

FEDERAL RESERVE



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Construction and Mortgage Markets

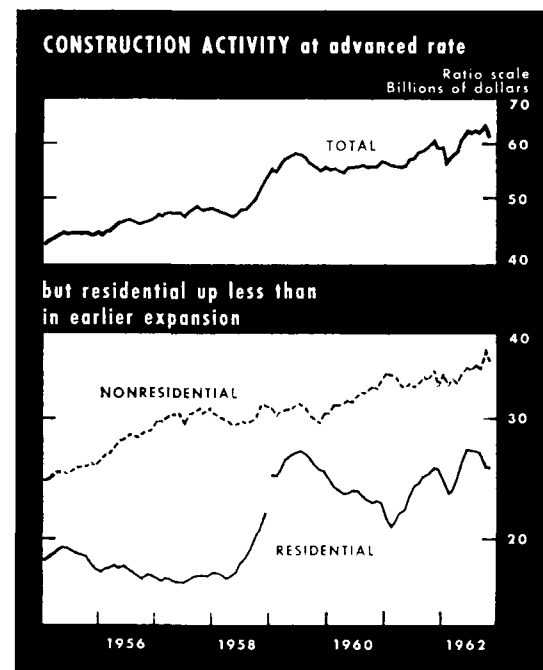
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY has fluctuated at a record level this autumn after faltering early in 1962. Residential building continues to dominate the total, but its rise in the general recovery that began last year has been less pronounced than in previous post-war expansions.

Most of the gain in residential construction this year has been in apartment building. New highs in this type of construction and in nonresidential building raised total construction activity in the June-November period to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than \$62 billion.

Supplementary funds voted for most types of Federal, State, and local construction and the increased momentum from earlier appropriations for the urban renewal and related programs have benefited both private and public activity. And changes in tax regulations have provided further stimulus to industrial, commercial, and apartment building.

On November 20 the President issued an executive order prohibiting discrimination against minorities in new Federally assisted housing. Housing starts so financed have accounted for about a fourth of the private nonfarm total in recent years, compared with a record one-half in 1955.

Prices of both new and existing houses have leveled off or declined this year, but land costs and wages for construction workers have continued to rise. In view of these developments and of the limited growth in demand for single-family houses, competi-



NOTE.—All data at seasonally adjusted annual rates. Census Bureau data beginning with 1959 reflect new series on housing starts and on farm construction. Data before 1959, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Residential construction includes public. Data for recent months are preliminary; latest month shown, Nov.

tion among builders has increased and so has the pressure on their profit margins.

Record amounts of savings have been flowing into mortgage lending institutions, reflecting rising consumer incomes and the higher interest rates paid on savings this year. This inflow of funds and the need of banks for larger gross earnings to cover higher rates on savings has brought an abundance of credit for most types of mortgages. As a result, downward pressure on mortgage interest rates has continued, and other mortgage terms have also been liberalized further.

Mortgage debt has expanded sharply, mainly in conventional loans. In adding to their portfolios, institutional lenders turned increasingly to mortgages on apartment and commercial buildings and to refinancing mortgages on existing properties. They also increased their purchases from the Federal National Mortgage Association.

NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Nonresidential construction activity reached a new high by midyear and advanced further this autumn, as the preceding chart shows. In the first quarter it had fluctuated somewhat below its 1961 peaks. The rise this year has reflected mainly a further advance in private business construction through the first three quarters of the year and some strengthening in public construction after May. Through November, outlays for total nonresidential construction accounted for 58 per cent of total construction activity compared with 54 per cent in the previous expansion in 1959.

Private nonresidential building has averaged 5 per cent above the improved level of 1961. There was a further increase for office buildings and stores and for public utilities. Industrial building and farm construction changed little.

In the public sector, which accounted for nearly three-tenths of total construction, the year-to-year rise was 4 per cent. Highway construction has lagged behind earlier expectations, but it averaged 8 per cent higher than last year through November. Construction of sewer and water systems gained more than a tenth. Activity on military facilities declined, along with work on public hospitals and other service enterprises, and school construction outlays changed little.

Part of the increase in both private and public activity stemmed from the continued

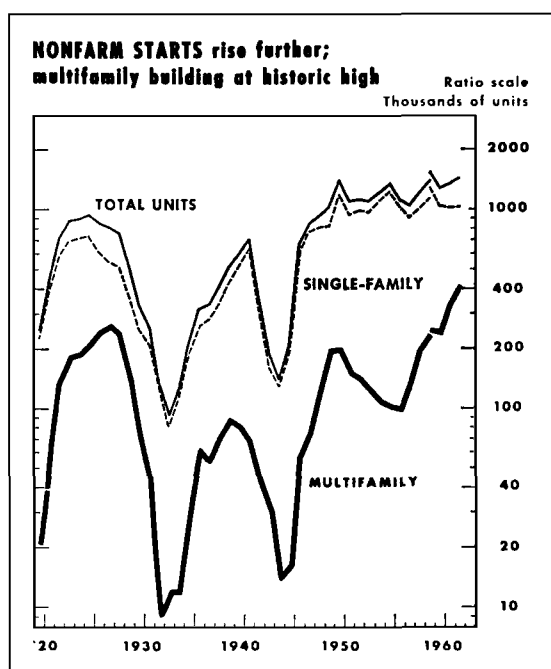
impetus from urban renewal and related Government programs. Virtually all major cities are engaged in one or more urban renewal projects. Privately financed residential developments account for the largest proportion of these, but more than a third involve public street, sidewalk, and related improvements, and the remainder—nearly three-tenths—involve industrial and commercial construction.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING

Nonfarm housing starts—through October—were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.4 million units, compared with 1.3 million in 1961 and 1.5 million in 1959. The rise this year reflected only a moderate increase in single-family units from the reduced year-earlier level but a further expansion, of two-fifths, in multifamily starts. Altogether, multifamily units accounted for 29 per cent of total starts in the first 9 months. This was nearly double the proportion in 1959 when single-family starts were at a high, but below the 32 per cent share back in 1927 when multifamily starts reached their earlier peak.

Except for a pause during the general recession of 1960, multifamily starts have risen without interruption since 1956. Even so, as the chart shows, they did not exceed their prewar peak until 1961. In contrast, single-family starts, which have fluctuated less widely than multifamily starts, reached new highs early in the postwar period.

The level of multifamily starts in 1962 is estimated at about 410,000 units, including public starts. This is more than double the average in 1950 when the first postwar expansion in housing and apartment activity ended. Then, FHA assistance accounted for three-fourths of all apartment starts, compared with only 15 per cent in 1962.



NOTE.—Data include public starts. From Census Bureau beginning 1959, Bureau of Labor Statistics for earlier period. Single-family units include those for two families; multifamily, three and over. Year 1962 partly estimated.

Demographic factors. The factors underlying the increase in apartment activity are complex and varied. Basically, they relate to a transitional shift in the composition of the population which began to emerge toward the end of the 1950's. Population has continued to expand at a rate of about 3 million a year since then, but the number in the 25-44 year age group—which usually accounts for most first purchases of single-family houses—has been virtually stable and will remain so for several more years. This development is a legacy of the low birth rate of the 1930's.

At the same time, the number of persons 65 years and older has continued to increase. Currently, this group accounts for over 9 per cent of the population. This compares with 8 per cent in the early 1950's and only 5 per cent in the 1920's. In the earlier period, moreover, retirement income

and other factors were much less favorable to separate living, and three generations of a family were more apt to share the same household.

In addition, the number of persons now reaching marriageable age or independent household status is also increasing rapidly. Because of this trend, household formation is rising again, in contrast with the situation existing in the late 1920's.

Other factors. Partly related to the recent demographic shifts, the advantages of home ownership have come to appear more mixed to consumers than in earlier postwar years. Exemption of a homeowner's property taxes and mortgage interest payments from his taxable income has continued to be an attraction, both in and beyond the cities, as have also the liberalized mortgage terms available this year. But property taxes have risen markedly, and suburban areas have become more congested and difficult to reach. In addition, the softer price situation for houses as the number of existing houses has expanded has reduced the prospect for capital gains on resale that was a special inducement to earlier purchasers. It has also made mobility appear more costly. This is a factor of great importance to potential buyers, for about a fifth of the population moves each year.

For renters, the possibility of choice has widened as the supply of apartments has grown. This increased supply has reflected greater recognition by builders of actual and potential population requirements and the need for more intensive use of land and the stimulus from urban renewal and related Federal projects. In addition, apartment ownership on a condominium, as well as a cooperative, basis has begun to grow.

Demand for ownership of income-producing properties by relatively new real estate

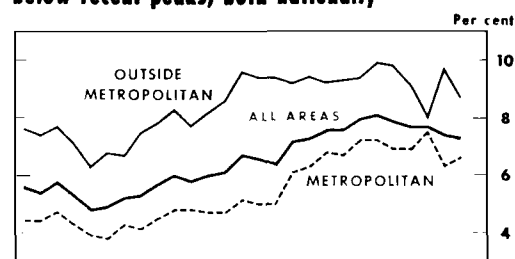
investment trusts and other forms of syndicates as well as by individuals has also continued to rise. This increase has been largely in response to the tax advantages—for both new and old properties—incorporated in existing capital gains legislation and in the provision for accelerated depreciation allowances which was voted by Congress as part of a broader program in 1954. At that time, as the chart on the preceding page shows, rental housing activity had been declining for a number of years.

Multifamily housing has not usually been considered an attractive type of investment for the average investor. Because of this and the obvious need for better, more diversified, and possibly less expensive housing, these tax advantages have tended to be viewed as necessary. However, the general emphasis in recent years on luxury apartments owned on relatively low equities and requiring periodic resale to realize full tax advantages has evoked concern in some quarters. Moreover, to the extent that apartment building is predicated on expectations of population shifts within specific localities, which may not materialize on schedule, it has been recognized that there is danger of excesses and of impairment of market values.

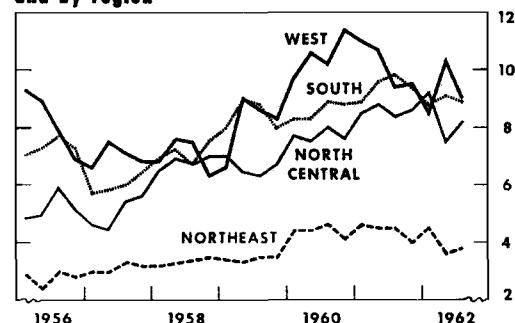
Vacancy rates. Vacancies in properties available for owner occupancy have remained low this year. While promotional and other types of concessions for new apartments have apparently increased, rent as measured in the consumer price index has continued to rise nationally, and rental vacancy rates have edged down from the advanced 8.1 per cent average in the second quarter of 1961. The third-quarter rates shown in the chart are clearly high by earlier postwar standards, when shortages were acute, but well below prewar peaks.

Vacancy rates continued lower in metro-

RENTAL VACANCY RATES
below recent peaks, both nationally



and by region



NOTE.—Census Bureau data, based on sample surveys of vacant, not dilapidated units available for rent. Latest period shown, third quarter.

politan areas than in nonmetropolitan areas; in both, vacancies involved predominantly prewar buildings. Regionally, the differences in vacancy rates are striking. In the third quarter, rates declined in the West and South—the “growth” areas where vacancy rates have been highest—while the rate in the Northeast continued relatively low. Only in the North Central States, where the second-quarter drop had been particularly large, was there an appreciable rise.

MORTGAGE TERMS

Interest rates on mortgages have continued under considerable downward pressure this year, in sharp contrast with developments in earlier postwar expansions. Secondary market yields on 25-year, 5¼ per cent mortgages insured by FHA declined to 5.53 per cent in November, the lowest level since the

autumn of 1958. Conventional interest rates also edged lower, and fees and commissions—both of which are particularly sensitive to market influences—have averaged appreciably less than a year earlier.

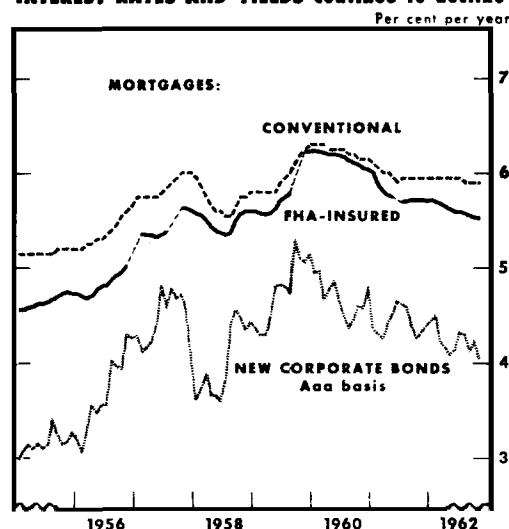
There has also been a down-drift in offering yields on new issues of corporate bonds. The supply of such bonds—and of other investment opportunities—has been below earlier expectations. As a result, the margin between mortgage and bond yields has been largely maintained, as the chart shows.

A significant factor in the shift toward lower rates has been the record flow of savings to financial institutions. Savings inflows were stimulated further this year by vigorous competition for funds by commercial banks following a change in Federal Reserve regulations and associated action by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, effective on January 1. Maximum permitted interest rates on savings deposits held for less than a year and on time deposits payable in 6 to 12 months were raised from 3 to 3½ per cent, and to 4 per cent on deposits held or maturing in a year or more. The response was broader and quicker than in 1957, the last time a similar change was made.

The inflow to savings and loan associations and other financial institutions also increased appreciably this year. To meet special mortgage demand situations, moreover, the associations resorted to a record volume of borrowing from Federal home loan banks as well.

Both to offset the downward pressure on mortgage rates and to increase lending volume, other mortgage terms were liberalized further this year. Savings and loan associations in the first half of the year more than tripled their volume of "high ratio" loans. Such loans cover between 80 and 90 per cent of the appraised value of the property

INTEREST RATES AND YIELDS continue to decline



NOTE.—Mortgage data based on FHA field office opinions for market areas of insuring office cities. For conventional, average interest rates for first mortgages on new and existing houses through Mar. 1960 and on new houses thereafter. For FHA-insured, weighted average of private secondary market prices of certain new house mortgages converted to annual yield by Federal Reserve; dashed sections of line indicate periods of adjustment to changes in contractual interest rate. Corporate bonds, weighted average of offering yields on public issues, adjusted to Aaa basis, computed by First National City Bank of New York. Latest figures shown, Nov.

involved. Other lending institutions also took advantage of the lower downpayments and longer maturities permitted by the Housing Act and related regulations of 1961. This was countered, in part, by a tightening of credit-screening procedures by the FHA and VA for prospective borrowers on Government-underwritten mortgages, in reaction to the 1961 increase in foreclosures.

Defaults and foreclosures on real estate properties continued to be a problem in 1962, compared with the earlier postwar experiences. Foreclosures on single-family properties edged higher through the first three quarters. There was some decline in foreclosures of conventional mortgages, however, and the total remained well below prewar highs both in the aggregate and as a percentage of loans outstanding. As with

vacancies, the size of the problem has varied widely by area because of differences in prevailing employment conditions, the movement of home prices, the incidence of marginal borrowers in the market for Government-underwritten mortgages, and other factors.

MORTGAGE DEBT

Total mortgage debt outstanding on all types of property expanded at a record rate through the third quarter of this year to a level of about \$243 billion. In both the second and third quarters, the rise appears to have been well above \$6 billion. For the first three quarters combined, the expansion approximated \$18 billion. This was nearly \$5 billion more than in the same period of 1961 and over \$3 billion more than in the same period in 1959.

Home-mortgage debt. Debt on 1- to 4-family properties reached \$164 billion by the end of the third quarter. The relative increase this year was less than for income-producing properties. At a seasonally adjusted annual rate of about \$16 billion dollars, however, the rate in the second quarter was somewhat larger than during the corresponding period in 1959 when activity in new houses was appreciably greater.

Mortgage lending on new single-family housing clearly has been the underlying determinant of the long-term growth in total home mortgage debt. But it has become less dominant as the stock of existing structures has increased and growth has occurred in purchases, modernization, and refinancing of existing houses. For example, through the first 9 months of this year, used properties accounted for more than 70 per cent of the total number of applications for FHA-insured mortgages on single-family houses, as against only 50 per cent in 1955.

Usually, the transfer of older properties to new owners raises the amount of existing debt, even without a liberalization in terms. This year, the increased emphasis on higher loan-to-value ratios and on higher appraisal values has augmented this tendency. Some homeowners also took advantage of the easier terms to meet other financial needs through mortgage refinancing.

For mortgage recordings of \$20,000 or less, the average loan in mid-1962 was 5 per cent larger than a year earlier and 8 per cent above the level in mid-1959. And, as terms have lengthened since mid-1961, amortization rates have tended downward.

Other mortgage debt. Because of a lack of data, particularly for individuals and other noninstitutional lenders, there is no adequate basis for estimating debt on apartment properties separately from that on other income-producing properties. For multifamily and commercial properties combined, mortgage debt has expanded very sharply this year, as the chart shows. The rate of increase in mortgage debt on farm properties has also accelerated. Taken together, such properties accounted for almost two-fifths of the rise in total mortgage debt, compared with three-tenths of the rise in the same period of 1959 and a fifth in 1950.

The shift toward lending on apartment and other income-producing properties was accomplished mainly by greater activity on the part of the lending institutions with the necessary resources, contacts, and specialized personnel. These include life insurance companies and mutual savings banks, which have a long tradition in such investments, and, increasingly, the large commercial banks and the largest of the savings and loan associations.

Legislation to facilitate lending on income-producing real estate was passed in

October. This would allow Federal savings and loan associations to place an appreciably larger proportion of their assets in loans on apartment and related properties than the 20 per cent permitted earlier.

At about the same time, the proportion of time deposits that national banks may use for all types of mortgages was raised from 60 to 70 per cent, and the maturity maximum on residential construction loans was increased from 9 to 18 months.

Unlike 1- to 4-family houses, large apartment complexes are also financed by "non-mortgage" means, including direct borrowing, private placements of bonds, and sale of securities in the open market.

MORTGAGE HOLDERS

While savings and loan associations continued to show the largest absolute rise in mortgage holdings, the increased activity of commercial banks in the mortgage market was striking. In the first three quarters of 1962, these banks added \$3 billion to their mortgage holdings, compared with just over \$2 billion in the same period in 1959 and

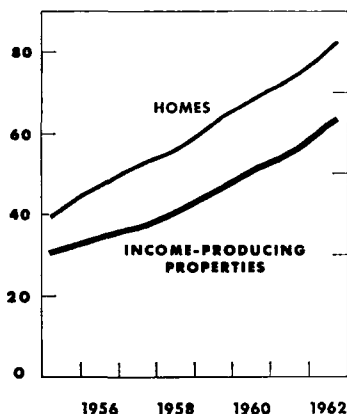
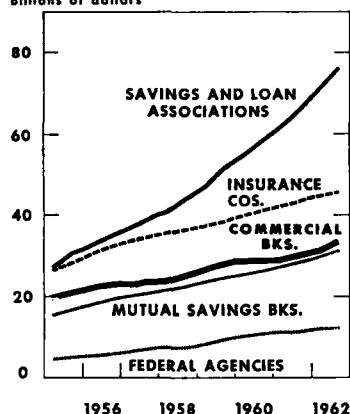
only \$1.1 billion in the corresponding period of 1961. Mutual savings banks also added appreciably more to their holdings than in other recent years.

For life insurance companies, however, the increase in mortgage holdings was only moderately above 1959 levels and less than in the same period in 1961. In part, the smaller gain appears to have reflected the inability of mortgage companies to generate a sufficient volume to satisfy all lender demands. These firms specialize in originating and servicing mortgages for life insurance companies and others. Savings and loan associations and other major mortgage originators were also competing actively for available mortgages. Some additional commercial banks moved to acquire and develop the resources and personnel needed to meet their own and other mortgage-investment requirements.

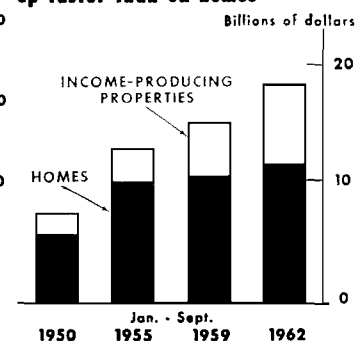
Federal agency holdings rose less than \$300 million in the first three quarters of the year, compared with a rise of \$1.8 billion in the same period of 1959. This difference reflected mainly heavy sales by FNMA

MORTGAGE HOLDINGS rise at financial institutions;

Billions of dollars



DEBT on income-producing properties up faster than on homes



NOTE.—Mortgage debt outstanding on home and income properties largely estimated by Federal Reserve from reports of Federal and private agencies. Farm debt is included in total

holdings shown for financial institutions and Federal agencies, and also in income property debt in bar chart. Data for 1962 are largely preliminary.

in the secondary market through early 1962 in response to demand from commercial banks and others seeking to build up mortgage portfolios. Sales turned down after April when FNMA raised its sales prices a half point in an attempt to steer private demand toward mortgages on new homes.

Purchases by FNMA have also been at a low level in recent months. In late November, FNMA announced it would no longer limit its purchases to mortgages offered within 4 months of the date they had been insured or guaranteed. It also reduced the stock purchase requirement for sellers from 2 to 1 per cent of the face value of the mortgages involved. During the year, the VA took advantage of the sellers' market with a series of offerings—largely successful—of mortgages acquired in earlier foreclosures.

GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN MORTGAGES

While the supply of Government-underwritten mortgages increased this year, con-

ventional mortgages continued to account for around four-fifths of total recordings, as in 1961; this compares with about three-fourths in 1959 and two-thirds in 1955. The reduced importance of Government-underwritten mortgages in recent years has reflected, in part, the increasingly liberal terms and quicker service available for conventional mortgages. And this year the operations of FHA were hampered to some extent by budgetary problems.

To improve its services, FHA recently established offices in six cities to provide technical assistance on multifamily projects. It also began a separate processing system for mortgages on existing houses. While FHA has increasingly emphasized special programs and lower cost loans, uncertainty about the nature and impact of the expected Federal order for open occupancy in Federally assisted housing may have been a limiting factor through most of the year.

A Sectoral Analysis of Velocity

by PAUL F. McGOULDRICK

ANY AGGREGATE MEASURE of the velocity of money is a composite of the different turnover rates of millions of consumers and businesses. Consequently, such a measure can change because of shifts in transactions (or money holdings) among these consumers and businesses as well as because individuals decide to raise or lower money turnover rates. By setting up reasonably homogeneous sectors for these transactor units, one can assess the relative contribution of these two causes to trends and cycles in the turnover of money that is held by the nonbank public.

Because of a lack of reliable data, it is not possible at present to provide velocity measures for all nonfinancial sectors of the American economy. But consumer and corporate nonfinancial transactions, taken together, comprise most nonfinancial transactions made by the private sector. In recent years consumers and corporations have held about two-thirds of all money (currency and demand deposits) not held by commercial banks and other financial institutions, and their share of changes in money holdings has normally been even larger. Moreover, money turnover rates of the two sectors differ so much from each other that small alterations in shares of transactions (or money balances) can and do explain a large proportion of observed changes in the rate at which the nonbank public turns over its money balances. And

benchmark estimates of velocity rates reveal much larger differences between the corporate and consumer sectors than between large and small corporations or among industries. Thus, an analysis of combined consumer and corporate velocity may suggest much of what a complete analysis of all the nonfinancial sectors would reveal.

In addition, the sector approach to velocity may develop refinements in and modifications of current theories on the determinants of money holdings. Partly because of a lack of adequate data, such theories have tended to be extremely aggregative and to explain all demands for money by motives appropriate exclusively or mainly to consumers.

Some limitations of the sector approach are also apparent. Like total velocity, sector velocity rates focus on the need for money to lubricate flows of transactions. Other data are needed to illuminate asset demands for money. Statistically, sector velocity estimates are not so firmly based as those for income velocity (gross national product or national income divided by the money supply) or turnover of demand deposits (debits to demand deposits divided by the average level of these deposits). Thus, the series presented here must be used with full awareness of the haze of statistical error surrounding the transactions and money components and of the differences between this and other velocity

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concepts in their coverage of transactions and money.

Also, the consumer and corporate sectors are themselves aggregates of economic units with differences in behavior patterns and in the opportunities open to them. For example, large companies and wealthy consumers have access to an array of money substitutes such as Treasury bills and open market commercial paper that small corporations and the bulk of consumers cannot or do not want to use. The self-employed have different patterns of money needs from those of workers and employees. And the money needs of the former may also be satisfied in part by their business balances.¹

The interplay between price expectations and sector velocity rates is not discussed. Also not covered (because of lack of data) are the effects of different functional uses of money. But to the extent that functional and sector differences in money turnover rates coincide, intersector shifts in transactions tend to mirror the underlying shifts in types of transactions and the way in which the latter affect aggregate velocity.

NONFINANCIAL VELOCITY AND OTHER VELOCITY CONCEPTS

The velocity concept used in this article is termed nonfinancial velocity. It represents all purchases of goods and services (except used items) divided by holdings of currency and demand deposits. Thus, its numerator does not include outlays to acquire financial assets, regardless of whether such outlays arise from new savings or portfolio turnover. In the following sections, the word velocity will represent the nonfinancial velocity concept unless stated otherwise, and

¹ It should be stressed that consumer money balances, as defined in the flow of funds accounts and used in this paper, exclude the estimated money balances of unincorporated businesses.

nonfinancial expenditures will be designated as transactions.

There are substantial differences between this and other velocity concepts in much wider current use: income velocity and turnover of demand deposits. The anatomy of the three is shown in Table 1. All transac-

TABLE 1
COMPONENTS OF THREE VELOCITY MEASURES

Component	Non-financial velocity	Income velocity	Demand deposit turnover
Money numerator			
Currency.....	Included	Included	Excluded
Demand deposits ¹	"	"	Included
Transactions denominator²			
Check transactions:			
Goods and services: ³			
Final.....	"	"	
Intermediate.....	"	Excluded	
Financial ⁴	Excluded	"	
Currency transactions:			
Goods and services: ³			
Final.....	Included	Included	Excluded
Intermediate.....	"	Excluded	"
Financial.....	Excluded	"	"

¹ Excludes interbank and U. S. Government deposits.

² For definitions of intermediate and final goods and services, see text.

³ Does not include used capital goods, used consumer durable goods, and used residential housing.

⁴ Includes exchanges of checks for currency.

tions effected with money are classified into three types: the goods and services counted in the national income and product accounts (final purchases), goods and services not so counted (intermediate transactions), and exchanges of money for titles to wealth (financial transactions). ("Corporations" means only nonfinancial corporations.)

Conceptual issues. Of these three types of velocity, turnover of demand deposits is presently impossible to estimate by sector. The choice is thus between income velocity or nonfinancial velocity, and the latter seems preferable for sector analysis. There are two reasons for this. First, the velocity concept relates to the transactions uses of money and precautionary purposes related to these, and flows of intermediate goods and services need money balances to sustain them quite

as much as do flows of those goods and services counted in the gross national product. For example, why should purchases of oil to heat houses be counted as transactions but not purchases of oil to heat stores and factories?²

Secondly, nearly all nonfinancial outlays by consumers are counted in GNP, while less than a third of total corporate payments for goods and services appear in the national income and product accounts as wages and salaries, rent, interest, and dividends. Thus, a GNP-type numerator for velocity would distort the relationship between the velocity rates of the two sectors as well as the levels of these rates.

On its own merits, the concept of nonfinancial velocity also has much to recommend it. In studying the demand for money, it is very useful to distinguish between transactions that create and transactions that reduce needs for money. All or virtually all nonfinancial outlays fall in the first category, while a large share of financial transactions fall in the second. That share consists of the exchange of money for near-money assets (fixed value redeemable claims plus short-term marketable securities). If more of these assets are held, less money is needed for precautionary and other nontransactions purposes, because these assets are highly liquid, divisible, and stable in value. Hence, a rise in purchases of such assets tends to reduce needs for money instead of increasing them. Nearly all corporate and a substantial part of consumer transactions in financial assets

consist of the acquisition and sale of these near-money assets.

Transactions in financial assets other than claims and short-term marketable securities do give rise to some demands for money balances. But there are substantial reasons for excluding these transactions from the numerator of velocity, even if one cannot take the logical next step and eliminate financial money balances from the denominator.³ Because of the variety and convenience of near-money assets, it appears likely that very small average money balances are technically required per unit of transactions in stocks, bonds, and other less liquid financial assets, although this ratio may be expected to vary somewhat with market conditions and expectations.⁴

Hence, most financial balances held by corporations and consumers probably meet precautionary and other asset needs of their holders. And such needs have only a tenuous connection with the volume of financial transactions. These financial balances may even rise when these transactions fall; for example, stock or bond market traders may hold more money than usual while they wait for unfavorable markets to change. By contrast, it would appear very unlikely that a falling volume of nonfinancial transactions would generate by itself a rise in demands for money.

³ In the context of this section, money balances are defined in terms of their functional use, e.g. supporting financial trading or supporting the manufacture of goods. Of course, many firms and individuals actually use the same balance for all purposes.

⁴ An unpublished study by Dick Netzer estimates gross financial flows by type of financial asset traded, on a one-time basis. Comparison of these with money holdings of nonbank financial sectors indicates very high money turnover rates for these sectors. While individuals do not have access to the economies of scale enjoyed by nonbank financial firms, the discretionary nature of their financial transactions permits them to invest temporarily in near-money assets those funds earmarked for eventual purchase of other types of assets.

² J. M. Keynes expressed much the same view on the usefulness of the income velocity concept. "It is as if [one] were to divide the passenger miles travelled in an hour by passengers in trams by the aggregate number of passengers in trams and trains and to call the result 'a velocity.'" (*A Treatise on Money*, 1930, Vol. 2, p. 24.) In the *Treatise*, Keynes analyzed velocity in much the same sectoral terms as is done in this paper.

It would still be better if one could remove both financial transactions and financial money balances from the components of velocity, reserving them for separate study. But for study of the relationship between transactions and the needs for money that transactions generate, the removal of financial transactions from the velocity numerator appears more essential than removal of financial money balances from the

velocity denominator. And this removal is accomplished by the nonfinancial velocity concept.

Details of the series. A technical appendix, describing sources and methods of compiling and seasonally adjusting nonfinancial transactions and money balances by sector is available from the author on request. Transactions were estimated on a cash rather than an accrual basis, and they

TABLE 2

NONFINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS, MONEY HOLDINGS, AND VELOCITY OF CORPORATIONS AND CONSUMERS, 1952-62

Quarter	Nonfinancial transactions (billions of dollars)			Money holdings (billions of dollars)			Velocity (ratios)		
	Combined	Corporate	Consumer	Combined	Corporate	Consumer	Combined	Corporate	Consumer
1952—I.....	766.7	529.9	236.8	80.26	28.06	52.20	9.47	18.65	4.53
II.....	759.9	523.2	236.6	80.78	27.93	52.84	9.42	18.80	4.47
III.....	761.1	525.1	236.0	81.35	27.73	53.62	9.81	19.95	4.57
IV.....	798.2	553.1	245.1						
1953—I.....	813.7	563.3	250.4	81.94	27.48	54.46	9.93	20.50	4.60
II.....	816.7	563.8	252.9	82.58	27.67	54.91	9.89	20.38	4.61
III.....	813.2	557.7	255.5	82.54	27.89	54.65	9.85	19.99	4.68
IV.....	789.7	536.1	253.6	82.30	27.75	54.55	9.60	19.32	4.65
1954—I.....	795.7	538.3	257.4	82.22	27.57	54.65	9.68	19.52	4.71
II.....	794.9	540.8	254.1	82.71	27.67	55.04	9.61	19.54	4.62
III.....	795.1	540.4	254.7	84.27	28.29	55.98	9.44	19.10	4.55
IV.....	820.4	560.2	260.2	85.95	29.08	56.87	9.55	19.26	4.58
1955—I.....	850.9	588.9	262.0	87.46	30.09	57.37	9.73	19.57	4.57
II.....	885.7	612.7	273.0	87.95	30.66	57.29	10.07	19.98	4.77
III.....	911.0	635.1	275.9	87.83	30.56	57.27	10.37	20.78	4.82
IV.....	934.8	655.1	279.7	87.51	30.51	57.00	10.68	21.47	4.91
1956—I.....	941.5	656.3	285.2	87.23	30.28	56.95	10.79	21.67	5.01
II.....	959.1	666.4	292.7	87.63	30.12	57.51	10.95	22.12	5.09
III.....	969.3	673.1	296.2	87.64	30.08	57.56	11.06	22.38	5.15
IV.....	993.1	693.5	299.6	87.74	30.23	57.51	11.32	22.94	5.21
1957—I.....	1015.2	710.6	304.6	87.79	30.58	57.21	11.56	23.24	5.32
II.....	1025.9	715.7	310.2	87.64	30.58	57.06	11.71	23.41	5.44
III.....	1039.2	723.8	315.4	87.66	30.57	57.09	11.86	23.68	5.52
IV.....	1021.4	704.9	316.5	87.37	30.56	56.81	11.69	23.07	5.57
1958—I.....	973.9	658.9	315.0	87.26	30.40	56.86	11.16	21.67	5.54
II.....	973.0	659.6	313.4	87.69	30.49	57.20	11.10	21.63	5.48
III.....	1004.2	682.7	321.5	88.89	30.90	57.99	11.30	22.09	5.54
IV.....	1036.3	715.6	320.7	90.55	31.51	59.04	11.45	22.71	5.43
1959—I.....	1074.7	746.9	327.8	91.67	31.84	59.83	11.72	23.46	5.48
II.....	1113.0	780.7	332.3	92.29	31.90	60.39	12.06	24.47	5.50
III.....	1096.3	755.7	340.6	92.17	31.60	60.57	11.89	23.91	5.62
IV.....	1108.9	763.7	345.2	91.63	31.06	60.57	12.10	24.59	5.70
1960—I.....	1150.6	795.3	355.3	90.81	30.74	60.07	12.67	25.87	5.91
II.....	1163.5	801.6	361.9	89.90	30.40	59.50	12.94	26.37	6.08
III.....	1154.1	794.8	359.3	90.04	30.19	59.85	12.82	26.33	6.00
IV.....	1145.9	785.0	360.9	90.63	30.02	60.61	12.64	26.15	5.95
1961—I.....	1133.4	770.8	362.6	90.83	29.36	61.47	12.48	26.25	5.90
II.....	1171.0	804.2	366.8	90.90	28.89	62.01	12.88	27.84	5.92
III.....	1187.6	816.1	371.5	91.56	29.10	62.46	12.97	28.05	5.95
IV.....	1216.6	844.6	372.0	92.66	30.00	62.66	13.13	28.15	5.94
1962—I.....	1238.2	854.3	383.9	92.51	29.89	62.62	13.38	28.58	6.13

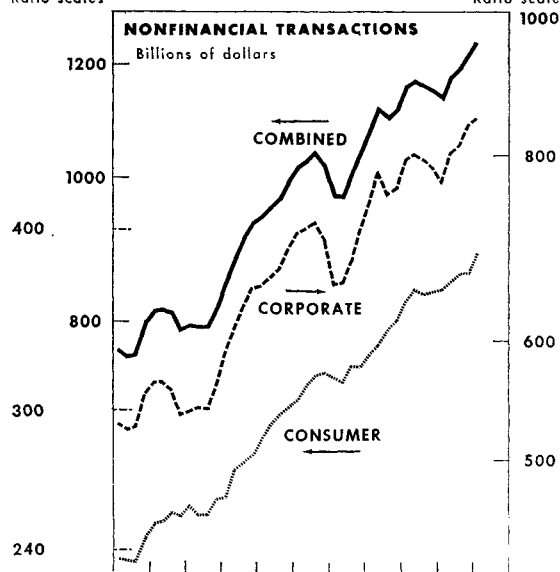
NOTE.—Money holdings are an average of seasonally adjusted balances at end of given and end of preceding quarter. Transactions are also seasonally adjusted. (The seasonal adjustments differ from those described in "Flow of Funds Seasonally Adjusted" in the

November 1962 BULLETIN.) Transactions and velocity are at annual rates. For both money holdings and transactions, combined figures are the sums of figures for the consumer and the corporate segments.

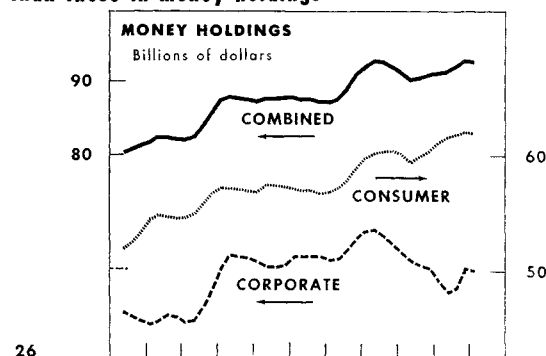
CYCLICAL MOVEMENTS in transactions more marked

Ratio scales

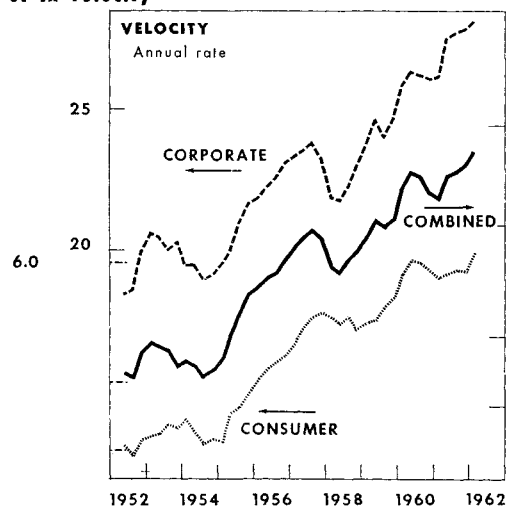
Ratio scale



than those in money holdings



or in velocity



cover the expenditure side of sector accounts. Outlays for used durable goods—homes, buildings, plant, consumer durables, and producers equipment—are not included in expenditures, although this would be desirable conceptually, because there is very little information available on these purchases. Nonprofit organizations are included in the consumer sector because their transactions cannot be distinguished from those of consumers in the Federal Reserve flow of funds accounts.

For each sector, an average of holdings at the beginning and end of the quarter was calculated as the money denominator of velocity, so that holdings would be centered within the quarter. Each money series was adjusted for seasonal variation before averaging.

TABLE 3

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE VELOCITY, FOURTH QUARTER, 1947-52

Year	Consumer velocity	Corporate velocity
1947	3.41	16.77
1948	3.77	17.86
1949	3.93	15.30
1950	4.11	18.97
1951	4.31	18.85
1952	4.41	19.40

NOTE.—Each velocity estimate is at an annual rate. For each sector, velocity equals estimated nonfinancial expenditures for the quarter divided by year-end money balances. These estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

The quarterly series on sector and combined (consumer-corporate) money, transaction and velocity begin in 1952 (see Table 2). In addition, estimates of sector velocity rates are made for fourth quarters only, between 1947 and 1952 (Table 3).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SECTOR AND COMBINED VELOCITY RATES

Corporate velocity is much higher than that of consumers (see chart). As of the first

quarter of 1962, it was $4\frac{1}{2}$ times greater, and this proportion was about the same 10 years ago. One reason for this difference is the more continuous nature of business than of individual income receipts.⁵ The larger scale of business than of personal transactions also makes it easier for corporations to match expenditures with receipts. Because of the fixed element in the costs of switches between money and near-money assets, the large size of corporate money holdings also makes it more profitable for them than for consumers to maximize their holdings of interest-earning, near-money assets at the expense of their money balances.

Since most consumers receive their incomes at least 12 times a year, only part of their money balances consists of money held for the sole purpose of bridging time gaps between income and expenditures. The other part consists of money held for precautionary purposes, which may be defined as holdings to meet imperfectly foreseen contingencies and opportunities. Evidently, such precautionary balances are larger in the consumer than in the corporate sector, both in absolute size and as a ratio to income or expenditures. But very little is known about the factors influencing the size of these precautionary holdings.

Table 3 indicates a faster percentage rise of consumer than corporate velocity up to about 1952. Thereafter consumer velocity

ceased to rise at a faster rate than corporate velocity (see Table 2). In absolute terms, of course, corporate velocity rose considerably more than consumer velocity, even before and during the Korean War.

The large absolute rise in corporate velocity since 1952 has been due in part to institutional changes in financial markets that have made it increasingly easy for many corporations to hold very little money per unit of transactions. A striking example is the development and growth of lending to U. S. Government security dealers via repurchase agreements. These have made it possible to lend funds idle for very short periods, with the date of repayment negotiated and with virtually no risk of decline in capital value.

Other such institutional changes include the sharp increase of borrowing by sales finance corporations from nonfinancial corporations and the over-all growth of the U. S. Government securities market. These institutional changes have tended to raise corporate velocity more than consumer velocity, since the new techniques were tailored to the investment needs of holders of large to very large idle balances.

However, the role of these changes should not be exaggerated. Richard Selden's study of annual turnover rates of money in different industries and different sizes of corporations shows that small and medium-size corporations raised their turnover rates considerably from 1945 to 1957.⁶ Unpublished nonfinancial velocity rates for small and large manufacturing corporations, compiled by this writer, have nearly the same upward trends between 1952 and 1960. Small and even medium-size corporations,

⁵ The more continuous the flow of income to a spending unit, the higher will be the rate at which this unit turns over its money balances, other things being equal. For example, consider two individuals, each of whom has an annual income of \$10,000. One receives his income 10 times a year, the other receives his 20 times a year. For ease of exposition, assume that each individual draws down each payment by the same amount per day after receipt of the payment, and that both end their payment periods with no cash at all. Then, the first individual has a money turnover rate of 20 times a year, the second individual a rate of 40 times a year.

⁶ Richard Selden, "The Postwar Rise in the Velocity of Money: a Sectoral Analysis," *Journal of Finance*, December 1961.

as a rule, do not use the investment facilities provided by the institutional changes discussed above. Thus, there is at least tentative evidence that a very large share of the postwar rise in corporate as well as consumer velocity has been due to other factors than institutional change.

Although both of the sector velocity series are broadly synchronous with cycles in GNP, one exception is striking. Corporate velocity has risen coincidentally with GNP or one quarter after the three troughs in GNP since 1952. But consumer velocity began to rise about a year after each of these three troughs (see Table 2). While this contrast may be due in part to a lag in consumer transactions around these GNP troughs, a lag in consumer velocity persists even when troughs in these transactions are used as cyclical reference points. Another difference between consumer and corporate velocity has been the wider amplitude of cycles in the latter.

AGGREGATION EFFECTS ON COMBINED VELOCITY

Cycles in aggregate money velocity are affected by either or both of two patterns of change in the demand for money balances. Over a cycle, corporations and consumers may decide to vary the amount of money which they individually desire to hold per unit of transactions. And sectors with money turnover rates that are high or low for structural and institutional reasons may contribute more to aggregate velocity during business advances, less during recessions. This second influence, which is designated below as the mix effect, may either reinforce or dampen the cyclical effects of the first on aggregate velocity.

The mix, that is, the composition, of aggregate velocity can be studied either from

the transactions side or the money side. In other words, one can look at how the mix of transactions or the mix of money balances affects combined velocity. But there is one restriction. Both effects cannot be investigated jointly. And except for rare cases, the use of one definition will not suggest the same mix effects on aggregate velocity as the other definition will.

In the context of this paper, combined velocity of consumers and corporations is used as an aggregate velocity series, and consumers and corporations make up the two sector components of this aggregate. Before discussing which approach to mix is preferable, the results of each will be presented. A note at the end of this paper outlines for each approach the index number technique for separating sector velocity and sector mix effects on combined velocity.

Using transactions weights. For 1952-61 taken as a whole, mix effects were negligible.⁷ Virtually all of the upward trend in combined velocity is explained by similar trends in the sector velocities.

However, these mix effects substantially reinforced cyclical rises and falls of combined velocity. As shown by Table 2, at least a third of the recession declines in combined velocity since 1952 have been due to mix effects. In the most recent recession, this effect was powerful enough to convert what would otherwise have been a small rise of combined velocity into a fall.

During business advances, mix effects

⁷ Conclusions have been tested in three ways: by selecting alternative peak and trough quarters, using given-period instead of base-period weights, and using the alternate corporate and consumer expenditure series described in a mimeographed technical appendix (available from the author on request). All of these tests confirmed the results stated in the text, with only unimportant deviations. The same methods were used to test conclusions of the following section (using money weights), with the same outcome.

were more irregular; they even acted to slow down the rise in combined velocity during 1956 and the first three quarters of 1957. But with the exception of this and the most recent business advance, these effects reinforced quite noticeably the normal rise of combined velocity during these advances.

A perhaps more striking method of demonstrating mix and sector velocity effects is used in the bottom panel of Table 4. Instead of showing the separate changes in the sector velocity and mix components of combined velocity, this panel shows first how much money would have been released or absorbed by consumers and corporations

over different cyclical periods if combined velocity had not changed. Then, it separates this virtual release or absorption of money into the amounts resulting from the change in consumer velocity, the change in corporate velocity, and the shift in the mix of transactions between the two sectors.

As an example, consider the 1957-58 recession. In the second quarter of 1958 consumers were holding \$0.45 billion more money (an absorption) than they would have held if consumer velocity had remained at its peak of the third quarter of 1957. Similarly, corporations were holding \$2.71 billion more money (an absorption) owing to the fall in their nonfinancial turnover

TABLE 4
TWO APPROACHES TO THE ANALYSIS OF COMBINED VELOCITY AND ITS CHANGES

Line	Item	Periods of recession			Periods of business advance				
		II 1953- III 1954	III 1957- II 1958	I 1960- I 1961	II 1952- II 1953	III 1954- IV 1955	IV 1955- III 1957	II 1958- I 1960	I 1961- I 1962
		Changes in combined velocity (points)							
1	Combined velocity: First quarter.....	9.89	11.86	12.67	9.47	9.44	10.68	11.10	12.48
2	Last quarter: Actual.....	9.44	11.10	12.48	9.89	10.68	11.86	12.67	13.38
3	Weighted by first quarter: Transactions.....	9.60	11.42	12.71	9.87	10.31	11.93	12.40	13.16
4	Money balances.....	9.43	11.11	12.79	10.12	10.47	11.85	12.85	13.39
5	Changes in combined velocity: Actual (2-1).....	-.45	-.76	-.19	.42	1.24	1.18	1.57	.90
6	Using transactions weights, amount attributable to:								
7	Changes in sector velocities (3-1).....	-.29	-.44	.04	.40	.87	1.25	1.30	.68
8	Changes in transactions mix (2-3).....	-.16	-.32	-.23	.02	.37	-.07	.27	.22
9	Using money-balance weights, amount attributable to:								
8	Changes in sector velocities (4-1).....	-.46	-.75	.12	.65	1.03	1.17	1.75	.91
9	Changes in money mix (2-4).....	.01	-.01	-.31	-.23	.21	.01	-.18	-.01
		Releases and absorptions of combined money holdings (billions of dollars)							
10	Total release (+) or absorption (-)...	-3.88	-5.61	-1.38	3.68	11.57	9.62	12.89	6.72
	Causes:								
	Change in sector velocities with constant transactions mix:								
11	Both sectors (12+13).....	-2.50	-3.16	.28	3.44	8.44	10.20	10.89	5.15
12	Consumer.....	-.74	-.45	-.16	.89	4.82	7.00	4.98	2.54
13	Corporate.....	-1.76	-2.71	.44	2.55	3.62	3.20	5.91	2.61
14	Change in transactions mix with constant sector velocities (both sectors).....	-1.39	-2.46	-1.65	.23	3.12	-.60	2.00	1.57

NOTE.—A technical appendix, explaining the derivation of the formulae used to obtain the data shown, will be sent upon request.

Top panel: See text. Changes are in velocity points. Tests have shown that use of last quarter weights hardly changes the results.

Bottom panel: Total release or absorption equals last quarter transactions divided by first quarter velocity, minus actual money holdings at end of last quarter. Components do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding. Transactions weights are used.

rate after the third 1957 quarter. However, the sum of these (\$3.16 billion) accounted for only a little over half of the virtual absorption of money by the combined sector. The remainder (\$2.46 billion) resulted from a faster decline of corporate than of consumer transactions during this recession.⁸

Using money weights. When money weights are used to trace sector mix effects, results are very different from those of the transactions-weight approach (see Table 4). During recessions and business advances (but not over the whole 1952-62 period), changes in consumer and corporate velocity rates tended to account for almost all rises and falls in combined velocity. The only exception was in the first five quarters of the 1954-57 business upswing. And intersector transfers of money tended to dampen, not reinforce, the rise of combined velocity during the business advance stage from April 1952 through June 1953.⁹

Choice of the appropriate concept of mix. Thus, mix effects on combined velocity are quite different, depending on which weights are used. If money weights are appropriate, these effects on cycles in combined velocity have been neutral or even stabilizing. The lack of uniform behavior within the sectors clouds results to some extent.¹⁰ But even

with this qualification, the money-weight approach would, if valid, suggest that such well-known factors as actions of the monetary authorities, the changing money volume of transactions, changing asset preferences, and cycles in interest rates offer a complete explanation of cycles in combined velocity.

But if transactions weights are valid, the conclusion is substantially different. Besides the factors mentioned above, the changing mix of transactions has also contributed substantially to cycles in combined velocity. Because transactions of the high-velocity corporate sector have risen and declined faster than those of the low-velocity consumer sector during business advances and recessions, less money was absorbed by both sectors during advances or released during recessions than if their transactions had changed at the same rate (or if consumer transactions had fluctuated more than corporate ones).

For several reasons, transactions weights appear superior to money weights for interpreting the necessarily *ex post* statistics on sector and combined money turnover rates. If the composition of transactions shifts in favor of a high-velocity sector, effects on aggregate demands for money tend to be direct and fairly immediate.¹¹ Less money will be required by all sectors to-

⁸ The details of this mix effect might be spelled out. (Only the net effect is shown in Table 4). In the second 1958 quarter, corporate transactions were \$18.1 billion lower and consumer transactions \$18.1 billion higher than they would have been if the July-Sept. 1957 composition of combined transactions had not changed during the following recession. At the sector velocity rates prevailing in the second quarter of 1958, this shift in shares of transactions implies a corporate release of \$0.84 billion of money, but a consumer sector absorption of \$3.30 billion of money. The net result was a combined sector absorption of \$2.46 billion of money due to the mix effect.

⁹ In other words, combined velocity would have changed more if the sector shares of combined money holdings had remained the same.

¹⁰ Lack of homogeneity is probably greatest in the consumer sector. Richard Selden's estimates of annual turnover rates of money by industry and size of firm suggest that during recent business cycles, mix effects have been small within the corporate sector because of offsets. (Selden, *op. cit.*) Both cyclically sensitive and stable industries are found in the higher and lower velocity groups. Unfortunately, not even benchmark data are available to construct velocity estimates for different types of consumers.

¹¹ Total money holdings are subsumed under transactions, precautionary, and idle balances in this section. As the words "tend to" imply, the exposition holds constant the money supply and all other variables except those being discussed. Therefore, a fall in transactions and precautionary balances means a rise in idle balances, and vice versa.

gether for transactions needs and those precautionary needs associated with flows of transactions. Therefore, more money will be held in the form of idle balances. The rise in idle balances tends to make interest rates fall, because it creates additional demand for near-money assets. This decline in interest rates both causes and is ultimately halted by a rise in borrowing, investment, and total nonfinancial transactions. (If a low-velocity sector obtains a larger share of transactions, the opposite sequence of events will occur.)

But if the sector composition of money balances changes, the direction as well as the magnitude of effects on aggregate transactions and velocity are uncertain. The shift may result from a sector's being more or less responsive to changing interest rates on near-money assets as well as from a need for more or less transactions money. To the extent that the first cause prevails, the effect of such a shift on aggregate transactions and velocity may be quite different from that indicated by the money-weight approach.

For example, suppose that one sector has a high normal rate of money turnover, for structural and institutional reasons (including size of transactor unit). Another sector has a low normal turnover rate, also for such reasons. In a typical business advance the first sector's share of money holdings may rise or decline, depending on whether it is respectively less or more responsive than the second to the rising interest rates that usually characterize such a period.¹² If it is

less responsive, the money-weight approach would indicate a "mix effect" tending to raise transactions and velocity. If it is more responsive, the money-weight approach would indicate a mix effect tending to depress transactions and velocity. But either conclusion would be misleading because what matters to interest rates and ultimately the volume of transactions (and therefore velocity) is the total amount of idle balances becoming available to sustain transactions, not the sectors where such balances originate.¹³

An exception to this conclusion would be a period when there are virtually no idle balances (all of the money supply is used for transactions and related precautionary purposes). Then a shift of money from a low- to a high-velocity sector would in fact permit an increase in total transactions and velocity; a shift of money in the opposite direction would tend to force a reduction in total transactions and velocity. However, the past 10 years do not fit this description at all. As Table 2 and the related chart show, corporate velocity was maintaining its rate of advance right up to the first quarter of 1962. From 1957 to 1962, consumer

securities are mostly fixed in nature. Such corporations will tend to maintain money balances at the minimum level consistent with their management techniques, whether interest rates are high or low. Only if interest rates sink to levels that are both very low and expected to persist for a long time will they hold more money and fewer securities.

An example of this is a corporation reporting that it would invest all surplus funds in short-term securities, provided it could earn between \$300 and \$400 for each million dollars invested. Even for a period of investment as short as 15 days, this absolute return is the equivalent of an interest rate of 0.8 per cent—considerably below levels reached during the past three recessions. (*Managing Company Cash*, Report 99, National Industrial Conference Board).

¹³ This abstracts from changes in the structure of interest rates resulting from different sector origins of idle funds released. But such changes in relative rates would not appear to weaken the broad conclusion.

¹² The rate at which a sector normally turns over its money balances may have very little to do with the sensitivity of marginal balances to changes in interest rates on near-money assets. For example, large corporations that turn over money very rapidly may be insensitive to changes in interest rates because costs of managing their portfolios of short-term marketable

velocity was rising at nearly the same rate as earlier. But a situation in which there are almost no idle balances strongly suggests that sector velocity rates would be rising very slowly, if at all.¹⁴

On balance, the transactions-weight approach to velocity appears much more revealing for the 10 years of monetary history analyzed in Table 4.

NON-INTEREST-RATE EXPLANATIONS OF VELOCITY CYCLES

In some studies on the demand for money, it is maintained or implied that changes in interest rates are by far the dominant inducement for individuals and businesses to alter the amount of money they want to hold per unit of transactions. For example, John Maynard Keynes and some of his followers have assumed in their theoretical writings that the demand for money is determined by the volume of transactions and the interest rate. If this is restated in terms of the desired ratio of money to transactions, the interest rate is left as the only determinant of this ratio.¹⁵

The Keynesian theory qualifies this by assuming that when an individual's transactions rise, his demand for money not used

for transactions purposes remains constant or rises less than proportionately. Hence, the ratio which he desires to maintain between total money holdings and his transactions tends to fall, *ceteris paribus*, as transactions rise.¹⁶ But except for this qualification, interest rates are left as the sole determinant of the ratio defined above.

But in addition to the qualification in the preceding paragraph, there are two other broad reasons why the nonbank public's demand for money should fluctuate over business cycles less than proportionately to transactions and quite independently of cycles in interest rates. Corporations, which use money balances more efficiently than do consumers, increase their share of combined transactions during business advances and decrease that share during recessions (see the preceding section). Hence, combined demand for money tends to rise less than proportionately to combined transactions during a business advance and to fall less than proportionately to combined transactions during a recession.

And quite apart from this composition effect, there are theoretical reasons why individual enterprises and consumers would want to turn over money balances more rapidly when business is brisk and incomes are high than when both are depressed.

Economies of scale. As John McCall has pointed out, an individual's transactions needs for money (in price-deflated terms) will not rise or fall by the same proportion

¹⁴ The period assumed in this paragraph is one in which there are virtually no idle balances. This is the same as saying that aggregate velocity has reached a ceiling because all money is in active use. The ceiling may have an upward slope over time because of innovations in managing transactions cash. In the latter case, velocity could rise slowly.

¹⁵ Cf. Lawrence Klein, *The Keynesian Revolution* (1945), pp. 71-75; Joan Robinson, *The Rate of Interest and Other Essays* (1952), Chapter 1 and pp. 73-76; and Abba Lerner, "Alternative Formulations of the Rate of Interest," *Essays in Economics Analysis* (1953).

Milton Friedman and his followers have tended to reject strongly the above theory. All theories on the demand for money (including the Keynesian) recognize that desired ratios of money to transactions can and do change in the long run for many reasons.

¹⁶ By the Keynesian analysis, total money holdings of an individual consist of money needed to sustain transactions (transactions balances) and money held for asset purposes (idle balances). As transactions rise, an individual will increase his transactions balances by the same proportion, *ceteris paribus*. But his idle balances will not rise or will rise by less. Hence, the ratio of transactions to transactions balances plus idle balances will rise.

as his real transactions rise or fall.¹⁷ This difference arises because such needs tend to be governed by the variance, as well as the sum, of the time gaps between expenditures and receipts. If the sum of these gaps changes, this variance will change by a much smaller proportion. It should be stressed that this result of the "law of large numbers" is independent of the brokerage cost effect discussed below.

Precautionary needs for money. The variance as well as the sum of gaps between expenditures and receipts influences transactions demands for money, as noted above. It is probable that the *expected* variance, which is the relevant magnitude influencing demands for money, tends to increase during a recession because of rising uncertainty about when customers and debtors will make their payments.¹⁸ Conversely, a business advance is usually characterized by rising optimism on this score. Hence there will be less of a need for precautionary money balances during a business advance, and a rise in such needs during a recession.

¹⁷ John J. McCall, "Differences Between the Personal Demand for Money and the Business Demand for Money," *Journal of Political Economy*, August 1960. In unpublished studies quoted by McCall, Gary Becker and Mary Petty of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank used the same technique as McCall (single-equation regression) to estimate business and personal money velocities. Their study analyzed cross-section data on total transactions and demand deposit holdings by type of holder (business and other), at a sample of banks in the Chicago Federal Reserve District.

¹⁸ James Duesenberry reached this conclusion on changes in the proportion between transactions and liquid assets over a business cycle in a discussion of a paper by Milton Friedman (*Proceedings, American Economic Review*, May 1958, p. 528).

However, I would extend this conclusion to money velocity. For if the expected variance of gaps between receipts and expenditures grows during a recession, demand for money would be higher, *ceteris paribus*, by the same reasoning as that used by Baumol and Tobin (see next footnote). This higher demand per dollar of expected transactions would offset in part the decline of total transactions. Similar reasoning applies to a business advance.

Fixed costs of investing in money substitutes. William Baumol and James Tobin have shown that if one wishes to maximize interest earnings, the fixed element in brokerage and other monetary and nonmonetary costs of buying and selling near-money assets makes it profitable not to raise or lower average holdings of money by the same percentage as transactions rise or fall.¹⁹ (This argument is in terms of price-deflated magnitudes.) Therefore, velocity will tend to change in the same direction as transactions, *ceteris paribus*, during a business cycle.

In both the Baumol and the Tobin formulations, the level of transactions and the interest rate are independent variables determining the demand for transactions cash balances. It follows that the velocity of money will rise, *ceteris paribus*, if either transactions rise (because money needs do not rise proportionally) or the interest rate rises (because it pays to hold smaller money balances, even with the higher brokerage and other costs accompanying the more frequent switches between interest-bearing assets and money.)

These postulated behavior patterns would tend to make individual enterprises and consumers reduce money held per dollar of transactions during a typical business advance and increase this ratio during a typical recession. Business advances of the past 15 years have been characterized by a rising volume of transactions per spending unit and increasing optimism about the certainty and dating of receipts due in the future. Recessions have been characterized by the

¹⁹ William J. Baumol, "The Transactions Demand for Cash: An Inventory Theoretic Approach," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* (1952), p. 545; and James Tobin, "The Interest Elasticity of Transactions Demand for Cash," *Review of Economics and Statistics* (1956), p. 241. In Baumol's convenient shorthand formula, the amount of money demanded for transactions purposes is proportional to the square root of transactions.

opposite developments. Only empirical research can determine how important these postulated behavior patterns are with respect to velocity cycles. But currently it would be as unwise to dismiss them out of hand as it would be to accept them without such research.²⁰

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Money turnover rates of economic sectors can be used for two purposes: to illuminate the nature and strength of motives for holding money among businesses and consumers; and to determine, however roughly, how aggregate velocity has been affected by changes in the composition of aggregate transactions and money holdings. To this end, quarterly time series on a seasonally adjusted basis were compiled beginning with the second quarter of 1952 for nonfinancial transactions, money holdings, and velocity of money for consumers and nonfinancial corporations. (Henceforth, the word transactions is used in place of "nonfinancial transactions.")

