....	152.9	159.3	155.3	146.4	179.4	136.4	131.2	168.7	194.8	117.1	145.8	112.6	162.5
1950—May.....	155.9	164.7	159.9	147.6	181.0	136.1	132.1	169.8	198.1	116.4	146.6	114.7	166.3
1950—June.....	157.3	165.9	162.1	148.8	182.6	136.8	132.7	171.8	202.2	114.5	147.0	114.8	167.7
Week ending: <sup>1</sup>													
1950—May 30.....	156.8	167.5	161.5	147.7	.....	135.6	132.9	171.3	199.6	116.0	.....	.....	.....
June 6.....	157.4	166.4	163.2	148.2	.....	135.7	132.8	172.9	199.8	114.9	.....	.....	.....
June 13.....	156.7	164.5	161.0	148.3	.....	135.8	133.0	173.2	200.7	114.1	.....	.....	.....
June 20.....	157.1	166.2	162.5	148.3	.....	135.9	133.1	173.0	201.1	113.9	.....	.....	.....
June 27.....	157.1	165.0	162.7	148.7	.....	136.7	133.1	173.1	201.4	114.3	.....	.....	.....
July 4.....	159.0	171.3	165.2	149.0	.....	137.4	133.4	173.0	202.1	114.9	.....	.....	.....
July 11.....	161.9	176.3	171.9	149.9	.....	138.7	133.2	173.1	203.8	115.7	.....	.....	.....
July 18.....	163.3	176.9	175.4	150.6	.....	139.6	133.5	173.3	204.1	117.7	.....	.....	.....
July 25.....	163.7	177.0	173.8	151.7	.....	140.7	133.8	173.5	207.3	118.6	.....	.....	.....

Subgroups	1949	1950				Subgroups	1949	1950			
	June	Mar.	Apr.	May	June		June	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
<b>Farm Products:</b>						<b>Metals and Metal Products:</b>					
Grains . . . . .	154.9	165.4	169.6	172.3	169.3	Agricultural mach. & equip. . . . .	144.1	143.1	143.4	143.5	143.6
Livestock and poultry . . . . .	193.3	180.3	178.0	194.6	197.5	Farm machinery . . . . .	146.6	145.6	145.8	145.8	145.9
Other farm products . . . . .	156.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	145.0	Iron and steel . . . . .	164.6	169.0	168.9	168.6	169.2
Dairy products . . . . .	145.5	144.8	141.1	138.0	135.9	Motor vehicles . . . . .	175.8	175.1	175.1	175.1	175.1
Cereal products . . . . .	145.6	145.6	145.9	146.0	145.6	Nonferrous metals . . . . .	128.8	127.2	128.9	136.3	148.4
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	157.5	134.9	137.6	139.2	140.5	Plumbing and heating . . . . .	154.7	151.9	154.7	156.4	156.3
Meats . . . . .	215.5	200.0	200.6	217.1	223.7	<b>Building Materials:</b>					
Other foods . . . . .	127.8	129.8	129.3	130.9	133.1	Brick and tile . . . . .	160.8	163.3	163.4	163.9	164.3
<b>Hides and Leather Products:</b>						Cement . . . . .	133.7	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9
Shoes . . . . .	184.1	184.3	184.3	185.0	184.8	Lumber . . . . .	280.7	295.9	299.4	310.8	322.7
Hides and skins . . . . .	186.0	190.4	187.2	194.4	202.1	Paint and paint materials . . . . .	153.8	138.2	136.7	136.8	137.7
Leather . . . . .	177.1	177.9	179.1	179.3	180.6	Plumbing and heating . . . . .	154.7	151.9	154.7	156.4	156.3
Other leather products . . . . .	144.4	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	Structural steel . . . . .	178.8	191.6	191.6	191.6	191.6
<b>Textile Products:</b>						Other building materials . . . . .	168.5	172.2	172.0	172.7	175.1
Clothing . . . . .	145.6	143.5	144.2	143.8	143.8	<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>					
Cotton goods . . . . .	169.3	176.5	172.8	172.0	173.8	Chemicals . . . . .	116.7	115.4	116.4	116.5	117.3
Hosiery and underwear . . . . .	99.5	98.0	97.7	97.7	97.7	Drugs and pharmaceuticals . . . . .	124.3	121.9	122.0	122.3	122.7
Silk . . . . .	49.2	49.1	49.1	49.3	49.3	Fertilizer materials . . . . .	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.8	108.4
Rayon . . . . .	39.6	39.9	39.9	39.9	39.9	Mixed fertilizers . . . . .	108.3	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5
Woolen and worsted goods . . . . .	159.7	146.3	146.1	146.2	148.3	Oils and fats . . . . .	116.9	125.6	127.5	122.2	111.9
Other textile products . . . . .	177.7	166.9	165.8	164.6	164.5	<b>Housefurnishing Goods:</b>					
<b>Fuel and Lighting Materials:</b>						Furnishings . . . . .	151.1	152.2	152.6	154.1	154.4
Anthracite . . . . .	134.2	141.9	142.6	139.2	140.1	Furniture . . . . .	139.3	138.6	138.8	138.9	139.3
Bituminous coal . . . . .	188.6	198.5	193.4	192.6	192.1	<b>Miscellaneous:</b>					
Coke . . . . .	222.4	224.7	225.6	225.6	225.6	Auto tires and tubes . . . . .	62.1	64.3	65.0	65.8	67.0
Electricity . . . . .	68.9	67.9	67.8	.....	.....	Cattle feed . . . . .	199.3	193.7	215.6	235.5	213.2
Gas . . . . .	90.1	88.3	86.8	87.2	.....	Paper and pulp . . . . .	159.6	155.5	155.4	155.4	155.4
Petroleum products . . . . .	110.4	108.6	109.5	112.6	113.9	Rubber, crude . . . . .	34.5	41.3	48.7	58.4	63.4
						Other miscellaneous . . . . .	121.9	120.4	120.3	120.5	121.0

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

<sup>2</sup> Weekly indexes are based on an abbreviated sample not comparable with monthly data.

Back figures.—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

# GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME

[Estimates of the Department of Commerce. In billions of dollars]

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

	Annual totals								Seasonally adjusted annual rates by quarters				
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1949			1950	
									2	3	4	1	2
<b>Gross national product</b> .....	103.8	55.8	91.3	126.4	211.1	233.3	259.1	255.6	255.2	254.4	253.8	262.5	269.9
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	8.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	12.2	14.8	17.4	18.8	18.7	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.4
Indirect business tax and related liabilities.....	7.0	7.1	9.4	11.3	17.3	18.7	20.4	21.3	21.2	21.7	21.5	21.7	22.7
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.5	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Statistical discrepancy.....	-.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	.3	-2.9	-1.9	-2.9	-3.6	-1.9	3.4	n.a.
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	-.1	(1)	.5	.1	.9	-.1	.0	.1	.3	.0	.0	.2	.5
<b>Equals: National income</b> .....	87.4	39.6	72.5	103.8	180.3	198.7	223.5	216.8	217.8	216.7	214.2	217.2	n.a.
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.3	-2.0	5.8	14.6	18.3	24.7	31.8	29.9	30.4	31.8	28.4	28.4	n.a.
Contributions for social insurance.....	.2	.3	2.1	2.8	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.9
Excess of wage accruals over disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	-.3	.0	.0	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments.....	.9	1.5	2.5	2.6	10.9	11.1	10.6	11.6	11.7	11.9	11.8	20.9	14.7
Net interest paid by government.....	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Dividends.....	5.8	2.1	3.8	4.5	5.8	6.6	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.1
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.5	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
<b>Equals: Personal income</b> .....	85.1	46.6	72.6	95.3	177.7	191.0	209.5	206.1	206.8	203.8	205.4	216.4	214.7
Less: Personal tax and related payments.....	2.6	1.5	2.4	3.3	18.8	21.5	21.2	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.7	19.2
Federal.....	1.3	.5	1.2	2.0	17.2	19.6	19.0	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.6
State and local.....	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
<b>Equals: Disposable personal income</b> .....	82.5	45.2	70.2	92.0	158.9	169.5	188.4	187.4	188.2	185.1	186.8	197.7	195.5
Less: Personal consumption expenditures.....	78.8	46.3	67.5	82.3	146.9	165.6	177.4	178.8	178.4	179.0	180.6	182.4	184.5
<b>Equals: Personal saving</b> .....	3.7	-1.2	2.7	9.8	12.0	3.9	10.9	8.6	9.8	6.2	6.2	15.3	11.0

## NATIONAL INCOME, BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES

	Annual totals								Seasonally adjusted annual rates by quarters				
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1949			1950	
									2	3	4	1	2
<b>National income</b> .....	87.4	39.6	72.5	103.8	180.3	198.7	223.5	216.8	217.8	216.7	214.2	217.2	n.a.
<b>Compensation of employees</b> .....	50.8	29.3	47.8	64.3	117.1	128.0	140.2	140.6	140.5	140.0	140.2	142.3	147.6
Wages and salaries <sup>1</sup> .....	50.2	28.8	45.7	61.7	111.2	122.1	134.4	134.2	134.2	133.6	133.6	135.2	140.2
Private.....	45.2	23.7	37.5	51.5	90.6	104.8	115.7	113.7	114.0	113.0	112.7	114.3	119.2
Military.....	.3	.3	.4	1.9	8.0	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.5
Government civilian.....	4.6	4.9	7.8	8.3	12.7	13.2	14.7	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	.6	.5	2.1	2.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.4
<b>Proprietors' and rental income</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	19.7	7.2	14.7	20.8	42.0	42.4	47.3	41.7	42.2	40.1	40.7	41.5	41.3
Business and professional.....	8.3	2.9	6.8	9.6	20.6	19.8	22.1	21.0	21.1	20.7	20.6	21.4	22.3
Farm.....	5.7	2.3	4.5	6.9	14.8	15.6	17.7	13.4	13.7	12.2	12.8	12.8	11.8
Rental income of persons.....	5.8	2.0	3.5	4.3	6.6	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2
<b>Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment</b> .....	10.3	-2.0	5.8	14.6	18.3	24.7	31.8	29.8	30.4	31.8	28.4	28.4	n.a.
Corporate profits before tax.....	9.8	.2	6.5	17.2	23.5	30.5	33.9	27.6	26.4	28.2	27.6	29.2	n.a.
Corporate profits tax liability.....	1.4	.5	1.5	7.8	9.6	11.9	13.0	10.6	10.0	10.8	10.6	11.4	n.a.
Corporate profits after tax.....	8.4	-.4	5.0	9.4	13.9	18.5	20.9	17.0	16.4	17.3	16.9	17.8	n.a.
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.5	-2.1	-.7	-2.6	-5.2	-5.8	-2.0	2.2	3.9	3.7	.8	-.7	-2.3
<b>Net interest</b> .....	6.5	5.0	4.2	4.1	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0

n.a. Not available.

<sup>1</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>2</sup> Includes employee contributions to social insurance funds.

<sup>3</sup> Includes noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

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

Source.—Figures in this table are the revised series. For an explanation of the revisions and a detailed breakdown of the series for the period 1929-38, see *National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business*, July 1947, Department of Commerce. For the detailed breakdown for the period 1939-49, see *Survey of Current Business*, July 1950. For a discussion of the revisions, together with annual data for the period 1929-38, see also pp. 1105-1114 of the BULLETIN for September 1947; data subsequent to 1938 shown in that issue of the BULLETIN have since been revised.



# GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, AND PERSONAL INCOME—Continued

[Estimates of the Department of Commerce. In billions of dollars]

## GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE

	Annual totals								Seasonally adjusted annual rates by quarters				
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949	1949			1950	
									2	3	4	1	2
Gross national product.....	103.8	55.8	91.3	126.4	211.1	233.3	259.1	255.6	255.2	254.4	253.8	262.5	269.9
Personal consumption expenditures.....	78.8	46.3	67.5	82.3	146.9	165.6	177.4	178.8	178.4	179.0	180.6	182.4	184.5
Durable goods.....	9.4	3.5	5.7	9.8	16.6	21.4	22.9	23.8	23.0	24.7	25.3	26.9	26.7
Nondurable goods.....	37.7	22.3	35.3	44.0	85.8	95.1	100.9	98.5	99.2	97.6	97.9	97.5	99.0
Services.....	31.7	20.6	25.5	28.5	44.5	49.1	53.7	56.4	56.2	56.6	57.4	58.0	58.8
Gross private domestic investment.....	15.8	1.3	9.9	18.3	28.7	30.2	43.1	33.0	31.3	32.1	31.2	40.5	45.9
New construction <sup>1</sup> .....	7.8	1.1	4.9	6.8	10.3	13.9	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.9	18.2	19.9	20.9
Producers' durable equipment.....	6.4	1.8	4.6	7.7	12.3	17.1	19.9	19.5	19.8	19.4	18.7	19.3	21.6
Change in business inventories.....	1.6	-1.6	.4	3.9	6.1	-8	5.5	-3.7	-5.3	-4.2	-5.7	1.3	3.4
Net foreign investment.....	.8	.2	.9	1.1	4.6	8.9	1.9	.4	1.3	.1	-.7	-1.9	-2.0
Government purchases of goods and services.....	8.5	8.0	13.1	24.7	30.9	28.6	36.6	43.3	44.3	43.2	42.8	41.4	41.4
Federal.....	1.3	2.0	5.2	16.9	20.9	15.8	21.0	25.3	26.6	25.1	24.3	22.5	22.6
War.....	1.3	2.0	1.3	13.8	21.2	17.1	21.5	25.7	26.8	25.8	24.6	22.8	22.8
Nonwar.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	2.5	1.3	.5	.4	.2	.7	.3	.3	.2
Less: Government sales <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.7	1.3	.5	.4	.2	.7	.3	.3	.2
State and local.....	7.2	5.9	7.9	7.8	10.0	12.8	15.6	18.0	17.7	18.2	18.5	18.9	18.8

## PERSONAL INCOME

[Seasonally adjusted monthly totals at annual rates]

Year or month	Personal income	Wages and salaries							Other labor income <sup>5</sup>	Proprietors' and rental income <sup>6</sup>	Dividends and personal interest income	Transfer payments <sup>7</sup>	Non-agricultural income <sup>8</sup>
		Total receipts <sup>4</sup>	Wage and salary disbursements					Less employee contributions for social insurance					
			Total disbursements	Commodity producing industries	Distributive industries	Service industries	Government						
1929.....	85.1	50.0	50.2	21.5	15.5	8.2	5.0	.1	.5	19.7	13.3	1.5	76.8
1933.....	46.6	28.7	28.8	9.8	8.8	5.1	5.2	.2	.4	7.2	8.2	2.1	43.0
1937.....	74.0	45.4	45.9	18.4	13.1	6.9	7.5	.6	.5	15.4	10.3	2.4	66.5
1938.....	68.3	42.3	42.8	15.3	12.6	6.7	8.2	.6	.5	14.0	8.7	2.8	62.1
1939.....	72.6	45.1	45.7	17.4	13.3	6.9	8.2	.6	.5	14.7	9.2	3.0	66.3
1940.....	78.3	48.9	49.6	19.7	14.2	7.3	8.5	.7	.6	16.3	9.4	3.1	71.5
1941.....	95.3	60.9	61.7	27.5	16.3	7.8	10.2	.8	.6	20.8	9.9	3.1	86.1
1942.....	122.7	80.7	81.9	39.1	18.0	8.6	16.1	1.2	.7	28.4	9.7	3.2	109.4
1943.....	150.3	103.6	105.4	49.0	20.1	9.5	26.8	1.8	.9	32.8	10.0	3.0	135.2
1944.....	165.9	114.9	117.1	50.4	22.7	10.5	33.5	2.2	1.3	35.5	10.6	3.6	150.5
1945.....	171.9	115.3	117.7	45.9	24.7	11.5	35.6	2.3	1.5	37.5	11.4	6.2	155.7
1946.....	177.7	109.2	111.3	46.1	30.9	13.7	20.6	2.0	1.9	42.0	13.2	11.4	158.8
1947.....	191.0	119.9	122.0	54.3	35.1	15.3	17.2	2.1	2.4	42.4	14.5	11.8	170.8
1948.....	209.5	132.2	134.3	60.2	38.8	16.6	18.7	2.2	2.8	47.3	16.1	11.2	187.0
1949.....	206.1	132.0	134.2	57.0	39.4	17.4	20.4	2.2	2.9	41.7	17.2	12.3	188.2
1949—May.....	207.6	132.7	134.9	57.1	40.1	17.6	20.1	2.2	2.9	42.6	17.1	12.3	188.7
June.....	205.9	131.6	133.9	56.4	39.6	17.5	20.4	2.3	2.9	42.2	16.8	12.4	187.4
July.....	203.5	131.4	133.5	56.0	39.4	17.4	20.7	2.1	2.9	40.2	16.6	12.4	186.8
August.....	204.3	131.3	133.5	56.3	39.4	17.3	20.5	2.2	2.9	40.7	16.8	12.6	187.3
September.....	203.4	131.6	133.8	56.4	39.4	17.4	20.6	2.2	3.0	39.2	17.0	12.6	187.8
October.....	202.4	130.3	132.5	54.8	39.0	17.8	20.9	2.2	3.0	39.8	17.2	12.1	186.0
November.....	205.7	131.3	133.4	55.5	39.0	17.8	21.1	2.1	3.1	41.7	17.2	12.4	187.6
December.....	208.4	132.9	135.1	57.0	39.3	17.8	21.0	2.2	3.1	40.6	18.9	12.9	191.1
1950—January.....	214.6	132.2	135.0	56.7	39.5	17.9	20.9	2.8	3.0	43.5	17.5	18.4	195.2
February.....	215.4	131.5	134.2	55.8	39.3	18.1	21.0	2.7	3.0	41.0	17.7	22.2	199.0
March.....	219.3	133.6	136.4	57.7	39.6	18.1	21.0	2.8	3.3	40.2	18.0	24.2	203.7
April.....	213.8	135.3	138.1	59.1	39.7	18.2	21.1	2.8	3.3	39.8	18.2	17.2	198.7
May.....	214.5	137.7	140.5	60.9	40.1	18.5	21.0	2.8	3.4	41.5	17.8	14.1	198.4

<sup>1</sup> Revised.

<sup>2</sup> Includes construction expenditures for crude petroleum and natural gas drilling.

<sup>3</sup> Consists of sales abroad and domestic sales of surplus consumption goods and materials.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 50 million dollars.

<sup>5</sup> Total wage and salary receipts, as included in "Personal income," is equal to total disbursements less employee contributions to social insurance. Such contributions are not available by industries.

<sup>6</sup> Includes compensation for injuries, employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds, and other payments.

<sup>7</sup> Includes business and professional income, farm income, and rental income of unincorporated enterprise; also a noncorporate inventory valuation adjustment.

<sup>8</sup> Includes government social insurance benefits, direct relief, mustering out pay, veterans' readjustment allowances and other payments, as well as consumer bad debts, and other business transfers.

<sup>9</sup> Includes personal income exclusive of net income of unincorporated farm enterprise, farm wages, agricultural net rents, agricultural net interest, and net dividends paid by agricultural corporations.

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

Source.—Same as preceding page.

**CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS**  
**TOTAL CONSUMER CREDIT, BY MAJOR PARTS**  
[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of year or month	Total consumer credit	Instalment credit					Noninstalment credit			
		Total instalment credit	Sale credit			Loans <sup>1</sup>	Total noninstalment credit	Single-payment loans <sup>2</sup>	Charge accounts	Service credit
			Total	Automobile	Other					
1929.....	7,628	3,158	2,515	1,318	1,197	643	4,470	2,125	1,749	596
1933.....	3,912	1,588	1,122	459	663	466	2,324	776	1,081	467
1939.....	7,969	4,424	2,792	1,267	1,525	1,632	3,545	1,468	1,544	533
1940.....	9,115	5,417	3,450	1,729	1,721	1,967	3,698	1,488	1,650	560
1941.....	9,862	5,887	3,744	1,942	1,802	2,143	3,975	1,601	1,764	610
1942.....	6,578	3,048	1,617	482	1,135	1,431	3,530	1,369	1,513	648
1943.....	5,303	2,001	882	175	707	1,119	3,377	1,192	1,498	687
1944.....	5,303	2,061	891	200	691	1,170	3,742	1,255	1,758	729
1945.....	6,637	2,364	942	227	715	1,422	4,273	1,520	1,981	772
1946.....	10,191	4,000	1,648	544	1,104	2,352	6,191	2,263	3,054	874
1947.....	13,673	6,434	3,086	1,151	1,935	3,348	7,239	2,707	3,612	920
1948.....	16,319	8,600	4,528	1,961	2,567	4,072	7,719	2,902	3,854	963
1949.....	18,779	10,890	6,240	3,144	3,096	4,650	7,889	2,988	3,909	992
1949—May.....	15,843	8,888	4,718	2,386	2,332	4,170	6,955	2,739	3,235	981
June.....	16,124	9,123	4,870	2,499	2,371	4,253	7,001	2,752	3,274	975
July.....	16,198	9,335	5,010	2,610	2,400	4,325	6,863	2,768	3,123	972
August.....	16,453	9,622	5,223	2,761	2,462	4,399	6,831	2,799	3,064	968
September.....	16,803	9,899	5,438	2,876	2,562	4,461	6,904	2,808	3,123	973
October.....	17,223	10,166	5,661	2,986	2,675	4,505	7,057	2,866	3,197	994
November.....	17,815	10,441	5,880	3,085	2,795	4,561	7,374	2,927	3,454	993
December.....	18,779	10,890	6,240	3,144	3,096	4,650	7,889	2,988	3,909	992
1950—January.....	18,344	10,836	6,174	3,179	2,995	4,662	7,508	3,003	3,506	999
February.....	18,126	10,884	6,213	3,256	2,957	4,671	7,242	3,001	3,233	1,008
March.....	18,302	11,077	6,334	3,355	2,979	4,743	7,225	3,009	3,211	1,005
April.....	18,620	11,322	6,511	3,470	3,041	4,811	7,298	3,048	3,241	1,009
May.....	19,077	11,668	6,733	3,600	3,133	4,935	7,409	3,101	3,290	1,018
June.....	19,627	12,063	6,950	3,761	3,189	5,113	7,564	3,140	3,399	1,025

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Includes repair and modernization loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

<sup>3</sup> Noninstalment consumer loans (single-payment loans of commercial banks and pawnbrokers).

NOTE.—Back figures by months beginning January 1929 may be obtained from Division of Research and Statistics.

**CONSUMER INSTALMENT LOANS**  
[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Amounts outstanding (end of period)								Loans made by principal lending institutions (during period)				
	Total	Commercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Small loan companies	Industrial banks <sup>2</sup>	Industrial loan companies <sup>2</sup>	Credit unions	Miscellaneous lenders	Insured repair and modernization loans <sup>3</sup>	Commercial banks <sup>1</sup>	Small loan companies	Industrial banks <sup>2</sup>	Industrial loan companies <sup>2</sup>	Credit unions
1929.....	643	43	263	219		23	95	.....	.....	463	413		38
1933.....	466	29	246	121		20	50	.....	.....	322	202		32
1939.....	1,632	523	448	131	99	135	96	200	680	827	261	194	237
1940.....	1,967	692	498	132	104	174	99	268	1,017	912	255	198	297
1941.....	2,143	784	531	134	107	200	102	285	1,198	975	255	203	344
1942.....	1,431	426	417	89	72	130	91	206	792	784	182	146	236
1943.....	1,119	316	364	67	59	104	86	123	639	800	151	128	201
1944.....	1,170	357	384	68	60	100	88	113	749	869	155	139	198
1945.....	1,422	477	439	76	70	103	93	164	942	956	166	151	199
1946.....	2,352	956	597	117	98	153	109	322	1,793	1,231	231	210	286
1947.....	3,348	1,435	701	166	134	225	119	568	2,636	1,432	310	282	428
1948.....	4,072	1,709	817	204	160	312	131	739	3,069	1,534	375	318	577
1949.....	4,650	1,951	929	250	175	402	142	801	3,282	1,737	418	334	712
1949—May.....	4,170	1,788	818	213	165	333	131	722	288	135	35	28	60
June.....	4,253	1,836	827	219	167	346	132	726	303	140	38	28	68
July.....	4,325	1,866	843	225	169	357	133	732	282	155	35	28	59
August.....	4,399	1,897	851	230	171	369	134	747	294	143	37	29	66
September.....	4,461	1,922	855	235	172	379	135	763	278	128	34	27	65
October.....	4,505	1,936	858	239	172	385	135	780	272	134	34	26	59
November.....	4,561	1,944	875	244	173	394	137	794	269	161	36	28	64
December.....	4,650	1,951	929	250	175	402	142	801	280	232	41	31	69
1950—January.....	4,662	1,957	931	251	175	404	142	802	269	131	37	27	59
February.....	4,671	1,973	928	254	174	408	142	792	268	126	34	25	61
March.....	4,743	2,026	936	258	176	421	143	783	336	163	43	31	78
April.....	4,811	2,066	945	262	178	431	144	785	307	154	37	28	70
May.....	4,935	2,134	959	267	182	450	145	798	348	168	43	32	83
June.....	5,113	2,233	978	275	188	474	147	818	379	175	46	34	93

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Figures include only personal instalment cash loans and retail automobile direct loans shown on the following page, and a small amount of other retail direct loans not shown separately. Other retail direct loans outstanding at the end of June amounted to 97 million dollars, and other loans made during June were 13 million.

<sup>3</sup> Figures include only personal instalment cash loans, retail automobile direct loans, and other retail direct loans. Direct retail instalment loans are obtained by deducting an estimate of paper purchased from total retail instalment paper.

<sup>4</sup> Includes only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration.

# CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS—Continued

## CONSUMER INSTALMENT SALE CREDIT, EXCLUDING AUTOMOBILE CREDIT

[Estimated amounts outstanding. In millions of dollars]

End of year or month	Total, excluding auto- mobile	Department stores and mail-order houses	Furniture stores	House- hold appli- ance stores	Jewelry stores	All other retail stores
1929.....	1,197	160	583	265	56	133
1933.....	663	119	299	119	29	97
1939.....	1,525	377	536	273	93	246
1940.....	1,721	439	599	302	110	271
1941.....	1,802	466	619	313	120	284
1942.....	1,135	252	440	188	76	179
1943.....	707	172	289	78	57	111
1944.....	691	183	293	50	56	109
1945.....	715	198	296	51	57	113
1946.....	1,104	337	386	118	89	174
1947.....	1,935	650	587	249	144	305
1948.....	2,567	874	750	387	152	404
1949.....	3,096	1,010	935	500	163	488
1949						
May.....	2,332	771	704	367	123	367
June.....	2,371	774	718	382	124	373
July.....	2,400	766	730	405	121	378
August.....	2,462	781	755	417	121	388
September.....	2,562	818	784	435	121	404
October.....	2,675	855	822	454	123	421
November.....	2,795	906	858	464	127	440
December.....	3,096	1,010	935	500	163	488
1950						
January.....	2,995	975	902	491	627	
February.....	2,957	958	891	492	616	
March.....	2,979	960	899	502	618	
April.....	3,041	979	913	518	631	
May.....	3,133	1,011	935	537	650	
June.....	3,189	1,028	947	552	662	

## CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total	Retail instal- ment paper <sup>2</sup>		Repair and modern- ization loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Personal instal- ment cash loans
		Auto- mobile	Other		
Outstanding at end of period:					
1947.....	233.5	50.0	30.2	43.3	110.0
1948.....	286.2	66.6	43.4	51.7	124.5
1949.....	343.2	93.6	63.1	55.4	131.1
1949—May.....	294.7	73.3	45.8	50.0	125.6
June.....	303.4	76.1	48.7	51.2	127.4
July.....	309.4	78.8	50.3	51.4	128.9
August.....	317.4	82.9	52.3	52.9	129.3
September.....	323.7	85.3	54.6	53.9	129.9
October.....	329.6	88.7	56.6	55.0	129.3
November.....	336.3	91.7	59.2	55.5	129.9
December.....	343.2	93.6	63.1	55.4	131.1
1950—January.....	344.6	96.1	63.9	54.7	129.9
February.....	347.4	98.6	65.2	54.2	129.4
March.....	350.5	100.4	66.9	53.0	130.2
April.....	355.0	102.6	68.9	52.8	130.7
May.....	361.8	105.6	70.7	53.5	132.0
June.....	371.0	111.9	71.9	54.1	133.1
Volume extended during month:					
1949—May.....	43.7	11.9	7.8	3.6	20.4
June.....	47.0	12.3	8.2	4.4	22.1
July.....	41.9	11.3	7.5	3.2	19.9
August.....	47.7	14.1	8.2	4.7	20.7
September.....	43.5	12.5	7.8	4.3	18.9
October.....	45.6	13.7	8.5	4.8	18.6
November.....	45.8	13.7	8.8	4.2	19.1
December.....	47.0	11.9	10.3	3.3	21.5
1950—January.....	41.9	12.3	7.8	2.7	19.1
February.....	40.3	12.6	7.6	2.7	17.4
March.....	47.3	13.5	9.7	2.5	21.6
April.....	43.1	12.7	8.8	3.0	18.6
May.....	48.9	13.9	9.6	4.2	21.2
June.....	50.9	15.7	8.9	4.2	22.1

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Includes not only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration but also noninsured loans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both direct loans and paper purchased.

## CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total	Automobile retail		Other retail, purch- ased and direct	Repair and modern- ization loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Personal instal- ment cash loans
		Pur- chased	Direct loans			
Outstanding at end of period:						
1947.....	2,701	346	536	523	500	796
1948.....	3,563	570	736	751	636	870
1949.....	4,416	854	915	922	781	944
1949—May.....	3,740	664	817	736	650	873
June.....	3,852	688	843	750	676	895
July.....	3,933	718	869	761	684	901
August.....	4,044	754	890	778	711	911
September.....	4,140	780	905	803	730	922
October.....	4,247	811	915	839	755	927
November.....	4,326	835	922	868	772	929
December.....	4,416	854	915	922	781	944
1950—January.....	4,465	866	922	953	779	945
February.....	4,494	888	935	941	783	947
March.....	4,595	922	964	966	774	969
April.....	4,688	953	992	983	780	980
May.....	4,861	992	1,035	1,027	804	1,003
June.....	5,083	1,048	1,096	1,065	834	1,040
Volume extended during month:						
1949—May.....	568	112	136	124	54	142
June.....	592	109	135	124	67	157
July.....	541	112	129	109	50	141
August.....	598	127	134	114	75	148
September.....	568	117	123	121	62	145
October.....	593	125	123	136	70	139
November.....	576	118	115	131	67	145
December.....	593	113	105	154	57	164
1950—January.....	554	111	116	137	47	143
February.....	542	117	124	118	49	134
March.....	646	142	151	139	42	172
April.....	607	130	141	129	52	155
May.....	721	148	164	163	74	172
June.....	767	165	184	154	82	182

## CONSUMER INSTALMENT CREDITS OF INDUSTRIAL LOAN COMPANIES, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

[Estimates. In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Total	Retail instal- ment paper <sup>2</sup>		Repair and modern- ization loans <sup>1,2</sup>	Personal instal- ment cash loans
		Auto- mobile	Other		
Outstanding at end of period:					
1947.....	148.2	27.1	17.1	4.2	99.8
1948.....	177.1	38.3	23.7	5.0	110.1
1949.....	194.7	43.5	31.4	6.5	113.3
1949—May.....	183.0	40.3	25.9	5.1	111.7
June.....	185.7	41.2	26.7	5.3	112.5
July.....	187.9	41.6	28.5	5.3	112.5
August.....	190.1	42.3	29.6	5.8	112.4
September.....	190.9	43.0	30.0	5.7	112.2
October.....	191.2	44.2	30.2	6.0	110.8
November.....	192.5	44.1	30.5	6.3	111.6
December.....	194.7	43.5	31.4	6.5	113.3
1950—January.....	194.8	44.3	31.1	6.6	112.8
February.....	193.7	44.6	30.8	6.6	111.7
March.....	196.2	46.1	31.0	6.5	112.6
April.....	198.7	47.5	31.6	6.4	113.2
May.....	202.8	49.5	32.7	6.7	113.9
June.....	209.1	52.3	34.4	6.9	115.5
Volume extended during month:					
1949—May.....	32.0	7.3	5.2	0.6	18.9
June.....	31.1	6.7	4.8	0.6	19.0
July.....	30.8	6.7	5.2	0.5	18.4
August.....	31.1	6.6	4.7	0.8	19.0
September.....	27.9	6.1	3.9	0.5	17.4
October.....	28.3	7.1	3.9	0.5	16.8
November.....	28.7	5.7	4.0	0.5	18.5
December.....	31.3	5.4	4.4	0.4	21.1
1950—January.....	27.7	6.5	3.3	0.3	17.6
February.....	25.4	5.6	3.5	0.3	16.0
March.....	31.2	7.3	4.0	0.3	19.6
April.....	29.2	6.9	3.9	0.4	18.0
May.....	33.1	7.9	4.8	0.5	19.9
June.....	35.9	9.0	5.4	0.5	21.0

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Includes not only loans insured by Federal Housing Administration but also noninsured loans.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both direct loans and paper purchased.

# CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS—Continued

## FURNITURE STORE STATISTICS

Item	Percentage change from preceding month			Percentage change from corresponding month of preceding year		
	June 1950 <sup>p</sup>	May 1950	April 1950	June 1950 <sup>p</sup>	May 1950	April 1950
Net sales:						
Total.....	-5	+13	-2	+6	+7	+3
Cash sales.....	-7	+18	-5	-2	+3	-7
Credit sales:						
Instalment.....	-4	+10	-1	+7	+8	+8
Charge account.....	-3	+11	-3	+7	+8	+1
Accounts receivable, end of month:						
Total.....	+1	+2	+1	+27	+27	+27
Instalment.....	+1	+1	+1	+28	+28	+28
Collections during month:						
Total.....	+1	+4	-6	+10	+7	+2
Instalment.....	+1	+4	-8	+11	+8	+2
Inventories, end of month, at retail value.	-3	-1	+3	+9	+5	0

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

## RATIO OF COLLECTIONS TO ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE <sup>1</sup>

Year or month	Instalment accounts				Charge accounts
	Department stores	Furniture stores	Household appliance stores	Jewelry stores	Department stores
1949					
May.....	22	13	14	14	53
June.....	21	12	14	14	53
July.....	19	12	13	13	49
August.....	21	12	14	14	51
September.....	20	11	12	13	52
October.....	20	11	12	14	53
November.....	20	11	12	13	54
December.....	20	10	12	16	52
1950					
January.....	18	10	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	49
February.....	17	10	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	47
March.....	19	11	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	53
April.....	17	10	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	50
May.....	18	10	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	52
June <sup>p</sup> .....	17	10	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	51

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Collections during month as percentage of accounts outstanding at beginning of month.

<sup>2</sup> Collection of these data for jewelry stores was discontinued after December 1949.

## DEPARTMENT STORE SALES, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, AND COLLECTIONS

Year or month	Index numbers, without seasonal adjustment, 1941 average = 100								Percentage of total sales		
	Sales during month				Accounts receivable at end of month		Collections during month		Cash sales	Instalment sales	Charge account sales
	Total	Cash	Instalment	Charge account	Instalment	Charge account	Instalment	Charge account			
Averages of monthly data:											
1941.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	48	9	43
1942.....	114	131	82	102	78	91	103	110	56	6	38
1943.....	130	165	71	103	46	79	80	107	61	5	34
1944.....	145	188	66	112	38	84	70	112	64	4	32
1945.....	162	211	67	125	37	94	69	127	64	4	32
1946.....	202	242	101	176	50	138	91	168	59	4	37
1947.....	214	237	154	200	88	174	133	198	55	6	39
1948.....	225	236	192	219	142	198	181	222	52	7	41
1949.....	213	216	*198	213	165	196	200	224	50	8	42
1949—May.....	208	210	189	209	153	191	196	220	50	8	42
June.....	200	206	*172	*200	152	187	194	222	51	*8	*41
July.....	149	157	147	141	151	163	179	202	52	9	39
August.....	179	181	195	173	155	161	188	184	50	10	40
September.....	214	209	224	217	165	182	191	185	49	9	42
October.....	220	214	242	221	175	191	202	214	48	10	42
November.....	254	247	259	260	189	213	211	232	48	9	43
December.....	372	380	325	373	214	285	227	245	50	8	42
1950—January.....	164	162	174	164	209	222	233	319	49	9	42
February.....	156	152	183	155	207	191	222	241	48	10	42
March.....	203	199	230	203	209	185	250	230	48	10	42
April.....	204	202	214	205	212	190	226	210	49	9	42
May.....	212	205	226	217	217	194	231	222	48	9	43
June <sup>p</sup> .....	203	199	208	208	218	194	230	226	48	9	43

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

\* Revised.

NOTE.—Data based on reports from a smaller group of stores than is included in the monthly index of sales shown on p. 1059.

**CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS**  
**BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS \***

		1950							1950				
		June 28	July 5	July 12	July 19	July 26 <sup>1</sup>			June 28	July 5	July 12	July 19	July 26 <sup>1</sup>
		In billions of dollars							In unit indicated				
WEEKLY FIGURES <sup>2</sup>													
RESERVE BANK CREDIT, ETC.													
Reserve Bank credit, total.....	2	18.57	18.95	18.76	18.48	18.64							
U. S. Govt. securities, total.....	3	18.22	18.59	18.29	17.87	17.96							
Bills.....	3	3.84	3.98	3.83	3.63	4.06							
Notes and certificates.....	3	8.74	9.06	9.05	8.95	8.91							
Bonds.....	3	5.64	5.55	5.41	5.29	5.00							
Gold stock.....	2	24.23	24.23	24.21	24.21	24.16							
Money in circulation.....	2	27.03	27.32	27.17	27.03	26.92							
Treasury cash and deposits.....	2	2.17	1.95	1.69	1.84	1.82							
Member bank reserves, total.....	2, 4	15.99	16.25	16.45	16.16	16.42							
New York City.....	5	4.40	4.37	4.41	4.30	4.34							
Chicago.....	5	1.11	1.11	1.13	1.10	1.12							
Reserve city banks.....	5	6.21	6.25	6.37	6.28	6.29							
Country banks.....	5	4.38	4.41	4.59	4.49	4.48							
Required reserves.....	4	15.47	15.47	15.55	15.49	15.57							
Excess reserves, total.....	4	.52	.79	.90	.67	.85							
New York City.....	5	.02	.01	.07	.02	.02							
Chicago.....	5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	.01	.01	( <sup>3</sup> )							
Reserve city banks.....	5	.14	.16	.25	.12	.12							
Country banks.....	5	.48	.51	.67	.58	.57							
MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES													
All reporting banks:													
Loans and investments.....	14	67.96	67.65	67.59	67.88	68.03							
U. S. Govt. securities, total.....	14	36.64	36.15	36.25	36.22	35.73							
Bonds.....	16	24.43	24.45	24.46	24.48	24.48							
Notes and certificates.....	16	9.56	9.30	9.27	9.25	9.22							
Bills.....	16	2.64	2.41	2.52	2.50	2.03							
Other securities.....	18	5.74	5.77	5.87	5.96	5.95							
Demand deposits adjusted.....	14	47.97	47.40	47.55	47.73	48.47							
U. S. Govt. deposits.....	14	2.48	2.49	2.45	2.47	2.34							
Loans, total.....	14	25.58	25.73	25.47	25.70	26.35							
Commercial.....	18	13.60	13.66	13.73	13.79	13.91							
Real estate.....	18	4.68	4.71	4.76	4.78	4.79							
For purchasing securities:													
Total.....	18	2.37	2.45	2.18	2.30	2.67							
U. S. Govt. securities.....	18	.51	.68	.59	.76	1.11							
Other securities.....	18	1.86	1.77	1.59	1.53	1.57							
Other.....	18	4.91	4.93	4.95	4.98	5.06							
New York City banks:													
Loans and investments.....	15	19.72	19.41	19.29	19.32	19.35							
U. S. Govt. securities, total.....	15	10.27	9.97	9.97	9.89	9.55							
Bonds, total holdings.....	17	7.24	7.25	7.23	7.20	7.18							
Due or callable—5 years.....	17	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.72	5.69							
Notes and certificates.....	17	2.15	2.00	1.97	1.97	1.97							
Bills.....	17	.88	.72	.77	.72	.39							
Demand deposits adjusted.....	15	15.20	14.95	14.85	15.00	15.18							
U. S. Govt. deposits.....	15	.68	.67	.66	.66	.62							
Interbank deposits.....	15	3.94	4.02	4.06	3.83	3.78							
Time deposits.....	15	1.57	1.55	1.54	1.53	1.52							
Loans, total.....	15	7.95	7.92	7.69	7.77	8.15							
Commercial.....	19	4.71	4.72	4.76	4.77	4.83							
For purchasing securities:													
To brokers.....													
On U. S. Govts.....	19	.33	.49	.39	.56	.85							
On other securities.....	19	1.09	1.02	.85	.81	.82							
To others.....	19	.24	.23	.23	.23	.25							
Real estate and other.....	19	1.35	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.39							
Banks outside New York City:													
Loans and investments.....	15	48.24	48.24	48.30	48.56	48.68							
U. S. Govt. securities, total.....	15	26.37	26.19	26.28	26.33	26.18							
Bonds.....	17	17.19	17.20	17.22	17.27	17.30							
Notes and certificates.....	17	7.42	7.30	7.30	7.29	7.25							
Bills.....	17	1.76	1.69	1.76	1.77	1.63							
Demand deposits adjusted.....	15	32.77	32.44	32.70	32.73	33.29							
U. S. Govt. deposits.....	15	1.80	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.71							
Interbank deposits.....	15	6.16	6.63	6.84	6.57	6.30							
Time deposits.....	15	13.85	13.85	13.82	13.80	13.75							
Loans, total.....	15	17.64	17.81	17.78	17.93	18.20							
Commercial.....	19	8.89	8.94	8.97	9.02	9.09							
Real estate.....	19	4.35	4.37	4.40	4.42	4.44							
For purchasing securities.....	19	.71	.71	.71	.70	.75							
Other.....	19	3.90	3.91	3.93	3.97	4.03							
MONEY RATES, ETC.													
U. S. Govt. securities:													
Bills (new issues).....	30	1.174	1.168	1.173	1.174	1.174							
Certificates.....	30	1.23	1.23	1.22	1.23	1.23							
3-5 years.....	30	1.49	1.48	1.45	1.45	1.44							
7-9 years.....	30	1.86	1.85	1.84	1.83	1.82							
15 years or more.....	30, 32	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34							
Corporate bonds:													
Aaa.....	32	2.63	2.65	2.66	2.66	2.65							
Baa.....	32	3.32	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.28							
High-grade municipal bonds.....	32	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.00							
In unit indicated													
Stock prices (1935-39 = 100):													
Total.....	34	143	141	134	139	139							
Industrial.....	34	153	150	143	148	148							
Railroad.....	34	104	103	105	111	120							
Public utility.....	34	108	106	101	103	101							
Volume of trading (mill. shares).....	34	3.42	1.59	2.59	2.35	2.38							

		1950							1950				
		June 28	July 5	July 12	July 19	July 26 <sup>1</sup>			June 28	July 5	July 12	July 19	July 26 <sup>1</sup>
		In unit indicated							In unit indicated				
WEEKLY FIGURES <sup>2</sup> —Cont.													
BUSINESS CONDITIONS													
Wholesale prices:													
Indexes (1926 = 100):													
Total.....	65	157.1	159.0	161.9	163.3	163.7							
Farm products.....	65	165.0	171.3	176.3	176.9	177.0							
Foods.....	65	162.7	165.2	171.9	175.4	173.8							
Other commodities.....	65	148.7	149.0	149.9	150.6	151.7							
Basic commodities:													
(Aug. 1939 = 100):													
Total.....	67	266.8	271.2	280.1	289.1	300.0							
Foodstuffs.....	67	332.5	344.5	353.2	359.8	371.4							
Industrial materials.....	67	242.5	242.9	251.1	258.7	267.5							
Selected farm products:													
Wheat (cents per bushel).....	68	214.5	217.5	219.1	225.7	225.3							
Corn (cents per bushel).....	68	152.9	156.6	155.8	156.0	155.8							
Cotton (cents per pound).....	68	33.8	34.2	36.7	37.9	38.7							
Steers (dollars per 100 pounds).....	68	29.88	30.44	30.48	30.14	30.78							
Cows (dollars per 100 pounds).....	68	19.43	20.38	20.55	20.60	20.18							
Hogs (dollars per 100 pounds).....	68	20.99	23.49	24.58	24.12	24.34							
Butter (cents per pound).....	68	59.9	59.9	59.9	60.0	60.1							
Eggs (cents per dozen).....	68	30.4	32.1	33.5	35.9	36.7							
Production:													
Steel (% of capacity).....	71	101.2	92.6	96.0	99.4	99.3							
Automobile (thous. cars).....	71	187	127	185	179	186							
Crude petroleum (thous. bbls.).....	72	5,357	5,398	5,421	5,464	5,448							
Bituminous coal (mill. tons).....	72	1,171	1,032	1,155	1,187	1,179							
Paperboard (thous. tons).....	73	211	129	187	213	216							
Meat (mill. pounds).....	73	277	232	291	295	289							
Electric power (mill. kw. hrs.).....	75	6,115	5,380	6,006	6,186	6,190							
Freight carloadings (thous. cars):													
Total.....	74	783	554	789	830	845							
Miscellaneous.....	74	370	300	369	377	387							
Department store sales													
(1935-39 = 100).....	75	263	218	265	303	296							

		1950		
		Apr.	May	June <sup>1</sup>
MONTHLY FIGURES				
DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY				
Deposits and currency <sup>2</sup>				
Total deposits and currency.....	6	\$172.60	\$173.30	\$174.40
Total deposits adjusted and currency.....	6	\$168.50	\$169.50	\$169.70
Demand deposits adjusted.....	6	\$84.50	\$85.30	\$85.40
Time deposits adjusted.....	6	\$59.50	\$59.50	\$59.70
Currency outside banks.....	6	\$24.60	\$24.70	\$24.60
U. S. Govt. deposits.....	6	\$4.10	\$3.80	\$4.70
Money in circulation, total.....	7	27.05	27.09	27.16
Bills of \$50 and over.....	7	8.39	8.36	8.34
\$10 and \$20 bills.....	7	14.16	14.18	14.25
Coins, \$1, \$2, and \$5 bills.....	7	4.50	4.55	4.56
Annual rate				
Turnover of demand deposits: <sup>3</sup>				
New York City.....	8	30.6	30.9	29.2
Other leading cities.....	8	19.6	19.8	20.0
COMMERCIAL BANKS				
Cash assets.....				
Loans and investments, total.....	9	\$26.50	\$26.60	\$26.70
Loans.....	9	\$120.40	\$121.20	\$122.10
U. S. Govt. securities.....	9	\$43.80	\$44.10	\$45.00
Other securities.....	9	\$65.60	\$66.10	\$66.00
Holdings of U. S. Govt. securities:				
Within 1 year:				
Total.....	10	16.08	16.57	16.10
Bills.....	10	2.73	3.17	3.70
Certificates.....	10	7.71	7.72	7.50
Notes and bonds.....	10	5.64	5.67	7.00
Over 1 year:				
Total.....	10	42.47	42.55	42.90
Notes and bonds (1-5 yrs.).....	10	32.92	32.94	33.10
Bonds (5-10 yrs.).....	10	5.50	5.54	5.70
Bonds (over 10 yrs.).....	10	4.05	4.08	4.10

## CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS—Continued

## BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS—Continued

	Chart book page	1950				Chart book page	1950		
		Apr.	May	June 1			Apr.	May	June 1
MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.					MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.				
MEMBER BANKS					GOVERNMENT FINANCE—Cont.				
<i>In billions of dollars</i>					<i>In billions of dollars</i>				
<b>All member banks:</b>					Ownership of U. S. Govt. securities—Cont.				
Loans and investments, total.....	12	101.43	102.18	103.06	Marketable public issues—Cont.				
Loans.....	12	36.84	37.07	37.82	By class of security—Cont.				
U. S. Govt. securities.....	12	55.44	55.99	55.98	Bonds—Total outstanding.....	24	102.95	102.95	102.95
Other securities.....	12	9.15	9.12	9.27	Nonbank (unrestricted issues only), commercial bank, and F. R. Bank.....	24	58.24	57.89	57.70
Demand deposits adjusted.....	12	71.61	72.21	72.45	Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	24	44.45	44.28	44.30
Time deposits.....	12	29.62	29.69	29.80	F. R. Bank.....	24	6.16	5.80	5.62
Balances due to banks.....	12	10.77	10.62	10.70	By earliest callable or due date:				
Balances due from banks.....	12	5.36	5.33	5.36	Within 1 year—Total outstanding	25	44.93	45.33	42.45
Reserves.....	12	15.90	15.94	16.19	Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	25	26.67	26.97	25.80
<b>Central reserve city banks:</b>					F. R. Bank.....	25	10.60	10.41	9.72
Loans and investments, total.....	12	24.31	24.46	25.04	1-5 years—Total outstanding	25	48.61	48.61	51.80
Loans.....	12	9.19	9.14	9.47	Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	25	36.08	36.24	38.20
U. S. Govt. securities.....	12	12.96	13.27	13.49	F. R. Bank.....	25	3.16	3.30	5.12
Other securities.....	12	2.16	2.05	2.07	5-10 years—Total outstanding	25	15.93	15.93	15.93
Demand deposits adjusted.....	12	18.50	18.58	18.82	Nonbank (unrestricted issues only), commercial bank, and F. R. Bank.....	25	8.58	8.58	8.60
Time deposits.....	12	2.79	2.88	2.90	Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	25	6.65	6.69	6.80
Balances due to banks.....	12	4.79	4.71	4.81	F. R. Bank.....	25	1.15	1.15	1.15
Balances due from banks.....	12	5.34	5.36	5.54	Over 10 years—Total outstanding	25	45.13	45.13	45.13
Reserves.....	12	5.34	5.36	5.54	Nonbank (unrestricted issues only), commercial bank, and F. R. Bank.....	25	7.77	7.42	7.30
<b>Reserve city banks:</b>					Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	25	6.93	6.61	6.40
Loans and investments, total.....	13	38.20	38.56	38.90	F. R. Bank.....	25	2.88	2.53	2.35
Loans.....	13	14.47	14.65	14.88	<b>Cash income and outgo:</b>				
U. S. Govt. securities.....	13	20.55	20.67	20.70	Cash income.....	26	1.68	2.94	4.69
Other securities.....	13	3.19	3.23	3.33	Cash outgo.....	26	3.34	3.70	4.06
Demand deposits adjusted.....	13	25.44	25.65	25.80	Excess of cash income or outgo.....	26	-1.66	-76	+63
Time deposits.....	13	11.77	11.76	11.91					
Balances due to banks.....	13	5.08	5.03	5.02					
Balances due from banks.....	13	1.67	1.70	1.73					
Reserves.....	13	6.13	6.14	6.22					
<b>Country banks:</b>									
Loans and investments, total.....	13	38.92	39.16	39.12					
Loans.....	13	13.18	13.27	13.46					
U. S. Govt. securities.....	13	21.94	22.04	21.79					
Other securities.....	13	3.80	3.85	3.87					
Demand deposits adjusted.....	13	27.68	27.98	27.83					
Time deposits.....	13	15.06	15.06	14.99					
Balances due to banks.....	13	3.54	3.48	3.48					
Balances due from banks.....	13	4.42	4.44	4.44					
Reserves.....	13	4.42	4.44	4.44					
<b>CONSUMER CREDIT *</b>									
Consumer credit, total.....	20	18.62	19.08	19.63					
Single-payment loans.....	20	3.05	3.10	3.14					
Charge accounts.....	20	3.24	3.29	3.40					
Service credit.....	20	1.01	1.02	1.03					
Installment credit, total.....	20, 21	11.32	11.67	12.06					
Installment loans.....	21	4.81	4.94	5.11					
Installment sale credit, total.....	21	6.51	6.73	6.95					
Automobile.....	21	3.47	3.60	3.76					
Other.....	21	3.04	3.13	3.19					
<b>GOVERNMENT FINANCE</b>									
Gross debt of the U. S. Government:									
Total (direct and guaranteed).....	22	255.74	256.37	257.38					
Bonds (marketable issues).....	22	102.95	102.95	102.95					
Notes, certificates, and bills.....	22	51.65	52.05	52.36					
Savings bonds, savings notes.....	22	65.56	65.77	66.01					
Special issues.....	22	31.80	31.87	32.36					
Guaranteed, noninterest-bearing debt, etc.....	22	3.78	3.73	3.70					
Ownership of U. S. Govt. securities:									
Total:									
Commercial banks.....	23	65.30	65.80	66.50					
Fed. agencies and trust funds.....	23	37.31	37.35	37.83					
F. R. Banks.....	23	17.80	17.39	18.33					
Individuals.....	23	70.30	70.50	70.60					
Corporations and associations.....	23	24.20	24.70	24.60					
Insurance companies.....	23	20.50	20.40	20.20					
Mutual savings banks.....	23	11.60	11.60	11.60					
State and local govts.....	23	8.70	8.70	8.60					
Marketable public issues:									
By class of security:									
Bills—Total outstanding.....	24	12.62	13.02	13.53					
Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	24	7.10	7.24	7.60					
F. R. Bank.....	24	4.37	4.07	3.86					
Notes and certificates—Total outstanding.....	24	39.02	39.02	38.82					
Commercial bank and F. R. Bank.....	24	24.78	24.98	25.40					
F. R. Bank.....	24	7.27	7.52	8.86					
<b>MONEY RATES, ETC.</b>									
Treasury bills (new issues).....	29								
Corporate bonds:									
Aaa.....	29	2.60	2.61	2.62					
Baa.....	29	3.23	3.25	3.28					
F. R. Bank discount rate.....	29	1.50	1.50	1.50					
Commercial paper.....	29	1.31	1.31	1.31					
Stock yields:									
Dividends/price ratio:									
Common stock.....	33	6.18	5.97	6.35					
Preferred stock.....	33	3.82	3.82	3.85					
<b>BUSINESS CONDITIONS</b>									
Margin requirements (per cent).....	35	50	50	50					
Stock prices (1935-39=100), total.....	35	142	147	148					
Stock market credit (mill. dollars):									
Bank loans.....	35	461	491	506					
Customers' debit balances.....	35, 36	1,084	1,175	1,256					
Money borrowed.....	36	619	750	827					
Customers' free credit balances.....	36	678	657	673					
Volume of trading (mill. shares).....	35	2.30	1.76	2.08					
<b>PERSONAL INCOME (annual rates, bill. dollars):**</b>									
Total.....	48	213.8	214.5	215.8					
Wage and salary receipts.....	48	135.3	137.7	138.9					
Proprietors' income, dividends, and interest.....	48	58.0	59.3	60.1					
All other.....	48	20.5	17.5	16.8					
<b>LABOR FORCE (mill. persons):*</b>									
Total.....	49	63.5	64.1	66.2					
Civilian.....	49	62.2	62.8	64.9					
Unemployment.....	49	3.5	3.1	3.4					
Employment.....	49	58.7	59.7	61.5					
Nonagricultural.....	49	51.5	51.7	52.4					
<b>EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (mill. persons):**</b>									
Total.....	50	43.26	43.61	43.92					
Manufacturing and mining.....	50	15.24	15.58	15.71					
Construction.....	50	2.15	2.21	2.28					
Transportation and utilities.....	50	3.95	3.89	3.97					
Trade.....	50	9.42	9.47	9.52					
Government.....	50	5.92	5.87	5.85					
<b>HOURS AND EARNINGS AT FACTORIES:</b>									
Weekly earnings (dollars).....	51	56.93	57.72	58.89					
Hourly earnings (dollars).....	51	1.434	1.443	1.454					
Hours worked (per week).....	51	39.7	40.0	40.5					

For footnotes see p. 1072.

## CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS—Continued

## BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS—Continued

	Chart book page	1950			Chart book page	1950			
		Apr.	May	June 1		Apr.	May	June 1	
MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.		In unit indicated			MONTHLY FIGURES—Cont.		In unit indicated		
BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont.					BUSINESS CONDITIONS—Cont.				
Industrial production: <sup>5</sup>					Consumers' prices (1935-39 = 100):				
Total (1935-39 = 100).....	52	190	195	p199	All items.....	64	167.3	168.6	170.2
Groups (points in total index):					Food.....	64	196.6	200.3	204.6
Durable manufactures.....	52	84.1	87.6	p90.0	Apparel.....	64	185.1	185.1	185.0
Nondurable manufactures.....	52	*84.6	85.0	*86.3	Rent.....	64	123.1	123.5	123.9
Minerals.....	52	21.3	22.0	*23.0	Miscellaneous.....	64	154.8	155.3	155.3
Manufacturing production					Wholesale prices (1926 = 100):				
(1935-39 = 100), total.....	53	199	204	p208	Total.....	65	152.9	155.9	157.3
Durable.....	53	222	231	p237	Farm products.....	65	159.3	164.7	165.9
Nondurable.....	53	180	181	p184	Food.....	65	155.3	159.9	162.1
Selected durable manufactures					Other commodities.....	65	146.4	147.6	148.8
(1935-39 = 100):					Textile products.....	66	136.4	136.1	136.8
Nonferrous metals.....	54	207	208	p219	Hides and leather products.....	66	179.4	181.0	182.6
Steel.....	54	270	273	271	Chemicals and allied products.....	66	117.1	116.4	114.5
Cement.....	54	218	210	214	Fuel and lighting materials.....	67	131.2	132.1	132.7
Lumber.....	54	150	149	p144	Building materials.....	67	194.8	198.1	202.2
Transportation equipment.....	54	226	261	p279	Metals and metal products.....	67	168.7	*169.8	171.8
Machinery.....	54	251	259	p264	Miscellaneous.....	66	112.6	114.7	114.8
Selected nondurable manufactures					Prices paid and received by farmers				
(1935-39 = 100):					(1910-14 = 100):				
Apparel wool consumption.....	55	*143	149		Paid, etc.....	69	251	254	255
Cotton consumption.....	55	139	140	132	Received.....	69	241	247	247
Shoes.....	55	115	106		Cash farm income (mill. dollars):				
Paperboard.....	55	207	211	213	Total.....	70	1,594	1,809	p1,903
Newsprint consumption.....	55	168	165	168	Livestock and products.....	70	1,108	1,334	p1,266
Manufactured food products.....	55	164	164	p164	Crops.....	70	436	434	p603
Fuel oil.....	55	*172	175	p175	Govt. payments.....	70	50	41	p34
Gasoline.....	55	171	181	p188					
Industrial chemicals.....	55	434	444	455					
Rayon.....	55	349	350	350					
Sales, inventories, and orders:					INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND FINANCE				
Sales (bill. dollars): <sup>5</sup>					Exports and imports (mill. dollars):				
Manufacturing, total.....	56	18.5	20.7	21.2	Exports.....	76	p810	p825	p876
Durable.....	56	8.0	9.1	9.6	Imports.....	76	p583	p659	p686
Nondurable.....	56	10.5	11.6	11.7	Excess of exports or imports.....	76	p227	p166	p190
Wholesale, total.....	57	7.3	8.0	8.3	Short-term liabilities to and claims on				
Durable.....	57	1.8	2.1	2.3	foreigners reported by banks (bill.				
Nondurable.....	57	5.5	5.9	6.0	dollars):				
Retail, total.....	57	11.1	11.3	11.7	Total liabilities.....	77	p6.23	p6.35	
Durable.....	57	3.7	3.9	4.2	Official.....	77	p2.88	p3.00	
Nondurable.....	57	7.4	7.4	7.5	Invested in U. S. Treasury bills				
Inventories (bill. dollars): <sup>5</sup>					and certificates.....	77	p.77	p.81	
Manufacturing, total.....	56	31.2	31.5	32.1	Private.....	77	p3.36	p3.35	
Durable.....	56	14.0	14.1	14.4	Claims on foreigners.....	77	p.63	p.61	
Nondurable.....	56	17.2	17.4	17.7	Foreign exchange rates:				
Wholesale.....	57	9.4	9.5	9.5	See p. 1091 of this BULLETIN.....	78, 79			
Retail.....	57	14.1	14.4	14.8					
New orders (bill. dollars)									
Durable.....	56	8.5	8.9	10.7					
Nondurable.....	56	10.1	11.4	12.0					
Construction contracts (3 mo. moving									
avg., mill. dollars): <sup>5</sup>									
Total.....	58	1,165	1,123	p1,179	QUARTERLY FIGURES				
Residential.....	58	548	559	p584	GOVERNMENT FINANCE				
Other.....	58	617	565	p595	Budget receipts and expenditures of				
Residential construction:					U. S. Treasury:				
Contracts awarded (mill. dollars):					Expenditures, total.....	27	9.96	9.09	10.10
Total.....	59	564	565	556	National defense.....	27, 28	3.15	3.03	2.97
1- and 2-family dwellings.....	59	417	447	445	Veterans' Administration.....	28	1.56	1.58	1.46
Other.....	59	147	118	111	International aid.....	28	1.10	.99	1.16
Dwellings started (thous. units).....	59	*126	*140	*142	Interest on debt.....	28	1.57	1.26	1.93
Value of construction activity (mill.					All other.....	28	2.52	2.16	2.50
dollars):					Receipts:				
Total.....	60	1,959	2,250	2,500	Net receipts.....	27	8.42	11.16	8.21
Nonresidential: <sup>6</sup>					Individual income taxes.....	28	2.91	6.63	4.23
Public.....	60	478	557	626	Corporate income, etc.....	28	2.85	2.68	2.28
Private.....	60	601	655	712	Miscellaneous internal revenue.....	28	2.20	1.95	2.05
Residential: <sup>6</sup>					All other.....	28	.61	.78	.62
Public.....	60	28	28	28	Tax refunds (deduct).....	28	.15	.88	.97
Private.....	60	852	1,010	1,134					
Freight carloadings: <sup>5</sup>					MONEY RATES				
Total (1935-39 = 100).....	61	126	122	127	Bank rates on loans to business:				
Groups (points in total index):					All loans:				
Miscellaneous.....	61	75.2	73.0	75.6	19 cities.....	31	2.65	2.60	2.68
Coal.....	61	26.2	25.2	24.8	New York City.....	31	2.38	2.29	2.34
All other.....	61	24.3	24.1	26.4	7 Northern and Eastern cities.....	31	2.67	2.55	2.67
Department stores:					11 Southern and Western cities.....	31	3.03	3.12	3.22
Indexes (1935-39 = 100): <sup>5</sup>					Loans of \$1,000-\$10,000:				
Sales.....	62	292	290	298	19 cities.....	31	4.53	4.45	4.50
Stocks.....	62	286	285	276	New York City.....	31	4.14	3.85	3.94
296 stores:					7 Northern and Eastern cities.....	31	4.63	4.64	4.58
Sales (mill. dollars).....	63	319	330	318	11 Southern and Western cities.....	31	4.66	4.64	4.70
Stocks (mill. dollars).....	63	926	*906	842					
Outstanding orders (mill. dollars)	63	270	*248	373					
Ratios to sales (months' supply):									
Total commitments.....	63	3.7	3.4	3.8					
Stocks.....	63	2.9	2.7	2.6					

For footnotes see p. 1072.

# CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS—Continued

## BANK CREDIT, MONEY RATES, AND BUSINESS—Continued

	Chart book page	1949				Chart book page	1949		
		Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June			Oct.- Dec.	Jan.- Mar.	Apr.- June
QUARTERLY FIGURES—Cont.		Per cent per annum			QUARTERLY FIGURES—Cont.		In unit indicated		
MONEY RATES—Cont.					BUSINESS FINANCE—Cont.				
Bank rates on loans to business—Cont.					Plant and equipment expenditures (bill. dollars):* <sup>8</sup>				
Loans of \$10,000–\$100,000:					All business.....	42	4.6	5.7	4.5
19 cities.....	31	3.61	3.54	3.65	Manufacturing and mining; railroads and utilities.....	42	3.2	2.6	3.3
New York City.....	31	3.35	3.22	3.35	Manufacturing and mining.....	42	2.0	1.7	2.1
7 Northern and Eastern cities.....	31	3.65	3.60	3.62					
11 Southern and Western cities.....	31	3.74	3.71	3.83					
Loans of \$100,000–\$200,000:					Individual savings:*				
19 cities.....	31	2.98	2.94	2.94	Gross savings.....	43	+10.9	+8.8	.....
New York City.....	31	2.73	2.64	2.73	Liquid savings.....	43	+1.0	+0.6	.....
7 Northern and Eastern cities.....	31	3.00	2.91	2.82	Cash.....	43	+1.7	–0.3	.....
11 Southern and Western cities.....	31	3.12	3.15	3.17	U. S. Govt. securities.....	43	–0.1	+0.8	.....
Loans of \$200,000 and over:					Other securities.....	43	+0.4	+0.8	.....
19 cities.....	31	2.35	2.31	2.39	Insurance.....	43	+1.8	–0.3	.....
New York City.....	31	2.21	2.13	2.16	Debt liquidation.....	43	–3.0	–0.5	.....
7 Northern and Eastern cities.....	31	2.41	2.28	2.45					
11 Southern and Western cities.....	31	2.56	2.74	2.82					
Stock yields:									
Earnings/price ratio, common stocks.....	33	13.49	12.28	14.40					
BUSINESS FINANCE		In unit indicated			GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, ETC.*		Annual rates in billions of dollars		
Corporate assets and liabilities (bill. dollars):*					Gross national product <sup>5</sup> .....	44	253.8	262.5	269.
Current assets, total.....	37	124.1	124.8	.....	Govt. purchases of goods and services.....	44	42.8	41.4	41.4
Cash.....	37	24.9	23.7	.....	Personal consumption expenditures.....	44	180.6	182.4	184.5
U. S. Govt. securities.....	37	15.7	16.7	.....	Durable goods.....	46	25.3	26.9	26.7
Inventories.....	37	43.8	44.2	.....	Nondurable goods.....	46	97.9	97.5	99.0
Receivables.....	37	38.3	38.7	.....	Services.....	46	57.4	58.0	58.8
Current liabilities, total.....	37	56.4	55.8	.....	Private domestic and foreign investment.....	44	30.5	38.6	43.9
Notes and accounts payable.....	37	33.7	32.8	.....	Gross private domestic investment:				
Federal income tax liabilities.....	37	9.7	9.7	.....	Producers' durable equipment.....	45	18.7	19.3	21.6
Net working capital.....	37	67.7	69.0	.....	New construction.....	45	18.2	19.9	20.9
Corporate security issues:					Change in business inventories.....	45	–5.7	1.3	3.4
Total (bill. dollars)*	38	1.30	1.40	2.19	Net foreign investment.....	45	–7	–1.9	–2.0
New money, total (bill. dollars)*	38	.86	1.01	1.27	Personal income, consumption, and saving: <sup>5</sup>				
Type of security (bill. dollars):					Personal income.....	47	205.4	216.4	214.7
Bonds.....	38	.64	.83	.76	Disposable income.....	47	186.8	197.7	195.5
Preferred stock.....	38	.11	.09	.20	Consumption expenditures.....	47	180.6	182.4	184.5
Common stock.....	38	.11	.10	.32	Net personal saving.....	47	6.2	15.3	11.0
Use of proceeds (mill. dollars):									
Plant and equipment:									
All issuers.....	39	597	777	958					
Public utility <sup>6</sup> .....	39	396	567	774					
Railroad.....	39	77	106	81					
Industrial <sup>6</sup> .....	39	112	73	103					
Working capital:									
All issuers.....	39	265	237	317					
Public utility <sup>6</sup> .....	39	5	1	6					
Railroad.....	39	.....	18	.....					
Industrial <sup>6</sup> .....	39	106	94	171					
Bonds (bill. dollars):*									
Public.....	38	.31	.69	.98					
Private.....	38	.67	.46	.65					
Corporate profits, taxes, and dividends (annual rates, bill. dollars):* <sup>5</sup>									
Profits before taxes.....	40	27.6	29.2	732.0					
Profits after taxes (dividends and undistributed profits).....	40	16.9	17.8	719.5					
Undistributed profits.....	40	8.7	9.7	711.4					
Corporate profits after taxes (quarterly totals):									
All corporations (bill. dollars)*	41	4.2	4.5	.....					
Large corporations, total (bill. dollars):									
Manufacturing (mill. dollars):									
Durable.....	41	424	529	.....					
Nondurable.....	41	342	323	.....					
Electric power and telephone (mill. dollars).....	41	267	304	.....					
Railroads (mill. dollars).....	41	161	51	.....					

<sup>e</sup> Estimated. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary. <sup>r</sup> Revised. <sup>c</sup> Corrected.

<sup>1</sup> For charts on pp. 22, 29, and 35, figures for a more recent period are available in the regular BULLETIN tables that show those series. Because the Chart Book is usually released for publication some time after the BULLETIN has gone to press, most weekly charts and several monthly charts include figures for a more recent date than are shown in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for other than Wednesday dates are shown under the Wednesday included in the weekly period.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 5 million dollars.

<sup>4</sup> Deficiency of less than 5 million dollars.

<sup>5</sup> Adjusted for seasonal variation.

<sup>6</sup> Beginning with the second quarter of 1950 data are not strictly comparable with those for earlier quarters because of changes in components.

<sup>7</sup> Estimates of Council of Economic Advisers, based on preliminary data.

<sup>8</sup> Expenditures anticipated by business during the third quarter of 1950 are (in billions of dollars): All business, 4.5; manufacturing and mining, railroads and utilities, 3.2; manufacturing and mining, 2.1.

<sup>9</sup> Monthly issues of this edition of the Chart Book may be obtained at an annual subscription rate of \$6.00; individual copies of monthly issues at 60 cents each.



**CURRENT STATISTICS FOR FEDERAL RESERVE CHART BOOKS—Continued**

**CONSUMER CREDIT**

	Chart book page	1950				Chart book page	1950		
		Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>			Apr.	May <sup>p</sup>	June <sup>p</sup>
		In millions of dollars					In millions of dollars		
Consumer credit outstanding, total...	3	18,620	19,077	19,627	Consumer instalment sale credit granted, cumulative totals: <sup>1</sup>				
Instalment credit, total.....	3, 5	11,322	11,668	12,063	By all other retailers.....	7	874	986	995
Instalment loans.....	5	4,811	4,935	5,113	By department stores and mail-order houses.....	7	764	864	881
Instalment sale credit.....	5	6,511	6,733	6,950	By furniture and household appliance stores.....	7	614	698	727
Charge accounts.....	3	3,241	3,290	3,399	By automobile dealers.....	7	443	501	550
Single-payment loans.....	3	3,048	3,101	3,140	Consumer instalment loan credit outstanding, cumulative totals: <sup>1</sup>				
Service credit.....	3	1,009	1,018	1,025	Commercial and industrial banks.....	8	4,811	4,935	5,113
Consumer credit outstanding, cumulative totals: <sup>1</sup>					Small loan companies.....	8	2,483	2,534	2,605
Instalment credit.....	4	18,620	19,077	19,627	Credit unions.....	8	1,538	1,575	1,627
Charge accounts.....	4	7,298	7,409	7,564	Miscellaneous lenders.....	8	1,107	1,125	1,153
Single-payment loans.....	4	4,057	4,119	4,165	Insured repair and modernization loans.....	8	785	798	818
Service credit.....	4	1,009	1,018	1,025					
Consumer instalment sale credit outstanding, cumulative totals: <sup>1</sup>									
All other retailers.....	6	6,511	6,733	6,950					
Department stores and mail-order houses.....	6	5,880	6,083	6,288					
Furniture and household appliance stores.....	6	4,901	5,072	5,260					
Automobile dealers.....	6	3,470	3,600	3,761					

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> The figures shown here are cumulative totals, not aggregates for the individual components. Aggregates for each component may be derived by subtracting from the figure shown, the total immediately following it.

**JULY CROP REPORT, BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS**

BASED ON ESTIMATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BY STATES, AS OF JULY 1, 1950

[In thousands of units]

Federal Reserve district	Corn		Total wheat		Winter wheat		Spring wheat	
	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	6,904	7,742						
New York.....	33,917	35,975	13,095	12,898	13,011	12,818	84	80
Philadelphia.....	56,510	55,066	18,961	17,730	18,961	17,730		
Cleveland.....	251,347	232,633	65,586	53,170	65,586	53,170		
Richmond.....	190,015	182,532	24,677	23,883	24,677	23,883		
Atlanta.....	204,395	205,091	6,372	5,713	6,372	5,713		
Chicago.....	1,351,980	1,204,645	93,562	66,950	90,920	65,648	2,642	1,302
St. Louis.....	430,953	417,757	73,509	47,870	73,488	47,855	21	15
Minneapolis.....	378,335	378,370	230,399	222,696	29,356	26,395	201,043	196,301
Kansas City.....	396,589	371,017	374,607	336,197	367,761	332,937	6,846	3,260
Dallas.....	69,650	77,364	104,632	21,895	104,507	21,788	125	107
San Francisco.....	7,195	7,410	141,063	147,584	107,029	112,608	34,034	34,976
Total.....	3,377,790	3,175,602	1,146,463	956,586	901,668	720,545	244,795	236,041

Federal Reserve district	Oats		Tame Hay		Tobacco		White potatoes	
	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950	Production 1949	Estimate July 1, 1950
	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Bushels</i>	<i>Bushels</i>
Boston.....	5,831	5,839	3,613	3,679	39,457	40,015	75,541	66,472
New York.....	23,959	32,520	5,222	5,950	915	924	35,154	38,592
Philadelphia.....	15,601	16,590	2,471	2,634	58,709	61,405	19,861	20,312
Cleveland.....	58,869	52,225	5,719	6,068	150,699	132,611	12,405	12,320
Richmond.....	35,103	30,250	5,292	4,917	1,076,513	1,119,940	22,032	24,015
Atlanta.....	28,126	30,553	4,055	3,506	247,627	224,396	13,667	14,399
Chicago.....	591,639	599,833	16,876	19,793	32,460	33,775	30,392	26,998
St. Louis.....	64,738	73,507	9,829	9,652	357,353	312,933	7,496	7,002
Minneapolis.....	322,573	344,503	9,174	10,973	2,431	2,409	42,612	38,151
Kansas City.....	106,002	133,346	10,220	9,045	4,212	3,738	31,407	28,842
Dallas.....	37,499	33,680	1,786	1,783			4,123	3,181
San Francisco.....	32,984	34,926	12,752	13,333			107,272	110,147
Total.....	1,322,924	1,394,772	87,009	91,333	1,970,376	1,932,146	401,962	390,431

NOTE.—1949 figures for tobacco are as revised in July 1950.

## EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

	System	Boston	New York	Philadel- phia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
<b>Current Earnings</b>													
Discounts and advances.....	\$ 976,712	\$ 70,227	\$ 362,219	\$ 43,024	\$ 98,263	\$ 54,501	\$ 24,451	\$ 140,793	\$ 35,572	\$ 31,993	\$ 47,119	\$ 21,214	\$ 47,336
U. S. Government securities.....	135,333,849	9,327,118	31,579,917	8,998,400	12,540,720	8,740,393	7,246,858	20,514,916	7,461,982	4,186,974	6,279,567	6,139,893	12,317,111
Industrial loans.....	58,140			51,675	15	2,736			96	3,618			
Commitments to make industrial loans.....	3,277			21	2,054	170		570					462
All other.....	358,729	5,992	71,002	3,967	106,384	5,984	10,163	22,989	6,636	1,660	114,839	4,607	4,506
<b>Total current earnings.....</b>	<b>136,730,707</b>	<b>9,403,337</b>	<b>32,013,138</b>	<b>9,097,087</b>	<b>12,747,436</b>	<b>8,803,784</b>	<b>7,281,472</b>	<b>20,679,268</b>	<b>7,504,286</b>	<b>4,224,245</b>	<b>6,441,525</b>	<b>6,165,714</b>	<b>12,369,415</b>
<b>Current Expenses</b>													
Operating expenses:													
Salaries:													
Officers.....	1,876,981	119,481	370,951	89,753	151,248	124,118	133,900	226,045	128,666	115,379	132,610	117,465	167,365
Employees.....	24,814,777	1,644,447	5,916,413	1,484,323	2,098,497	1,613,651	1,144,613	3,837,386	1,485,025	745,579	1,351,008	1,227,795	2,266,040
Retirement System contributions.....	2,671,180	172,934	607,612	155,179	223,914	175,916	140,932	416,027	156,707	79,246	157,580	137,278	247,855
Legal fees.....	1,426	76			400	750			171		25		4
Directors' fees and expenses.....	146,742	8,357	11,900	8,614	9,900	9,608	19,546	10,450	12,066	11,428	13,113	13,173	18,587
Federal Advisory Council, fees and ex- penses.....	12,094	892	791	761	1,136	475	1,256	1,081	980	895	1,141	875	1,811
Traveling expenses (other than of direc- tors and members of Federal Advisory Council).....	417,970	27,256	59,574	16,605	35,772	34,555	25,426	54,306	38,166	30,790	27,739	28,290	39,491
Postage and expressage.....	4,513,705	400,738	676,386	280,915	387,987	389,021	373,930	649,890	239,859	147,030	252,810	240,836	474,303
Telephone and telegraph.....	272,605	14,505	52,085	17,717	23,986	16,650	22,179	17,467	22,480	13,105	20,087	18,857	33,487
Printing, stationery, and supplies.....	1,830,035	171,106	356,993	118,682	138,395	113,519	116,611	301,961	110,851	63,220	96,808	91,405	150,484
Insurance.....	348,670	24,192	89,853	15,621	30,237	18,850	15,779	45,343	20,651	3,469	23,331	19,416	41,928
Taxes on real estate.....	934,979	102,000	242,048	47,308	105,455	44,186	40,510	116,099	40,920	49,473	53,040	25,102	68,838
Depreciation (building).....	689,479	27,916	139,232	33,176	93,284	45,873	21,651	134,298	76,571	15,703	44,678	19,659	37,438
Light, heat, power, and water.....	361,154	25,043	69,095	25,198	48,768	27,042	18,668	46,118	29,555	13,061	18,301	19,146	21,159
Repairs and alterations.....	267,749	13,099	25,543	12,709	32,568	14,608	12,242	55,224	27,435	31,763	28,104	5,279	9,175
Rent.....	132,268	630		3,988	3,206	3,828	9,589	33,727	2,251	660	4,617	4,344	65,428
Furniture and equipment.....	682,433	97,778	254,569	31,644	50,140	26,069	16,989	95,129	44,601	5,901	20,144	29,692	9,777
All other.....	1,914,131	118,185	153,868	159,532	296,586	150,509	106,227	306,954	106,870	83,919	120,696	117,714	193,071
<b>Total operating expenses.....</b>	<b>41,888,378</b>	<b>2,968,635</b>	<b>9,026,913</b>	<b>2,501,725</b>	<b>3,731,479</b>	<b>2,809,228</b>	<b>2,220,048</b>	<b>6,347,505</b>	<b>2,543,825</b>	<b>1,410,621</b>	<b>2,365,832</b>	<b>2,116,326</b>	<b>3,846,241</b>
Less reimbursement for certain fiscal agency and other expenses.....	8,050,892	467,318	1,525,241	427,215	640,315	463,971	453,984	1,405,166	470,169	273,727	513,752	527,297	882,737
<b>Net operating expenses.....</b>	<b>33,837,486</b>	<b>2,501,317</b>	<b>7,501,672</b>	<b>2,074,510</b>	<b>3,091,164</b>	<b>2,345,257</b>	<b>1,766,064</b>	<b>4,942,339</b>	<b>2,073,656</b>	<b>1,136,894</b>	<b>1,852,080</b>	<b>1,589,029</b>	<b>2,963,504</b>
Assessment for expenses of Board of Gov- ernors.....	1,780,300	112,200	558,300	141,600	162,700	89,100	74,000	245,800	65,000	44,800	65,100	62,800	158,900
Federal Reserve currency:													
Original cost.....	2,698,418	200,855	593,260	153,292	192,871	187,615	218,504	542,968	156,206	50,474	100,285	53,170	248,918
Cost of redemption.....	345,315	19,414	64,040	20,360	26,227	26,139	38,631	56,585	18,436	7,107	13,347	16,869	38,160
<b>Total current expenses...</b>	<b>38,661,519</b>	<b>2,833,786</b>	<b>8,717,272</b>	<b>2,389,762</b>	<b>3,472,962</b>	<b>2,648,111</b>	<b>2,097,199</b>	<b>5,787,692</b>	<b>2,313,298</b>	<b>1,239,275</b>	<b>2,030,812</b>	<b>1,721,868</b>	<b>3,409,482</b>
<b>Current net earnings.....</b>	<b>98,069,188</b>	<b>6,569,551</b>	<b>23,295,866</b>	<b>6,707,325</b>	<b>9,274,474</b>	<b>6,155,673</b>	<b>5,184,273</b>	<b>14,891,576</b>	<b>5,190,988</b>	<b>2,984,970</b>	<b>4,410,713</b>	<b>4,443,846</b>	<b>8,959,933</b>

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# INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

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Tables on the following pages include the principal available statistics of current significance relating to gold, international capital transactions of the United States, and financial developments abroad. The data are compiled for the most part from regularly published sources such as central and commercial bank statements and official statistical bulletins, some data are reported to the Board directly. Figures on international capital transactions of the United States are collected by the Federal Reserve Banks from banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers in the United States in accordance with the Treasury Regulation of November 12, 1934. Back figures for all except price tables, together with descriptive text, may be obtained from the Board's publication, *Banking and Monetary Statistics*.