Both consumer and corporate velocity have risen sharply over this 10 year period. Corporate velocity grew at virtually the same rate as consumer velocity did, but its absolute growth was much larger. The rise in corporate velocity was particularly favored

by institutional changes and innovations which made it increasingly convenient and profitable to invest idle balances in near-money assets for short periods. However, sharp rises in money turnover among consumers and small corporations point to other factors than innovation and institutional change as perhaps the major reason for the upward trends in both consumer and corporate velocity.

Cycles in consumer and corporate velocity conformed generally to each other and to cycles in GNP. An exception was a tendency for consumer velocity to rise about a year after GNP troughs were reached. On the other hand, corporate velocity began to rise very shortly after these troughs.

The composition of combined velocity (that of consumers and corporations together) can be studied either from the money or the transactions side. When the transactions approach is followed, composition effects are found to have accounted for a sizable part of cycles in combined velocity. The money approach yields very different results: almost all past cycles in combined velocity can be attributed to the behavior of the two sector velocity series.

The transactions-mix approach is held to be preferable because the sectoral distribution of transactions affects demands for money much more directly and immediately than the sectoral distribution of money holdings affects demands for goods and services. This is because an intersector shift in transactions is sufficient to change the demand for money in the direction postulated, while an intersector shift in money holdings may reflect different sector patterns of asset preference as well as demand for money balances to sustain flows of transactions. Only if virtually all money is drawn into the latter use will intersector shifts of money tend un-

²⁰ A test indicates that Baumol's postulated relationship between desired money balances and the square root of transactions cannot be dismissed as necessarily trivial for the aggregate behavior of money holders. During most recessions and business advances since 1952, the square root of corporate transactions has risen or fallen significantly less than transactions themselves, even when both are price deflated and adjusted for changes in the corporate population. It would appear to follow that if the Baumol theory approximates reality, transactions needs for money have risen and fallen less than would be indicated by the conventional theory on transactions needs for money. The same conclusion was reached for consumer transactions during past business advances, but not during recessions.

ambiguously to raise or lower aggregate transactions and velocity.

A related implication of the transactions-mix approach to combined velocity is that cycles in consumer and corporate transactions have tended by themselves to generate a conforming cycle in combined velocity. This does not mean that interest-rate changes over past cycles have not affected combined velocity very strongly. It only means that the mix effects have tended to reinforce the impact of changing interest rates on combined velocity, making the latter rise and fall more sharply than it would have done otherwise.

In addition to the aggregation effect, there are theoretical reasons to expect that individuals' demands for money to sustain flows of transactions (that is, transactions and precautionary balances) are not independent of the scale of their transactions. When the latter rises, these needs for money

rise less than proportionately. Also, cyclical shifts of expectations on the certainty and probable dating of future receipts may tend to reduce the desired ratio of money balances to transactions during business advances and increase this ratio during recessions. Both of these behavior patterns of individual spending units would tend to raise velocity during a typical business advance, reduce it during a recession.

These are theoretical hypotheses, not empirical findings. But if tests establish these hypotheses as valid and not trivial in their impact on money holdings, there will be additional reasons for inferring that cycles in interest rates are only one of several determinants of cycles in the amount of money which the nonbank public desires to hold per unit of transactions. And if there is a natural cycle in this ratio, because of aggregation and transactions-scale effects, this is of some relevance to monetary policy.

TECHNICAL NOTE

In the transactions-mix approach to combined velocity, I constructed an index using transactions as weights. This index is the ratio of base- to given-period reciprocals of sector velocity rates, with a constant weight applied to each such rate. Using base-period weights, the index is as follows:

$$\frac{V_1}{V_0} = \frac{\sum \left(\frac{1}{v} \right)_0 w_0}{\sum \left(\frac{1}{v} \right)_1 w_0}$$

When V is combined velocity, the v 's are sector velocities and the w 's are transactions weights (the w of each sector equals its own transactions divided by aggregate transactions). As is usual in index numbers, the subscripts denote time. The index shows how

combined velocity changes with the weight factor held constant. The difference between this change and the actual change in V between base and given quarter is attributable to the mix effect.

The money-mix approach to velocity involves a similar index, with money weights. Using base-period weights for illustration, it is of the conventional form (given-period sector velocity rates weighted by base-period money holdings divided by base-period sector velocity rates weighted by base-period money holdings).

Both types of index can use given-period weights as well as base-period weights. A technical appendix explaining the formulae used and their derivation is available from the author upon request.

A New Look at the Farm Debt Picture

This is the first in a series of articles based on the debt portion of the Sample Survey of Agriculture conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1960. The Survey was conducted under the direction of Ray Hurley, Chief of its Agriculture Division.

This article was prepared by J. H. Atkinson. Other articles analyzing the results of the debt portion of the Survey will appear in future issues of the BULLETIN. It is also contemplated that the Board will publish a handbook of the more important statistics on farm debt and related characteristics.

Agencies cooperating in the debt Survey will also publish reports and booklets from

time to time. These agencies were the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks.

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

Among those contributing to this study were Fred Garlock and Philip Allen, Department of Agriculture; Raymond Doll, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and Chairman of System Committee on Agriculture; Martin Planting, Farm Credit Administration; and Wilellyn Morelle and Lewis Dembitz, Board of Governors.

Why do some farmers borrow while others use little or no credit?

What characteristics of the farm or of the farmer are associated with the wide variations in the amount of farm debt outstanding?

What kinds of farmers use "store credit"?

What accounts for increased use of credit secured by land contracts?

Are substantial numbers of farmers becoming heavily indebted? Are others failing to use credit which might be available to them?

These are the kinds of questions that gave rise to the Survey of Farm Debt conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1960. The Sample Survey of Agriculture included information on farm production, land use, off-farm income, expenses, tenure, and other farm and operator characteristics, as well

as the amount of debt and the source to which it was owed.

This was the first comprehensive survey of total farm debts. A listing of the items reported as debts appears in the excerpt from the Survey questionnaire shown on page 1588.

More than 11,000 farm operators and the landlords of rented acreage on these farms answered the Census questionnaire. All parts of the country except Alaska and Hawaii were represented in the sample, as were all types and sizes of farms.

Availability of debt statistics from the 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture will fill a gap in farm credit research. This gap is both analytical and descriptive. In its analytical aspects the Survey attempts to determine why farmers use varying amounts of credit; in its descriptive aspects, it seeks a

more complete picture of outstanding indebtedness of U. S. farmers.

The data from the Survey are being analyzed separately for farm operators and for landlords. Inasmuch as detailed tabulations for landlords are still incomplete, most of the material herein applies to farm operators. Farm debts of landlords will be discussed in a later report.

A discussion of the reliability of the data obtained from the Survey and of the reasons for the differences between Survey data and other estimates relating to farm debt appear in the technical note on pages 1583-87.

TOTAL FARM DEBT

When agriculture is viewed as if it were a single farm, combined operator and landlord equity appears to be high. At the end of 1960 the over-all equity figure was estimated to be 87 per cent, and debts amounted to 13 per cent of the value of total assets. But debt is not evenly distributed among proprietors. Hence, the financial strength of some segments of agriculture is overstated when debts and assets of all of agriculture are aggregated. The 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture allows, for the first time, a detailed examination of those that have farm debt.

The Survey revealed that about 3 out of every 5 farms were indebted at the end of 1960. Doubtless the proportion of farms using credit sometime during the year was even higher, for the Survey was made near the end of the year when many farmers had repaid credit used for producing row crops and certain classes of livestock.

According to the Survey, the 1.9 million farm operators and 481,000 landlords who had debt owed almost \$20 billion—equal, for example, to more than all automobile instalment debt outstanding. Farm operators

TABLE 1
FARM DEBT OF OPERATORS AND LANDLORDS, 1960
(In millions of dollars)

Characteristic	Total	Operators	Landlords
Total.....	19,897	16,798	3,099
Type of farm			
Commercial—Total.....	18,061	15,165	2,896
Cash grain.....	3,683	2,849	834
Cotton.....	1,125	868	257
Tobacco.....	524	365	160
Dairy.....	3,075	2,663	412
Livestock.....	5,910	5,170	740
Other.....	3,744	3,250	494
Other.....	1,837	1,633	203
Source of credit			
Institutions:			
Commercial banks.....	4,915	4,397	518
Federal land banks.....	2,565	1,962	603
Insurance companies.....	2,760	1,999	760
Production credit associations.....	1,145	1,096	49
Farmers Home Administration.....	871	847	24
Other.....	950	862	88
Others:			
Merchants and dealers.....	1,592	1,501	92
Individuals.....	4,965	4,017	948
Miscellaneous.....	135	117	18

NOTE.—Unpublished data, 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census. Data are estimates based on information obtained from a sample of farms. See technical note, p. 1585, for a statement on sampling errors.

Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the Survey.

Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

owed 84 per cent of this amount; landlords the remainder. The average debt of the 2 million indebted farms was \$9,917 per farm.¹ Commercial farms accounted for 91 per cent of all farm debt.

SOURCES OF CREDIT

Lending institutions held two-thirds of the total debt reported by farm operators and landlords, individuals a fourth, and merchants and dealers 8 per cent. Lending institutions also accounted for two-thirds of all landlord debt.

¹ Farms are defined as places of 10 acres and over if sales of farm products were at least \$50, and places of less than 10 acres if sales were \$250 and over. Commercial farms include those with sales of farm products of \$2,500 and over and farms with product sales of \$50 to \$2,499 where the operator was under 65 years old, did not work off the farm at least 100 days, and received less nonfarm income than the total value of farm products sold.

Landlords made relatively greater use of insurance companies and Federal land banks than farm operators did. These two institutions held 45 per cent of the landlord debt in contrast to 24 per cent of the operator debt. A high proportion of landlord debt—85 per cent—was secured by real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts, compared with 66 per cent for farm operators. The use of long-term lending agencies and the high proportion of debt secured by real estate is not surprising in view of the fact that the major productive asset furnished by landlords is farm real estate.

Major types of debt of farm operators. In order to analyze the types of debts that farmers owe, the source of each operator's largest major real estate debt was determined and also the source of his largest non-real-estate debt.² This made it possible

² Major real estate debt is defined to exclude real-estate-secured debt owed to production credit associations and to merchants and dealers. It includes all real-estate-secured debt to Federal land banks, life

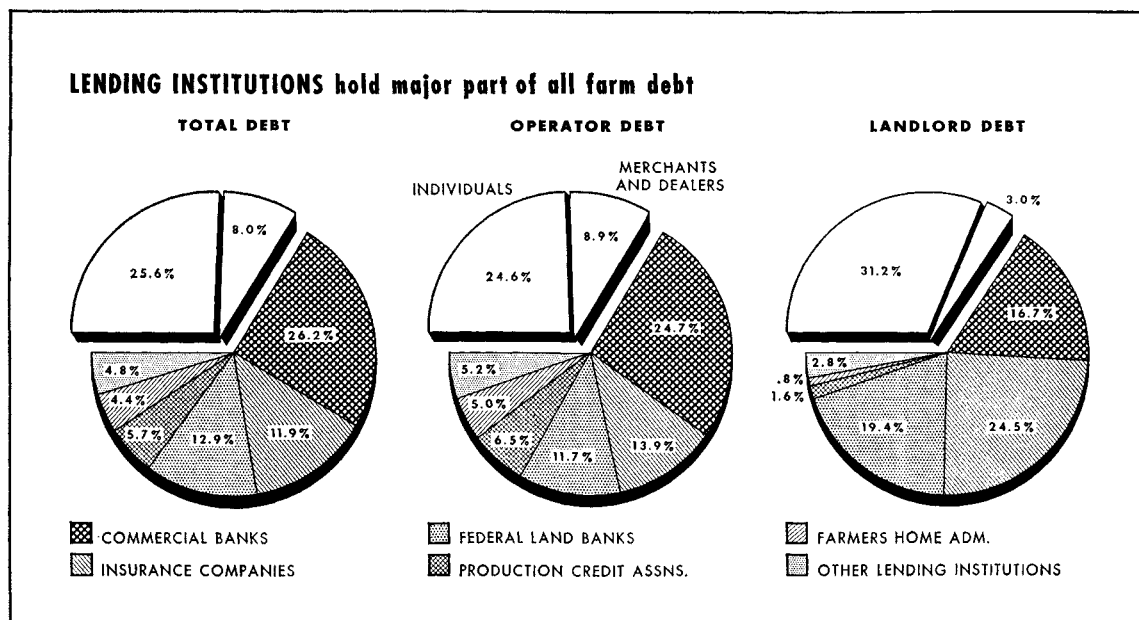
to assign each borrower to a single principal source for each of these two types of debt.

The debt held by these principal sources amounted, in the case of major real estate debt, to 95 per cent (\$9,486 million as indicated in Table 2) of all such debt (\$9,956 million) of farm operators. Sources of the largest non-real-estate and related debt held \$5,723 million or 84 per cent of the \$6,841 million of that type of debt. These relatively high proportions indicate that farmers tend to use a single source for most of their long-term debt and, to a lesser degree, a single source for their short-term debt.

Twenty-seven per cent of the 988,000 operators with major real estate debt ob-

insurance companies, and individuals from whom the farm was purchased. Loans of the Farmers Home Administration, banks, other institutions, and individuals other than those from whom the farm was purchased were included only if they were the largest (or the only) real estate loans owed by borrowers.

Non-real-estate and related debt consisted of all debt other than major real estate. This classification was designed to avoid including as real estate debt loans primarily secured by non-real-estate assets but which also had real estate as supplementary security.



tained their largest major real estate loan from individuals, and a similar proportion obtained them from commercial banks. Slightly fewer operators went to the Federal land banks (Table 2). Insurance companies served as major source of real estate credit for only 10 per cent of the farm operators. But because of the large average size of life insurance company loans (\$17,493), the total amount of major real estate debt held by this source was about the same as the amount furnished by either commercial banks or the Federal land banks.

Farm operators who owed non-real-estate and related debt numbered 1.5 million. A third of them owed their largest debt of this type to merchants and dealers, and a like number used commercial banks

as their major source of such credit. As might be expected, however, the average bank loan was larger than the average loan of merchants and dealers (\$4,602 compared with \$2,046).

Loans of production credit associations were largest of all, \$7,034 or about 50 per cent more than the average bank loan. Nevertheless, banks which served as the source of farmers' largest non-real-estate and related debt furnished more than twice as much of this type of credit in the aggregate as any other lender group.

Farmers who used banks as a major source for either real estate or non-real-estate credit made relatively little use of banks' ability to extend both of these kinds of credit. About 94 per cent of the average

TABLE 2
SOURCES OF FARM OPERATORS' LARGEST DEBTS, 1960

Source	Number of operators		Amount of debt			Average value of land and buildings operated (dollars)
	Thou- sands	Per cent	Total (millions of dollars)	Per cent	Average per operator (dollars)	
	Major real estate debt ¹					
Institutions:						
Federal land banks.....	231	23	1,836	19	7,935	53,163
Commercial banks.....	262	26	1,713	18	6,548	40,998
Insurance companies.....	96	10	1,676	18	17,493	91,268
Farmers Home Administration.....	65	7	639	7	9,885	32,273
Other.....	68	7	496	5	7,338	38,439
Individuals:						
Land contract.....	85	9	1,381	15	16,222	50,962
Mortgage.....	182	18	1,745	18	9,610	48,333
All sources.....	2988	100	9,486	100	9,604	50,187
	Non-real-estate and related debt ¹					
Institutions:						
Commercial banks.....	526	34	2,422	42	4,602	53,550
Insurance companies.....	20	1	128	2	6,465	68,977
Farmers Home Administration.....	39	3	186	3	4,795	37,014
Production credit associations.....	145	10	1,016	18	7,034	59,067
Other.....	82	5	309	5	3,786	43,464
Others:						
Merchants and dealers.....	521	34	1,066	19	2,046	38,189
Individuals.....	144	9	552	10	3,848	42,992
Miscellaneous.....	63	4	44	1	706	33,241
All sources.....	21,538	100	5,723	100	3,721	46,298

¹ Each operator was classified according to the source of his largest debt of this type. Figures represent only the amounts of this debt owed to that principal source.

² Figures for farm operators with major real estate debt and for

those with non-real-estate and related debt cannot be added because some farmers had both types of debt.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

amount (\$7,002) owed to banks by farmers who used banks as their major source of real estate debt represented major real estate debt. In other words, these farmers owed banks an average of about \$6,548 major real estate debt and less than \$500 of non-real-estate and related debt. At the same time they owed an average of about \$2,000 (mostly non-real-estate) to other sources.

A similar situation was revealed for farmers using banks as the source of their largest non-real-estate and related debt. Only about 5 per cent of their average bank debt was classed as major real estate, and 95 per cent as non-real-estate and related.

Although banks have the ability to tailor credit terms to fit individual needs, it is apparent that farmers generally use banks for either major real estate credit needs or for short-term credit—but not for both. Whether this situation exists because farmers prefer not to use a single source of credit or because bankers have not encouraged it is beyond the scope of this article. Where credit use is modest relative to collateral and earnings, it may make little difference to either the lender or the borrower that several credit sources are used. But banks may find it advantageous to serve as the single major source where extensive use of credit is involved.

Many banks are able to provide such one-stop financing from their own resources. In the event that they cannot, they may make increasing use of such auxiliary means as correspondent bank arrangements or agreements with life insurance companies, or they may even establish bank-affiliated agricultural loan companies.

Farmers using commercial banks as their major source of real estate credit operated farms with land and buildings valued at about \$41,000 on the average, about one-

half as large as those served by life insurance companies and about three-fourths as large as those served by Federal land banks. Among those classified by source of largest non-real-estate and related debt, farmers who owed PCA's typically operated farms with a high value of land and buildings—an average of \$59,000. The average for those served by commercial banks was about a tenth smaller (Table 2). Farmers relying on merchants and dealers for most of their short-term credit needs operated farms with land and buildings valued at \$38,000 on the average.

Merchant-dealer debt. One of the important types of non-real-estate debt about which relatively little has been known to date is merchant and dealer credit. The Survey revealed that farmers make widespread use of this type of credit (excluding debts for living expenses). About 50 per cent of the 1.9 million indebted farm operators, or 28 per cent of all farm operators, reported debt to merchants and dealers in late 1960, at a time of the year when this type of debt probably was near the seasonal low. In addition, 22 per cent of the indebted landlords were using merchant and dealer credit.

Farm operators whose only debt was that owed to merchants and dealers numbered 204,000, and they reported \$278 million of such debt, an average of \$1,365 per operator (Table 3). These exclusive users of merchant-dealer credit, on the average, operated small farms (value of land and buildings operated was estimated at about \$30,000), of which they rented more than half. Their net cash income from the sale of farm products averaged \$1,910 (for definition see note 5 on page 1580). Compared with all farm operators with debt, the "merchant-dealer only" group operated smaller farms, had a higher percentage of tenancy, were

TABLE 3
CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM OPERATORS WITH
MERCHANT-DEALER DEBT, 1960

[Averages; in dollars unless otherwise noted]

Characteristic	Operators with—		All operators with any debt
	Merchant-dealer debt only	Merchant-dealer and other debt	
Total debt.....	1,365	11,391	8,853
Net cash income from sale of farm products.....	1,910	2,698	2,471
Value of land and buildings operated:			
Total operated.....	29,521	49,118	45,790
Portion owned.....	12,797	25,507	26,205
Portion rented.....	16,724	23,611	19,585
Age of operator (years).....	50	45	47½
Number of operators (thousands).....	204	717	1,897

NOTE.—See Note to Table 1.

older, had lower net cash farm incomes, and used less credit. Farm operators in the South owed 31 per cent of this merchant-dealer debt in contrast to only 17 per cent of the total of all operator debt.

More than half of 921,000 operators reporting merchant-dealer debt owed \$1,000 or more to this source, and they accounted for 91 per cent of the total merchant-dealer debt. The number who owed \$5,000 or more—140,000—accounted for about half of the total merchant-dealer debt. The average amount owed to merchants and dealers by all farm operators using this source of credit was \$1,630.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BORROWERS AND NONBORROWERS

Several factors figure in whether or not farm operators borrow, and these in turn have an effect on the extent of their borrowing.³

³ The terms "borrowers" and "nonborrowers" refer to a farm operator's debt status at the time of the Survey. Obviously, some of the nonborrowers may recently have used credit or may plan to use credit in the near future.

Chief among these factors are the size and type of farm, its productiveness, and the age and tenure of the operator. Geographic differences may also figure in the need to borrow.

At the time of the Sample Survey of Agriculture in 1960, about 1.9 million farmers, or 58 per cent of all farm operators, were using borrowed funds. They operated 68 per cent of the nation's farmland, sold 72 per cent of all farm products, and incurred 75 per cent of all cash farm production expense. Compared with nonborrowers, they operated larger farms, produced more, were younger, owned more farm real estate, and rented a higher proportion of the land they farmed.

At the same time there were 1.3 million farmers who were not indebted. About half operated farms with real estate valued at less than \$15,000. Real estate owned by the latter group had an average value of about \$5,000. They obviously had little collateral, and their farm income was too small to provide the basis for much credit.

Many of the remaining 600,000 nonborrowers, on the other hand, may represent potential loan demand and capacity for increased production. Considering commercial farms only, there were 820,000 nonborrowers. About a third of these operated farms valued at more than \$25,000.

Differences between borrowers and nonborrowers will be brought out in the following discussion of factors affecting the use of farm credit.

Size of farm as measured by value of land and buildings operated. On the average, borrowers operated farms about 50 per cent larger than those of nonborrowers. They owned about a fifth more land, and they rented about twice as much as nonborrowers, as the accompanying tabulation shows.

	Average value of land and buildings operated by—	
	Borrowers	Non- borrowers
	(dollars)	
Total	45,790	31,265
Owned	26,205	21,820
Rented	19,585	9,445

The tendency for borrowers to operate larger farms than those of nonborrowers also is indicated by the proportion which borrowers represent of total number of farm operators in various "value of land and buildings operated" groups, as shown in Table 4. An estimated 47 per cent of those

TABLE 4
BORROWERS AND NONBORROWERS AMONG FARM
OPERATORS, 1960

Characteristic	Number (thousands)			Borrowers as per cent of all operators
	All operators	Borrowers	Non- borrowers	
Value of land and buildings oper- ated:				
Under \$15,000 . . .	1,322	615	706	47
\$15,000-24,999 . . .	568	340	228	60
\$25,000-39,999 . . .	451	301	150	67
\$40,000-59,999 . . .	355	244	111	69
\$60,000-99,999 . . .	301	218	82	73
\$100,000-199,999 . .	182	129	52	71
\$200,000 and over . .	69	49	20	71
All classes	3,247	1,897	1,349	58
Age of operator:				
Under 35	337	260	76	77
35-44	637	465	172	73
45-54	765	488	276	64
55-64	671	339	332	51
65 and over	499	155	344	31
Not reported	339	191	149	56
All classes	3,247	1,897	1,349	58

NOTE.—See Note to Table 1.

operating farms valued at less than \$15,000 were borrowers, but for operators with farms valued at \$40,000 and over the figure was about 70 per cent. Equal numbers of borrowers and of nonborrowers operated farms valued at less than \$25,000, but borrowers outnumbered nonborrowers 2.3 to 1 on farms with higher values.

Type of farm. The proportions of farmers who were borrowers varied widely by type of farm. Less than 50 per cent of the operators of noncommercial farms and 54 per cent of cotton and tobacco farmers were borrowers. These contrast with 62 per cent of the livestock farmers, 67 per cent of the cash-grain farmers, and 71 per cent of the dairy farmers.

However, type of farm had much less influence on the proportion of farmers who were borrowers when size of farm was taken into account. The proportion of borrowers among those operating small and medium-size farms was higher for dairy than for other types. In each size group relatively few non-commercial farmers were borrowers. Otherwise, the proportion of farmers who were in debt was similar on farms in the same size group (Table 5).

Productiveness. The output of a farm tends to be related to its size. Since borrowers generally operated larger farms, their average sales of farm products were larger than those of nonborrowers—\$11,384 compared with \$6,350.

As the value of gross sales increased, the proportion of farmers who used credit also increased. Three-fourths of the farm operators with gross sales of \$10,000 and over were borrowers. This proportion declined to about two-thirds and one-half, respectively, for farm-product-sales classes of \$5,000-9,999 and \$500-4,999.

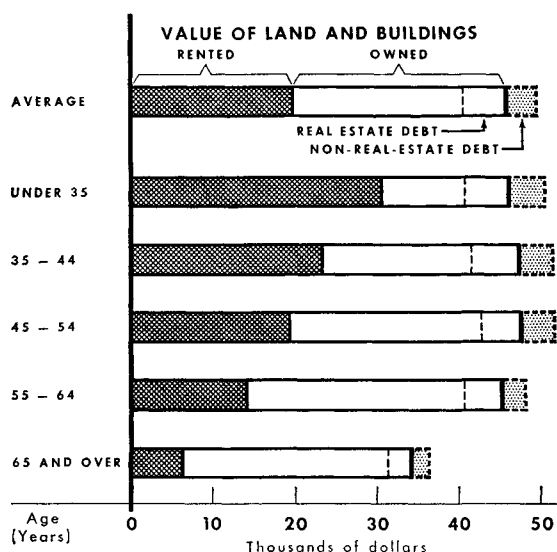
Age and tenure. Borrowers on the average were 47½ years of age—8½ years younger than nonborrowers. As age increased, the proportion of borrowers decreased, from 77 per cent in the age group under 35 years to 31 per cent for operators 65 years of age or older (Table 4).

Tenure of the farm operator was related to whether or not he was a borrower. U. S.

averages show that borrowers owned 57 per cent of the value of land they operated, whereas nonborrowers owned 70 per cent.

The part-owner tenure class of farmers—those who own part and rent part of the land they operate—contained 71 per cent who

YOUNG FARMERS operate larger farms and use more credit than older farmers



were borrowers. The percentage of borrowers was lower among both full owners, 52 per cent, and tenants (farmers who operate only rented land), 59 per cent.

Among those operating farms with land and buildings valued at less than \$25,000, about half of the tenants and about half of the full owners were borrowers. For part owners of farms in this size class, the proportion was higher—around three-fifths. Among those operating farms classified as medium-size or large, incidence of debt was less for full owners than for part owners or tenants. In the South, as Table 5 shows, part owners operating medium-size farms (land and buildings valued at \$25,000-99,999)

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM-OPERATOR
BORROWERS, 1960

[Borrowers as per cent of all operators within grouping]

Characteristic	All classes	Value of land and buildings operated		
		Under \$25,000	\$25,000-99,999	\$100,000 and over
Type of farm:				
Commercial.....	64	55	71	73
Cash-grain.....	67	54	69	75
Cotton.....	54	47	69	(2)
Tobacco.....	54	50	68	(2)
Dairy.....	71	65	77	(2)
Livestock.....	62	49	69	71
Other.....	46	45	56	(2)
Ownership and area:				
All areas.....	58	51	69	71
Full owners.....	52	48	62	56
Part owners.....	71	62	77	79
Tenants.....	59	48	71	74
South ¹	51	47	63	71
Full owners.....	46	44	53	(2)
Part owners.....	66	60	76	(2)
Tenants.....	48	46	60	(2)
Other ³	62	53	70	72
Full owners.....	55	51	63	57
Part owners.....	73	64	77	78
Tenants.....	67	52	73	74

¹ States included are: Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

² Number of observations in sample judged too small to allow reliable estimates.

³ All States other than Alaska and Hawaii and those listed in note 1.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

tended to use credit more often than tenants on the same size farms.

Geographic differences. There were also variations in the extent of borrowing by farm operators in various geographic areas. In the South 51 per cent of the farmers were in debt at the end of 1960, compared with 62 per cent in the rest of the country. This may reflect in part the size of farm.

In the South 80 per cent of the farmers operated farms with real estate valued at less than \$25,000, compared with about 50 per cent of the farm operators in the remainder of the United States. As indicated above, a smaller proportion of these small farmers were in debt. This explains, in part, why farmers in the South are less often indebted.

However, Table 5 reveals that both small and medium-size classes of tenants and full owners contained smaller proportions of borrowers in the South than in the rest of the country. This suggests that reasons in addition to size of farm (value of land and buildings operated) account for the fact that a lower percentage of operators in the South were indebted.

SIZE OF DEBT

In one way or another, all of the factors discussed in the preceding section have some effect on size of debt. In terms of size of farm, as measured by value of land and buildings operated, for example, total operator debt ranged from an average of \$2,395 per indebted operator on small farms to \$63,465 on large operations, as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

TOTAL DEBT OF FARM-OPERATOR BORROWERS, 1960

Value of land and buildings operated (class, and average for class)	Total debt per operator (dollars)	Debt as per cent of value of land and buildings operated
Under \$15,000 (\$7,443).....	2,395	32
\$15,000-24,999 (\$18,661).....	5,736	31
\$25,000-39,999 (\$30,695).....	7,703	25
\$40,000-59,999 (\$47,367).....	9,794	21
\$60,000-99,999 (\$75,124).....	13,375	18
\$100,000-199,999 (\$131,691)...	20,303	15
\$200,000 and over (\$442,176)...	63,465	14
All classes (\$45,790).....	8,853	19

NOTE.—See Note to Table 1.

The ratio of debt to farm value was higher for farms with real estate valued at less than \$25,000 than for larger farms. Forty-one per cent of these small farms were noncommercial and many had income from sources other than farming. Hence loans on these farms may have been made on a nonagricultural basis. But in the four largest classes of farms, each additional unit of resources (representing both collateral and earning

ability) was accompanied by a roughly similar amount of credit.

Size of debt varied widely by type of farm—from an average of about \$3,200 on tobacco farms to almost \$15,000 on livestock farms.⁴ According to the Survey, operators of cotton and tobacco farms not only had smaller debts than most other types of farmers, but they also used less credit relative to the value of their farms.

The Survey was taken late in the year at a time when production loans of many cotton and tobacco farmers normally would have been repaid. This may account, in part, for the fact that debts were lower on these types of farms than on other types. Additional factors which might be hypothesized to account for differences in size of debt among types of farms include size of the farm business, the nature of production processes, tenure of farmers, and attitudes of both farmers and lenders concerning the use of credit.

Average size of loan was about the same in the two age groups up to age 45, then decreased at an increasing rate. The greater use of credit by young farmers, plus extensive renting—those under 35 years of age rented two-thirds of the land they operated while those in the 55-64 year group rented less than one-third—resulted in their having control over more land than much older farmers.

The use by young farmers of as much or more credit than older operators, both in terms of the percentage who use credit and of the size of debt, does not provide conclusive evidence that beginning farmers are being adequately financed. It does indicate,

⁴ Only commercial farms were classified by type and not all types are discussed in this report. A farm was classified as a particular type if it had sales of a particular product amounting to 50 per cent and over of the total value of all products sold during the year.

however, that lending agencies and individuals have played an important role in facilitating the flow of capital to young farm operators. In addition, these young farmers have made extensive use of leasing as a means of financing their farm operations.

Of the three most common tenure groups, part owners used the largest amounts of credit. Their average loan—around \$12,000—was three times the size of tenants' loans and about 50 per cent larger than debts of full owners.

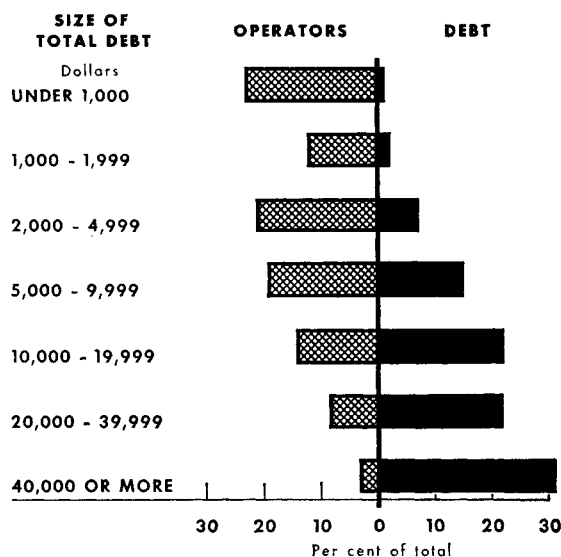
Tenants with debt, by renting farms with real estate values two-thirds larger than those of full owners and by using more non-real-estate credit than full owners did, had net cash incomes from the sale of farm products (after payment of interest and rent) almost equal to those of full owners. Part owners, with farms more than twice as large as those of full owners had net incomes from the sale of farm products that were more than 50 per cent larger than those of full owners.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF U. S. AGRICULTURE

Total debts of U. S. farm operators are concentrated in the hands of relatively few borrowers. According to the 1960 Survey, 35 per cent of the 1.9 million operator borrowers owed less than \$2,000, and in the aggregate they owed only 3 per cent of the total debt. Farmers who owed less than \$10,000 made up 75 per cent of all borrowers but owed only 25 per cent of the total debt. The remaining 25 per cent owed 75 per cent of the total debt. In other words, out of a grand total of about 3.25 million farm operators, less than 500,000 owed three-fourths of the total operator debt. These farmers owed 69 per cent of the total non-real-estate and related debt and 79 per cent of all major real estate debt.

This group owed more relative to its earnings than other borrowers. While they owed 75 per cent of the debts, they sold only 56 per cent of borrowers' farm products and received 47 per cent of borrowers' net cash farm income from sale of farm products.⁵

FEW FARM OPERATORS owe major portion of debt in 1960



On the basis of ratios of major real estate debt to value of land and buildings owned, farms with total debts of less than \$5,000 exhibited greater collateral strength than those with larger loans (Table 7). However, this ratio was stable for loan-size groups of \$20,000 and over. Ratios of non-real-estate debt to cash operating expenses were also lower on farms with small debt, but there was little difference in these ratios among farms which have the bulk of operator debt. The ratio of total debt to the operator's share

⁵ Net cash farm income was calculated by subtracting cash operating expenses (including interest but excluding capital outlays) from the value of the operator's share of farm products sold. The operator's share was the total value of farm products sold less share rent and/or cash rent.

of farm products sold (minus cash rent) actually declined for the class with the largest debt.

Ratios of major real estate debt to net cash farm income from the sale of farm products were calculated as one indication of the relation of long-term debt burden to debt-servicing ability. As size of debt increased, these ratios also increased (Table 7). They ranged from less than 1.0 for debts under \$5,000 to 4.5 for debts of \$40,000 and over.

TABLE 7
DEBT RATIOS RELATED TO SIZE OF FARM-OPERATOR
DEBT, 1960

Total debt of operator	Major real estate debt as per cent of—		Non- real-estate debt as per cent of cash operating expense ¹	Total debt as per cent of operator share of farm product sales
	Value of land and buildings owned	Net cash farm income		
Under \$1,000 ²	1	5	15	11
\$1,000-1,999.....	4	32	30	31
\$2,000-4,999.....	9	74	43	53
\$5,000-9,999.....	18	165	53	85
\$10,000-19,999.....	24	263	56	108
\$20,000-39,999.....	30	374	59	131
\$40,000 and over....	29	455	50	111
All operators.....	20	212	49	90

¹ Non-real-estate debt includes related debt.

² Excludes farmers reporting no debt.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

In each of the four smaller loan-size categories, under \$10,000, despite the typically moderate ratios of debt to income, borrowers had average net income from the sale of farm products of less than \$2,400. Many therefore had farm earnings that were little if any in excess of the amounts needed for family living expenses and for repair and maintenance of capital. On the other hand, borrowers in the larger debt groups tended to operate larger farms and had average net farm incomes that appeared sufficient to cover both current expenses and gradual repayment of their major real estate debt.

Inclusion of nonfarm income alters the picture, however. On farms with debt of less

than \$10,000, off-farm income (defined to include Government payments, proceeds from custom work, salaries, wages, and so forth, received by the farm operator and members of his household) actually exceeded net cash income from sale of farm products. This resulted in average total net incomes in excess of \$3,500 for all groups except those operators owing less than \$1,000. Study of farm-operator debts by size of total debt indicates not only how debt is concentrated but also how important non-farm income is, especially for farmers in the smaller size groups.

One measure of the financial condition of farmers is the ratio of their major real estate debt to the value of land and buildings owned. Hence, farm operators with major farm real estate debt were sorted according to such ratios. Farmers in the low ratio group (under 20 per cent) typically operated larger farms, as measured by value of land and buildings, than farmers in higher ratio groups (Table 8). The average value of real estate owned by the low ratio group was twice the average value for farmers in the 50 per cent and over group.

The average value of land rented was about the same in all three ratio groups; therefore the percentage that value of rented land was of total value of land and buildings operated was lower for farmers with low ratios.

Operators for whom ratios of real estate debt to value of land and buildings exceeded 50 per cent accounted for a fourth of all operators with major real estate debt, and they owed nearly 40 per cent of such debt. The average ratio for the group was 72 per cent—high enough to be classed as heavily indebted by many institutional lenders. Farm operators whose only source of major real estate debt was land purchase contracts owed

20 per cent of the debt of these heavily indebted farmers. These farmers reported a major portion (70 per cent) of the total real estate debt owed by those operators for whom such contracts were the only source of major real estate debt.

Relating major real estate debt to net cash farm income revealed that the heavily indebted group of farmers had major real estate debt equal to about seven times their net cash farm income (Table 8). With net cash income from the sale of farm products of around \$2,400 and long-term debt of more than \$16,000, it is apparent that off-farm income (averaging \$2,793 for the group) was necessary to service some of these debts.

Farmers with the highest major real estate debt ratios also owed an average of \$3,442

non-real-estate and related debt compared with \$3,829 of such debt owed by farmers in the 20-49 per cent group. This suggests that long-term credit was not being substituted for short-term credit to any appreciable degree.

These high-debt-ratio farmers, on the average, were younger and had moved to their present farms more recently than the lower ratio groups. Thus, to some extent they are going through what might be thought of as a normal cycle of purchasing land with a low downpayment and gradually reducing the debt. This task has been more difficult since the mid-1950's than in the earlier postwar period.

Because of new production techniques and the cost-price squeeze, farm operators face continuing pressure to improve the ef-

TABLE 8
INCOME, DEBT, AND ASSETS OF FARM OPERATORS CLASSIFIED BY DEBT-ASSET RATIOS, 1960

Items reported by operators with major real estate debt	All operators with major real estate debt	Major real estate debt as per cent of value of land and buildings owned		
		Under 20	20-49	50 and over
	Average per operator reporting major real estate debt			
Net cash farm income from sale of farm products (dollars).....	2,730	2,906	2,760	2,417
Off-farm income (dollars).....	2,832	2,839	2,848	2,793
Major real estate debt:				
Amount (dollars).....	10,081	4,462	11,034	16,593
As per cent of net cash farm income from sale of farm products.....	369	154	400	687
Non-real-estate and related debt:				
Amount (dollars).....	3,436	2,953	3,829	3,442
As per cent of operating expenses.....	40	33	44	42
Value of land and buildings (dollars):				
Operated.....	50,187	62,460	47,385	37,187
Owned.....	36,821	48,497	34,930	23,135
Rented.....	13,366	13,963	12,455	14,052
Age of operator (years).....	47½	51	47	42
Length of tenure (years).....	14	17	13	9
	In unit indicated			
Operators reporting debt:				
Number (thousands).....	988	342	412	234
As per cent of total.....	100	34	42	24
Total debt reported:				
Amount (millions of dollars).....	13,350	2,533	6,116	4,698
As per cent of total.....	100	19	46	35

NOTE.—See Note to Table 1.

iciency of their farms by enlarging them and adding to their non-real-estate capital. Declines in land values, reduced farm income, or lower nonfarm income could cause serious problems for at least a part of the quarter million farmers who owe nearly 40 per cent of the total major real estate farm debt and who have ratios of real estate debt to farm value of 50 per cent and over. Many of these heavily indebted farmers need a high quality of financial management and could derive benefits from dealing with lending agencies in which the personnel understand the problems encountered in farm production.

INTERDEPENDENCE OF FARMERS AND LENDERS

Credit has become an indispensable production tool for many farmers. Even where it is used in relatively small amounts, credit may mean the difference between profit or loss. The very survival of the farm firm may depend upon use of credit.

Thousands of this country's banks share in the year-to-year ups and downs of farm income and are affected by longer-run trends in farming. In addition they face the "multiplier effect" of farm production. Agriculture has been described as an industry of three dimensions: (1) input supply, (2) farm production, and (3) output processing and marketing. The banker feels not only the direct effects of changes in farm production—changes in farmers' deposits and loans—

but also indirect effects exerted via the farm machinery dealer; those that supply fertilizer, insecticides, feeds, and such; grain elevators and tobacco marketing warehouses; cotton gins and canning factories; and a host of other establishments in the supply and processing or marketing business. In addition, farmers exert an influence on business activity through their role as consumers.

In this age of specialization, the influence of one segment of an industry on some other segment is not unique. But this phenomenon in agriculture involves at least three special factors: (1) the widespread geographic nature of farming, (2) the tendency for many of the input-supply and processing-marketing functions to cluster around farm production, and (3) the existence of many communities whose major gross product is agricultural in nature. Because of these factors, the fortunes of literally hundreds of commercial banks—particularly the small ones—are tied to the fortunes of local farmers. Thus many bankers feel a need to keep pace with this rapidly changing industry and its financial requirements.

Many small banks face a challenge in furnishing credit to finance the increasing capital requirements of farmers. This challenge must be met by banks along with other types of lenders if the communities and rural areas involved are to grow and prosper.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The estimates given in the accompanying article are based on unpublished Census data collected from a sample of the farms existing in the 48 States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, at the time of the Survey in 1960. All farms were represented and had a chance to be included in the sample. A stratified ran-

dom sampling procedure was used, which allowed heavier sampling rates for farms with higher values of farm products sold.

For a comprehensive treatment of the nature of this sample, see *1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture*, published by the Bureau of the Census.

Definitions. Brief working definitions of several terms appear in the text. For comprehensive definitions of such terms as farm, farm operator, economic class, off-farm income, type of farm, and value of farm products sold, see U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, *General Report*—Volume II—Statistics by Subjects—Introduction and Chapter II. For a listing of items reported as debt, see excerpt from the Survey questionnaire shown on page 1588.

Farm-operator and farm-landlord debt. The estimates of debt for 1960 differ from those made by other agencies and on the basis of other surveys. Some possible reasons for the differences in the various estimates follow.¹

(1) The definitions of farms and farm debts used in the 1960 Sample Survey and by lending and other agencies may not have been the same. In some cases, loans, especially long-term loans made on what was once farmland, may still exist on the records of lending agencies even though the land is no longer part of an operating farm.

For example, approximately two-thirds of the places included in "whole" farm contracts of the Conservation Reserve were not included in the 1959 Census of Agriculture or in the 1960 Sample Survey because such places did not qualify as Census farms. (There were approximately 214,000 "whole" farm contracts covering approximately 20 million acres in effect under the Conservation Reserve at the end of 1960.) The debt on or related to these places would not have been included in the estimated totals for the 1960 Survey. Many lending agencies count loans on such places as farm loans.

Other loans which were not included in

¹ Much of the remainder of this section is taken from the *1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture*, published by the Bureau of the Census.

the Survey but which may have been included in lender reports are loans on tracts of timber not included as a part of a farm and balances due on non-real-estate loans made to farmers who later quit farming.

(2) The estimated totals of debt for the 1960 Survey include only debts of farm operators and farm landlords. Debts of persons or organizations providing custom work and custom feeding services and of dealers and processors having contracts with farm operators and farm landlords for the production or marketing of farm products are not included. A considerable number of persons and organizations provide such services as harvesting, combining, packaging, spraying, cultivating, leasing of farm equipment, and so forth, and the debts of these persons and organizations are not included in the estimates for the 1960 Survey.

Approximately 147,000 farms had contracts in 1960 with dealers, processors, and others for the production and marketing of 15 selected farm products. These dealers, processors, and others provided feed and supplies for poultry and livestock, provided baby chicks, and furnished machinery and equipment to farm operators and farm landlords. These dealers, processors, and others having contracts with farmers had debts which may have been reported by lending agencies as agricultural loans, but the totals for these debts are not included in the estimates given in the accompanying article.

(3) A re-examination of Survey questionnaires for places omitted from the tabulations because they appeared not to fit the farm definition and for other reasons showed that an estimated 79,000 farms—mostly small, noncommercial operations—probably should have been included.

(4) Some farm operators and farm landlords may have used funds classified by lend-

ers as agricultural in nature for other purposes and consequently may not have reported such loans as debts for the 1960 Sample Survey.

(5) Some farm operators and farm landlords may have not fully reported the total amount of their loans. There is the likelihood of underreporting of debts because of the difficulty of remembering the amounts due on loans, especially in cases where there were several different loans.

(6) Because the estimates of debt were made on the basis of reports for only a sample of farms, the estimates are subject to sampling errors. The estimate of total debt for farm operators has a sampling error of 2.9 per cent, and the estimate of total farm landlord debt has a sampling error of 5.1 per cent.

(7) The estimates of debt by lending agency or source of loan are subject to errors because some farm operators or farm landlords did not report the actual holder of the loan. For example, at the end of 1960 individuals and lending agencies held about \$201 million of insured farm mortgages which were made and are serviced by the Farmers Home Administration. Many farm operators and landlords who owed such debts probably considered the Farmers Home Administration, rather than the holder of the note, as the lender. This probably accounts, in part, for the Survey estimates of Farmers Home Administration loans exceeding the mortgage loans reported by that agency by approximately \$231 million.

Statistical reliability of estimates. The estimates given in this report are based upon data obtained for a sample of farms and hence they are subject to sampling errors. Approximate measures of sampling errors are given in Supplementary Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Supplementary Table 1 contains general measures of the reliability of estimates, applicable to nearly all items. The measures of sampling reliability are for varying numbers of farms. To use the measures it is necessary to ascertain the number of farms reporting the item or dollar amount. The first column provides for levels of numbers of farms from 5,000 to 3,000,000. The second and third provide measures of sampling reliability for number of farms and dollar amounts. The sampling reliability for these items is stated in terms of a per cent of the estimate of number of farms or of the dollar amount.

Supplementary Table 2 gives sampling reliability estimates for percentages based on number of farms. The estimates are stated in terms of percentage points.

Supplementary Table 3 provides more precise measures of sampling reliability for selected items than those given in Supplementary Tables 1 and 2.

Supplementary Tables 1 and 2 show the standard error of estimate, expressed as a percentage of the estimate (relative standard error or coefficient of variation). Supplementary Table 3 shows the standard error of estimate for percentages.

Following are examples of the use of these tables: Of the 988,000 farm operators with major real estate debt, 10 per cent reported life insurance companies as the source of largest loan (text Table 2). How reliable is this estimate? Supplementary Table 2 indicates that chances are about two out of three that the estimated per cent (10) does not differ by more than 0.8 of a percentage point from the "true" per cent.

How reliable is the estimate of major real estate debt owed to insurance companies by 96,000 farm operators? Line 5 in column 3 of Supplementary Table 1 indicates that

chances are about two out of three that the estimated amount (\$1,676,000,000) does not differ by more than 12 per cent from the "true" amount.

While the measures given in Supplementary Tables 1, 2, and 3 indicate the general level of sampling reliability of the estimates, they do not completely reflect the effect of errors arising from sources other than sampling, as for example, errors in the original data obtained from farm operators or farm landlords.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1

SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES FOR NUMBER OF FARMS AND FOR DOLLAR AMOUNTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1960

Estimated number of farms (thousands)	Sampling error of estimate (per cent) ¹	
	Number of farms	Dollar amounts
5.....	40	52
10.....	30	37
25.....	16	23
50.....	12	16
100.....	8	12
250.....	6	7
500.....	4	5
1,000.....	3	4
2,000.....	2	3
3,000.....	2	2

¹ Per cent of the estimate. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the estimated total would not differ by more than the per cent shown from a total obtained by a complete census using the same procedures.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2

SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES FOR PERCENTAGES BASED ON NUMBER OF FARMS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1960

[In percentage points]

Estimated number of farms ¹ (thousands)	Estimated percentages ²				
	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
50.....	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.9	5.7
100.....	1.1	1.7	2.4	3.5	4.0
250.....	.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
500.....	.5	.8	1.1	1.6	1.8
1,000.....	.4	.6	.8	1.1	1.3
1,315.....	.3	.5	.7	1.0	1.1
2,000.....	.3	.4	.5	.8	.9
3,250.....	.2	.3	.4	.6	.7

¹ Base on which percentage was calculated.

² The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the estimated percentage would not differ by more than the percentage point shown from a percentage obtained by a complete census using the same procedures.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 3

SAMPLING RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1960

Item	Estimate (thousands)	Sampling error of estimate (per cent) ¹
Farms:		
Number.....	3,247	1.0
Acreage.....	1,333,907	1.0
Farm earnings and expense (dollars):		
Value of farm products sold.....	30,146,980	1.8
Cash operating expenses.....	19,017,532	1.9
Nonfarm income.....	7,415,924	3.4
Farm operator debt (dollars):		
Total.....	16,797,817	2.9
Secured ²	11,238,161	3.9
Owed to—		
Federal land banks.....	1,962,136	5.3
"Other" lending institutions ³	861,586	9.2
Individuals from whom land was purchased under mortgage or deed of trust.....	1,508,644	6.3
Farm landlord debt (dollars):		
Total.....	3,099,343	5.1
Secured ²	2,629,575	5.4
Owed to—		
Federal land banks.....	602,865	8.9
"Other" lending institutions ³	87,931	19.8
Number of farms reporting—		
Nonfarm income.....	2,534	2.8
Farm-operator debt:		
Total.....	1,897	2.5
Owed to:		
Federal land banks.....	254	4.7
"Other" lending institutions ³	187	6.0
Individuals from whom land was purchased under mortgage or deed of trust.....	156	5.8
Farm-landlord debt.....	481	3.4

¹ Per cent of the estimate. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the estimated total would not differ by more than the per cent shown from a total obtained by a complete census using the same procedures.

² All debt secured by real estate mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts.

³ This is the same category of "other" lenders that appears in Table 1 and does not include the institutions listed in that table.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 4

FARM-OPERATOR DEBT BY SIZE OF TOTAL DEBT, 1960

Total debt of operator	Farm operators with debt		Total debt	
	Number (thousands)	Per cent	Amount (millions of dollars)	Per cent
Under \$1,000.....	443	24	163	1
\$1,000-1,999.....	233	12	325	2
\$2,000-4,999.....	394	21	1,258	7
\$5,000-9,999.....	359	19	2,498	15
\$10,000-19,999.....	263	14	3,619	22
\$20,000-39,999.....	141	7	3,755	22
\$40,000 and over.....	64	3	5,179	31
All classes.....	1,897	100	16,798	100

¹ Excludes farmers reporting no debt.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

Other supplementary tables. Supplementary Tables 4 and 5 give the information on which the bar charts were based. Supple-

mentary Tables 6 and 7 show numbers of farm operators and/or landlords for whom data are shown in text Tables 1 and 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 5

TYPES OF DEBT AND VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS OF FARM OPERATORS WITH DEBT, BY AGE, 1960

[In dollars]

Item	All ages	Under 35	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Average value of land and buildings—						
Operated.....	45,790	46,094	47,352	47,773	45,203	34,190
Owned.....	26,205	15,631	24,166	28,475	31,081	27,829
Rented.....	19,584	30,463	23,187	19,298	14,121	6,361
Average amount of debt—						
Total.....	8,853	9,567	9,834	8,892	7,410	4,940
Major real estate.....	5,247	5,317	5,756	4,963	4,561	2,883
Non-real-estate and related.....	3,606	4,250	4,079	3,929	2,849	2,057

NOTE.—See Note to Table 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 6

FARMS, OPERATORS, AND LANDLORDS: NUMBERS WITH DEBT, 1960

[In thousands]

Item	Farms	Operators	Landlords
Total.....	2,006	1,897	481
By type of farm:			
Commercial—Total.....	1,529	1,440	428
Cash-grain.....	293	276	97
Cotton.....	137	119	60
Tobacco.....	133	115	48
Dairy.....	291	282	66
Livestock.....	365	346	87
Other.....	310	303	69
Other.....	477	457	53
By source of credit:			
Institutions:			
Commercial banks.....		902	139
Federal land banks.....		254	110
Insurance companies.....		165	89
Production credit associations.....		174	16
Farmers Home Administration.....	n.a.	112	7
Other.....		187	27
Others:			
Merchants and dealers.....		920	107
Individuals.....		534	130
Miscellaneous.....		268	48

n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—See Note to Table 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 7

NUMBER OF FARM-OPERATOR BORROWERS, 1960

[In thousands]

Characteristic	All classes	Value of land and buildings operated		
		Under \$25,000	\$25,000–99,999	\$100,000 and over
Type of farm:				
All farms.....	1,897	955	764	178
Commercial.....	1,440	565	699	176
Cash-grain.....	276	45	174	58
Cotton.....	119	71	34	14
Tobacco.....	115	85	28	2
Dairy.....	282	138	131	13
Livestock.....	346	96	197	53
Miscellaneous.....	303	131	134	38
Other.....	457	390	65	2
Area and ownership: ¹				
All areas.....	1,885	955	759	170
Full owners.....	906	587	288	33
Part owners.....	582	200	290	94
Tenants.....	395	170	183	44
South ²	524	395	107	23
Full owners.....	245	198	40	7
Part owners.....	148	88	48	13
Tenants.....	132	110	19	3
Others ³	1,360	560	653	148
Full owners.....	662	389	248	25
Part owners.....	434	112	242	81
Tenants.....	264	60	164	41

¹ Approximately 12,000 manager farms are excluded.² States included are: Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, and Louisiana.³ All States other than Alaska, Hawaii, and those listed in Note 1.

NOTE.—See also Note to Table 1.

Section XIV.—FARM OPERATOR DEBTS

One of the most important changes in farming in recent years is the increase in the amount of money required to buy, equip, stock, and operate farms. This has increased most farmers' needs for credit. In order to get a measure of farm credit requirements, and a more complete picture of the farm situation, we are making this survey of debts owed by farmers.

In filling this report, please report all money you owe, whether due now or in the future, relating to this place. "This place" refers to the land and buildings you operate, as reported in question 7.

The debts to be reported include all loans and advances, charge accounts, time purchases, and purchase contracts, including mortgages and deeds of trust except: (1) price-support loans of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and (2) debts to merchants and dealers for home appliances and family living expenses (grocery, clothing, medical bills, etc.)

IF YOU OWE A DEBT THAT RELATES TO BOTH THIS PLACE AND OTHER FARMLAND THAT YOU OWN, FARMLAND THAT YOU RENT TO OTHERS OR HAVE WORKED ON SHARES BY OTHERS, OR NONFARM BUSINESS THAT YOU OWN, PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

Please report only the part of such joint debt that applies to this place. The debt to be reported for this place may be estimated as follows:

1. For each debt secured by real estate:
 - (a) Estimate the percent that the value of the land and buildings in this place, pledged as security for the debt, is to the total value of all real estate pledged as security for the loan.
 - (b) Multiply this percent by the total real estate debt and enter the result for the appropriate question.
2. For each debt not secured by real estate:
 - (a) For each question and for each part of question 309 and question 310, estimate the percent of the total that was relating to this place.
 - (b) Multiply this percent for each question and for each part of question 309 and question 310, by the amount now owed and enter the result for the appropriate question or item. When figures for more than one item are to be entered for a question or part of a question, add the estimates for the several items before entering the total for the question or part of a question.

How much money do you now owe to—

[303] A Federal Land Bank (or National Farm Loan Association)?

304. Farmers Home Administration?

305. An insurance company?

306. A commercial or savings bank? (National or State Bank, Trust Co., etc.)?

307. A production credit association?

308. Other lending institutions? (Mortgage company, livestock loan company, savings and loan association, finance company, State or county agency, etc.)

309. Merchants and dealers (including cooperatives, mail order companies, farm machinery companies, and other manufacturers) for purchase of—

a. Tractors and farm machinery (including repairs)?

b. Autos and trucks (including repairs)?

c. Gas, oil, and other fuel (excluding household fuel)?

d. Feed, seed, fertilizer?

e. Livestock or poultry?

f. Other purchases from merchants and dealers, including building supplies, hardware, custom work, and similar purchases (excluding family living expenses)?

310. An individual from whom you bought part or all of this farm—

a. Under a mortgage or deed of trust?

b. Under a land purchase contract?

311. Any other individual, your landlord, a relative, a friend, an estate, etc.?

312. Miscellaneous (not elsewhere included) such as unpaid bills for veterinary services, utility bills, past due taxes or insurance premiums, and other purposes (excluding family living expenses)?

	(1) Total amount now owed (if none, mark X for "None"). Report unpaid principal.	(2) If any part (or all) of this amount is secured by mortgages, deeds of trust, or land purchase contracts on this place, enter the amount so secured (if none, mark X for "None")	B1 X--
[303] A Federal Land Bank (or National Farm Loan Association)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
304. Farmers Home Administration?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
305. An insurance company?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
306. A commercial or savings bank? (National or State Bank, Trust Co., etc.)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
307. A production credit association?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
308. Other lending institutions? (Mortgage company, livestock loan company, savings and loan association, finance company, State or county agency, etc.)	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
309. Merchants and dealers (including cooperatives, mail order companies, farm machinery companies, and other manufacturers) for purchase of—			
a. Tractors and farm machinery (including repairs)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
b. Autos and trucks (including repairs)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
c. Gas, oil, and other fuel (excluding household fuel)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
d. Feed, seed, fertilizer?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
e. Livestock or poultry?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
f. Other purchases from merchants and dealers, including building supplies, hardware, custom work, and similar purchases (excluding family living expenses)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
310. An individual from whom you bought part or all of this farm—			
a. Under a mortgage or deed of trust?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
b. Under a land purchase contract?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
311. Any other individual, your landlord, a relative, a friend, an estate, etc.?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
312. Miscellaneous (not elsewhere included) such as unpaid bills for veterinary services, utility bills, past due taxes or insurance premiums, and other purposes (excluding family living expenses)?	None ☐ \$ _____/00	None ☐ \$ _____/00	
Give month and day			
313. On what date was this questionnaire filled?		1960	

NOTE.—Part of the questionnaire used in the 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture.

Law Department

Administrative interpretations, new regulations, and similar material

Reserve Requirements Reduced

The Board of Governors has amended Section 204.5—Supplement to Regulation D, so as to reduce the reserves that member banks are required to maintain against time (including savings) deposits. There is set forth below the text of the amended Supplement:

SUPPLEMENT TO REGULATION D

§204.5—Supplement

Effective as to member banks in reserve cities at the opening of business on October 25, 1962, and as to all other member banks at the opening of business on November 1, 1962.

(a) *Reserve percentages.* Pursuant to the provisions of Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act and § 204.2(a) and subject to paragraph (b) of this Section, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System hereby prescribes the following reserve balances which each member bank of the Federal Reserve System is required to maintain on deposit with the Federal Reserve bank of its district:

(1) If not in a reserve city—

(i) 4 per cent of its time deposits, plus

(ii) 12 per cent of its net demand deposits.

(2) If in a reserve city (except as to any bank located in such a city which is permitted by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, pursuant to § 204.2(a)(2), to maintain the reserves specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph)—

(i) 4 per cent of its time deposits, plus

(ii) 16½ per cent of its net demand deposits.

(b) *Counting of currency and coin.* The amount of a member bank's currency and coin shall be counted as reserves in determining compliance with the reserve requirements of paragraph (a) of this Section.

Interest Rate on Time Deposits of Foreign Central Banks Transferred to Other Persons or Organizations

As amended by the Act of October 15, 1962, Section 19 of the Federal Reserve Act exempts, for a period of three years, "time deposits of foreign governments, monetary and financial authorities of foreign governments when acting as such, or international financial institutions of which the United States is a member" from the limitations prescribed by the Board of Governors pursuant to that Section on the rates of interest payable by member banks on time deposits.

The question has been raised whether the exemption provided by this amendment applies to a certificate of deposit issued to a foreign central bank or other qualified foreign institution where the certificate is thereafter transferred to an individual or "nonqualified" institution prior to its maturity.

Even though such a certificate may have been issued in negotiable form, the law prohibits payment by a member bank of interest at a rate in excess of that prescribed by the Board, unless the certificate represents a "deposit of" an institution of a kind described in the amendment of October 15, 1962; and the certificate ceases to represent such a deposit if it is transferred to an individual or to an institution of a kind not described in the amendment. To regard such a certificate as falling within the exception provided by the October 15 amendment would, in the Board's judgment, be inconsistent with the intent and purposes of the amendment.

Accordingly, it is the opinion of the Board of Governors that, in such a case, the depository member bank may not pay interest at a rate exceeding the applicable maximum permissible rate under Regulation Q prevailing at the date of issue of the certificate for private investors, i.e., individuals and nonqualified institutions. In order to avoid misunderstanding on the part of private investors, it is suggested that the bank include in such certificates an appropriate provision regarding the rate of interest payable to such investors.

Applicability of Margin Requirements to Credit Extended to Corporation in Connection with Retirement of Stock

The Board of Governors has been asked whether its Regulation T was violated when a dealer in securities transferred to a corporation 4,161 shares of the stock of such corporation for a consideration of \$33,288, of which only 10 per cent was paid in cash.

If the transaction was of a kind that must be included in the corporation's "general account"

with the dealer (Section 220.3 of Regulation T), it would involve an excessive extension of credit in violation of Section 220.3(b)(1). However, the transaction would be permissible if the transaction came within the scope of Section 220.4(f)(8), which permits a "creditor" (such as the dealer) to "Extend and maintain credit to or for any customer without collateral or on any collateral whatever for any purpose other than purchasing or carrying or trading in securities." Accordingly, the crucial question is whether the corporation, in this transaction, was "purchasing" the 4,161 shares of its stock, within the meaning of that term as used in Regulation T.

Upon first examination, it might seem apparent that the transaction was a purchase by the corporation. From the viewpoint of the dealer the transaction was a sale, and ordinarily, at least, a sale by one party connotes a purchase by the other. Furthermore, other indicia of a sale/purchase transaction were present, such as a transfer of property for a pecuniary consideration. However, when the underlying objectives of the margin regulations are considered, it appears that they do not encompass a transaction of this nature, where securities are transferred on credit to the issuer thereof for the purpose of retirement.

Section 7(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Board of Governors to prescribe margin regulations "For the purpose of preventing the excessive use of credit for the purchase or carrying of securities." Accordingly, the provisions of Regulation T are not intended to prevent the use of credit where the transaction will not have the effect of increasing the volume of credit in the securities markets.

It appears that the instant transaction would have no such effect. When the transaction was completed, the equity interest of the dealer was transmuted into a dollar-obligation interest; in lieu of its status as a stockholder of the corporation, the dealer became a creditor of that corporation. The corporation did not become the owner of any securities acquired through the use of credit; its outstanding stock was simply reduced by 4,161 shares.

The meaning of "sale" and "purchase" in the Securities Exchange Act has been considered by the Federal courts in a series of decisions dealing with corporate "insiders" profits under Section 16(b) of that Act. Although the statutory purpose

sought to be effectuated in those cases is quite different from the purpose of the margin regulations, the decisions in question support the propriety of not regarding a transaction as a "purchase" where this accords with the probable legislative intent, even though, literally, the statutory definition seems to include the particular transaction. See *Robert v. Eaton* (CA 2 1954) 212 F. 2d 82, and cases and other authorities there cited. The governing principle, of course, is to effectuate the purpose embodied in the statutory or regulatory provision being interpreted, even where that purpose may conflict with the literal words. *U. S. v. Amer. Trucking Ass'ns.*, 310 U. S. 534, 543, (1940); 2 Sutherland, *Statutory Construction* (3d ed. 1943) ch. 45.

There can be little doubt that an extension of credit to a corporation to enable it to retire *debt* securities would not be for the purpose of "purchasing . . . securities" and therefore would come within Section 220.4(f)(8), regardless of whether the retirement was obligatory (e.g., at maturity) or was a voluntary "call" by the issuer. If this is true, it is difficult to see any valid distinction, for this purpose, between (a) voluntary retirement of an indebtedness security and (b) voluntary retirement of an equity security.

For the reasons indicated above, it is the opinion of the Board of Governors that the extension of credit here involved is not of the kind which the margin requirements are intended to regulate and that the transaction described does not involve an unlawful extension of credit as far as Regulation T is concerned.

The foregoing interpretation relates, of course, only to cases of the type described. It should not be regarded as governing any other situations; for example, the interpretation does not deal with cases where securities are being transferred to someone other than the issuer, or to the issuer for a purpose other than immediate retirement. Whether the margin requirements are inapplicable to any such situations would depend upon the relevant facts of actual cases presented.

Orders Under Bank Merger Act

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

GENESEE MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST
CO., FLINT, MICHIGAN

In the matter of the application of Genesee Merchants Bank & Trust Co. for approval of consolidation with Davison State Bank.

ORDER APPROVING CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Genesee Merchants Bank & Trust Co., Flint, Michigan, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the consolidation of that bank and Davison State Bank, Davison, Michigan, also a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the consolidation, the three offices of Davison State Bank would be operated as branches of the Genesee Merchants Bank & Trust Co.

Notice of the proposed consolidation, in form approved by the Board of Governors, has been published, and reports on the competitive factors involved in the proposed transaction have been furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Department of Justice, pursuant to the provisions of said Act prescribing ten calendar days as the period within which such notice must be published and such reports must be furnished when an emergency exists requiring expeditious action.

Upon consideration by the Board of all relevant material in the light of the factors set forth in said Act,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said application be and hereby is approved, provided that said consolidation shall be consummated not later than three months after the date of this Order.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of November, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Unanimous, with all members present.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Genesee Merchants Bank & Trust Co., Flint, Michigan ("Genesee"), with deposits of \$150.5

million as of June 30, 1962, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the consolidation of that bank and Davison State Bank, Davison, Michigan ("Davison Bank"), with deposits of \$9 million as of the same date. The banks would consolidate under the charter and title of Genesee, which is a member State bank of the Federal Reserve System. The three offices of Davison Bank would be operated as branches of Genesee as an incident to the consolidation, increasing from 21 to 24 the number of offices being operated by Genesee.

The application for consolidation was made to remedy an emergency situation arising from certain irregularities in the operation of Davison Bank that resulted in losses depleting the bank's capital structure from approximately \$1,032,000 to about \$330,000. As indicated in the Board's Order of approval of this date, action on the application has been expedited.

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

Banking factors. The financial history and condition, capital structure, and earnings prospects of Genesee are satisfactory. The financial history and condition of Davison Bank were regarded as satisfactory prior to the irregularities and resultant depletion of the bank's capital structure mentioned above. Prospects for continuance by the bank of successful operations have been seriously weakened by these developments, and the application was submitted as the most practicable course to pursue. The resulting bank would be under the competent management of Genesee, and its condition, capital structure, and earnings prospects would be satisfactory. There is no evidence that the corporate powers of the banks, as institutions having deposit insurance under the Federal Deposit Insur-

ance Act, are or would be inconsistent with that Act.

Convenience and needs of the communities. The main office and 14 branches of Genesee are located in Flint (1960 city population 197,000; metropolitan area population 380,000), which is 71 miles northeast of Detroit. Genesee's six other branches are in small communities within a 20-mile radius of Flint.

Davison, with a 1960 population of 3,800, is situated 10 miles east of Flint. In addition to its main office, Davison Bank has a branch in Bentley, which is located about halfway between Flint and Davison, and another branch in Goodrich, which is 8 miles south of Davison and 10 miles southeast of Flint. The population of Davison Bank's service area is about 15,000. The offices of Davison Bank are the only banking facilities in the three communities which, like Flint, are dependent economically on the automotive industry. Consummation of the proposed transaction would assure continuance of banking offices in these three communities and would expand banking services in the service area to some degree.

Competition. As Davison Bank has been competitive with other banks serving the Flint-Davison area, the effect of the proposed consolidation on competition would probably not be favorable. This consideration, however, is outweighed by the need for providing the public with the continued services of offices of a sound bank.

Summary and conclusion. In view of the serious depletion of its capital accounts, Davison Bank is not likely to continue to be competitive. Moreover, consummation of the proposal would assure continuance of the only banking offices located in the three communities served by Davison Bank. These considerations clearly offset any adverse effect from the transaction upon banking competition.

Accordingly, the Board finds the proposed consolidation to be in the public interest.

**WALKER BANK & TRUST COMPANY,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

In the matter of the application of Walker Bank & Trust Company for approval of merger with First National Bank of Price.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12

U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Walker Bank & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and First National Bank of Price, Price, Utah, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the merger, the main and only office of the latter bank would be operated as a branch of the former bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Walker Bank & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah ("Walker"), with deposits of \$180.3 million,* has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and the First National Bank of Price, Price, Utah ("Price Bank"), with deposits of \$7.3 million.* The banks would merge under the charter and title of Walker, which is a State-chartered member bank of the Federal Reserve System, and as an incident to the merger, the main and only office of Price Bank would be operated as a branch of the resulting bank, increasing the number of its offices from thirteen to fourteen.

* As of March 26, 1962.

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

For convenience, the first five of these factors may be considered together as "banking factors." The sixth and seventh factors are considered separately.

Banking factors. The capital structure and financial history and condition of Walker are regarded as generally satisfactory, and the condition of the resulting bank should also be satisfactory. Price Bank, on the other hand, has suffered during recent years from the effects of apparently irreconcilable differences of opinion between two groups of shareholders who together own the controlling interest in the bank. These differences have been responsible for deterioration in the bank's general condition, and have made it very difficult for the Board of Directors to agree on management policies for the bank. While the differences continue, it would be almost impossible to attract successor management. Management of Walker is regarded as highly capable, and will be able to attract satisfactory officers, as well as to maintain sound and progressive policies at Price Bank. The prospects for earnings of Walker are satisfactory, and the prospects for the remaining bank should be equally so. Walker is the only subsidiary in Utah of Western Bancorporation, which has 24 subsidiary banks in 11 western States holding aggregate deposits of \$5,277 million. There is no evidence that the corporate powers of the banks are, or would be, inconsistent with the Federal Deposit Insurance Act.

Consideration of the banking factors, therefore, lends some support for approval of the merger.

Convenience and needs of the communities to be served. Walker's head office and five of its branches are located in Salt Lake City, which has a population of approximately 190,000 and is a

principal financial, commercial, and industrial center for the region. Walker also operates four branches in four communities elsewhere in Salt Lake County, which has a population of 383,000, as well as a branch in Provo which serves Utah County, with a population of 107,000, and a branch in Logan which serves Cache County, with a population of 36,000. Carbon County, of which the city of Price is the county seat, is separated from Salt Lake City and the central Utah Valley by the Wasatch mountain range. By road, the two cities are 121 miles apart. Walker's nearest branch is 67 miles from Price.

Coal mining, cattle raising, and the growing of sugar beets are the principal economic pursuits in Carbon County and adjoining Emery County, which together form a natural trade and economic area. There are three banks now serving the two-county area, Price Bank, the Carbon Emery Bank (also located in the city of Price), and the Helper State Bank, which is located in the town of Helper, seven miles north of Price, and is affiliated with Price Bank through common stock ownership. Real estate loans make up more than half the total loans in each of the three banks, and it appears that the Director of the Federal Housing Administration for the State of Utah has expressed the need for an active and qualified FHA Title I and Title II lender in the Price area to satisfy present demands. Reportedly, such financing has been obtained from lenders outside the area, and the resulting bank, it is alleged, would be more active in this field of lending in Carbon and Emery Counties. None of the Carbon County banks now offer trust services, and it is expected that the resulting bank will offer trust services in Price.

It also appears that Price Bank has found it necessary in recent years to place a greater portion of large line paper with other banks than it was able to retain for itself. Much of this paper was placed in participation lines with the other two banks in Carbon County, and there is no reason to suppose that this practice would not be continued if the Board's permission for the merger were refused. However, it seems probable that some advantage will accrue to the community from having a bank available with a larger lending limit.

On the whole, then, the convenience and needs of the city of Price and of the two-county area generally should be somewhat better served, if not

greatly, as a result of the proposed merger.

Competition. There is no existing competition between Walker and Price Bank. At the present time, Walker has some trust business in Carbon County, but since Price Bank has had no plans for establishing a trust department, and would probably not do so if it remained independent, there would appear to be no diminution in potential competition as a result of the merger.

Early this year, the Board denied the application of First Security Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah ("First Security"), pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. § 1842(a)), for prior approval of the acquisition by First Security of all the voting stock of the Carbon Emery Bank, Price, Utah (1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN, page 295). If the application had been approved, First Security had planned to operate the Carbon Emery Bank as an office of First Security Bank of Utah, Walker's largest competitor in Salt Lake City and elsewhere.

The Carbon Emery Bank is the strongest bank in the two counties, the ninth largest in the State, and the only bank in the State with a head office south of Salt Lake City which had total deposits, at June 30, 1961, in excess of \$10 million. First Security, as of December 31, 1960, already controlled two banks in Utah, operating 43 banking offices in 16 of the 29 counties in the State, representing 36 per cent of the banking offices in the State, and having 32 per cent of the total resources and 31 per cent of the total deposits of all banks in the State.

In denying the application under the Bank Holding Company Act, the Board concluded that even though acquisition of the Carbon Emery Bank would not have resulted in a substantial percentage increase in the total resources of First Security's system, the introduction of that system into Carbon County "would result in a degree of dominance that would endanger the future competitive ability and growth potential of the area's remaining banks." Nor would this dominance have been offset, the Board held, by any significant increase in benefits to the communities and area concerned, or improvement in the banking factors. Carbon Emery was already a strong, well-managed bank, meeting on an adequate and indeed vigorous basis most of the needs of its area. While First Security alleged that a problem existed as to management succession, there was nothing to show that ac-

quisition by the holding company was the only practicable remedy.

The former proposal would have united a vigorous bank, the strongest in the area, with a holding company system which had already achieved a predominant position within the State, with only the promise of a relatively insignificant increase in benefits to the banks, the communities, and the areas concerned as a result of the acquisition. On the other hand, the present proposal would unite a substantially weaker bank, which has experienced serious management problems as to which there appears to be no other viable solution, with a bank which is until the present represented in only three of 29 counties in the State, and whose proportion of total banking deposits in Utah is 20.5 per cent and of total loans for the State is 17.8 per cent, as against 31.9 per cent and 33.9 per cent, respectively, for First Security.

Moreover, since it is anticipated that the Helper State Bank, hitherto linked to Price Bank through common ownership, would hereafter operate independently of it, and the Helper bank has shown a modest but steady growth in recent years, severing the connection with Price Bank should in fact provide the area involved with an additional choice of banking facilities, and to this extent increase competition.

Summary and conclusion. It appears that Price Bank will be strengthened in certain respects as a result of the proposed merger, that services to the communities concerned will be somewhat improved, that virtually no competition exists between the merging banks and consequently little or no competition will be eliminated, and that neither the position of Walker Bank in Salt Lake City nor its position in Price, as compared with the present position of Price Bank, will be enhanced to a degree which would damage the competitive position of other banks in the respective communities. In addition, as a result of the merger, there would be three alternative sources of banking facilities in the two-county area, in contrast to two, as at present.

For these reasons, the Board finds that the proposed merger would be in the public interest.

DISSENTING VIEWS OF GOVERNOR ROBERTSON

While I recognize that there may be cases in which a proposed merger between two banks can be justified solely on the basis of management and

ownership difficulties (and the resulting condition of the bank to be absorbed), I am not convinced this is one of them.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y. for approval of merger with Prattsburgh State Bank.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, New York, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for prior approval by the Board of the merger of that bank and the Prattsburgh State Bank, Prattsburg, New York, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the merger, the single office of Prattsburgh State Bank would be operated as a branch of the Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 23rd day of November, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Central Trust Company Rochester, N. Y., Rochester, New York ("Central Trust"), with deposits of \$107.6 million as of June 30, 1962, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for prior approval by the Board of the merger of that bank and Prattsburgh State Bank, Prattsburg, New York ("Prattsburgh Bank"), with deposits of \$2 million as of the same date. The banks would merge under the charter and title of Central Trust, which is a member State bank of the Federal Reserve System; and, as an incident to the merger, the single office of Prattsburgh Bank would become a branch of Central Trust, increasing the number of offices of Central Trust from 10 to 11.

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

Banking factors. The financial history and condition of Central Trust are satisfactory, and its capital structure is reasonably adequate. The earnings prospects of the bank are favorable, and its management is competent. The financial history and condition of Prattsburgh Bank were regarded as reasonably satisfactory until 1957. Since then the bank has had difficulties resulting largely from poor crop prices that led to deterioration in the asset condition of the bank and from loan administration. The capital structure of Prattsburgh Bank is reasonably adequate and its earnings have been satisfactory, but heavy losses on loans have absorbed a large percentage of earnings. Consummation of the transaction would provide strengthened management and resources in dealing with the difficulties that have faced the bank during recent years. The financial condition, capital structure, earnings prospects, and management of the bank resulting from this transaction would be satisfactory. There is no indication that there is

or would be any inconsistency with the provisions of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16.

Convenience and needs of the community. Five of the ten offices of Central Trust are in Rochester, the largest city in north-central New York (1960 population 319,000); four of its other five offices are within a seven-mile radius of the city in Monroe County, and one is about twenty-five miles east of Rochester, in Wayne County. Prattsburg (1960 population 690) is sixty miles south of Rochester, and Prattsburgh Bank is the only banking office in the village.

Consummation of this proposal would affect principally the convenience and needs of the Prattsburg area. The Prattsburgh Bank, as a branch of Central Trust, would offer a number of banking services not now available in Prattsburg, such as trust services, home equipment loans, and various types of business and installment loans.

Competition. The competitive position of Central Trust would not be appreciably changed by this merger. It is now, and would continue to be after the merger, the fourth largest bank in the city of Rochester. Prattsburgh Bank is over 50 miles from the nearest branch of Central Trust, and there is little, if any, competition between the two banks.

Prattsburgh Bank is regarded as having a possible service area within a 17-mile radius of its office. It ranks fifth in deposits among the eight banking offices within this area and competes to a small degree with them, but it serves principally Prattsburg and its immediate environs.

Summary and conclusion. Consummation of this proposal should not have a significant effect upon banking competition. If effectuated, the merger would provide the office of Prattsburgh Bank, as a branch of Central Trust, with strengthened management and resources in dealing with the problems confronting the bank. Broader banking services would be offered to the banking public in Prattsburg and vicinity.

Accordingly, the Board finds the proposed transaction to be in the public interest.

Orders Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has issued the following Orders and Statements with respect to applications by bank

holding companies for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of certain banks:

BRENTON COMPANIES, INC., DES MOINES, IOWA

In the matter of the applications of Brenton Companies, Inc. for permission to acquire stock in four banks in Iowa.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATIONS UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There have come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of Regulation Y issued by the Board of Governors (12 CFR 222.4(a)-(2)), four applications by Brenton Companies, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of Poweshiek County National Bank of Grinnell, Grinnell, Iowa; The First National Bank of Perry, Perry, Iowa; Brenton State Bank, Dallas Center, Iowa; Jefferson State Bank, Jefferson, Iowa.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board forwarded notice of the applications concerning the two national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency and notice of the applications concerning the two State banks to the Superintendent of Banking for the State of Iowa. In replying to such notice the Comptroller stated that he had no reason to object to the acquisition of the stock of the national banks by Applicant. The Superintendent of Banking responded by recommending favorable action on the applications concerning the State banks.

A notice of the applications was published in the Federal Register on July 24, 1962 (27 Federal Register 6996), providing for the filing of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisitions. The time provided for the filing of such comments and views has expired and all such comments and views filed with the Board have been considered by it.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C. this 19th day of November, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Brenton Companies, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa ("Applicant"), a bank holding company, has applied, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("Act"), for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of the Poweshiek County National Bank of Grinnell, Grinnell, Iowa; The First National Bank of Perry, Perry, Iowa; Brenton State Bank, Dallas Center, Iowa; Jefferson State Bank, Jefferson, Iowa.

Statutory factors. Section 3(c) of the Act requires the Board in each instance to take into consideration the following five factors: (1) the financial history and condition of the holding company and banks concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and areas concerned; and (5) whether or not the effect of the acquisitions would be to expand the size or extent of the bank holding company system involved beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

Discussion. The Applicant was organized in 1948 under the laws of Iowa, for the purpose of managing the Brenton banks and to hold the bank stocks which had been previously owned by another Brenton corporation.

A majority of the stock of each of the four subject banks has been owned since before the passage of the Act by Applicant and/or by individual stockholders who are members of the Brenton family, which family also owns a majority of the stock of the Applicant. In addition, Applicant has provided management services for the banks for many years. In 1960 the Applicant requested and received approval from the Board to enter into voting trust agreements with a major stock-

holder of each of the four subject banks, thereby enabling Applicant to control 25 per cent of the voting shares of each bank through such voting trust agreements. This action was requested in order to permit Applicant to continue furnishing services to or performing services for the four banks, in conformity with Section 4(a) of the Act.

The financial history and condition, prospects, and management of both Applicant and each of the four banks are satisfactory.

Since a majority of the stock of each of the subject banks and of Applicant is owned by the Brenton family interests, the proposed acquisitions by Applicant will result only in transferring direct ownership of the banks from the Brenton family interests to the Applicant corporation. There is no evidence that the proposed acquisition will result in any substantial change in the operation of the banks involved. Therefore, it is felt that the transaction will have no material effect on the convenience, needs, or welfare of the areas serviced by the subject banks. Nor does it appear that the acquisitions proposed will have any significant effect upon banking competition or that the acquisitions will expand the size or extent of banking resources under Applicant's control beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

It is the judgment of the Board, upon consideration of the facts of the case in the light of statutory factors and the general purposes of the Act, that this application should be approved.

MARINE MIDLAND CORPORATION, BUFFALO, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Marine Midland Corporation, Buffalo, New York for prior approval of the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of the Security National Bank of Long Island, Huntington, New York.

ORDER DENYING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(2)), an application on

behalf of Marine Midland Corporation, Buffalo, New York, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of the Security National Bank of Long Island, Huntington, New York.

As required by Section 3(b) of the said Act, the Board gave notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency, soliciting his views and recommendation. Although not received within the statutory period of thirty days specified in the Act for purposes of determining whether a hearing must be held, the Comptroller submitted a recommendation, dated June 5, 1962, that the application be denied.

A Notice of Receipt of Application was also published in the Federal Register on May 10, 1962 (27 F.R. 4496), which provided an opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition. Following receipt of comments and views, the Board ordered a public oral presentation of views, notice of which was published in the Federal Register on August 1, 1962 (27 F.R. 7582). The said oral presentation was conducted before the Board on September 17, 1962, and all persons who requested an opportunity to appear within the period of time specified in the published notice were heard and were given opportunity to submit further written expressions of views.

Having considered all matters properly before the Board in this proceeding, including the above-mentioned comments and views,

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of November, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Robertson, Shepardson, and King. Voting against this action: Governor Mitchell. Abstaining: Governor Mills.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Marine Midland Corporation ("Applicant"), Buffalo, New York, a registered bank holding company, has applied, pursuant to Section 3(a) (2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the

Act"), for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 100 per cent of the voting shares of the Security National Bank of Long Island ("Security"), Huntington, New York.

At a public oral presentation of views conducted before the Board on September 17, 1962 the Applicant and representatives of certain of Security's stockholders submitted arguments in support of the application, and the Franklin National Bank, one of Security's competitors, voiced opposition to the application.

Views and recommendations of supervisory authority. As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board gave notice of receipt of the application to the Comptroller of the Currency. By letter dated June 5, 1962, the Comptroller recommended disapproval of the application, citing the reasons given in his letter of January 22, 1962 to the Board recommending disapproval of the Chase Manhattan-Hempstead Bank and Chemical Bank-Long Island Trust merger proposals and the Morgan New York State Corporation holding company application (see 1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 544, 548, and 567, respectively); namely, that while entry of large New York banks or holding companies into the counties adjacent to New York City on a gradual basis may be in the public interest, incursion on an "en masse" basis would not be.

Concurrent with the filing of the subject application with the Board, Applicant also sought approval of the proposed transaction from the New York State Banking Board, as required by Section 142 of Article III-A of the New York Banking Law. On July 18, 1962, the State Superintendent of Banks submitted a report to the State Banking Board recommending approval of the application, which recommendation was adopted the same day. In the view of the Superintendent, no adverse considerations bearing upon banking competition or the public interest and convenience were embodied in the proposal.

Statutory factors. Section 3(c) of the Act requires the Board to take into consideration the following five factors: (1) the financial history and condition of the holding company and bank concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and the area concerned; and (5) whether the effect of the acquisition would be to expand the size or extent of the bank holding company system involved beyond

limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

Financial history and condition. Applicant now controls 11 banks which, as of December 31, 1961, operated 181 banking offices in 105 communities in the State of New York and had an aggregate of over \$2.5 billion in total deposits. These banks, with their total deposits, are the following: The Marine Trust Company of Western New York, Buffalo, \$784 million; The Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, New York City, \$770 million; Genesee Valley Union Trust Company, Rochester, \$233 million; Marine Midland Trust Company of Central New York, Syracuse, \$170 million; Marine Midland Trust Company of Southern New York, Elmira, \$146 million; Marine Midland Trust Company of the Mohawk Valley, Utica, \$121 million; The Northern New York Trust Company, Watertown, \$79 million; Marine Midland National Bank of Southeastern New York, Poughkeepsie, \$77 million; The Manufacturers National Bank of Troy, \$66 million; Chautauqua National Bank of Jamestown, \$65 million; and Marine Midland Trust Company of Rockland County, Nyack, \$28 million.

Since approximately 95 per cent of Applicant's assets consist of its investments in shares of its subsidiary bank, the financial condition of these banks has an intimate bearing on the financial condition of Applicant. On the basis of all available information, the Board regards the financial condition of Applicant's subsidiary banks and of Applicant itself to be satisfactory.

Security was organized as a national bank in 1902 and in 1952 began an expansion program that, through September 1962, has added 32 banking offices,¹ 24 in Suffolk County and 8 in Nassau County, either through merger or by the establishment of new branches. As of December 31, 1961, Security had total deposits of approximately \$212 million² and book capital accounts of \$15 million. The Board regards Security's present financial condition as reasonably satisfactory, and its financial history as satisfactory.

¹ This excludes 1 banking "facility" at a military installation in Suffolk County which is not counted as a branch for statistical purposes.

² As of June 30, 1962, total deposits had grown to \$221.5 million.

Prospects. During the period 1958-1961, Applicant and its subsidiary banks showed consistent growth. In this period the system's total deposits increased from \$1.94 billion to \$2.54 billion; total assets increased from \$2.21 billion to \$2.87 billion; and total capital accounts increased from \$154 million to \$205 million. It appears that continued growth can be expected as the economies of New York State and the country grow and, in light of Applicant's past history, the Board is of the view that the prospects of Applicant are satisfactory.

Security is the third largest commercial bank headquartered on Long Island and the largest headquartered in Suffolk County; as of September 1962, it operated 33 banking offices, its head office and 24 branches in Suffolk County and 8 branches in Nassau County, as contrasted with only a main office in 1951. Security almost doubled its total deposits and total assets in the period 1957-1961, and, according to its 1961 Annual Report, expects to increase resources to \$400 million within five years (compared with a present level of \$244 million).

Nassau and Suffolk Counties cover almost all of Long Island, the balance being accounted for by Kings and Queens Counties which are located at the extreme western portion and are part of New York City. The Nassau and Suffolk County areas are among the most rapidly growing areas in the nation, both in population and in business activities. From 1950 to 1961, Suffolk County grew from a population of 276,000 to 700,000, and by 1975 its population is expected to exceed 1,450,000. During the same period, the population of Nassau County increased from 642,000 to 1,300,000, and by 1975 the total is expected to be around 2,210,000. Indicative of the commercial growth trend in this area is the fact that some 2,000 industrial plants with 128,000 employees were located in the two counties in question at the end of 1961, as compared with 1,524 plants employing 100,400 in 1956.

The growth prospects for Suffolk and Nassau Counties inevitably will result in corresponding demands for the growth of Security and its competitors, particularly in the areas of increased capital, increased services, and adequate management and personnel. However, although the Board recognizes that the rapid expansion of banking facilities and services in Nassau and Suffolk Counties to

keep pace with the anticipated rate of growth of population and business in the area may entail certain problems relating to adequacy of capital, management, and personnel for the banks in the area, it does not appear that the only answer, as far as Security is concerned, is affiliation with Applicant.

For example, the raising of additional capital might very well be accomplished by the sale of Security's own stock. In this connection, it should be noted that on October 1, 1962, the market value of Security's stock was \$29.00 per share, more than twice its December 31, 1961 book value of \$13.75, and during 1961 Security raised \$1,898,000 from the sale of 97,371 shares of its stock at \$19.50 per share. There is no reason to believe that the raising of capital in this manner could not be repeated in the future as the occasion demands.

It is also believed that Security, with resources of \$244 million, and the expectation, by its own statement, of an increase to \$400 million within five years, is of sufficient size to carry out a well-organized program for acquiring, developing, and training capable personnel to improve its staff and to meet the area's demands for additional services.

Accordingly, it is the view of the Board that Security's prospects are satisfactory, whether or not it is affiliated with Applicant.

Character of management. In light of the past history of Applicant and its subsidiary banks, it is concluded that its management is satisfactory.

So far as concerns Security, at the public portion of the oral presentation before the Board on September 17, 1962 testimony was offered by representatives of minority shareholders of Security, favoring the proposed transaction on the ground that Security's management is unsatisfactory and Applicant will remedy this situation. It was alleged that Security had been subject to poor management during the 1950's, resulting in substantial losses to the bank in connection with loans made to Alexander Guterman and associates, and that certain of Security's directors who were in office at the time of the alleged mismanagement are still incumbent. Comment was also offered concerning alleged conflicts of interest arising out of the outside business interests of certain directors, and it was alleged that many stockholders are dissatisfied with Security's management and concerned

about their investment in the bank's stock.

Assuming that these representations are substantially correct and that Applicant would, through control of Security, take remedial action, the circumstances in this case bearing on the statutory factor of character of management could be regarded as weighing, in some measure, in favor of approval of the application. In the Board's judgment, however, consummation of the proposed transaction is not the only vehicle by which such management problems as Security may have can be solved. A bank the size of Security should be able to cope with its own management problems through exercise of determined willingness and, as commented by one witness at the oral presentation, with Security "off the auction block" the attraction of such additional competent personnel as may be needed should be facilitated. Accordingly, although management considerations could be regarded as tending to favor approval in this case, they are by no means compelling.

Convenience, needs, and welfare of the area involved. The principal area with respect to which the statutory factors of convenience, needs, and welfare are to be considered is that served by Security. As previously noted, Security has 25 banking offices in Suffolk County and 8 in Nassau County. According to the application, very little of Security's business is derived from Kings and Queens Counties, and it is stated that, because of the "retail" nature of Security's business and because this business is confined largely to the Counties in which its banking offices are located, the appropriate "area" in this case is Suffolk and Nassau Counties.

Applicant's case with respect to convenience, needs, and welfare rests largely upon the premise that the phenomenal residential and business growth that Suffolk and Nassau Counties have experienced in recent years will continue, and as such expansion takes place there will be increasing demands for specialized banking services with respect to trust matters (both personal and corporate), municipal financing, commercial loans, international transactions, accounts receivable and inventory financing, and business and industrial development advice. It is Applicant's position that many of these services are now available only from Security's larger local competitors, the Franklin National Bank and the Meadow Brook National Bank, or through large New York City

banks³ acting either in direct competition with banks in the area involved or as correspondents for the smaller local banks, and that consummation of the proposed transaction will enable Security to expand the availability of such services in Suffolk and Nassau Counties.

Apart from the foregoing types of services which Applicant claims could be offered by Security following affiliation, the accrual of certain collateral benefits are cited as also having a bearing on the statutory considerations of convenience, needs, and welfare of the area concerned; viz., capital adequacy and availability of funds, cost and profit controls, and personnel analysis and training. Improvements in these areas, it is claimed, will benefit Security's customers.

Viewed in perspective, the representations regarding the benefits which would accrue to Security and its customers through affiliation with Applicant in terms of expanded services and improved operations do not weigh heavily in favor of approval of the application. Granted, such expanded services and improved operations would be directly beneficial to Security and, to some extent, advantageous to its customers. However, so far as concerns the statutory question of the effect of the proposed transaction on the convenience, needs, and welfare of the area concerned, two questions are especially pertinent:

(1) Is the public adequately served by existing banking facilities; and (2) can it reasonably be expected that the existing banking structure in the area will be able to satisfy future banking needs?

So far as concerns trust services, it is noted that Security does not have a large trust department in relation either to its deposit volume or to the population of Suffolk and Nassau Counties. However, the availability of the trust departments of the Franklin National Bank and the Meadow Brook National Bank, as well as the nearness of

these counties to New York City and the availability of the fiduciary activities of the large New York City banks—particularly in the area of corporate demands—probably accounts for this situation. Certainly the added trust services mentioned by Applicant would represent a convenience to Security's customers, both present and potential, in Suffolk and Nassau Counties, but it seems unlikely that any actual "needs" in this area are or will be unserved.

A similar conclusion is compelled with respect to the other services, such as municipal financing, commercial loans, international transactions, and accounts receivable and inventory financing. Although customers in Suffolk and Nassau Counties requiring such services might find it convenient to have another source available, the New York City banks and/or Security's larger Long Island-based competitors, Franklin National Bank and Meadow Brook National Bank, seem able to meet present demand for such services, and there has been no showing of any needs in these areas going unsatisfied. Further, there has been no suggestion that these same banks will be unable to develop their specialized areas of service in step with future demand—or, indeed, that Security itself in the absence of affiliation with Applicant would not be able to develop these services. In this connection, it should be pointed out that Security's principal New York City correspondent bank is the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York, and therefore Applicant's advice and assistance concerning such services may be regarded as being available to Security through this conduit even in the absence of the proposed affiliation.

With respect to the matter of business and industrial development advice, Applicant's own figures showing the present and projected trends of commercial activity in Suffolk and Nassau Counties demonstrate that the attraction of commercial enterprise, which is stated to be the primary function of Applicant's Industrial Development Department, is not in the "need" category so far as that area is concerned.

Finally, with respect to improvements in capital adequacy and availability of funds, cost and profit controls, and personnel analysis and training, which Applicant cites as added factors having a bearing on the convenience, needs, and welfare of the area, it cannot be gainsaid that

³ Kings and Queens Counties on Long Island, while included in the States First Banking District, are parts of New York City, and therefore banks headquartered in those counties (such as Meadow Brook National Bank) are technically "New York City banks." However, for purposes of this Statement, the term "New York City banks" means only banks headquartered in the Second Banking District (comprised of the Counties of New York (i.e., Manhattan), Bronx, and Richmond).

each has some influence upon the degree to which Security is able to service its customers effectively and economically. However, there has been no showing that, so far as capital requirements are concerned, Security itself cannot satisfy them as the occasion demands—indeed, as previously noted, this has been done as recently as 1961. Furthermore, with respect to cost and profit controls and personnel analysis and training, it is difficult to believe that a bank the size of Security—with resources of \$244 million and its own estimate that resources will reach \$400 million within five years—could not on its own initiative successfully institute such improvements or expansion as may be needed.

In sum, therefore, Applicant goes to great length in describing the improved and additional services Security would be able to offer as a subsidiary, but gives very little specific information on the area's need for such services. The application does state that some of the services are now available only through its larger Long Island-based competitors and through large New York City banks. However, there is little in the application to indicate that banking services of the types listed are inadequate or unsatisfactory in Security's service areas. Thus, it appears that the circumstances attending the fourth statutory factor relate largely to convenience of the banking public rather than their needs or welfare. And in this regard, there is little, if any, real evidence that the public is inconvenienced because Security does not now do what it might as a subsidiary of Applicant. As stated in the *Morgan New York State Corporation* case (1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 567), the Board cannot assume that what is not being done needs to be done or is material to the public's convenience.

On balance, therefore, while the circumstances relative to the proposed transaction which have a bearing on the convenience, needs, and welfare of the area involved do not present an adverse picture, neither are they such as to lend much affirmative weight to the merits of the application.

Effect on adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and competition. The fifth statutory factor that the Board is directed to consider, in passing upon applications under the Bank Holding Company Act, is whether the proposal would expand the size or extent of the holding company system involved beyond limits consistent

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

While each of the statutory factors is important and no single one is controlling, in evaluating the weight and significance of the various considerations which are found to exist with respect to a given proposal the Board must be ever mindful of the over-all purposes of the statute. A review of the legislative history of the Act reveals that a principal motive for its enactment was the belief of Congress that there was need for regulatory control over affiliations of banks through the holding company device because, uncontrolled, such activity could lead to undue concentration of banking resources and activities as well as restraint or inhibition of competition. For these reasons, the role assigned to the Board included, in addition to the supervisory considerations enumerated in the first four factors, the responsibility of insuring that holding company acquisitions are permitted only where not inimical to present and potential competition and that proposals involving incipient "undue concentration" of banking resources and activities are interdicted, in the absence of overriding favorable considerations. Accordingly, the fifth factor assumes a role of primary significance in terms of the Board's stewardship of the "public interest" under the Bank Holding Company Act.

The first point to be considered in relation to this factor is the effect of the proposed acquisition in this case upon the size and extent of Applicant's holding company system.

On the basis of December 31, 1961 data, Applicant, with its 11 subsidiary banks operating 181 banking offices in the State of New York and controlling \$2.54 billion of total deposits, ranked as the second largest bank holding company in the United States, the seventh largest banking organization having offices in New York City, and the thirteenth largest banking organization in the United States. Applicant controls subsidiary banks that are headquartered in eight of New York State's nine banking districts and operate branches in all nine. The total deposits of all commercial banks in New York State were \$49.3 billion on December 30, 1961, of which Applicant's subsidiary banks' \$2.54 billion represented 5.2 per cent, and as of the same date, Applicant's subsidiary banks' 181 offices represented 9.7 per

cent of the 1,863 commercial banking offices in the State.⁴

As of December 31, 1961, Security (the largest bank headquartered in Suffolk County) had deposits of \$212 million and operated 30 banking offices, its head office and 21 branches in Suffolk County and 8 branches in Nassau County.⁵ Security's 22 banking offices accounted for 27.2 per cent of the 81 commercial banking offices in Suffolk County. In Nassau County, Security's 8 offices accounted for 4.8 per cent of the 165 commercial banking offices. Combining Suffolk and Nassau Counties, Security's 30 banking offices represented 12.2 per cent of the 246 commercial banking offices, and its \$212 million of deposits represented 8.7 per cent of the deposits of all commercial banks (including estimated deposits of the Nassau County branches of Meadow Brook National Bank).

Security is the second largest bank headquartered in the Suffolk-Nassau County area; the Franklin National Bank, headquartered in Nassau County, is the largest, having, as of December 31, 1961, deposits of \$822 million and 44 banking offices, 38 in Nassau County and 6 in Suffolk County. Taking into account the Meadow Brook National Bank, which is headquartered in Queens County but has 47 of its 57 branches in Nassau County, Security is the third largest bank headquartered on Long Island.

If this application were to be approved, on the basis of year-end 1961 data the aggregate deposits of Applicant's subsidiaries would increase \$212 million to \$2.75 billion, and Applicant's banking offices would increase to 211. Applicant would continue to be the second largest bank holding company in the United States, and when compared with all banking organizations it would rank twelfth in size instead of thirteenth. Appli-

⁴ These percentages would be somewhat lower if Applicant's aggregate deposits and offices were compared with deposits and offices of *all* banks as contrasted with commercial banks. However, it is believed that for purposes of evaluating the subject application comparisons with all banks are less relevant than comparisons limited to commercial banks.

⁵ As of June 30, 1962, total deposits had increased to \$221.5 million, and as of September 1962 Security had 33 banking offices. However, since the most recent figures available for Applicant are as of December 31, 1961, Security's status as of that date will be used for purposes of comparison.

cant would hold 5.6 per cent of the deposits of all commercial banks in New York State, an increase of 0.4 per cent, and would control 11.3 per cent of the number of commercial banking offices, an increase of 1.6 per cent. The proposed acquisition would give Applicant subsidiary banks with headquarters in all of New York State's nine banking districts, and with its New York City subsidiary (the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York) already operating 3 branches in Queens County, Applicant would be represented in three of the four counties comprising the First Banking District.

The question of whether the proposed acquisition would be inconsistent with adequate and sound banking and the preservation of banking competition must be considered in the context of the pertinent banking markets, involving both geographical and service coverage. In the case at hand, there are four facets of competitive impact to be considered: (1) competition between Security and Applicant's upstate subsidiaries; (2) competition between Security and Applicant's New York City subsidiary, the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York; (3) competition between Security and other banks; and (4) the effect of the proposed acquisition upon Applicant's competitive position in the banking structure of the State.

Security and all ten of Applicant's upstate subsidiary banks are so-called retail banks. Although Security and Applicant's upstate subsidiaries do have some common customers in terms of demand deposits and commercial borrowings, it appears that such overlap is accounted for chiefly by the business which Applicant's upstate subsidiaries do with nation-wide, State-wide, or multi-community concerns which operate in the Suffolk-Nassau area. Accordingly, it is believed that little competition exists between Security and Applicant's upstate subsidiaries, and the effect of the proposed acquisition upon such present and potential competition as does exist would probably be insignificant.

With respect to the competitive situation between Security and Applicant's New York City subsidiary, the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York ("MMT"), MMT has its head offices and seven branches in Manhattan (New York County) and three branches in Queens County. These 11 offices represent 1.7 per cent

of the commercial banking offices in New York City. The closest approach of MMT to Security is MMT's Jamaica office (Queens County), approximately 15 miles from Security's North Bellmore office (Nassau County).

According to the data furnished by Applicant, neither Security nor MMT derives a significant proportion of its business from the service area of the other, and in view of the fact that MMT's present orientation is principally toward the "wholesale" banking business as contrasted with Security's "retail" business it does not seem that the possible effect of the proposed acquisition upon present competition between these banks is cause for concern.

However, it should be borne in mind that the present situation in this regard is not necessarily indicative of the extent to which potential competition could develop between Security and MMT. While MMT to date has expanded into Long Island only to the extent of its three branches in Queens County, it could, like other large banks headquartered in the Second Banking District, establish branch offices in Nassau County, thereby coming more directly into competition with Security. Thus, it may be inferred that consummation of the proposed transaction could prevent potential competition between Security and MMT, because even though affiliated banks may compete with each other to some extent, they cannot be considered to be alternative sources of service in the full sense.

Under the fifth statutory factor, a broader consideration than the elimination of present or potential competition between particular banks is the effect of the proposed acquisition on the intensity of competition for banking business in the area served by the desired subsidiary.

At this juncture, it would be well to identify the "area" served by Security within which the principal competitive impact of the proposed acquisition is to be measured. Up to this point, the discussion has dealt with the Suffolk-Nassau area of Long Island, since Security has banking offices in both counties. For purposes of discussing the matters of convenience, needs, and welfare as well as the broad pattern of competition with "external" banks, this two-county area is an acceptable point of departure. However, when the inquiry relates to the local impact of the proposed transaction, a more definitive analysis of the

appropriate area is called for.

Applicant has presented its case largely upon the premise that since Security does business in both Suffolk and Nassau Counties, this two-county area is the relevant geographic point of reference for assessing all aspects of the competitive impact of the proposed transaction. However, there is reason to question this premise.

As noted previously, as of September 1962, Security had 33 banking offices, 25 of which, or 75.8 per cent, were located in Suffolk County. Likewise, based on June 30, 1962 data, Security had deposits of \$221.5 million, \$174.4 million of which, or 78.7 per cent, came from that county; in terms of its share of deposits of all commercial banking offices, Security accounted for 28 per cent of such deposits in Suffolk County, whereas on an aggregate two-county basis, Security's \$221.5 million of deposits represented only 8.8 per cent of deposits of all commercial banking offices operated therein. Also, attention is invited to the following statement made at page 2 of Security's Annual Report to Stockholders for the year 1961:

"Suffolk County, the main base of our operations, is no longer a quiescent frontier. It is an area dynamic in its growth and unique in its capacity to serve modern industry and its requirements for acreage. Nowhere else on Long Island can these urgent requirements be readily met. * * *

An additional consideration is the fact that Suffolk County is the only county in the First Banking District in which New York City banks cannot enter either through establishment of new branches or through permanent retention of Suffolk County branches acquired by merger with Nassau County banks. This being the case, holding companies enjoy a preferred position with regard to the possible incorporation of Suffolk County banks into a present or proposed system, since they are not confined to banking districts but may legally acquire ownership of banks throughout the State. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the most significant impact of the proposed acquisition, in terms of present and prospective effects on competition between Security and other banks, would be felt in Suffolk County rather than in the larger Nassau-Suffolk area.

"Concentration" is a major aspect of the problem of determining the effect of a holding

company's acquisition of a bank upon competition in the field of banking in the area affected. The problem of concentration involves the effect of affiliation on the public's choice of banking services generally, and appraisal of this effect requires consideration of at least these questions: how many true alternative sources will remain; what will be their respective capacities; and what present or potential change from the existing situation will there be?

Applicant has pointed out that there would be no significant change in concentration of banking resources in Security's service area following the proposed acquisition; that is, the public would have the same number of alternative sources of banking service, and the distribution of the area's banking resources among these would remain largely unchanged. This is undoubtedly true. However, a collateral aspect of concentration that must be considered is the effect that the proposed acquisition would have on the relative competitive positions of banking institutions in this market and the significance of that effect.

As noted previously, as of June 30, 1962, Security had 24 banking offices in Suffolk County⁶ and had 28 per cent (\$174.4 million) of the total deposits of commercial banks having offices there. The Franklin National Bank (headquartered in Nassau County), although several times larger than Security in deposits (Franklin, \$906.5 million; Security, \$221.5 million) is actually secondary to Security in terms of offices and deposits in Suffolk County; as of June 30, 1962, Franklin had 6 banking offices in Suffolk County,⁷ which offices had 15.8 per cent (\$98.1 million) of the commercial bank deposits in that county. The Bank of Huntington and Bank of Babylon, both of which operate exclusively in Suffolk County, or even further behind Security, each having but 5 banking offices and 7.9 per cent (\$48.9 million) and 5.3 per cent (\$33.2 million), respectively, of commercial banking deposits in that county. Apart from the foregoing, there were 17 other commercial banks or even smaller size domiciled in Suffolk County as of June 30, 1962.

It is true that the structure and allocation of commercial banking offices and deposits within Suffolk County is not an absolute measure of the

relative competitive position of Security in that county. Indeed, it is recognized that the Franklin National Bank does business in Suffolk County to a greater extent than the volume of deposits in its branches in that county would indicate, and that the Meadow Brook National Bank and certain of the large New York City banks have Suffolk County customers even though these banks have no branches there. Nevertheless, it seems reasonable to assume that, particularly in the area of retail banking, the competitive influence of Security in Suffolk County is intimately related to the position which it enjoys in that county in terms of offices and the proportion of Suffolk County commercial banking deposits held by those offices, and the record before the Board in this case reveals no basis for questioning the validity of this premise.

The picture that emerges from the foregoing, to the extent that one can be drawn from figures alone, is not generally one of such dominance as to reflect an unhealthy competitive banking situation in Suffolk County. There does emerge, however, the unmistakable fact that Security is the principal bank in its principal area of competition in terms of commercial banking offices and deposits in that area, and that the great majority of banks operating there are very much smaller. These two elements conjoined present a situation where, apart from the questions of immediate elimination of competition or significant increases in Security's size, the longer range effects and the broader aspects of the philosophy of the Bank Holding Company Act become controlling considerations.

As pointed out by the Board in the *Morgan New York State Corporation* case (1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 567), the existence of a significant disparity in the size of banks within an area of competition does not necessarily involve an undue competitive advantage for the larger banks. In the nature of the American banking system, there is room for both small and large banking organizations to serve various markets well, even where their markets overlap. It is even inherent in that system that the large are free to increase the disparity through growth achieved without affiliation or merger. On the other hand, the partial check that competition imposes on other means of growth is no obstacle to growth by acquisition or merger, and legislative protection

⁶ Since increased to 25.

⁷ Since increased to 8.

has therefore been deemed appropriate to guard against any such transactions which, without offsetting justifications, might tend to unbalance the banking structure in an area to the prejudice of healthy competition, and thus of the public interest. Such protection is afforded by the Bank Holding Company Act, and it is the Board's responsibility to implement that protection as intended by Congress.

In this case, we have a situation where the proposed subsidiary—Security—is the principal bank in Suffolk County in terms of commercial banking offices and deposits. The proposed transaction would give Security the added benefits of direct affiliation with the second largest bank holding company in the United States and the eighth largest commercial bank in New York City. This affiliation certainly would serve to place Security in a position to compete more vigorously with Franklin National Bank, both in Suffolk and Nassau Counties. Likewise, it would no doubt enhance Security's competitive posture with reference to Meadow Brook National Bank in Nassau County, and, should Meadow Brook branch into Suffolk County, there as well. However, for the reasons previously indicated, the most important area to be considered from the standpoint of competition between Security and other banks is Suffolk County, and it is a significant fact that Security is the principal bank in Suffolk County in terms of commercial banking offices and deposits. While independent banks in an area may sometimes benefit in certain ways where one of their number comes under outside ownership, in the present case it is probable that in over-all effect the smaller banks would be left with a longer uphill climb in any efforts they might wish to make to catch up with Security, and such competitive disadvantage as these smaller banks now have in relation to Security would be increased.

In this connection, reference to the Board's disposition of the *Chase Manhattan Bank—Hempstead Bank* and *Chemical Bank New York Trust Company—Long Island Trust Company* merger applications earlier this year (1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 544 and 548) is pertinent. Chemical was the fourth largest bank in New York City and Long Island Trust was the second largest in Nassau County; Chase was the largest bank in New York City and Hempstead Bank

was the fourth largest in Nassau County. The Board concluded, in both cases, that although the mergers might increase competition in Nassau County, especially with Franklin National Bank and Meadow Brook National Bank, it would diminish the prospects of the smaller banks in the County, and the latter effect was considered more significant than the former.

Under particular circumstances, it is true, a lessening of competition or a step toward concentration may be outweighed by specific advantages which would accrue in the area of strengthened or expanded banking facilities or services from a proposed acquisition. In this proposal, however, as the previous discussion has shown, there is not sufficient evidence of the need for such benefits to outweigh the adverse competitive consequences.

Yet another aspect of "concentration" which the Board must take into account in discharging its responsibilities under the Bank Holding Company Act is the effect that a proposed acquisition will have on the competitive position of the applicant holding company.

In this case, as previously noted, Applicant presently controls 11 banks in New York State which operate 181 banking offices located in each of the State's nine banking districts and had, at the end of 1961, aggregate deposits of \$2.54 billion. Applicant advertises its size and State-wide coverage and places much weight on this unique feature of its operations. According to Applicant, it can provide better services for its customers throughout the State of New York than can its competitors through regular correspondent relationships. Acquisition of Security would further enhance Applicant's position in the New York State banking structure, since through such acquisition Applicant would be acquiring a "controlled outlet" in Suffolk County, a county in which it does not now have offices and in which its present subsidiaries cannot establish offices. The proposed acquisition would also result in a substantial addition to Applicant's over-all size; it would acquire 33 banking offices (an increase of 18.2 per cent in its banking offices) and \$221.5 million deposits (an increase of 8.7 per cent). The result of this acquisition, which in and of itself is not insignificant, would give Applicant more complete State-wide coverage and banks headquartered in all nine of the State's banking

districts. It is manifest from the legislative history of the Holding Company Act that one of the principal concerns of the Congress was the prevention of undue concentration of banking resources under single control, and it is the view of the Board that the acquisition here proposed would lead to such concentration, taking into account Security's strategic location and Applicant's present size and scope of operations.

This is not to say that the economic power in Applicant's hands is being or would be abused or improperly exercised. Nevertheless, for the reasons previously adduced, the Board concludes that the concentration of banking resources and activities and adverse competitive consequences which would result from consummation of the proposed transaction would be inconsistent with the intent of Congress.

Summary and conclusion. The present financial condition of Applicant is satisfactory and that of Security is reasonably satisfactory, and the financial history and the prospects of both are satisfactory. The character of Applicant's management is satisfactory and, while there are circumstances that indicate need for improvement of Security's management, it is believed that the means of improvement to the extent that may be necessary are available to Security as an independent bank. So far as concerns the convenience, needs, and welfare of the area involved, Applicant's case rests largely upon the convenience which would accrue to Security's customers through the addition of certain specialized services, the availability of Applicant's capital backing for expansion as needed, and better training of the bank's personnel. However, in view of the existing banking structure in Suffolk and Nassau Counties and the availability to this area of New York City banks for specialized services, either directly or through correspondent relationships, it is not believed that a strong case can be made even for the better serving of the convenience of customers in the area through the proposed transaction. As to the effect of the proposed transaction upon the size and extent of Applicant's holding company system as it relates to adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and preservation of competition in the field of banking, the concentration of banking resources and activities which would result from the proposed acquisition would be inimical to the preservation

of banking competition and inconsistent with the public interest. This being the case, it is the view of the Board that the application should be denied.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR MITCHELL

The majority opinion concludes that the management problems of Security, though not critical, weigh on the side of approval of the application. It observes, however, that such matters are not a compelling consideration because, among other things, "a bank the size of Security should be able to cope with its own management problems through the exercise of determined willingness, . . .". The management-ownership difficulties at Security have a special character; they do not emerge from the problems of expansion and effectively serving an explosively growing community, nor are they a matter of technical banking competence. Despite the fact that progress has been made in dealing with them there appears to be inherent in the ownership-management pattern intractable conflicts as to policy toward the utilization of banking resources that can only be promptly and certainly removed by change in both ownership and management. Approval of the application would do this: it is far less certain that adequate support for "determined willingness" to cope with the problems can be mobilized out of the present dispersion of stock holdings.

The majority opinion dwells upon the Congressional directive on "size and extent" incorporated as the fifth factor in the Bank Holding Company Act. Although the concern of Congress over undue concentration of banking resources permits several interpretations, it seems reasonable to assume that its delegation of regulatory power to this body relates to the *economic* implications of size, not size per se. Under such interpretation, size is inconsistent with the public interest only if its ramifications are significantly reduced alternatives for consumers of banking services. The majority, in my opinion, has failed to demonstrate a potentially significant reduction of alternatives in any meaningfully defined market or set of markets. Without substantive showing of an increase in "concentration" in some market or set of markets and a persuasive assessment of the effect of this concentration, the opinion risks an interpretation of hostility to size alone.

The majority has, it seems to me, correctly pointed out the dubious content of any "extension of services" argument as a factor weighing for approval in this case (cf. *Liberty Bank and Trust Company*, 48 FRB 293, 294). But in meeting the mandate of the statute, subjective judgments by the regulatory authority as to what is "needed" or "adequate" in a banking structure are likely to be narrow and rigid. Such judgments could be made more realistic if they took into account the response of financial institutions and their customers to market facts. Possibly, the best direction would be given to our evolving banking structure if channels of competitive activity were kept open and used to condition the judgments by the regulatory body. In this process the consumer reveals his needs if he is given a range of choice, and banks operating in the competitive milieu have every incentive to ascertain and serve these needs. Thus a policy of maintaining competition produces as a by-product the means of measuring "needs" and "adequacy."

The task implied in maintaining competition is not uncomplicated. An action joining formerly independent banking units could mean, on the one hand, an effort to benefit by a stream of monopoly profits. It could mean, on the other hand, an effort to adapt to changing circumstance; a least costly expansion procedure, a cheapest method of changing location in response to movements in deposit densities and changes in the structure of the demand for credit. Regulation cannot hope to disentangle a complex web of motives. But there are, I believe, ample grounds for tolerance of banks' own judgment of their interests where the regulatory body cannot find substantial inconsistency with the public interest; where it cannot show significantly anticompetitive implications (cf. Concurring Statement in *Whitney Holding Corporation*, 48 FRB 560, 565).

For these reasons I dissent from the decision of the majority in this case. The record here fails to convince me that substantial competition would be foreclosed by joining Security and the Marine group. The banking factors also seem to me to argue for granting the application.

**FIRST OKLAHOMA BANCORPORATION,
INC., OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA**

In the matter of the application of First Oklahoma Bancorporation, Inc., for permission to be-

come a bank holding company through the acquisition of voting shares of The First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and The Idabel National Bank, Idabel, Oklahoma. Docket No. BHC-64.

**ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK
HOLDING COMPANY ACT**

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(1)), an application by First Oklahoma Bancorporation, Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of a minimum of 28.15 per cent of the voting shares of The First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and a minimum of 50.5 per cent of the voting shares of The Idabel National Bank, Idabel, Oklahoma.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Comptroller of the Currency of the receipt of the application and requested his views. The Comptroller replied that he had no opinion or recommendation at that time. However, in a subsequent letter, the Comptroller recommended that the application be approved.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on January 30, 1962 (27 Fed. Reg. 869), affording opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition. Thereafter, a public hearing, ordered by the Board pursuant to Section 222.7(a) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.7(a)), was held before a duly selected Hearing Examiner; proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law were submitted by the parties; and the Hearing Examiner's Report and Recommended Decision was filed with the Board wherein approval of the application was recommended. Protestants' exceptions, with supporting brief, to the Report and Recommended Decision, and Applicant's response thereto, have been considered.

The Board, upon motion of parties opposing the application, held oral argument and received further briefs. In addition, the Board has received, considered, and ruled upon the several motions

and petitions filed in this matter by the parties opposing the application.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of November, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Mills, Shepardson, and Mitchell. Voting against this action: Governors Robertson and King.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First Oklahoma Bancorporation, Inc. ("Bancorporation" or "Applicant"), with its principal place of business in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, has filed an application, pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for the Board's approval of the acquisition of a minimum of 28.15 per cent and a maximum of up to 100 per cent of the voting stock of The First National Bank and Trust Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma ("First National"), and from 50.5 per cent up to 100 per cent of the stock of The Idabel National Bank, Idabel, Oklahoma ("Idabel National"). By this acquisition, Bancorporation would become a bank holding company.

Background. Following the filing of the application and pursuant to requirement of the Act, views on the application were requested of the Comptroller of the Currency. Notice of receipt of the application was transmitted in writing to the United States Department of Justice and was published in the Federal Register on January 30, 1962. By letter dated February 28, 1962, the Comptroller advised that he had no present opinion or recommendation regarding the application. Following expiration of the period allowed in the published notice for receipt of comments on Applicant's proposal, the Board ordered a public hearing to be conducted in Oklahoma City before a Hearing Examiner selected for this pur-

pose by the United States Civil Service Commission. This hearing was not required by law but was ordered pursuant to Section 222.7(a) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.7) promulgated under the Act, upon the Board's finding that such hearing would be in the public interest.

By ruling of the Hearing Examiner, four of the banks ("Protestants") that had expressed opposition to Applicant's proposal were admitted and participated as parties. Applicant and Protestants presented evidence and had opportunity for examination and cross-examination of persons appearing as witnesses.

Among the documentary material received in evidence was a second letter to the Board on this application from the Comptroller of the Currency, dated June 5, 1962, which reached Board counsel on the final day of the hearing, recommending that the application be approved.