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# INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

## NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935

[Net movement from United States, (—). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 1.—TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY TYPES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through	Total	Increase in foreign banking funds in U. S.			Increase in banking funds of international institutions in U. S.	Decrease in U. S. banking funds abroad	Foreign securities: Return of U. S. funds <sup>2</sup>	Domestic securities: Inflow of foreign funds <sup>2</sup>	Inflow in brokerage balances
		Total	Official <sup>1</sup>	Other					
1935—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1936)	1,440.7	631.5	38.0	593.5		361.4	125.2	316.7	6.0
1936—Dec. 30	2,667.4	989.5	140.1	849.4		431.5	316.2	917.4	12.9
1937—Dec. 29	3,501.1	1,259.3	334.7	924.6		449.1	583.2	1,162.0	47.5
1938—Dec. (Jan. 4, 1939)	3,933.0	1,513.9	327.0	1,186.9		510.1	641.8	1,219.7	47.6
1939—Dec. (Jan. 3, 1940)	5,112.8	2,522.4	634.1	1,888.3		650.4	725.7	1,133.7	80.6
1940—Dec. (Jan. 1, 1941)	5,807.9	3,239.3	1,281.1	1,958.3		775.1	803.8	888.7	100.9
1941—Dec. 31	5,354.1	2,979.6	1,177.1	1,802.6		791.3	855.5	626.7	100.9
1942—Dec. 31 <sup>2</sup>	5,980.2	3,465.5	1,557.2	1,908.3		888.8	848.2	673.3	104.4
1943—Dec. 31	7,267.1	4,644.8	2,610.0	2,034.8		877.6	925.9	701.1	117.8
1944—Dec. 31	7,728.4	4,865.2	2,624.9	2,240.3		805.8	1,019.4	911.8	126.3
1945—Dec. 31	8,802.8	6,144.5	3,469.0	2,675.5		742.7	972.8	798.7	144.1
1946—Dec. 31	8,009.5	5,272.3	2,333.6	2,938.7	453.8	427.2	1,237.9	464.5	153.7
1947—Dec. 31	8,343.7	4,120.3	1,121.8	2,998.5	2,242.0	186.5	1,276.9	375.5	142.4
1948—Dec. 31	8,569.1	5,119.5	2,126.0	2,993.6	1,844.3	116.8	1,182.1	183.3	123.1
1949—June 30	8,567.5	5,008.8	2,015.0	2,993.8	1,874.7	275.0	1,190.5	102.1	116.3
July 31	8,457.9	4,868.7	1,864.6	3,004.1	1,859.5	287.5	1,199.6	123.1	119.5
Aug. 31	8,534.7	4,873.6	1,866.3	3,007.2	1,778.8	338.0	1,203.5	219.6	121.2
Sept. 30	8,492.4	4,937.0	1,877.6	3,059.5	1,722.1	316.0	1,123.5	266.8	127.0
Oct. 31	8,660.2	5,115.3	2,025.6	3,089.7	1,692.4	285.0	1,176.4	264.4	126.8
Nov. 30	8,658.9	5,140.2	2,111.1	3,029.1	1,655.1	288.8	1,196.4	257.1	121.3
Dec. 31	8,763.5	5,226.0	2,197.8	3,028.2	1,637.8	307.6	1,209.9	258.5	123.7
1950—Jan. 31	8,864.0	5,245.9	2,153.6	3,092.4	1,723.0	404.5	1,103.7	263.8	123.0
Feb. 28	9,092.5	5,283.8	2,189.7	3,094.1	1,707.1	458.7	1,210.0	310.1	122.8
Mar. 31	9,174.9	5,317.0	2,115.8	3,201.3	1,689.3	480.6	1,178.6	379.3	130.0
Apr. 30 <sup>2</sup>	9,389.9	5,500.0	2,167.0	3,333.0	1,662.4	499.0	1,174.2	423.6	130.6
May 31 <sup>2</sup>	9,571.9	5,614.9	2,285.7	3,329.1	1,663.4	517.4	1,198.8	452.3	125.2

TABLE 2.—TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENT, BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through	International institutions	Total	United King- dom	France	Neth- er- lands	Switz- er- land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can- ada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31		7,728.4	1,090.0	585.7	506.2	664.3	63.1	1,172.5	4,081.8	976.4	1,193.7	1,273.6	203.0
1945—Dec. 31		8,802.8	892.5	464.2	539.7	722.3	106.5	1,311.8	4,037.0	1,395.7	1,338.4	1,784.1	247.5
1946—Dec. 31	453.8	7,555.7	563.1	384.8	326.4	766.1	287.5	1,246.3	3,574.2	979.7	1,474.0	1,258.3	269.6
1947—Dec. 31	2,067.3	6,276.4	437.0	234.3	213.8	839.3	150.1	1,100.6	2,975.1	688.6	1,383.4	984.3	244.9
1948—Dec. 31	1,677.1	6,891.9	659.7	74.2	103.0	846.0	335.9	1,122.2	3,141.1	947.3	1,503.6	1,065.2	234.9
1949—June 30	1,619.1	6,948.4	533.5	107.1	134.8	910.5	376.5	1,080.1	3,142.5	925.4	1,660.8	964.0	255.7
July 31	1,615.9	6,842.0	473.7	78.0	143.7	885.6	381.3	1,083.5	3,045.9	909.3	1,689.4	948.5	248.9
Aug. 31	1,630.6	6,904.1	479.2	78.4	128.7	898.5	400.6	1,097.0	3,082.2	903.9	1,715.1	964.0	239.0
Sept. 30	1,623.7	6,868.6	525.5	95.2	174.0	910.0	291.4	1,089.6	3,085.7	893.5	1,677.0	955.1	257.2
Oct. 31	1,594.9	7,065.3	587.3	110.9	189.6	933.8	291.6	1,093.9	3,207.1	928.7	1,756.7	908.1	264.7
Nov. 30	1,558.9	7,100.0	644.5	125.3	165.3	925.1	297.1	1,089.4	3,246.8	952.8	1,768.5	875.2	256.7
Dec. 31	1,541.7	7,221.8	682.4	113.2	171.6	951.2	301.4	1,135.8	3,355.5	984.7	1,780.2	852.0	249.4
1950—Jan. 31	1,526.8	7,337.2	728.9	93.8	175.3	890.1	295.1	1,186.3	3,369.6	1,022.2	1,792.3	882.9	270.2
Feb. 28	1,611.3	7,481.2	764.4	115.1	162.0	890.0	298.2	1,217.8	3,447.5	1,024.2	1,833.5	933.2	242.8
Mar. 31	1,613.7	7,561.2	798.7	112.0	170.6	954.2	265.4	1,221.0	3,522.0	1,010.8	1,854.1	942.1	232.2
Apr. 30 <sup>2</sup>	1,614.7	7,775.2	879.5	114.2	188.9	983.7	255.5	1,240.0	3,661.8	1,009.9	1,876.4	1,005.4	221.7
May 31 <sup>2</sup>	1,628.4	7,943.6	942.0	156.2	210.6	992.5	262.6	1,240.0	3,803.9	1,036.3	1,851.2	1,023.7	228.4

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> This category made up as follows: through Sept. 21, 1938, funds held by foreign central banks at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and special deposit accounts held with the U. S. Treasury; beginning Sept. 28, 1938, also funds held at commercial banks in New York City by central banks maintaining accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; beginning July 17, 1940, also funds in accounts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York which had been transferred from central bank to government names; beginning with the new series commencing with the month of July 1942, all funds held with banks and bankers in the United States by foreign central banks and by foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.), and also special deposit accounts held with the U. S. Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1947, these figures include transactions of international institutions, which are shown separately in Tables 5 and 6. Securities of such institutions are included in foreign securities.

<sup>3</sup> The weekly series of capital movement statistics reported through July 1, 1942, was replaced by a monthly series commencing with July 1942. Since the old series overlapped the new by one day, the cumulative figures were adjusted to represent the movement through June 30 only. This adjustment, however, is incomplete since it takes into account only certain significant movements known to have occurred on July 1. Subsequent figures are based upon new monthly series. For further explanation see BULLETIN for January 1943, p. 98.

NOTE.—Statistics reported by banks, bankers, brokers, and dealers. For full description of statistics see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 558-560; for bank figures through 1941 see Tables 161 and 162, pp. 574-637 in the same publication, and for those subsequent to 1941 see BULLETIN for February 1950, pp. 246-251. For revision of earlier figures to include movement in official Philippine accounts held with U. S. Treasury, see BULLETIN for July 1946, pp. 815-819. Certain of the figures in tables "Short-term Liabilities to and Claims on Foreigners Reported by Banks in the United States, by Countries" are not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months owing to changes in reporting practice of various banks. The cumulative figures in Tables 1, 2, and 3 of "Net Capital Movement to United States" have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movements introduced by these changes. For further explanation see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 578-591, and BULLETIN for March 1947, pp. 338-339, and September 1945, pp. 967-971.

# INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

## NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935—Continued

[Net movement from United States, (-). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 3.—INCREASE IN FOREIGN BANKING FUNDS IN U. S., BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Inter-national institutions	Total	United Kingdom	France	Neth-erlands	Switz-er-land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can-ada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31.....		4,865.2	804.4	356.6	193.1	221.4	7.0	611.2	2,193.7	818.6	794.7	888.6	169.7
1945—Dec. 31.....		6,144.5	646.4	229.9	265.0	286.3	50.1	745.8	2,223.4	1,414.2	924.9	1,369.1	212.9
1946—Dec. 31.....	453.8	5,272.3	397.6	165.8	208.2	359.0	247.6	687.2	2,065.5	823.9	983.3	1,135.7	263.9
1947—Dec. 31.....	2,242.0	4,120.3	264.9	87.6	126.7	432.8	132.8	576.6	1,621.4	301.6	1,095.0	877.3	224.9
1948—Dec. 31.....	1,844.3	5,119.5	485.0	112.6	106.1	525.3	313.2	574.8	2,117.1	667.2	1,165.4	971.2	198.6
1949—June 30.....	1,874.7	5,008.8	349.1	114.2	104.3	557.9	362.0	514.4	2,003.8	671.8	1,216.9	900.7	215.6
July 31.....	1,859.5	4,868.7	290.2	84.0	113.6	531.1	367.0	514.2	1,900.1	640.7	1,230.8	888.3	208.8
Aug. 31.....	1,778.8	4,873.6	291.1	70.3	102.0	538.2	381.0	516.4	1,899.0	635.0	1,246.4	897.0	196.2
Sept. 30.....	1,722.1	4,937.0	377.6	86.8	149.1	545.1	265.5	501.0	1,925.1	719.6	1,197.8	878.9	215.7
Oct. 31.....	1,692.4	5,115.3	451.3	103.8	166.3	563.2	266.3	507.4	2,058.3	702.8	1,294.9	835.9	223.3
Nov. 30.....	1,655.1	5,140.2	495.3	103.0	146.3	551.0	275.4	512.0	2,086.0	717.0	1,317.5	803.9	215.8
Dec. 31.....	1,637.8	5,226.0	513.0	91.4	153.9	563.3	283.3	553.7	2,158.7	761.1	1,315.1	780.4	210.7
1950—Jan. 31.....	1,723.0	5,245.9	548.1	72.2	160.7	493.8	276.4	575.8	2,127.1	811.4	1,264.9	801.5	241.0
Feb. 28.....	1,707.1	5,253.8	571.9	79.3	152.5	497.0	282.3	603.9	2,186.8	765.2	1,267.2	846.7	217.8
Mar. 31.....	1,689.3	5,317.0	601.8	76.9	160.9	562.1	245.7	594.8	2,242.1	749.5	1,269.5	846.3	209.6
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> .....	1,662.4	5,500.0	682.5	80.0	178.9	584.1	236.5	609.0	2,371.1	737.0	1,284.0	912.9	195.1
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	1,663.4	5,614.9	740.4	106.1	202.9	586.1	253.2	608.6	2,397.2	739.6	1,249.0	926.3	202.7

TABLE 4.—DECREASE IN U. S. BANKING FUNDS ABROAD, BY COUNTRIES

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	United Kingdom	France	Neth-erlands	Switz-er-land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can-ada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31.....	805.8	266.1	77.7	18.3	6.8	26.2	231.5	626.6	64.8	37.0	77.7	—3
1945—Dec. 31.....	742.7	266.6	78.0	—17.7	5.2	26.2	235.1	593.4	39.5	9.1	99.2	1.5
1946—Dec. 31.....	427.2	244.3	73.4	—132.3	—1.7	10.6	226.9	421.3	40.7	—58.8	29.9	—5.8
1947—Dec. 31.....	186.5	262.8	55.7	—30.5	1.1	5.5	190.9	485.5	65.4	—346.3	2.0	—20.1
1948—Dec. 31.....	116.8	267.5	39.9	—32.7	1.2	10.8	203.5	410.3	53.0	—348.6	10.3	—8.3
1949—June 30.....	275.0	275.0	—7.9	13.9	1.8	—5.5	214.2	496.5	59.0	—255.2	—18.0	—7.4
July 31.....	287.5	271.5	—6.0	14.4	1.8	—1.1	217.9	499.8	60.3	—250.8	—14.2	—7.7
Aug. 31.....	338.0	277.1	9.8	12.7	1.9	5.5	227.6	534.5	58.5	—242.3	—7.5	—5.2
Sept. 30.....	316.0	235.2	10.9	11.8	4.5	11.2	224.9	498.5	57.5	—235.9	2.4	—6.5
Oct. 31.....	285.0	225.6	11.0	12.6	4.1	10.5	221.1	484.9	61.1	—250.2	—4.4	—6.4
Nov. 30.....	288.8	237.2	26.9	12.3	3.5	7.7	211.6	499.2	59.9	—257.9	—6.1	—6.2
Dec. 31.....	307.6	254.8	27.2	13.4	4.3	4.0	211.3	515.0	55.3	—243.1	—10.6	—9.0
1950—Jan. 31.....	404.5	259.4	27.6	16.0	2.5	5.8	238.6	549.8	52.7	—179.3	—1	—18.7
Feb. 28.....	458.7	267.7	43.1	14.2	2.6	3.2	239.2	570.0	50.4	—143.4	5.1	—23.4
Mar. 31.....	480.6	268.3	43.7	14.3	3	7.0	240.5	574.1	55.4	—135.5	13.3	—26.7
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> .....	499.0	268.7	43.2	14.9	1.9	6.4	239.7	574.7	57.3	—127.8	22.8	—28.2
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	517.4	264.7	58.1	14.2	8	2.0	240.8	580.6	60.2	—122.5	28.4	—29.3

TABLE 5.—FOREIGN SECURITIES: RETURN OF U. S. FUNDS, BY COUNTRIES  
(Net Purchases by Foreigners of Foreign Securities Owned in U. S.)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Inter-national institutions	Total	United Kingdom	France	Neth-erlands	Switz-er-land	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Can-ada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31.....		1,019.4	126.5	51.0	33.6	44.5	27.6	246.9	530.1	104.9	302.0	61.3	21.0
1945—Dec. 31.....		972.8	117.7	51.2	33.0	45.2	27.5	249.2	523.8	49.1	317.1	60.8	22.0
1946—Dec. 31.....		1,237.9	96.8	50.2	26.0	31.2	26.7	260.2	491.2	236.6	448.4	61.1	7
1947—Dec. 31.....	—249.3	1,526.2	94.9	47.1	—3.9	16.3	26.5	275.8	456.7	441.8	537.6	61.6	28.4
1948—Dec. 31.....	—249.3	1,431.3	84.9	42.9	—9.1	—19.0	26.5	287.2	413.3	339.7	578.3	63.2	36.9
1949—June 30.....	—265.3	1,455.8	80.9	42.8	—10.0	—15.4	27.0	295.0	420.3	344.4	588.8	63.9	38.4
July 31.....	—265.3	1,464.8	81.4	42.8	—9.2	—16.4	27.1	295.4	421.1	350.3	591.0	63.9	38.6
Aug. 31.....	—265.3	1,468.8	79.1	42.9	—9.5	—14.1	27.1	296.2	421.7	352.4	591.8	63.9	39.1
Sept. 30.....	—265.3	1,388.8	77.1	43.2	—9.6	—12.0	26.9	306.1	431.7	260.5	593.5	63.9	39.1
Oct. 31.....	—265.3	1,441.7	72.8	42.9	—9.7	—9.2	26.9	307.4	431.1	312.9	594.6	63.9	39.2
Nov. 30.....	—265.3	1,461.7	71.4	43.0	—9.7	—6.6	26.9	308.1	433.2	330.0	595.4	64.0	39.2
Dec. 31.....	—265.3	1,475.1	71.4	43.2	—9.3	—1	27.0	311.7	444.1	329.1	598.5	63.9	39.5
1950—Jan. 31.....	—365.8	1,469.5	71.3	44.0	—15.1	2.4	27.0	313.4	443.0	320.9	601.9	64.0	39.8
Feb. 28.....	—269.1	1,479.0	70.9	43.9	—16.9	4.5	27.0	314.4	443.8	326.9	604.1	64.1	40.1
Mar. 31.....	—267.7	1,446.3	70.4	45.1	—16.9	8.2	27.1	314.9	448.9	286.5	606.5	64.1	40.3
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> .....	—266.1	1,440.3	69.3	45.0	—14.5	11.0	27.1	315.5	453.3	270.6	606.9	64.1	45.4
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	—266.0	1,464.8	68.0	44.6	—15.0	14.2	27.4	316.1	455.3	289.8	609.8	64.2	45.7

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

# INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued

## NET CAPITAL MOVEMENT TO UNITED STATES SINCE JANUARY 2, 1935—Continued

[Net movement from United States, (—). In millions of dollars]

TABLE 6.—DOMESTIC SECURITIES: INFLOW OF FOREIGN FUNDS, BY COUNTRIES  
(Net Purchases by Foreigners of U. S. Securities)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Inter-national institutions	Total	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31.....		911.8	-125.4	77.3	239.0	368.5	1.9	72.4	633.7	-28.1	54.9	240.5	10.7
1945—Dec. 31.....		798.7	-157.9	81.7	233.5	355.4	2.2	68.0	582.9	-126.6	81.3	251.3	9.9
1946—Dec. 31.....		464.5	-194.9	74.9	207.0	337.9	2.1	57.3	484.3	-143.0	87.6	26.8	8.8
1947—Dec. 31.....	74.5	300.9	-203.8	24.7	108.7	350.9	-15.0	43.1	308.7	-139.8	84.2	36.8	11.0
1948—Dec. 31.....	82.1	101.2	-194.7	-58.1	29.5	311.0	-15.0	45.7	118.4	-132.3	94.4	13.6	7.2
1949—June 30.....	9.7	92.5	-188.7	-58.5	16.5	342.8	-14.4	45.4	143.1	-168.6	99.7	10.0	8.3
July 31.....	21.7	101.5	-186.5	-58.8	15.2	346.0	-13.5	45.2	147.6	-162.5	104.9	3.2	8.3
Aug. 31.....	117.0	102.5	-185.2	-60.7	14.2	349.5	-13.5	45.1	149.5	-163.0	104.2	3.4	8.4
Sept. 30.....	166.9	99.9	-182.1	-61.7	13.2	348.1	-12.9	46.2	150.8	-165.0	102.8	3.2	8.1
Oct. 31.....	167.9	96.5	-179.9	-63.0	10.1	348.7	-12.7	46.5	149.7	-168.1	101.0	5.8	8.0
Nov. 30.....	169.1	88.0	-176.6	-63.8	5.7	348.9	-13.5	46.3	147.2	-172.3	99.1	6.8	7.2
Dec. 31.....	169.1	89.3	-173.9	-64.9	4.0	355.2	-13.4	47.9	154.9	-181.3	96.9	11.5	7.4
1950—Jan. 31.....	169.6	94.1	-166.2	-65.7	2.8	363.7	-14.7	47.4	167.2	-184.6	93.6	10.6	7.3
Feb. 28.....	173.2	136.8	-163.1	-66.7	1.1	359.1	-14.9	49.5	165.0	-136.1	90.0	10.4	7.5
Mar. 31.....	192.1	187.2	-158.8	-69.1	.9	355.9	-14.8	60.4	174.5	-101.9	95.1	11.2	8.3
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> .....	218.4	205.2	-158.2	-69.4	-1.4	357.8	-15.1	65.4	179.1	-76.6	96.9	-2.8	8.7
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	231.0	221.3	-147.8	-68.6	-3.0	364.4	-20.5	64.1	188.6	-74.8	102.6	-3.5	8.5

TABLE 7.—INFLOW IN BROKERAGE BALANCES, BY COUNTRIES  
(The Net Effect of Increases in Foreign Brokerage Balances in U. S. and of Decreases in Balances Held by Brokers and Dealers in U. S. with Brokers and Dealers Abroad)

From Jan. 2, 1935, through—	Total	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31.....	126.3	18.5	23.1	22.3	23.0	.3	10.4	97.7	16.2	5.1	5.6	1.8
1945—Dec. 31.....	144.1	19.8	23.4	26.0	30.3	.4	13.6	113.6	19.5	5.9	3.8	1.3
1946—Dec. 31.....	153.7	19.2	20.5	17.5	39.6	.4	14.7	112.0	21.5	13.4	4.8	2.0
1947—Dec. 31.....	142.4	18.2	19.1	12.7	38.2	.3	14.2	102.7	19.6	12.9	6.6	.7
1948—Dec. 31.....	123.1	17.0	16.7	9.3	27.5	.4	11.0	81.9	19.6	14.0	7.0	.6
1949—June 30.....	116.3	17.2	16.4	10.0	23.5	.5	11.1	78.7	18.9	10.5	7.4	.8
July 31.....	119.5	17.1	16.1	9.6	23.2	.5	10.9	77.3	20.5	13.5	7.3	.8
Aug. 31.....	121.2	17.1	16.1	9.3	22.8	.6	11.7	77.5	20.9	14.9	7.2	.6
Sept. 30.....	127.0	17.7	16.0	9.6	24.4	.6	11.4	79.7	21.0	18.8	6.8	.7
Oct. 31.....	126.8	17.5	16.2	10.3	27.0	.5	11.4	83.0	19.9	16.4	6.6	.7
Nov. 30.....	121.3	17.1	16.2	10.6	25.3	.6	11.4	81.2	18.3	14.5	6.6	.7
Dec. 31.....	123.7	17.1	16.2	9.6	28.4	.6	11.1	82.9	20.5	12.7	6.8	.9
1950—Jan. 31.....	123.0	16.3	15.8	11.0	27.8	.6	11.1	82.5	21.8	11.2	6.7	.8
Feb. 28.....	122.8	17.1	15.5	11.1	26.8	.6	10.7	81.8	17.7	15.7	6.9	.8
Mar. 31.....	130.0	17.0	15.3	11.3	27.8	.6	10.4	82.4	21.2	18.5	7.2	.8
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> .....	130.6	17.3	15.5	11.1	29.0	.5	10.4	83.7	21.5	16.3	8.3	.7
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	125.2	16.7	16.1	11.6	27.0	.5	10.3	82.2	21.6	12.3	8.4	.8

## SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES

[Amounts outstanding, in millions of dollars]

### LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS

Date	Inter-national institutions	Total foreign countries <sup>2</sup>		United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Switzerland <sup>3</sup>	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
		Official and private	Official											
1944—Dec. 31.....		5,596.8	3,335.2	865.7	401.2	209.7	239.3	27.3	774.5	2,517.8	926.5	909.3	1,069.2	174.0
1945—Dec. 31.....		6,883.1	4,179.3	707.7	310.0	281.6	304.2	70.4	909.1	2,583.0	1,522.2	1,046.4	1,549.7	181.8
1946—Dec. 31.....	473.7	6,006.5	3,043.9	458.9	245.9	224.9	372.6	267.9	850.5	2,420.7	931.8	1,104.8	1,316.4	232.8
1947—Dec. 31.....	2,262.0	4,854.4	1,832.1	326.2	167.7	143.3	446.4	153.1	739.8	1,976.7	409.6	1,216.6	1,057.9	193.7
1948—Dec. 31.....	1,864.3	5,853.7	2,836.3	546.3	192.8	122.8	538.9	333.5	738.1	2,472.4	775.2	1,287.0	1,151.8	167.4
1949—June 30.....	1,894.6	5,743.0	2,725.3	410.5	194.3	120.9	571.5	384.3	677.6	2,359.1	779.7	1,338.5	1,081.3	184.4
July 31.....	1,879.5	5,602.9	2,574.9	351.6	164.1	130.2	544.7	387.3	677.4	2,255.3	748.7	1,352.3	1,068.9	177.6
Aug. 31.....	1,798.7	5,607.7	2,576.6	352.4	150.4	118.7	551.9	401.3	679.6	2,254.3	742.9	1,367.9	1,077.6	165.0
Sept. 30.....	1,742.1	5,671.2	2,587.9	438.9	166.9	165.7	558.7	285.9	664.2	2,280.3	827.5	1,319.3	1,059.5	184.5
Oct. 31.....	1,712.3	5,849.4	2,735.9	512.6	183.9	182.9	576.8	286.6	670.7	2,413.6	810.8	1,416.5	1,016.5	192.1
Nov. 30.....	1,675.0	5,874.3	2,821.4	556.7	183.1	162.9	567.6	295.7	675.3	2,441.3	824.9	1,439.0	984.5	184.6
Dec. 31.....	1,657.8	5,960.2	2,908.1	574.4	171.6	170.5	576.9	303.6	717.0	2,513.9	869.1	1,436.7	961.0	179.5
1950—Jan. 31.....	1,742.9	5,980.1	2,863.8	609.5	152.3	177.3	507.4	296.7	739.0	2,482.3	919.4	1,386.4	982.2	209.8
Feb. 28.....	1,727.0	6,017.9	2,900.0	633.2	159.4	169.1	510.6	302.6	767.2	2,542.1	873.2	1,388.7	1,027.3	186.6
Mar. 31.....	1,709.2	6,051.2	2,826.1	663.2	157.0	177.6	575.7	266.0	758.1	2,597.4	857.4	1,391.1	1,026.9	178.4
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> .....	1,682.4	6,234.2	2,877.3	743.8	160.1	195.5	597.8	256.8	772.3	2,726.3	844.9	1,405.5	1,093.6	163.9
May 31 <sup>p</sup> .....	1,683.3	6,349.0	2,996.0	801.7	186.2	219.5	599.8	273.5	771.8	2,852.5	847.5	1,370.6	1,106.9	171.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Amounts outstanding (in millions of dollars): foreign brokerage balances in U. S., 74.5; U. S. brokerage balances abroad, 26.2.

<sup>2</sup> Country breakdown is for "Official and private."

<sup>3</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Bank for International Settlements, included in "International institutions" as of that date.

**INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued**  
**SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES,**  
**BY COUNTRIES—Continued**

[Amounts outstanding, in millions of dollars]

**LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS—SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**  
**Other Europe**

Date	Other Europe	Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	Germany <sup>1</sup>	Greece	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	Spain	Sweden	USSR	Yugoslavia	All other <sup>2</sup>
1944—Dec. 31..	774.5	.....	124.3	.....	14.8	7.1	6.8	48.7	220.8	.....	54.5	9.5	43.4	152.1	16.1	5.7	70.7
1945—Dec. 31..	909.1	.....	185.0	.....	25.9	5.5	7.0	70.8	216.1	.....	47.9	9.3	31.7	210.1	28.0	5.7	66.0
1946—Dec. 31..	850.5	.....	159.5	.....	66.5	22.2	7.1	49.3	123.5	.....	39.0	8.9	16.4	172.6	60.5	12.4	112.5
1947—Dec. 31..	739.8	.....	124.9	.....	52.8	30.5	89.5	34.7	56.2	.....	47.1	8.7	12.8	58.6	73.7	12.1	138.2
1948—Dec. 31..	738.1	.....	128.7	.....	44.7	19.1	178.9	21.1	77.7	.....	37.7	7.0	13.6	49.0	21.3	19.9	119.3
1949—June 30..	677.6	.....	124.0	.....	32.8	18.2	160.0	28.5	69.0	.....	33.0	6.9	9.8	55.8	12.4	6.8	120.4
July 31..	677.4	.....	117.5	.....	33.7	17.4	169.6	27.0	65.9	.....	33.8	6.8	11.3	57.9	8.7	5.3	122.5
Aug. 31..	679.6	.....	142.2	.....	32.0	17.7	150.2	25.0	62.4	.....	30.3	6.8	8.2	61.0	10.5	6.4	126.9
Sept. 30..	664.2	.....	126.7	.....	31.8	17.1	147.8	24.7	60.8	.....	31.3	7.1	9.6	62.0	11.3	9.1	125.1
Oct. 31..	670.7	.....	125.3	.....	31.8	15.5	145.2	23.3	62.6	.....	33.9	6.7	10.8	69.2	11.9	13.6	120.9
Nov. 30..	675.3	.....	117.7	.....	35.4	24.0	141.6	23.7	66.4	.....	33.9	6.7	10.7	78.6	8.2	10.4	118.0
Dec. 31..	717.0	.....	119.9	.....	38.0	25.1	149.4	29.6	69.4	.....	38.1	6.7	15.7	90.1	10.2	7.6	117.4
1950—Jan. 31..	739.0	44.3	123.9	17.7	35.2	23.8	149.7	30.3	76.4	6.0	40.0	6.5	14.0	96.1	9.4	7.1	58.5
Feb. 28..	767.2	44.0	133.3	17.3	33.2	20.6	164.6	31.6	82.2	6.7	39.2	6.4	11.3	101.9	11.1	5.8	57.9
Mar. 31..	758.1	42.9	118.5	12.3	29.3	19.0	180.2	32.4	79.3	6.1	35.8	6.1	11.5	106.1	13.9	6.6	58.2
Apr. 30 <sup>3</sup> ..	772.3	39.3	120.8	13.3	33.0	20.4	184.9	35.1	82.4	6.3	35.0	6.1	10.5	107.6	15.7	7.0	54.9
May 31 <sup>4</sup> ..	771.8	39.2	107.7	13.4	32.0	18.2	199.7	36.9	76.9	4.9	36.9	6.2	10.1	109.2	16.0	6.2	58.5

**Latin America**

Date	Latin America	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Guatemala	Mexico	Netherlands West Indies and Surinam	Peru	Republic of Panama	El Salvador	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other Latin America <sup>5</sup>
1944—Dec. 31..	909.3	93.9	17.7	140.8	55.0	83.6	139.3	.....	.....	83.1	36.0	27.7	69.1	.....	.....	31.5	131.6
1945—Dec. 31..	1,046.4	77.3	14.5	195.1	66.3	79.2	128.3	.....	.....	116.4	28.2	43.9	88.7	.....	.....	49.7	158.8
1946—Dec. 31..	1,104.8	112.6	14.0	174.0	50.7	57.8	153.5	.....	.....	152.2	16.1	40.9	77.2	.....	.....	74.0	181.8
1947—Dec. 31..	1,216.6	236.2	17.8	104.7	46.3	46.1	234.7	.....	.....	139.2	14.9	41.8	70.3	.....	.....	78.0	186.5
1948—Dec. 31..	1,287.0	215.8	17.1	123.7	55.6	54.0	219.4	.....	.....	146.7	24.3	52.6	71.8	.....	.....	121.7	184.1
1949—June 30..	1,338.5	229.8	14.8	115.9	56.3	51.9	167.7	.....	.....	162.6	24.1	52.9	70.0	.....	.....	187.5	204.9
July 31..	1,352.3	229.4	14.9	118.1	65.1	59.8	174.8	.....	.....	163.3	24.3	55.9	63.1	.....	.....	162.0	221.6
Aug. 31..	1,367.9	228.6	14.4	128.0	57.9	49.0	187.7	.....	.....	175.5	29.1	58.3	64.6	.....	.....	161.2	213.6
Sept. 30..	1,319.3	221.7	16.2	145.0	58.1	51.0	179.6	.....	.....	184.2	27.8	59.4	69.1	.....	.....	99.4	207.9
Oct. 31..	1,416.5	227.7	15.7	165.0	59.5	57.6	181.7	.....	.....	185.7	30.5	61.4	72.7	.....	.....	160.4	198.6
Nov. 30..	1,439.0	233.7	13.2	216.9	54.9	70.1	178.4	.....	.....	195.0	23.5	53.3	74.2	.....	.....	129.2	196.6
Dec. 31..	1,436.7	201.1	13.5	192.8	60.9	85.9	164.2	.....	.....	214.6	25.9	52.8	74.3	.....	.....	143.2	207.4
1950—Jan. 31..	1,386.4	210.2	13.9	164.4	57.5	97.3	169.7	35.8	25.8	184.1	26.5	48.7	73.8	35.7	62.3	117.4	63.4
Feb. 28..	1,388.7	219.3	13.0	143.8	70.1	90.6	176.9	36.3	26.7	179.7	25.4	47.7	77.7	42.6	57.4	115.2	67.8
Mar. 31..	1,391.1	221.2	13.1	141.1	70.4	80.0	185.4	38.8	27.6	175.7	26.5	51.6	81.4	42.6	58.0	110.1	67.5
Apr. 30 <sup>3</sup> ..	1,405.5	227.0	12.7	121.6	73.2	70.1	212.1	39.6	28.2	166.4	26.7	47.1	81.3	40.1	59.0	132.2	68.2
May 31 <sup>4</sup> ..	1,370.6	233.5	14.1	99.2	68.6	53.1	224.2	40.9	26.6	160.2	28.4	46.3	80.8	36.9	67.0	123.4	67.4

**Asia and All Other**

Date	Asia	China and Manchuria	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Israel	Japan	Philippine Republic	Thailand	Turkey	Other Asia <sup>4</sup>	All other	Australia	Belgian Congo	Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Union of South Africa	Other <sup>5</sup>
1944—Dec. 31..	1,069.2	427.3	22.9	22.1	110.5	.....	.....	4.0	365.8	.....	23.7	92.9	174.0	52.9	.....	7.3	8.3	105.4
1945—Dec. 31..	1,549.7	582.3	27.4	33.4	113.7	.....	.....	4.1	629.1	.....	52.5	107.2	181.8	28.9	.....	18.9	6.4	127.7
1946—Dec. 31..	1,316.4	431.9	44.9	43.5	127.1	.....	.....	16.6	446.6	.....	54.7	151.0	232.8	45.5	.....	20.8	47.2	119.3
1947—Dec. 31..	1,057.9	229.9	39.8	62.4	69.3	.....	.....	31.3	488.6	.....	37.6	99.0	193.7	30.6	.....	25.0	46.4	91.8
1948—Dec. 31..	1,151.8	216.2	51.1	51.8	41.5	.....	.....	81.4	488.3	.....	17.5	204.0	167.4	22.2	.....	27.7	15.8	101.6
1949—June 30..	1,081.3	119.2	67.7	60.9	36.1	.....	.....	141.6	387.6	.....	15.3	252.9	184.4	19.7	.....	54.1	9.1	101.5
July 31..	1,068.9	125.3	78.9	54.2	27.1	.....	.....	144.2	367.3	.....	18.2	253.6	177.6	22.3	.....	49.6	7.3	98.4
Aug. 31..	1,077.6	123.7	80.9	69.1	29.0	.....	.....	152.8	363.7	.....	13.6	244.8	165.0	20.2	.....	49.9	6.7	88.2
Sept. 30..	1,059.5	124.1	82.3	59.9	27.2	.....	.....	161.5	348.4	.....	15.1	241.0	184.5	31.7	.....	58.7	5.8	88.4
Oct. 31..	1,016.5	116.3	81.5	52.6	20.5	.....	.....	189.5	334.1	.....	12.1	209.9	192.1	44.0	.....	60.2	5.7	82.2
Nov. 30..	984.5	113.4	83.3	56.4	17.8	.....	.....	204.8	306.3	.....	10.0	192.4	184.6	39.4	.....	58.3	6.9	79.9
Dec. 31..	961.0	110.6	83.9	63.3	15.7	.....	.....	214.6	297.3	.....	9.8	165.7	179.5	32.4	.....	61.6	6.0	79.5
1950—Jan. 31..	982.2	110.1	89.9	69.5	12.2	16.8	21.0	238.8	286.1	24.3	12.0	101.5	209.8	29.8	27.2	72.8	22.9	57.1
Feb. 28..	1,027.3	112.3	90.6	69.5	29.2	16.4	27.3	252.2	289.4	22.6	14.4	103.5	186.6	25.1	28.3	58.4	21.3	53.6
Mar. 31..	1,026.9	103.5	88.8	61.8	27.6	17.5	25.0	276.5	288.2	23.5	10.4	104.2	178.4	20.5	30.0	57.3	15.8	54.7
Apr. 30 <sup>3</sup> ..	1,093.6	98.5	96.4	63.3	36.4	16.5	21.8	329.4	294.4	27.4	10.2	99.3	163.9	17.5	31.8	56.2	6.6	51.8
May 31 <sup>4</sup> ..	1,106.9	99.1	102.0	59.5	35.9	14.8	19.7	330.7	299.5	29.0	10.6	106.0	171.5	18.4	33.6	57.0	9.6	53.0

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>1</sup> Beginning March 1947, figures include balances in accounts opened by occupation authorities for foreign trade purposes.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, reported separately as of that date.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Uruguay, reported separately as of that date.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning January 1948, includes Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon, previously included with India. Beginning January 1950, excludes Iran, Israel, and Thailand, reported separately as of that date.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Belgian Congo, reported separately as of that date.

**INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued**  
**SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES,**  
**BY COUNTRIES—Continued**

[Amounts outstanding, in millions of dollars]

**CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS**

Date	Total	United Kingdom	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	Italy	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1944—Dec. 31.	329.7	25.9	1.4	.3	1.3	.3	78.3	107.5	28.1	131.0	51.4	11.7
1945—Dec. 31.	392.8	25.4	1.1	36.3	2.9	.3	74.6	140.7	53.3	158.9	29.9	9.9
1946—Dec. 31.	708.3	47.7	5.7	151.0	9.8	16.0	82.8	312.9	52.2	226.8	99.2	17.2
1947—Dec. 31.	948.9	29.2	23.4	49.1	7.9	21.1	118.9	248.6	27.5	514.3	127.0	31.5
1948—Dec. 31.	1,018.7	24.5	119.0	51.4	6.9	15.8	106.3	323.8	39.8	516.6	118.8	19.7
1949—June 30.	860.5	17.0	86.9	4.7	6.3	27.1	95.6	237.6	33.9	423.1	147.0	18.8
July 31.	848.0	20.5	85.0	4.2	6.4	26.4	91.9	234.3	32.6	418.8	143.2	19.1
Aug. 31.	797.5	14.9	69.3	6.0	6.2	21.1	82.2	199.6	34.4	410.3	136.6	16.6
Sept. 30.	819.3	56.8	68.2	6.9	3.6	15.3	84.9	235.7	35.4	403.9	126.7	17.9
Oct. 31.	850.5	66.4	68.1	6.1	4.0	16.0	88.7	249.2	31.8	418.2	133.5	17.8
Nov. 30.	846.7	54.8	52.2	6.3	4.6	18.8	98.2	234.9	33.0	425.9	135.2	17.6
Dec. 31.	827.9	37.2	51.8	5.2	3.8	22.6	98.5	219.2	37.6	411.1	139.7	20.4
1950—Jan. 31.	724.8	32.6	51.5	2.7	5.7	20.7	165.0	178.2	40.2	347.3	129.0	30.1
Feb. 28.	670.6	24.3	36.0	4.4	5.5	23.3	64.4	158.0	42.4	311.4	124.0	34.8
Mar. 31.	648.7	23.7	35.4	4.3	7.8	19.6	63.1	153.9	37.5	303.5	115.7	38.1
Apr. 30 <sup>a</sup>	630.3	23.3	35.9	3.7	6.2	20.2	64.0	153.3	35.5	295.7	106.2	39.6
May 31 <sup>b</sup>	612.0	27.3	21.0	4.5	7.3	24.5	62.8	147.4	32.7	290.5	100.7	40.7

**CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS—SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

**Other Europe**

Date	Other Europe	Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	Germany	Greece	Norway	Poland	Portugal	Rumania	Spain	Sweden	USSR	Yugoslavia	All other <sup>a</sup>
1944—Dec. 31.	78.3	.....	.7	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	33.9	.6	35.1	.....	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.8	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.2
1945—Dec. 31.	74.6	.....	.6	.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	33.9	.7	31.6	.....	.5	.1	1.6	.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.8
1946—Dec. 31.	82.8	.....	7.5	.....	.5	6.2	30.4	12.4	3.3	.....	1.0	.1	7.2	4.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	9.5
1947—Dec. 31.	118.9	.....	15.0	.....	2.2	8.0	30.5	10.6	9.2	.....	1.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.9	5.4	.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	35.9
1948—Dec. 31.	106.3	.....	21.4	.....	.6	3.4	30.5	1.2	8.4	.....	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.9	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.0	29.8
1949—June 30.	95.6	.....	18.9	.....	1.1	4.8	29.8	1.0	8.6	.....	.5	12.0	4.2	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	13.3
July 31.	91.9	.....	17.9	.....	.9	4.9	29.9	1.0	8.1	.....	.5	10.7	3.3	1.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	13.2
Aug. 31.	82.2	.....	13.6	.....	1.0	5.5	29.7	.7	7.9	.....	.4	8.2	2.5	1.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	11.1
Sept. 30.	84.9	.....	14.1	.....	.7	6.6	30.3	.8	8.0	.....	.4	7.1	3.8	1.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	.2	11.2
Oct. 31.	88.7	.....	16.1	.....	.7	8.6	30.3	.8	7.3	.....	.5	7.0	3.8	2.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	11.5
Nov. 30.	98.2	.....	17.6	.....	.7	9.2	30.0	.7	7.5	.....	.7	7.0	6.1	2.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.....	16.7
Dec. 31.	98.5	.....	19.3	.....	.4	8.2	30.0	.7	7.4	.....	.5	7.0	7.0	2.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	15.6
1950—Jan. 31.	165.0	1.2	15.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	4.9	25.5	.2	1.0	.5	.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.7	3.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	4.8
Feb. 28.	64.4	.2	16.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.5	3.5	25.6	.2	1.1	.1	.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.9	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	.1	5.2
Mar. 31.	63.1	.7	17.7	.1	.5	2.4	25.3	.2	1.2	.1	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.6	2.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	.7	4.4
Apr. 30 <sup>a</sup>	64.0	.2	16.2	.1	.6	2.1	25.5	.1	1.3	.1	.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	7.7	2.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.5	4.4
May 31 <sup>b</sup>	62.8	.1	16.3	.3	1.1	2.4	25.2	.3	1.2	.1	.9	( <sup>2</sup> )	4.4	2.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	3.2	4.6

**Latin America**

Date	Latin America	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Guatemala	Mexico	Netherlands West Indies and Surinam	Peru	Republic of Panama	El Salvador	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other Latin America <sup>a</sup>
1944—Dec. 31.	131.0	3.1	1.8	25.3	9.0	15.5	47.4	.....	.....	8.6	.3	1.2	.8	.....	.....	5.1	12.9
1945—Dec. 31.	158.9	21.0	1.3	24.7	6.6	16.8	33.3	.....	.....	11.0	.5	1.9	1.1	.....	.....	6.1	34.7
1946—Dec. 31.	226.8	41.8	2.3	49.8	14.6	26.4	25.7	.....	.....	25.5	.8	3.7	1.3	.....	.....	8.7	26.2
1947—Dec. 31.	514.3	65.2	2.0	165.8	27.8	32.6	108.6	.....	.....	52.2	1.1	4.3	4.7	.....	.....	15.3	34.5
1948—Dec. 31.	516.6	72.4	2.7	165.4	15.2	32.6	83.1	.....	.....	73.8	1.5	4.4	4.6	.....	.....	26.0	34.7
1949—June 30.	423.1	57.6	3.0	155.0	12.2	37.7	21.0	.....	.....	68.3	1.1	6.1	4.5	.....	.....	23.7	33.0
July 31.	418.8	55.5	2.7	158.9	10.9	32.1	20.3	.....	.....	67.2	1.1	7.9	4.5	.....	.....	23.0	34.5
Aug. 31.	410.3	56.1	2.2	160.5	11.8	24.4	17.6	.....	.....	68.0	1.1	6.9	4.6	.....	.....	22.4	34.5
Sept. 30.	403.9	54.4	2.3	162.2	11.4	22.6	17.5	.....	.....	64.1	1.1	6.4	4.6	.....	.....	22.3	34.9
Oct. 31.	418.2	55.3	2.5	165.1	12.0	22.6	20.0	.....	.....	66.4	3.0	6.3	5.4	.....	.....	23.0	36.8
Nov. 30.	425.9	54.1	1.9	161.9	11.7	23.3	26.4	.....	.....	72.0	1.2	5.8	5.3	.....	.....	23.6	39.6
Dec. 31.	411.1	53.6	2.3	136.9	15.5	21.1	27.5	.....	.....	73.0	1.3	5.8	5.3	.....	.....	25.6	43.1
1950—Jan. 31.	347.3	51.3	5.2	99.2	14.1	19.9	27.1	1.8	2.4	50.3	1.1	6.5	4.3	6.5	9.0	25.3	23.3
Feb. 28.	311.4	47.8	5.7	81.3	9.3	21.0	21.5	1.7	2.7	46.3	1.1	6.6	4.6	5.3	8.1	26.0	22.3
Mar. 31.	303.5	44.7	6.3	75.2	7.9	24.1	17.6	1.7	2.1	48.1	1.0	6.2	4.9	4.2	13.2	24.6	21.6
Apr. 30 <sup>a</sup>	295.7	46.5	6.5	67.4	5.6	26.8	17.1	1.7	2.2	46.4	1.1	6.8	4.8	3.8	10.5	26.5	22.0
May 31 <sup>b</sup>	290.5	43.1	7.7	58.8	5.2	31.8	21.4	1.6	2.2	44.9	1.1	8.5	5.0	3.8	8.0	26.3	21.0

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Figure not strictly comparable with the corresponding figures for preceding months due to write-off of claim on Germany amounting to \$6,121,000. The cumulative figures in Tables 1, 2, and 4 of "Net Capital Movement to United States" have been adjusted to exclude the unreal movement introduced by this change.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, reported separately as of that date.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$50,000.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Uruguay, reported separately as of that date.



**INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued**  
**SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES,**  
**BY COUNTRIES—Continued**

[Amounts outstanding, in millions of dollars]

**CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS—SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**  
**Asia and All Other**

Date	Asia	China and Manchuria	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Israel	Japan	Philippine Republic	Thailand	Turkey	Other Asia <sup>1</sup>	All other	Australia	Belgian Congo	Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Union of South Africa	Other <sup>2</sup>
1944—Dec. 31..	51.4	1.5	.9	22.3	1.5	.....	.....	.5	13.8	.....	1.8	8.9	11.7	.6	.....	.2	9.7	1.2
1945—Dec. 31..	29.9	1.0	.8	7.5	1.4	.....	.....	.5	13.8	.....	2.0	2.8	9.9	1.7	.....	.3	4.7	3.3
1946—Dec. 31..	99.2	53.9	5.9	12.0	1.0	.....	.....	.2	20.2	.....	1.4	4.6	17.2	3.4	.....	.4	10.1	3.3
1947—Dec. 31..	127.0	40.8	2.6	29.6	.5	.....	.....	.9	27.4	.....	17.7	7.5	31.5	9.0	.....	.1	14.4	8.0
1948—Dec. 31..	118.8	24.2	3.4	20.4	1.9	.....	.....	15.9	37.3	.....	1.4	14.3	19.7	4.7	.....	.4	7.9	6.8
1949—June 30..	147.0	18.4	3.2	21.0	1.1	.....	.....	39.4	30.2	.....	.9	33.0	18.8	5.4	.....	.4	4.6	8.4
July 31..	143.2	16.8	3.7	20.0	1.2	.....	.....	33.8	25.3	.....	11.7	30.8	19.1	5.0	.....	.6	4.2	9.2
Aug. 31..	136.6	17.8	3.4	19.7	.5	.....	.....	21.8	27.5	.....	14.5	31.4	16.6	4.5	.....	.2	3.6	8.3
Sept. 30..	126.7	18.0	3.4	16.8	.4	.....	.....	9.6	24.6	.....	19.4	34.4	17.9	4.6	.....	.4	4.0	8.9
Oct. 31..	133.5	16.5	3.8	18.8	.4	.....	.....	10.1	25.5	.....	14.3	44.1	17.8	4.8	.....	.5	3.8	8.8
Nov. 30..	135.2	16.3	4.2	17.0	.2	.....	.....	9.5	25.9	.....	15.7	46.5	17.6	5.4	.....	.6	3.6	8.0
Dec. 31..	139.7	16.6	3.7	17.4	.2	.....	.....	14.1	23.2	.....	14.3	50.3	20.4	7.9	.....	.2	4.5	7.7
1950—Jan. 31..	129.0	17.0	4.1	16.6	.2	13.6	11.8	18.1	22.8	2.4	10.5	12.0	30.1	10.4	3.6	.2	11.3	4.6
Feb. 28..	124.0	15.1	4.2	17.7	.1	13.8	12.5	17.9	22.4	1.9	9.9	8.5	34.8	15.5	3.5	.3	11.2	4.3
Mar. 31..	115.7	19.4	4.3	18.9	.2	13.6	13.3	7.7	22.0	1.2	5.9	9.3	38.1	18.9	3.5	.4	11.3	4.0
Apr. 30 <sup>p</sup> ..	106.2	23.4	4.1	18.1	(2)	13.5	12.0	1.9	19.7	.9	4.8	7.9	39.6	20.1	3.7	.3	12.1	3.5
May 31 <sup>p</sup> ..	100.7	19.2	4.1	24.0	.1	12.5	13.3	.9	14.4	.7	.7	10.9	40.7	20.8	3.6	.1	12.3	3.9

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Beginning January 1948, includes Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon, previously included with India. Beginning January 1950, excludes Iran, Israel, and Thailand, reported separately as of that date.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1950, excludes Belgian Congo, reported separately as of that date.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$50,000.

**GOLD PRODUCTION**  
**OUTSIDE U. S. S. R.**

[In millions of dollars]

Year or month	Estimated world production outside U.S.S.R. <sup>1</sup>	Production reported monthly												
		Total reported monthly	Africa				North and South America						Other	
			South Africa	Rhodesia	West Africa <sup>2</sup>	Belgian Congo <sup>3</sup>	United States <sup>4</sup>	Canada	Mexico	Colombia	Chile	Nicaragua <sup>5</sup>	Australia	India <sup>6</sup>
\$1 = 15 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> grains of gold <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub> fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold = \$35.														
1941.....	1,265.6	1,110.4	504.3	27.8	32.4	19.6	209.2	187.1	28.0	23.0	9.3	7.5	52.4	10.0
1942.....	1,125.7	982.1	494.4	26.6	29.2	18.0	131.0	169.4	28.0	20.9	6.4	8.6	40.4	9.1
1943.....	871.5	774.1	448.2	23.0	19.7	15.8	48.8	127.8	22.1	19.8	6.1	7.7	26.3	8.8
1944.....	784.0	701.5	429.8	20.7	18.4	12.7	35.8	102.3	17.8	19.4	7.1	7.9	23.0	6.6
1945.....	738.5	683.0	427.9	19.9	18.9	12.1	32.5	94.4	17.5	17.7	6.3	7.0	23.0	5.9
1946.....	752.5	697.0	417.6	19.1	20.5	11.6	51.2	99.1	14.7	15.3	8.1	6.4	28.9	4.6
1947.....	766.5	705.5	392.0	18.3	19.3	10.8	75.8	107.5	16.3	13.4	5.9	7.4	32.8	6.1
1948.....	791.0	728.1	405.5	18.0	23.4	11.1	70.9	123.5	12.9	11.7	5.7	7.8	31.2	6.5
1949.....		753.0	409.7	18.5	23.1	12.9	67.3	143.9	14.2	12.6	6.3	7.7	31.3	5.7
1949—May.....		762.9	34.3	1.6	1.9	1.1	75.4	11.6	1.8	1.0	.5	.6	2.5	.6
June.....		764.6	34.8	1.5	1.9	1.1	75.3	12.0	1.6	1.0	.4	.6	3.7	.6
July.....		762.9	35.5	1.6	1.8	1.1	75.5	11.4	1.0	1.1	.5	.6	2.3	.6
Aug.....		766.0	35.7	1.6	1.9	1.2	76.3	12.6	1.4	1.0	.6	.7	2.5	.6
Sept.....		765.2	34.8	1.5	1.9	1.1	76.0	12.7	1.6	1.0	.6	.7	2.6	.5
Oct.....		765.2	34.7	1.5	1.9	1.0	77.1	12.8	.9	1.0	.5	.6	2.7	.5
Nov.....		765.9	34.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	77.2	12.7	1.9	1.1	.6	.7	2.9	.4
Dec.....		763.5	34.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	76.4	13.1	.8	.6	.5	.6	2.6	.4
1950—Jan.....			34.2	1.5	2.0	1.1	5.9	12.4	.....	1.4	.6	.6	2.3	.5
Feb.....			32.0	1.4	2.0	1.0	5.5	12.2	.....	1.2	.....	.7	2.3	.5
Mar.....			35.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	6.1	13.4	.....	1.2	.....	.7	2.3	.5
Apr.....			33.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	6.7	12.9	.....	1.1	.....	.7	2.1	.6
May.....			35.5	.....	2.0	1.0	6.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	.....	.5

<sup>r</sup> Revised.

*Gold production in U. S. S. R.:* No regular Government statistics on gold production in U. S. S. R. are available, but data of percentage changes irregularly given out by officials of the gold mining industry, together with certain direct figures for past years, afford a basis for estimating annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars; 1935, 158 million; 1936, 187 million; 1937, 185 million; and 1938, 180 million.

<sup>1</sup> Estimates of United States Bureau of Mines.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning 1942, figures reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Beginning 1944, they are for Gold Coast only.

<sup>3</sup> Reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Philippine production received in United States through 1945. Yearly figures are estimates of United States Mint. Monthly figures are estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics, those for 1949 having been revised by subtracting from each monthly figure \$217,251 so that the aggregate for the year is equal to the yearly estimate compiled by the United States Mint.

<sup>5</sup> Gold exports, reported by the Banco Nacional de Nicaragua, which states that they represent approximately 90 per cent of total production.  
**NOTE.**—For explanation of table and sources, see BULLETIN for June 1948, p. 731; and *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, p. 524. For annual estimates compiled by the United States Mint for these and other countries in the period 1910-1941, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 542-543.