Subsequent to the hearing, parties were afforded the opportunity to file, and did file, comments, proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, with supporting briefs. On August 20, 1962, the Report and Recommended Decision of the Hearing Examiner was filed with the Board wherein it was recommended that the application be approved. Exceptions to the Report and Recommended Decision were filed by Protestants, together with a supporting brief. A response thereto was received from Applicant over Protestants' objection. Upon motion of Protestants, opposed by Applicant, the Board held oral argument in this matter and thereafter received briefs in support of positions stated.

On the basis of the entire record, formation of which has been described principally above, the matter is now before the Board for decision.

First National has 1,100,000 shares of stock outstanding of which 309,134 shares are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by Mr. C. A. Vose and his family. Mr. Vose is one of Applicant's organizers and, with members of his family, owns a majority of the shares of Ravco Corporation, a holding company the principal asset of which is its ownership of 290,400 of the 309,134 First National shares owned or controlled by the Vose family. The Vose controlled stock, plus 563 shares owned by Mr. Hugh L. Harrell, also one of Applicant's organizers, represents 28.15 per cent of First National's outstanding stock and the minimum amount of that Bank's stock pro-

posed to be acquired. There are outstanding 1,000 shares of Idabel National, of which 505 shares (50.5 per cent) are held by the same Vose family which is asserted to have effective control of First National.

The Hearing Examiner has found, and the evidence of record supports the findings, that although less than a numerical majority of First National's outstanding stock is controlled by the Vose interests, present effective control of both First National and Idabel National is held by the Vose interests. Consummation of this proposal would affect principally the form of ownership of these banks.

First National is located in Oklahoma City, the State's capital and largest city, with a 1960 population of 324,000. At December 31, 1961,* First National was the largest of 14 banks located in Oklahoma City, and held deposits of \$284.8 million. Its nearest Oklahoma City competitor, measured by deposits, is Liberty National Bank and Trust Company with \$198.9 million of deposits. First National ranked third in size in the State, behind The First National Bank and Trust Company of Tulsa (\$350.1 million), and National Bank of Tulsa (\$332.7 million).

Idabel National is one of the two banks located in Idabel, about 250 miles southeast of Oklahoma City. Idabel, the county seat of McCurtain County, had a 1960 population of 5,000; the County population was 26,000. Idabel National's primary service area, the area from which at least 75 per cent of its deposits originate, has been designated as comprising Idabel and the portions of McCurtain County southeast and southwest of Idabel. At year-end 1961, Idabel National held deposits of \$4.5 million, or 46.2 per cent of the deposits held by the city's two banks combined. The other bank, First State Bank of Idabel, held \$5.3 million of deposits.

Statutory factors. In acting upon this application the Board is required under Section 3(c) of the Act to take into consideration the following five factors: (1) the financial history and condition of the Applicant and the banks concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and area concerned;

and (5) whether the effect of the proposed acquisition would be to expand the size or extent of the bank holding company system involved beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

Financial history, condition, and prospects of Applicant and Banks. In view of Applicant's recent organization, there is no operating history upon which to predicate a judgment as to its financial condition or prospects. However, since Applicant's assets would consist of shares of First National and Idabel National, its financial condition and prospects are considered to be satisfactory, principally due to the sound financial history, condition, and prospects of First National.

The financial history and present condition of Idabel National appear reasonably satisfactory. The area surrounding the City of Idabel and encompassing most of McCurtain County is presently classified as economically distressed. However, improved conditions are forecast based primarily upon discoveries of local gas deposits, development of water transportation and recreational facilities, and efforts by Federal, State and municipal authorities to develop programs looking toward economic advancement of the area. While Idabel National's prospects appear satisfactory in the light of the economic recovery forecast for the area, it is the Board's judgment that the Bank's capacity to contribute to and participate in this recovery effort would be increased to some extent through greater managerial experience and initiative, procurement of which, the Hearing Examiner has found, would be more assured under Applicant's ownership.

Management of Applicant and the Banks. With respect to the management of Bancorporation and the proposed bank subsidiaries, Protestants have urged that the Applicant has failed to adduce evidence bearing on the character of Applicant's proposed management, and that such failure must be weighed against approval of the application. Protestants have also taken exception to the asserted failure of the Hearing Examiner to make a specific finding in relation to the character of Applicant's management. In the Board's judgment, neither of the asserted failures constitutes a lack critical in nature. No provision of the Act nor of Regulation Y dictates or requires a specific procedural format to be followed by an applicant in

* Unless otherwise stated, all figures herein are as of this date.

the course of a public hearing. Obviously, an applicant assumes the risk of any deficiencies that may be inherent in the form of presentation selected. The mere fact, however, that an applicant chooses a particular form of presentation over another does not in and of itself constitute an adverse consideration. Thus, while it may be argued that the best evidence of the character and quality of Applicant's proposed management would have been adduced by and through the appearance of Mr. Vose at the public hearing, if other evidence of record is available upon which the Board reasonably can base a finding on this issue, the directive of Section 3(c) of the Act can be satisfied. Such evidence is available in this record.

Applicant's management will be nearly identical with the present management of First National. Mr. C. A. Vose, Chairman of First National's Board of Directors, has been associated with that Bank for over 40 years, serving in each of its principal executive positions. This experience should qualify him as Applicant's President. Similarly, Applicant's Vice President, Mr. Hugh L. Harrell, has nearly one-half a century of experience in the fields of banking and finance. He has been a Vice President of First National for 25 years. Mr. W. H. McDonald, President of First National, will act as Applicant's Treasurer. Upon consideration of the banking experience of the aforementioned individuals, the beneficial effect of which is reflected in the soundness of First National's operation, the Board finds ample evidence of the satisfactory character of management of both Applicant and First National. No evidence to the contrary was adduced at the hearing.

In respect to the question of management of Idabel National, the evidence permits of two conclusions. Applicant asserts its confidence in the Bank's present management, and the Bank's financial statements received as evidence support a finding that its management is satisfactory. Further, Applicant's witnesses conceded that any management succession or personnel replacement problem that might arise could be remedied by Bank's ownership as presently constituted. Thus, it can be concluded that Idabel National's management is in all pertinent respects reasonably satisfactory.

The Hearing Examiner, while finding that the present owners can be expected to provide some

solution to such problems as management succession and personnel placement, concluded that "future effective staffing and the succession would be more assured under the proposed program." This conclusion, in the Hearing Examiner's judgment, must be weighed on the side of approval of the application. In reaching this conclusion, the Hearing Examiner attributed significance to the recommendation of approval given by the Comptroller of the Currency (letter of June 5, 1962), which the Hearing Examiner found to have been rendered "essentially on the basis of management considerations at the Idabel Bank."

Protestants assert the Hearing Examiner erred by attributing evidentiary weight to the Comptroller's letter "because the letter was based upon asserted factual considerations, which were found to be contrary to the actual facts prevailing as such facts were developed at the hearing in this proceeding." Contrary to the assertion of Protestants, the Comptroller's comments with respect to present management problems were not related by the Comptroller to specific facts. Presumably, the opinions expressed were premised upon the Comptroller's interpretation of facts and data derived either solely from the application filed with the Board or from that source and from such additional information gained in the performance of his supervisory functions. In either event, the Board concurs in the action of the Hearing Examiner in attributing significance to the Comptroller's opinion. It is the Board's judgment that on the basis of the evidence presented, including the views of the Comptroller of the Currency, Idabel National's prospects, as affected by present and prospective management, will be more favorable under the proposed affiliation than would otherwise be the case.

Convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and areas concerned. The communities and areas whose convenience, needs, and welfare are most directly affected by this application are Oklahoma City, the City of Idabel, and McCurtain County in which Idabel is located.

First National is centrally located in Oklahoma City. Its primary service area is described as comprising a major portion of Oklahoma City and as having a population of approximately 200,000. Thirteen other Oklahoma City banks, with aggregate total deposits of \$417.5 million,

are located within First National's primary service area. Establishment of bank branches is prohibited by State law.

Applicant concedes that its proposal does not contemplate any substantial change in the type of banking service now provided by First National to its primary service area, although expansion of several types of service is suggested as being possible through the vehicle of the holding company.

Applicant's uncontroverted statement of the leading role that First National has played in the industrial improvement and economic growth of the Oklahoma City area, in large measure made possible only through a corresponding increase and expansion in First National's specialized banking services, satisfies the Board as to the present scope and adequacy of banking service rendered by First National. Moreover, there is no evidence that the remaining banks in Oklahoma City, whose respective deposits range from \$4.3 million to \$198.9 million, and loans from \$811 thousand to \$97.3 million, are not rendering similarly adequate service to the businesses and residents of the Oklahoma City area.

It is principally the area served by Idabel National that Applicant asserts will be benefited by Idabel National's operation as a subsidiary of Applicant. The benefits foreseen by Applicant will allegedly derive from greater availability of reserves for the protection of local depositors; increased availability of trust services, bond services, and personnel training, including provision for management succession; more efficient handling of excess loan participations; greater facility in respect to community service financing through the organization and operations of a small business investment corporation; operational improvements including improved audit system and other internal controls; experienced judgment on miscellaneous bank operation problems; and provision for employee benefits such as a pension plan, employees' thrift plan, and group life, health, and accident insurance coverage, all of which benefits, Applicant states, are presently enjoyed by employees of First National.

Clearly, many of the services enumerated would inure directly to the benefit of Idabel National. As to those services that would be offered directly to the public, in view of the apparently limited demand therefor, it is concluded that such demand

could be met by Idabel National, either alone or with the assistance of correspondent banks.

Applicant has placed considerable stress upon the increasing banking needs that are foreseen for the Idabel/McCurtain County area incident to the efforts now underway to rejuvenate the economy of that area. In addition to Idabel National, three other banks serve McCurtain County: First State Bank of Idabel (\$5.3 million deposits); Citizens State Bank (\$2.6 million deposits), 12 miles northeast of Idabel at Broken Bow; and Farmers State Guaranty Bank (\$636 thousand deposits), 17 miles northwest of Idabel at Valliant. These three banks are majority owned and controlled by the same person and/or members of his immediate family. Idabel National and First State Bank of Idabel compete for customers in Idabel and throughout McCurtain County. The record reflects that some competition exists between Idabel National and the banks at Broken Bow and Valliant. In general, the type and extent of banking services rendered by each of the McCurtain County banks are similar. Considering the population of the County and its general characteristics heretofore discussed, the Board cannot find that there exists, or will arise in the reasonably foreseeable future, a demand for banking services from within the area that could not be satisfied to a reasonable degree by one or more of the McCurtain County banks, alone or collectively, and as assisted in any necessary respect by their respective correspondent banks in Oklahoma City, Tulsa, or elsewhere.

In substance, the foregoing finding was made also by the Hearing Examiner. However, he further found that acquisition and operation of Idabel National by Applicant would assure to that Bank "greater continuity, flexibility and stability" in respect to management succession and personnel recruitment and retention than could be expected under present ownership. The Hearing Examiner concluded that, unless outweighed by adverse factors, the foregoing consideration tended to support approval of the application. The Board finds the Hearing Examiner's conclusion reasonable.

In many applications under the Act, it is asserted that holding company ownership of proposed bank subsidiaries will result in better service to the public, or greater assurance of continuity of such service. The credibility of the evidence

adduced in support of such an assertion must be determined by the Board. In the Board's judgment, the present record contains sufficient credible evidence that Applicant's ownership of the Banks concerned will result in personnel benefits and more assured management continuity in respect to Idabel National, with reasonable probability that such benefits will inure indirectly to those served by that Bank, to constitute a consideration somewhat favorable to approval of the application. In concluding that the affiliation proposed should prove beneficial to Idabel National, and ultimately to its present and potential customers, the Board has considered as supporting this conclusion the judgments in this respect reached by Applicant's organizers, one of whom, with his family, has owned a majority of the voting stock of Idabel National for over 40 years. This same organizer has been a principal operating officer of First National since 1923, and with Applicant's other organizers, owns 28.15 per cent—effective control—of First National. It is the considered business judgment of these organizers, a judgment reached after more than a score of years of ownership and/or control of the Banks involved, that the Applicant's ownership and operation of the Banks, particularly Idabel National, would advance the Banks' interests and the interests of the public.

It has been vigorously urged by Protestants that Idabel National's present majority owners could today utilize First National's financial and manpower resources on Idabel National's behalf as effectively as could be done by and through Applicant. Despite the apparent effective control of First National represented by the 28.15 per cent of its voting stock held by Applicant's organizers, the fact remains that the owners of 72 per cent of First National's voting stock, numerically representing actual control, have no ownership interest, as far as this record shows, in Idabel National. Accordingly, it is not unreasonable to believe that, despite the "effective control" of First National by the Vose interests, the majority stockholders of that Bank might reject and prevent efforts to use the resources and facilities of First National on behalf of Idabel National, to the extent that such use would be disproportionate to that usually made available to other correspondent banks of similar size. Moreover, an awareness of the uncertainty attending any such assistance proposal

might well discourage even the formulation thereof by Idabel National's majority owners. Thus, Applicant's proposal to acquire up to 100 per cent of the stock of First National and Idabel National holds sufficient probability of resulting advantages to Idabel National and to those it serves as to support the conclusion now reached that the proposal would tend to contribute to the convenience, needs, and welfare of the area served by Idabel National.

Effect of proposed acquisition on adequate and sound banking, public interest, and banking competition. Section 3(c)(5) of the Act requires that the Board reach a judgment as to whether the proposed transaction would expand the size and extent of the proposed holding company system beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

First National and Idabel National will comprise Applicant's system as proposed by this application. Accordingly, in combination, their size and the extent of their operations accurately reflect the size and extent of Applicant's system as proposed. The relative size of First National and Idabel National is indicated by the following comparison of deposits and loans held by the two Banks with the deposits and loans held by other banks, individually or in combination, located in the State and within areas thereof considered pertinent for purposes of comparison.

In Oklahoma City 14 banks, including First National, hold combined total deposits of \$702.3 million and total loans of \$363 million. First National holds 41 per cent of such deposits and 43 per cent of such loans. In terms of deposits held, First National is the City's largest bank. Three competing banks, all located within two blocks of First National, rank second, third, and fourth in size in the City, with deposits of \$198.9 million, \$54.5 million, and \$39.4 million, respectively. Deposits held by each of the City's other 10 banks range from \$30.8 million to \$4.3 million.

In Oklahoma County 24 banks (including the 14 Oklahoma City banks) hold, combined, deposits of \$738.9 million and loans of \$377 million. First National holds 39 per cent of such deposits and 42 per cent of such loans.

In the City of Idabel, two banks hold, combined, deposits of \$9.8 million and loans of \$4.7

million. Idabel National holds 46 per cent of such deposits and 49 per cent of such loans.

In McCurtain County, four banks (including the two Idabel banks) hold, combined, deposits of \$13 million and loans of \$5.8 million. Idabel National holds 35 per cent of such deposits and 40 per cent of such loans.

In the State of Oklahoma, there are 388 banks operating 415 banking offices (including drive-in and walk-up facilities). These banks, combined, hold deposits of \$2,925 billion and loans of \$1,327 billion. Fourteen of these banks hold deposits exceeding \$20 million. Of the latter banks, six are located in Oklahoma City and five in Tulsa. Only four of the 388 banks in the State—two in Oklahoma City and two in Tulsa—hold deposits exceeding \$100 million.

Analysis of the foregoing comparative data, while identifying the prominent position occupied by a few large banks in the State, does not reflect that First National or any other bank is so dominant in the State as a whole, or within a specific area of the State, that approval of Applicant's proposal would have an adverse effect upon the existing banking structure. The variety of sizes of the City's banks appears compatible with the service requirements of the Oklahoma City area and with the demands from banks in other areas of the State for correspondent bank service. The record does not reflect a harmful imbalance in competition in the areas served by either First National or Idabel National. To the contrary, there is ample evidence that, at the present, competition among the several banks located in the areas pertinent to consideration is vigorous. Combining under Applicant's control the deposits and loans held by First National and Idabel National would result in an increase of only .15 per cent in the percentage of the combined deposits and loans of all commercial banks in the State now held by First National (9.74 per cent). The proportion of the deposits and loans of all commercial banks in Oklahoma City and Idabel that would be held by subsidiaries of Applicant would be identical, of course, with those now held, respectively, by First National and Idabel National.

In respect to the competitive aspects of this proposal, the Hearing Examiner concluded, in part, that consummation of the proposal would not result in expansion of banking operations into new competitive areas, and that there would be

no elimination or modification of any existing correspondent or other business relationship of either Bank with any other bank in their respective service areas. Assuming that the reference to "new competitive areas" was intended to mean geographic areas, as distinguished from product areas, the Hearing Examiner's conclusion, literally read, is justified, since no additional or different banking facility will be introduced into either Oklahoma City or Idabel. Realistically, of course, a holding company system of bank operations will be introduced into the areas involved. However, it does not appear that Bancorporation's acquisition of First National or Idabel National would give to either Bank an undue advantage over its competitors. In respect to First National, this was the candid opinion of more than one of Protestants' witnesses, one of whom appeared on behalf of First National's principal competitor in Oklahoma City, and another of whom is associated with a bank second largest in Tulsa and in the State.

In regard to any undue competitive advantage that Idabel National might realize from the proposed affiliation, the President of the First State Bank of Idabel who owns a majority of the stock of that bank and, with members of his family, a majority of the stock of the other two banks in McCurtain County outside of Idabel, expressed the opinion that a holding company controlled bank could not offer the citizens of Idabel anything that First State Bank of Idabel could not now offer them. The witness did express apprehension over the adverse effect on the First State Bank of Idabel that he believed might result from the many changes in services at Idabel National that Applicant asserts will come about. Weighing in a light most favorable to the Protestants the testimony adduced in respect to the probable impact on competing banks from Applicant's control of the Banks, the Board concludes that such testimony does not support a conclusion that an undue competitive advantage will result.

An aspect of Applicant's proposed ownership of First National and Idabel National on which considerable opinion has been voiced is the effect that the resulting affiliation may have upon established and potential correspondent bank relationships. The evidence presented satisfies the Board that the rendition of services to smaller banks by nearly all medium and large size banks in Okla-

homa constitutes an important part of the business of those banks. The obtaining and retention of correspondent accounts appears to be a vigorously competitive objective, the seeking for which has resulted, as earlier noted, in the availability to smaller banks, and through them to the public, of numerous services that might otherwise be unavailable.

Applicant asserts there would be no change in any existing correspondent bank relationship considered pertinent to this application. Protestants' witnesses who testified on this matter forecast immediate and continued adverse effects on established correspondent relationships between and among the banks that now compete State-wide for correspondent bank business. The Hearing Examiner concluded that there would be no elimination or modification of any existing correspondent or other business relationship of either First National or Idabel National with any other bank in their respective areas.

It may not be assumed logically that the affiliation here proposed will have no effect on presently existing correspondent bank relationships. However, for the reasons hereafter discussed, it is the Board's judgment that such effects as reasonably may be anticipated from approval of this application will not, under existing circumstances, constitute an adverse consideration. The record reflects that banks in Oklahoma City and McCurtain County presently have adequate alternative sources of correspondent bank services. Normally, an affiliation such as that proposed would reduce by one the number of alternative sources of correspondent banking services available, as a practical matter, to banks in competition with the affiliating bank. This reduction in the number of alternative sources has been viewed by the Board as a consideration militating against approval of such a proposed affiliation. *In the Matter of the Application of First Security Corporation (Carbon Emery Bank)*, 48 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 295, 297 (March 1962).

In the present case, the appearance of loss to Idabel National's McCurtain County competitors and their customers of an alternative source of a correspondent bank loses its significance in the light of existing facts. Similarly diminished in significance is the asserted removal, as an object of active competition among the Oklahoma City banks, of Idabel National. That Bank's sole corre-

spondent account in Oklahoma City is with First National. The placement of this account can be explained by the identity of interest in the two Banks. That relationship can also fairly be viewed as having removed Idabel National from serious consideration by First National's competitors as an object of competition for its correspondent business. As to the availability of First National as a correspondent for Idabel National's principal competitor, First State Bank of Idabel, and for the two remaining banks in McCurtain County, both of which are affiliated with the latter bank through common ownership, the acquisition proposed portends no real disadvantage. Each of these banks presently uses but one and the same Oklahoma City correspondent bank, The Liberty National Bank and Trust Company, even though ample additional or alternative sources, including First National, are available.

It is the judgment of the Board that the affiliation of the two Banks, as to which common control now exists, under control of the holding company system proposed would not represent a concentration of banking resources inimical to adequate and sound banking or adverse to the public interest. No undue competitive advantage to either First National or Idabel National is foreseen as a result of the acquisition proposed, nor would consummation of the proposal appear likely to affect adversely the correspondent relationships between and among banks whose interests are most directly affected by the present application.

In reaching the foregoing conclusions, the Board has necessarily formed judgments as to probable or possible future occurrences flowing from or attributable to approval of Applicant's proposal. One such consequence as to which concern is expressed in this case is the possibility, characterized by Protestants as a certainty, that approval of this application will be followed by additional acquisitions throughout the State by the Applicant and, as a competitively necessary step, by creation of other holding company systems of equal or greater size. Such a consequence, it is argued, will magnify the adverse consequences asserted to be inherent in Applicant's immediate proposal. In particular, emphasis is placed upon the elimination of choices of correspondent banks that would accompany each additional acquisition by Applicant, and each new holding company system formation.

The Board has carefully considered the testimony of record in forming a judgment as to the real likelihood of the occurrences predicted and concludes that there is insufficient evidence of the need, as a competitive measure, for the additional holding company formations predicted, to support a finding that the Board's approval of the proposal under consideration will either precipitate or result in mass activity toward such formations. Should that occur, however, it cannot be assumed, as Protestants appear to have done, that the Board will abdicate its statutory responsibilities in passing upon any future application, or that approval in the present case constitutes a position of commitment to approval of any application that may hereafter be filed. As to any such application, the Board will make a judgment premised upon full consideration of all pertinent facts presented.

As to the present application, upon consideration of all the relevant facts in the light of the factors in Section 3(c) of the Act and the underlying purposes of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the proposed acquisitions would be consistent with the statutory objectives, principal among which is the public interest.

Board's authority to act as affected by State law. A final aspect of this matter to which consideration must be given involves the assertion by Protestants that Oklahoma law prohibits the operation of a bank holding company within the State, and that under Section 7 of the Bank Holding Company Act, the present application may not be approved.

Section 7 of the Act provides:

"Sec. 7. The enactment by the Congress of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 shall not be construed as preventing any State from exercising such powers and jurisdiction which it now has or may hereafter have with respect to banks, bank holding companies, and subsidiaries thereof."

In asserting that provisions of law as contemplated by Section 7 are in effect in Oklahoma, Protestants cite Article 9, Section 41, of the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma which provides, in part:

"No corporation chartered or licensed to do business in this State shall own, hold, or control, in any manner whatever, the stock of any competitive corporation or corporations engaged in the same kind of business, in or out of the State, . . .",

and further cite the provisions of Title 79, Section

31, Statutes of Oklahoma, which provide in pertinent part that:

"Every corporation which shall own, hold or control, in any manner whatever, the stock of any competitive corporation or corporations engaged in the same kind of business, in or out of this State, in violation of the Constitution and laws of this State, shall [enumeration of penalties]; provided, however, that this section shall have no application to corporations owning or holding stock of subsidiary corporations; when such ownership of stock in subsidiary corporations in no way furthers monopoly or restrains trade."

It is asserted that the Applicant and the two Banks proposed to be acquired would be engaged "in the same kind of business" within the meaning of the cited constitutional and statutory provisions.

The Hearing Examiner rejected Protestants' proposed conclusion as to the prohibitory effect of the Oklahoma law and concluded that the provisions cited did not "purport to outlaw bank holding companies." It is not, of course, within the province of the Board to determine authoritatively the validity or applicability of provisions of State law. Nevertheless, in the interest of orderly administrative procedure, and in the absence of judicial decisions as to the effect of such provisions, the Board properly may form an opinion as to whether provisions of State law clearly would prohibit the formation of a bank holding company and thus render futile the Board's approval of such formation. In this case, the Board has reviewed the provisions of the Constitution and Statutes of the State of Oklahoma cited by Protestants and has concluded, as did the Hearing Examiner, that these provisions do not clearly prohibit the acquisition here proposed.

The provisions in question relate to unlawful combinations in restraint of trade and prohibit corporate ownership or control of the stock of a competitor engaged in the same kind of business. Obviously, Applicant does not now stand as a competitor to either of the proposed subsidiary Banks. It is not, nor, assuming the acquisition proposed would it be, engaged in the banking business as conducted by its banking subsidiaries. The several services and facilities that are made available by a bank holding company to its subsidiary banks are admittedly activities incident to the business of banking, as conducted by its subsidiaries. They do not, however, constitute an engagement by the holding company in the conduct of the banking business. While the availability to

a bank holding company's subsidiaries of the resources of the holding company can constitute, as this Board has noted, a very real competitive advantage, the actions of the holding company in thus aiding its subsidiaries are not in fact or in law the exercise of banking functions or powers.

In the event, however, that the Oklahoma statute here in question should be interpreted by a court of competent jurisdiction to be applicable to Applicant's ownership of the shares in the Banks, it seems likely that the exclusionary provisions of the same statute would be held equally applicable, since the ownership proposed would not appear to further monopoly or to constitute a restraint of trade within the apparent meaning of the statute.

The Board's position in this matter is taken with awareness of a recent decision of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia¹ wherein the Comptroller of the Currency was permanently enjoined from issuing to a national bank a certificate of authority to commence business, where a law of the State in which the bank would be located made it unlawful for the bank to commence business as a subsidiary of a bank holding company. Passage of the law in question was held by the Court to be within the power reserved to the States under Section 7 of the Bank Holding Company Act. Even apart from jurisdictional and other issues that raise question as to the applicability of this decision to the Board, it is the Board's view that the decision does not govern the instant situation. The Court's decision was premised upon the stated finding that the State statute was "directly applicable to the proposed Defendant . . . [national bank] and that said statute makes it unlawful for said bank to commence business." For the reasons heretofore given, the Board cannot find that the quoted provisions of Oklahoma law apply to the Applicant and the proposed acquisition.

In relation to the Board's conclusion that the State law in question is not applicable to the acquisition here proposed, it is noted that the Board has received a letter from a Special Committee of the State Legislative Council, State of Oklahoma, dated November 7, 1962, advising of the

decision of that Committee to recommend for enactment in the Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, which convenes on January 8, 1963, "proposed legislation prohibiting the creation of bank holding companies in this state." A copy of the proposed legislation was attached for the Board's information. It may reasonably be assumed that the Oklahoma State Legislative Council would not propose to recommend legislation prohibiting the creation of bank holding companies if creation of such companies were presently prohibited by State law.

Conclusion. The findings of the Hearing Examiner contained in his Report and Recommended Decision of August 20, 1962, insofar as they are consistent with this Statement, are hereby adopted. Protestants' exceptions to the Report and Recommended Decision have been considered and the merit of certain of those exceptions is reflected in the Board's findings and conclusions. Otherwise, Protestants' exceptions are found to be without merit.

Accordingly, it is the judgment of the Board that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR ROBERTSON

Until enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, no Federal law (other than the anti-trust laws) controlled the creation or the expansion of bank holding company systems. Having concluded that absence of regulation in this field was contrary to the public interest, Congress decided not to prohibit creation and expansion of bank holding companies but rather to "control their future expansion," as stated in the title of the Act.

Congress might have effected control of holding companies by prescribing specific standards in the form of quantitative limitations. For example, the law could have provided that no holding company system could comprise more than 10 per cent of the deposits (or banking offices) in a State, a group of States, or the nation, and that all bank holding company systems, in the aggregate, could not hold more than 40 per cent of deposits or offices. Instead, Congress decided to delegate to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System discretion to approve or to disapprove proposed transactions by individual holding compa-

¹ *Bank of New Orleans and Trust Company, et al., v. James J. Saxon, Comptroller of the Currency, et al.*, C.A. No. 1857-62, decided Nov. 5, 1962.

nies or proposed holding companies, according to the Board's judgment, in each case, as to which course would better serve the general welfare.

Although the Board of Governors is vested with broad discretion in this field, Section 3(c) of the Act requires that a number of enumerated "factors" be taken into consideration in determining whether to approve any acquisition. However, these factors do not constitute a standard to govern the Board's actions. The only requirement is that consideration be given to the factors named; the weight to be accorded to each is completely within the Board's discretion. Because of special circumstances—for example, the existence of a plethora of banking facilities in the relevant area—the Board might conclude, in a particular case, that circumstances related to "the convenience . . . of the communities and the area concerned" were entitled to no weight whatever.

The choice before the Board, in each case under the Act, is to approve or disapprove the proposed acquisition. The Board must decide which answer—"Yes" or "No"—will better promote the general welfare of the country. This is the only "standard" under the Act; the enumerated factors are matters that must be considered before the decision is made, but the evidence under each is to be given such weight—much, little, or none—as the Board regards as warranted.

Applying these principles to the instant application, I am compelled to conclude that its approval is contrary to the best interests of both the people of Oklahoma and the people of the country generally. The proponents of the proposed holding company system contend that the financial condition, the prospects, and the management of the smaller bank, although presently satisfactory, *may* be improved by vesting control of that bank in the holding company, and the majority of the Board apparently are prepared to give these contentions substantial weight on the side of approval of the application, even though it is conceded that there will be no change in the actual control of the two banks by the Vose family. On the other hand, the majority of the Board appear to conclude that less weight should be given to the immediate and potential anticompetitive effects of approval, its effect on concentration of banking resources and power, and other public-interest aspects of the situation.

It would be shortsighted indeed to regard this

application as no more than a proposal to bring under common control a large bank in Oklahoma City (\$285 million of deposits) and a bank with less than \$5 million of deposits in a small town 250 miles away. By approving this application, the Board is permitting the first short step in a series that could transform Oklahoma from a State with almost 400 independent banks to a State in which banking will be dominated by a handful of holding companies.

As the Board's Statement points out, only four banks in the State—two in Oklahoma City and two in Tulsa—hold deposits exceeding \$100 million. There is ample evidence that interests associated with all of these contemplate the organization of holding companies, if the Board authorizes the establishment of this bellwether system.

Scores of banks throughout Oklahoma have asked the Board to deny this application. It is not to be supposed that these institutions (many of which have no direct relationship to the banks immediately involved or the areas in which they operate) would be disturbed if they believed that no more is involved in this case than bringing together one bank in Oklahoma City and one in Idabel. Their protests reflect their conviction that First Oklahoma Bancorporation will not remain a two-bank holding company system or the only holding company in Oklahoma.

The Board's Statement denies that "approval in the present case constitutes a position of commitment to approval of any application that may hereafter be filed." But although no such *legal* commitment is involved, of course, it is difficult to see how the Board could deny future application for the organization of similar holding companies in Oklahoma, or applications by First Oklahoma Bancorporation to acquire additional widely separated banks in the State, without drawing arbitrary and capricious distinctions. Since the Board presumably would not take action of this character, I reluctantly conclude that, unless there is a reversal of Board policy or the State legislature takes preventive action, domination by holding companies will characterize banking in Oklahoma in the years ahead.

In the long run, the course of decision of the Board in cases of this kind necessarily will depend on the convictions of its members as to whether the public interest will be better served by a banking system made up of many independent units

or by a banking system dominated by relatively few organizations, each with numerous offices. Multiple-office banking—whether in the form of branch banking or holding company banking—results in both benefits and detriments. Although difficult to measure or evaluate, advantages such as economy, efficiency, uniform sound policies, scope of available services, and the like, sometimes accompany a multiple-office system, and most countries actually have banking systems of this nature. On the other hand, the American tradition, in banking as well as other industries, has favored a relatively large number of separate institutions, in the belief that such an arrangement promotes initiative, vigorous competition, beneficial risk-taking, opportunities for development of leadership, and similar benefits.

In my judgment, the advantages of the traditional American banking system, necessarily modified to meet changing conditions, outweigh the benefits to be derived from a banking system made up of a relatively small number of regional or national institutions. I believe that this philosophy underlay the enactment of the Bank Holding Company Act and, as an expression of national will reflected in legislative intent, should be taken into account by the Board in the administration of that Act.

Relevant in this connection is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in recent antitrust litigation. Referring to “the economic way of life sought to be preserved by Congress,” the Supreme Court spoke of Congress’ desire to prevent “adverse effects upon local control of industry and upon small business,” and stated:

“Where an industry was composed of numerous independent units, Congress appeared anxious to preserve this structure. . . .

* * *

“. . . we cannot fail to recognize Congress’ desire to promote competition through the protection of viable, small, locally owned businesses.” *Brown Shoe Co. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 294, 333, 344 (1962)

Also relevant in the instant case is the Supreme Court’s reference, in that case, to “the mandate of Congress that tendencies toward concentration in industry are to be curbed in their incipency. . . . In the light of the trends in this industry we agree . . . that this is an appropriate place at which to call a halt.” *Id.* at 346

In my opinion, the record in this case indicates that slight, if any, benefits may reasonably be

anticipated from the creation of the proposed holding company system. On the other hand, it is likely to lead to the replacement of the present independent banking system in Oklahoma with a system consisting principally of a few large banks in Oklahoma City and Tulsa, each associated with a large number of satellite banks throughout the State. This would eliminate, in large measure, competition for correspondent banking business within the State, and that business is an important part of the operations of the large banks in the two major cities. It seems to me that these detrimental effects outweigh the admittedly limited benefits that may be anticipated. Accordingly, the application should be denied.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR KING

Although the complete prohibition of branch banking in Oklahoma may produce certain benefits, it also prevents bankers in that State from developing a structure that might serve the economy more adequately in some respects. Consequently, if this were a proposal to establish a holding company for the purpose of bringing additional banking facilities to parts of a metropolitan area where a need existed that otherwise would not be met as effectively and there was no adverse competitive effect, I would probably favor the proposal. See *Whitney Holding Corporation, New Orleans*, 1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 560.

In this case, however, we are asked to permit common ownership in a holding company of a bank in Oklahoma City and another in a far corner of the State. If this proposal is approved, it is difficult to see how similar applications, by this or other organizations, to acquire banks in widely separated parts of Oklahoma could consistently be denied. In other words, a favorable decision in this matter amounts to acceptance of the principle of state-wide holding company systems, subject to control over further expansion only after a substantial proportion of the State’s banking structure has come under holding company control. We must recognize that our decisions necessarily serve either to encourage or discourage efforts looking toward the growth of existing holding companies and the creation of new ones.

Despite this adverse consideration, I might nevertheless favor the pending application if it

appeared that banking service to the public would be materially improved. However, it is practically conceded that the operations of the large Oklahoma City bank will not be affected by holding company control, and in my opinion the record falls short of supporting an expectation that there will be any significant change in the services rendered by the Idabel bank, either in scope or quality.

We must bear in mind that the Bank Holding Company Act was passed by Congress with the express intent to control the future expansion of holding companies. In the circumstances, it appears to me that the Congressional purpose and the public interest would be best served by denying this application to open Oklahoma to a state-wide holding company system, particularly on the basis of a record that does not support a finding that any substantial benefits would result. The extent to which multiple-office banking within a single urban area is in the public interest may be left to the will of the people of Oklahoma expressed through the legislative process, or for decision by this Board if and when holding company proposals of that nature should come before it.

For these reasons, I conclude that the application should be denied.

UNITED VIRGINIA BANKSHARES, INCORPORATED, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

In the matter of the application of United Virginia Bankshares, Incorporated for permission to become a bank holding company by acquiring stock of six banks in Virginia

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(1)), an application by United Virginia Bankshares, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia, for the Board's prior approval of action whereby Applicant would become a bank holding company through the acquisition of more than 50 per cent of the voting shares of the following banks located in the State of Virginia: Citizens

Marine Jefferson Bank, Newport News, First and Citizens National Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria, First National Trust and Savings Bank of Lynchburg, Lynchburg, Merchants and Farmers Bank of Franklin, Franklin, State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond, and The Vienna Trust Company, Vienna.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Virginia and the Comptroller of the Currency of the receipt of the application and requested their views. The Commissioner replied that he knew of no reason why it should not be approved. The Comptroller reported favorably.

Notice of receipt of said application was published in the Federal Register on July 24, 1962 (27 F. R. 6996), which notice provided an opportunity for the filing of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition, and the time for filing such comments and views has expired and all comments and views filed with the Board have been considered by it.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reasons set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that the said application be and hereby is granted, and the acquisition by Applicant of more than 50 per cent of the voting shares of the above-mentioned banks is hereby approved, provided that such acquisition shall not be consummated (a) within seven calendar days after the date of this Order or (b) later than three months after said date.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 6th day of December, 1962.

By order of the Board of Governors.

Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Governors Balderston, Mills, Shepardson, King and Mitchell. Voting against this action: Governor Robertson.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

United Virginia Bankshares, Incorporated, Richmond, Virginia ("Applicant"), has applied pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for the Board's prior approval of action that would result in Applicant becoming a bank holding company—namely, the acquisition of more than 50 per cent of the voting shares of the following banks

located in the State of Virginia: Citizens Marine Jefferson Bank, Newport News ("Citizens Newport News"); First and Citizens National Bank of Alexandria, Alexandria ("First Alexandria"); First National Trust and Savings Bank of Lynchburg, Lynchburg ("First Lynchburg"); Merchants and Farmers Bank of Franklin, Franklin ("Merchants Franklin"); State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Richmond ("State-Planters"); and The Vienna Trust Company, Vienna ("Vienna Trust").

State-Planters, which would be the principal bank in the proposed holding company system, is the second largest bank in the State of Virginia. After formation of the system, Applicant would control the largest banking organization in the State, with deposits of \$356 million,* as against First and Merchants National Bank, of Richmond, with \$322 million, and Virginia Commonwealth Corporation, with \$181 million.

Statutory factors. Section 3(c) of the Act requires the Board to take into consideration the following five factors: (1) the financial history and condition of the holding company and the banks concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and area concerned; and (5) whether or not the effect of the acquisitions would be to expand the size or extent of the bank holding company system involved beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

Banking factors. The financial history, condition, prospects, and management of the six banks are satisfactory, as are the proposed financial structure and management, and prospects of the Applicant.

Applicant was organized on June 11, 1962, as a Virginia corporation, for the purpose of acquiring the banks here involved. Management of Applicant is regarded as competent. Its future prospects appear satisfactory, based upon past records of profitable growth of the banks involved and the economic potential of the areas served, as well as on the managerial services which Applicant will

provide and which are not usually available to banks the size of any of the proposed constituents except State-Planters.

Citizens Newport News, with deposits of \$18.9 million, was established in 1891, and merged with the Jefferson Bank in 1932 to form the present institution. Citizens Newport News is the second oldest and third largest bank serving the Newport News area, and now operates a head office and two branches within the city. It offers the usual banking services, including those of a trust department.

First Alexandria, with deposits of \$61.8 million, second in size of the six banks whose stock Applicant proposes to acquire and the largest bank in Alexandria, was first organized in 1864. The present institution is the result of a merger in 1954 of The First National Bank of Alexandria and the Citizens National Bank of Alexandria, under the charter of the former. With eight offices, it now serves an important segment of the Washington, D. C. metropolitan area, and many of its customers are employed by United States Government agencies or businesses which cater to the needs of these agencies and their personnel. It operates one of the largest trust departments in Northern Virginia.

Organized as a national bank in 1865, First Lynchburg, with deposits of \$33.5 million, is the second largest bank serving the growing Lynchburg area. In 1921, the First National Bank of Lynchburg took over the liquidating United Loan and Trust Company, and in 1955 it merged with the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank under the charter of First National and the title of the present institution. The bank presently operates four branches and a head office within the city of Lynchburg. First Lynchburg operates a large trust department.

Originally organized in 1903, Merchants Franklin, with deposits of \$4.9 million, was reorganized under the present title in 1928. In 1930, it assumed the liabilities of the Bank of Newsoms, Newsoms, Virginia, and it presently operates from one office in Franklin. It offers no trust services.

The oldest predecessor bank of State-Planters, which has deposits of \$221.4 million, was organized as a national bank in 1865. In 1926, the Planters National Bank merged with the State and City Bank and Trust Company under the title State-Planters Bank and Trust Company. In

* Unless otherwise indicated, deposit and loan figures herein stated are as of June 30, 1962. This figure and the two following it are adjusted for mergers after that date.

1934, a branch was acquired in Hopewell by absorption of an affiliated bank. In 1956, State-Planters Bank and Trust Company merged with the Bank of Commerce and Trusts and adopted the present title. In 1959, it expanded its out-of-city operations through merger with the Citizens National Bank of Petersburg, and it has recently merged with The Suburban Bank, which was established in 1959 under the sponsorship of State-Planters with the plan of merging it with that bank after the lapse of five years then prescribed by Virginia law. State-Planters now operates a head office and eight branches within the city of Richmond, one branch in Hopewell, four branches in Petersburg, three branches in Henrico County, and a facility at the Fort Lee military installation near Petersburg. It has also applied for permission to establish an additional branch in the city of Richmond, and a branch on Williamsburg Road in Henrico County to the east of Richmond. It operates one of the largest trust departments in the State.

Vienna Trust, with deposits of \$15 million, was organized in 1920 as a national bank and in 1929 was converted to a State-chartered institution under the present name. It has never merged or consolidated with another financial institution. It operates five offices, and while it offers ordinary banking services, it does not exercise fiduciary powers.

As to the prospects of the proposed holding company system and of its constituent banks as members of that system, the same arguments have been brought forward to support this application which were advanced in the case of the application of Virginia Commonwealth Corporation, recently approved by the Board, 1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 1442. It is urged that the effective lending limit of the largest Virginia banks, including State-Planters, is substantially lower than that of the largest banks in North Carolina, the District of Columbia, and in Maryland. Larger banks in Virginia, it is contended, will marshal larger aggregate financial resources, and facilitate industrial and commercial growth of the State.

The proposed subsidiary banks have fairly heavy loan positions, and it would not appear that their incorporation into a holding company system will, in and of itself, generate additional lending capacity. On the other hand, to the extent that members of larger banking organizations, as such, promote

economic growth in the State by marshaling banking resources, their own prospects are, of course, improved.

The four smaller banks will benefit to some extent from economies which should result from the elimination of duplicating activities and from the improvement of other services. These will include the employment of a controller by Applicant, under whose direction an adequate system of controls and a uniform method of record maintenance will be established, and the services of investment analysis and portfolio advice by an investment research staff to be maintained at the holding company level.

As to the third factor, the character of the management of the Applicant and the banks concerned, the management training program of State-Planters will be expanded to include all six banks. While some advantage may accrue to the smaller banks of Applicant's system from the management training program which Applicant will offer, this fact does not significantly weigh in favor of approval. Sound and vigorous banks should be able to attract adequate management, and all of the six banks concerned have satisfactory management at the present time.

Convenience and needs of communities. This factor is to an extent the other side of the coin of those just discussed. Where banks can handle larger loans, furnish improved services, or employ and retain high caliber management, not only are the growth and prospects of the banks improved, but perhaps even more importantly, the convenience and needs of the communities where the banks are located are also better served. Thus, to the extent that the circumstances discussed above support approval under the first three factors, they would tend to apply under the fourth factor as well.

Section 3(b) of the Act, in requiring that the Board notify the appropriate State banking authority where a State bank is involved, and the Comptroller of the Currency where a national bank is concerned, clearly implies that the Board should consider the views of these authorities, although it remains, of course, within the Board's discretion to decide what weight shall be given these views. A statement filed with the Board by the State Corporation Commission, of which the Bureau of Banking is a part, sets forth the view of the Virginia authorities that larger aggrega-

tions of banking resources would promote economic growth in Virginia, comparable to those in other, neighboring States. The Comptroller of the Currency, who has the primary responsibility for supervision of two of the banks involved, endorsed the same line of reasoning.

Competitive effect. Consideration as to whether the effect of the proposed transaction would be to expand the size or extent of the holding company system involved beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking, can be undertaken from two points of view—the competitive effect of the transaction as between the banks involved and its effect upon the competitive position of other banks.

As to the first, there will be little reduction in direct competition among the proposed subsidiaries themselves, since the six banks, with one exception, are located in widely separated communities. In the case of First and Citizens and Vienna Trust, the two whose primary service areas are in closest proximity, the intervening section is highly developed residentially and includes numerous shopping centers and several other banks; it is from ten to fourteen miles between the closest offices of the two banks, depending upon the routes taken. Residents of either community seeking banking accommodation outside their own localities would probably tend to follow main arteries to Washington rather than crossing principal thoroughfares and passing other banks to reach a bank in the other community. Loans drawn by First and Citizens from the primary service area of Vienna Trust seem to consist principally of transactions which would have been beyond the lending capacity of the latter bank.

As to the other aspect, the competitive effect of the formation of the proposed holding company system on other banks and on banking organizations in the States, the Board finds that this effect would not be such as to require denial of the application. Four of the banks are relatively small, and none of them is the dominant bank in its area. In its Statement in Opposition, filed with the Board on November 13, 1962, the Department of Justice argues that approval of the application will lead to an “extremely concentrated commercial banking economy” in Alexandria. This argument has some cogency in the narrow focus of

the strictly local, Alexandria area. But in appraising the competitive situation of First Alexandria, it must be remembered that the bank is in active competition with banks in the District of Columbia, many of considerably larger size, and it is the opinion of the Board that, for this purpose, a more relevant market is the metropolitan area which embraces both Alexandria and the District of Columbia.

The proposed holding company will have 6.1 per cent of the banking offices and 10.3 per cent of bank deposits in the State of Virginia. While these percentages are substantial, they do not compel an adverse conclusion as to the competitive factor, since no such percentage is definitive in itself. The figures derive their significance from the many facets of the competitive situation out of which they are derived. Among the factors which will tend, in the Board's view, to preserve and enhance banking competition in Virginia is the fact that, among the larger banks which will remain “independent” after formation of Applicant's holding company, are banks ranking first, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth among the State's ten largest banks.

Nevertheless, it remains a question of judgment in each individual case as to the point at which a line should be drawn to prevent the formation of further and larger aggregations of banking resources. The application before it presents a close case, and the Board decides only that, on balance, the line should not be drawn here.

Viewing the relevant facts in the light of the general purposes of the Act and the factors enumerated in Section 3(c), it is the judgment of the Board that the proposed acquisitions would be consistent with the statutory objectives and the public interest and that the application should be approved.

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR ROBERTSON

When the Bank Holding Company Act was passed in 1956, only a negligible percentage of the banking facilities and bank deposits of Virginia were held by holding company systems. The stated purpose of the Act was to control the future expansion of bank holding companies. Nevertheless, existing holding companies have been permitted to acquire a number of additional banks

in Virginia, and the Board's action in the instant case constitutes the second occasion, within less than two months, that a new holding company has been authorized to operate in that State. As a result, when this plan is consummated, holding companies will have acquired control of 24 per cent of all the bank deposits in Virginia.

These developments in Virginia clearly illustrate the tendency discussed in my dissent in the *Matter of First Oklahoma Bancorporation, Inc.* (November 30, 1962). Before holding companies have become a major factor in the banking structure of a region there is a tendency to approve acquisitions because relatively little seems to be involved. What is sometimes overlooked, in my judgment, is that subsequent applications may not be distinguishable, on a defensible basis, from the first, in which event the Board is compelled to choose between continued approval to the point where holding companies become a dominant element in the State, or denial of later applications by drawing arbitrary and unreasonable distinctions. In these circumstances, the result is repeated approvals, each apparently compelled by the reasoning of prior decisions, and a steady increase in holding company control of banking in the State, as exemplified by the course of events in Virginia.

The Bank Holding Company Act was primarily designed to control the expansion of holding companies rather than to open up the floodgates for their creation. Nevertheless, the terms of the Bank Holding Company Act and its legislative history make quite clear that creation of new bank holding companies, and additional acquisitions by existing holding companies, should be permitted by the Board of Governors in a number of situations. Sometimes a community or area can be provided with needed banking facilities only by the establishment of a holding company bank. In other cases banking competition actually may be invigorated by the entrance of a holding company into a lethargic banking area. Another class of cases is that in which a holding company proposes to take over a bank that is in weak condition or is genuinely unable to attract competent management.

No such justification for approval is present here. All of the six banks to be incorporated into the new holding company system are in sound condition, under satisfactory management, and meeting the banking needs of their communities.

Each of them has a relatively large proportion of its resources in loans to borrowers within its service area.

It is argued that Virginia needs larger banks in order to meet increasing needs for bank credit. But there is no evidence indicating that the six banks here involved will become larger merely because their stock is owned by a holding company. In fact, if argument presented to this Board by holding companies in other cases are true, *i.e.*, that banks acquired by holding companies tend to grow slower than their independent bank competitors, then the approval of this application may mean that the six banks will be relatively smaller rather than larger as a consequence of our approval.

It is also argued that the banks in concert will be able to make larger loans than heretofore as a result of pooling their resources, but in the circumstances described this could occur only by withdrawing some resources from the smaller loans they are now making. Whether this would be a beneficial shift is highly questionable; larger borrowers generally have access to credit in a number of cities, not necessarily within the State, whereas the local bank in many cases is the only source readily available to small borrowers.

In this case, no benefits are to be anticipated from the formation of the holding company system that could outweigh the detriment to the public interest, and the departure from the principles of the Holding Company Act, involved in approval of a proposal that will, for the first time, permit holding companies to become a dominant factor in Virginia banking, in control of almost one-fourth of the State's banking resources.

A proposal to create a holding company system must be evaluated, of course, not on the basis of absolute figures, but rather in its relationship to the economy of the State involved. Bearing in mind the different economies of Virginia and New York, I am unable to discover a valid ground for distinguishing this case from *Matter of Morgan New York State Corporation*, 1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 567, in which the Board unanimously denied the application to form a new holding company system on the basis of an elaborate discussion of the pertinent circumstances and the factors enumerated in the statute.

For these reasons, I conclude that the application should be denied.

Announcements

DESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF CHAIRMEN AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS, DEPUTY CHAIRMEN, AND DIRECTORS

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced the following appointments at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, effective January 1, 1963. Names in CAPITALS indicate new appointments; all others are reappointments. Brief data about each of the new appointments follow the listings.

CHAIRMEN AND FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS FOR YEAR 1963

Federal Reserve Bank

Boston	ERWIN D. CANHAM, Boston, Massachusetts
New York	Philip D. Reed, New York City
Philadelphia	Walter E. Hoadley, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Cleveland	Joseph B. Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio
Richmond	EDWIN HYDE, Richmond, Virginia
Atlanta	Jack Tarver, Atlanta, Georgia
Chicago	Robert P. Briggs, Jackson, Michigan
St. Louis	ETHAN A. H. SHEPLEY, St. Louis, Missouri
Minneapolis	Atherton Bean, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kansas City	Homer A. Scott, Sheridan, Wyoming
Dallas	Robert O. Anderson, Roswell, New Mexico
San Francisco	F. B. Whitman, San Francisco, California

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN FOR YEAR 1963

Federal Reserve Bank

Boston	WILLIAM WEBSTER, Boston, Massachusetts
New York	James DeCamp Wise, Frenchtown, New Jersey
Philadelphia	David C. Bevan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Cleveland	LOGAN T. JOHNSTON, Middletown, Ohio
Richmond	WILLIAM H. GRIER, Rock Hill, South Carolina
Atlanta	Henry G. Chalkley, Jr., Lake Charles, Louisiana
Chicago	James H. Hilton, Ames, Iowa
St. Louis	J. H. Longwell, Columbia, Missouri
Minneapolis	Judson Bemis, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kansas City	DOLPH SIMONS, Lawrence, Kansas
Dallas	MORGAN J. DAVIS, Houston, Texas
San Francisco	John D. Fredericks, Los Angeles, California

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS¹
(Three-year terms)

<i>Federal Reserve Bank</i>	
Boston	WILBUR H. NORTON, Providence, Rhode Island
New York	Philip D. Reed, New York City
Philadelphia	David C. Bevan, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Cleveland	LOGAN T. JOHNSTON, Middletown, Ohio
Richmond	WILSON H. ELKINS, College Park, Maryland
Atlanta	J. M. Cheatham, Griffin, Georgia
Chicago	James H. Hilton, Ames, Iowa
St. Louis	ETHAN A. H. SHEPLEY, St. Louis, Missouri
Minneapolis	Atherton Bean, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Kansas City	DEAN A. MCGEE, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Dallas	Robert O. Anderson, Roswell, New Mexico
San Francisco	F. B. Whitman, San Francisco, California

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BRANCH DIRECTORS²
(Three-year terms unless otherwise indicated)

<i>Federal Reserve Bank and Branch</i>	
<i>New York</i>	
Buffalo	MAURICE R. FORMAN, President, B. Forman Co., Rochester, New York.
<i>Cleveland</i>	
Cincinnati	Howard E. Whitaker, Chairman of the Board, The Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio.
Pittsburgh	F. L. Byrom, President, Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
<i>Richmond</i>	
Baltimore	E. WAYNE CORRIN, President, Hope Natural Gas Company, Clarksburg, West Virginia.
Charlotte	J. C. Cowan, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Board, Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, North Carolina.
<i>Atlanta</i>	
Birmingham	Jack W. Warner, Chairman of the Board and President, Gulf States Paper Corporation, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
Jacksonville	Claude J. Yates, Vice President and General Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Jacksonville, Florida.
Nashville	Andrew D. Holt, President, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.
New Orleans	J. O. Emmerich, Editor, Enterprise-Journal, McComb, Mississippi.
<i>Chicago</i>	
Detroit	GUY S. PEPPIATT, President, Federal-Mogul-Bower Bearings, Inc., Detroit, Michigan.

¹ Each Federal Reserve Bank has a board of directors consisting of nine members, divided into three classes, designated as Classes A, B, and C. The six A and B directors are elected by the member banks, and the three C directors are appointed by the Board of Governors. The terms of two of the elected directors and one of the appointed directors at each

Federal Reserve Bank expire at the end of each year.

² Federal Reserve Bank branches have either five or seven directors, of whom a majority are appointed by the board of directors of the parent Federal Reserve Bank, and the others are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BRANCH DIRECTORS (continued)

St. Louis

Little Rock

CAREY V. STABLER, President, Little Rock University, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Memphis

William King Self, President, Riverside Industries, Marks, Mississippi.

Minneapolis (2-year term)

Helena

Harry K. Newburn, President, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana.

Kansas City (2-year terms)

Denver

R. A. Burghart, Ingle Land and Cattle Company, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Oklahoma City

Otto C. Barby, Attorney and Rancher, Beaver, Oklahoma.

Omaha

Clifford Morris Hardin, Chancellor, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Dallas

El Paso

Roger B. Corbett, President, New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico.

Houston

DONALD B. CAMPBELL, Works Manager, Sabine River Works, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Orange, Texas.

San Antonio

John R. Stockton, Professor of Business Statistics and Director of Bureau of Business Research, The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

San Francisco (2-year terms)

Los Angeles

S. Alfred Halgren, Vice President and Director, Carnation Company, Los Angeles, California.

Portland

Raymond R. Reter, Reter Fruit Company, Medford, Oregon.

Salt Lake City

Thomas B. Rowland, President and General Manager, Rowland's Inc., Pocatello, Idaho.

Seattle

ROBERT D. O'BRIEN, President, Pacific Car and Foundry Company, Seattle, Washington.

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

ERWIN D. CANHAM, Boston, Massachusetts, was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for the year 1963. Mr. Canham has served as a Board-appointed director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since January 1959 and as Deputy Chairman since 1961. Mr. Canham is Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. As Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent, he succeeds Dr. Nils Y. Wessell, President, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

WILLIAM WEBSTER, Boston, Massachusetts, who has been serving as a Board-appointed director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston since January 1961, was appointed Deputy Chairman

of the Bank for the year 1963. Mr. Webster is President of New England Electric System in Boston. As Deputy Chairman, he succeeds Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, who was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent for 1963.

WILBUR H. NORTON, Providence, Rhode Island, was appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. Norton is President, Gorham Corporation, Providence, Rhode Island. He succeeds Dr. Nils Y. Wessell, President, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, whose term as a director expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York

MAURICE R. FORMAN, Rochester, New

York, was appointed a director of the Buffalo Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. Forman is President, B. Forman Co., Rochester, New York. He succeeds Mr. Raymond E. Olson, President, Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland

LOGAN T. JOHNSTON, Middletown, Ohio, was appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963, and was also appointed Deputy Chairman at that Bank for 1963. He had served as a Bank-appointed director of the Cincinnati Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland since 1961. Mr. Johnston is President, Armco Steel Corporation, Middletown, Ohio. As Deputy Chairman and also as a Board-appointed director of the Cleveland Bank, Mr. Johnston succeeds Mr. Joseph H. Thompson, Chairman of the Board, The Hanna Mining Company, Cleveland, Ohio, whose term as Deputy Chairman and as a Board-appointed director expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond

EDWIN HYDE, Richmond, Virginia, was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent at the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for the year 1963. Mr. Hyde has served as a Board-appointed director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond since January 1959 and as Deputy Chairman since July 1960. He had previously served as an elected director of that Bank from 1951 through 1954. Mr. Hyde is President of Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Virginia. As Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent, Mr. Hyde succeeds Mr. Alonzo G. Decker, Jr., President, The Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, Towson, Maryland, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

WILLIAM H. GRIER, Rock Hill, South Carolina, who has been serving as a Board-appointed director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond since July 1960, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Bank for the year 1963. Mr. Grier served as a Board-appointed director of the Charlotte

Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond from 1954 through 1959. Mr. Grier is President of the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, South Carolina. As Deputy Chairman of the Richmond Bank, Mr. Grier succeeds Mr. Edwin Hyde, who was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent for 1963.

WILSON H. ELKINS, College Park, Maryland, was appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Dr. Elkins is President of the University of Maryland at College Park. He succeeds Mr. Alonzo G. Decker, Jr., President, The Black & Decker Manufacturing Company, Towson, Maryland, whose term as a director expires December 31, 1962.

E. WAYNE CORRIN, Clarksburg, West Virginia, was appointed a director of the Baltimore Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. Corrin is President of Hope Natural Gas Company, Clarksburg, West Virginia. He succeeds Dr. Gordon M. Cairns, Dean of Agriculture, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

GUY S. PEPPIATT, Detroit, Michigan, was appointed a director of the Detroit Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. Peppiatt is President of Federal-Mogul-Bower Bearings, Inc., Detroit. He succeeds Mr. J. Thomas Smith, President, Dura Corporation, Oak Park, Illinois, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ETHAN A. H. SHEPLEY, St. Louis, Missouri, was appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963, and was designated Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent at the St. Louis Bank for the year 1963. Mr. Shepley is Of Counsel, Shepley, Kroeger, Fisse & Shepley, St. Louis, Missouri. As Chairman and Federal Reserve Agent and also as a Board-appointed director of the St. Louis Bank, Mr. Shepley succeeds Mr. Pierre B.

McBride, President, Porcelain Metals Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

CAREY V. STABLER, Little Rock, Arkansas, was appointed a director of the Little Rock Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Dr. Stabler is President of Little Rock University, Little Rock, Arkansas. He succeeds Mr. T. Winfred Bell, President, Bush-Caldwell Company, Little Rock, Arkansas, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

DOLPH SIMONS, Lawrence, Kansas, who has been serving as a Board-appointed director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City since January 1962, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Bank for the year 1963. Mr. Simons is Editor and Publisher, The Lawrence Daily Journal-World, Lawrence, Kansas. As Deputy Chairman, he succeeds Dr. Oliver S. Willham, President, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

DEAN A. McGEE, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. McGee is President, Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He succeeds Dr. Oliver S. Willham, President, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, whose term as director expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

MORGAN J. DAVIS, Houston, Texas, who has been serving as a Board-appointed director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas since January 1961, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Bank for the year 1963. Mr. Davis is Chairman of the Board, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Texas. He succeeds Mr. Lamar Fleming, Jr., Member, Board of Directors, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc., Houston, Texas, whose term as Deputy Chairman expires December 31, 1962.

DONALD B. CAMPBELL, Orange, Texas, was appointed a director of the Houston Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas for a three-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. Campbell is Works Manager, Sabine River Works, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Orange, Texas. He succeeds Mr. A. E. Cudlipp, Vice President and Director, Lufkin Foundry & Machine Company, Lufkin, Texas, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

ROBERT D. O'BRIEN, Seattle, Washington, was appointed a director of the Seattle Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1963. Mr. O'Brien is President, Pacific Car and Foundry Company, Seattle, Washington. He succeeds Mr. Lyman J. Bunting, President, Artificial Ice & Fuel Company, Yakima, Washington, whose term expires December 31, 1962.

ELECTION OF CLASS A AND CLASS B DIRECTORS

The Federal Reserve Banks have announced the results of the annual elections by their member banks of Class A and Class B directors as shown below. The directors have been elected to serve for three years beginning January 1, 1963.

Boston

Class A

OSTROM ENDERS, Chairman, Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Enders succeeds William D. Ireland, Chairman of the Executive Committee, State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Class B

JOHN R. NEWELL, President, Bath Iron Works Corporation, Bath, Maine. Mr. Newell succeeds Milton P. Higgins, Chairman of the Board, Norton Company, Worcester, Massachusetts.

New York

Class A

RALPH H. RUE, President, The Schenectady Trust Company, Schenectady, New York. Mr. Rue succeeds César J. Bertheau, Chairman of the Board, Peoples Trust Company of Bergen County, Hackensack, New Jersey.

Class B

KENNETH H. HANNAN, Executive Vice President, Union Carbide Corporation, New York City. (Re-elected)

Philadelphia

Class A

BENJAMIN F. SAWIN, Vice Chairman of the Board, Provident Tradesmens Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sawin succeeds Frederick A. Potts, President, The Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Class B

RALPH K. GOTTSALL, Chairman of the Board and President, Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. Gottshall succeeds R. Russell Pippin, Treasurer, E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, Wilmington, Delaware.

Cleveland

Class A

FRANK E. AGNEW, Jr., President, Pittsburgh National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Agnew succeeds Francis H. Beam, Chairman of the Board, The National City Bank of Cleveland, Ohio.

Class B

WALTER K. BAILEY, Chairman of the Board, The Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Bailey succeeds W. Cordes Snyder, Jr., Chairman of the Board and President, Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Richmond

Class A

DAVID K. CUSHWA, Jr., President, The Washington County National Savings Bank, Williamsport, Maryland. Mr. Cushwa succeeds H. H. Cooley, President, The Round Hill National Bank, Round Hill, Virginia.

Class B

R. E. SALVATI, Chairman of the Board, Island Creek Coal Company, Huntington, West Virginia. (Re-elected)

Atlanta

Class A

M. M. KIMBREL, Chairman of the Board, First National Bank, Thomson, Georgia. (Re-elected)

Class B

MCGREGOR SMITH, Chairman of the Board, Florida Power & Light Company, Miami, Florida. (Re-elected)

Chicago

Class A

HARRY W. SCHALLER, President, The Citizens First National Bank of Storm Lake, Iowa. Mr. Schaller succeeds Vivian W. Johnson, Chairman of the Board, First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Class B

WILLIAM A. HANLEY, Director, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana. (Re-elected)

St. Louis

Class A

HARRY F. HARRINGTON, Chairman of the Board and President, The Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Harrington succeeds Kenton R. Cravens, Chairman of the Board, Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Class B

HAROLD O. MCCUTCHAN, Senior Vice President, Mead Johnson & Company, Evansville, Indiana. (Re-elected)

Minneapolis

Class A

CURTIS B. MATEER, Executive Vice President, The Pierre National Bank, Pierre, South Dakota. Mr. Mateer succeeds Harold N. Thomson, Vice President, Farmers & Merchants Bank, Presho, South Dakota.

Class B

HUGH D. GALUSHA, Jr., Partner, Galusha, Higgins and Galusha, Helena, Montana. Mr. Galusha succeeds Alexander Warden, Publisher, Great Falls Tribune-Leader, Great Falls, Montana.

Kansas City

Class A

BURTON L. LOHMULLER, President, The First National Bank of Centralia, Kansas. (Re-elected)

Class B

K. S. ADAMS, Chairman of the Board, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma. (Re-elected)

Dallas

Class A

RALPH A. PORTER, Executive Vice President, The State National Bank of Denison, Texas. Mr. Porter succeeds John M. Griffith, President, The City National Bank of Taylor, Texas.

Class B

J. B. PERRY, Jr., President and General Manager, Perry Brothers, Inc., Lufkin, Texas. (Re-elected)

San Francisco

Class A

M. VILAS HUBBARD, President and Chairman of the Board, Citizens Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, California. (Re-elected)

Class B

FRED H. MERRILL, President, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, California. Mr. Merrill succeeds N. Loyall McLaren, Partner, Haskins & Sells, San Francisco, California.

ELECTION OF DIRECTOR

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston on November 23 announced the election of James R. Carter as a Class B director of the Bank to serve for the remainder of a term expiring December 31, 1964. Mr. Carter is President of Nashua Corporation, Nashua, New Hampshire. As a director of the Boston Bank, he succeeds Mr. Eugene B. Whittemore, President and Treasurer, The Morley Company, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, who died recently.

REVISIONS IN CONSUMER CREDIT STATISTICS

The Federal Reserve series for consumer credit have been revised for the period January 1955 to date. The revised data for 1961 and 1962 appear on pages 1676-79 and 1696-97 of this BULLETIN. Revised figures prior to January 1961 are available on request from the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

The revisions prior to January 1961 reflect changes in two series and in seasonal adjustments for all series. Automobile credit at sales finance companies has been revised beginning with July 1955 to correct the coverage for this series as of the date of the latest finance company survey, June 30, 1960. The increase in holdings on that survey date was \$246 million, or about 3 per cent. Small revisions have also been made in the service credit series for the period July-December 1960.

In addition, figures beginning with July 1961

for commercial and mutual savings banks reflect incorporation of benchmark data for December 1961 and June 1962. Data for certain other financial institutions and for retail outlets were revised beginning with January 1961 on the basis of benchmark figures for December 1961. Small adjustments were made in other consumer goods paper and personal loans for sales finance companies in some months of 1962 in order to incorporate recent information.

Data for other consumer goods paper at retail outlets have been revised for March and April of each year, beginning with 1955, to reflect the introduction of special adjustments to allow for changes in the date of Easter. Similar adjustments were introduced for charge accounts at retail outlets in the revised consumer credit figures published in the BULLETIN for December 1961. The procedure used to compute these adjustments is similar to that described for department store sales in "Revision of Monthly Department Store Indexes," BULLETIN for December 1957, pages 1323-52.

ADMISSION OF STATE BANK TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The following bank was admitted to Membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period November 16, 1962, to December 15, 1962.

North Carolina

Charlotte.

The Bank of Commerce

National Summary of Business Conditions

Released for publication December 14

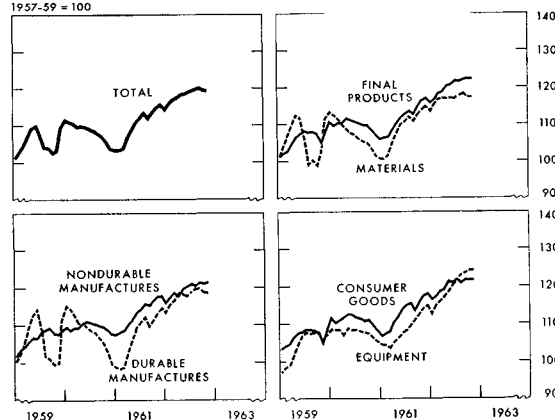
Industrial production and nonagricultural employment in November remained at the levels of the summer and early autumn while personal income and retail sales rose further. The money supply and time deposits at commercial banks continued to expand. Common stock prices rose further between mid-November and mid-December.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The preliminary November index of industrial production was unchanged from the October level of 120 per cent of the 1957-59 average. Indexes for most major groups of industries as well as those for final products and materials changed little.

Auto assemblies, at 141 per cent of the 1957-59 average, remained at the advanced level of the preceding four months. Production of other consumer durable goods was stable from August to November, after having declined 4 per cent from the high May-June rate. Following persistent increases through the spring and summer, output of business equipment changed little in October and November. Steel ingot production rose about 5 per cent in November, but changes in output of most other materials were small.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1957-59 = 100



Federal Reserve indexes, seasonally adjusted. Monthly figures, latest shown are for November.

CONSTRUCTION

New construction put in place, which was at a record level in October, declined somewhat in November to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$62 billion. Following a sharp rise in October, public construction declined. Residential and other types of private construction changed little.

EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted employment in nonfarm establishments continued to change little in November. Employment increased further in State and local government and in the service industries but declined in construction and in the metal and metal-fabricating industries. The average factory workweek increased, with substantial gains in primary metals and transportation equipment. The unemployment rate, at 5.8 per cent, was up somewhat from October but unchanged from August and September.

DISTRIBUTION

Retail sales rose nearly 2 per cent in November and were $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in September. Department store sales rose sharply, although they did not quite reach the September level, and sales increases were widespread among other non-durable goods stores. Deliveries of new autos, which had risen sharply to a record rate in October, declined moderately but total sales of durable goods stores were unchanged.

COMMODITY PRICES

The wholesale commodity price index declined somewhat between mid-November and mid-December, to the level of a year ago. Owing partly to decreases among livestock and meats, prices of foodstuffs continued to decline; they were 4 per cent below the peak reached in September when there was some withholding of livestock from the markets. The industrial commodity price level remained stable.

BANK CREDIT AND RESERVES

Total commercial bank credit, seasonally adjusted, continued to grow in November, but less rapidly than in the preceding months. The increase in loans was smaller, reflecting in part repayments of security loans. Bank holdings of securities, both U. S. Government and non-Government, increased. The money supply rose substantially further and time deposits at commercial banks continued to expand.

Total reserves of member banks increased over the four weeks ending December 12. The rise in required reserves was larger than usual, and excess reserves declined. Member bank borrowings from the Federal Reserve were reduced somewhat. Reserves were supplied by an increase in float and

by Federal Reserve purchases of U. S. Government securities and were absorbed largely through an outflow of currency.

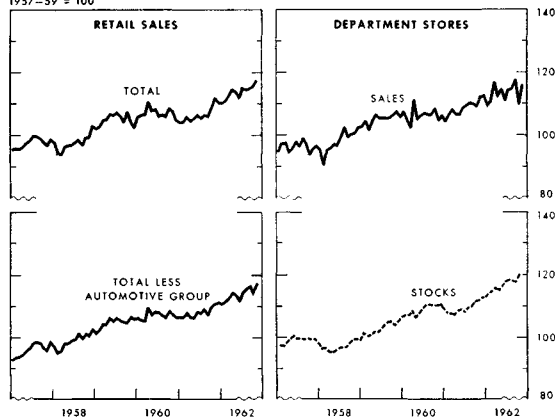
SECURITY MARKETS

After falling to or below their spring lows, yields on State and local government bonds increased somewhat between mid-November and mid-December and those on corporate and Treasury issues changed little. Rates on 3-month Treasury bills fluctuated narrowly around 2.85 per cent.

Common stock prices rose further and the volume of trading remained large. In mid-December, average prices were midway between the low of last June and the peak of December 1961.

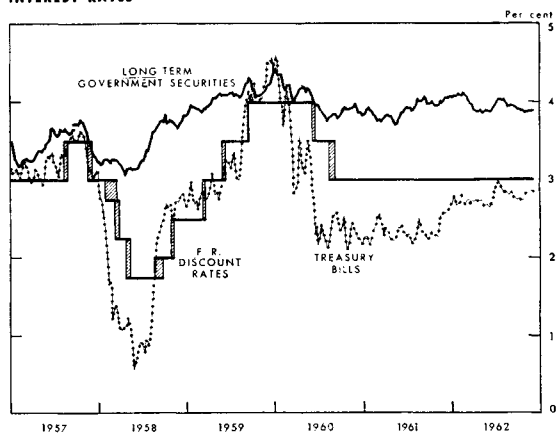
RETAIL TRADE

1957-59 = 100



Federal Reserve indexes, seasonally adjusted; retail sales based on Department of Commerce data. Monthly figures; latest for stocks is October, for other series, November.

INTEREST RATES



Discount rate, range or level for all F. R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U. S. Government bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures shown are for week ending December 5.

Guide to Tabular Presentation

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

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

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

"U.S. Govt. securities" may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. "State and local govt." also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

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

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

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The data for F. R. Banks, member banks, and department stores, and consumer credit are derived from regular reports made to the Board; production indexes are compiled by the Board on the basis of data collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, currency, Federal finance, and Federal business-type activi-

ties are obtained from Treasury statements; the remaining data are obtained largely from other sources. For many of the banking and monetary series back data and descriptive text are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

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

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds										Factors absorbing reserve funds									
	F. R. Bank credit outstanding						Treasury currency out- stand- ing	Cur- rency in cir- cu- la- tion	Treasury cash hold- ings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F. R. Banks			Other F. R. ac- counts	Member bank reserves			Total			
	U. S. Govt. securities			Dis- counts and ad- vances	Float ¹	To- tal ²				Gold stock	Treasury	Foreign		Other ¹	With F. R. Banks	Cur- rency and coin ³				
	Total	Bought out- right	Repur- chase agreements																	
Averages of daily figures																				
1929—June.....	179	179	.....	978	61	1,317	4,024	2,018	4,400	210	30	30	376	2,314	.....	2,314	.....	2,314	.....	
1933—June.....	1,933	1,933	.....	250	12	2,208	4,030	2,295	5,455	272	81	164	350	2,211	.....	2,211	.....	2,211	.....	
1939—Dec.....	2,510	2,510	.....	8	83	2,612	17,518	2,956	7,609	2,402	616	739	248	11,473	.....	11,473	.....	11,473	.....	
1941—Dec.....	2,219	2,219	.....	5	170	2,404	22,759	3,239	10,985	2,189	592	1,531	292	12,812	.....	12,812	.....	12,812	.....	
1945—Dec.....	23,708	23,708	.....	381	652	24,744	20,047	4,322	28,452	2,269	625	1,247	493	16,027	.....	16,027	.....	16,027	.....	
1950—Dec.....	20,345	20,336	9	142	1,117	21,606	22,879	4,629	27,806	1,290	615	920	353	739	17,391	.....	17,391	.....	17,391	.....
1951—Dec.....	23,409	23,310	99	657	1,375	25,446	22,483	4,701	29,139	1,280	271	571	264	796	20,310	.....	20,310	.....	20,310	.....
1952—Dec.....	24,400	23,876	524	1,633	1,262	27,299	23,276	4,806	30,494	1,271	569	745	290	832	21,180	.....	21,180	.....	21,180	.....
1953—Dec.....	25,639	25,218	421	448	1,018	27,107	22,028	4,885	30,968	767	602	466	390	908	19,920	.....	19,920	.....	19,920	.....
1954—Dec.....	24,917	24,888	29	407	992	26,317	21,711	4,982	30,749	805	443	439	365	929	19,279	.....	19,279	.....	19,279	.....
1955—Dec.....	24,602	24,318	284	840	1,389	26,853	21,689	5,008	31,265	777	434	459	394	983	19,240	.....	19,240	.....	19,240	.....
1956—Dec.....	24,765	24,498	267	706	1,633	27,156	21,942	5,064	31,775	772	463	372	247	998	19,535	.....	19,535	.....	19,535	.....
1957—Dec.....	23,982	23,615	367	716	1,443	26,186	22,769	5,144	31,932	768	385	345	186	1,063	19,420	.....	19,420	.....	19,420	.....
1958—Dec.....	26,312	26,216	96	564	1,496	28,412	20,563	5,230	32,371	691	470	262	337	1,174	18,899	.....	18,899	.....	18,899	.....
1959—Dec.....	27,036	26,993	43	911	1,426	29,435	19,482	5,311	32,775	396	524	361	348	1,195	18,628	304	18,932	.....	18,932	.....
1960—Dec.....	27,248	27,170	78	94	1,665	29,060	17,954	5,396	33,019	408	522	250	495	1,029	16,688	2,595	19,283	.....	19,283	.....
1961—June.....	26,935	26,927	8	66	1,265	28,304	17,475	5,432	32,246	411	515	205	250	1,038	16,547	2,495	19,042	.....	19,042	.....
1961—Nov.....	28,616	28,532	84	107	1,377	30,142	17,180	5,583	33,255	414	483	258	244	1,068	17,183	2,657	19,840	.....	19,840	.....
Dec.....	29,098	29,061	37	152	1,921	31,217	16,929	5,587	33,954	422	514	229	244	1,112	17,259	2,859	20,118	.....	20,118	.....
1962—Jan.....	28,519	28,478	41	93	1,807	30,468	16,852	5,588	33,291	441	417	234	288	1,042	17,195	2,894	20,089	.....	20,089	.....
Feb.....	28,384	28,377	7	118	1,290	29,839	16,793	5,586	32,848	449	426	211	272	1,096	16,916	2,655	19,571	.....	19,571	.....
Mar.....	28,570	28,524	46	156	1,293	30,063	16,707	5,588	32,996	439	448	215	272	1,049	16,939	2,608	19,547	.....	19,547	.....
Apr.....	29,143	29,015	128	134	1,317	30,634	16,564	5,588	33,235	428	485	220	350	985	17,083	2,640	19,723	.....	19,723	.....
May.....	29,503	29,457	46	128	1,326	30,991	16,456	5,594	33,327	419	551	221	351	1,048	17,122	2,695	19,817	.....	19,817	.....
June.....	29,568	29,510	58	154	1,508	31,265	16,434	5,601	33,626	402	514	269	322	971	17,196	2,728	19,924	.....	19,924	.....
July.....	29,581	29,540	41	109	1,736	31,475	16,310	5,602	33,989	398	490	273	312	654	17,272	2,774	20,046	.....	20,046	.....
Aug.....	30,088	30,074	14	143	1,330	31,600	16,136	5,598	33,962	405	524	200	335	764	17,144	2,777	19,921	.....	19,921	.....
Sept.....	29,921	29,865	56	91	1,760	31,807	16,079	5,548	34,004	398	500	211	296	799	17,227	2,807	20,034	.....	20,034	.....
Oct.....	30,241	30,178	63	76	1,705	32,057	16,050	5,552	34,111	404	517	216	320	710	17,382	2,822	20,205	.....	20,205	.....
Nov.....	30,195	30,064	131	129	1,694	32,053	15,978	5,552	34,584	401	472	202	293	925	16,706	2,893	19,599	.....	19,599	.....
Week ending—																				
1961																				
Oct. 4.....	27,834	27,823	11	36	1,332	29,237	17,380	5,563	32,678	408	422	300	281	1,054	17,036	2,569	19,605	.....	19,605	.....
11.....	28,195	28,143	52	31	1,257	29,517	17,350	5,565	32,886	417	450	261	363	1,052	17,005	2,421	19,426	.....	19,426	.....
18.....	28,250	28,130	120	147	1,305	29,737	17,336	5,568	33,010	422	479	248	300	998	17,184	2,620	19,804	.....	19,804	.....
25.....	27,819	27,791	28	57	1,630	29,544	17,302	5,572	32,849	414	486	249	268	991	17,162	2,663	19,825	.....	19,825	.....
Nov. 1.....	28,052	28,039	13	76	1,238	29,404	17,302	5,576	32,802	410	491	241	303	990	17,045	2,706	19,751	.....	19,751	.....
8.....	28,495	28,466	29	93	1,130	29,760	17,291	5,579	32,967	423	475	273	258	992	17,241	2,430	19,671	.....	19,671	.....
15.....	28,466	28,380	86	125	1,186	29,817	17,276	5,583	33,222	402	476	247	253	992	17,084	2,657	19,741	.....	19,741	.....
22.....	28,588	28,461	127	92	1,743	30,465	17,190	5,585	33,350	414	506	309	251	1,144	17,265	2,629	19,894	.....	19,894	.....
29.....	28,874	28,760	114	103	1,492	30,510	16,975	5,586	33,503	415	456	210	213	1,143	17,132	2,810	19,942	.....	19,942	.....
Dec. 6.....	29,274	29,274	.....	36	1,279	30,631	16,975	5,588	33,579	416	501	216	258	1,143	17,082	2,682	19,764	.....	19,764	.....
13.....	29,334	29,334	.....	40	1,363	30,780	16,961	5,590	33,937	423	460	247	228	1,131	16,906	2,836	19,742	.....	19,742	.....
20.....	29,007	29,007	.....	109	2,240	31,401	16,920	5,588	34,072	424	600	215	219	1,102	17,277	2,957	20,234	.....	20,234	.....
27.....	28,893	28,845	48	218	2,526	31,685	16,889	5,584	34,171	421	511	207	238	1,106	17,506	2,842	20,348	.....	20,348	.....
1962																				
Jan. 3.....	28,931	28,720	211	356	2,355	31,695	16,889	5,586	33,919	429	441	290	297	1,053	17,740	3,062	20,802	.....	20,802	.....
10.....	28,784	28,717	67	79	2,059	30,972	16,883	5,587	33,661	434	380	240	261	1,043	17,421	2,871	20,292	.....	20,292	.....
17.....	28,520	28,501	19	89	1,870	30,529	16,839	5,586	33,386	440	435	232	292	1,040	17,130	2,926	20,056	.....	20,056	.....
24.....	28,279	28,279	.....	72	1,786	30,185	16,839	5,589	33,070	442	439	220	305	1,043	17,094	2,878	19,972	.....	19,972	.....
31.....	28,310	28,310	.....	94	1,227	29,678	16,832	5,590	32,793	450	424	213	296	1,042	16,882	2,876	19,758	.....	19,758	.....
Feb. 7.....	28,588	28,588	.....	122	1,117	29,873	16,804	5,584	32,776	460	359	223	277	1,042	17,125	2,573	19,698	.....	19,698	.....
14.....	28,575	28,575	.....	120	1,050	29,791	16,789	5,585	32,888	448	444	197	252	1,022	16,914	2,606	19,520	.....	19,520	.....
21.....	28,090	28,062	28	122	1,655	29,913	16,790	5,586	32,870	447	433	197	274	1,163	16,904	2,676	19,580	.....	19,580	.....
28.....	28,285	28,285	.....	108	1,340	29,778	16,790	5,588	32,857	439	470	227	285	1,156	16,721	2,764	19,485	.....	19,485	.....
Mar. 7.....	28,433	28,419	14	156	1,339	29,974	1													

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

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds							Factors absorbing reserve funds									
	F. R. Bank credit outstanding					Gold stock	Treasury currency out- stand- ing	Cur- rency in cir- cu- la- tion	Treas- ury cash hold- ings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F. R. Banks			Other F. R. ac- counts	Member bank reserves			
	U. S. Govt. securities			Dis- counts and ad- vances	Float ¹					To- tal ²	Treas- ury	For- eign		Other ¹	With F. R. Banks	Cur- rency and coin ³	Total
	Total	Bought out- right	Repur- chase agree- ments														
Averages of daily figures																	
Week ending— 1962																	
Apr. 4.....	29,150	28,996	154	140	1,029	30,361	16,609	5,591	33,050	433	400	220	351	1,025	17,080	2,583	19,663
11.....	29,281	29,134	147	125	1,156	30,603	16,609	5,589	33,274	432	458	252	327	1,030	17,027	2,477	19,504
18.....	29,030	28,957	73	140	1,412	30,622	16,585	5,584	33,356	425	480	204	364	960	17,002	2,684	19,686
25.....	29,033	28,882	151	150	1,500	30,722	16,523	5,586	33,244	428	518	209	354	963	17,115	2,763	19,878
May 2.....	29,188	29,093	95	128	1,351	30,704	16,494	5,590	33,133	419	607	213	366	958	17,091	2,777	19,868
9.....	29,634	29,467	167	112	1,245	31,025	16,490	5,594	33,267	419	502	224	372	956	17,369	2,482	19,851
16.....	29,532	29,511	21	129	1,276	30,970	16,456	5,595	33,406	423	537	219	342	996	17,098	2,717	19,815
23.....	29,341	29,341	.....	112	1,667	31,153	16,434	5,593	33,327	419	599	237	327	1,132	17,138	2,693	19,831
30.....	29,560	29,560	.....	151	1,191	30,935	16,434	5,594	33,331	418	524	208	344	1,130	17,007	2,802	19,809
June 6.....	29,837	29,837	.....	117	1,211	31,198	16,434	5,597	33,534	413	474	209	367	1,077	17,155	2,646	19,801
13.....	29,672	29,672	.....	107	1,304	31,115	16,435	5,602	33,663	402	503	211	339	1,056	16,976	2,662	19,638
20.....	29,433	29,356	77	180	1,779	31,423	16,434	5,604	33,654	400	509	274	337	996	17,291	2,747	20,038
27.....	29,320	29,233	87	216	1,668	31,236	16,433	5,600	33,584	396	550	343	266	886	17,244	2,818	20,062
July 4.....	29,884	29,707	177	153	1,498	31,597	16,435	5,600	33,863	391	533	330	290	699	17,527	2,713	20,240
11.....	29,962	29,870	92	81	1,627	31,729	16,412	5,602	34,155	394	452	294	301	700	17,447	2,694	20,141
18.....	29,304	29,304	.....	178	2,039	31,561	16,298	5,601	34,091	388	496	315	298	607	17,265	2,829	20,094
25.....	29,230	29,230	.....	74	1,968	31,315	16,269	5,603	33,901	404	551	221	317	641	17,152	2,850	20,002
Aug. 1.....	29,592	29,592	.....	85	1,346	31,066	16,168	5,604	33,813	414	428	234	343	643	16,962	2,876	19,838
8.....	30,194	30,194	.....	171	1,150	31,559	16,148	5,603	33,938	417	488	217	331	692	17,226	2,589	19,815
15.....	30,177	30,160	17	145	1,279	31,642	16,148	5,596	34,059	402	598	198	375	703	17,050	2,763	19,813
22.....	29,902	29,890	12	171	1,684	31,795	16,147	5,597	34,003	397	553	189	325	827	17,247	2,763	20,010
29.....	30,019	30,019	.....	92	1,287	31,433	16,112	5,601	33,870	404	502	192	314	820	17,044	2,870	19,914
Sept. 5.....	30,412	30,264	148	105	1,134	31,685	16,098	5,556	33,977	404	459	175	315	866	17,143	2,696	19,839
12.....	30,396	30,269	127	89	1,400	31,921	16,093	5,550	34,167	392	503	204	293	839	17,165	2,787	19,952
19.....	29,748	29,748	.....	36	2,136	31,955	16,067	5,544	34,045	390	579	222	284	774	17,273	2,886	20,159
26.....	29,340	29,340	.....	152	2,176	31,702	16,068	5,548	33,882	401	494	219	283	760	17,278	2,913	20,191
Oct. 3.....	29,959	29,946	13	74	1,747	31,816	16,068	5,552	33,909	407	476	217	323	754	17,352	2,822	20,174
10.....	30,682	30,546	136	56	1,645	32,416	16,067	5,555	34,102	410	513	243	314	751	17,706	2,627	20,333
17.....	30,480	30,385	95	82	1,633	32,229	16,067	5,551	34,256	397	480	214	336	717	17,445	2,861	20,306
24.....	29,931	29,931	.....	67	2,083	32,116	16,052	5,551	34,115	398	519	211	315	684	17,476	2,882	20,358
31.....	29,888	29,853	35	91	1,475	31,491	16,006	5,552	34,042	406	541	207	311	672	16,872	2,935	19,807
Nov. 7.....	30,235	30,048	187	170	1,247	31,686	15,977	5,555	34,231	410	392	184	302	822	16,878	2,681	19,559
14.....	30,378	30,138	240	156	1,300	31,868	15,978	5,550	34,560	401	523	216	309	798	16,589	2,828	19,417
21.....	30,104	30,044	60	105	2,056	32,299	15,978	5,550	34,684	394	464	193	289	1,020	16,783	2,902	19,685
28.....	30,012	29,994	18	103	2,109	32,259	15,978	5,551	34,803	400	488	214	262	1,023	16,597	3,033	19,630
End of month 1962																	
Sept.....	29,825	29,825	.....	48	1,781	31,690	16,067	5,551	33,893	390	400	229	318	756	17,321	2,566	19,887
Oct.....	30,201	29,953	248	219	1,171	31,625	15,978	5,554	34,109	399	513	182	309	827	16,821	3,237	20,058
Nov.....	30,454	30,200	254	71	1,885	32,448	15,978	5,552	34,768	391	585	203	305	1,078	16,648	3,299	19,947
Wednesday 1962																	
Oct. 3.....	30,568	30,476	92	164	1,511	32,277	16,068	5,554	33,976	416	492	196	330	752	17,737	2,946	20,683
10.....	30,529	30,457	72	92	1,326	31,981	16,068	5,557	34,252	414	492	227	307	749	17,164	2,957	20,121
17.....	30,193	30,193	.....	172	1,763	32,162	16,068	5,550	34,187	403	479	206	322	688	17,495	3,156	20,651
24.....	29,833	29,833	.....	156	1,524	31,547	16,018	5,552	34,043	410	495	217	297	688	16,967	3,171	20,138
31.....	30,201	29,953	248	219	1,171	31,625	15,978	5,554	34,109	399	513	182	309	827	16,821	3,237	20,058
Nov. 7.....	30,324	30,127	197	579	740	31,677	15,978	5,556	34,446	412	325	194	319	819	16,696	2,813	19,509
14.....	30,123	30,123	.....	108	1,452	31,717	15,978	5,550	34,651	411	467	233	325	743	16,415	3,286	19,701
21.....	30,191	30,067	124	139	2,044	32,409	15,978	5,551	34,843	398	310	213	262	1,027	16,884	3,195	20,079
28.....	30,059	30,059	.....	103	1,848	32,046	15,978	5,552	34,801	397	552	209	263	1,026	16,327	3,434	19,761

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

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

³ Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959–Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Jan. 1962 figures are estimated except for weekly averages.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F. R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F. R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F. R. Banks	Free re- serves
	Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess		
1929—June.....	2,314	2,275	42	974	-932	762	755	7	174	-167	161	161	1	63	-62
1933—June.....	2,160	1,797	363	184	179	861	792	69	69	69	211	133	78	78	78
1939—Dec.....	11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	989	2,611	1,141	601	540	540	540
1941—Dec.....	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,383	5,142	4,153	989	989	989	1,143	848	295	295	295
1945—Dec.....	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	-144	939	924	14	14	14
1947—Dec.....	17,261	16,275	986	224	762	4,404	4,299	105	38	67	1,024	1,011	13	6	7
1950—Dec.....	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	5	3
1951—Dec.....	20,310	19,484	826	657	169	5,275	5,231	44	151	-107	1,356	1,353	3	64	-61
1952—Dec.....	21,180	20,457	723	1,593	-870	5,357	5,328	30	486	-456	1,406	1,409	-4	232	-236
1953—Dec.....	19,920	19,227	693	441	252	4,762	4,748	14	115	-101	1,295	1,295	1	37	-36
1954—Dec.....	19,279	18,576	703	246	457	4,508	4,497	12	62	-50	1,210	1,210	-1	15	-16
1955—Dec.....	19,240	18,646	594	839	-245	4,432	4,397	35	197	-162	1,166	1,164	2	85	-83
1956—Dec.....	19,535	18,883	652	688	-36	4,448	4,392	57	147	-91	1,149	1,138	12	97	-86
1957—Dec.....	19,420	18,843	577	710	-133	4,336	4,303	34	139	-105	1,136	1,127	8	85	-77
1958—Dec.....	18,899	18,383	516	557	-41	4,033	4,010	23	102	-81	1,077	1,070	7	39	-31
1959—Dec.....	18,932	18,450	482	906	-424	3,920	3,930	-10	99	-109	1,038	1,038	104	104	-104
1960—Dec.....	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	8	-4
1961—June.....	19,042	18,430	612	63	549	3,698	3,658	40	.....	40	970	964	6	1	5
1961—Nov.....	19,840	19,218	622	105	517	3,697	3,660	37	23	14	985	982	3	16	-13
1961—Dec.....	20,118	19,550	568	149	419	3,834	3,826	7	57	-50	987	987	.....	22	-22
1962—Jan.....	20,089	19,473	616	70	546	3,811	3,763	48	7	41	987	982	5	3	2
1962—Feb.....	19,571	19,069	502	68	434	3,680	3,664	17	6	11	955	954	1	4	-3
1962—Mar.....	19,547	19,077	470	91	379	3,693	3,705	-12	12	-24	964	949	15	21	-6
1962—Apr.....	19,723	19,213	510	69	441	3,752	3,692	60	10	50	940	953	-13	7	-20
1962—May.....	19,817	19,320	497	63	434	3,724	3,713	11	1	10	990	983	7	4	3
1962—June.....	19,924	19,453	471	100	371	3,781	3,774	7	19	-12	976	977	-1	2	-3
1962—July.....	20,046	19,514	532	89	443	3,766	3,732	34	16	18	1,000	989	10	4	6
1962—Aug.....	19,921	19,358	563	127	436	3,709	3,684	24	17	7	1,017	1,013	4	18	-14
1962—Sept.....	20,034	19,576	458	80	378	3,718	3,723	-4	15	-19	1,021	1,022	-1	9	-10
1962—Oct.....	20,205	19,721	484	65	419	3,774	3,736	38	4	34	1,036	1,032	5	6	-1
1962—Nov.....	19,599	19,012	587	119	468	3,627	3,601	27	14	13	1,007	1,001	6	13	-7
Week ending—															
1961—Nov. 1....	19,751	19,208	543	74	469	3,737	3,720	17	16	1	988	991	-3	9	-12
1961—Nov. 8....	19,671	19,198	473	91	382	3,680	3,662	18	18	.....	993	987	5	16	-11
1961—Nov. 15....	19,741	19,153	588	122	466	3,644	3,626	18	43	-25	968	972	-4	13	-17
1961—Nov. 22....	19,894	19,297	597	90	507	3,692	3,678	14	11	3	994	988	6	16	-10
1961—Nov. 29....	19,942	19,221	721	101	620	3,727	3,655	72	8	64	987	978	9	17	-8
1962—June 6....	19,801	19,289	512	55	457	3,740	3,733	7	.....	7	962	970	-7	.....	-7
1962—June 13....	19,638	19,245	393	47	346	3,691	3,689	2	1	1	963	959	4	.....	4
1962—June 20....	20,038	19,568	470	124	346	3,831	3,807	24	36	-12	982	986	-4	7	-12
1962—June 27....	20,062	19,569	493	168	325	3,827	3,813	14	35	-22	993	986	7	1	6
1962—July 4....	20,240	19,697	543	120	423	3,907	3,867	40	30	10	1,012	999	14	4	10
1962—July 11....	20,141	19,595	546	55	491	3,764	3,746	19	11	8	980	985	-5	.....	-5
1962—July 18....	20,094	19,532	562	163	399	3,694	3,688	7	40	-33	981	986	-4	11	-15
1962—July 25....	20,002	19,427	575	59	516	3,753	3,678	75	.....	75	984	972	12	2	10
1962—Aug. 1....	19,838	19,404	434	70	364	3,768	3,753	15	.....	15	1,024	1,016	8	3	5
1962—Aug. 8....	19,815	19,325	490	156	334	3,706	3,704	3	18	-15	1,012	1,010	2	18	-16
1962—Aug. 15....	19,813	19,216	597	130	467	3,667	3,630	37	8	29	997	999	-2	23	-25
1962—Aug. 22....	20,010	19,468	542	156	386	3,716	3,704	12	40	-27	1,026	1,022	4	26	-22
1962—Aug. 29....	19,914	19,379	535	73	462	3,691	3,677	15	8	7	1,024	1,019	5	10	-5
1962—Sept. 5....	19,839	19,418	421	94	327	3,697	3,689	8	8	.....	1,024	1,021	3	10	-7
1962—Sept. 12....	19,952	19,427	525	77	448	3,676	3,664	12	15	-3	1,015	1,009	6	9	-3
1962—Sept. 19....	20,159	19,643	516	25	491	3,777	3,749	28	.....	28	1,024	1,026	-2	3	-5
1962—Sept. 26....	20,191	19,687	504	141	363	3,751	3,744	8	37	-29	1,031	1,025	6	18	-12
1962—Oct. 3....	20,174	19,728	446	63	383	3,810	3,785	25	6	19	1,037	1,032	5	1	4
1962—Oct. 10....	20,333	19,854	479	44	435	3,779	3,764	15	.....	15	1,042	1,040	4	9	-5
1962—Oct. 17....	20,306	19,821	485	71	414	3,721	3,729	-8	14	-22	1,035	1,035	.....	9	-9
1962—Oct. 24....	20,358	19,853	505	56	449	3,772	3,755	18	3	15	1,041	1,042	.....	2	-2
1962—Oct. 31....	19,807	19,353	454	79	375	3,735	3,675	61	.....	61	1,014	1,009	5	5	.....
1962—Nov. 7....	19,559	19,010	549	158	391	3,667	3,655	12	18	-6	1,017	1,012	5	40	-35
1962—Nov. 14....	19,417	18,846	571	144	427	3,561	3,541	20	9	11	977	974	3	16	-13
1962—Nov. 21....	19,685	19,078	607	93	514	3,598	3,593	5	32	-27	1,014	1,008	5	.....	5
1962—Nov. 28....	19,630	19,080	550	95	455	3,658	3,598	60	.....	60	1,014	1,008	6	.....	6

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Other reserve city banks					Country banks				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929—June.....	761	749	12	409	-397	632	610	22	327	-305
1933—June.....	648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	-30
1939—Dec.....	3,140	1,953	1,188	.....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668
1941—Dec.....	4,317	3,014	1,303	.....	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800
1945—Dec.....	6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965
1947—Dec.....	6,861	6,589	271	123	148	4,972	4,375	597	57	540
1950—Dec.....	6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634
1951—Dec.....	7,922	7,738	184	354	-170	5,756	5,161	596	88	508
1952—Dec.....	8,323	8,203	120	639	-519	6,094	5,518	576	236	340
1953—Dec.....	7,962	7,877	85	184	-99	5,901	5,307	594	105	489
1954—Dec.....	7,927	7,836	91	117	-26	5,634	5,032	602	52	550
1955—Dec.....	7,924	7,865	60	398	-338	5,716	5,220	497	159	338
1956—Dec.....	8,078	7,983	96	300	-203	5,859	5,371	488	144	344
1957—Dec.....	8,042	7,956	86	314	-228	5,906	5,457	449	172	277
1958—Dec.....	7,940	7,883	57	254	-198	5,849	5,419	430	162	268
1959—Dec.....	7,954	7,912	41	490	-449	6,020	5,569	450	213	237
1960—Dec.....	7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583
1961—June.....	7,823	7,740	83	17	66	6,551	6,068	483	45	438
1961—Nov.....	8,241	8,184	57	44	13	6,917	6,393	524	22	502
Dec.....	8,367	8,308	59	39	20	6,931	6,429	502	31	471
1962—Jan.....	8,311	8,257	54	34	20	6,979	6,471	509	26	483
Feb.....	8,094	8,047	47	25	22	6,842	6,405	437	33	404
Mar.....	8,106	8,065	41	26	15	6,784	6,358	426	32	394
Apr.....	8,195	8,158	37	28	9	6,836	6,410	425	24	401
May.....	8,231	8,174	57	21	36	6,872	6,449	422	37	385
June.....	8,270	8,229	41	45	-4	6,896	6,473	423	34	389
July.....	8,309	8,266	43	40	3	6,972	6,526	445	29	416
Aug.....	8,179	8,129	49	47	2	7,017	6,531	486	45	441
Sept.....	8,192	8,166	26	26	.....	7,103	6,665	438	30	408
Oct.....	8,203	8,175	29	24	5	7,192	6,779	413	31	382
Nov.....	7,992	7,951	41	60	-19	6,972	6,459	513	32	481
Week ending—										
1961—Nov. 1.....	8,202	8,153	49	20	29	6,824	6,345	479	29	449
8.....	8,196	8,172	24	39	-15	6,803	6,377	427	18	409
15.....	8,203	8,168	35	41	-6	6,927	6,388	539	25	513
22.....	8,258	8,222	36	49	-13	6,951	6,409	542	14	528
29.....	8,290	8,177	112	47	65	6,938	6,410	528	29	499
1962—June 6.....	8,201	8,152	49	26	23	6,897	6,434	463	29	433
13.....	8,174	8,139	36	13	23	6,810	6,458	352	33	318
20.....	8,307	8,274	33	64	-31	6,919	6,501	418	17	401
27.....	8,325	8,288	38	69	-31	6,918	6,483	435	63	372
July 4.....	8,433	8,342	91	57	34	6,888	6,488	399	29	369
11.....	8,359	8,322	36	13	23	7,037	6,542	496	31	464
18.....	8,324	8,301	24	97	-73	7,094	6,556	538	15	523
25.....	8,298	8,243	55	22	33	6,966	6,532	433	35	398
Aug. 1.....	8,172	8,142	30	27	4	6,874	6,493	381	40	340
8.....	8,151	8,121	30	66	-34	6,945	6,491	455	54	401
15.....	8,158	8,088	70	49	21	6,991	6,499	492	50	443
22.....	8,232	8,199	33	52	-19	7,035	6,543	492	38	454
29.....	8,138	8,104	34	21	13	7,061	6,580	481	34	447
Sept. 5.....	8,154	8,126	29	20	9	6,964	6,582	382	56	326
12.....	8,157	8,120	37	24	13	7,104	6,633	470	29	441
19.....	8,211	8,181	30	3	27	7,147	6,687	460	19	441
26.....	8,223	8,200	22	62	-39	7,186	6,717	469	24	445
Oct. 3.....	8,232	8,206	26	28	-2	7,095	6,705	391	28	363
10.....	8,299	8,268	31	11	20	7,213	6,782	431	24	407
17.....	8,287	8,267	20	16	4	7,263	6,791	473	32	441
24.....	8,281	8,244	37	26	11	7,264	6,812	452	25	427
31.....	7,943	7,905	38	30	8	7,115	6,766	349	44	305
Nov. 7.....	7,967	7,938	29	78	-49	6,909	6,404	505	22	483
14.....	7,929	7,901	28	69	-41	6,950	6,430	520	50	470
21.....	8,006	7,988	19	40	-21	7,067	6,489	578	21	557
28.....	8,022	7,969	53	64	-11	6,936	6,504	432	31	401

¹ This total excludes, and that in the preceding table includes, \$51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Beginning with Jan. 1962 reserves are estimated except for weekly averages.

Total reserves held: Based on figures at close of business through

Nov. 1959; thereafter on closing figures for balances with F. R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash; see also note 3 to preceding table.

Required reserves: Based on deposits as of opening of business each day.

Borrowings at F. R. Banks: Based on closing figures.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 ³		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a ¹			Advances under Sec. 10(b) ²					
	Rate on Nov. 30	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Nov. 30	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Nov. 30	Effective date	Previous rate
Boston.....	3	Aug. 23, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 23, 1960	4	4	Aug. 23, 1960	4½
New York.....	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4½	June 10, 1960	5
Philadelphia.....	3	Aug. 19, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 19, 1960	4	4½	Aug. 19, 1960	5
Cleveland.....	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4½	Aug. 12, 1960	5
Richmond.....	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4	Aug. 12, 1960	4½
Atlanta.....	3	Aug. 16, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 16, 1960	4	4½	Aug. 16, 1960	5
Chicago.....	3	Aug. 19, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 19, 1960	4	4½	June 10, 1960	5
St. Louis.....	3	Aug. 19, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 19, 1960	4	4	Aug. 19, 1960	4½
Minneapolis.....	3	Aug. 15, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 15, 1960	4	4	Aug. 15, 1960	4½
Kansas City.....	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4	Aug. 12, 1960	4½
Dallas.....	3	Sept. 9, 1960	3½	3½	Sept. 9, 1960	4	4½	Sept. 9, 1960	5
San Francisco.....	3	Sept. 2, 1960	3½	3½	Sept. 2, 1960	4	4½	June 3, 1960	5

¹ Advances secured by U.S. Govt. securities and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper. Rates shown also apply to advances secured by securities of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months. Maximum maturity: 90 days except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively, and advances

secured by FICB securities are limited to 15 days.

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

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

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level)—all F. R. Banks	F. R. Bank of N. Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)—all F. R. Banks	F. R. Bank of N. Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)—all F. R. Banks	F. R. Bank of N. Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1932.....	2½-3½	2½	Aug. 21, 1950.....	1½-1¾	1¾	1957—Cont.		
Mar. 3, 1933.....	2½-3½	3½	25.....	1¾	1¾	Nov. 15.....	3 -3½	3
Apr. 7.....	3 -3½	3	Jan. 16, 1953.....	1¾-2	2	Dec. 2.....	3	3
May 26.....	2½-3½	2½	23.....	2	2	1958		
Oct. 20.....	2 -3½	2	Feb. 5, 1954.....	1¾-2	1¾	Jan. 22.....	2¾-3	3
1934			15.....	1¾	1¾	24.....	2¾-3	2¾
Feb. 2.....	1½-3½	1½	Apr. 14.....	1½-1¾	1¾	Mar. 7.....	2¾-3	2¾
Mar. 16.....	1½-3	1½	16.....	1½-1¾	1½	13.....	2¾-2¾	2¾
1935			May 21.....	1½	1½	21.....	2¾	2¾
Jan. 11.....	1½-2½	1½	1955			Apr. 18.....	1¾-2¾	1¾
May 14.....	1½-2	1½	Apr. 14.....	1½-1¾	1¾	May 9.....	1¾	1¾
1937			15.....	1½-1¾	1¾	Aug. 15.....	1¾-2	1¾
Aug. 27.....	1 -2	1	May 2.....	1¾	1¾	Sept. 12.....	1¾-2	2
Sept. 4.....	1 -1½	1	Aug. 4.....	1¾-2¾	2	23.....	2	2
1942			5.....	1¾-2¾	2	Oct. 24.....	2 -2½	2
Apr. 11.....	1	1	12.....	2 -2¾	2	Nov. 7.....	2½	2½
Oct. 15.....	1 ½-1	1 ½	Sept. 9.....	2 -2¾	2¾	1959		
30.....	1 ½	1 ½	13.....	2¾	2¾	Mar. 6.....	2½-3	3
1946			Nov. 18.....	2¾-2½	2½	16.....	3	3
Apr. 25.....	1 ½-1	1	23.....	2½	2½	May 29.....	3 -3½	3½
May 10.....	1	1	1956			June 12.....	3½	3½
1948			Apr. 13.....	2½-3	2¾	Sept. 11.....	3½-4	4
Jan. 12.....	1 -1¾	1¾	20.....	2¾-3	3	18.....	4	4
Aug. 13.....	1¾-1½	1½	Aug. 24.....	2¾-3	3	1960		
23.....	1½	1½	31.....	3	3	June 3.....	3½-4	4
			Aug. 9, 1957.....	3 -3½	3	10.....	3½-4	3½
			23.....	3½	3½	14.....	3½	3½
						Aug. 12.....	3 -3½	3
						Sept. 9.....	3	3
						1962		
						In effect Nov. 30.....	3	3

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

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

The rates charged by the F. R. Bank of N. Y. on repurchase contracts

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

MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

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

¹ For exceptions see Oct. 1962 BULL., p. 1279.

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

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

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

(Per cent of market value)

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

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

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks	Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other				New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
Four weeks ending Oct. 17, 1962						Four weeks ending Nov. 14, 1962					
Gross demand:						Gross demand:					
Total.....	129,833	25,015	6,353	49,867	48,598	Total.....	129,611	24,925	6,326	49,542	48,818
Interbank.....	14,487	4,162	1,299	7,304	1,721	Interbank.....	14,598	4,171	1,283	7,360	1,784
U. S. Govt.....	7,265	1,549	449	2,774	2,493	U. S. Govt.....	5,202	1,091	307	1,845	1,959
Other.....	108,082	19,303	4,605	39,790	44,384	Other.....	109,811	19,663	4,736	40,337	45,075
Net demand ¹	107,650	20,171	5,400	40,841	41,238	Net demand ¹	107,403	19,924	5,367	40,699	41,413
Time.....	77,321	8,547	2,840	29,932	36,002	Time.....	78,054	8,678	2,909	30,163	36,304
Demand balances due from domestic banks...	7,404	118	96	2,038	5,152	Demand balances due from domestic banks...	7,334	118	88	1,953	5,175
Currency and coin.....	2,806	223	38	866	1,679	Currency and coin.....	2,832	228	38	870	1,696
Balances with F. R. Banks.....	17,445	3,542	998	7,394	5,511	Balances with F. R. Banks.....	16,953	3,456	974	7,160	5,363
Total reserves held.....	20,251	3,765	1,036	8,260	7,190	Total reserves held.....	19,785	3,684	1,012	8,030	7,059
Required.....	19,773	3,756	1,033	8,235	6,749	Required.....	19,265	3,656	1,009	7,997	6,603
Excess.....	478	9	3	25	441	Excess.....	520	28	3	33	456

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

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1962					1962		1961
	Nov. 28	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Assets								
Gold certificate account	14,465	14,470	14,453	14,481	14,481	14,465	14,481	15,584
Redemption fund for F. R. notes	1,241	1,238	1,233	1,208	1,211	1,241	1,211	1,126
Total gold certificate reserves	15,706	15,708	15,686	15,689	15,692	15,706	15,692	16,710
Cash	317	323	333	351	366	344	366	356
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings	102	127	96	567	207	70	207	37
Other	1	12	12	12	12	1	12	2
Acceptances—Bought outright	36	35	34	34	34	38	34	43
Held under repurchase agreement								
U. S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills	2,241	2,323	2,389	2,393	2,378	2,244	2,378	3,742
Certificates—Special								
Other	13,185	13,185	9,527	9,527	9,542	13,185	9,542	1,692
Notes	10,659	10,626	13,924	13,924	13,902	10,714	13,902	19,945
Bonds	3,974	3,933	4,283	4,283	4,131	4,057	4,131	3,831
Total bought outright	30,059	30,067	30,123	30,127	29,953	30,200	29,953	29,210
Held under repurchase agreement		124		197	248	254	248	
Total U. S. Govt. securities	30,059	30,191	30,123	30,324	30,201	30,454	30,201	29,210
Total loans and securities	30,198	30,365	30,265	30,937	30,454	30,563	30,454	29,292
Cash items in process of collection	5,631	6,176	5,723	4,783	5,064	5,194	5,064	4,690
Bank premises	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	110
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies	204	204	214	215	214	154	214	
All other	197	177	431	407	385	202	385	186
Total assets	52,358	53,058	52,757	52,487	52,280	52,268	52,280	51,344
Liabilities								
F. R. notes	29,692	29,744	29,553	29,364	29,031	29,679	29,031	28,442
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves	16,327	16,884	16,415	16,696	16,821	16,648	16,821	17,200
U. S. Treasurer—General account	552	310	467	325	513	585	513	489
Foreign	209	213	233	194	182	203	182	198
Other	263	262	325	319	309	305	309	249
Total deposits	17,351	17,669	17,440	17,534	17,825	17,741	17,825	18,136
Deferred availability cash items	3,783	4,132	4,271	4,043	3,893	3,309	3,893	3,326
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	78	76	74	76	75	80	75	79
Total liabilities	50,904	51,621	51,338	51,017	50,824	50,809	50,824	49,983
Capital Accounts								
Capital paid in	464	464	464	464	463	464	463	434
Surplus	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	817
Other capital accounts	102	85	67	118	105	107	105	110
Total liabilities and capital accounts	52,358	53,058	52,757	52,487	52,280	52,268	52,280	51,344
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	88	88	83	67	69	88	69	110
U. S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account	7,139	7,106	7,087	7,060	7,137	7,132	7,137	5,793
Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts								
F. R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	31,486	31,298	31,134	30,920	30,815	31,521	30,815	30,041
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account	7,677	7,735	7,730	7,730	7,810	7,697	7,810	8,545
Eligible paper	54	24	27	84	20	28	20	27
U. S. Govt. securities	24,709	24,524	24,179	24,179	24,159	24,909	24,159	22,475
Total collateral	32,440	32,283	31,936	31,993	31,989	32,634	31,989	31,047

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH BANK ON NOVEMBER 30, 1962

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
Assets													
Gold certificate account	14,465	726	3,561	777	1,176	1,074	839	2,399	625	320	667	603	1,698
Redemption fund for F. R. notes	1,241	69	295	74	110	96	72	222	51	28	52	38	134
Total gold certificate reserves	15,706	795	3,856	851	1,286	1,170	911	2,621	676	348	719	641	1,832
F. R. notes of other Banks	413	29	100	44	19	24	44	29	14	32	13	18	47
Other cash	344	25	55	23	27	25	28	62	17	11	11	12	48
Discounts and advances:													
Secured by U. S. Govt. securities	68	3	2	1	1	2	14	11	10	1	17	6	*
Other	3	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Acceptances:													
Bought outright	38		38										
Held under repurchase agreement													
U. S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright	30,200	1,533	7,458	1,664	2,538	1,989	1,650	5,113	1,206	622	1,317	1,228	3,882
Held under repurchase agreement	254		254										
Total loans and securities	30,563	1,538	7,753	1,665	2,539	1,991	1,664	5,124	1,216	623	1,334	1,234	3,882
Cash items in process of collection	6,453	492	1,326	349	542	479	424	1,074	260	190	316	271	730
Bank premises	105	3	8	3	7	5	14	24	6	4	7	13	11
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies	154	7	142	9	14	7	8	21	5	4	7	9	21
All other	202	10	49	12	17	13	12	34	8	5	8	8	26
Total assets	53,940	2,899	13,189	2,956	4,451	3,714	3,105	8,989	2,202	1,217	2,415	2,206	6,597
Liabilities													
F. R. notes	30,092	1,768	7,036	1,842	2,631	2,493	1,755	5,469	1,273	566	1,210	886	3,163
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves	16,648	657	4,574	724	1,239	718	870	2,429	620	435	849	966	2,567
U. S. Treasurer—General account	585	33	69	22	54	79	34	51	43	32	49	34	85
Foreign	203	9	258	11	19	9	11	28	7	5	1	11	27
Other	305	1	251	1	1	2	1	2	*	*	1	1	44
Total deposits	17,741	700	4,952	758	1,313	808	916	2,510	670	472	907	1,012	2,723
Deferred availability cash items	4,568	357	787	269	366	338	351	789	206	145	232	222	506
Other liabilities and accrued dividends	80	4	21	4	7	5	4	14	3	1	4	3	10
Total liabilities	52,481	2,829	12,796	2,873	4,317	3,644	3,026	8,782	2,152	1,184	2,353	2,123	6,402
Capital Accounts													
Capital paid in	464	22	125	26	43	22	25	65	16	11	20	27	62
Surplus	888	42	243	51	83	40	47	124	31	20	37	50	120
Other capital accounts	107	6	25	6	8	8	7	18	3	2	5	6	13
Total liabilities and capital accounts	53,940	2,899	13,189	2,956	4,451	3,714	3,105	8,989	2,202	1,217	2,415	2,206	6,597
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (per cent):													
Nov. 30, 1962	32.8	32.2	32.2	32.7	32.6	35.4	34.1	32.8	34.8	33.5	34.0	33.8	31.1
Oct. 31, 1962	33.2	35.4	33.2	29.8	31.4	35.7	33.9	33.7	35.3	33.4	31.8	32.1	32.5
Nov. 30, 1961	35.6	34.6	35.6	34.9	35.5	37.5	33.0	34.3	35.6	36.0	37.4	35.6	37.5
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents	88	4	24	5	8	4	5	12	3	2	4	5	12

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agent's Accounts

F. R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank)	31,521	1,834	7,424	1,916	2,801	2,611	1,834	5,607	1,345	659	1,244	941	3,305
Collateral held against notes outstanding:													
Gold certificate account	7,697	480	1,600	465	720	762	485	1,400	350	130	290	215	800
Eligible paper	28			1					10		17		
U. S. Govt. securities	24,909	1,415	6,000	1,500	2,200	1,859	1,400	4,500	1,030	550	1,000	755	2,700
Total collateral	32,634	1,895	7,600	1,966	2,920	2,621	1,885	5,900	1,390	680	1,307	970	3,500

¹ After deducting \$112 million participations of other F. R. Banks.² After deducting \$145 million participations of other F. R. Banks.³ After deducting \$64 million participations of other F. R. Banks.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS; BANK DEBITS**MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS**

(In millions of dollars)

Type of holding	Wednesday					End of month		
	1962					1962		1961
	Nov. 28	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
Discounts and advances—Total.....	103	139	108	579	219	71	219	39
Within 15 days.....	98	128	104	527	203	66	203	34
16 days to 90 days.....	5	11	4	52	15	5	15	5
91 days to 1 year.....					1		1	
Acceptances—Total.....	36	35	34	34	34	38	34	43
Within 15 days.....	11	11	8	6	7	10	7	8
16 days to 90 days.....	25	24	26	28	27	28	27	35
U. S. Government securities—Total.....	30,059	30,191	30,123	30,324	30,201	30,454	30,201	29,210
Within 15 days.....	234	475	3,662	3,753	3,922	3,766	3,922	197
16 days to 90 days.....	5,073	5,041	1,558	1,656	1,491	5,195	1,491	6,746
91 days to 1 year.....	11,961	11,957	12,013	12,025	12,077	11,957	12,077	10,686
Over 1 year to 5 years.....	10,646	10,627	10,283	10,283	10,183	10,734	10,183	9,091
Over 5 years to 10 years.....	1,929	1,884	2,400	2,400	2,325	1,967	2,325	2,223
Over 10 years.....	216	207	207	207	203	225	203	267

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

CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U. S. dollar equivalents)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1962—Feb.....	9			*		7	1	1	1
Mar.....	84			*	50	32	1	1	1
Apr.....	84			*	50	32	1	1	1
May.....	134	50			50	32	1	1	1
June.....	439	50	50	250	50	27	1	11	1
July.....	418	50	50	250	50	16	1	1	1
Aug.....	317	*	40	250	1	16	1	5	5

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts ¹ (In billions of dollars)							Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits ¹					
	All reporting centers	Leading centers				337 other reporting centers ³		Leading centers				337 other reporting centers ³	
		New York		6 others ²				New York		6 others ²			
		N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.
1954.....	1,887.4	.....	738.9	.....	390.1	.....	758.4	.....	42.3	.....	25.8	.....	19.2
1955.....	2,043.5	.....	766.9	.....	431.7	.....	845.0	.....	42.7	.....	27.3	.....	20.4
1956.....	2,200.6	.....	815.9	.....	462.9	.....	921.9	.....	45.8	.....	28.8	.....	21.8
1957.....	2,356.8	.....	888.5	.....	489.3	.....	979.0	.....	49.5	.....	30.4	.....	23.0
1958.....	2,439.8	.....	958.7	.....	487.4	.....	993.6	.....	53.6	.....	30.0	.....	22.9
1959.....	2,679.2	.....	1,023.6	.....	545.3	.....	1,110.3	.....	56.4	.....	32.5	.....	24.5
1960.....	2,838.8	.....	1,102.9	.....	577.6	.....	1,158.3	.....	60.0	.....	34.8	.....	25.7
1961.....	3,111.1	.....	1,278.8	.....	622.7	.....	1,209.6	.....	70.0	.....	36.8	.....	26.1
1961—Nov.....	272.6	115.2	112.5	54.4	54.2	104.2	105.9	75.3	75.0	38.5	37.9	26.8	27.2
Dec.....	286.6	114.0	120.3	55.0	57.5	104.8	108.8	73.4	77.4	38.7	39.5	26.8	27.5
1962—Jan.....	294.6	110.3	118.1	58.2	61.5	109.3	115.1	70.9	71.6	40.6	40.3	27.7	27.6
Feb.....	239.5	103.3	94.3	54.4	49.0	105.4	96.1	68.1	64.6	38.4	36.3	27.1	25.9
Mar.....	293.2	118.1	124.7	57.5	59.7	107.9	108.8	78.2	80.5	40.9	43.2	27.6	27.7
Apr.....	281.5	118.1	117.2	59.1	58.0	111.3	106.3	78.4	76.9	41.7	42.6	28.2	27.3
May.....	295.5	119.1	122.1	57.6	59.8	110.3	113.6	78.8	79.0	40.8	41.5	28.0	28.4
June.....	291.8	115.7	121.9	57.9	59.4	108.8	110.5	77.3	83.0	41.3	43.0	27.8	28.7
July.....	279.7	114.4	111.4	59.0	57.5	112.3	110.7	77.3	76.1	42.1	41.2	28.6	28.5
Aug.....	281.1	115.8	110.8	57.4	57.5	110.7	112.8	78.8	74.3	41.1	39.9	28.3	27.9
Sept.....	263.3	120.9	109.7	58.1	53.4	107.6	100.1	82.2	81.1	41.8	41.2	27.3	27.3
Oct.....	308.7	124.5	127.5	62.3	64.1	112.4	117.2	82.9	82.3	44.6	43.9	28.5	28.5
Nov.....	288.2	122.2	116.5	61.1	59.4	113.1	112.3	80.7	80.4	43.5	42.9	28.5	28.9

¹ Excludes interbank and U. S. Govt. demand accounts or deposits.

² Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

³ Before April 1955, 338 centers.

DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation ¹	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency						
		Total	Coin	\$1 ²	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
1939.....	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941.....	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945.....	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947.....	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950.....	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955.....	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1956.....	31,790	22,598	2,027	1,369	78	2,196	6,734	10,194	9,192	2,771	5,704	292	407	3	14
1958.....	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959.....	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960.....	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961—Oct.....	32,836	23,552	2,532	1,494	89	2,180	6,671	10,586	9,283	2,773	5,959	241	301	3	5
Nov.....	33,538	24,154	2,563	1,534	90	2,246	6,866	10,856	9,384	2,814	6,021	241	299	3	5
Dec.....	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962—Jan.....	32,774	23,400	2,552	1,485	91	2,178	6,575	10,519	9,374	2,804	6,027	239	297	3	5
Feb.....	32,880	23,530	2,562	1,477	91	2,178	6,644	10,579	9,350	2,791	6,017	239	296	3	5
Mar.....	33,018	23,651	2,580	1,484	91	2,188	6,686	10,622	9,367	2,795	6,032	238	294	3	5
Apr.....	33,159	23,742	2,612	1,497	92	2,190	6,680	10,670	9,418	2,812	6,066	238	294	3	5
May.....	33,518	24,057	2,637	1,515	93	2,225	6,789	10,798	9,461	2,831	6,089	238	295	3	5
June.....	33,770	24,267	2,652	1,516	93	2,231	6,837	10,937	9,503	2,850	6,111	239	295	3	5
July.....	33,869	24,327	2,671	1,512	94	2,214	6,814	11,021	9,542	2,868	6,134	239	294	3	5
Aug.....	33,932	24,364	2,687	1,502	93	2,210	6,832	11,040	9,568	2,870	6,163	237	291	3	5
Sept.....	33,893	24,305	2,701	1,518	93	2,211	6,801	10,980	9,588	2,864	6,188	237	291	3	5
Oct.....	34,109	24,440	2,727	1,542	94	2,228	6,819	11,031	9,669	2,882	6,254	237	289	3	5

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

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

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

KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total outstanding Oct. 31, 1962	Held in the Treasury			Held by F. R. Banks and Agents	Currency in circulation ¹		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F. R. Banks and Agents		Oct. 31, 1962	Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 31, 1961
Gold.....	15,978	(15,692)	286					
Gold certificates.....	(15,692)			312,875	2,816			
F. R. notes.....	30,814		74		1,782	28,958	28,774	27,703
Treasury currency—Total.....	5,554	(2,221)	39		364	5,151	5,119	5,133
Standard silver dollars.....	487	76	28		11	373	370	339
Silver bullion.....	2,146	2,146						
Silver certificates.....	(2,221)				289	1,933	1,928	2,046
Subsidiary silver coin.....	1,748		5		36	1,707	1,689	1,590
Minor coin.....	652		1		4	647	642	603
United States notes.....	347		4		24	318	316	315
In process of retirement ⁴	173		*		*	173	174	239
Total—Oct. 31, 1962.....	\$52,346	(17,913)	399	12,875	4,962	34,109		
Sept. 30, 1962.....	\$52,228	(18,037)	390	12,980	4,964		33,893	
Oct. 31, 1961.....	\$52,340	(19,389)	407	14,212	4,886			32,836

¹ Outside Treasury and F. R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. 1639.

² Includes \$156 million reserve against United States notes.

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

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

⁵ Does not include all items shown, as some items represent the security for other items; gold certificates are secured by gold, and silver certificates by standard silver dollars and monetized silver bullion. Duplications are shown in parentheses.

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

MONEY SUPPLY AND RELATED DATA

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	U. S. Govt. demand deposits ¹
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1954—Dec.....	132.3	27.4	104.9	48.4	135.6	27.9	107.7	48.0	5.0
1955—Dec.....	135.2	27.8	107.4	50.2	138.6	28.4	110.2	49.6	3.4
1956—Dec.....	136.9	28.2	108.7	52.1	140.3	28.8	111.5	51.4	3.4
1957—Dec.....	135.9	28.3	107.5	57.5	139.3	28.9	110.4	56.7	3.5
1958—Dec.....	141.2	28.6	112.6	65.5	144.7	29.2	115.5	64.6	3.9
1959—Dec.....	142.0	28.9	113.2	67.4	145.6	29.5	116.1	66.6	4.9
1960—Dec.....	141.2	28.9	112.2	72.7	144.7	29.6	115.2	72.1	4.7
1961—Dec.....	145.7	29.6	116.1	82.5	149.4	30.2	119.2	81.8	4.9
1961—Nov.....	144.9	29.4	115.5	82.0	146.3	29.7	116.6	81.5	5.8
Dec.....	145.7	29.6	116.1	82.5	149.4	30.2	119.2	81.8	4.9
1962—Jan.....	145.9	29.7	116.3	84.1	149.0	29.5	119.5	83.5	3.8
Feb.....	145.5	29.7	115.8	85.8	145.3	29.3	115.9	85.4	4.6
Mar.....	145.7	29.9	115.8	87.5	144.2	29.6	114.6	87.4	5.1
Apr.....	146.1	30.0	116.0	88.7	146.2	29.8	116.4	88.9	3.8
May.....	145.7	30.0	115.7	89.6	143.6	29.8	113.8	89.9	7.0
June.....	145.6	30.1	115.4	90.7	144.0	30.0	113.9	91.1	7.2
July.....	145.7	30.2	115.5	91.8	144.3	30.3	114.0	92.2	7.1
Aug.....	145.1	30.2	114.9	92.5	143.8	30.3	113.5	93.0	6.8
Sept.....	145.3	30.2	115.1	93.4	145.0	30.3	114.6	93.8	7.2
Oct.....	146.1	30.3	115.8	94.6	146.5	30.4	116.1	94.9	7.3
Nov. ^p	146.9	30.5	116.4	96.0	148.2	30.8	117.5	95.4	6.0
Half month									
1962—Aug. 1.....	145.6	30.2	115.4	92.2	145.0	30.4	114.6	92.7	5.4
2.....	144.8	30.2	114.6	92.7	142.6	30.2	112.4	93.2	8.1
Sept. 1.....	145.4	30.2	115.2	93.1	145.2	30.5	114.7	93.6	6.6
2.....	145.3	30.2	115.1	93.6	144.7	30.2	114.6	94.1	7.8
Oct. 1.....	146.1	30.3	115.8	94.3	145.7	30.6	115.2	94.7	8.2
2.....	146.2	30.3	115.9	95.0	147.2	30.3	117.0	95.2	6.5
Nov. 1.....	146.7	30.4	116.3	95.6	148.4	30.7	117.7	95.5	5.4
2 ^p	147.1	30.5	116.6	96.4	148.0	30.8	117.2	95.3	6.6

Week ending—	Not seasonally adjusted					Week ending—	Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits ad- justed ¹	U. S. Govt. demand deposits ¹		Money supply			Time deposits ad- justed ¹	U. S. Govt. demand deposits ¹
	Total	Currency com- ponent	Demand deposit com- ponent				Total	Currency com- ponent	Demand deposit com- ponent		
1961—Aug. 2.....	142.4	29.0	113.4	79.9	6.0	1962—Aug. 1.....	145.0	30.0	114.9	92.5	5.8
9.....	142.4	29.4	113.0	80.0	5.1	8.....	145.2	30.5	114.7	92.6	5.6
16.....	142.4	29.3	113.1	80.2	4.8	15.....	144.8	30.4	114.4	92.8	5.0
23.....	140.5	29.2	111.3	80.3	6.1	22.....	142.5	30.4	112.1	93.0	8.4
30.....	140.9	29.0	111.9	80.4	5.6	29.....	142.7	30.1	112.6	93.3	7.9
Sept. 6.....	142.0	29.4	112.6	80.6	5.4	Sept. 5.....	143.9	30.4	113.5	93.5	7.8
13.....	143.6	29.4	114.2	80.8	3.6	12.....	145.5	30.5	115.0	93.6	6.1
20.....	144.6	29.3	115.3	80.9	4.4	19.....	146.0	30.3	115.7	93.8	6.3
27.....	142.3	29.1	113.3	81.0	5.9	26.....	144.1	30.1	114.0	94.1	8.1
Oct. 4.....	142.6	29.2	113.3	81.3	8.1	Oct. 3.....	144.9	30.2	114.7	94.3	8.2
11.....	143.6	29.6	113.9	81.5	6.2	10.....	145.4	30.6	114.8	94.6	8.9
18.....	145.0	29.5	115.5	81.5	6.9	17.....	146.8	30.5	116.3	94.9	7.4
25.....	145.0	29.3	115.7	81.6	6.2	24.....	146.7	30.4	116.3	95.1	6.9
Nov. 1.....	145.8	29.2	116.6	81.7	5.6	31.....	147.7	30.2	117.5	95.3	5.8
8.....	146.0	29.7	116.3	81.7	5.8	Nov. 7.....	148.2	30.7	117.5	95.5	6.1
15.....	147.1	29.7	117.4	81.7	4.8	14.....	148.7	30.8	117.9	95.5	4.7
22.....	145.9	29.8	116.1	81.3	6.5	21.....	147.9	30.9	117.1	95.1	6.7
29.....	146.0	29.8	116.2	81.4	6.1	28.....	147.8	30.7	117.1	95.3	6.5
Dec. 6.....	147.2	30.0	117.2	81.6	5.4	Dec. 5 ^p	149.1	30.9	118.2	95.8	6.3
13.....	148.8	30.2	118.7	81.7	3.5	12.....					
20.....	150.7	30.2	120.5	81.7	4.1	19.....					

¹ At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. For back data see Aug. 1962 BULL., pp. 941–51. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and

the U. S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F. R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F. R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, the F. R. S., and the vaults of all commercial banks. Time deposits adjusted are time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U. S. Govt.

CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT

(In millions of dollars)

	Assets									Total assets, net—Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital	
	Gold	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit						Total deposits and currency		Capital and misc. accounts, net	
			Total	Loans, net	U. S. Government securities							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—Dec. 31.....	20,065	4,339	167,381	30,387	128,417	101,288	24,262	2,867	8,577	191,785	180,806	10,979
1947—Dec. 31.....	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800
1950—Dec. 30.....	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,009	184,384	14,624
1959—Dec. 31.....	19,456	5,311	255,435	135,867	93,497	65,801	26,648	1,048	26,071	280,202	256,020	24,186
1960—Dec. 31.....	17,767	5,398	266,782	144,704	95,461	67,242	27,384	835	26,617	289,947	263,165	26,783
1961—June 30.....	17,550	5,437	269,828	145,784	96,121	68,104	27,253	764	27,923	292,816	265,604	27,212
1961—Nov. 29.....	17,000	5,600	280,000	149,000	101,900	72,400	28,800	800	29,100	302,600	273,000	29,600
Dec. 30.....	16,889	5,585	285,992	154,017	102,308	72,715	28,881	712	29,667	308,466	280,397	28,070
1962—Jan. 31.....	16,800	5,600	282,600	150,000	102,700	73,500	28,500	700	29,800	305,000	276,300	28,600
Feb. 28.....	16,800	5,600	283,000	151,500	101,400	72,300	28,400	700	30,200	305,400	276,400	29,000
Mar. 28.....	16,600	5,600	284,800	153,300	100,400	71,000	28,800	700	31,100	307,000	278,100	28,900
Apr. 25.....	16,500	5,600	287,400	154,900	100,600	71,000	29,000	700	31,800	309,400	280,700	28,700
May 30.....	16,400	5,600	288,900	156,200	100,900	70,700	29,600	700	31,800	310,900	281,600	29,300
June 30.....	16,435	5,598	293,212	159,463	101,052	70,722	29,663	667	32,697	315,245	286,968	28,275
July 25.....	16,200	5,600	291,700	158,200	100,300	70,500	29,200	700	33,200	313,500	284,800	28,600
Aug. 29 ¹	16,100	5,600	293,900	159,400	101,000	70,200	30,100	700	33,600	315,600	285,300	30,300
Sept. 26 ¹	16,100	5,600	297,100	162,800	100,300	70,600	29,100	700	33,900	318,700	289,200	29,500
Oct. 31 ¹	16,000	5,600	300,700	164,200	102,200	71,000	30,000	700	34,300	322,300	291,900	30,300
Nov. 28 ¹	16,000	5,600	301,500	164,800	102,200	71,500	30,100	700	34,500	323,000	292,800	30,300

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

c	Money supply						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)							
	Seasonally adjusted ¹			Not seasonally adjusted			Time ³				Foreign, net ⁵	U. S. Government		
	Total	Cur- rency outside banks	De- mand deposits ad- justed ²	Total	Cur- rency outside banks	De- mand deposits ad- justed ²	Total	Com- mercial banks	Mutual savings banks ⁴	Postal Savings Sys- tem		Treas- ury cash hold- ings	At com- mer- cial and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1929—June 29.....				26,179	3,639	22,540	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	365	204	381	36
1933—June 30.....				19,172	4,761	14,411	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	50	264	852	35
1939—Dec. 30.....				36,194	6,401	29,793	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	1,217	2,409	846	634
1941—Dec. 31.....				48,607	9,615	38,992	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	1,498	2,215	1,895	867
1945—Dec. 31.....				102,341	26,490	75,851	48,452	30,135	15,385	2,932	2,141	2,287	24,608	977
1947—Dec. 31.....	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30.....	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,247	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1959—Dec. 31.....	140,200	28,200	112,000	144,824	29,422	115,402	101,779	65,884	34,947	948	3,203	391	5,319	504
1960—Dec. 31.....	139,200	28,200	111,000	144,458	29,356	115,102	108,468	71,380	36,318	770	3,184	377	6,193	485
1961—June 30.....	140,900	28,200	112,700	139,649	29,361	110,288	117,280	79,092	37,486	702	1,250	379	6,638	408
1961—Nov. 29.....	143,400	28,600	114,800	145,200	29,100	116,200	119,800	81,200	38,000	700	1,200	400	5,700	500
Dec. 30.....	144,800	28,700	116,100	150,578	30,053	120,525	121,216	82,145	38,420	651	1,497	422	6,219	465
1962—Jan. 31.....	143,700	29,100	114,600	145,600	28,700	117,000	123,400	84,200	38,600	600	1,300	500	5,200	400
Feb. 28.....	144,400	29,300	115,100	143,600	28,900	114,800	125,200	85,800	38,800	600	1,300	400	5,400	400
Mar. 28.....	144,000	29,200	114,800	141,900	28,900	113,000	127,600	87,700	39,200	600	1,300	400	6,500	500
Apr. 25.....	145,800	29,200	116,600	145,800	28,900	116,900	128,400	88,600	39,200	600	1,300	400	4,200	600
May 30.....	143,500	29,200	114,300	141,900	29,300	112,600	130,000	90,100	39,300	600	1,300	400	7,500	600
June 30.....	143,300	29,300	114,000	142,522	30,433	112,089	132,106	91,734	39,791	581	1,508	379	9,841	612
July 25.....	144,300	29,400	114,900	144,200	29,500	114,700	132,600	92,000	40,000	600	1,300	400	5,800	600
Aug. 29 ¹	142,900	29,300	113,600	141,600	29,500	112,100	133,800	93,100	40,200	600	1,200	400	7,700	500
Sept. 26 ¹	144,400	29,300	115,100	143,500	29,400	114,100	135,200	94,000	40,600	600	1,300	400	8,300	500
Oct. 31 ¹	145,100	29,400	115,700	146,800	29,700	117,100	136,400	95,000	40,800	600	1,200	400	6,600	500
Nov. 28 ¹	145,700	29,600	116,100	147,600	30,100	117,500	136,800	95,300	40,900	500	1,200	400	6,200	600

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks		
	Total	Loans	Securities		Cash assets ¹		Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other		U. S. Govt.				Other	Time ³
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	U. S. Govt.	Other						
All banks:																	
1941—Dec. 31	61,126	26,615	25,511	8,999	27,344	90,908	81,816	10,982		44,355	26,479		23	8,414	14,826		
1945—Dec. 31	140,227	30,362	101,288	8,577	35,415	177,332	165,612	14,065		105,935	45,613		227	10,542	14,553		
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	134,924	43,002	81,199	10,723	38,388	175,091	161,865	12,793	240	1,346	94,381	53,105	66	11,948	14,714		
1960—Dec. 31	238,623	144,764	67,242	26,617	53,022	298,126	266,196	17,080	1,800	5,949	133,408	107,959	167	24,539	13,986		
1961—June 30	242,192	146,164	68,104	27,923	46,457	295,567	262,547	13,633	462	6,368	125,219	116,865	452	25,405	13,977		
Nov. 29	252,260	150,740	72,420	29,100	46,970	306,000	270,120	14,920	470	5,460	129,790	119,480	1,830	26,030	13,947		
Dec. 30	256,700	154,318	72,715	29,667	57,368	321,394	287,176	17,914	482	5,952	141,979	120,848	482	26,227	13,946		
1962—Mar. 28	257,520	155,460	70,960	31,100	45,560	310,230	273,720	13,750	510	6,260	125,980	127,220	2,420	26,470	13,930		
Apr. 25	259,680	156,920	70,950	31,810	46,190	312,940	276,440	13,730	520	3,920	130,180	128,090	2,360	26,560	13,920		
May 30	260,500	158,050	70,680	31,770	46,210	313,720	276,790	13,200	520	7,170	126,370	129,710	2,070	26,780	13,926		
June 30	263,542	160,123	70,722	32,697	49,612	320,638	285,186	14,400	526	9,559	128,845	131,855	796	27,036	13,934		
July 25	263,570	159,920	70,460	33,190	45,440	316,200	279,680	13,830	520	5,530	127,510	132,290	1,930	26,880	13,931		
Aug. 29 ^p	265,700	161,980	70,160	33,560	45,480	318,280	280,310	13,840	510	7,450	124,960	133,550	2,750	27,100	13,932		
Sept. 26 ^p	269,080	164,640	70,560	33,880	47,480	322,770	286,170	14,530	510	8,090	128,160	134,880	2,610	27,250	13,933		
Oct. 31 ^p	272,380	166,480	71,600	34,300	50,560	330,280	292,250	15,260	510	6,330	134,030	136,120	2,780	27,450	13,925		
Nov. 28 ^p	273,160	167,120	71,530	34,510	48,340	328,800	290,460	15,190	520	5,990	132,290	136,470	2,500	27,610	13,937		
Commercial banks:																	
1941—Dec. 31	50,746	21,714	21,808	7,225	26,551	79,104	71,283	10,982		44,349	15,952		23	7,173	14,278		
1945—Dec. 31	124,019	26,083	90,606	7,331	34,806	160,312	150,227	14,065		105,921	30,241		219	8,950	14,011		
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	116,284	38,057	69,221	9,006	37,502	155,377	144,103	12,792	240	1,343	94,367	53,360	65	10,059	14,181		
1960—Dec. 31	199,509	117,642	61,003	20,864	52,150	257,552	229,843	17,079	1,799	5,945	133,379	71,641	163	20,986	13,472		
1961—June 30	201,848	117,953	61,824	22,071	45,595	253,749	224,997	13,633	461	6,362	125,161	79,380	443	21,745	13,463		
Nov. 29	211,250	121,670	66,210	23,370	46,130	263,510	232,070	14,920	470	5,460	129,730	81,490	1,830	22,290	13,433		
Dec. 30	215,441	124,925	66,578	23,937	56,432	278,561	248,689	17,914	481	5,946	141,920	82,429	471	22,459	13,432		
1962—Mar. 28	215,180	125,380	64,440	25,360	44,680	266,340	234,430	13,750	510	6,260	125,920	87,990	2,420	22,630	13,417		
Apr. 25	217,390	126,610	64,650	26,130	45,390	269,180	237,200	13,730	520	3,920	130,120	88,910	2,360	22,750	13,407		
May 30	217,960	127,480	64,400	26,080	45,390	269,690	237,580	13,200	520	7,170	126,310	90,380	2,070	22,930	13,414		
June 30	220,670	129,193	64,443	27,034	48,728	276,220	245,298	14,400	525	9,554	128,785	92,034	786	23,183	13,422		
July 25	220,410	128,730	64,180	27,500	44,600	271,520	239,640	13,830	520	5,530	127,450	92,310	1,930	23,020	13,419		
Aug. 29 ^p	222,140	130,430	63,850	27,860	44,670	273,230	240,050	13,840	510	7,450	124,900	93,350	2,750	23,200	13,421		
Sept. 26 ^p	225,270	132,840	64,250	28,180	46,630	278,400	245,480	14,530	510	8,090	128,100	94,250	2,610	23,330	13,417		
Oct. 31 ^p	228,460	134,400	65,450	28,610	49,690	284,790	251,370	15,260	510	6,330	133,970	95,300	2,780	23,560	13,414		
Nov. 28 ^p	229,060	134,840	65,400	28,820	47,450	283,110	249,480	15,190	520	5,990	132,230	95,550	2,500	23,680	13,426		
Member banks:																	
1941—Dec. 31	43,521	18,021	19,539	5,961	23,123	68,121	61,717	10,385	140	1,709	37,136	12,347	4	5,886	6,619		
1945—Dec. 31	107,183	22,775	78,338	6,070	29,845	138,304	129,670	13,576	64	22,179	69,640	24,210	208	7,589	6,884		
1947—Dec. 31	97,846	32,628	57,914	7,304	32,845	132,060	122,528	12,353	50	1,176	80,609	28,340	54	8,464	6,923		
1960—Dec. 31	165,619	99,933	49,106	16,579	45,756	216,577	193,029	16,436	1,639	5,287	112,393	57,272	130	17,398	6,174		
1961—June 30	168,049	99,992	50,361	17,696	40,084	213,719	189,226	13,077	276	5,731	105,568	64,574	382	18,027	6,141		
Nov. 29	175,827	103,129	53,874	18,824	40,394	221,715	194,666	14,294	288	4,793	108,894	66,397	1,795	18,478	6,116		
Dec. 30	179,599	106,232	54,058	19,308	49,579	235,112	209,630	17,195	303	5,381	119,595	67,157	438	18,638	6,113		
1962—Mar. 28	179,254	106,600	52,036	20,618	39,091	224,114	196,595	13,209	335	5,631	105,552	71,868	2,380	18,785	6,085		
Apr. 25	180,872	107,424	52,103	21,345	39,662	226,233	198,674	13,178	340	3,506	109,048	72,602	2,319	18,877	6,074		
May 30	181,180	107,980	51,913	21,287	39,702	226,556	198,978	12,689	345	6,463	105,629	73,852	2,002	19,015	6,073		
June 30	183,497	109,212	52,065	22,219	42,853	232,359	206,057	13,796	351	8,734	108,014	75,162	735	19,179	6,070		
July 25	183,008	108,767	51,612	22,629	39,001	227,806	200,482	13,241	347	4,952	106,611	75,331	1,870	19,060	6,062		
Aug. 29	184,398	110,331	51,149	22,918	39,107	229,231	200,667	13,232	338	6,695	104,280	76,122	2,682	19,212	6,060		
Sept. 26 ^p	186,641	112,240	51,271	23,130	40,877	233,795	204,995	13,878	337	7,284	106,702	76,794	2,585	19,281	6,053		
Oct. 31 ^p	189,420	113,711	52,238	23,471	43,686	239,009	210,328	14,577	339	5,700	112,045	77,667	2,722	19,466	6,054		
Nov. 28 ^p	189,619	113,865	52,097	23,657	41,564	237,050	208,259	14,502	343	5,301	110,181	77,932	2,423	19,546	6,055		
Mutual savings banks:																	
1941—Dec. 31	10,379	4,901	3,704	1,774	793	11,804	10,533			6		10,527		1,241	548		
1945—Dec. 31	16,208	4,279	10,682	1,246	609	17,020	15,385			14		15,371		1,592	542		
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	18,641	4,944	11,978	1,718	886	19,714	17,763		1	3	14	17,745		1,889	533		
1960—Dec. 31	39,114	27,122	6,239	5,752	872	40,574	36,353			1	4	36,318		3,553	514		
1961—June 30	40,344	28,211	6,281	5,852	862	41,818	37,551			1	5	37,487		3,660	514		
Nov. 29	41,010	29,070	6,210	5,730	840	42,490	38,050	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	37,990	(6)	3,740	514		
Dec. 30	41,259	29,393	6,136	5,730	936	42,833	38,487			1	7	38,420		3,768	514		
1962—Mar. 28	42,340	30,080	6,520	5,740	880	43,890	39,290					39,230		3,840	513		
Apr. 25	42,290	30,310	6,300	5,680	800	43,760	39,240					39,180		3,810	513		
May 30	42,540	30,370	6,280	5,690	820	44,030	39,390					39,330		3,850	512		
June 30	42,872	30,930	6,278	5,663	884	44,418	39,888			1	6	39,821	10	3,853	512		
July 25	43,160	31,190	6,280	5,690	840	44,680	40,040					39,980		3,860	511		
Aug. 29 ^p	43,560	31,550	6,310	5,700	810	45,050	40,260					40,200		3,900	511		
Oct. 31 ^p	43,920	32,080	6,150	5,690	870	45,490	40,880	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	40,820	(6)	3,890	511		
Nov. 28 ^p	44,100	32,280	6,130	5,690	890	45,690	40,980	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	40,920	(6)	3,930	511		

For notes see end of table.

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

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits							Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities		Cash assets ¹		Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other						
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand		Time				
										U. S. Govt.	Other					
Reserve city member banks:																
New York City:⁵																
1941—Dec. 31.....	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	.....	1,648	36	
1945—Dec. 31.....	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,450	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	195	2,120	37	
1947—Dec. 31.....	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	2,677	19,040	1,445	30	2,259	37	
1960—Dec. 31.....	27,726	18,465	6,980	2,282	10,301	39,767	33,761	5,289	1,216	1,217	21,833	4,206	.....	3,554	15	
1961—June 30.....	28,220	18,054	7,642	2,524	8,616	38,741	32,225	4,211	167	1,380	19,832	6,635	121	3,634	15	
Nov. 29.....	29,066	18,398	7,908	2,760	8,044	39,058	31,847	4,042	176	831	19,693	7,105	602	3,702	14	
Dec. 30.....	30,297	19,535	7,862	2,900	11,164	43,538	36,818	5,296	191	1,267	23,129	6,935	283	3,683	13	
1962—Mar. 28.....	29,650	19,494	6,826	3,330	8,480	40,147	32,496	3,885	209	1,255	19,481	7,666	1,073	3,689	13	
Apr. 25.....	29,855	19,380	6,948	3,527	8,063	39,851	32,214	3,859	208	860	19,667	7,620	1,065	3,714	13	
May 30.....	29,534	19,223	7,167	3,144	8,292	39,746	32,586	3,902	211	1,373	19,178	7,922	606	3,741	13	
June 30.....	30,396	19,224	7,659	3,513	9,552	41,910	35,039	4,517	210	1,918	20,296	8,098	381	3,761	13	
July 25.....	29,471	18,852	6,995	3,624	7,578	38,990	32,065	3,923	214	937	18,988	8,003	393	3,748	13	
Aug. 29 (old basis).....	29,672	19,319	6,619	3,734	7,942	39,576	31,775	3,836	210	1,315	18,247	8,167	1,225	3,764	13	
Aug. 29 (new basis).....	30,090	19,619	6,709	3,762	8,026	40,085	32,214	3,844	210	1,332	18,532	8,276	1,242	3,806	16	
Sept. 26 ^p	30,497	20,234	6,421	3,842	8,488	40,868	33,033	3,990	208	1,459	19,054	8,322	1,384	3,809	16	
Oct. 31 ^p	31,196	20,693	6,684	3,819	10,491	43,634	35,766	4,350	205	1,287	21,501	8,423	1,333	3,853	16	
Nov. 28 ^p	30,371	20,119	6,346	3,906	8,863	41,204	33,746	4,298	211	910	19,606	8,721	935	3,849	16	
City of Chicago:⁵																
1941—Dec. 31.....	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	.....	127	2,419	476	.....	288	13	
1945—Dec. 31.....	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,489	7,459	7,046	1,312	.....	1,552	3,462	719	.....	377	12	
1947—Dec. 31.....	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	.....	72	4,201	913	.....	426	14	
1960—Dec. 31.....	7,050	4,485	1,882	683	2,046	9,219	8,197	1,380	61	327	4,899	1,530	35	822	10	
1961—June 30.....	7,020	4,249	2,058	714	1,899	9,068	8,037	1,125	10	380	4,602	1,920	10	848	10	
Nov. 29.....	7,329	4,341	2,111	877	2,019	9,502	8,284	1,271	15	251	4,790	1,957	137	866	9	
Dec. 30.....	7,606	4,626	2,041	940	2,003	10,383	9,283	1,624	14	369	5,268	2,008	35	870	9	
1962—Mar. 28.....	7,652	4,503	2,183	966	1,788	9,613	8,208	1,194	16	323	4,383	2,292	329	870	9	
Apr. 25.....	7,504	4,557	1,880	1,067	1,912	9,592	8,421	1,177	18	158	4,676	2,392	73	877	9	
May 30.....	7,631	4,592	1,926	1,113	1,928	9,720	8,524	1,118	19	356	4,548	2,483	75	884	9	
June 30.....	7,937	4,672	1,936	1,329	1,893	10,009	8,810	1,128	18	546	4,520	2,598	34	894	9	
July 25.....	7,765	4,510	1,907	1,348	1,860	9,795	8,584	1,203	17	256	4,489	2,619	75	890	9	
Aug. 29 (old basis).....	7,883	4,570	1,923	1,390	1,801	9,852	8,580	1,193	17	361	4,353	2,656	117	895	9	
Aug. 29 (new basis).....	8,201	4,761	2,001	1,439	1,870	10,247	8,934	1,201	17	384	4,554	2,778	122	925	12	
Sept. 26 ^p	8,293	4,879	2,028	1,386	1,997	10,469	9,087	1,243	15	440	4,569	2,820	163	930	12	
Oct. 31 ^p	8,552	4,961	2,175	1,416	2,073	10,815	9,380	1,281	15	366	4,826	2,892	267	940	12	
Nov. 28 ^p	8,456	5,029	2,025	1,402	2,102	10,738	9,450	1,326	15	279	4,879	2,951	66	941	12	
Other reserve city:⁶																
1941—Dec. 31.....	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	.....	1,967	351	
1945—Dec. 31.....	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,898	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2	2,566	359	
1947—Dec. 31.....	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,599	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	1	2,844	353	
1960—Dec. 31.....	62,953	40,002	17,396	5,554	18,668	83,464	75,067	7,989	326	1,960	42,267	22,525	73	6,423	217	
1961—June 30.....	63,670	39,747	18,053	5,870	16,529	82,141	73,557	6,335	62	2,241	39,721	25,199	131	6,684	205	
Nov. 29.....	67,038	41,259	19,509	6,270	16,779	85,805	75,950	7,404	60	1,875	40,694	25,917	905	6,867	206	
Dec. 30.....	68,565	42,379	19,748	6,438	20,216	90,815	81,883	8,350	62	2,103	44,986	26,381	81	6,997	206	
1962—Mar. 28.....	68,635	42,713	18,840	7,082	16,089	86,762	77,084	6,678	73	2,213	39,743	28,377	836	7,087	206	
Apr. 25.....	69,238	42,984	18,891	7,363	16,641	87,944	78,042	6,675	77	1,280	41,266	28,744	1,013	7,106	206	
May 30.....	69,433	43,304	18,585	7,544	16,523	88,089	77,911	6,314	78	2,688	39,611	29,220	1,058	7,162	206	
June 30.....	70,145	43,824	18,627	7,694	17,602	89,885	80,631	6,622	75	3,670	40,601	29,663	240	7,201	206	
July 25.....	70,305	43,969	18,482	7,854	16,409	88,886	78,686	6,633	79	1,927	40,367	29,680	1,159	7,181	207	
Aug. 29 (old basis).....	70,333	44,540	17,987	7,806	16,180	88,626	78,317	6,662	74	2,639	39,126	29,816	1,058	7,214	200	
Aug. 29 (new basis).....	69,597	44,049	17,819	7,729	16,027	87,722	77,524	6,646	74	2,599	38,620	29,585	1,036	7,142	194	
Sept. 26 ^p	69,932	44,389	17,809	7,734	16,897	88,950	78,946	7,010	66	2,839	39,259	29,772	938	7,148	193	
Oct. 31 ^p	71,007	45,155	17,947	7,905	17,046	90,244	80,217	7,235	71	2,063	40,781	30,067	892	7,190	193	
Nov. 28 ^p	71,264	45,211	18,088	7,965	16,881	90,307	79,777	7,139	69	1,918	40,611	30,040	1,216	7,201	195	
Country member banks:⁶																
1941—Dec. 31.....	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	1,982	6,219	
1945—Dec. 31.....	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,059	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	2,525	6,476	
1947—Dec. 31.....	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	2,934	6,519	
1960—Dec. 31.....	67,890	36,981	22,848	8,060	14,740	84,126	76,004	1,778	37	1,783	43,395	29,011	23	6,599	5,932	
1961—June 30.....	69,139	37,942	22,608	8,588	13,039	83,769	75,407	1,406	37	1,730	41,413	30,820	121	6,861	5,911	
Nov. 29.....	72,394	39,131	24,346	8,917	13,552	87,350	78,585	1,577	37	1,836	43,717	31,418	151	7,043	5,887	
Dec. 30.....	73,131	39,693	24,407	9,031	15,595	90,376	81,646	1,925	37	1,641	46,211	31,832	40	7,088	5,885	
1962—Mar. 28.....	73,317	39,890	24,187	9,240	12,734	87,592	78,807	1,452	37	1,840	41,945	33,533	142	7,139	5,857	
Apr. 25.....	74,275	40,503	24,384	9,388	13,046	88,846	79,997	1,467	37	1,208	43,439	33,846	168	7,180	5,846	
May 30.....	74,582	40,861	24,235	9,486	12,959	89,001	79,957	1,355	37	2,046	42,292	34,227	263	7,228	5,845	
June 30.....	75,019	41,492	23,843	9,685	13,806	90,555	81,577	1,529	48	2,601	42,596	34,803	80	7,323	5,842	
July 25.....	75,467	41,436	24,228	9,803	13,154	90,133	81,147	1,482	37	1,832	42,767	35,029	243	7,241	5,833	
Aug. 29.....	76,510	41,902	24,620	9,988	13,184	91,177	81,995	1,541	37	2,380	42,554	35,483	282	7,339	5,838	
Sept. 26 ^p	77,919	42,738	25,013	10,168	13,495	92,992	83,929	1,635	48	2,546	43,820	35,880	100	7,394	5,832	
Oct. 31 ^p	78,665	42,902	25,432	10,331	14,076	94,316	84,965	1,711	48	1,984	44,937	36,285	230	7,479	5,833	
Nov. 28 ^p	79,528	43,506	25,638	10,384	13,718	94,801	85,286	1,739	48	2,194	45,085	36,220	206	7,555	5,832	

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

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets ¹	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits						Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand		Time			
										U. S. Govt.	Other				
Insured commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654	1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426	
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883	23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297	
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398	
1958—Dec. 31..	183,596	97,730	65,669	20,198	48,689	236,724	214,485	15,653	2,209	129,214	63,168	67	18,154	13,101	
1959—Dec. 31..	188,790	110,299	58,348	20,143	49,158	242,828	218,474	15,500	1,358	130,720	65,858	602	19,206	13,107	
1960—Dec. 31..	198,011	117,092	60,468	20,451	51,836	255,669	228,401	16,921	1,667	132,533	71,348	149	20,628	13,119	
1961—Dec. 30..	213,904	124,348	66,026	23,531	56,086	276,600	247,176	17,737	333	141,050	82,122	462	22,089	13,108	
1962—June 30..	219,163	128,613	63,921	26,630	48,415	274,318	243,856	14,235	388	127,990	91,714	773	22,810	13,104	
National member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786	1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117	
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,114	90,220	84,939	9,229	14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,664	5,017	
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005	
1958—Dec. 31..	99,277	52,627	35,714	10,936	26,781	128,397	116,714	9,035	767	69,808	34,812	43	9,643	4,578	
1959—Dec. 31..	102,615	59,962	31,761	10,892	27,464	132,636	119,638	8,947	514	71,015	36,421	340	10,302	4,542	
1960—Dec. 31..	107,546	63,694	32,712	11,140	28,675	139,261	124,911	9,829	611	71,660	39,546	111	11,098	4,530	
1961—Dec. 30..	116,402	67,309	36,088	13,006	31,078	150,809	135,511	10,359	104	76,292	45,441	225	11,875	4,513	
1962—June 30..	119,241	69,771	34,508	14,962	26,860	149,559	133,728	8,154	123	69,256	50,770	379	12,243	4,500	
State member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739	621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502	
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411	8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,945	1,867	
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	15	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918	
1958—Dec. 31..	55,588	31,435	18,585	5,568	16,407	73,620	66,102	6,192	1,420	40,640	16,320	10	5,817	1,734	
1959—Dec. 31..	55,264	34,817	15,052	5,396	16,045	73,090	65,069	6,102	825	39,974	16,406	240	5,962	1,691	
1960—Dec. 31..	58,073	36,240	16,394	5,439	17,081	77,316	68,118	6,608	1,028	40,733	17,727	20	6,299	1,644	
1961—Dec. 30..	63,196	38,924	17,971	6,302	18,501	84,303	74,119	6,835	199	43,303	21,716	213	6,763	1,600	
1962—June 30..	64,256	39,442	17,557	7,257	15,993	82,800	72,329	5,641	227	38,758	24,392	355	6,936	1,570	
Insured nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129	53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810	
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244	1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416	
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478	
1958—Dec. 31..	28,759	13,682	11,381	3,696	5,504	34,737	31,696	426	419	18,766	12,063	13	2,696	6,793	
1959—Dec. 31..	30,939	15,534	11,546	3,859	5,651	37,132	33,795	451	533	19,732	13,059	21	2,944	6,878	
1960—Dec. 31..	32,411	17,169	11,368	3,874	6,082	39,114	35,391	484	27	20,140	14,095	19	3,232	6,948	
1961—Dec. 30..	34,320	18,123	11,972	4,225	6,508	41,504	37,560	543	30	21,456	14,979	24	3,452	6,997	
1962—June 30..	35,681	19,409	11,860	4,412	5,563	41,975	37,814	440	38	19,976	16,565	38	3,633	7,036	
Noninsured non-member commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329	1,291	253		13	329	852	
1945—Dec. 31..	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181	1,905	365		4	279	714	
1947—Dec. 31..	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	18	1,392	478	4	325	783	
1958—Dec. 31..	1,568	484	707	377	301	1,927	1,532	146	9	890	325	6	332	399	
1959—Dec. 31..	1,480	534	589	358	309	1,858	1,429	150	83	873	311	12	350	366	
1960—Dec. 31..	1,498	550	535	413	314	1,883	1,443	159	132	846	293	14	358	352	
1961—Dec. 30..	1,536	577	553	406	346	1,961	1,513	177	148	869	307	8	370	323	
1962—June 30..	1,507	580	523	404	313	1,902	1,442	165	137	795	320	13	372	318	
Nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457	5,504	3,613		18	1,288	7,662	
1945—Dec. 31..	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425	14,101	6,045		11	1,362	7,130	
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261	
1958—Dec. 31..	30,327	14,165	12,088	4,074	5,805	36,664	33,227	572	428	19,655	12,387	20	3,028	7,192	
1959—Dec. 31..	32,419	16,068	12,134	4,216	5,961	38,990	35,224	601	545	20,605	13,370	34	3,294	7,244	
1960—Dec. 31..	33,910	17,719	11,904	4,287	6,396	40,997	36,834	643	657	20,986	14,388	33	3,590	7,300	
1961—Dec. 30..	35,856	18,700	12,525	4,631	6,854	43,465	39,073	719	565	22,325	15,286	33	3,822	7,320	
1962—June 30..	37,188	19,989	12,383	4,816	5,876	43,877	39,256	605	819	20,771	16,886	52	4,005	7,353	
Insured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,693	642	629	421	151	1,958	1,789	.....	.....	1,789	.....	.....	164	52	
1945—Dec. 31..	10,846	3,081	7,160	606	429	11,424	10,363	.....	.....	10,351	.....	1	1,034	192	
1947—Dec. 31..	12,683	3,560	8,165	958	675	13,499	12,207	.....	1	12,192	.....	.....	1,252	194	
1958—Dec. 31..	28,980	19,180	5,215	4,585	752	30,189	27,277	.....	2	28,274	243	7	2,473	241	
1959—Dec. 31..	30,580	20,942	5,016	4,622	686	31,743	28,577	.....	2	28,544	.....	9	2,654	268	
1960—Dec. 31..	33,794	23,852	4,787	5,155	766	35,092	31,502	.....	1	29,314	468	3	2,998	325	
1961—Dec. 30..	35,660	25,812	4,690	5,158	828	37,065	33,400	.....	1	256	33,137	11	3,191	330	
1962—June 30..	36,989	27,179	4,708	5,102	779	38,366	34,581	.....	1	275	34,300	9	3,259	331	

For notes see end of table.

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

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets ¹	Total assets— Total li- abilities and capital ac- counts ²	Deposits						Bor- row- ings	Total capital ac- counts	Num- ber of banks
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U. S. Govt.	Other				De- mand	Time	Demand		Time			
										U. S. Govt.	Other				
Noninsured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31.....	8,687	4,259	3,075	1,353	642	9,846	8,744	.....	.....	6	.....	8,738	.....	1,077	496
1945—Dec. 31.....	5,361	1,198	3,522	641	180	5,596	5,022	.....	.....	2	.....	5,020	6	558	350
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	5,957	1,384	3,813	760	211	6,215	5,556	.....	.....	1	2	5,553	.....	637	339
1958—Dec. 31.....	7,341	4,177	2,050	1,113	169	7,589	6,763	.....	.....	1	.....	6,762	1	746	278
1959—Dec. 31.....	6,981	4,184	1,848	949	143	7,200	6,405	.....	.....	1	.....	6,404	1	705	249
1960—Dec. 31.....	5,320	3,270	1,453	597	107	5,481	4,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,850	.....	555	189
1961—Dec. 30.....	5,600	3,581	1,446	572	108	5,768	5,087	.....	.....	1	4	5,083	.....	577	184
1962—June 30.....	5,882	3,751	1,570	561	104	6,052	5,306	.....	.....	1	15	5,291	.....	594	181

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

² Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately.

³ See note 4 on page 1649.

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

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

⁶ See note 6, Oct. 1962 BULL., p. 1315.

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

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

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F. R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.

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

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total ¹	Loans ¹	Securities		Total ¹	Loans ¹	Securities	
			U. S. Govt.	Other			U. S. Govt.	Other
1955.....	157.6	80.5	60.4	16.7	160.3	82.0	61.6	16.7
1956.....	161.6	88.0	57.3	16.3	164.5	89.7	58.6	16.3
1957.....	166.4	91.4	57.0	17.9	169.3	93.2	58.2	17.9
1958.....	181.0	95.6	64.9	20.5	184.4	97.5	66.4	20.6
1959.....	185.7	107.8	57.6	20.4	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
1960.....	194.5	114.2	59.6	20.7	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961.....	209.6	121.1	64.7	23.8	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1961—Nov.....	208.3	119.4	65.3	23.6	209.1	119.5	66.2	23.4
Dec.....	209.6	121.1	64.7	23.8	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962—Jan.....	210.7	120.8	65.7	24.2	210.9	119.6	67.2	24.1
Feb.....	213.3	122.6	66.1	24.6	211.6	121.1	66.0	24.5
Mar.....	215.2	123.8	66.1	25.3	212.4	122.6	64.4	25.4
Apr.....	215.0	124.5	64.6	25.9	214.8	124.0	64.7	26.1
May.....	216.4	124.8	65.5	26.1	215.3	124.8	64.4	26.1
June.....	220.3	126.6	66.6	27.1	219.2	127.7	64.4	27.0
July.....	217.8	126.1	64.1	27.6	217.8	126.1	64.2	27.5
Aug.....	220.3	127.3	65.0	28.0	219.0	127.3	63.9	27.9
Sept. ^p	222.0	129.7	64.3	28.0	223.1	130.6	64.3	28.2
Oct. ^p	224.4	131.7	64.1	28.6	225.7	131.6	65.5	28.6
Nov. ^p	225.8	132.3	64.4	29.1	226.7	132.4	65.4	28.8

¹ Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.

Dec. 31 call dates). For description of seasonally adjusted series and back data, see July 1962 BULL., pp. 797-802.

NOTE.—Data are for last Wed. of month (except for June 30 and

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Total loans ¹ and investments	Loans ¹										Investments									
		Total ¹	Com- mer- cial and in- dus- trial	Agri- cul- tural	For purchasing or carrying securities		To financial institutions		Real es- tate	Other to in- di- vid- uals	Other	U. S. Government securities					State and local govt. secu- rities	Other secu- rities			
					To bro- kers and deal- ers	To others	To banks	To others				Total	Bills	Cer- ti- ficates	Notes	Bonds					
Total: ²																					
1947—Dec. 31..	116,284	38,057	18,167	1,660	830	1,220	115	.....	9,393	5,723	947	69,221	2,193	7,789	6,034	53,205	5,276	3,729			
1960—Dec. 31..	199,509	117,642	43,125	5,676	3,284	1,833	966	7,106	28,713	26,396	2,901	61,003	8,072	2,920	19,013	30,998	17,570	3,294			
1961—Dec. 30..	215,441	124,925	45,172	6,248	4,056	2,134	1,033	7,311	30,320	27,847	3,412	66,578	11,488	2,114	26,336	26,641	20,345	3,592			
1962—Mar. 26*	215,750	125,910	44,940	6,560	3,730	2,080	2,570	6,460	30,690	27,890	3,640	64,570	9,420	3,740	24,860	26,550	21,710	3,560			
June 30..	220,670	129,193	45,909	6,801	3,254	2,005	1,474	7,221	32,036	29,444	3,713	64,443	8,320	3,629	26,041	26,453	23,165	3,869			
All insured:																					
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	9,214	1,450	614	662	40	.....	4,773	4,505	21,046	988	.....	3,159	16,899	3,651	3,333				
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	9,461	1,314	3,164	3,606	49	.....	4,677	2,361	1,132	88,912	2,455	19,071	16,045	51,342	3,873	3,258			
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	18,012	1,610	823	1,190	114	.....	9,266	5,654	914	67,941	2,124	7,552	5,918	52,347	5,129	3,621			
1960—Dec. 31..	198,011	117,092	42,957	5,628	3,247	1,811	965	7,090	28,602	26,263	2,883	60,468	7,994	2,884	18,868	30,722	17,300	3,150			
1961—Dec. 30..	213,904	124,348	44,965	6,211	4,030	2,107	1,027	7,296	30,211	27,708	3,396	66,026	11,356	2,098	26,145	26,426	20,068	3,462			
1962—Mar. 26..	214,261	125,337	44,742	6,523	3,706	2,059	2,556	6,446	30,578	27,752	3,622	64,034	9,298	3,706	24,686	26,343	21,448	3,442			
June 30..	219,163	128,613	45,717	6,766	3,234	1,981	1,469	7,200	31,915	29,299	3,692	63,921	8,226	3,577	25,886	26,231	22,883	3,747			
Member, total:																					
1941—Dec. 31..	43,521	18,021	8,671	972	594	598	39	.....	3,494	3,653	19,539	971	.....	3,007	15,561	3,090	2,871				
1945—Dec. 31..	107,183	22,775	8,949	855	3,133	3,378	47	.....	3,455	1,900	1,057	78,338	2,275	16,985	14,271	44,807	3,254	2,815			
1947—Dec. 31..	97,846	32,628	16,962	1,046	811	1,065	113	.....	7,130	4,662	839	57,914	1,987	5,816	4,815	45,295	4,199	3,105			
1960—Dec. 31..	165,619	99,933	39,288	3,509	3,124	1,564	947	6,726	22,518	21,622	2,694	49,106	6,402	2,296	15,072	25,335	14,141	2,439			
1961—Dec. 30..	179,599	106,232	40,931	3,934	3,877	1,827	1,014	6,893	23,987	22,852	3,198	54,058	9,229	1,842	21,390	21,598	16,691	2,617			
1962—June 30..	183,497	109,212	41,435	4,220	3,088	1,699	1,453	6,789	25,362	24,006	3,480	52,065	6,467	2,984	21,367	21,247	19,321	2,899			
Sept. 28..	186,518	111,993	42,210	3,948	3,360	1,644	1,943	6,972	26,358	24,297	3,594	51,323	6,124	2,901	19,563	22,734	20,129	3,074			
New York City: ³																					
1941—Dec. 31..	12,896	4,072	2,807	8	412	169	32	.....	123	522	7,265	311	.....	1,623	5,331	729	830				
1945—Dec. 31..	26,143	7,334	3,044	.....	2,453	1,172	26	.....	80	287	272	17,574	477	3,433	3,325	10,339	606	629			
1947—Dec. 31..	20,393	7,179	5,361	.....	545	267	93	.....	111	564	238	11,972	1,002	640	558	9,772	638	604			
1960—Dec. 31..	27,726	18,465	10,876	10	1,574	399	500	1,799	868	1,930	940	6,980	1,422	578	1,708	3,272	1,964	317			
1961—Dec. 30..	30,297	19,535	11,278	23	1,956	467	376	1,711	934	2,072	1,220	7,862	2,117	442	2,496	2,806	2,635	265			
1962—June 30..	30,396	19,224	10,980	10	1,512	409	568	1,774	1,084	2,075	1,321	7,659	1,989	492	2,931	2,247	3,158	355			
Sept. 28..	30,511	20,060	11,520	8	1,686	397	572	1,771	1,202	2,079	1,348	6,596	1,142	497	2,667	2,290	3,486	370			
City of Chicago: ³																					
1941—Dec. 31..	2,760	954	732	6	48	52	1	.....	22	95	1,430	256	.....	153	1,022	182	193				
1945—Dec. 31..	5,931	1,333	760	2	211	233	.....	.....	36	51	40	4,213	133	1,467	749	1,864	181	204			
1947—Dec. 31..	5,088	1,801	1,418	3	73	87	.....	.....	46	149	26	2,890	132	235	248	2,274	213	185			
1960—Dec. 31..	7,050	4,485	2,690	23	322	134	67	564	196	421	197	1,882	132	37	663	1,050	607	76			
1961—Dec. 30..	7,606	4,626	2,609	23	354	137	53	669	221	476	229	2,041	478	92	728	743	816	124			
1962—June 30..	7,937	4,672	2,659	20	265	147	89	611	278	456	298	1,936	200	151	844	741	1,150	179			
Sept. 28..	8,345	4,945	2,745	22	248	145	96	688	338	514	309	2,006	184	64	782	975	1,216	179			
Reserve city:																					
1941—Dec. 31..	15,347	7,105	3,456	300	114	194	4	.....	1,527	1,508	6,467	295	.....	751	5,421	956	820				
1945—Dec. 31..	40,108	8,514	3,661	205	427	1,503	17	.....	1,459	855	387	29,552	1,034	6,982	5,653	15,883	1,126	916			
1947—Dec. 31..	36,040	13,449	7,088	225	170	484	15	.....	3,147	1,969	351	20,196	373	2,358	1,901	15,563	1,342	1,053			
1960—Dec. 31..	62,953	40,002	16,223	887	719	739	351	3,216	9,005	8,721	909	17,396	2,031	794	5,461	9,111	4,817	738			
1961—Dec. 30..	68,565	42,379	16,879	1,076	976	784	470	3,261	9,590	9,172	998	19,748	3,020	741	8,605	7,382	5,710	727			
1962—June 30..	70,145	43,824	17,077	1,184	888	727	556	3,148	10,272	9,682	1,129	18,627	1,611	1,267	8,186	7,563	6,867	827			
Sept. 28..	69,903	44,432	17,092	1,028	926	705	797	3,205	10,674	9,650	1,177	17,769	1,305	1,291	7,275	7,898	6,894	808			
Country:																					
1941—Dec. 31..	12,518	5,890	1,676	659	20	183	2	.....	1,823	1,528	4,377	110	.....	481	3,787	1,222	1,028				
1945—Dec. 31..	35,002	5,596	1,484	648	42	471	4	.....	1,881	707	359	26,999	630	5,102	4,544	16,722	1,342	1,067			
1947—Dec. 31..	36,324	10,199	3,096	818	23	227	5	.....	3,827	1,979	224	22,857	480	2,583	2,108	17,687	2,006	1,262			
1960—Dec. 31..	67,890	36,981	9,499	2,589	508	293	29	1,147	12,449	10,550	647	22,848	2,817	888	7,240	11,903	6,752	1,308			
1961—Dec. 30..	73,131	39,693	10,165	2,811	591	438	116	1,251	13,242	11,132	751	24,407	3,614	566	9,560	10,667	7,530	1,500			
1962—June 30..	75,019	41,492	10,719	3,007	424	416	240	1,256	13,728	11,792	732	23,843	2,667	1,075	9,405	10,696	8,146	1,539			
Sept. 28..	77,759	42,556	10,854	2,890	499	397	478	1,308	14,145	12,054	760	24,953	3,493	1,049	8,839	11,571	8,532	1,718			
Nonmember: ²																					
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	5,432	1,205	614	20	156	2	.....	2,266	1,061	109	11,318	206	1,973	1,219	7,920	1,078	625			
1960—Dec. 31..	33,910	17,719	3,838	2,167	161	269	19	379	6,205	4,774	207	11,904	1,670	624	3,941	5,668	3,431	857			
1961—Dec. 30..	35,856	18,700	4,241	2,314	179	306	19	418	6,341	4,995	214	12,525	2,259	272	4,947	5,046	3,655	976			
1962—June 30..	37,188	19,989	4,474	2,580	165	306	22	431	6,682	5,439	233	12,383	1,853	645	4,675	5,210	3,845	971			

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

² Breakdowns of loan, investment, and deposit classifications are not

available before 1947; summary figures for earlier dates appear in the preceding table.

³ Central reserve city banks; redesignation as reserve city not effective until July 28, 1962.