# REPORTED GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

[In millions of dollars]

End of month	United States		Argentina <sup>2</sup>	Belgium	Brazil	Canada <sup>3</sup>	Chile	Colombia <sup>4</sup>	Cuba	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	France
	Treasury	Total <sup>1</sup>											
1945—Dec.....	20,065	20,083	1,197	716	354	361	82	127	191	61	38	52	1,090
1946—Dec.....	20,529	20,706	1,072	735	354	543	65	145	226	61	38	53	796
1947—Dec.....	22,754	22,868	322	597	354	294	45	83	279	.....	32	53	548
1948—Dec.....	24,244	24,399	.....	624	317	408	43	51	289	.....	32	53	548
1949—July.....	24,520	24,705	.....	720	317	436	44	47	289	.....	32	53	523
Aug.....	24,608	24,771	.....	718	317	448	44	48	289	.....	32	53	523
Sept.....	24,602	24,728	.....	715	317	460	43	49	299	.....	32	53	523
Oct.....	24,584	24,688	.....	720	317	470	43	50	299	.....	32	53	523
Nov.....	24,479	24,626	.....	709	317	484	43	51	299	.....	32	53	523
Dec.....	24,427	24,563	.....	698	317	496	40	52	299	.....	32	53	523
1950—Jan.....	24,395	24,507	.....	679	317	507	40	53	299	.....	32	53	523
Feb.....	24,345	24,456	.....	679	317	509	40	64	299	.....	32	53	523
Mar.....	24,246	24,360	.....	682	317	511	40	65	299	.....	32	53	523
Apr.....	24,247	24,350	.....	679	317	513	40	66	299	.....	32	53	523
May.....	24,231	24,340	.....	678	317	515	40	.....	299	.....	31	53	523
June.....	24,231	24,331	.....	663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	523

End of month	Hungary	India	Iran <sup>5</sup>	Italy	Java	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Peru	Portugal <sup>6</sup>	Rumania	South Africa	Spain
1945—Dec.....	.....	274	131	24	.....	294	270	23	80	28	.....	269	914	110
1946—Dec.....	24	274	127	28	201	181	265	23	91	24	245	.....	939	111
1947—Dec.....	34	274	142	58	180	100	231	23	72	20	193	215	762	111
1948—Dec.....	35	256	140	96	.....	.....	166	23	52	20	158	.....	183	111
1949—July.....	36	247	140	122	178	.....	166	28	52	20	.....	.....	149	85
Aug.....	37	247	140	133	178	.....	161	28	52	20	.....	.....	135	85
Sept.....	38	247	140	252	178	.....	161	29	51	20	.....	.....	121	85
Oct.....	40	247	140	252	178	.....	161	30	51	20	.....	.....	119	85
Nov.....	40	247	140	252	178	.....	195	31	51	28	.....	.....	120	85
Dec.....	41	247	140	252	178	.....	195	32	51	28	.....	.....	128	85
1950—Jan.....	41	247	140	252	178	.....	229	32	51	28	.....	.....	132	80
Feb.....	41	247	140	252	178	.....	229	33	50	28	.....	.....	146	80
Mar.....	.....	247	.....	252	178	.....	229	33	50	28	.....	.....	166	80
Apr.....	.....	247	.....	252	178	.....	229	34	48	28	.....	.....	173	61
May.....	.....	247	.....	252	178	.....	229	.....	50	28	.....	.....	178	61
June.....	.....	.....	.....	252	178	.....	229	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	61

End of month	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	Uruguay	Venezuela	16 other countries <sup>8</sup>	International Monetary Fund	Bank for International Settlements	Government gold reserves not included in previous figures			
									End of month	United Kingdom	France	Belgium
1945—Dec.....	482	1,342	241	195	202	192	.....	39	1945—Dec.....	12,476	2,457	217
1946—Dec.....	381	1,430	237	200	215	193	15	32	1946—Dec.....	12,696	.....	.....
1947—Dec.....	105	1,356	170	175	215	195	1,356	30	1947—Mar.....	12,380	.....	.....
1948—Dec.....	81	1,387	162	164	323	220	1,436	36	June.....	12,410	.....	.....
1949—July.....	71	1,457	160	161	323	236	1,448	60	Sept.....	12,383	.....	.....
Aug.....	71	1,503	160	161	323	238	1,450	47	Dec.....	12,079	.....	.....
Sept.....	70	1,485	159	177	373	239	1,450	52	1948—Mar.....	12,241	.....	.....
Oct.....	70	1,486	154	178	373	304	1,450	47	June.....	11,920	.....	.....
Nov.....	70	1,495	154	178	373	304	1,451	64	Sept.....	11,777	.....	.....
Dec.....	70	1,504	154	178	373	330	1,451	68	Dec.....	11,856	.....	.....
1950—Jan.....	70	1,508	154	183	373	332	1,459	68	1949—Mar.....	11,912	.....	.....
Feb.....	70	1,503	154	187	373	334	1,460	69	June.....	11,651	.....	.....
Mar.....	69	1,527	154	190	373	333	1,460	87	Sept.....	11,425	.....	.....
Apr.....	71	1,534	154	184	373	333	1,460	93	Dec.....	11,688	.....	.....
May.....	71	1,552	154	.....	373	335	.....	100	1950—Mar.....	11,984	.....	.....
June.....	71	.....	.....	.....	373	335	.....	108	June.....	12,422	.....	.....

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund. Gold in active portion of this Fund is not included in regular statistics on gold stock (Treasury gold) used in the Federal Reserve statement "Member Bank Reserves, Reserve Bank Credit, and Related Items" and in the Treasury statement "United States Money, Outstanding and in Circulation, by Kinds."

<sup>2</sup> Estimated dollar values derived by converting gold at home in amounts up to 1,224.4 million pesos at the rate of 3.0365 pesos per U. S. dollar and all other gold at the rate of 3.5447 pesos per U. S. dollar.

<sup>3</sup> Figures as reported by Foreign Exchange Control Board and Minister of Finance.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning December 1948 figures taken from last weekly statement of month.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning December 1947 includes gold holdings of issue and banking departments of Bank Melli Iran; prior to that represents holdings of issue department only.

<sup>6</sup> Total gold holdings are not available. Beginning April 1946, the series is new and represents gold held as reserve (25 per cent minimum) less gold in foreign currency liabilities.

<sup>7</sup> Figures are for following dates: 1946—Mar. 31, and 1947—Mar. 31.

<sup>8</sup> For list of countries included, see BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 114, footnote 8.

NOTE.—For description of figures, including details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the reported data, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 524-535; for back figures through 1941 see Table 160, pp. 544-555, in the same publication and for those subsequent to 1941 see BULLETIN for February 1950, p. 252. For revised back figures for Argentina and Canada, see BULLETIN for January 1949, p. 86, and February 1949, p. 196, respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Exchange Equalization Account holdings of gold, U. S. and Canadian dollars, as reported by British Government. (Gold reserves of Bank of England have remained unchanged at \$1 million since 1939, when Bank's holdings were transferred to Exchange Equalization Accounts).

<sup>2</sup> France—Exchange Stabilization Fund; Belgium—Treasury.

NOTE.—For details regarding special internal gold transfers affecting the British and French institutions, see p. 1084, footnote 1, and p. 1085, footnote 8. For available back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, p. 526, and BULLETIN for November 1947, p. 1433, and February 1945, p. 190.

# NET GOLD IMPORTS TO UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES

[Net gold exports from United States (-). In millions of dollars]

Gold valued at approximately \$35 a fine ounce

Year or month	Total	United Kingdom	Belgium	France	Netherlands	Sweden	U.S.S.R.	Canada	Argentina	Colombia	Mexico	Nicaragua	Venezuela
1942.....	315.7	2.0					11.3	208.9	.1	10.6	40.0	8.7	4.0
1943.....	68.9	.1						66.9	-10.8		-3.3	7.5	2.2
1944.....	-845.4	-695.5						46.2	-50.3		-109.7	7.7	-55.3
1945.....	-106.3	.2						53.1			15.1	7.4	-56.1
1946.....	311.5	.5					33.7	344.1	-134.0		3.6	7.3	.2
1947.....	1,866.3	488.4		162.9		28.0	27.9	445.4	335.5	21.0	-7.1	7.6	-.8
1948.....	1,680.4	1,095.4	135.5		34.4		-4.5	-29.7	103.3	25.1	15.8	7.9	-136.1
1949.....	686.5	527.9	.1		-.1			5.8		14.2	-4.4	6.9	-4.5
1949—June.....	6.9	-.1						.3			.4	.6	
July.....	131.1	121.8						.9			.2	.7	-.1
Aug.....	257.4	243.6						.6			.5	.7	
Sept.....	98.1	101.5						.7			-8.3	.6	
Oct.....	56.1	40.7						.6		2.1	.4	.5	-.2
Nov.....	7.6							.5		5.1	.4	.4	
Dec.....	-1.4	.2			-.1			.3			.3	.5	-.1
1950—Jan.....	39.0			.1				.7			.4	.4	-.4
Feb.....	.2							.5			.2	.5	-.1
Mar.....	-1.6			-.1				.5			.3	.5	-.1
Apr.....	53.3	31.7						.4			.2	.5	
May.....	13.1			.1				.4			.3	.3	-.2
June.....	10.0				-.1			.5			.3	.3	

## NET GOLD IMPORTS TO UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRIES—Continued

[Net gold exports from United States (-). In millions of dollars]

Gold valued at approximately \$35 a fine ounce

Year or month	Other Latin American Republics	Australia	China	Philippine Republic	South Africa	All other countries
1942.....	16.3	.5		.3	4.1	8.9
1943.....	14.6	.2	-9.5		.3	.8
1944.....	-10.8	.2	-11.9		3.6	30.2
1945.....	7.0	.1	-134.0	.1	.4	.5
1946.....	-8.0		-55.8	-.2	118.6	1.3
1947.....	-17.1	.1	-14.0	-3.5	410.7	-18.6
1948.....	7.3	.6		-2.5	491.5	1-63.5
1949.....	6.4	.3	-19.1	-.1	190.7	2-37.6
1949—June.....	.8			-.1	9.5	-4.5
July.....	.6		-3.5	-.2	12.7	-2.1
Aug.....	.6		-7.0		22.3	-3.9
Sept.....	.5		-1.6		9.5	-4.8
Oct.....	.5			-.1	12.7	-1.1
Nov.....	.3				3.3	-2.4
Dec.....	.4			-.3	5.8	-8.5
1950—Jan.....	.4					37.1
Feb.....	.5	.1		-.2		-1.3
Mar.....	.4			-.3		-3.5
Apr.....	.5	.1		-.5	16.8	3.7
May.....	.3				1.8	10.5
June.....	.7	.2			3.5	4.7

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GOLD STOCK OF UNITED STATES

[In millions of dollars]

Period	Gold stock at end of period		Increase in total gold stock	Net gold import or export (-)	Earmarked gold: decrease or increase (-)	Domestic gold production <sup>2</sup>
	Treasury	Total <sup>1</sup>				
1942.....	22,726	22,739	-23.0	315.7	-458.4	125.4
1943.....	21,938	21,981	-757.9	68.9	-803.6	48.3
1944.....	20,619	20,631	-1,349.8	-845.4	-459.8	35.8
1945.....	20,065	20,083	-547.8	-106.3	-356.7	32.0
1946.....	20,529	20,706	623.1	311.5	465.4	51.2
1947.....	22,754	22,868	2,162.1	1,866.3	210.0	75.8
1948.....	24,244	24,399	1,530.4	1,680.4	-159.2	70.9
1949.....	24,427	24,563	164.6	686.4	-495.7	67.3
1949—July.....	24,520	24,705	67.3	131.1	-19.9	5.5
Aug.....	24,608	24,771	66.5	257.4	-208.5	6.3
Sept.....	24,602	24,728	-43.1	98.1	-154.8	6.0
Oct.....	24,584	24,688	-39.8	56.1	-89.1	7.1
Nov.....	24,479	24,626	-61.7	7.6	-63.9	7.2
Dec.....	24,427	24,563	-63.2	-1.4	-59.4	6.4
1950—Jan.....	24,395	24,507	-56.3	39.0	-93.2	5.9
Feb.....	24,345	24,456	-51.2	.2	-50.4	5.5
Mar.....	24,246	24,360	-96.2	-1.6	-95.4	6.1
Apr.....	24,247	24,350	-9.2	53.3	-59.2	6.7
May.....	24,231	24,340	-10.7	13.1	-29.9	6.8
June.....	24,231	24,331	-9.0	10.0	-17.6	6.6
July.....	24,136	24,239	-91.3	(4)	-90.0	(4)

<sup>1</sup> Includes net exports of 39.2 million dollars to Switzerland, 10.7 million to Greece, 8.3 million to French Indo-China, and 5.3 million to other countries.

<sup>2</sup> Includes net exports of 18.3 million dollars to Poland, 8.6 million to French Indo-China, 6.6 million to Portuguese Asia, and 4.1 million to other countries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes imports of 43.1 million dollars of Thailand gold from Japan and net exports of 3.0 million dollars to Poland and 3.0 million to other countries.

NOTE.—For back figures see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 158, pp. 539-541, and for description of statistics, see p. 524 in the same publication.

<sup>4</sup> Preliminary. <sup>5</sup> Revised. <sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 on opposite page.

<sup>2</sup> Yearly figures through 1948 are estimates of United States Mint. For explanation of monthly figures see p. 1081, footnote 4.

<sup>3</sup> Change includes transfer of 687.5 million dollars gold subscription to International Monetary Fund.

<sup>4</sup> Not yet available. <sup>5</sup> Gold held under earmark at the Federal Reserve Banks for foreign account, including gold held for the account of international institutions, amounted to 4,709.0 million dollars on July 31, 1950. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of statistics, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 156, pp. 536-538, and pp. 522-523.

## [Millions of dollars]

<sup>1</sup> Includes 16 million dollars receivable for currency adjustments resulting from the devaluations in September 1949.

<sup>2</sup> Less than \$500,000.

\* As of June 30, 1950, the Fund had sold 759.8 million U. S. dollars; in addition, the Fund sold to the Netherlands 1.5 million pounds sterling in May 1947 and 300 million Belgian francs in May 1948, and sold to Norway 200 million Belgian francs in June and July 1948. Repurchases amounted to 24.2 million dollars.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes uncalled portions of capital subscriptions, amounting to 6,679 million dollars as of Mar. 31, 1950, of which 2,540 million represents the subscription of the United States.

Bank of England  (Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets of issue department		Assets of banking department			Note circulation <sup>1</sup>	Liabilities of banking department					
	Gold <sup>1</sup>	Other assets <sup>2</sup>	Notes and coin	Dis- counts and advances	Securi- ties		Deposits				Other liabilities and capital	
							Bankers'	Public	ECA	Other		
1941—Dec. 31 .....	.2	780.0	28.8	6.4	267.8	751.7	219.9	11.2	.....	54.1	17.9	
1942—Dec. 30 .....	.2	950.0	27.7	3.5	267.9	923.4	223.4	9.0	.....	48.8	17.9	
1943—Dec. 29 .....	.2	1,100.0	12.5	2.5	307.9	1,088.7	234.3	10.3	.....	60.4	17.9	
1944—Dec. 27 .....	.2	1,250.0	13.5	5.1	317.4	1,238.6	260.7	5.2	.....	52.3	17.8	
1945—Dec. 26 .....	.2	1,400.0	20.7	8.4	327.0	1,379.9	274.5	5.3	.....	58.5	17.8	
1946—Dec. 25 .....	.2	1,450.0	23.4	13.6	327.6	1,428.2	278.9	10.3	.....	57.3	18.1	
1947—Dec. 31 .....	.2	1,450.0	100.8	15.2	331.3	1,349.7	315.1	18.6	.....	95.5	18.1	
1948—Dec. 29 .....	.2	1,325.0	36.1	16.7	401.1	1,293.1	314.5	11.7	17.4	92.1	18.1	
1949—July 27 .....	.2	1,350.0	49.9	15.3	381.6	1,305.1	294.0	11.2	32.4	91.0	18.3	
Aug. 31 .....	.2	1,350.0	80.4	10.4	354.1	1,275.0	277.6	15.9	41.7	91.2	18.5	
Sept. 28 .....	.4	1,300.0	41.4	23.6	368.7	1,264.5	295.7	9.1	16.4	93.9	18.5	
Oct. 26 .....	.4	1,300.0	47.3	23.3	429.7	1,258.7	298.5	14.0	62.8	107.3	17.8	
Nov. 30 .....	.4	1,300.0	39.9	15.3	437.8	1,265.8	295.9	8.9	58.6	111.5	18.0	
Dec. 28 .....	.4	1,350.0	33.7	14.8	489.6	1,321.9	299.2	11.6	97.9	111.2	18.1	
1950—Jan. 25 .....	.4	1,300.0	57.9	14.7	477.4	1,247.7	291.7	12.5	117.4	110.2	18.3	
Feb. 22 .....	.4	1,300.0	58.4	22.0	486.7	1,247.2	285.2	14.0	136.0	113.5	18.4	
Mar. 29 .....	.4	1,300.0	38.5	12.3	507.2	1,267.3	283.5	12.1	160.0	83.9	18.5	
Apr. 26 .....	.4	1,300.0	28.4	22.0	529.4	1,277.7	288.8	13.9	169.8	89.5	17.8	
May 31 .....	.4	1,300.0	19.9	19.1	554.9	1,286.6	281.3	12.0	188.4	94.2	18.0	
June 28 .....	.4	1,350.0	63.0	15.4	549.3	1,293.9	292.1	11.9	209.0	96.5	18.2	

<sup>1</sup> On June 9, 1945, the official buying price of the Bank of England for gold was increased from 168 shillings to 172 shillings and three pence per fine ounce, and on Sept. 19, 1949, it was raised to 248 shillings. For details regarding previous changes in the buying price of gold and for internal gold transfers during 1939, see BULLETIN for March 1950, p. 388, footnotes 1 and 4.

<sup>2</sup> Securities and silver coin held as cover for fiduciary issue, the amount of which is also shown by this figure.

<sup>3</sup> Notes issued less amounts held in banking department.

<sup>4</sup> Fiduciary issue decreased by 50 million pounds on Jan. 11 and increased by 50 million on June 28, 1950. For details on previous changes see BULLETIN for February 1950, p. 254; April 1949, p. 450; and February 1948, p. 254.

NOTE.—For back figures see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 164, pp. 638-640; for description of statistics, see pp. 560-561 in same publication.

# CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

Bank of Canada (Figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Assets					Liabilities				
	Gold	Sterling and United States dollars	Dominion and provin- cial government securities		Other assets	Note circulation <sup>2</sup>	Deposits			Other liabilities and capital <sup>3</sup>
			Short- term <sup>1</sup>	Other			Chartered banks	Dominion govern- ment	Other	
1938—Dec. 31.....	185.9	28.4	144.6	40.9	5.2	175.3	200.6	16.7	3.1	9.3
1939—Dec. 30.....	225.7	64.3	181.9	49.9	5.5	232.8	217.0	46.3	17.9	13.3
1940—Dec. 31.....	(4)	38.4	448.4	127.3	12.4	359.9	217.7	10.9	9.5	28.5
1941—Dec. 31.....		200.9	391.8	216.7	33.5	496.0	232.0	73.8	6.0	35.1
1942—Dec. 31.....		.5	807.2	209.2	31.3	693.6	259.9	51.6	19.1	24.0
1943—Dec. 31.....		.6	787.6	472.8	47.3	874.4	340.2	20.5	17.8	55.4
1944—Dec. 30.....		172.3	906.9	573.9	34.3	1,036.0	401.7	12.9	27.7	209.1
1945—Dec. 31.....		156.8	1,157.3	688.3	29.5	1,129.1	521.2	153.3	29.8	198.5
1946—Dec. 31.....		1.0	1,197.4	708.2	42.1	1,186.2	565.5	60.5	93.8	42.7
1947—Dec. 31.....		2.0	1,022.0	858.5	43.7	1,211.4	536.2	68.8	67.5	42.4
1948—Dec. 31.....		.4	1,233.7	779.1	45.4	1,289.1	547.3	98.1	81.0	43.1
1949—July 30.....		52.9	1,499.2	499.5	45.1	1,271.0	566.9	94.3	73.8	90.6
Aug. 31.....		55.7	1,557.2	441.2	64.2	1,269.7	578.0	109.7	61.8	99.2
Sept. 30.....		60.1	1,616.8	421.2	119.1	1,290.7	611.5	141.0	64.1	109.8
Oct. 31.....		64.9	1,710.6	335.9	80.3	1,293.5	626.0	66.1	77.4	128.8
Nov. 30.....		66.1	1,713.9	221.5	54.4	1,283.0	544.7	27.2	84.1	116.8
Dec. 31.....		74.1	1,781.4	227.8	42.5	1,307.4	541.7	30.7	126.9	119.2
1950—Jan. 31.....		73.1	1,769.1	235.4	73.1	1,259.2	530.7	94.3	145.8	120.7
Feb. 28.....		76.7	1,786.2	191.1	56.2	1,250.6	554.8	24.3	176.4	104.2
Mar. 31.....		73.7	1,655.9	358.9	75.2	1,258.5	567.3	71.2	150.7	116.1
Apr. 29.....		86.0	1,668.3	371.0	56.5	1,269.8	551.6	41.3	199.8	119.4
May 31.....		73.3	1,685.7	372.6	60.1	1,275.9	534.3	68.9	202.7	109.9
June 30.....		84.1	1,436.7	622.0	58.8	1,275.8	544.5	35.3	215.8	130.1

Bank of France  (Figures in millions of francs)	Assets								Liabilities				
	Gold	Foreign ex- change	Domestic bills			Advances to Government *		Other assets *	Note circula- tion	Deposits *			Other liabil- ities and capital
			Open market*	Special	Other	Current	Other			Govern- ment	ECA	Other	
1938—Dec. 29...	87,265	821	1,892	1,797	7,880	.....	30,627	14,028	110,935	5,061	.....	25,595	2,718
1939—Dec. 28...	97,267	112	5,818	2,345	5,149	14,200	30,473	15,549	151,322	1,914	.....	14,751	2,925
1940—Dec. 26...	84,616	42	7,802	661	3,646	63,900	112,317	18,571	218,383	984	.....	27,202	44,986
1941—Dec. 31...	84,598	38	6,812	12	4,517	69,500	182,507	17,424	270,144	1,517	.....	25,272	68,474
1942—Dec. 31...	84,598	37	8,420	169	5,368	68,250	250,965	16,990	382,774	770	.....	29,935	21,318
1943—Dec. 30...	84,598	37	9,518	29	7,543	64,400	366,973	16,601	500,386	578	.....	33,137	15,596
1944—Dec. 28...	75,151	42	12,170	48	18,592	15,850	475,447	20,892	572,510	748	.....	37,855	7,078
1945—Dec. 27...	129,817	68	17,980	303	25,548	.....	445,447	24,734	570,006	12,048	.....	57,755	4,087
1946—Dec. 26...	94,817	7	37,618	3,135	76,254	67,900	480,447	33,133	721,865	765	.....	63,468	7,213
1947—Dec. 31...	65,225	12	67,395	64	117,826	147,400	558,039	59,024	920,831	733	.....	82,479	10,942
1948—Dec. 30...	65,225	30	97,447	8,577	238,576	150,900	558,039	57,622	987,621	806	.....	171,783	16,206
1949—July 28...	* 62,274	14,380	137,189	4,486	296,228	162,700	560,990	69,764	1,134,440	195	.....	157,714	15,661
Aug. 25...	* 62,274	36,675	134,031	4,144	255,099	165,000	560,990	67,738	1,133,129	292	.....	136,331	16,199
Sept. 29...	* 62,274	51,504	138,787	15,092	298,005	164,200	560,990	76,261	1,210,606	201	.....	140,548	15,757
Oct. 27...	* 62,274	53,002	140,936	23,486	305,454	152,700	560,990	81,425	1,218,697	202	.....	142,845	18,522
Nov. 24...	* 62,274	58,174	143,794	28,164	306,397	152,500	560,990	85,587	1,203,768	153	.....	173,396	20,563
Dec. 29...	* 62,274	61,943	137,689	28,548	335,727	157,900	560,990	112,658	1,278,211	1,168	.....	158,973	19,377
1950—Jan. 26...	* 62,274	59,719	132,447	31,410	335,845	159,900	560,990	94,504	1,256,758	42	22,910	133,526	23,853
Feb. 23...	* 62,274	58,658	123,912	31,467	333,358	165,200	560,990	91,046	1,271,387	79	14,155	120,858	20,426
Mar. 30...	* 62,274	63,987	123,013	29,279	359,671	166,000	560,990	112,552	1,321,855	24	22,432	115,627	17,828
Apr. 27...	* 62,274	83,526	117,039	29,297	367,740	167,100	560,990	113,338	1,332,148	21	34,284	114,103	20,747
May 25...	* 62,274	98,539	115,978	27,090	341,340	167,700	560,990	107,521	1,324,533	17	21,927	110,321	24,634
June 29...	* 62,274	116,652	128,939	18,507	368,694	166,600	560,990	116,833	1,382,479	62	8,496	126,978	21,475

<sup>1</sup> Securities maturing in two years or less.

<sup>2</sup> Includes notes held by the chartered banks, which constitute an important part of their reserves.

<sup>3</sup> Beginning November 1944, includes a certain amount of sterling and United States dollars.

<sup>4</sup> On May 1, 1940, gold transferred to Foreign Exchange Control Board in return for short-term Government securities (see BULLETIN for July 1940, pp. 677-678).

<sup>5</sup> For explanation of these items, see BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 117, footnote 6.

<sup>6</sup> Beginning January 1950, when the Bank of France modified the form of presentation of its statement, the figures under this heading are not strictly comparable with those shown for earlier dates.

<sup>7</sup> Includes the following amounts (in millions of francs) for account of the Central Administration of the Reichskreditkassen: 1940, 41,400; 1941, 64,580; 1942, 16,857; 1943, 10,724.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 9,293 million francs of gold earmarked as collateral against a loan. For details on devaluations and other changes in the gold holdings of the Bank of France, see BULLETIN for June 1949, p. 747; May 1948, p. 601; May 1940, pp. 406-407; January 1939, p. 29; September 1937, p. 853; and November 1936, pp. 878-880.

<sup>9</sup> Includes advance to Stabilization Fund, amounting to 43.0 billion francs on June 29.

NOTE.—For back figures on Bank of Canada and Bank of France, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 166 and 165, pp. 644-645 and pp. 641-643, respectively; for description of statistics, see pp. 562-564 in same publication. For last available report from the Reichsbank (February 1945), see BULLETIN for December 1946, p. 1424.

# CENTRAL BANKS—Continued

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1950			1949	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1950			1949
	June	May	Apr.	June		June	May	Apr.	June
<b>Central Bank of the Argentine Republic</b> (millions of pesos):					<b>Central Bank of Costa Rica</b> <sup>2</sup> (thousands of colones):				
Gold reported separately.....		656	656	506	Gold.....			11,542	11,547
Other gold and foreign exchange.....		1,538	1,408	1,590	Foreign exchange.....			33,750	15,950
Government securities.....		1,853	1,835	1,749	Net claim on Intl. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....			7,019	
Rediscounts and loans to banks.....		29,964	29,686	25,525	Loans and discounts.....			87,196	85,939
Other assets.....		230	216	173	Securities.....			19,372	18,612
Currency circulation.....		10,555	10,344	8,184	Other assets.....			17,480	
Deposits—Nationalized.....		21,303	21,073	18,931	Note circulation.....			108,268	103,410
Other sight obligations.....		496	553	600	Demand deposits.....			58,085	63,128
Other liabilities and capital.....		1,887	1,831	1,827	Other liabilities and capital.....			10,006	
<b>Commonwealth Bank of Australia</b> (thousands of pounds):					<b>National Bank of Czechoslovakia</b> (millions of koruny):			(Mar.) <sup>3</sup>	
Gold and foreign exchange.....		488,933	513,820	391,980	Gold and foreign exchange.....			3,349	2,922
Checks and bills of other banks.....		5,803	5,671	7,032	Loans and discounts.....			24,716	22,618
Securities (incl. Government and Treasury bills).....		354,985	339,879	339,785	Other assets.....			48,433	49,141
Other assets.....		86,452	88,779	60,685	Note circulation.....			68,447	64,380
Note circulation.....		229,063	230,063	212,855	Deposits.....			702	789
Deposits of Trading Banks:.....					Other liabilities and capital.....			7,348	9,512
Special.....		462,470	466,220	369,520	<b>National Bank of Denmark</b> (millions of kroner):				
Other.....		26,538	30,235	24,162	Gold.....		69	69	70
Other liabilities and capital.....		218,101	221,631	192,945	Foreign exchange.....		349	378	130
<b>Austrian National Bank</b> (millions of schillings):					Contributions to Intl. Fund and to Intl. Bank.....		6	6	65
Gold.....		50	50	50	Loans and discounts.....		33	26	29
Foreign exchange.....		158	155	129	Securities.....		123	124	100
Loans and discounts.....		2,346	2,210	2,029	Govt. compensation account.....		4,638	4,658	4,814
Claim against Government.....		6,122	6,002	6,393	Other assets.....		226	218	226
Other assets.....		37	38	37	Note circulation.....		1,580	1,544	1,478
Note circulation.....		5,783	5,684	5,618	Deposits—Government.....		1,864	1,809	1,728
Deposits—Banks.....		204	191	180	Other.....		1,851	1,970	2,083
Other.....		1,111	1,071	963	Other liabilities and capital.....		150	148	146
Blocked.....		1,615	1,505	1,523	<b>Central Bank of the Dominican Republic</b> (thousands of dollars):				
<b>National Bank of Belgium</b> (millions of francs):					Gold.....		4,045	4,030	4,009
Gold.....		29,058	29,716	30,859	Foreign exchange (net).....		14,210	13,292	10,499
Foreign claims and balances (net).....		7,879	7,316	12,205	Net claim on Intl. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....		1,250	1,250	1,250
Loans and discounts.....		4,396	4,840	4,554	Paid-in capital—Intl. Bank.....		40	40	40
Consolidated Government debt.....		34,939	34,939	34,991	Loans and discounts.....		153	211	171
Government securities.....		7,825	7,001	8,697	Government securities.....		5,383	5,377	4,974
Other assets.....		6,437	4,924	4,859	Other assets.....		946	667	746
Note circulation.....		86,132	84,794	84,938	Note circulation.....		20,260	19,984	17,203
Deposits—Demand.....		2,158	1,712	3,034	Demand deposits.....		5,482	4,617	4,276
Other.....		109	173	1,015	Other liabilities and capital.....		285	281	211
Other liabilities and capital.....		2,135	2,057	2,202	<b>Central Bank of Ecuador</b> (thousands of sucres):				
<b>Central Bank of Bolivia—Monetary dept.</b> (millions of bolivianos):					Gold.....			265,749	278,331
Gold at home and abroad.....				956	Foreign exchange (net).....			41,359	36,561
Foreign exchange.....				245	Net claim on Intl. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....			16,881	16,881
Loans and discounts.....				752	Credits—Government.....			267,018	236,107
Government securities.....				755	Other.....			121,369	111,026
Other assets.....				57	Other assets.....			127,879	115,428
Note circulation.....				2,250	Note circulation.....			378,436	360,565
Deposits.....				269	Demand deposits—Private banks.....			103,436	119,054
Other liabilities and capital.....				246	Other.....			124,287	95,436
<b>Central Bank of Chile</b> (millions of pesos):					Other liabilities and capital.....			151,377	146,158
Gold.....				1,317	<b>National Bank of Egypt</b> (thousands of pounds):				
Foreign exchange (net).....				101	Gold.....		6,376	6,376	6,376
Net claim on Intl. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....				1	Foreign exchange.....		15,479	16,162	13,958
Discounts for member banks.....				1	Loans and discounts.....		5,325	5,816	3,191
Loans to Government.....				1,320	British, Egyptian, and other Government securities.....			314,211	320,061
Other loans and discounts.....				732	Other assets.....			46,115	50,103
Other assets.....				2,239	Note circulation.....			155,737	160,644
Note circulation.....				1,434	Deposits—Government.....			88,873	103,252
Deposits—Bank.....				5,163	Other.....			134,446	126,209
Other.....				1,326	Other liabilities and capital.....			8,450	8,411
Other liabilities and capital.....				258	<b>Central Reserve Bank of El Salvador</b> (thousands of colones):				
<b>Bank of the Republic of Colombia</b> (thousands of pesos):				396	Gold.....		50,383	50,431	46,740
Gold and foreign exchange.....				152,025	Foreign exchange (net).....		62,759	64,114	74,050
Net claim on Intl. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....				24,367	Net claim on Intl. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....		1,565	1,565	1,564
Paid-in capital—Intl. Bank.....				1,370	Loans and discounts.....		811	562	153
Loans and discounts.....				196,523	Government debt and securities.....		5,041	5,054	5,078
Government loans and securities.....				134,722	Other assets.....		1,724	1,658	1,543
Other assets.....				54,899	Note circulation.....		65,031	66,142	68,031
Note circulation.....				347,286	Deposits.....		51,155	51,277	55,117
Deposits.....				172,130	Other liabilities and capital.....		6,097	5,965	5,984
Other liabilities and capital.....				44,491					

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the amount of the bank's subscription to the Fund less the bank's local currency liability to the Fund. Until such time as the Fund engages in operations in this currency, the "net claim" will equal the country's gold contribution.

<sup>2</sup> The Central Bank of Costa Rica began operations on Feb. 1, 1950. Figures shown prior to this date refer to the Issue Department of the National Bank.

<sup>3</sup> Latest month available.

NOTE.—For details relating to individual items in certain bank statements, see BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 118.

# **CENTRAL BANKS—Continued**

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1950			1949	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1950			1949
	June	May	Apr.	June		June	May	Apr.	June
<b>State Bank of Ethiopia—Issue</b> dept. (thousands of dollars):					<b>Central Bank of Ireland (thousands</b> of pounds):				
Gold.....	7,371	7,371	4,393		Gold.....	2,646	2,646	2,646	2,646
Silver.....	12,191	12,191	6,271		Sterling funds.....	46,988	47,380	48,142	43,610
Foreign exchange.....	17,745	20,279	29,974		Note circulation.....	49,635	50,026	50,788	46,256
Treasury bills.....	9,247	9,247	9,247		<b>Bank of Italy (billions of lire):</b>				
Other assets.....	33,140	30,559	30,381		Gold.....	4	4	4	2
Circulation—Notes.....	49,660	49,664	49,205		Foreign exchange.....	25	24	22	18
Coin.....	29,849	29,821	29,363		Advances to Treasury.....	654	654	657	663
Other liabilities and capital.....	185	163	1,698		Loans and discounts.....	190	180	198	186
<b>Bank of Finland (millions of mark-</b> kaa):					Government securities.....	189	200	221	201
Gold.....	2,230	1,787	1,787	269	Other assets.....	572	536	531	348
Foreign assets (net).....	-2,266	-2,300	-1,939	-729	Bank of Italy notes.....	979	968	973	854
Clearings (net).....	-9	-134	-28	-1,339	Allied military notes.....	5	6	7	43
Loans and discounts.....	39,157	39,663	39,493	37,225	Deposits—Government.....	180	174	163	137
Securities.....	1,088	1,080	1,036	858	Demand.....	161	132	152	127
Other assets.....	1,959	1,191	1,585	1,473	Other.....	253	271	288	214
Note circulation.....	31,328	30,326	30,266	27,934	Other liabilities and capital.....	57	48	51	43
Deposits.....	1,384	1,799	2,667	1,777	<b>Bank of Japan (millions of yen):</b>				
Other liabilities and capital.....	9,446	9,163	9,001	8,046	Cash and bullion.....			1,447	1,245
<b>Bank of German States<sup>1</sup></b> (millions of German marks):					Advances to Government.....			70,226	102,655
Foreign exchange.....		912	821	1,338	Loans and discounts.....			123,670	69,714
Loans and discounts.....		3,492	3,641	1,273	Government securities.....			160,599	116,305
Loans to Government.....		8,717	8,352	8,527	Reconversion Fin. Bk. bonds.....				57,049
Other assets.....		1,137	1,163	1,853	Other assets.....			31,062	24,709
Note circulation.....		7,793	7,854	6,918	Note circulation.....			319,646	300,628
Deposits—Government.....		1,169	1,199	1,294	Deposits—Government.....			33,275	39,043
Banks.....		1,087	962	1,301	Other.....			18,221	21,320
Other.....		463	414	361	Other liabilities.....			15,862	10,686
Other liabilities and capital.....		3,746	3,548	3,117	<b>The Java Bank (millions of guilders):</b>				
<b>Bank of Greece (billions of drach-</b> mae):					Gold <sup>2</sup> .....	675	675	675	471
Gold and foreign exchange (net).....	349	405	388	121	Foreign bills.....	50	60	43	110
Loans and discounts.....	151	147	141	77	Loans and discounts.....	97	171	91	66
Advances—Government.....	5,006	3,967	4,404	2,663	Advances to Government.....	1,854	1,674	2,262	964
Other.....	2,246	2,122	2,074	1,612	Other assets.....	93	89	94	82
Other assets.....	883	780	809	819	Note circulation.....	1,713	1,647	1,627	858
Note circulation.....	1,653	1,651	1,658	1,218	Deposits.....	654	656	1,190	746
Deposits—Government.....	841	467	340	493	Other liabilities and capital.....	403	366	347	88
Reconstruction and relief acct.s.....	2,502	2,036	2,569	648	<b>Bank of Mexico (millions of pesos):</b>				
Other.....	1,070	860	904	535	Monetary reserve <sup>3</sup> .....	765	772	788	669
Other liabilities and capital.....	2,569	2,408	2,346	2,398	“Authorized” holdings of secu- rities, etc.....	2,366	2,421	2,440	2,037
<b>Bank of Guatemala (thousands of</b> quetzales):					Bills and discounts.....	181	182	183	662
Gold.....	27,229	27,229	27,229		Other assets.....	364	329	357	186
Foreign exchange.....	8,861	10,613	15,928		Note circulation.....	2,212	2,194	2,224	1,917
Gold contribution to Int'l. Fund.....	1,250	1,250	1,250		Demand liabilities.....	848	893	928	759
Rediscounts and advances.....	5,524	5,747	2,537		Other liabilities and capital.....	616	617	616	878
Other assets.....	18,478	19,158	12,494		<b>Netherlands Bank (millions of</b> guilders):				
Circulation—Notes.....	34,465	35,544	32,899		Gold <sup>4</sup> .....	871	871	871	439
Coin.....	3,145	3,164	3,083		Silver (including subsidiary coin).....	13	13	12	8
Deposits—Government.....	1,857	2,097	4,099		Foreign assets (net).....	1,071	1,015	868	309
Banks.....	11,323	12,887	9,732		Loans and discounts.....	144	147	158	150
Other liabilities and capital.....	10,552	10,304	9,626		Govt. debt and securities.....	2,850	2,850	2,850	3,300
<b>National Bank of Hungary (mil-</b> lions of forint):			(Feb.) <sup>2</sup>		Other assets.....	858	854	799	507
Gold.....			482	412	Note circulation—Old.....	62	64	65	78
Foreign exchange.....			13	207	New.....	2,818	2,917	2,908	2,971
Discounts.....				3	Deposits—Government.....	415	409	543	181
Loans—Treasury.....			287	310	Blocked.....	37	31	30	62
Other.....			9,204	7,147	ECA.....	873	795	659	379
Other assets.....			211	171	Other.....	1,051	1,006	833	782
Note circulation.....			2,673	3,007	Other liabilities and capital.....	552	529	519	260
Demand deposits—Government.....			12	1	<b>Reserve Bank of New Zealand</b> (thousands of pounds):				
Other.....			6,913	4,624	Gold.....		4,224	4,112	3,359
Other liabilities and capital.....			599	618	Sterling exchange reserve.....		59,309	51,955	58,963
<b>Reserve Bank of India (millions of</b> rupees):					Advances to State or State un- dertakings.....		59,254	61,034	33,397
Issue department:					Investments.....		27,658	31,658	48,094
Gold at home and abroad.....		400	400		Other assets.....		6,762	6,537	6,054
Sterling securities.....		6,382	6,503	6,953	Note circulation.....		53,893	54,513	50,310
Indian Govt. securities.....		4,717	4,603	4,137	Demand deposits.....		96,605	94,109	94,405
Rupee coin.....		550	557	472	Other liabilities and capital.....		6,710	6,674	5,153
Note circulation.....		11,817	11,846	11,545	<b>Bank of Norway (millions of kroner):</b>				
Banking department:					Gold.....	244	244	230	232
Notes of issue department.....		231	218	418	Foreign assets (net).....	72	155	209	150
Balances abroad.....		1,937	1,983	1,328	Clearing accounts (net).....	-88	-100	-85	-73
Bills discounted.....		32	34	25	Loans and discounts.....	38	40	37	81
Loans to Government.....		14	42	105	Securities.....	47	47	47	48
Other assets.....		742	766	1,178	Occupation account (net).....	7,112	7,112	7,112	7,713
Deposits.....		2,652	2,733	2,756	Other assets.....	66	67	73	91
Other liabilities and capital.....		303	309	297	Note circulation.....	2,263	2,187	2,213	2,144
					Deposits—Government.....	2,744	2,903	2,965	3,878
					Banks.....	1,422	1,444	1,402	841
					Blocked.....	550	555	559	639
					Other.....	43	38	42	165
					Other liabilities and capital.....	469	437	443	574

<sup>1</sup> This statement represents combined figures for the Bank of the German States and the eleven Land Central Banks.

<sup>2</sup> Latest month available.

<sup>3</sup> Gold revalued on Jan. 18, 1950, from .334987 to .233861 grams of fine gold per guilder.

<sup>4</sup> Pending negotiations with the Netherlands and the ECA, counterpart funds are included in “Other liabilities and capital,” beginning February 1950.

<sup>5</sup> Includes gold, silver, and foreign exchange forming required reserve (25 per cent) against notes and other demand liabilities.

<sup>6</sup> Gold revalued on Sept. 19, 1949, from .334987 to .233861 grams of fine gold per guilder.

**CENTRAL BANKS—Continued**

Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1950			1949	Central Bank (Figures as of last report date of month)	1950			1949
	June	May	Apr.	June		June	May	Apr.	June
<b>State Bank of Pakistan</b> (millions of rupees):					<b>Bank of Spain—Cont.</b>				
Issue department:					Other assets.....	4,384	4,129	4,859	4,022
Gold at home and abroad.....			44	44	Note circulation.....	27,523	27,302	27,561	24,888
Sterling securities.....			714	881	Deposits—Government.....	882	629	1,256	1,329
Pakistan Govt. securities.....			361	340	Other.....	3,045	2,737	2,489	2,871
Govt. of India securities.....			235	419	Other liabilities and capital.....	533	531	592	525
India currency.....			432	56	<b>Bank of Sweden</b> (millions of kronor):				
Rupee coin.....			57	56	Gold.....	157	158	156	157
Notes in circulation.....			1,781	1,682	Foreign assets (net).....	1,043	997	892	416
Banking department:					Swedish Govt. securities and ad-				
Notes of issue department.....			63	58	vances to National Debt Office <sup>1</sup>	2,833	2,789	2,898	3,360
Balances abroad.....			328	827	Other domestic bills and advances	131	170	158	83
Bills discounted.....			105	125	Other assets.....	366	325	326	401
Loans to Government.....				1	Note circulation.....	3,178	3,092	3,207	2,996
Other assets.....			382	156	Demand deposits—Government..	533	442	437	748
Deposits.....			791	1,072	Other.....	147	303	184	182
Other liabilities and capital.....			88	94	Other liabilities and capital.....	671	601	603	491
<b>Bank of Paraguay—Monetary dept.</b> (thousands of guaranies):					<b>Swiss National Bank</b> (millions of francs):				
Gold.....	600	600	600	607	Gold.....	6,252	6,239	6,243	5,998
Foreign exchange (net).....	5,028	4,845	3,263	2,108	Foreign exchange.....	283	298	296	416
Net claim on Int'l. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....	2,710	2,710	2,710	2,710	Loans and discounts.....	97	90	89	136
Paid-in capital—Int'l. Bank.....	—105	—195	—194	—92	Other assets.....	72	74	68	76
Loans and discounts.....	124,059	120,593	113,416	91,960	Note circulation.....	4,283	4,243	4,267	4,319
Government loans and securities.	6,512	8,282	9,187	4,182	Other sight liabilities.....	2,203	2,062	2,033	1,781
Other assets.....	22,243	19,853	12,794	5,539	Other liabilities and capital.....	218	397	396	526
Note and coin issue.....	119,313	115,338	104,638	81,388	<b>Central Bank of the Republic of</b> <b>Turkey</b> (thousands of pounds):				
Demand deposits.....	36,124	35,254	32,074	23,116	Gold.....		431,890	431,709	448,152
Other liabilities and capital.....	5,521	6,095	5,063	2,509	Foreign exchange and foreign				
<b>Central Reserve Bank of Peru</b> (thousands of soles):					clearings.....		93,160	112,631	118,893
Gold and foreign exchange <sup>2</sup> .....	320,837	272,621	282,156	246,974	Loans and discounts.....		920,837	868,833	752,619
Net claim on Int'l. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....	20,495	20,495	20,495	20,495	Securities.....		38,339	39,803	89,806
Contribution to Int'l. Bank.....	2,238	2,238	2,238	2,238	Other assets.....		75,886	86,671	59,071
Loans and discounts to banks.....	175,489	182,292	194,545	137,844	Note circulation.....		878,638	897,365	892,275
Loans to Government.....	713,801	706,474	707,029	728,974	Deposits—Gold.....		153,221	153,040	153,036
Other assets.....	251,448	209,863	178,935	67,166	Other.....		362,040	327,075	237,983
Note circulation.....	918,322	925,850	914,352	811,682	Other liabilities and capital.....		166,214	161,967	185,247
Deposits.....	170,380	142,265	150,409	300,183	<b>Bank of the Republic of Uruguay</b> (thousands of pesos):				
Other liabilities and capital.....	365,606	325,867	320,636	91,826	Gold.....		279,839	279,839	244,276
<b>Central Bank of the Philippines</b> (thousands of pesos):					Silver.....		11,723	11,663	12,214
Gold.....	4,809	4,449	3,881	2,721	Paid-in capital—Int'l. Bank.....		312	311	313
Foreign exchange.....	436,441	445,983	444,691	638,895	Advances to State and govern-				
Net claim on Int'l. Fund <sup>1</sup> .....	7,502	7,502	7,502	7,501	ment bodies.....		152,557	153,092	146,998
Loans.....	63,918	48,017	72,749		Other loans and discounts.....		266,227	260,699	253,881
Domestic securities.....	125,779	123,817	115,502	9,739	Other assets.....		279,959	278,675	247,475
Other assets.....	146,817	152,384	146,387	143,613	Note circulation.....		290,475	287,846	279,807
Note circulation.....	531,477	534,567	537,948	534,426	Deposits—Government.....		95,889	94,773	74,956
Demand deposits—U. S. dollars <sup>3</sup>				40,649	Other.....		284,469	267,742	285,095
Pesos.....	139,282	134,546	141,283	135,438	Other liabilities and capital.....		319,785	333,918	265,300
Other liabilities and capital.....	114,508	113,040	111,481	91,957	<b>Central Bank of Venezuela</b> (mil-				
<b>Bank of Portugal</b> (millions of escudos):					Gold.....	1,041	1,041	1,041	889
Gold.....	3,143		3,144	3,146	Foreign exchange (net).....	72	55	64	278
Foreign exchange (net).....	8,983		9,019	7,594	Other assets.....	64	66	59	43
Loans and discounts.....	501		496	456	Note circulation—Central Bank.	744	758	780	768
Advances to Government.....	1,247		1,248	1,249	National banks.....	1	1	1	1
Other assets.....	476		451	503	Deposits.....	149	152	172	384
Note circulation.....	7,665		7,659	8,147	Other liabilities and capital.....	282	251	211	56
Demand deposits—Government.	233		335	74	<b>Bank for International Settlements</b> (thousands of Swiss gold francs):				
ECA.....	107		107		Gold in bars.....	329,989	305,018	283,584	168,838
Other.....	4,000		3,925	3,806	Cash on hand and with banks..	21,429	47,975	27,728	30,385
Other liabilities and capital.....	2,345		2,332	920	Sight funds at interest.....	2,908	2,930	2,934	4,334
<b>South African Reserve Bank</b> (thousands of pounds):					Rediscountable bills and accept-				
Gold <sup>4</sup> .....		62,991	61,223	36,593	ances (at cost).....	183,059	181,286	139,340	20,862
Foreign bills.....		84,505	84,425	986	Time funds at interest.....	26,770	37,549	33,156	22,409
Other bills and loans.....		8,388	9,112	74,632	Sundry bills and investments.....	269,215	223,788	250,982	152,705
Other assets.....		36,339	36,566	14,280	Funds invested in Germany.....	297,201	297,201	297,201	297,201
Note circulation.....		68,140	67,077	66,090	Other assets.....	1,514	1,500	1,585	2,034
Deposits.....		103,021	103,591	52,559	Demand deposits (gold).....	188,480	150,231	113,990	13,418
Other liabilities and capital.....		21,064	20,658	7,841	Short-term deposits:				
<b>Bank of Spain</b> (millions of pesetas):					Central banks—Own account..	434,253	437,195	409,657	200,956
Gold.....	668	668	668	934	Other.....	21,608	22,065	25,704	1,327
Silver.....	446	446	487	497	Long-term deposits: Special.....	228,909	228,909	228,909	228,909
Government loans and securities.	15,681	15,737	15,143	15,954	Other liabilities and capital.....	258,835	258,847	258,250	254,157
Other loans and discounts.....	10,804	10,218	10,741	8,206					

<sup>1</sup> This figure represents the amount of the bank's subscription to the Fund less the bank's local currency liability to the Fund. Until such time as the Fund engages in operations in this currency, the "net claim" will equal the country's gold contribution.

<sup>2</sup> In November 1949, part of the gold and foreign exchange holdings of the bank were revalued.

<sup>3</sup> Account of National Treasury.

<sup>4</sup> On Dec. 31, 1949, gold revalued from 172 to 248 shillings per fine ounce.

<sup>5</sup> Includes small amount of non-Government bonds.

NOTE.—For details relating to individual items in certain bank statements, see BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 120.



# MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

## DISCOUNT RATES OF CENTRAL BANKS

[Per cent per annum]

Date effective	Central bank of—							Central bank of—	Rate June 30	Date effective	Central bank of—	Rate June 30	Date effective
	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	Switzerland						
In effect Dec. 31, 1938.....	2	2½	4	2½	2	2½	1½	Albania.....	5½	Mar. 21, 1940	Ireland.....	2½	Nov. 23, 1943
Jan. 4, 1939.....	2	2						Argentina.....	3½	Mar. 1, 1936	Italy.....	4	Apr. 6, 1950
Apr. 17.....				4				Austria.....	3½	Aug. 3, 1945	Japan.....	5.11	July 5, 1948
May 11.....				3				Belgium.....	3¼	Oct. 6, 1949	Java.....	3	Jan. 14, 1937
July 6.....				2½				Bolivia.....	5	Feb. 4, 1948	Latvia.....	5	Feb. 17, 1940
Aug. 24.....	4												
Aug. 29.....					3			Canada.....	1½	Feb. 8, 1944	Lithuania...	6	July 15, 1939
Sept. 28.....	3							Chile.....	3-4½	Dec. 16, 1936	Mexico.....	4½	June 4, 1942
Oct. 26.....	2							Colombia.....	4	July 18, 1933	Netherlands.	2½	June 27, 1941
Dec. 15.....						3		Costa Rica...	4	Feb. 1, 1950	New Zealand.	1½	July 26, 1941
Jan. 25, 1940...				2				Czechoslovakia	2½	Oct. 28, 1945	Norway.....	2½	Jan. 9, 1946
Apr. 9.....			3½										
May 17.....						3½		Denmark.....	4½	July 4, 1950	Peru.....	6	Nov. 13, 1947
Mar. 17, 1941...		1½						Ecuador.....	10	May 13, 1948	Portugal....	2½	Jan. 12, 1944
May 29.....						3		El Salvador...	3	Mar. 2, 1950	South Africa.	3½	Oct. 13, 1949
June 27.....					2½			Estonia.....	4½	Oct. 1, 1935	Spain.....	4	Mar. 18, 1949
Jan. 16, 1945...				1½				Finland.....	5½	July 1, 1949	Sweden.....	2½	Feb. 9, 1945
Jan. 20.....		1½											
Feb. 9.....						2½		France.....	2½	June 8, 1950	Switzerland.	1½	Nov. 26, 1936
Nov. 7, 1946...				2½				Germany.....	11-4	July 14, 1949	Turkey.....	4	July 1, 1938
Dec. 19.....				3				Greece.....	12	July 12, 1948	United Kingdom	2	Oct. 26, 1939
Jan. 10, 1947...		1½						Hungary.....	5	Nov. 1, 1947	U. S. S. R....	4	July 1, 1936
Aug. 27.....		8-2½						India.....	3	Nov. 28, 1935			
Oct. 9.....		2½ & 3		3½									
June 28, 1948...			11-5										
Sept. 6.....		3½ & 4											
Oct. 1.....		3											
May 27, 1949...			11-4½										
July 14.....			11-4										
Oct. 6.....				3½									
June 8, 1950...		2½											
In effect June 30, 1950.....	2	2½	11-4	3½	2½	2½	1½						

<sup>1</sup> The lower rate applies to the Bank Deutscher Laender, and the higher rate applies to the Land Central banks.

NOTE.—Changes since June 30: Denmark—July 4, up from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

## OPEN-MARKET RATES

[Per cent per annum]

Month	Canada	United Kingdom					France	Netherlands		Sweden	Switzerland
	Treasury bills 3 months	Bankers' acceptances 3 months	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money	Day-to-day money	Treasury bills 3 months	Day-to-day money	Loans up to 3 months	Private discount rate
1942—May.....	.54	1.03	1.00	1.03	1½	1.62				3-5½	1.25
1943—May.....	.50	1.03	1.00	1.07	1½	1.66				3-5½	1.25
1944—May.....	.39	1.03	1.00	1.13	2½	1.61				3-5½	1.25
1945—May.....	.37	1.03	1.00	1.03	2½	1.38				2½-5	1.25
1946—May.....	.39	.53	.51	.63	1½	1.34	1.27	.93		2½-4½	1.25
1947—May.....	.41	.53	.51	.63	1½	1.16	1.15	1.08		2½-4½	1.25
1948—May.....	.41	.56	.51	.63	1½	2.12	1.33	.94		2½-4½	1.50
1949—May.....	.50	.63	.52	.63	1½	2.43	1.28	1.03		2½-4½	1.63
1949—June.....	.51	.63	.52	.63	1½	2.16	1.32	.83		2½-4½	1.52
July.....	.51	.63	.52	.63	1½	2.34	1.43	.83		2½-4½	1.50
Aug.....	.51	.67	.52	.63	1½	2.06	1.25	.91		2½-4½	1.50
Sept.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.03	1.15	1.01		2½-4½	1.50
Oct.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.25	1.07	.78		2½-4½	1.50
Nov.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.55	1.16	.93		2½-4½	1.50
Dec.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.55	1.32	1.03		2½-4½	1.50
1950—Jan.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.18	1.31	1.22		2½-4½	1.50
Feb.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.40	1.54	1.50		2½-4½	1.50
Mar.....	.51	.69	.52	.63	1½	2.70	1.45	1.13		2½-4½	1.50
Apr.....	.51	.69	.51	.63	1½	2.64	1.44	1.25		2½-4½	1.50
May.....	.51	.69	.51	.63	1½	2.68	1.45	1.03		2½-4½	1.50

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

NOTE.—For monthly figures on money rates in these and other foreign countries through 1941, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 172, pp. 656-661, and for description of statistics see pp. 571-572 in same publication.