For other notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND LIABILITIES BY CLASS OF BANK

(In millions of dollars)

Class of bank and call date	Re-serves with F. R. Banks	Cur-rency and coin	Bal-ances with do-mestic banks ⁴	De-mand de-posits ad-justed ⁵	Demand deposits						Time deposits				Bor-rowings	Cap-ital ac-counts
					Interbank		U. S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Certi-fied and offi-cers' checks, etc.	IPC	Inter-bank	U. S. Govt. and Postal Sav-ings	State and local govt.	IPC		
					Do-mestic ⁴	For-ign ⁶										
Total: ²																
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,216	10,216	87,123	11,362	1,430	1,343	6,799	2,581	84,987	240	111	866	34,383	65	10,059
1960—Dec. 31....	16,720	3,346	13,681	115,120	15,453	1,627	5,945	11,674	4,602	117,103	1,799	262	4,544	66,836	163	20,986
1961—Dec. 30....	16,918	3,689	14,169	122,654	16,574	1,340	5,946	12,242	5,056	124,622	481	283	5,465	76,680	471	22,459
1962—Mar. 26....	16,520	3,760	11,270	114,720	12,710	1,140	6,780	11,280	3,540	111,460	390	280	6,070	81,680	2,130	22,790
June 30....	16,839	3,185	11,799	114,043	13,185	1,215	9,554	11,814	4,437	112,534	525	300	6,341	85,393	786	23,183
All insured:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,358	8,570	37,845	9,823	673	1,762	3,677	1,077	36,544	158	59	492	15,146	10	6,844
1945—Dec. 31....	15,810	1,829	11,075	74,722	12,566	1,248	23,740	5,098	2,585	72,593	70	103	496	29,277	215	8,671
1947—Dec. 31....	17,796	2,145	9,736	85,751	11,236	1,379	1,325	6,692	2,559	83,723	54	111	826	33,946	61	9,734
1960—Dec. 31....	16,720	3,326	13,409	114,292	15,339	1,582	5,932	11,582	4,564	116,388	1,667	262	4,481	66,605	149	20,628
1961—Dec. 30....	16,918	3,670	13,871	121,671	16,440	1,298	5,934	12,149	5,023	123,878	333	283	5,412	76,426	462	22,089
1962—Mar. 26....	16,518	3,740	11,039	113,838	12,625	1,128	6,768	11,192	3,522	110,793	364	284	6,013	81,412	2,117	22,442
June 30....	16,839	3,168	11,524	113,136	13,053	1,182	9,529	11,727	4,390	111,874	388	300	6,290	85,124	773	22,810
Member, total:																
1941—Dec. 31....	12,396	1,087	6,246	33,754	9,714	671	1,709	3,066	1,009	33,061	140	50	418	11,878	4	5,886
1945—Dec. 31....	15,811	1,438	7,117	64,184	12,333	1,243	22,179	4,240	2,450	62,950	64	99	399	23,712	208	7,589
1947—Dec. 31....	17,797	1,672	6,270	73,528	10,978	1,375	1,176	5,504	2,401	72,704	50	105	693	27,542	54	8,464
1960—Dec. 31....	16,720	2,518	8,582	94,594	14,875	1,561	5,287	9,016	4,244	99,134	1,639	237	3,559	53,477	130	17,398
1961—Dec. 30....	16,918	2,813	8,724	100,660	15,924	1,270	5,381	9,487	4,654	105,454	303	260	4,371	62,526	438	18,638
1962—June 30....	16,839	2,399	7,182	93,555	12,633	1,163	8,734	9,107	4,080	94,826	351	274	5,096	69,793	735	19,179
Sept. 28....	16,999	2,553	7,291	94,666	13,017	1,065	7,653	8,961	3,448	95,901	352	245	4,916	71,788	1,455	19,562
New York City: ³																
1941—Dec. 31....	5,105	93	141	10,761	3,595	607	866	319	450	11,282	6	.....	29	778	.....	1,648
1945—Dec. 31....	4,015	111	78	15,065	3,535	1,105	6,940	237	1,338	15,712	17	10	20	1,206	195	2,120
1947—Dec. 31....	4,639	151	70	16,653	3,236	1,217	267	290	1,105	17,646	12	12	14	1,418	30	2,259
1960—Dec. 31....	3,398	199	147	15,352	4,105	1,184	1,217	305	2,476	19,051	1,216	27	203	3,976	.....	3,554
1961—Dec. 30....	3,286	240	143	17,089	4,330	967	1,267	333	2,583	20,213	191	38	162	6,735	283	3,683
1962—June 30....	3,495	165	106	15,796	3,643	874	1,918	327	2,390	17,580	210	53	221	7,824	381	3,761
Sept. 28....	3,338	184	99	15,710	3,579	784	1,544	310	1,892	17,589	208	48	230	8,073	567	3,839
City of Chicago: ³																
1941—Dec. 31....	1,021	43	298	2,215	1,027	8	127	233	34	2,152	.....	.....	.....	476	.....	288
1945—Dec. 31....	942	36	200	3,153	1,292	20	1,552	237	66	3,160	.....	.....	.....	719	.....	377
1947—Dec. 31....	1,070	30	175	3,737	1,196	21	72	285	63	3,853	.....	2	9	902	.....	426
1960—Dec. 31....	899	33	171	3,968	1,327	53	327	298	102	4,499	61	2	7	1,521	35	822
1961—Dec. 30....	889	37	158	3,809	1,578	45	369	315	124	4,830	14	5	8	1,996	35	870
1962—June 30....	916	31	94	3,728	1,083	44	546	330	109	4,082	18	7	10	2,581	34	894
Sept. 28....	996	35	113	3,869	1,194	42	477	325	104	4,255	18	7	15	2,788	112	933
Reserve city:																
1941—Dec. 31....	4,060	425	2,590	11,117	4,302	54	491	1,144	286	11,127	104	20	243	4,542	.....	1,967
1945—Dec. 31....	6,326	494	2,174	22,372	6,307	110	8,221	1,763	611	22,281	30	38	160	9,563	2	2,566
1947—Dec. 31....	7,095	562	2,125	25,714	5,497	131	405	2,282	705	26,003	22	45	332	11,045	1	2,844
1960—Dec. 31....	7,354	753	2,610	34,357	7,688	301	1,960	3,329	953	37,986	326	85	1,787	20,652	73	6,423
1961—Dec. 30....	7,533	858	2,542	36,187	8,107	243	2,103	3,520	1,152	40,315	62	110	2,310	23,962	81	6,997
1962—June 30....	7,406	764	2,111	33,710	6,394	228	3,670	3,191	907	36,504	75	110	2,706	26,847	240	7,201
Sept. 28....	7,435	771	2,081	33,232	6,668	223	3,008	2,928	834	36,093	78	88	2,493	27,274	638	7,168
Country:																
1941—Dec. 31....	2,210	526	3,216	9,661	790	2	225	1,370	239	8,500	30	31	146	6,082	4	1,982
1945—Dec. 31....	4,527	796	4,665	23,595	1,199	8	5,465	2,004	435	21,797	17	52	219	12,224	11	2,525
1947—Dec. 31....	4,993	929	3,900	27,424	1,049	7	432	2,647	528	25,203	17	45	337	14,177	23	2,934
1960—Dec. 31....	5,070	1,534	5,655	40,917	1,755	23	1,783	5,083	713	37,598	37	122	1,562	27,327	23	6,599
1961—Dec. 30....	5,210	1,678	5,881	43,575	1,910	15	1,641	5,320	796	40,095	37	108	1,891	29,834	40	7,088
1962—June 30....	5,023	1,438	4,872	40,321	1,512	17	2,601	5,261	676	36,660	48	104	2,158	32,541	80	7,323
Sept. 28....	5,230	1,564	4,998	41,855	1,575	17	2,623	5,398	618	37,964	48	102	2,178	33,654	139	7,621
Nonmember: ²																
1947—Dec. 31....	.....	544	3,947	13,595	385	55	167	1,295	180	12,284	190	6	172	6,858	12	1,596
1960—Dec. 31....	.....	828	5,099	20,525	578	65	657	2,658	357	17,970	160	25	985	13,378	33	3,590
1961—Dec. 30....	.....	876	5,446	21,994	649	70	565	2,755	402	19,168	178	23	1,094	14,169	33	3,822
1962—June 30....	.....	787	4,617	20,489	553	52	819	2,707	356	17,708	174	26	1,245	15,614	52	4,005

⁴ Beginning with 1942, excludes reciprocal bank balances.⁵ Through 1960, demand deposits other than interbank and U. S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection; beginning with 1961, demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U. S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.⁶ Beginning with June 1961, reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks reduced foreign interbank demand deposits by about \$400 million and interbank time deposits by about \$1,500 million. These amounts are now included in demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial banks in the United States. These figures exclude data for banks in U. S. possessions except for member banks. During 1941 3 mutual savings banks became members of the FRB; these banks (2 beginning with June 1960 and 1 beginning Sept. 1961) are included in member banks but are not included in all insured or total banks. Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F. R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

For other notes see opposite page.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments ¹	Loans and investments ad- justed ²	Loans											Real estate	All other	Valua- tion re- serves	
			Loans ad- justed ²	Com- mer- cial and indus- trial	Agi- cul- tural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To financial institutions							
						To brokers and dealers		To others		Bank		Nonbank					
						U. S. Govt. se- curi- ties	Other se- curi- ties	U. S. Govt. se- curi- ties	Other se- curi- ties	For- eign	Dom- estic com- mer- cial	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.	Other				
<i>Total— Leading Cities</i>																	
1961																	
Nov. 1.....	118,898	117,467	71,843	32,085	1,210	1,072	2,055	98	1,310	525	1,431	3,132	2,226	13,245	16,456	1,571	
8.....	118,220	116,899	71,647	32,010	1,206	986	1,966	97	1,317	540	1,321	3,108	2,245	13,269	16,475	1,572	
15.....	119,516	118,162	72,434	32,136	1,216	1,341	2,080	100	1,318	553	1,354	3,106	2,314	13,312	16,527	1,569	
22.....	118,707	117,255	71,741	32,024	1,220	833	2,016	103	1,330	566	1,452	3,023	2,308	13,338	16,541	1,561	
29.....	118,628	117,319	71,670	32,109	1,226	520	2,063	102	1,319	587	1,309	3,073	2,302	13,347	16,584	1,562	
1962																	
Oct. 3.....	126,698	124,897	77,726	34,081	1,318	661	2,131	83	1,270	642	1,801	3,572	2,707	14,940	18,062	1,741	
10.....	126,104	124,344	77,708	34,085	1,327	758	2,123	80	1,272	652	1,760	3,429	2,724	15,008	17,991	1,741	
17.....	126,955	125,093	77,981	34,221	1,340	823	2,142	82	1,285	648	1,862	3,422	2,737	15,084	17,939	1,742	
24.....	125,924	124,200	77,441	34,009	1,351	614	2,069	80	1,288	653	1,724	3,314	2,703	15,155	17,947	1,742	
31.....	127,402	125,533	78,765	34,290	1,384	1,186	2,196	81	1,301	663	1,869	3,432	2,712	15,203	18,065	1,748	
Nov. 7.....	126,479	124,672	78,432	34,322	1,421	887	2,004	80	1,320	644	1,807	3,431	2,763	15,231	18,076	1,747	
14.....	126,688	124,798	78,980	34,617	1,442	948	2,020	81	1,322	644	1,890	3,456	2,767	15,309	18,120	1,746	
21.....	127,170	125,459	79,037	34,787	1,452	700	2,082	85	1,321	621	1,711	3,445	2,734	15,384	18,172	1,746	
28.....	126,979	125,472	78,861	34,680	1,480	661	2,077	82	1,334	623	1,507	3,371	2,714	15,399	18,183	1,743	
<i>New York City</i>																	
1961																	
Nov. 1.....	28,876	28,496	18,092	10,655	9	705	1,201	20	420	226	380	1,024	429	809	3,029	435	
8.....	28,469	28,303	17,981	10,617	9	657	1,149	20	428	239	166	1,020	438	818	3,021	435	
15.....	29,334	29,129	18,469	10,688	9	991	1,243	21	417	236	205	1,018	435	826	3,020	435	
22.....	28,724	28,306	17,803	10,661	10	510	1,155	21	420	253	418	915	438	826	3,026	432	
29.....	28,756	28,189	17,645	10,675	10	190	1,216	21	421	261	567	960	440	827	3,056	432	
1962																	
Oct. 3.....	30,117	29,399	19,131	11,298	8	454	1,128	13	387	272	718	1,104	546	1,109	3,311	499	
10.....	29,852	29,157	19,045	11,270	7	512	1,073	13	385	274	695	1,052	545	1,123	3,290	499	
17.....	30,175	29,393	19,151	11,345	7	549	1,091	13	390	267	782	1,066	549	1,146	3,227	499	
24.....	29,771	29,051	18,903	11,234	9	470	1,039	13	385	280	720	1,018	547	1,173	3,235	500	
31.....	30,568	30,065	19,747	11,357	14	961	1,125	13	384	297	503	1,118	557	1,179	3,244	502	
Nov. 7.....	29,666	29,053	19,257	11,344	14	639	992	13	391	272	613	1,114	568	1,178	3,234	502	
14.....	29,781	29,227	19,563	11,452	7	730	999	13	398	277	554	1,168	579	1,198	3,244	502	
21.....	29,848	29,327	19,434	11,502	7	462	1,051	13	399	278	521	1,155	585	1,232	3,252	502	
28.....	29,730	29,229	19,176	11,455	7	375	1,042	13	401	285	501	1,091	573	1,233	3,202	501	
<i>Outside New York City</i>																	
1961																	
Nov. 1.....	90,022	88,971	53,751	21,430	1,201	367	854	78	890	299	1,051	2,108	1,797	12,436	13,427	1,136	
8.....	89,751	88,596	53,666	21,393	1,197	329	817	77	889	301	1,155	2,088	1,807	12,451	13,454	1,137	
15.....	90,182	89,033	53,965	21,448	1,207	350	837	79	901	317	1,149	2,088	1,879	12,486	13,507	1,134	
22.....	89,983	88,949	53,938	21,363	1,210	323	861	82	910	313	1,034	2,108	1,870	12,512	13,515	1,129	
29.....	89,872	89,130	54,025	21,434	1,216	330	847	81	898	326	742	2,113	1,862	12,520	13,528	1,130	
1962																	
Oct. 3.....	96,581	95,498	58,595	22,783	1,310	207	1,003	70	883	370	1,083	2,468	2,161	13,831	14,751	1,242	
10.....	96,252	95,187	58,663	22,815	1,320	246	1,050	67	887	378	1,065	2,377	2,179	13,885	14,701	1,242	
17.....	96,780	95,700	58,830	22,876	1,333	274	1,051	69	895	381	1,080	2,356	2,188	13,938	14,712	1,243	
24.....	96,153	95,149	58,538	22,775	1,342	144	1,030	67	903	373	1,004	2,296	2,156	13,982	14,712	1,242	
31.....	96,834	95,468	59,018	22,933	1,370	225	1,071	68	917	366	1,366	2,314	2,155	14,024	14,821	1,246	
Nov. 7.....	96,813	95,619	59,175	22,978	1,407	248	1,012	67	929	372	1,194	2,317	2,195	14,053	14,842	1,245	
14.....	96,907	95,571	59,417	23,165	1,435	218	1,021	68	924	367	1,336	2,288	2,188	14,111	14,876	1,244	
21.....	97,322	96,132	59,603	23,285	1,445	238	1,031	72	922	343	1,190	2,290	2,149	14,152	14,920	1,244	
28.....	97,249	96,243	59,685	23,225	1,473	286	1,035	69	933	338	1,006	2,280	2,141	14,166	14,981	1,242	

For note see p. 1658.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments							Cash assets ³					All other assets	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts
	U. S. Government securities						Total	Balances with domestic banks	Balances with foreign banks	Currency and coin	Reserves with F. R. Banks			
	Total	Bills	Cer-tifi-cates	Notes and bonds maturing—								Other secu-rities		
				With-in 1 year	1 to 5 years	After 5 years								
<i>Total—Leading Cities</i>														
<i>1961</i>														
Nov. 1.....	34,087	5,772	1,482	6,233	16,645	3,955	11,537	17,493	2,950	166	1,399	12,978	4,457	154,004
8.....	33,770	5,500	1,456	6,301	16,540	3,973	11,482	17,145	2,744	161	1,438	12,802	4,540	152,693
15.....	34,181	5,752	1,484	5,079	18,234	3,632	11,547	17,475	3,047	160	1,458	12,810	4,443	156,543
22.....	33,867	5,491	1,485	5,067	18,320	3,504	11,647	17,490	2,782	162	1,435	13,111	4,367	153,505
29.....	33,932	5,569	1,475	5,064	18,326	3,498	11,717	17,516	3,166	175	1,651	12,524	4,436	152,656
<i>1962</i>														
Oct. 3.....	31,995	4,310	2,102	5,925	13,989	5,669	15,176	18,025	3,004	147	1,506	13,368	4,560	162,241
10.....	31,513	3,972	2,096	5,884	13,925	5,636	15,123	17,171	2,762	144	1,609	12,656	4,569	160,490
17.....	31,846	4,356	2,096	5,863	13,916	5,615	15,266	17,712	2,979	144	1,591	12,998	4,510	164,094
24.....	31,444	4,019	2,105	5,819	13,871	5,630	15,315	17,211	2,790	146	1,610	12,665	4,520	160,500
31.....	31,432	4,017	2,098	5,758	13,897	5,662	15,336	17,390	2,975	245	1,585	12,585	4,710	164,676
Nov. 7.....	30,952	3,605	2,090	5,743	13,826	5,688	15,288	16,994	2,883	160	1,561	12,390	4,715	162,229
14.....	30,594	3,271	2,099	5,703	13,794	5,727	15,224	17,195	3,094	138	1,709	12,254	4,731	163,804
21.....	31,034	3,727	2,273	3,942	14,761	6,331	15,388	17,207	2,933	147	1,550	12,577	4,592	163,263
28.....	31,124	3,854	2,276	3,975	14,763	6,256	15,487	17,530	3,204	158	1,802	12,366	4,682	162,359
<i>New York City</i>														
<i>1961</i>														
Nov. 1.....	7,710	1,939	488	1,334	3,253	696	2,694	4,048	72	65	190	3,721	1,876	39,504
8.....	7,695	1,845	487	1,430	3,226	707	2,627	3,916	71	63	218	3,564	1,940	39,288
15.....	7,999	2,106	510	1,013	3,685	685	2,661	3,720	90	60	197	3,373	1,938	40,346
22.....	7,810	1,911	524	1,021	3,677	677	2,693	4,028	70	68	203	3,687	1,896	38,947
29.....	7,790	1,871	490	1,038	3,711	680	2,754	3,813	179	74	231	3,329	1,916	38,665
<i>1962</i>														
Oct. 3.....	6,435	1,222	477	1,235	2,321	1,180	3,833	4,235	90	79	229	3,837	1,858	40,491
10.....	6,357	1,124	478	1,237	2,357	1,161	3,755	3,743	66	77	263	3,337	1,848	39,743
17.....	6,446	1,248	473	1,222	2,357	1,146	3,796	3,832	98	79	233	3,422	1,816	41,034
24.....	6,326	1,178	477	1,200	2,339	1,132	3,822	3,900	58	76	232	3,534	1,824	40,141
31.....	6,527	1,454	456	1,140	2,329	1,148	3,791	4,148	110	128	229	3,681	1,903	42,844
Nov. 7.....	6,096	1,046	449	1,161	2,310	1,130	3,700	3,813	83	92	255	3,383	1,941	40,633
14.....	5,972	919	453	1,147	2,307	1,146	3,692	3,772	96	69	256	3,351	1,950	40,660
21.....	6,114	1,105	471	628	2,609	1,301	3,779	3,898	96	73	225	3,504	1,877	40,253
28.....	6,181	1,159	477	677	2,576	1,292	3,872	4,008	114	83	257	3,554	1,930	40,378
<i>Outside New York City</i>														
<i>1961</i>														
Nov. 1.....	26,377	3,833	994	4,899	13,392	3,259	8,843	13,445	2,878	101	1,209	9,257	2,581	114,500
8.....	26,075	3,655	969	4,871	13,314	3,266	8,855	13,229	2,673	98	1,220	9,238	2,600	113,405
15.....	26,182	3,646	974	4,066	14,549	2,947	8,886	13,755	2,957	100	1,261	9,437	2,505	116,197
22.....	26,057	3,580	961	4,046	14,643	2,827	8,954	13,462	2,712	94	1,232	9,424	2,471	114,558
29.....	26,142	3,698	985	4,026	14,615	2,818	8,963	13,703	2,987	101	1,420	9,195	2,520	113,991
<i>1962</i>														
Oct. 3.....	25,560	3,088	1,625	4,690	11,668	4,489	11,343	13,790	2,914	68	1,277	9,531	2,702	121,750
10.....	25,156	2,848	1,618	4,647	11,568	4,475	11,368	13,428	2,696	67	1,346	9,319	2,721	120,747
17.....	25,400	3,108	1,623	4,641	11,559	4,469	11,470	13,880	2,881	65	1,358	9,576	2,694	123,060
24.....	25,118	2,841	1,628	4,619	11,532	4,498	11,493	13,311	2,732	70	1,378	9,131	2,696	120,359
31.....	24,905	2,563	1,642	4,618	11,568	4,514	11,545	13,242	2,865	117	1,356	8,904	2,807	121,832
Nov. 7.....	24,856	2,559	1,641	4,582	11,516	4,558	11,588	13,181	2,800	68	1,306	9,007	2,774	121,596
14.....	24,622	2,352	1,646	4,556	11,487	4,581	11,532	13,423	2,998	69	1,453	8,903	2,781	123,144
21.....	24,920	2,622	1,802	3,314	12,152	5,030	11,609	13,309	2,837	74	1,325	9,073	2,715	123,010
28.....	24,943	2,695	1,799	3,298	12,187	4,964	11,615	13,522	3,090	75	1,545	8,812	2,752	121,981

For notes see p. 1658.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Deposits													Borrowings				Capital accounts
	Total unad- justed ⁴	De- mand de- posits ad- justed ⁵	Demand						Time					From F. R. Banks	From others	Other liabi- lities		
			Total ⁶	IPC	State and local Govt.	For- eign ⁷	U. S. Govt.	Do- mestic com- mer- cial banks	Total ⁸	Sav- ings	Other time							
											IPC	State and local Govt.	For- eign ⁷					
<i>Total— Leading Cities</i>																		
1961																		
Nov. 1.....	133,867	63,423	92,658	66,407	5,027	1,606	4,071	12,008	41,209	29,621	6,406	2,693	2,175	241	1,727	5,350	12,819	
8.....	132,117	62,388	90,858	65,364	4,620	1,586	3,429	12,253	41,259	29,708	6,373	2,694	2,169	462	1,824	5,445	12,845	
15.....	135,765	62,777	94,714	67,454	4,743	1,626	4,152	12,676	41,051	29,724	6,163	2,658	2,181	581	1,774	5,583	12,840	
22.....	132,617	62,644	91,449	65,932	4,793	1,598	4,124	11,740	41,168	29,790	6,127	2,727	2,203	362	2,085	5,618	12,823	
29.....	132,404	63,906	91,216	66,183	4,894	1,647	3,414	11,820	41,188	29,771	6,190	2,721	2,194	14	1,690	5,695	12,853	
1962																		
Oct. 3.....	141,070	60,744	92,845	64,085	4,631	1,533	7,022	12,121	48,225	33,921	8,566	3,218	2,177	117	2,343	5,243	13,468	
10.....	139,490	61,377	91,059	64,492	4,491	1,500	4,868	12,168	48,431	34,058	8,647	3,188	2,185	54	2,247	5,231	13,468	
17.....	142,578	61,511	94,071	67,053	4,350	1,534	4,829	12,814	48,507	34,126	8,664	3,165	2,199	136	2,616	5,282	13,482	
24.....	139,300	62,311	90,684	65,269	4,623	1,689	3,986	11,542	48,616	34,185	8,696	3,148	2,232	122	2,311	5,281	13,486	
31.....	143,170	63,025	94,512	66,996	5,017	1,681	4,283	12,030	48,658	34,246	8,688	3,144	2,231	160	2,433	5,352	13,561	
Nov. 7.....	140,067	61,472	91,261	65,092	4,815	1,672	3,092	12,656	48,806	34,355	8,654	3,118	2,336	548	2,640	5,385	13,589	
14.....	141,813	62,197	93,047	67,537	4,743	1,617	3,043	12,617	48,766	34,343	8,628	3,074	2,374	69	2,875	5,478	13,569	
21.....	141,422	61,986	92,687	66,268	4,970	1,576	4,314	12,093	48,735	34,418	8,476	3,087	2,408	105	2,623	5,573	13,540	
28.....	140,862	63,007	91,839	65,916	4,938	1,552	3,634	12,030	49,023	34,459	8,590	3,192	2,435	55	2,233	5,632	13,577	
<i>New York City</i>																		
1961																		
Nov. 1.....	32,093	16,297	25,083	17,253	394	1,197	1,137	2,945	7,010	2,787	2,185	236	1,658	113	879	2,739	3,680	
8.....	31,613	15,529	24,624	16,767	255	1,181	1,000	3,132	6,989	2,805	2,155	231	1,654	126	1,068	2,795	3,686	
15.....	32,461	15,858	25,480	17,180	270	1,243	1,101	3,167	6,981	2,814	2,131	228	1,662	285	1,127	2,785	3,688	
22.....	31,139	15,812	24,124	16,753	270	1,209	1,052	2,961	7,015	2,819	2,148	228	1,679	55	1,246	2,830	3,677	
29.....	31,511	16,468	24,467	17,218	266	1,245	832	2,987	7,044	2,826	2,197	214	1,671	.....	603	2,879	3,672	
1962																		
Oct. 3.....	32,976	15,369	24,740	16,151	297	1,110	2,082	3,008	8,236	3,788	2,562	197	1,517	.....	1,123	2,604	3,788	
10.....	32,408	15,344	24,109	15,962	312	1,114	1,441	3,024	8,299	3,819	2,584	197	1,519	.....	939	2,608	3,788	
17.....	33,382	15,189	25,084	16,797	295	1,112	1,409	3,275	8,298	3,840	2,563	191	1,524	40	1,255	2,567	3,790	
24.....	32,745	15,604	24,417	16,344	268	1,282	1,134	3,033	8,328	3,848	2,560	191	1,549	20	1,019	2,568	3,789	
31.....	35,064	15,953	26,749	17,290	486	1,269	1,280	3,291	8,315	3,860	2,549	193	1,538	.....	1,333	2,640	3,807	
Nov. 7.....	32,755	15,096	24,384	16,172	278	1,271	890	3,185	8,371	3,878	2,487	188	1,645	60	1,336	2,662	3,820	
14.....	32,743	15,276	24,325	16,901	263	1,196	836	3,056	8,418	3,886	2,491	184	1,684	.....	1,447	2,650	3,820	
21.....	32,528	15,314	24,082	16,517	248	1,171	1,127	3,011	8,446	3,897	2,472	182	1,722	.....	1,316	2,615	3,794	
28.....	33,008	15,507	24,402	16,418	254	1,131	900	3,285	8,606	3,900	2,555	227	1,750	.....	936	2,633	3,801	
<i>Outside New York City</i>																		
1961																		
Nov. 1.....	101,774	47,126	67,575	49,154	4,633	409	2,934	9,063	34,199	26,834	4,221	2,457	517	128	848	2,611	9,139	
8.....	100,504	46,859	66,234	48,597	4,365	405	2,429	9,121	34,270	26,903	4,218	2,463	515	336	756	2,650	9,159	
15.....	103,304	46,919	69,234	50,274	4,473	383	3,051	9,509	34,070	26,910	4,032	2,430	519	296	647	2,798	9,152	
22.....	101,478	46,832	67,325	49,179	4,523	389	3,072	8,779	34,153	26,971	3,979	2,499	524	307	839	2,788	9,146	
29.....	100,893	47,438	66,749	48,965	4,628	402	2,582	8,833	34,144	26,945	3,993	2,507	523	14	1,087	2,816	9,181	
1962																		
Oct. 3.....	108,094	45,375	68,105	47,934	4,334	423	4,940	9,113	39,989	30,133	6,004	3,021	660	117	1,220	2,639	9,680	
10.....	107,082	46,033	66,950	48,530	4,179	386	3,427	9,144	40,132	30,239	6,063	2,991	666	54	1,308	2,623	9,680	
17.....	109,196	46,322	68,987	50,256	4,055	422	3,420	9,539	40,209	30,286	6,101	2,974	675	96	1,361	2,715	9,692	
24.....	106,555	46,707	66,267	48,925	4,355	407	2,852	8,509	40,288	30,337	6,136	2,957	683	102	1,292	2,713	9,697	
31.....	108,106	47,072	67,763	49,706	4,531	412	3,003	8,739	40,343	30,386	6,139	2,951	693	160	1,100	2,712	9,754	
Nov. 7.....	107,312	46,376	66,877	48,920	4,537	401	2,202	9,471	40,435	30,477	6,167	2,930	691	488	1,304	2,723	9,769	
14.....	109,070	46,921	68,722	50,636	4,480	421	2,207	9,561	40,348	30,457	6,137	2,890	690	69	1,428	2,828	9,749	
21.....	108,894	46,672	68,605	49,751	4,722	405	3,187	9,082	40,289	30,521	6,004	2,905	686	105	1,307	2,958	9,746	
28.....	107,854	47,500	67,437	49,498	4,684	421	2,734	8,745	40,417	30,559	6,035	2,965	685	55	1,297	2,999	9,776	

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

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

(Net change in millions of dollars)

Industry ¹	Week					Month			Quarter			Half year	
	1962					1962			1962			1962	1961
	Nov. 28	Nov. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 7	Oct. 31	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	III	II	I	1st.	1st.
	New												Old
Classification basis													
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals.....	-5		-5	3	-1	-8	-25	-11	-49	-119	-12	-131	
Machinery.....	-5	16	5	-1	16	14	-44	69	31	-50	138	89	
Transportation equipment.....	9	46	8	-6	-6	56	-58	57	-15	27	69	96	-100
Other fabricated metal products.....	-8	-3	-5	-3	8	-19	-26	-9	-48	50	76	126	
Other durable goods.....	-9	-18		-9	-1	-35	-30	31	140	112	16	128	
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	-19	46	46	-3	48	71	217	160	111	-152	-345	-497	-498
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	-29	-42	6	8	-35	-58	-153	-13	96	42	247	289	177
Petroleum refining.....	-4	10	10	-3	23	14	6	11	12	-14	-53	-67	
Chemicals and rubber.....	2	-1	39	-1	4	39	-10	-51	-154	37	39	76	81
Other nondurable goods.....	-10	1	-2	-1	-19	-12	-63	17	7	164	10	174	
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	-16	6	15		-14	5	12	3	-25	8	170	178	249
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	10	8	11	30	24	65	126	42	87	-161	-77	-237	-325
Other wholesale.....	-24	15		19	-1	11	19	32	63	52	-18	34	
Retail.....	-16	36	58	19	25	97	148	30	36	52	10	61	-175
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	18	17	25	1	132	61	88	212	309	-223	-288	-510	-330
Construction.....	-10	-7	4		10	-13	-6	-4	29	164	18	182	53
All other types of business, mainly services.....	12	51	67	-44	37	87	-13	26	8	127	79	205	406
Net change in classified loans.....	-97	181	282	9	248	375	188	602	640	116	80	196	-463
Commercial and industrial change— all weekly reporting banks.....	-118	170	295	32	281	379	227	621	709	340	94	434	2-387

¹ Because of reclassifications as of Sept. 27, 1961, many categories are not strictly comparable with prior data; for example, new "mining" includes a part of old "other manufacturing and mining," with which it is compared; a part of "metals and metal products"; and coal, crude petroleum, and natural gas from old "petroleum, coal, chemicals, and rubber." "Other durable" and "other nondurable" were in old "other manufacturing and mining."

² Reflects new coverage; see June 1961 BULL., p. 654.

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

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

BANK RATES ON SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS

(Per cent per annum)

Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)				Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)			
		1—10	10—100	100—200	200 and over			1—10	10—100	100—200	200 and over
Year:						Quarter—cont.: ¹					
19 large cities:						New York City:					
1953.....	3.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.5	1961—Sept.....	4.75	5.65	5.36	5.06	4.64
1954.....	3.6	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.4	Dec.....	4.77	5.66	5.37	5.04	4.66
1955.....	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.5	1962—Mar.....	4.78	5.65	5.36	5.04	4.68
1956.....	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	June.....	4.79	5.64	5.35	5.09	4.68
1957.....	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	Sept.....	4.77	5.60	5.35	5.14	4.65
1958.....	4.3	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.1	7 northern and eastern cities:					
1959.....	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	1961—Sept.....	5.05	5.86	5.53	5.18	4.93
1960.....	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	Dec.....	4.96	5.82	5.51	5.22	4.81
1961.....	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	1962—Mar.....	4.97	5.85	5.53	5.17	4.83
						June.....	5.00	5.83	5.52	5.21	4.86
Quarter: ¹						Sept.....	5.00	5.87	5.51	5.20	4.87
19 large cities:						11 southern and western cities:					
1961—Sept.....	4.99	5.87	5.52	5.19	4.82	1961—Sept.....	5.26	5.97	5.62	5.28	5.04
Dec.....	4.96	5.84	5.52	5.21	4.78	Dec.....	5.24	5.94	5.62	5.31	5.00
1962—Mar.....	4.98	5.89	5.54	5.21	4.81	1962—Mar.....	5.28	6.01	5.66	5.35	5.03
June.....	5.01	5.88	5.53	5.25	4.84	June.....	5.33	6.01	5.65	5.39	5.12
Sept.....	4.99	5.86	5.53	5.21	4.82	Sept.....	5.32	5.98	5.65	5.28	5.12

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

NOTE.—Weighted averages. For description see Mar. 1949 BULL., pp. 228-37. Bank prime rate was 3 per cent Jan. 1, 1953-Apr. 26, 1953. Changes thereafter occurred on the following dates (new levels shown, in

per cent): 1953—Apr. 27, 3½; 1954—Mar. 17, 3; 1955—Aug. 4, 3¼; Oct. 14, 3½; 1956—Apr. 13, 3¾; Aug. 21, 4; 1957—Aug. 6, 4½; 1958—Jan. 22, 4; Apr. 21, 3½; Sept. 11, 4; 1959—May 18, 4½; Sept. 1, 5; and 1960—Aug. 23, 4½.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6- months ¹	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6- months ²	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ³	U. S. Government securities (taxable) ⁴						
				3-month bills		6-month bills		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5- year issues ⁶
				Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield)	Other ⁵	
1959.....	3.97	3.82	3.49	3.405	3.37	3.832	3.79	.....	4.11	4.33
1960.....	3.85	3.54	3.51	2.928	2.87	3.247	3.20	3.41	3.55	3.99
1961.....	2.97	2.68	2.81	2.378	2.36	2.605	2.59	2.81	2.91	3.60
1961—Nov.....	2.98	2.74	2.75	2.458	2.48	2.686	2.70	2.90	2.95	3.68
Dec.....	3.19	2.93	2.87	2.617	2.60	2.875	2.88	2.97	3.03	3.82
1962—Jan.....	3.26	3.05	3.00	2.746	2.72	2.965	2.94	3.19	3.08	3.84
Feb.....	3.22	3.00	3.00	2.752	2.73	2.955	2.93	3.21	3.11	3.77
Mar.....	3.25	3.02	3.00	2.719	2.72	2.883	2.87	2.98	2.99	3.55
Apr.....	3.20	3.09	3.00	2.735	2.73	2.838	2.83	2.90	2.94	3.48
May.....	3.16	2.95	2.91	2.694	2.68	2.789	2.78	2.91	2.98	3.53
June.....	3.25	3.02	2.90	2.719	2.73	2.804	2.80	2.89	3.02	3.51
July.....	3.36	3.20	3.07	2.945	2.92	3.085	3.08	3.17	3.23	3.71
Aug.....	3.30	3.12	3.11	2.837	2.82	3.005	2.99	3.10	3.13	3.57
Sept.....	3.34	3.13	3.09	2.792	2.78	2.947	2.93	2.99	3.00	3.56
Oct.....	3.27	3.04	3.03	2.751	2.74	2.859	2.84	2.90	2.90	3.46
Nov.....	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.803	2.83	2.875	2.89	2.94	2.92	3.46
Week ending—										
1962—Nov. 3.....	3.15	2.94	3.00	2.686	2.74	2.774	2.82	2.90	2.87	3.45
10.....	3.22	3.03	3.00	2.841	2.82	2.927	2.87	2.92	2.89	3.43
17.....	3.25	3.11	3.00	2.801	2.82	2.846	2.86	2.94	2.91	3.46
24.....	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.833	2.84	2.892	2.90	2.95	2.94	3.49
Dec. 1.....	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.853	2.86	2.936	2.94	2.97	2.95	3.48

¹ Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.² Averages of daily rates, published by finance cos., for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.³ Averages of daily prevailing rates.⁴ Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.⁵ Certificates of indebtedness and selected note and bond issues.⁶ Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total ¹	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total ¹	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1959.....	4.07	3.74	3.35	4.24	4.65	4.38	5.05	4.51	4.75	4.70	4.69	3.23	5.92
1960.....	4.01	3.69	3.26	4.22	4.73	4.41	5.19	4.59	4.92	4.69	4.75	3.46	5.88
1961.....	3.90	3.60	3.27	4.01	4.66	4.35	5.08	4.54	4.82	4.57	4.66	2.98	4.74
1961—Nov.....	3.98	3.57	3.27	3.96	4.70	4.39	5.11	4.58	4.89	4.63	4.59	2.83	.....
Dec.....	4.06	3.63	3.32	4.04	4.71	4.42	5.10	4.59	4.91	4.62	4.64	2.85	5.10
1962—Jan.....	4.08	3.55	3.21	4.01	4.70	4.42	5.08	4.57	4.92	4.61	4.59	2.97	.....
Feb.....	4.09	3.40	3.08	3.83	4.70	4.42	5.07	4.57	4.90	4.62	4.52	2.95	.....
Mar.....	4.01	3.30	3.03	3.66	4.67	4.39	5.04	4.52	4.88	4.60	4.48	2.95	5.00
Apr.....	3.89	3.21	2.98	3.55	4.63	4.33	5.02	4.46	4.86	4.56	4.45	3.05	.....
May.....	3.88	3.21	2.98	3.55	4.58	4.28	5.00	4.42	4.83	4.50	4.45	3.32	.....
June.....	3.90	3.31	3.06	3.65	4.59	4.28	5.02	4.45	4.86	4.47	4.52	3.78	6.41
July.....	4.02	3.37	3.10	3.72	4.63	4.34	5.05	4.52	4.90	4.48	4.59	3.68	.....
Aug.....	3.97	3.38	3.10	3.74	4.64	4.35	5.06	4.51	4.90	4.50	4.55	3.57	.....
Sept.....	3.94	3.28	3.01	3.66	4.61	4.32	5.03	4.45	4.88	4.49	4.50	3.60	.....
Oct.....	3.89	3.21	2.94	3.62	4.57	4.28	4.99	4.40	4.85	4.46	4.49	3.71	.....
Nov.....	3.87	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.25	4.96	4.39	4.83	4.42	4.45	3.50	.....
Week ending—													
1962—Nov. 3.....	3.87	3.15	2.88	3.53	4.57	4.26	4.99	4.40	4.86	4.45	4.49	3.69	.....
10.....	3.86	3.15	2.88	3.53	4.56	4.26	4.97	4.39	4.86	4.42	4.49	3.55	.....
17.....	3.87	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.25	4.96	4.40	4.84	4.42	4.43	3.52	.....
24.....	3.88	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.24	4.95	4.39	4.83	4.42	4.44	3.49	.....
Dec. 1.....	3.88	3.17	2.89	3.54	4.54	4.25	4.94	4.39	4.80	4.42	4.43	3.43	.....
Number of issues.....	4-10	20	5	5	120	30	30	40	40	40	14	500	500

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

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

State and local govt. bonds: General obligations only, based on Thurs.

figures Corp. bonds: Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's Corp. series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 8 median yields for a sample of non-callable issues—12 industrial and 2 public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bonds			Common stocks											Volume of trading (in thousands of shares)	
	U. S. Govt. (long-term)	Municipal (high-grade)	Corporate (high-grade)	Standard and Poor's index (1941-43= 10)				Securities and Exchange Commission index (1957-59= 100)								
				Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Total	Manufacturing			Transportation	Public utility	Trade, finance, and service		Mining
									Total	Durable	Non-durable					
1959.....	85.49	100.7	95.0	57.38	61.45	35.09	44.15	116.7	116.5	120.8	112.6	115.6	117.6	122.3	95.0	
1960.....	86.22	103.9	94.7	55.85	59.43	30.31	46.86	113.9	110.9	117.3	104.9	95.8	129.3	127.4	73.8	
1961.....	87.55	107.8	95.2	66.27	71.42	32.84	60.18	134.2	126.7	129.2	124.4	105.7	168.4	160.2	92.5	
1961—Nov.....	86.52	108.1	94.9	71.08	74.72	34.30	67.19	144.0	133.7	135.7	131.9	109.9	186.0	187.7	95.1	
Dec.....	85.61	107.3	94.5	71.74	75.81	33.21	65.77	145.8	135.6	138.1	133.3	107.9	188.4	188.0	101.1	
1962—Jan.....	85.34	109.9	94.5	69.07	72.99	33.77	62.69	140.4	130.8	133.6	128.1	108.5	181.4	175.2	104.1	
Feb.....	85.17	110.5	94.5	70.22	74.22	34.23	63.70	142.8	133.4	134.4	132.6	110.5	183.0	176.4	109.7	
Mar.....	86.21	111.9	94.9	70.29	74.22	33.45	64.51	142.9	133.5	134.0	133.1	107.4	184.2	175.2	106.6	
Apr.....	87.69	113.7	95.4	68.05	71.64	32.31	63.86	138.0	128.2	128.0	128.5	103.1	180.3	172.0	103.9	
May.....	87.87	113.5	95.9	62.99	66.32	30.71	58.84	128.3	119.0	117.5	120.6	98.5	167.1	161.6	97.5	
June.....	87.61	111.2	95.7	55.63	58.32	28.05	53.32	114.3	105.7	103.2	108.1	90.2	151.1	141.3	88.3	
July.....	86.07	110.2	95.4	56.97	59.61	28.29	55.51	116.0	106.9	104.4	109.2	90.0	156.7	139.4	90.9	
Aug.....	86.64	110.1	95.3	58.52	61.29	28.09	56.96	119.5	110.4	109.1	111.7	90.6	160.7	143.6	92.7	
Sept.....	87.02	112.1	95.8	58.00	60.67	27.68	56.96	117.9	108.9	106.2	111.5	88.5	158.2	141.6	92.3	
Oct.....	87.73	114.4	96.6	56.17	58.66	27.40	55.63	114.3	105.6	102.5	108.4	86.6	154.3	135.9	91.3	
Nov.....	87.96	114.5	96.6	60.04	62.42	30.17	57.42	122.8	114.0	110.7	117.3	97.2	162.0	145.4	97.7	
Week ending—																
1962—Nov. 3.....	87.94	115.1	96.6	56.73	59.36	28.19	55.65	118.0	109.7	106.5	112.8	90.4	156.0	138.9	93.4	
10.....	88.12	115.1	96.6	58.54	61.31	29.17	56.59	120.1	111.3	107.5	114.9	94.4	159.9	141.3	95.6	
17.....	88.00	114.6	96.7	59.87	62.93	30.38	57.43	122.8	114.2	110.8	117.3	97.9	161.6	146.4	96.6	
24.....	87.87	114.6	96.6	60.66	63.55	31.20	58.32	125.5	116.7	113.7	119.6	100.1	164.8	149.4	101.5	
Dec. 1.....	87.89	113.7	96.6	61.98	64.97	31.92	59.13	127.4	118.3	114.8	121.7	103.2	167.8	150.9	101.3	
Number of issues.....		15	17	500	425	25	50	300	193	108	85	18	34	45	10	

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

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

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

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

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

STOCK MARKET CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Month	Customer credit				Broker and dealer credit			
	Total securities other than U. S. Govt. securities	Net debit balances with N. Y. Stock Exchange firms secured by—		Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers for purchasing and carrying—		Money borrowed on—		Customers' net free credit balances
		U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	
1958—Dec.....	4,537	146	3,285	63	1,252	234	2,071	1,159
1959—Dec.....	4,461	150	3,280	164	1,181	221	2,362	996
1960—Dec.....	4,415	95	3,222	134	1,193	142	2,133	1,135
1961—Nov.....	5,460	39	4,141	102	1,319	51	2,752	1,213
Dec.....	5,602	35	4,259	125	1,343	48	2,954	1,219
1962—Jan.....	5,464	34	4,111	111	1,353	51	2,860	1,225
Feb.....	5,426	34	4,066	133	1,360	71	2,812	1,190
Mar.....	5,457	34	4,083	105	1,374	52	2,912	1,154
Apr.....	5,491	36	4,079	117	1,412	57	3,015	1,110
May.....	5,408	35	4,000	91	1,408	44	2,845	1,205
June.....	4,938	32	3,605	92	1,333	46	2,194	1,374
July.....	4,876	29	3,562	83	1,314	32	2,091	1,252
Aug.....	5,073	23	3,773	80	1,300	35	2,472	1,130
Sept.....	5,156	27	3,887	81	1,269	49	2,689	1,091
Oct.....	5,165	25	3,864	81	1,301	29	2,596	1,126
Nov.....	5,285	24	3,951	82	1,334	28	2,558	1,151

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial and finance company paper			Dollar acceptances											
				Total	Held by—						Based on—				
	Total	Placed through dealers ¹	Placed direct- ly ²		Accepting banks			F. R. Banks		Others	Im- ports into United States	Ex- ports from United States	Dollar ex- change	Goods stored in or shipped between points in—	
					To- tal	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	Fore- ign corr.					United States	Foreign countries
1956.....	2,183	506	1,677	967	227	155	72	69	50	621	261	329	2	227	148
1957.....	2,672	551	2,121	1,307	287	194	94	66	76	878	278	456	46	296	232
1958.....	2,751	840	1,911	1,194	302	238	64	49	68	775	254	349	83	244	263
1959.....	3,202	677	2,525	1,151	319	282	36	75	82	675	357	309	74	162	249
1960.....	4,497	1,358	3,139	2,027	662	490	173	74	230	1,060	403	669	122	308	524
1961—Oct.....	5,119	1,818	3,301	2,491	1,035	829	206	38	117	1,301	457	949	91	225	769
Nov.....	5,349	1,868	3,481	2,555	1,122	871	251	43	110	1,280	461	939	98	287	770
Dec.....	4,686	1,711	2,975	2,683	1,272	896	376	51	126	1,234	485	969	117	293	819
1962—Jan.....	5,556	1,762	3,794	2,621	1,163	804	359	45	120	1,294	477	946	74	271	853
Feb.....	5,520	1,762	3,758	2,559	1,093	788	305	44	113	1,309	472	915	106	223	844
Mar.....	5,713	1,876	3,837	2,498	1,072	774	298	42	100	1,284	474	889	86	182	867
Apr.....	5,640	1,883	3,757	2,392	981	763	218	36	94	1,281	479	826	74	158	855
May.....	5,917	1,869	4,048	2,345	949	733	216	33	112	1,251	462	787	96	145	855
June.....	5,864	1,878	3,986	2,342	965	731	234	60	85	1,232	473	751	145	117	857
July.....	6,169	2,002	4,167	2,306	1,009	736	273	43	80	1,175	485	705	143	93	881
Aug.....	6,575	2,119	4,456	2,277	937	721	216	35	71	1,234	488	667	138	72	912
Sept.....	6,573	2,228	4,345	2,281	952	748	204	36	68	1,225	520	674	144	73	870
Oct.....	6,970	2,417	4,553	2,367	1,025	824	201	34	69	1,239	502	679	160	110	917

¹ As reported by dealers; includes finance co. paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.

² As reported by finance cos. that place their paper directly with investors.

³ Beginning with Nov. 1958, series includes all paper with maturity of 270 days or more. Figures on old basis for Dec. were (in millions): total \$2,739; placed directly, \$1,899.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

End of period	Loans		Securities			Cash assets	Other assets	Total assets— Total liabilities and surplus acctts.	Depos- its ²	Other liabili- ties	Surplus ac- counts	Mortgage loan commitments ³	
	Mort- gage	Other	U. S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Corpo- rate and other ¹							Number	Amount
1941.....	4,787	89	3,592	1,786	829	689	11,772	10,503	38	1,231	.....	.....	
1945.....	4,202	62	10,650	1,257	606	185	16,962	15,332	48	1,582	.....	.....	
1954.....	14,845	188	8,755	608	3,548	1,026	380	29,350	26,351	261	2,738	.....	.....
1955.....	17,279	211	8,464	646	3,366	966	414	31,346	28,182	310	2,854	.....	.....
1956.....	19,559	248	7,982	675	3,549	920	448	33,381	30,026	369	2,986	.....	.....
1957.....	20,971	253	7,583	685	4,344	889	490	35,215	31,683	427	3,105	.....	.....
1958.....	23,038	320	7,270	729	4,971	921	535	37,784	34,031	526	3,227	89,912	1,664
1959 ⁴	24,769	358	6,871	721	4,845	829	552	38,945	34,977	606	3,362	65,248	1,170
1960.....	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550	58,350	1,200
1961.....	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	61,855	1,654
1961—Sept.....	28,335	455	6,305	687	5,118	867	654	42,422	37,859	823	3,739	65,662	1,526
Oct.....	28,513	420	6,185	682	5,062	840	645	42,348	37,844	788	3,716	62,918	1,546
Nov.....	28,680	469	6,172	677	5,042	847	642	42,529	37,892	857	3,779	59,882	1,533
Dec.....	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	61,855	1,654
1962—Jan.....	29,145	455	6,245	669	5,064	837	655	43,071	38,446	845	3,780	68,614	1,588
Feb.....	29,333	461	6,322	651	5,065	884	661	43,378	38,611	944	3,823	65,839	1,644
Mar.....	29,563	508	6,531	633	5,090	896	676	43,897	39,083	973	3,840	69,223	1,698
Apr.....	29,833	468	6,315	607	5,055	817	671	43,766	39,032	923	3,811	73,401	1,817
May.....	30,087	537	6,331	587	5,057	829	670	44,100	39,216	1,016	3,868	78,707	1,897
June.....	30,398	519	6,296	582	5,069	883	675	44,421	39,642	921	3,859	79,248	1,940
July.....	30,688	506	6,285	577	5,135	837	678	44,706	39,814	1,021	3,871	84,357	1,994
Aug.....	31,000	560	6,311	568	5,149	808	677	45,073	40,029	1,127	3,917	83,803	2,088
Sept.....	31,243	563	6,314	563	5,151	852	702	45,388	40,458	996	3,934	88,882	2,122

¹ Includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and U. S. Govt. agencies not guaranteed, as well as corporate securities.

² See note 4, p. 1649.

³ Commitments outstanding of banks in N.Y. State as reported to the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.

⁴ Data reflect consolidation of a large mutual savings bank with a commercial bank.

NOTE.—National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in BULLETIN; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U. S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies. Loans are shown net of valuation reserves.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total assets	Government securities				Business securities			Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other assets
		Total	United States	State and local	Foreign ¹	Total	Bonds	Stocks				
Statement value:												
1941.....	32,731	9,478	6,796	1,995	687	10,174	9,573	601	6,442	1,878	2,919	1,840
1945.....	44,797	22,545	20,583	722	1,240	11,059	10,060	999	6,636	857	1,962	1,738
1954.....	84,486	12,262	9,070	1,846	1,346	37,300	34,032	3,268	25,976	2,298	3,127	3,523
1955.....	90,432	11,829	8,576	2,038	1,215	39,545	35,912	3,633	29,445	2,581	3,290	3,743
1956.....	96,011	11,067	7,555	2,273	1,239	41,543	38,040	3,503	32,989	2,817	3,519	4,076
1957.....	101,309	10,690	7,029	2,376	1,285	44,057	40,666	3,391	35,236	3,119	3,869	4,338
1958.....	107,580	11,234	7,183	2,681	1,370	47,108	42,999	4,109	37,062	3,364	4,188	4,624
1959.....	113,650	11,581	6,868	3,200	1,513	49,666	45,105	4,561	39,197	3,651	4,618	4,937
1960.....	119,576	11,679	6,427	3,588	1,664	51,857	46,876	4,981	41,771	3,765	5,231	5,273
1961.....	126,816	11,896	6,134	3,888	1,874	55,294	49,036	6,258	44,203	4,007	5,733	5,683
Book value:												
1959—Dec....	113,650	11,599	6,858	3,221	1,520	48,840	45,157	3,683	39,237	3,678	4,620	5,676
1960—Dec....	119,576	11,699	6,428	3,606	1,665	51,063	46,967	4,086	41,815	3,796	5,233	5,980
1961—Sept....	124,411	12,057	6,390	3,851	1,816	53,003	48,533	4,470	43,381	3,917	5,618	6,435
Oct.....	125,064	12,093	6,403	3,868	1,822	53,292	48,767	4,525	43,580	3,936	5,652	6,511
Nov.....	125,706	12,133	6,360	3,904	1,869	53,473	48,891	4,582	43,815	3,952	5,683	6,650
Dec.....	126,589	11,893	6,104	3,922	1,867	53,938	49,158	4,780	44,241	3,966	5,720	6,831
1962—Jan.....	127,311	12,155	6,314	3,958	1,883	54,329	49,506	4,823	44,378	3,973	5,768	6,708
Feb.....	127,731	12,196	6,335	3,960	1,901	54,519	49,657	4,862	44,494	3,992	5,792	6,738
Mar.....	128,108	12,248	6,257	4,078	1,913	54,704	49,814	4,890	44,637	3,989	5,834	6,696
Apr.....	128,569	12,341	6,351	4,064	1,926	54,965	50,039	4,926	44,751	4,010	5,880	6,622
May.....	128,931	12,323	6,325	4,050	1,948	55,274	50,307	4,967	44,946	4,024	5,927	6,437
June.....	129,144	12,237	6,230	4,058	1,949	55,445	50,491	4,954	45,142	4,043	5,981	6,296
July.....	130,002	12,418	6,406	4,062	1,950	55,697	50,706	4,991	45,340	4,097	6,038	6,412
Aug.....	130,596	12,459	6,385	4,090	1,984	55,927	50,908	5,019	45,576	4,106	6,079	6,449
Sept.....	131,069	12,451	6,337	4,104	2,010	56,165	51,099	5,066	45,758	4,110	6,114	6,471

¹ Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data; figures are estimates for all life insurance cos. in the United States.

Year-end figures: Annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Month-end figures: Book value of ledger assets. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item, separately, but are included in total, in "other assets."

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Assets				Total assets ² Total liabilities	Liabilities					Mortgage loan commitments
	Mortgages	U. S. Govt. securities	Cash	Other ¹		Savings capital	Reserves and undivided profits	Borrowed money ³	Loans in process	Other	
1941.....	4,578	107	344	775	6,049	4,682	475	256	636		
1945.....	5,376	2,420	450	356	8,747	7,365	644	336	402		
1954.....	26,108	2,013	1,971	1,469	31,633	27,252	2,187	950	1,244		
1955.....	31,408	2,338	2,063	1,789	37,656	32,142	2,557	1,546	1,411		833
1956.....	35,729	2,782	2,119	2,199	42,875	37,148	2,950	1,347	1,430		843
1957.....	40,007	3,173	2,146	2,770	48,138	41,912	3,363	1,379	1,484		862
1958.....	45,627	3,819	2,585	3,108	55,139	47,976	3,845	1,444	1,161	713	1,475
1959.....	53,141	4,477	2,183	3,729	63,530	54,583	4,393	2,387	1,293	874	1,285
1960.....	60,070	4,595	2,680	4,131	71,476	62,142	4,983	2,197	1,186	968	1,359
1961.....	68,833	5,222	3,298	4,743	82,096	70,851	5,721	2,863	1,547	1,114	1,908
1961—Sept....	66,507	5,050	2,685	4,500	78,742	67,839	5,290	2,290	1,589	1,734	2,110
Oct.....	67,317	5,095	2,766	4,603	79,781	68,565	5,289	2,364	1,579	1,984	2,128
Nov.....	68,069	5,177	2,850	4,801	80,897	69,340	5,293	2,445	1,558	2,261	2,028
Dec.....	68,833	5,222	3,298	4,743	82,096	70,851	5,721	2,863	1,547	1,114	1,908
1962—Jan.....	69,368	5,408	2,933	4,628	82,337	71,342	5,745	2,480	1,488	1,282	1,988
Feb.....	69,968	5,503	3,031	4,668	83,170	71,920	5,748	2,384	1,539	1,579	2,150
Mar.....	70,769	5,539	3,162	4,761	84,231	72,854	5,751	2,301	1,657	1,668	2,335
Apr.....	71,616	5,493	3,084	4,851	85,044	73,240	5,747	2,427	1,795	1,835	2,474
May.....	72,587	5,480	3,094	5,264	86,425	74,022	5,753	2,525	1,911	2,214	2,616
June.....	73,631	5,413	3,357	5,206	87,607	75,449	6,042	2,890	1,985	1,241	2,556
July.....	74,525	5,459	2,963	5,012	87,959	75,467	6,047	2,979	2,010	1,456	2,551
Aug.....	75,542	5,448	2,924	5,117	89,031	76,115	6,047	3,071	1,999	1,799	2,518
Sept.....	76,385	5,490	3,012	5,194	90,081	76,985	6,063	3,166	2,006	1,861	2,472

¹ Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures.

² Before 1958 mortgages are net of mortgage pledged shares. Asset items will not add to total assets, which include gross mortgages with no deductions for mortgage pledged shares. Beginning with January 1958, no deduction is made for mortgage pledged shares. These have declined consistently in recent years and amounted to \$42 million at the end of 1957.

³ Consists of advances from FHLB and other borrowing.

NOTE.—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data beginning with 1954 are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data before 1954 are based entirely on annual reports. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of U. S. Government cash transactions												
	Receipts from the public, other than debt				Payments to the public, other than debt				Net recs. or payts.	Net cash borrowing or repayment			
	Budget, net	Plus: Trust funds	Less: Intra- govt. ¹	Equals: Total recs. ²	Budget	Plus: Trust funds	Less: Adjust- ments ³	Equals: Total payts.		Change in debt (direct & agen.)	Less: Invest. by agen. & trusts	Less: Non- cash debt	Equals: Net
Cal. year—1959.....	72,738	18,346	3,480	87,553	79,778	19,759	3,978	95,559	-8,006	10,112	-546	2,079	8,578
1960.....	79,518	21,773	2,946	98,287	77,565	21,285	4,156	94,694	3,593	-549	1,629	491	-2,669
1961.....	78,157	24,115	4,279	97,929	84,463	24,542	4,268	104,738	-6,809	6,791	-434	470	6,755
Fiscal year—1959.....	67,915	16,950	3,161	81,660	80,342	18,462	4,002	94,804	-13,144	9,656	-1,181	2,160	8,678
1960.....	77,763	20,534	3,167	95,078	76,539	20,891	3,129	94,301	777	3,371	953	597	1,821
1961.....	77,659	23,583	3,946	97,242	81,515	23,016	5,003	99,528	-2,286	2,102	870	536	698
1962 ²	81,360	24,336	3,786	101,853	87,668	24,118	4,195	107,591	-5,738	11,009	483	923	9,602
Half year:													
1960—July-Dec.....	35,329	10,141	1,449	43,992	40,217	10,483	2,013	48,687	-4,695	3,409	-182	468	3,124
1961—Jan.-June.....	42,330	13,442	2,497	53,249	41,298	12,533	2,990	50,840	-2,408	-1,307	1,052	68	-2,426
July-Dec.....	35,826	10,673	1,782	44,680	43,165	12,010	1,278	53,898	-9,217	8,098	-1,486	402	9,180
1962—Jan.-June ²	45,534	13,664	2,004	57,173	44,503	12,107	2,917	53,693	3,480	2,911	1,969	521	422
Month:													
1961—Oct.....	3,141	979	239	3,872	7,796	1,994	405	9,385	-5,512	1,934	-905	64	2,775
Nov.....	6,424	2,438	304	8,554	7,485	1,958	225	9,218	-663	1,519	396	417	707
Dec.....	7,967	1,484	577	8,868	7,160	1,934	519	8,576	292	-716	-860	114	30
1962—Jan.....	5,357	866	250	5,968	7,395	2,322	991	8,726	-2,758	608	-737	102	1,243
Feb.....	6,729	2,743	-98	9,567	6,858	2,027	-82	8,967	600	450	366	31	53
Mar.....	9,104	1,828	245	10,685	7,749	2,040	1,525	8,263	2,422	-641	329	223	-1,193
Apr.....	5,754	1,587	279	7,060	7,289	1,867	83	9,074	-2,014	784	-737	39	1,482
May.....	7,024	4,053	222	10,850	7,229	1,591	-340	9,160	1,690	2,386	2,168	85	1,133
June ²	11,566	2,586	1,106	13,042	7,983	2,261	741	9,503	3,539	-675	581	41	-1,296
July.....	3,566	1,194	190	4,567	7,252	1,859	-203	9,314	-4,747	-62	-940	101	778
Aug.....	7,089	3,447	204	10,328	8,541	2,082	46	10,577	-249	4,266	1,511	411	2,344
Sept.....	10,053	1,622	532	11,140	7,327	2,362	1,049	8,639	2,501	-2,309	-624	21	-1,706
Oct.....	3,030	1,377	253	4,150	8,524	2,197	573	10,149	-5,998	2,974	-353	121	3,206

Period	Effects of operations on Treasurer's account											
	Net operating transactions			Net financing transactions			Change in cash balances		Treasurer's account (end of period)			
	Budget surplus or deficit	Trust funds	Clearing accounts	Agencies & trusts		Change in gross direct public debt	Held outside Treasury	Treas- urer's account	Balance	Operating bal.		Other net assets
				Market issuance of sec. ⁴	Invest. in U. S. Govt. sec. ⁴					F. R. banks	Tax and loan accts.	
Fiscal year—1959.....	-12,427	-1,511	-29	71	1,112	8,363	-23	-4,399	5,350	535	3,744	1,071
1960.....	1,224	-359	-149	1,023	-714	1,625	-4	2,654	8,005	504	6,458	1,043
1961.....	-3,856	565	285	-733	-435	2,640	-222	-1,311	6,694	408	5,453	833
1962 ²	-6,308	219	568	658	-445	9,230	186	3,736	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
Half year:												
1960—July-Dec.....	-4,888	-341	19	-493	275	3,886	52	-1,594	6,411	485	5,165	761
1961—Jan.-June.....	1,032	906	266	-240	-710	-1,246	-274	283	6,694	408	5,453	833
July-Dec.....	-7,339	-1,338	-137	394	1,221	7,198	199	-200	6,494	465	5,157	872
1962—Jan.-June ²	1,031	1,557	705	264	-1,666	2,032	-13	3,936	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
Month:												
1961—Oct.....	-4,655	-1,015	170	33	828	1,911	30	-2,759	6,197	502	4,834	861
Nov.....	-1,060	479	-560	28	-191	1,350	-17	63	6,261	489	4,930	842
Dec.....	807	-450	106	168	540	-842	95	234	6,494	465	5,157	872
1962—Jan.....	-2,038	-1,455	337	165	1,137	345	4	-1,513	4,981	362	3,552	1,067
Feb.....	-129	716	-66	102	-437	470	12	644	5,626	449	4,172	1,005
Mar.....	1,356	-212	915	55	13	-896	-62	1,293	6,919	403	5,568	948
Apr.....	-1,535	-279	10	-43	455	864	395	-924	5,995	569	4,150	1,276
May.....	-205	2,461	-449	-21	-2,182	2,222	-319	2,145	8,140	526	6,623	991
June ²	3,583	325	-42	5	-651	-973	-43	2,290	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
July.....	-3,686	-664	-163	-119	992	-325	85	-4,051	6,380	390	5,089	901
Aug.....	-1,452	1,365	-356	46	-1,470	3,966	-52	2,151	8,530	478	7,210	842
Sept.....	2,727	-739	541	41	572	-2,344	60	738	9,268	400	7,919	949
Oct.....	-5,494	-821	151	10	796	2,569	-39	-2,750	6,518	513	5,131	874

¹ Primarily interest payments by Treasury to trust accounts and accumulations to U. S. employees trust funds.

² Includes small adjustments not shown separately.

³ Primarily (1) intragovt. transactions, (2) noncash debt, (3) clearing accounts, and (4) govt. sponsored enterprises.

⁴ Excludes net transactions of govt. sponsored enterprises.

⁵ Primarily military defense, military assistance, and atomic energy.