# COMMERCIAL BANKS

United Kingdom <sup>1</sup> (11 London clearing banks. Figures in millions of pounds sterling)	Assets							Liabilities			
	Cash reserves	Money at call and short notice	Bills discounted	Treasury deposit receipts <sup>2</sup>	Securities	Loans to customers	Other assets	Deposits			Other liabilities and capital
								Total	Demand	Time	
1943—December.....	422	151	133	1,307	1,154	761	349	4,032	2,712	1,319	245
1944—December.....	500	199	147	1,667	1,165	772	347	4,545	3,045	1,500	250
1945—December.....	536	252	369	1,523	1,234	827	374	4,850	3,262	1,588	265
1946—December.....	499	432	610	1,560	1,427	994	505	5,685	3,823	1,862	342
1947—December.....	502	480	793	1,288	1,483	1,219	567	5,935	3,962	1,972	396
1948—December.....	502	485	741	1,397	1,478	1,396	621	6,200	4,159	2,041	420
1949—June.....	481	500	786	1,142	1,502	1,461	562	6,025	3,961	2,064	410
July.....	492	492	788	1,160	1,512	1,435	508	5,973	3,939	2,034	413
August.....	492	498	797	1,088	1,511	1,438	510	5,922	3,896	2,026	412
September.....	490	518	971	903	1,516	1,477	548	6,009	3,959	2,049	413
October.....	499	556	1,162	744	1,517	1,476	511	6,050	3,997	2,053	414
November.....	497	548	1,216	688	1,517	1,483	539	6,066	3,977	2,089	422
December.....	532	571	1,109	793	1,512	1,534	579	6,202	4,161	2,041	427
1950—January.....	502	571	1,229	627	1,513	1,526	542	6,085	4,058	2,027	423
February.....	476	539	1,169	471	1,503	1,574	541	5,841	3,844	1,997	432
March.....	485	534	1,106	444	1,503	1,602	553	5,783	3,812	1,971	443
April.....	493	530	1,177	402	1,502	1,630	552	5,843	3,876	1,968	444
May.....	482	538	1,197	364	1,503	1,648	554	5,847	3,870	1,976	439

Canada (10 chartered banks. End of month figures in millions of Canadian dollars)	Assets						Liabilities				
	Entirely in Canada			Security loans abroad and net due from foreign banks	Securities	Other assets	Note circulation	Deposits payable in Canada excluding interbank deposits			Other liabilities and capital
	Cash reserves	Security loans	Other loans and discounts					Total	Demand	Time	
1943—December.....	471	48	1,156	250	2,940	744	42	4,395	2,447	1,948	1,172
1944—December.....	550	92	1,211	214	3,611	782	34	5,137	2,714	2,423	1,289
1945—December.....	694	251	1,274	227	4,038	869	26	5,941	3,076	2,865	1,386
1946—December.....	753	136	1,507	132	4,232	1,039	21	6,252	2,783	3,469	1,525
1947—December.....	731	105	1,999	106	3,874	1,159	18	6,412	2,671	3,740	1,544
1948—December.....	749	101	2,148	144	4,268	1,169	16	7,027	2,970	4,057	1,537
1949—June.....	734	72	2,195	141	4,396	1,130	15	7,183	2,853	4,330	1,471
July.....	751	77	2,188	143	4,460	952	15	7,130	2,789	4,341	1,425
August.....	789	78	2,174	132	4,527	1,035	14	7,298	2,926	4,372	1,407
September.....	789	103	2,304	190	4,463	1,129	14	7,474	3,062	4,412	1,490
October.....	830	137	2,336	170	4,327	1,142	14	7,441	2,988	4,453	1,488
November.....	758	119	2,356	161	4,395	1,084	14	7,388	2,941	4,447	1,471
December.....	765	133	2,271	146	4,345	1,058	14	7,227	2,794	4,433	1,477
1950—January.....	745	100	2,263	158	4,365	1,033	1	7,197	2,703	4,494	1,467
February.....	749	84	2,299	149	4,391	1,046	(3)	7,277	2,741	4,537	1,439
March.....	731	83	2,344	146	4,453	1,081	(2)	7,400	2,828	4,573	1,438
April.....	730	103	2,349	175	4,398	1,015	(2)	7,301	2,741	4,561	1,468
May.....	759	105	2,352	198	4,408	1,091	(2)	7,417	2,860	4,557	1,495

France (4 large banks. End of month figures in millions of francs)	Assets					Liabilities				
	Cash reserves	Due from banks	Bills discounted	Loans	Other assets	Deposits			Own acceptances	Other liabilities and capital
						Total	Demand	Time		
1943—December.....	8,541	4,086	90,908	14,245	1,216	112,843	111,302	1,541	428	5,725
1944—December.....	10,365	4,948	99,782	18,651	1,521	128,734	126,555	2,179	557	5,977
1945—December.....	14,733	14,128	155,472	36,621	4,783	215,615	213,592	2,023	2,904	7,218
1946—December.....	18,007	18,940	195,223	65,170	17,445	291,945	290,055	1,890	15,694	7,145
1947—December.....	22,590	19,378	219,386	86,875	27,409	341,547	338,090	3,457	25,175	8,916
1948—December.....	45,397	35,633	354,245	126,246	34,030	552,221	545,538	6,683	30,638	12,691
1949—May.....	42,636	36,346	346,974	137,906	44,346	551,958	544,870	7,088	33,376	22,874
June.....	39,514	36,995	363,168	134,226	41,466	562,038	555,184	6,854	28,384	24,948
July.....	46,205	38,626	407,822	124,098	43,852	601,745	595,063	6,682	29,700	29,157
August.....	41,276	36,888	395,351	128,804	45,310	587,137	580,010	7,127	29,105	31,387
September.....	42,358	38,392	402,754	128,343	43,074	595,353	588,687	6,666	25,645	33,922
October.....	41,534	39,301	451,597	120,353	42,724	633,092	626,211	6,881	23,537	38,881
November.....	38,343	43,810	400,043	134,779	46,063	597,316	589,900	7,416	25,032	40,690
December.....	40,937	42,311	426,690	129,501	29,843	627,266	619,204	8,062	26,355	15,662
1950—January.....	39,317	43,107	423,329	138,276	33,866	630,113	622,110	8,003	27,958	19,824
February.....	36,419	45,579	424,838	137,143	36,056	632,035	623,031	9,005	29,747	18,252
March.....	38,741	42,539	415,585	134,771	39,298	619,146	609,776	9,371	30,629	21,158
April.....	44,808	43,843	452,864	126,752	40,506	652,570	639,878	12,692	31,449	24,752

<sup>1</sup> From September 1939 through November 1946, this table represents aggregates of figures reported by individual banks for days, varying from bank to bank, toward the end of the month. After November 1946, figures for all banks are compiled on the third Wednesday of each month, except in June and December, when the statements give end-of-month data.

<sup>2</sup> Represent six-month loans to the Treasury at 1½ per cent through Oct. 20, 1945, and at ½ per cent thereafter.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$500,000.

NOTE.—For back figures and figures on German commercial banks, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Tables 168-171, pp. 648-655, and for description of statistics see pp. 566-571 in same publication.

# FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

[Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. In cents per unit of foreign currency]

Year or month	Argentina (peso)					Australia (pound)		Belgium (franc)	Brazil (cruzeiro)		Canada (dollar)	
	Basic	Preferential "A"	Preferential "B"	Special	Free	Official	Free		Official	Free	Official	Free
1944.....	29.773		25.125			322.80			6.0594	5.1469	90.909	89.853
1945.....	29.773		25.125			322.80	321.17	2.2860	6.0602	5.1802	90.909	90.485
1946.....	29.773		25.125				321.34	2.2829	6.0602		95.198	93.288
1947.....	29.773		25.125				321.00	2.2817		5.4403	100.000	91.999
1948.....	29.773		25.125	20.000			321.22	2.2816		5.4406	100.000	91.691
1949.....	29.774	20.695	23.355	18.591			293.80	2.2009		5.4406	97.491	92.881
1949—Aug...	29.773		25.125	20.000			321.03	2.2750		5.4406	100.000	95.248
Sept...	29.773		25.125	20.000			274.39	2.1684		5.4406	95.909	92.724
Oct...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9960		5.4406	90.909	90.431
Nov...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9980		5.4406	90.909	89.864
Dec...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9998		5.4406	90.909	88.407
1950—Jan...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	2.0003		5.4406	90.909	89.205
Feb...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9993		5.4406	90.909	89.820
Mar...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9966		5.4406	90.909	90.254
Apr...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9912		5.4406	90.909	90.205
May...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9921		5.4406	90.909	90.110
June...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896			223.16	1.9866		5.4406	90.909	90.456
July...	29.778	20.695	17.456	13.896	2 11.100		223.16	1.9835		5.4406	90.909	90.766

Year or month	Ceylon (rupee)	Colombia (peso)	Czechoslovakia (koruna)	Denmark (krone)	France (franc)		Germany (deutsche mark)	India 3 (rupee)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)	Norway (krone)
					Official	Free						
1944.....		57.272						30.122	20.581		324.42	
1945.....		57.014			1.9711			30.122	20.581	37.933	323.46	
1946.....		57.020	2.0060	20.876	.8409			30.155	20.581	37.813	322.63	20.176
1947.....		57.001	2.0060	20.864	.8407			30.164	20.577	37.760	322.29	20.160
1948.....		57.006	2.0060	20.857	.4929	.3240		30.169	18.860	37.668	350.48	20.159
1949.....	27.839		2.0060	19.117	.4671	.3017		27.706	12.620	34.528	365.07	18.481
1949—Aug...	30.117		2.0060	20.854	.4671	.3025		30.168	11.569	37.607	398.90	20.158
Sept...	30.117		2.0060	18.177	.4671	.2949		27.247	11.572	32.845	340.95	17.572
Oct...	20.804		2.0060	14.494		.2861		20.823	11.570	26.300	277.30	14.015
Nov...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2862		20.870	11.571	26.295	277.30	14.015
Dec...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2862		20.870	11.572	26.289	277.29	14.015
1950—Jan...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2863		20.870	11.572	26.278	277.29	14.015
Feb...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2863		20.870	11.572	26.257	277.29	14.015
Mar...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2863		20.870	11.571	26.267	277.29	14.015
Apr...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2860		20.870	11.564	26.262	277.29	14.015
May...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2859		20.870	11.564	26.264	277.29	14.015
June...	20.850		2.0060	14.494		.2856	23.838	20.870	11.563	26.265	277.29	14.015
July...	20.851		2.0060	14.494		.2856	23.838	20.871	11.571	26.252	277.29	14.015

Year or month	Philippine Republic (peso)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa (pound)	Spain (peseta)	Straits Settlements (dollar)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)		Uruguay (peso)	
								Official	Free		
1944.....			398.00					403.50		65.830	53.506
1945.....			399.05					403.50	403.02	65.830	55.159
1946.....		4.0501	400.50	9.132		25.859	23.363		403.28	65.830	56.280
1947.....		4.0273	400.74	9.132		27.824	23.363		402.86	65.830	56.239
1948.....		4.0183	400.75	9.132		27.824	23.363		403.13	65.830	56.182
1949.....	49.723	3.8800	366.62		42.973	25.480	23.314		368.72	65.830	56.180
1949—Aug...	49.740	4.0169	400.75		46.869	27.823	23.363		402.89	65.830	56.180
Sept...	49.739	3.7862	342.48		41.846	24.003	23.283		344.36	65.830	56.180
Oct...	49.734	3.4875	278.38		32.608	19.333	23.085		280.09	65.830	56.180
Nov...	49.738	3.4810	278.38		32.547	19.333	23.176		280.08		
Dec...	49.687	3.4817	278.38		32.692	19.333	23.289		280.07	65.833	56.180
1950—Jan...	49.617	3.4856	278.38		32.717	19.333	23.281		280.07	65.833	56.180
Feb...	49.615	3.4673	278.38		32.713	19.333	23.264		280.07	65.833	56.180
Mar...	49.613	3.4587	278.38		32.722	19.333	23.269		280.07	65.833	56.180
Apr...	49.613	3.4595	278.38		32.734	19.333	23.286		280.07	65.833	56.180
May...	49.616	3.4577	278.38		32.761	19.333	23.291		280.07	65.833	56.180
June...	49.625	3.4788	278.38		32.807	19.333	23.138		280.07	65.833	56.180
July...	49.625	3.4539	278.38		32.818	19.333	23.047		280.07	65.833	56.180

<sup>1</sup> An additional rate for "Bank notes" account was certified from Mar. 22 through Nov. 10, 1949. The average for this period was 2.1407 U. S. cents.

<sup>2</sup> Based on quotations beginning July 13.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes Pakistan, beginning April 1948.

<sup>4</sup> Based on quotations beginning June 22.

NOTE.—For back figures, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 173, pp. 662-682. For description of statistics, see pp. 572-573 in same publication, and for further information concerning rates and averages for previous years, see BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 123; October 1949, p. 1291; January 1949, p. 101; July 1947, p. 933; and February 1944, p. 209.

**PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES**  
**WHOLESALE PRICES—ALL COMMODITIES**

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	Mexico (1939 = 100)	United Kingdom (1930 = 100)	France (1938 = 100)	Italy (1938 = 100)	Japan (1934-36 average = 1)	Netherlands (July 1938-June 1939 = 100)	Sweden (1935 = 100)	Switzerland (Aug. 1939 = 100) <sup>1</sup>
1926.....	100	100	.....	<sup>2</sup> 124	106	.....	.....	150	<sup>2</sup> 126	<sup>1</sup> 135
1937.....	86	85	.....	109	89	94	1	108	114	<sup>1</sup> 104
1938.....	79	79	.....	101	100	100	1	102	111	<sup>1</sup> 100
1939.....	77	75	.....	103	105	104	2	105	115	104
1940.....	79	83	103	137	139	121	2	131	146	133
1941.....	87	90	110	153	171	136	2	150	172	171
1942.....	99	96	121	159	201	153	2	157	189	195
1943.....	103	100	146	163	234	.....	2	160	196	203
1944.....	104	103	179	166	265	.....	2	164	196	207
1945.....	106	104	199	169	375	.....	4	181	194	205
1946.....	121	109	229	175	648	.....	16	251	186	200
1947.....	152	129	242	192	989	5,159	48	271	199	208
1948.....	165	153	260	219	1,712	5,443	128	281	214	217
1949.....	155	157	285	230	1,917	5,170	204	296	216	206
1949—June.....	155	156	285	232	1,812	5,215	203	294	216	205
July.....	154	157	289	229	1,854	5,034	204	293	215	206
August.....	153	155	288	230	1,918	4,889	208	293	214	205
September.....	154	155	294	231	1,958	4,910	211	295	216	203
October.....	152	157	296	237	2,002	4,841	214	297	218	200
November.....	152	157	294	240	2,005	4,826	213	306	218	200
December.....	151	157	293	241	2,002	4,747	213	306	219	199
1950—January.....	152	157	288	245	2,063	4,732	224	310	219	197
February.....	153	158	291	245	2,057	4,759	222	313	220	195
March.....	153	159	304	245	2,102	4,732	<sup>p</sup> 223	315	220	195
April.....	153	160	307	250	2,097	<sup>p</sup> 4,694	<sup>p</sup> 221	313	221	194
May.....	156	162	307	255	<sup>p</sup> 2,081	.....	<sup>p</sup> 221	315	221	197
June.....	157	165	304	256	<sup>p</sup> 2,035	.....	.....	.....	<sup>p</sup> 223	196

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Base changed to August 1939 = 100. Figures for 1926, 1937, and 1938 are calculated from old index (July 1914 = 100).

<sup>2</sup> Approximate figure, derived from old index (1913 = 100).

Sources.—See BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 124; June 1949, p. 754; June 1948, p. 746; July 1947, p. 934; January 1941, p. 84; April 1937, p. 372; March 1937, p. 276; and October 1935, p. 678.

**WHOLESALE PRICES—GROUPS OF COMMODITIES**

[Indexes for groups included in total index above]

Year or month	United States (1926 = 100)			Canada (1926 = 100)			United Kingdom (1930 = 100)		Netherlands (July 1938-June 1939 = 100)		
	Farm products	Foods	Other commodities	Farm products	Raw and partly manufactured goods	Fully and chiefly manufactured goods	Foods	Industrial products	Foods	Industrial raw products	Industrial finished products
1926.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1937.....	86	86	85	87	84	81	102	112	.....	.....	.....
1938.....	69	74	82	74	73	78	97	104	.....	.....	.....
1939.....	65	70	81	64	67	75	97	106	103	112	104
1940.....	68	71	83	68	75	82	133	138	121	163	126
1941.....	82	83	89	73	82	89	146	156	140	177	148
1942.....	106	100	96	85	90	92	158	160	157	175	154
1943.....	123	107	97	98	99	93	160	164	157	174	159
1944.....	123	105	99	107	104	94	158	170	159	179	163
1945.....	128	106	100	115	106	94	158	175	172	193	184
1946.....	149	131	110	124	110	99	158	184	200	282	261
1947.....	181	169	135	133	131	117	165	207	214	328	276
1948.....	188	179	151	150	156	140	181	242	231	342	283
1949.....	166	<sup>p</sup> 161	147	147	161	142	197	249	243	370	297
1949—June.....	169	162	146	149	160	142	202	249	233	367	296
July.....	166	161	145	151	161	142	202	245	233	364	295
August.....	162	161	145	147	159	142	202	244	230	364	295
September.....	163	162	145	146	159	142	201	248	235	366	298
October.....	160	160	145	146	161	143	210	252	244	376	297
November.....	157	159	145	146	161	143	213	255	265	378	303
December.....	155	156	146	145	160	143	212	257	270	372	304
1950—January.....	155	155	146	144	160	143	214	261	275	384	305
February.....	159	157	146	145	162	143	215	262	282	381	309
March.....	159	156	146	147	164	144	215	262	279	385	310
April.....	159	155	146	148	165	144	221	<sup>p</sup> 266	272	385	311
May.....	165	160	148	150	168	144	225	271	276	386	312
June.....	166	162	149	152	172	145	224	274	.....	.....	.....

<sup>p</sup> Revised.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for July 1947, p. 934; May 1942, p. 451; March 1935, p. 180; and March 1931, p. 159.

# PRICE MOVEMENTS IN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued

## RETAIL FOOD PRICES

[Index numbers]

## COST OF LIVING

[Index numbers]

Year or month	United States (1935-39 =100)	Canada (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (June 17, 1947 =100)	France (1938 =100)	Netherlands (1938-39 =100)	Switzerland (Aug. 1939 = 100) <sup>1</sup>	Year or month	United States (1935-39 =100)	Canada (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (June 17, 1947 =100)	France (1938 =100)	Netherlands (1938-39 =100)	Switzerland (Aug. 1939 = 100) <sup>1</sup>
1941.....	106	116	168	149	.....	134	1941.....	105	112	199	150	.....	127
1942.....	124	127	161	174	.....	153	1942.....	117	117	200	175	.....	141
1943.....	138	131	166	224	.....	161	1943.....	124	118	199	224	.....	148
1944.....	136	131	168	275	.....	164	1944.....	126	119	201	285	.....	151
1945.....	139	133	170	377	.....	164	1945.....	128	119	203	393	.....	153
1946.....	160	140	169	645	.....	193	1946.....	139	124	204	645	.....	152
1947.....	194	160	<sup>2</sup> 101	1,043	211	170	1947.....	159	136	<sup>3</sup> 101	1,030	199	158
1948.....	210	196	108	1,662	228	176	1948.....	171	155	108	1,632	206	163
1949.....	202	203	114	1,814	249	174	1949.....	169	161	111	1,818	219	162
1949-June.....	204	203	115	1,715	260	174	1949-June....	170	161	111	1,726	223	162
July.....	202	207	116	1,704	251	174	July.....	169	162	111	1,715	219	162
August.....	203	209	116	1,744	246	174	August.....	169	163	111	1,753	216	162
September.....	204	207	117	1,835	244	175	September....	170	162	112	1,827	216	162
October.....	201	205	119	1,901	244	175	October.....	169	162	112	1,885	217	162
November.....	201	203	119	1,930	251	174	November.....	169	162	112	1,912	221	161
December.....	197	202	120	1,937	257	173	December.....	168	162	113	1,920	226	161
1950-January....	196	199	120	1,921	262	171	1950-January...	167	161	113	1,910	230	159
February.....	195	201	121	1,929	270	170	February.....	167	162	113	1,920	234	159
March.....	196	204	121	1,920	274	172	March.....	167	164	113	1,906	237	158
April.....	197	205	122	1,942	273	172	April.....	167	164	114	1,922	237	158
May.....	200	205	125	1,925	276	174	May.....	169	164	114	1,906	237	158
June.....	205	209	<sup>4</sup> 1,858	.....	.....	175	June.....	170	165	.....	<sup>4</sup> 1,845	<sup>4</sup> 240	158

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> New index beginning March 1950. Figures shown prior to that month are calculated from old index (June 1914=100). For a detailed description of the new index, which embodies a different composition, method of calculation, and system of weights, see *La Vie Economique*, January 1950, pp. 2-10, and appendix.

<sup>3</sup> This average is based on figures for the new index, beginning June. The averages for the old index, based on figures for January-June 17, are 166 for retail food prices and 203 for cost of living.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for January 1950, p. 125; July 1947, p. 935; May 1942, p. 451; October 1939, p. 943; and April 1937, p. 373.

## SECURITY PRICES

[Index numbers except as otherwise specified]

Year or month	Bonds					Common stocks				
	United States <sup>1</sup> (high grade)	Canada <sup>2</sup> (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (December 1921 =100)	France (1938 = 100)	Netherlands <sup>3</sup>	United States (1935-39 =100)	Canada <sup>4</sup> (1935-39 =100)	United Kingdom (1926 =100)	France <sup>5</sup> (December 1938 =100)	Netherlands <sup>6</sup> (1938 =100)
Number of issues...	12	(?)	87	50	14	416	106	278	<sup>7</sup> 295	27
1942.....	118.3	100.7	127.3	146.4	.....	69.4	64.2	75.3	.....	.....
1943.....	120.3	102.6	127.8	146.6	.....	91.9	83.5	84.5	.....	.....
1944.....	120.9	103.0	127.5	150.5	.....	99.8	83.8	88.6	.....	.....
1945.....	122.1	105.2	128.3	152.1	.....	121.5	99.6	92.4	.....	.....
1946.....	123.3	117.2	132.1	144.6	109.0	139.9	115.7	96.2	875	.....
1947.....	<sup>1</sup> 103.2	118.5	130.8	132.0	105.6	123.0	106.0	94.6	1,149	202.2
1948.....	98.7	105.0	129.9	117.0	107.1	124.4	112.5	92.0	1,262	211.2
1949.....	101.9	107.6	126.5	109.4	106.8	121.4	109.4	87.6	1,129	195.3
1949-July.....	102.0	106.6	127.1	107.3	107.3	117.8	104.2	84.0	1,122	196.3
August.....	103.0	107.9	123.6	108.4	107.3	121.8	108.2	84.0	1,168	204.3
September....	103.1	108.9	122.7	109.3	106.9	123.8	109.6	85.6	1,148	209.6
October.....	102.8	112.2	121.7	110.5	108.0	127.3	114.3	88.2	1,110	207.5
November.....	103.2	112.1	118.9	110.2	108.7	129.1	118.2	86.5	1,042	203.6
December.....	103.7	110.7	121.1	109.9	109.4	132.7	117.9	87.8	1,085	204.6
1950-January....	104.0	111.0	119.8	109.5	110.1	135.1	119.0	87.7	1,107	204.2
February.....	104.0	110.7	119.9	110.9	110.4	136.7	118.3	87.9	1,036	202.5
March.....	104.1	110.9	119.4	111.5	109.0	138.8	118.7	88.4	1,045	197.0
April.....	(?)	110.3	119.9	112.3	108.7	141.8	125.9	89.1	1,024	191.0
May.....	.....	110.9	119.8	111.7	108.3	146.9	128.7	89.6	1,019	189.6
June.....	.....	110.9	121.6	<sup>8</sup> 110.4	108.0	147.7	130.9	90.9	<sup>9</sup> 1,056	190.8

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> New series beginning 1947, derived from average yields of 12 bonds on basis of a 2½ per cent 30-year bond. Annual average for the old series for 1947 (121.5) and figures for years prior to 1947 are derived from average of 5 median yields in a list of 15 issues on basis of a 4 per cent 20-year bond. Source.—Standard and Poor's Corporation; for compilations of back figures on prices of both bonds and common stocks in the United States, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, Table 130, p. 475, and Table 133, p. 479.

<sup>3</sup> This index is based on one 15-year 3 per cent theoretical bond. Yearly figures are averages of monthly quotations on the capitalized yield as calculated on the 15th of every month.

<sup>4</sup> This index represents the reciprocals of average yields for 14 issues, including government, provincial, municipal, mortgage, and industrial bonds. The average yield in the base period (January-March 1937) was 3.39 per cent.

<sup>5</sup> This index is based on 95 common stocks through 1944; on 100 stocks, 1945-1948; and on 106 stocks beginning 1949.

<sup>6</sup> In September 1946 this index was revised to include 185 metropolitan issues, 90 issues of colonial France, and 20 issues of French companies abroad. See "Bulletin de la Statistique Générale," September-November 1946, p. 424.

<sup>7</sup> This index is based on 27 Netherlands industrial shares and represents an unweighted monthly average of daily quotations. The figures are not comparable with data for previous years shown in earlier BULLETINS.

<sup>8</sup> Series discontinued beginning Apr. 1, 1950.

Sources.—See BULLETIN for June 1948, p. 747; March 1947, p. 349; November 1937, p. 1172; July 1937, p. 698; April 1937, p. 373; June 1935, p. 394; and February 1932, p. 121.

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*The material listed below may be obtained from the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C. Remittance should be made payable to the order of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.*

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**DISTRIBUTION OF BANK DEPOSITS BY COUNTIES**, as of December 31, 1947. July 1948. 122 pages. As of June 30, 1949. December 1949. 122 pages.

**REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.** Individual regulations with amendments.

<sup>1</sup> A more complete list, including periodical releases and reprints, appeared on pp. 766-69 of the June 1950 BULLETIN.



REPRINTS

(From Federal Reserve Bulletin unless preceded by an asterisk)

- \* THE EQUITY CAPITAL SITUATION. A personal statement by Thomas B. McCabe, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, prepared at the request of a Subcommittee of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the United States Senate. Submitted August 5, 1949. 7 pages.

FINANCIAL POSITION AND BUYING PLANS OF CONSUMERS, July 1949. October 1949. 10 pages.

MEASUREMENTS OF SAVINGS, by Daniel H. Brill. November 1949. 8 pages.

NOTES ON FOREIGN CURRENCY ADJUSTMENTS. November 1949. 14 pages.

- \* REPLY OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM (To the Questionnaire of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report). November 1949. 112 pages.

- \* STATEMENT OF THOMAS B. MCCABE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MONETARY, CREDIT AND FISCAL POLICIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT. Presented December 3, 1949. 10 pages.

A STUDY OF INSTALMENT CREDIT TERMS, by Milton Moss. December 1949. 8 pages.

FRENCH EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND, by Robert Solomon. January 1950. 5 pages.

INSURANCE OF COMMERCIAL BANK DEPOSITS. February 1950. 5 pages.

STATEMENT BY THOMAS B. MCCABE, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ON S. 2822, A BILL "TO AMEND THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE ACT." February 1950. 5 pages.

STAFF STUDY ON ASSESSMENTS AND COVERAGE FOR DEPOSIT INSURANCE. February 1950. 15 pages.

FEDERAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL Year 1951. February 1950. 10 pages.

- \* THE CHALLENGE OF OPPORTUNITY VERSUS SECURITY. Address by Thomas B. McCabe, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System before a seminar group of Life Insurance Executives. Presented April 13, 1950. 7 pages.

1950 SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES—

Preliminary summary. April 1950. 2 pages. PART I. GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION AND ECONOMIC OUTLOOK OF CONSUMERS. June 1950. 12 pages. PART II. PURCHASES OF HOUSES AND DURABLE GOODS IN 1949 and BUYING PLANS FOR 1950. July 1950. 15 pages. PART III. DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER INCOME IN 1949. August 1950. 18 pages. METHODS OF THE SURVEY OF CONSUMER FINANCES. July 1950. 15 pages. (Other articles on the 1950 Survey will appear in subsequent issues of the BULLETIN. Also, similar survey for 1946 from June-September 1946 BULLETINS, 28 pages; for 1947 from June-August and October 1947 BULLETINS, 48 pages; for 1948 from June-September and November 1948 BULLETINS, 70 pages; for 1949 from June-November 1949 and January 1950 BULLETINS, 124 pages.)

INDUSTRIAL DIFFERENCES IN LARGE CORPORATION FINANCING IN 1949, by Eleanor J. Stockwell. June 1950. 6 pages. (Also, similar survey by Charles H. Schmidt. June 1949. 8 pages.)

RETAIL CREDIT SURVEY—1949. From June 1950 BULLETIN with supplementary information for nine separate trades. 37 pages. (Also, RETAIL CREDIT SURVEY—1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948 from the June 1944, May 1945, June 1946, July 1947, July 1948, and June 1949 BULLETINS with supplementary information.)

STATEMENT ON PROPOSED SMALL BUSINESS LEGISLATION. Presented by Thomas B. McCabe, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, June 27, 1950. July 1950. 8 pages.

BRANCH BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1939 and 1949. July 1950. 16 pages.

ESTIMATED LIQUID ASSET HOLDINGS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES. August 1950. 2 pages.

STATEMENT ON THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950. Presented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Senate, and read by Governor R. M. Evans to the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives, July 25, 1950. August 1950. 4 pages.

DEFENSE LOAN POLICY. An announcement adopted jointly by National and State Supervisors of banks and other lending institutions. August 4, 1950. August 1950. 1 page.