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

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAILS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Budget receipts											Selected excise taxes (IRS data)			
	Net ²	Transfers to trusts			Re- funds	Total	Indiv. taxes		Corporation taxes	Ex- cise taxes	Em- ploy- ment taxes	Other re- ceipts	Liquor	To- bacco	Mfrs. and re- tailers
		Old- age	High- way	R. R. re- tire.			With- held	Other							
Fiscal year—1959.....	67,915	7,920	2,074	525	5,114	83,904	29,001	11,733	18,092	10,760	8,854	5,464	3,002	1,807	4,315
1960.....	77,763	10,122	2,539	607	5,237	96,962	31,675	13,271	22,179	11,865	11,159	6,813	3,194	1,932	5,114
1961.....	77,659	11,490	2,798	571	5,976	99,491	32,978	13,175	21,765	12,064	12,502	7,007	3,213	1,991	5,294
1962 ³	81,360	11,557	2,949	570	6,265	103,786	36,216	14,404	21,296	12,749	12,726	6,395	3,341	2,026	5,536
Half year:															
1960—July-Dec.....	35,329	4,762	1,497	297	872	43,070	16,616	3,185	8,838	6,238	5,063	3,130	1,685	1,007	2,724
1961—Jan.-June.....	42,330	6,728	1,301	274	5,104	56,421	16,362	9,990	12,927	5,826	7,439	3,877	1,528	984	2,570
1961—July-Dec.....	35,826	4,741	1,533	278	885	43,575	17,652	3,189	8,259	6,394	5,024	3,057	1,754	1,035	2,656
1962—Jan.-June ³	45,534	6,816	1,416	292	5,380	60,211	18,564	11,215	13,037	6,355	7,702	3,338	1,587	991	2,880
Month:															
1961—Oct.....	3,141	239	258	1	162	3,811	1,399	215	408	1,102	241	446	344	184	1,277
Nov.....	6,424	1,189	231	76	86	8,007	4,767	123	377	1,123	1,266	351	343	184	
Dec.....	7,967	458	255	47	67	8,980	2,935	428	3,322	1,013	505	777	254	165	
1962—Jan.....	5,357	152	233	11	73	5,959	1,245	2,325	466	1,009	353	561	224	140	1,524
Feb.....	6,729	1,620	207	81	743	9,773	5,124	786	400	967	2,080	416	189	116	
Mar.....	9,104	1,119	248	50	1,813	12,354	2,896	832	5,879	1,140	1,188	419	313	215	
Apr.....	5,754	729	230	13	1,417	8,153	1,017	4,330	445	959	745	657	245	158	1,356
May.....	7,024	2,181	264	82	1,101	10,658	5,287	955	469	1,157	2,266	524	305	169	
June ³	11,566	1,013	233	57	233	13,315	2,994	1,985	5,377	1,123	1,071	765	311	192	
July.....	3,566	436	281	12	165	4,540	1,199	299	525	1,106	450	961	257	148	n.a.
Aug.....	7,089	1,699	332	86	193	9,445	5,298	169	431	1,188	1,786	573	289	197	
Sept.....	10,053	911	287	50	111	11,414	2,980	2,092	3,533	1,103	962	744	290	171	
Oct.....	3,030	536	276	14	200	4,068	1,156	235	460	1,150	551	516			n.a.
Budget expenditures															
Period	Total ²	National de- fense ⁵	Intl. affairs	Space re- search	Agri- culture	Natural re- sources	Com- merce and transp.	Hous- ing & com. dev.	Health, labor, & welfare	Educa- tion	Vet- erans	Inter- est	General govt.		
Fiscal year—1959.....	80,342	46,491	3,780	145	6,590	1,670	2,017	970	3,877	732	5,287	7,671	1,466		
1960.....	76,539	45,691	1,832	401	4,882	1,714	1,963	122	3,690	866	5,266	9,266	1,542		
1961.....	81,515	47,494	2,500	744	5,173	2,006	2,573	320	4,244	943	5,414	9,050	1,709		
1962 ³	87,668	51,042	2,771	1,257	6,036	2,133	2,755	335	4,425	1,076	5,404	9,218	1,874		
Half year:															
1960—July-Dec.....	40,217	23,225	1,166	332	2,863	1,058	1,214	208	1,955	408	2,659	4,587	852		
1961—Jan.-June.....	41,298	24,269	1,334	412	2,310	948	1,359	112	2,289	535	2,755	4,463	856		
1961—July-Dec.....	43,165	23,982	1,651	481	3,543	1,178	1,262	345	2,396	455	2,724	4,502	953		
1962—Jan.-June ³	44,503	27,060	1,120	776	2,493	955	1,493	-10	2,029	621	2,680	4,716	921		
Month:															
1961—Oct.....	7,796	4,067	363	75	912	220	219	113	413	69	449	718	187		
Nov.....	7,485	4,261	326	97	486	188	176	105	459	54	452	744	138		
Dec.....	7,160	4,286	172	80	550	166	206	-21	409	68	485	788	157		
1962—Jan.....	7,395	4,290	237	96	394	154	190	41	467	113	503	808	186		
Feb.....	6,858	4,099	236	101	371	167	258	72	123	108	457	764	118		
Mar.....	7,749	4,598	233	140	504	134	311	19	367	102	449	733	161		
Apr.....	7,289	4,314	273	141	363	143	214	-10	381	84	438	780	175		
May.....	7,229	4,786	-110	155	300	161	231	-29	297	98	434	780	129		
June ³	7,983	4,970	246	142	562	196	290	-105	394	116	399	847	158		
July.....	7,252	3,954	95	135	664	191	156	190	460	84	442	834	138		
Aug.....	8,541	4,448	276	187	1,126	247	300	23	348	131	492	806	195		
Sept.....	7,327	4,035	204	141	570	268	224	-19	415	125	401	813	150		
Oct.....	8,524	4,610	358	187	978	231	232	-23	454	61	440	826	182		
Seasonally adjusted															
Not seasonally adjusted															
Cash budget:															
Receipts.....	24.6	23.3	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.6	26.8	27.6	20.6	24.8	28.5	23.4	21.3	26.2	26.0
Payments.....	24.3	25.1	26.5	26.2	26.9	27.8	26.8	28.0	24.5	23.4	27.4	26.7	27.2	26.0	28.5
Net.....	.3	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	-1.6	-3.2	.....	-.3	-3.9	1.4	1.1	-3.3	-5.9	.3	3.2
										</					

For notes, see opposite page.

TOTAL DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt ¹	Total gross direct debt ²	Public issues ³								Special issues ⁶	
			Total	Marketable					Convert-ible bonds	Nonmarketable		
				Total	Bills	Certifi-cates	Notes	Bonds ⁴		Total ⁵		Sav-ings bonds
1941—Dec.....	64.3	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0	.....	6.0	33.6	.....	8.9	6.1	7.0
1945—Dec.....	278.7	278.1	255.7	198.8	17.0	38.2	23.0	120.6	.....	56.9	48.2	20.0
1947—Dec.....	257.0	256.9	225.3	165.8	15.1	21.2	11.4	118.0	.....	59.5	52.1	29.0
1954—Dec.....	278.8	278.8	233.2	157.8	19.5	28.5	28.0	81.8	11.8	63.6	57.7	42.6
1955—Dec.....	280.8	280.8	233.9	163.3	22.3	15.7	43.3	81.9	11.4	59.2	57.9	43.9
1956—Dec.....	276.7	276.6	228.6	160.4	25.2	19.0	35.3	80.9	10.8	57.4	56.3	45.6
1957—Dec.....	275.0	274.9	227.1	164.2	26.9	34.6	20.7	82.1	9.5	53.4	52.5	45.8
1958—Dec.....	283.0	282.9	236.0	175.6	29.7	36.4	26.1	83.4	8.3	52.1	51.2	44.8
1959—Dec.....	290.9	290.8	244.2	188.3	39.6	19.7	44.2	84.8	7.1	48.9	48.2	43.5
1960—Dec.....	290.4	290.2	242.5	189.0	39.4	18.4	51.3	79.8	5.7	47.8	47.2	44.3
1961—Nov.....	297.3	297.0	249.4	195.6	43.4	5.5	71.5	75.2	4.7	49.1	47.8	44.2
Dec.....	296.5	296.2	249.2	196.0	43.4	5.5	71.5	75.5	4.6	48.6	47.5	43.5
1962—Jan.....	296.9	296.5	250.8	197.6	43.9	5.5	71.6	76.6	4.5	48.6	47.5	42.3
Feb.....	297.4	297.0	250.8	197.6	44.2	12.4	64.4	76.6	4.5	48.7	47.5	42.8
Mar.....	296.5	296.1	249.7	196.5	43.0	12.4	64.5	76.6	4.4	48.8	47.6	42.8
Apr.....	297.4	297.0	251.2	198.1	43.4	12.4	64.5	77.8	4.3	48.8	47.6	42.1
May.....	299.6	299.2	251.2	198.2	43.7	13.5	65.4	75.5	4.3	48.7	47.6	44.3
June.....	298.6	298.2	249.5	196.1	42.0	13.5	65.5	75.0	4.3	49.2	47.6	44.9
July.....	298.3	297.9	250.1	196.9	42.8	13.5	65.5	75.0	4.3	49.0	47.7	43.8
Aug.....	302.3	301.8	252.5	199.3	43.6	20.4	58.1	77.2	4.2	49.0	47.7	45.4
Sept.....	300.0	299.5	251.0	197.9	42.2	17.8	58.1	79.8	4.1	48.9	47.7	44.6
Oct.....	302.6	302.1	254.3	201.3	46.1	17.9	57.6	79.7	4.0	48.9	47.7	43.9
Nov. 7.....	305.9	305.4	257.2	204.2	47.8	22.7	53.7	80.0	4.0	49.0	47.7	44.2

¹ Includes some debt not subject to statutory debt limitation (amounting to \$372 million on Nov. 30, 1962), and fully guaranteed securities, not shown separately.

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

³ Includes amounts held by U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, which totaled \$12,162 million on Oct. 31, 1962.

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

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

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

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

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

OWNERSHIP OF DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED SECURITIES

(Par value in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt	Held by—		Held by the public									
		U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds ¹	F. R. Banks	Total	Commercial banks ²	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	Other corporations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and international ³	Other misc. investors ⁴
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1941—Dec.....	64.3	9.5	2.3	52.5	21.4	3.7	8.2	4.0	.7	5.4	8.2	.4	.5
1945—Dec.....	278.7	27.0	24.3	227.4	90.8	10.7	24.0	6.5	6.5	42.9	21.2	2.4	6.6
1947—Dec.....	257.0	34.4	22.6	200.1	68.7	12.0	23.9	14.1	7.3	46.2	19.4	2.7	5.7
1954—Dec.....	278.8	49.6	24.9	204.2	69.2	8.8	15.3	19.2	14.4	50.0	13.5	6.3	7.6
1955—Dec.....	280.8	51.7	24.8	204.3	62.0	8.5	14.6	23.5	15.4	50.2	14.5	7.5	8.1
1956—Dec.....	276.7	54.0	24.9	197.8	59.5	8.0	13.2	19.1	16.3	50.1	15.4	7.8	8.4
1957—Dec.....	275.0	55.2	24.2	195.5	59.5	7.6	12.5	18.6	16.6	48.2	15.8	7.6	9.0
1958—Dec.....	283.0	54.4	26.3	202.3	67.5	7.3	12.7	18.8	16.5	47.7	15.3	7.7	8.9
1959—Dec.....	290.9	53.7	26.6	210.6	60.3	6.9	12.5	22.6	18.0	45.9	22.3	12.0	10.1
1960—Dec.....	290.4	55.1	27.4	207.9	62.1	6.3	11.9	19.7	18.7	45.7	19.3	13.0	11.2
1961—Oct.....	296.0	55.0	28.3	212.9	67.3	6.2	11.6	19.5	18.9	46.4	18.4	12.9	11.6
Nov.....	297.3	55.4	29.2	212.7	66.9	6.2	11.5	20.3	18.6	46.5	18.6	13.1	11.0
Dec.....	296.5	54.5	28.9	213.1	67.2	6.1	11.4	19.4	18.7	46.4	18.8	13.4	11.6
1962—Jan.....	296.9	53.8	28.5	214.6	67.8	6.2	11.6	20.4	19.0	46.5	18.8	12.9	11.2
Feb.....	297.4	54.2	28.4	214.8	66.6	6.3	11.5	21.4	19.1	46.6	18.8	13.0	11.5
Mar.....	296.5	54.5	29.1	213.0	64.0	6.6	11.5	20.2	19.5	46.6	19.1	13.6	12.0
Apr.....	297.4	53.7	29.2	214.4	65.3	6.3	11.5	20.4	19.6	46.6	18.9	13.3	12.5
May.....	299.6	55.9	29.6	214.1	65.2	6.3	11.5	20.8	19.7	46.6	18.5	13.5	11.8
June.....	298.6	56.5	29.7	212.5	65.0	6.3	11.3	19.3	19.7	46.6	18.5	14.1	11.6
July.....	298.3	55.5	29.8	213.0	64.5	6.3	11.5	20.0	19.9	46.7	18.7	14.2	11.3
Aug.....	302.3	57.1	30.4	214.9	64.5	6.3	11.5	21.1	19.9	46.8	18.8	14.6	11.5
Sept.....	300.0	56.4	29.8	213.7	64.6	6.3	11.4	19.1	19.8	46.8	18.8	15.2	11.9
Oct.....	302.6	56.1	30.2	216.3	65.9	6.1	11.5	20.2	19.5	46.9	18.6	15.3	12.3

¹ Includes the Postal Savings System.

² Includes holdings by banks in territories and insular possessions, which amounted to about \$70 million on Dec. 31, 1961.

³ Includes investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the United States.

⁴ Includes savings and loan assns., dealers and brokers, nonprofit institutions, and corporate pension funds.

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

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
All holders:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	188,269	78,456	39,643	38,813	61,609	23,625	16,494	8,085
1960-Dec. 31.....	189,015	73,830	39,446	34,384	72,298	18,684	13,224	10,979
1961-Dec. 31.....	195,965	84,428	43,444	40,984	66,360	19,782	11,976	13,419
1962-Sept. 30.....	197,951	84,467	42,236	42,231	58,158	32,411	7,353	15,562
Oct. 31.....	201,311	88,284	46,139	42,145	57,728	32,403	7,348	15,548
U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	7,394	1,037	260	777	1,909	1,882	1,917	650
1960-Dec. 31.....	8,116	1,482	591	891	2,431	1,602	1,461	1,140
1961-Dec. 31.....	8,484	1,252	583	669	1,860	1,594	1,756	2,022
1962-Sept. 30.....	9,343	1,220	605	615	1,345	2,814	1,407	2,557
Oct. 31.....	9,645	1,513	923	590	1,345	2,821	1,409	2,557
Federal Reserve Banks:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	26,648	18,654	2,626	16,028	6,524	677	765	28
1960-Dec. 31.....	27,384	15,223	3,217	12,006	10,711	1,179	243	28
1961-Dec. 31.....	28,881	17,650	3,349	14,301	8,737	2,227	204	63
1962-Sept. 30.....	29,825	17,200	2,373	14,827	10,127	2,300	135	64
Oct. 31.....	30,201	17,491	2,516	14,975	10,183	2,325	138	65
Held by public:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	154,227	58,765	36,757	22,008	53,176	21,066	13,812	7,407
1960-Dec. 31.....	153,515	57,125	35,638	21,487	59,156	15,903	11,520	9,811
1961-Dec. 31.....	158,600	65,526	39,512	26,014	55,763	15,961	10,016	11,334
1962-Sept. 30.....	158,783	66,047	39,258	26,789	46,686	27,297	5,811	12,941
Oct. 31.....	161,465	69,280	42,700	26,580	46,200	27,257	5,801	12,926
Commercial banks:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	51,841	11,198	5,011	6,187	28,778	9,235	2,173	457
1960-Dec. 31.....	54,260	14,697	6,976	7,721	31,596	5,654	1,775	538
1961-Dec. 31.....	59,073	21,149	9,962	11,187	30,751	5,043	1,724	407
1962-Sept. 30.....	56,390	19,696	6,850	12,846	24,968	10,989	350	467
Oct. 31.....	57,404	21,010	8,352	12,658	24,651	10,938	349	456
Mutual savings banks:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	6,129	486	191	295	1,401	2,254	1,427	560
1960-Dec. 31.....	5,944	480	144	336	1,544	1,849	897	1,174
1961-Dec. 31.....	5,867	686	181	505	1,514	1,708	662	1,298
1962-Sept. 30.....	5,985	702	347	355	1,448	2,115	392	1,328
Oct. 31.....	5,850	649	267	382	1,415	2,070	395	1,321
Insurance companies:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	9,175	1,024	416	608	2,279	2,422	2,396	1,054
1960-Dec. 31.....	9,001	940	341	599	2,508	2,076	1,433	2,644
1961-Dec. 31.....	9,020	1,228	442	786	2,222	1,625	1,274	2,671
1962-Sept. 30.....	9,226	1,350	536	814	1,977	2,043	945	2,910
Oct. 31.....	9,289	1,348	582	766	2,006	2,077	948	2,910
Nonfinancial corporations: ¹								
1959-Dec. 31.....	10,741	8,340	5,599	2,741	2,269	58	39	33
1960-Dec. 31.....	10,547	8,697	5,466	3,231	1,747	72	22	8
1961-Dec. 31.....	8,956	7,442	4,609	2,833	1,316	160	17	21
Oct. 31.....	9,923	8,321	5,812	2,509	1,401	162	17	22
Savings and loan associations: ¹								
1959-Dec. 31.....	2,454	322	163	159	858	473	396	406
1960-Dec. 31.....	2,760	446	155	291	895	617	371	431
1961-Dec. 31.....	2,844	321	153	168	727	1,112	193	490
1962-Sept. 30.....	2,844	389	161	227	708	1,063	200	485
Oct. 31.....	2,844	389	161	227	708	1,063	200	485
State and local governments: ²								
1959-Dec. 31.....	10,957	3,933	2,643	1,290	1,785	828	1,382	3,029
1960-Dec. 31.....	10,893	3,974	2,710	1,264	1,320	842	1,250	3,507
1961-Dec. 31.....	11,862	4,711	3,336	1,375	965	1,196	966	4,024
1962-Sept. 30.....	11,746	4,508	3,181	1,327	977	1,268	964	4,029
Oct. 31.....	11,746	4,508	3,181	1,327	977	1,268	964	4,029
All others:								
1959-Dec. 31.....	60,158	28,413	19,772	8,641	18,596	4,965	5,598	2,587
1960-Dec. 31.....	60,440	29,346	20,596	8,750	17,314	6,054	4,713	3,012
1961-Dec. 31.....	63,520	31,825	23,429	8,395	15,284	9,762	2,948	3,701
1962-Sept. 30.....	64,408	33,056	24,345	8,711	15,043	9,679	2,927	3,703
Oct. 31.....	64,408	33,056	24,345	8,711	15,043	9,679	2,927	3,703

¹ First reported separately in the Feb. 1960 Survey. Monthly figures for Feb.-May 1960 shown in the Sept. 1960 *Treasury Bull.*, pp. 55-56.

² First reported separately in the Dec. 1961 Survey. Monthly figures for Dec. 1960-Sept. 1961 shown in the Feb. 1962 *Treasury Bull.*, pp. 59-60.

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

Data complete for U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F. R. Banks, but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total mar-

ketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date and the number of reporting owners surveyed were: (1) about 90 per cent by the 6,176 commercial banks, 508 mutual savings banks, and 812 insurance cos. combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 473 nonfinancial corps. and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 60 per cent by 480 State and local govts.

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

DEALER TRANSACTIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U. S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	After 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Com- mercial banks	All other	
						U. S. Govt. securities	Other			
1961—Oct.....	1,690	1,389	254	27	20	547	38	695	410	61
Nov.....	1,686	1,295	309	41	43	514	33	691	448	90
Dec.....	1,653	1,328	228	45	52	540	29	698	386	69
1962—Jan.....	1,717	1,478	149	64	26	538	25	716	438	98
Feb.....	1,970	1,520	295	95	60	565	36	832	537	83
Mar.....	1,675	1,332	217	69	56	569	33	659	414	80
Apr.....	1,689	1,350	180	114	45	541	42	653	453	90
May.....	1,694	1,338	218	114	24	564	35	662	433	90
June.....	1,681	1,357	191	100	33	553	29	652	446	89
July.....	1,682	1,457	139	63	23	529	34	621	498	82
Aug.....	1,603	1,318	158	94	33	542	27	600	435	78
Sept.....	1,913	1,432	293	147	40	571	42	766	534	105
Oct.....	1,967	1,517	263	159	28	682	40	744	502	115
Week ending—										
1962—Oct. 3.....	2,209	1,689	324	154	42	636	34	857	681	83
10.....	1,714	1,287	261	137	28	651	33	649	381	170
17.....	2,064	1,678	247	119	20	685	37	796	546	110
24.....	1,622	1,260	180	142	40	594	42	600	387	108
31.....	2,378	1,799	331	229	20	781	51	925	622	89
Nov. 7.....	2,000	1,511	234	222	33	674	36	805	486	61
14.....	1,967	1,432	255	239	40	661	48	820	438	53
21.....	1,601	1,109	278	188	25	502	28	637	433	108
28.....	1,574	1,065	265	206	38	405	23	633	513	46

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U. S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F. R. Bank of N. Y. They do not include allotments of and exchanges for new U. S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securi-

ties under repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U. S. Government securities, by maturity				U. S. Govt. agency securities
	All maturities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	After 5 years	
1961—Oct.....	3,227	3,044	194	—12	105
Nov.....	3,807	3,272	464	71	140
Dec.....	2,939	2,655	260	23	86
1962—Jan.....	2,778	2,589	184	5	93
Feb.....	2,265	1,914	297	54	115
Mar.....	3,056	2,721	228	106	168
Apr.....	3,771	3,388	252	131	193
May.....	3,642	2,985	403	255	196
June.....	3,777	3,398	261	118	293
July.....	2,881	2,818	94	—32	232
Aug.....	2,647	2,484	72	91	165
Sept.....	3,177	2,643	323	211	190
Oct.....	3,569	2,991	383	194	248
Week ending—					
1962—Sept. 5..	2,923	2,892	17	14	167
12..	3,087	2,988	70	29	154
19..	3,128	2,265	490	372	167
26..	3,254	2,443	506	305	230
Oct. 3..	3,375	2,761	377	236	257
10..	3,326	2,729	361	236	283
17..	3,649	3,087	394	169	287
24..	3,544	3,011	384	148	225
31..	3,929	3,332	404	191	203

NOTE.—The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.

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

DEALER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations ¹	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1961—Oct.....	3,077	926	735	1,029	387
Nov.....	3,915	1,173	870	1,477	393
Dec.....	3,088	725	744	1,345	275
1962—Jan.....	2,740	482	596	1,341	320
Feb.....	2,296	426	449	1,218	203
Mar.....	3,025	855	637	1,299	235
Apr.....	3,621	976	835	1,354	456
May.....	3,738	978	769	1,612	379
June.....	3,900	1,092	720	1,798	290
July.....	3,053	636	521	1,631	266
Aug.....	2,597	460	405	1,438	294
Sept.....	3,332	943	660	1,307	421
Oct.....	3,528	1,074	707	1,301	445
Week ending—					
1962—Sept. 5..	2,990	519	494	1,490	488
12..	3,145	660	479	1,487	519
19..	3,903	1,395	793	1,263	453
26..	3,261	1,014	776	1,159	312
Oct. 3..	3,138	998	709	1,149	282
10..	3,310	990	639	1,257	424
17..	3,535	1,134	684	1,237	480
24..	3,618	961	779	1,382	496
31..	3,874	1,287	752	1,378	457

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

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period. Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also note of the opposite table on this page.

U. S. GOVERNMENT MARKETABLE AND CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, OUTSTANDING NOVEMBER 30, 1962

(In millions of dollars)

Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount	Issue and coupon rate	Amount
Treasury bills		Treasury bills—Cont.		Treasury notes—Cont.		Treasury bonds—Cont.	
Dec. 6, 1962.....	2,003	May 23, 1963.....	800	Apr. 1, 1965.....1½	466	Mar. 15, 1966-71...2½	1,412
Dec. 13, 1962.....	2,001	May 31, 1963.....	801	May 15, 1965.....4½	2,113	June 15, 1967-72...2½	1,328
Dec. 20, 1962.....	2,002	July 15, 1963.....	2,004	Oct. 1, 1965.....1½	315	Sept. 15, 1967-72...2½	1,952
Dec. 27, 1962.....	2,001	Oct. 15, 1963.....	2,500	Nov. 15, 1965.....3½	3,287	Nov. 15, 1967.....3½	3,604
Jan. 3, 1963.....	2,001			Feb. 15, 1966.....3½	3,114	Dec. 15, 1967-72...2½	2,810
Jan. 10, 1963.....	2,001	Certificates		Apr. 1, 1966.....1½	675	May 15, 1968.....3½	2,460
Jan. 15, 1963.....	2,001	Feb. 15, 1963.....3½	5,719	Aug. 15, 1966.....4	4,434	Aug. 15, 1968.....3½	1,258
Jan. 17, 1963.....	2,100	May 15, 1963.....3½	5,284	Oct. 1, 1966.....1½	357	Feb. 15, 1969.....4	1,844
Jan. 24, 1963.....	2,103	Aug. 15, 1963.....3½	6,851	Apr. 1, 1967.....1½	270	Oct. 1, 1969.....4	2,538
Jan. 31, 1963.....	2,101	Nov. 15, 1963.....3½	4,856	Aug. 15, 1967.....3½	5,282	Aug. 15, 1971.....4	2,806
Feb. 7, 1963.....	2,101			Oct. 1, 1967.....1½	13	Nov. 15, 1971.....3½	1,204
Feb. 14, 1963.....	2,106	Treasury notes				Feb. 15, 1972.....4	2,344
Feb. 21, 1963.....	2,100	Feb. 15, 1963.....2½	1,487	Treasury bonds		Aug. 15, 1972.....4	2,579
Feb. 28, 1963.....	2,101	Feb. 15, 1963.....3½	2,259	Dec. 15, 1959-62...2½	218	Nov. 15, 1974.....3½	1,171
Mar. 7, 1963.....	800	Apr. 1, 1963.....1½	533	Dec. 15, 1960-65²...2½	1,485	May 15, 1975-85...4½	470
Mar. 14, 1963.....	801	May 15, 1963.....4	1,183	June 15, 1962-67...2½	1,462	June 15, 1978-83...3½	1,593
Mar. 21, 1963.....	800	May 15, 1963.....3½	3,027	Aug. 15, 1963.....2½	4,317	Feb. 15, 1980.....4	1,446
Mar. 22, 1963¹.....	3,005	Oct. 1, 1963.....1½	506	Dec. 15, 1963-68...2½	1,816	Nov. 15, 1980.....3½	1,915
Mar. 28, 1963.....	700	Nov. 15, 1963.....4½	3,011	Feb. 15, 1964.....3	2,700	May 15, 1985.....3½	1,131
Apr. 4, 1963.....	701	Apr. 1, 1964.....1½	457	June 15, 1964-69...2½	2,633	Feb. 15, 1990.....3½	4,915
Apr. 11, 1963.....	701	May 15, 1964.....4½	4,933	Dec. 15, 1964-69...2½	2,545	Aug. 15, 1987-92...4½	365
Apr. 15, 1963.....	2,001	May 15, 1964.....3½	3,893	Feb. 15, 1965.....2½	4,682	Feb. 15, 1995.....3	2,612
Apr. 18, 1963.....	700	Aug. 15, 1964.....5	2,316	Mar. 15, 1965-70...2½	2,423	Nov. 15, 1998.....3½	4,460
Apr. 25, 1963.....	700	Aug. 15, 1964.....3½	5,019	May 15, 1966.....3½	3,597		
May 2, 1963.....	701	Oct. 1, 1964.....1½	490	Aug. 15, 1966.....3	1,484	Convertible bonds	
May 9, 1963.....	702	Nov. 15, 1964.....4½	4,195	Nov. 15, 1966.....3½	2,438	Investment Series B	
May 16, 1963.....	701					Apr. 1, 1975-80...2½	4,024

¹ Tax anticipation series.

² Partially tax-exempt called for redemption on Dec. 15, 1962.

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

NEW ISSUES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All issues (new capital and refunding)								Total amount delivered ⁵	Issues for new capital						
	Total	Type of issue				Type of issuer ³				Total	Use of proceeds ³					
		General obligations	Revenue	PHA ¹	U. S. Govt. loans ²	State	Special district and stat. auth.	Other ⁴			Education	Roads and bridges	Utilities ⁶	Housing ⁷	Veterans' aid	Other purposes
1954.....	6,969	3,380	3,205	374	9	2,047	1,463	3,459	6,789	1,432	2,136	1,270	456	162	1,333	
1955.....	5,976	3,770	1,730	474	2	1,408	1,097	3,472	5,911	1,516	1,362	881	570	169	1,414	
1956.....	5,446	3,577	1,626	199	44	800	983	3,664	5,383	1,455	698	1,399	258	110	1,464	
1957.....	8,925	4,792	1,967	66	99	1,489	1,272	4,163	6,568	6,874	2,524	1,036	1,516	333	1,352	
1958.....	7,526	5,447	1,777	187	115	1,993	1,371	4,162	7,708	7,441	2,617	1,164	1,412	251	339	
1959.....	7,695	4,778	2,409	333	176	1,686	2,120	3,889	7,423	7,588	2,314	844	1,989	402	355	
1960.....	7,302	4,677	2,097	403	125	1,110	1,985	4,206	7,112	7,257	2,411	1,007	1,318	425	201	
1961.....	8,562	5,721	2,406	315	120	1,928	2,164	4,470	8,298	8,460	2,821	1,167	1,700	385	478	
1961—July....	488	318	103	52	16	115	111	262	965	485	160	69	93	52	110	
Aug.....	605	423	112	60	10	134	163	309	517	604	281	55	86	61	121	
Sept.....	742	570	168	.....	4	289	124	328	578	734	282	49	147	4	152	
Oct.....	680	516	150	.....	15	225	76	378	716	678	193	58	125	30	208	
Nov.....	793	376	326	79	12	103	402	288	614	789	150	284	101	80	175	
Dec.....	675	371	297	1	6	39	325	311	877	606	194	112	162	9	128	
1962—Jan.....	885	497	348	33	7	218	348	320	706	876	324	252	94	33	172	
Feb.....	1,189	803	299	80	7	202	296	691	805	1,132	386	265	157	87	211	
Mar.....	644	395	241	.....	8	72	198	374	1,130	628	220	137	147	4	120	
Apr.....	896	601	180	101	14	66	266	563	704	874	274	111	152	106	230	
May.....	934	668	256	.....	10	206	230	498	896	910	348	31	233	58	241	
June.....	789	554	206	.....	29	173	163	453	841	784	326	67	128	*	164	
July.....	632	392	231	.....	9	34	179	419	839	594	186	61	145	.....	202	

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

² Beginning with 1957, coverage is considerably broader than earlier.

³ Classifications before 1957 as to use of proceeds and type of issuer are based principally on issues of \$500,000 or more; smaller issues not classified. As a result some categories, particularly education, are understated relative to later data.

⁴ Municipalities, counties, townships, school districts, and, before 1957, small unclassified issues.

⁵ Excludes U. S. Govt. loans. Based on date of delivery to purchaser (and payment to issuer), which occurs after date of sale.

⁶ Water, sewer, and other utilities.

⁷ Includes urban redevelopment loans.

⁸ Beginning with 1957 this figure differs from that shown on the following page, which is based on *Bond Buyer* data. The principal difference is in the treatment of U. S. Govt. loans.NOTE.—Beginning with 1957, Investment Bankers Assn. data; par amounts of long-term issues. Based on date of sale unless otherwise indicated. Before 1957, based on *Bond Buyer* data.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues ¹											Proposed use of net proceeds, all corporate issues ⁵				
	Noncorporate					Corporate						New capital				Retire- ment of securi- ties
	Total	U. S. Govt. ²	U. S. Govt. agency ³	U. S. State and local	Other ⁴	Total	Bonds			Stock		Total	Total	New money ⁶	Other pur- poses	
							Total	Pub- licly offered	Pri- vately placed	Pre- ferred	Com- mon					
1954.....	29,765	12,532	458	6,969	289	9,516	7,488	4,003	3,484	816	1,213	9,365	7,490	6,780	709	1,875
1955.....	26,772	9,628	746	5,977	182	10,240	7,420	4,119	3,301	635	2,185	10,049	8,821	7,957	864	1,227
1956.....	22,405	5,517	169	5,446	334	10,939	8,002	4,225	3,777	636	2,301	10,749	10,384	9,663	721	364
1957.....	30,571	9,601	572	7,958	557	12,884	9,957	6,118	3,839	411	2,516	12,661	12,447	11,784	663	214
1958.....	34,443	12,063	2,321	7,449	1,052	11,558	9,653	6,332	3,320	571	1,334	11,372	10,823	9,907	915	549
1959.....	31,074	12,322	707	7,681	616	9,748	7,190	3,557	3,632	531	2,027	9,527	9,392	8,578	814	135
1960.....	27,541	7,906	1,672	7,230	579	10,154	8,081	4,806	3,275	409	1,664	9,924	9,653	8,758	895	271
1961.....	35,494	12,253	1,448	8,345	302	13,147	9,425	4,706	4,720	449	3,273	12,874	11,979	10,829	1,150	895
1961—Sept.....	1,913	338	193	699	5	678	460	123	336	17	201	658	647	612	36	11
Oct.....	4,410	2,564	.....	643	48	1,155	845	336	509	12	298	1,129	1,090	952	138	40
Nov.....	2,404	357	225	789	46	987	762	414	348	41	184	961	948	908	40	13
Dec.....	2,094	341	.....	654	4	1,094	784	217	567	26	284	1,071	1,000	930	70	71
1962—Jan.....	3,506	1,589	246	866	159	647	504	273	232	2	141	632	592	507	85	39
Feb.....	2,537	361	156	1,123	13	884	728	497	232	9	146	866	859	792	67	7
Mar.....	1,877	372	.....	621	38	847	638	386	253	5	204	823	807	709	97	16
Apr.....	4,075	1,506	461	877	14	1,217	881	654	227	120	216	1,185	1,113	1,033	80	72
May.....	2,149	352	.....	897	99	801	667	247	420	14	120	785	760	621	139	25
June.....	2,422	363	.....	760	67	1,232	1,063	488	575	46	124	1,214	1,132	953	180	82
July.....	1,663	358	.....	641	34	1,630	1,565	200	366	32	32	1,621	1,582	1,504	78	39
Aug.....	4,056	2,408	150	559	17	1,922	1,840	477	363	24	58	1,907	1,749	1,620	129	159
Sept.....	1,568	300	175	426	34	632	472	176	295	51	110	618	579	441	138	39

Period	Proposed uses of net proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers											
	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	New capital ⁵	Retire- ment of securi- ties	New capital ⁵	Retire- ment of securi- ties	New capital ⁵	Retire- ment of securi- ties	New capital ⁵	Retire- ment of securi- ties	New capital ⁵	Retire- ment of securi- ties	New capital ⁵	Retire- ment of securi- ties
1954.....	2,044	190	831	93	501	270	2,675	990	651	60	788	273
1955.....	2,397	533	769	51	544	338	2,254	174	1,045	77	1,812	56
1956.....	3,336	243	682	51	694	20	2,474	14	1,384	21	1,815	17
1957.....	4,104	49	579	29	802	14	3,821	51	1,441	4	1,701	67
1958.....	3,265	195	867	13	778	38	3,605	138	1,294	118	1,014	47
1959.....	1,941	70	812	28	942	15	3,189	15	707	•	1,801	6
1960.....	1,997	79	794	30	672	39	2,754	51	1,036	1	2,401	71
1961.....	3,708	306	1,095	46	680	26	2,892	104	1,427	378	2,176	36
1961—Sept.....	252	8	76	1	28	•	111	•	75	•	105	1
Oct.....	271	28	146	1	60	•	306	8	25	•	281	2
Nov.....	215	10	61	•	56	•	362	•	80	•	174	2
Dec.....	306	18	151	7	32	1	168	40	42	•	302	6
1962—Jan.....	205	14	99	1	23	1	89	24	73	•	102	1
Feb.....	131	2	52	•	45	•	148	4	362	•	122	1
Mar.....	318	2	75	2	74	•	193	1	21	•	126	10
Apr.....	384	67	103	3	28	•	377	•	88	•	134	1
May.....	270	5	100	1	38	•	198	16	64	•	91	3
June.....	342	14	90	4	48	•	410	56	79	•	163	7
July.....	217	31	28	•	24	•	118	4	88	4	107	•
Aug.....	218	4	47	7	71	•	110	142	120	2	183	3
Sept.....	166	21	56	1	54	•	148	14	67	2	88	1

¹ Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.

² Includes guaranteed issues.

³ Issues not guaranteed.

⁴ Foreign governments, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

⁵ Estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation.

⁶ For plant and equipment and working capital.

⁷ Beginning with 1957 this figure differs from that shown on the previous page because this one is based on *Bond Buyer* data.

⁸ All issues other than those for retirement of securities.

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

SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961				1962		
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Manufacturing												
Total (180 corps.):												
Sales.....	114,229	105,134	118,423	123,126	122,632	28,651	31,233	29,541	33,207	33,291	34,602	31,986
Profits before taxes.....	13,349	10,466	14,090	13,463	13,293	2,693	3,478	2,961	4,161	3,908	4,096	3,241
Profits after taxes.....	7,177	5,714	7,440	7,121	7,180	1,436	1,838	1,618	2,288	2,033	2,096	1,711
Dividends.....	4,192	4,078	4,342	4,464	4,710	1,103	1,111	1,117	1,380	1,154	1,158	1,163
Nondurable goods industries (79 corps.): ¹												
Sales.....	41,704	41,541	45,442	47,277	49,226	11,831	12,133	12,205	13,056	12,793	12,984	12,999
Profits before taxes.....	5,010	4,402	5,648	5,570	5,659	1,324	1,385	1,406	1,545	1,461	1,501	1,515
Profits after taxes.....	2,944	2,574	3,210	3,210	3,246	757	772	796	921	816	815	835
Dividends.....	1,776	1,785	1,912	1,953	2,036	486	486	488	577	512	513	516
Durable goods industries (101 corps.): ²												
Sales.....	72,525	63,593	72,981	75,849	73,406	16,820	19,100	17,336	20,151	20,499	21,619	18,987
Profits before taxes.....	8,339	6,065	8,442	7,893	7,634	1,368	2,094	1,555	2,616	2,447	2,595	1,726
Profits after taxes.....	4,233	3,140	4,231	3,911	3,935	679	1,066	822	1,367	1,217	1,282	874
Dividends.....	2,416	2,294	2,430	2,510	2,674	618	625	629	803	642	644	647
Selected industries:												
Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):												
Sales.....	9,987	10,707	11,303	11,901	12,578	3,021	3,154	3,233	3,169	3,231	3,267	3,331
Profits before taxes.....	1,024	1,152	1,274	1,328	1,424	319	360	379	365	336	355	379
Profits after taxes.....	497	555	604	631	672	150	170	179	174	160	167	181
Dividends.....	289	312	344	367	392	95	96	99	101	103	103	104
Chemicals and allied products (21 corps.):												
Sales.....	10,669	10,390	11,979	12,411	12,788	2,979	3,250	3,210	3,348	3,372	3,567	3,467
Profits before taxes.....	1,823	1,538	2,187	2,010	2,015	438	514	499	564	545	586	571
Profits after taxes.....	948	829	1,131	1,061	1,063	229	267	260	306	279	297	294
Dividends.....	737	717	799	795	843	193	189	191	270	198	196	199
Petroleum refining (16 corps.):												
Sales.....	13,463	12,838	13,372	13,815	14,409	3,488	3,398	3,424	4,100	3,771	3,612	3,730
Profits before taxes.....	1,325	919	1,187	1,267	1,255	354	270	292	339	343	300	336
Profits after taxes.....	1,075	791	969	1,026	1,011	272	214	243	283	262	227	251
Dividends.....	512	516	518	521	528	129	134	131	133	139	142	141
Primary metals and products (35 corps.):												
Sales.....	22,468	19,226	21,035	20,898	20,155	4,396	5,189	5,235	5,335	5,733	5,535	4,978
Profits before taxes.....	2,977	2,182	2,331	2,215	2,020	309	560	550	602	620	505	367
Profits after taxes.....	1,540	1,154	1,222	1,170	1,090	166	295	299	329	320	269	194
Dividends.....	873	802	831	840	844	207	208	208	221	209	210	209
Machinery (25 corps.):												
Sales.....	15,115	14,685	17,095	16,826	17,531	4,137	4,367	4,295	4,732	4,537	4,916	4,647
Profits before taxes.....	1,457	1,463	1,890	1,499	1,675	362	398	384	530	454	490	436
Profits after taxes.....	729	734	934	763	837	178	202	191	267	225	240	221
Dividends.....	416	422	448	482	497	121	125	124	128	129	129	132
Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):												
Sales.....	23,453	18,469	22,731	25,738	22,781	5,293	6,309	4,604	6,577	6,904	7,515	5,708
Profits before taxes.....	2,701	1,332	2,985	3,185	2,788	478	840	319	1,151	1,096	1,253	589
Profits after taxes.....	1,354	706	1,479	1,527	1,408	223	417	173	596	531	596	287
Dividends.....	805	758	807	833	967	205	207	207	348	215	216	216
Public Utility												
Railroad:												
Operating revenue.....	10,491	9,565	9,825	9,514	9,189	2,129	2,289	2,355	2,414	2,296	2,408	.....
Profits before taxes.....	1,058	843	845	648	625	27	137	184	278	133	186	.....
Profits after taxes.....	737	602	578	445	382	-12	74	122	200	66	105	.....
Dividends.....	438	419	406	385	356	86	91	67	112	84	91	.....
Electric power:												
Operating revenue.....	9,670	10,195	11,129	11,906	12,594	3,314	3,007	3,050	3,223	3,399	3,209	3,260
Profits before taxes.....	2,579	2,704	2,983	3,163	3,331	918	767	802	844	1,051	835	887
Profits after taxes.....	1,413	1,519	1,655	1,793	1,894	523	447	447	477	585	472	488
Dividends.....	1,069	1,134	1,219	1,307	1,375	343	344	335	353	366	371	356
Telephone:												
Operating revenue.....	6,467	6,939	7,572	8,111	8,615	2,090	2,139	2,156	2,230	2,245	2,296	2,300
Profits before taxes.....	1,562	1,860	2,153	2,326	2,478	587	614	620	657	648	678	683
Profits after taxes.....	788	921	1,073	1,155	1,233	290	307	310	326	320	335	337
Dividends.....	613	674	743	806	867	210	214	218	225	231	232	235

¹ Includes 17 cos. in groups not shown separately.² Includes 27 cos. in groups not shown separately.

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

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

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

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

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

CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits
1955.....	44.9	21.8	23.0	11.2	11.8
1956.....	44.7	21.2	23.5	12.1	11.3
1957.....	43.2	20.9	22.3	12.6	9.7
1958.....	37.4	18.6	18.8	12.4	6.4
1959.....	47.7	23.2	24.5	13.7	10.8
1960.....	45.4	22.4	23.0	14.4	8.6
1961.....	45.6	22.3	23.3	15.0	8.3
1960—II.....	51.9	25.2	26.6	13.4	13.3
1960—III.....	46.5	22.6	23.9	14.1	9.8
1960—IV.....	45.3	22.0	23.3	14.2	9.0
1961—I.....	39.8	19.4	20.3	14.7	5.6
1961—II.....	44.8	21.9	22.9	14.8	8.1
1961—III.....	46.3	22.6	23.7	14.9	8.7
1961—IV.....	51.4	25.1	26.3	15.5	10.8
1962—I.....	50.1	24.4	25.6	15.8	9.8
1962—II.....	50.9	24.9	26.1	15.8	10.3

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

NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All types			Bonds and notes			Stocks		
	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change
1954.....	11,694	5,629	6,065	7,832	4,033	3,799	3,862	1,596	2,265
1955.....	12,474	5,599	6,875	7,571	3,383	4,188	4,903	2,216	2,687
1956.....	13,201	5,038	8,162	7,934	3,203	4,731	5,267	1,836	3,432
1957.....	14,350	3,609	10,741	9,638	2,584	7,053	4,712	1,024	3,688
1958.....	14,761	5,296	9,465	9,673	3,817	5,856	5,088	1,479	3,609
1959.....	12,855	4,858	7,998	7,125	3,049	4,076	5,730	1,809	3,922
1960.....	12,958	4,760	8,198	8,044	3,010	5,034	4,914	1,751	3,164
1961.....	16,745	6,967	9,778	9,205	4,090	5,114	7,540	2,876	4,664
1961—II.....	5,566	1,808	3,758	3,273	1,255	2,018	2,293	553	1,740
1961—III.....	3,594	1,750	1,844	2,011	1,213	798	1,582	537	1,046
1961—IV.....	4,338	1,991	2,347	2,432	852	1,581	1,908	1,140	766
1962—I.....	3,226	1,406	1,820	1,668	730	938	1,558	676	882
1962—II.....	4,097	1,633	2,463	2,606	793	1,813	1,491	840	651

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates reflect cash transactions only. Unlike data shown on p. 1670 new issues exclude foreign and include offerings of open-end investment cos., sales of securities held by affiliated cos., special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements include similar issues, and also securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose shown on p. 1670.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets							Current liabilities				
		Total	Cash	U. S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U. S. Govt. ¹	Other				U. S. Govt. ¹	Other		
1954.....	94.9	194.6	33.4	19.2	2.4	71.2	65.3	3.1	99.7	2.4	59.3	15.5	22.5
1955.....	103.0	224.0	34.6	23.5	2.3	86.6	72.8	4.2	121.0	2.3	73.8	19.3	25.7
1956.....	107.4	237.9	34.8	19.1	2.6	95.1	80.4	5.9	130.5	2.4	81.5	17.6	29.0
1957.....	111.6	244.7	34.9	18.6	2.8	99.4	82.2	6.7	133.1	2.3	84.3	15.4	31.1
1958.....	118.7	255.3	37.4	18.8	2.8	106.9	81.9	7.5	136.6	1.7	88.7	12.9	33.3
1959.....	124.2	277.3	36.3	22.8	2.9	117.7	88.4	9.1	153.1	1.7	99.3	15.0	37.0
1960.....	129.0	286.0	36.1	19.9	3.1	125.1	91.6	10.2	157.0	1.8	103.1	13.5	38.6
1961—III.....	136.0	294.9	36.0	18.6	3.2	131.5	93.5	12.1	159.0	1.8	104.5	12.4	40.3
1961—IV.....	137.4	303.0	39.0	19.4	3.4	134.5	95.2	11.5	165.6	1.8	109.5	14.1	40.3
1962—I.....	139.0	305.7	35.6	20.2	3.4	136.0	97.7	12.7	166.7	1.8	109.5	13.6	41.8
1962—II.....	141.1	310.5	36.1	19.3	3.3	140.0	98.7	13.1	169.4	1.8	111.6	13.6	42.4
1962—III.....	142.1	317.5	36.3	18.8	3.4	145.4	100.3	13.3	175.4	1.9	115.7	14.6	43.2

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

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

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Transportation		Public utilities	Communications	Other ¹	Quarter	Total	Mfg. and mining	Transportation	Public utilities	All other ²	Total (S.A. annual rate)
				Railroad	Other										
1954.....	26.8	11.0	1.0	.9	1.5	4.2	1.7	6.5	1961—II...	8.6	3.7	.7	1.4	2.9	33.5
1955.....	28.7	11.4	1.0	.9	1.6	4.3	2.0	7.5	1961—III...	8.7	3.6	.6	1.5	2.9	34.7
1956.....	35.1	15.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	4.9	2.7	8.4	1961—IV...	9.5	4.1	.7	1.5	3.2	35.4
1957.....	37.0	16.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	6.2	3.0	7.4	1962—I...	8.0	3.4	.6	1.1	2.9	35.7
1958.....	30.5	11.4	.9	.8	1.5	6.1	2.6	7.2	1962—II...	9.5	4.0	.9	1.4	3.3	37.0
1959.....	32.5	12.1	1.0	.9	2.0	5.7	2.7	8.2	1962—III...	9.6	4.0	.7	1.5	3.4	38.4
1960.....	35.7	14.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	5.7	3.1	8.4	1962—IV...	10.3	4.6	.7	1.5	3.5	38.4
1961.....	34.4	13.7	1.0	.7	1.9	5.5	3.2	8.5	1963—I...	8.5	3.6	.4	1.1	3.3	37.7
1962.....	37.1	14.8	1.1	.9	2.0	5.5		13.1							

¹ Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.

² Includes communications and other.

³ Anticipated by business.

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

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Nonfarm							Farm		
	All holders	Financial institutions ¹	Other holders ²		All holders	1- to 4-family houses			Multifamily and commercial properties ³			All holders	Financial institutions ¹	Other holders ⁴
			U. S. agencies	Individuals and others		Total	Finan. institutions ¹	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions ¹	Other holders			
1941.....	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	6.4	1.5	4.9
1945.....	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.8	1.3	3.4
1955.....	129.9	99.3	5.2	25.4	120.9	88.2	73.8	14.4	32.6	21.8	10.8	9.1	3.6	5.4
1956.....	144.5	111.2	6.0	27.3	134.6	99.0	83.4	15.6	35.6	23.9	11.7	9.9	3.9	6.0
1957.....	156.6	119.7	7.5	29.4	146.1	107.6	89.9	17.7	38.5	25.8	12.7	10.5	4.0	6.5
1958.....	171.9	131.5	7.8	32.7	160.7	117.7	98.5	19.2	43.0	28.8	14.2	11.3	4.2	7.1
1959.....	190.9	145.5	10.0	35.4	178.7	130.9	109.2	21.6	47.9	31.9	16.0	12.2	4.5	7.7
1960.....	207.1	157.6	11.2	38.3	194.0	141.3	117.9	23.4	52.7	35.0	17.7	13.1	4.7	8.4
1961 ^a	225.3	172.6	11.8	40.9	211.1	153.4	129.1	24.3	57.7	38.5	19.2	14.2	5.0	9.2
1960—II.....	198.9	151.3	10.6	37.0	186.1	135.9	113.3	22.5	50.2	33.4	16.9	12.8	4.6	8.2
1960—III.....	203.2	154.6	11.0	37.7	190.3	138.8	115.8	23.1	51.5	34.2	17.3	13.0	4.6	8.3
1960—IV.....	207.1	157.6	11.2	38.3	194.0	141.3	117.9	23.4	52.7	35.0	17.7	13.1	4.7	8.4
1961—I ^a	210.3	160.2	11.3	38.8	197.0	143.3	119.8	23.5	53.7	35.7	18.0	13.3	4.7	8.6
1961—II ^a	215.0	164.3	11.2	39.5	201.3	146.5	123.0	23.5	54.8	36.5	18.3	13.7	4.8	8.9
1961—III ^a	219.9	168.4	11.4	40.1	205.9	149.9	126.1	23.8	56.0	37.3	18.7	14.0	4.9	9.1
1961—IV ^a	225.3	172.6	11.8	40.9	211.1	153.4	129.1	24.3	57.7	38.5	19.2	14.2	5.0	9.2
1962—I ^a	229.8	176.0	12.1	41.6	215.3	156.0	131.3	24.7	59.3	39.6	19.7	14.5	5.1	9.4
1962—II ^a	236.5	181.6	12.1	42.8	221.5	160.0	135.2	24.8	61.5	41.1	20.4	14.9	5.3	9.7

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

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

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

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

NOTE.—Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal National Mortgage Assn., Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, and Comptroller of the Currency.

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

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings ¹							Mutual savings bank holdings ²						
	Total	Residential				Other non-farm	Farm	Total	Residential				Other non-farm	Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional				Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional		
1941	4,906	3,292				1,048	566	4,812	3,884				900	28
1945	4,772	3,395				856	521	4,208	3,387				797	24
1955	21,004	15,888	4,560	3,711	7,617	3,819	1,297	17,457	15,568	4,150	5,773	5,645	1,831	58
1956	22,719	17,004	4,803	3,902	8,300	4,379	1,336	19,746	17,703	4,409	7,139	6,155	1,984	59
1957	23,337	17,147	4,823	3,589	8,735	4,823	1,367	21,169	19,010	4,669	7,790	6,551	2,102	57
1958	25,523	18,591	5,476	3,335	9,780	5,461	1,471	23,263	20,935	5,501	8,360	7,073	2,275	53
1959	28,145	20,320	6,122	3,161	11,037	6,237	1,588	24,992	22,486	6,276	8,589	7,622	2,451	55
1960	28,806	20,362	5,851	2,859	11,652	6,796	1,648	26,935	24,306	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1960—II	28,463	20,334	5,978	3,032	11,324	6,484	1,646	25,849	23,293	6,571	8,879	7,843	2,503	53
1960—III	28,693	20,399	5,906	2,919	11,574	6,651	1,643	26,430	23,835	6,832	8,941	8,062	2,542	53
1960—IV	28,806	20,362	5,851	2,859	11,652	6,796	1,648	26,935	24,306	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961—I	28,864	20,281	5,793	2,776	11,712	6,906	1,677	27,447	24,800	7,353	9,111	8,336	2,597	50
1961—II	29,383	20,595	5,820	2,726	12,049	7,072	1,716	28,015	25,318	7,634	9,192	8,492	2,645	51
1961—III	29,920	20,953	5,905	2,676	12,372	7,227	1,740	28,589	25,892	7,811	9,231	8,850	2,646	51
1961—IV	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1962—I	30,844	21,211	6,003	2,547	12,661	7,817	1,816	29,781	26,909	8,340	9,384	9,185	2,822	51
1962—II	32,194	22,049	6,195	2,593	13,260	8,218	1,927	30,638	27,632	8,662	9,502	9,469	2,954	51

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

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

³ Reflects a \$40 million reclassification of loans from commercial and industrial to real estate by 1 bank.

NOTE.—Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

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

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired						Loans outstanding (end of period)					
	Total	Nonfarm				Farm ¹	Total	Nonfarm				Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other ¹			Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other	
1941.....							6,442	5,529	815		4,714	913
1945.....	976						6,636	5,860	1,394		4,466	776
1955.....	6,623	6,108	971	1,839	3,298	515	29,445	27,172	6,395	6,074	14,703	2,273
1956.....	6,715	6,201	842	1,652	3,707	514	32,989	30,508	6,627	7,304	16,577	2,481
1957.....	5,230	4,823	653	831	3,339	407	35,236	32,652	6,751	7,721	18,180	2,584
1958.....	5,277	4,839	1,301	195	3,343	438	37,062	34,395	7,443	7,433	19,519	2,667
1959.....	5,970	5,472	1,549	201	3,722	498	39,197	36,353	8,273	7,086	20,994	2,844
1960.....	6,086	5,622	1,401	291	3,930	464	41,771	38,789	9,032	6,901	22,856	2,982
1961.....	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	522	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170
1961—Oct. ^r	579	541	113	24	404	38	43,631	40,486	9,630	6,593	24,263	3,145
Nov.....	590	543	110	26	407	47	43,815	40,656	9,620	6,566	24,470	3,159
Dec.....	878	826	134	44	648	52	44,241	41,070	9,664	6,552	24,854	3,171
1962—Jan.....	560	495	122	34	339	65	44,378	41,209	9,726	6,532	24,951	3,169
Feb.....	457	400	98	27	275	57	44,494	41,304	9,766	6,507	25,031	3,190
Mar.....	521	452	104	33	315	69	44,637	41,425	9,797	6,498	25,130	3,212
Apr.....	481	425	86	28	311	56	44,751	41,516	9,821	6,478	25,217	3,235
May.....	591	535	99	39	397	56	44,946	41,683	9,853	6,461	25,369	3,263
June.....	576	532	103	33	396	44	45,142	41,856	9,884	6,444	25,528	3,286
July.....	625	580	129	36	415	45	45,340	42,030	9,970	6,431	25,629	3,310
Aug.....	637	597	118	38	441	40	45,576	42,247	10,005	6,412	25,830	3,329
Sept.....	566	530	109	41	380	36	45,758	42,413	10,051	6,403	25,959	3,345
Oct.....	719	673	139	54	480	46	46,051	42,686	10,107	6,397	26,182	3,365

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

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the

monthly figures may not add to annual totals and for loans outstanding, the end-of-Dec. figures may differ from end-of-year figures, because monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and because data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total ¹	New construction	Home purchase	Total ²	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional ²
1941.....	1,379	437	581	4,578			
1945.....	1,913	181	1,358	5,376			
1955.....	11,255	3,984	5,155	31,408	1,404	5,883	24,121
1956.....	10,325	3,699	4,620	35,729	1,486	6,643	27,600
1957.....	10,160	3,484	4,591	40,007	1,643	7,011	31,353
1958.....	12,182	4,050	5,172	45,627	2,206	7,077	36,344
1959.....	15,151	5,201	6,613	53,141	2,995	7,186	42,960
1960.....	14,304	4,678	6,132	60,070	3,524	7,222	49,324
1961.....	17,364	5,081	7,207	68,833	4,167	7,152	57,514
1961							
Oct.....	1,629	464	696	67,317	4,061	7,152	56,104
Nov.....	1,529	436	645	68,069	4,125	7,176	56,768
Dec.....	1,500	417	598	68,833	4,167	7,152	57,514
1962							
Jan.....	1,323	353	550	69,368	4,204	7,161	58,003
Feb.....	1,303	362	509	69,968	4,241	7,160	58,567
Mar.....	1,611	464	633	70,769	4,276	7,170	59,323
Apr.....	1,661	512	635	71,616	4,312	7,122	60,182
May.....	1,857	584	739	72,587	4,332	7,132	61,123
June.....	1,936	572	823	73,631	4,355	7,119	62,157
July.....	1,839	515	796	74,525	4,379	7,102	63,044
Aug.....	2,036	540	920	75,542	4,399	7,093	64,050
Sept.....	1,731	495	746	76,385	4,415	7,084	64,886
Oct. ^p	1,953	548	816	77,324	4,427	7,078	65,819

¹ Includes loans for repair, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc. not shown separately.

² Beginning with 1958 includes shares pledged against mortgage loans.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS OF \$20,000 OR LESS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total ¹		By type of lender (N.S.A.)			
	S.A. ²	N.S.A.	Savings & loan assns.	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks
1941.....		4,732	1,490	404	1,165	218
1945.....		5,650	2,017	250	1,097	217
1955.....		28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858
1956.....		27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824
1957.....		24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,429
1958.....		27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640
1959.....		32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780
1960.....		29,341	12,158	1,318	4,520	1,557
1961.....		31,157	13,662	1,160	4,997	1,741
1961						
Sept.....	2,723	2,777	1,248	101	441	174
Oct.....	2,775	2,961	1,304	109	468	174
Nov.....	2,779	2,754	1,209	97	440	173
Dec.....	2,763	2,579	1,132	96	399	156
1962						
Jan.....	2,696	2,459	1,041	88	400	138
Feb.....	2,682	2,238	971	79	374	114
Mar.....	2,670	2,627	1,172	90	442	120
Apr.....	2,745	2,704	1,210	89	482	131
May.....	2,836	2,983	1,350	100	534	154
June.....	2,891	3,075	1,391	107	542	177
July.....	2,973	3,134	1,382	107	549	201
Aug.....	2,933	3,333	1,501	123	563	201
Sept.....		2,861	1,285	104	476	183

¹ Includes amounts for other lenders, not shown separately.

² Three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted by Federal Reserve.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured					VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Proj- ects ¹	Prop- erty im- prove- ments ²	Total ³	Mortgages	
		New homes	Ex- isting homes				New homes	Ex- isting homes
1945.....	665	257	217	20	171	192	.....	.....
1955.....	3,807	1,269	1,816	76	646	7,156	4,582	2,564
1956.....	3,461	1,133	1,505	130	692	5,868	3,910	1,948
1957.....	3,715	880	1,371	395	869	3,761	2,890	863
1958.....	6,349	1,666	2,885	929	868	1,865	1,311	549
1959.....	7,694	2,563	3,507	628	997	2,787	2,051	730
1960.....	6,293	2,197	2,403	711	982	1,985	1,554	428
1961.....	6,546	1,783	2,982	926	855	1,829	1,170	656
1961—Oct.....	599	148	285	83	83	201	114	86
Nov.....	622	174	310	65	73	206	118	87
Dec.....	553	153	273	62	65	197	112	84
1962—Jan.....	617	179	301	74	63	227	127	99
Feb.....	474	150	248	26	50	175	95	80
Mar.....	541	157	261	70	53	205	115	90
Apr.....	515	132	240	88	56	182	99	83
May.....	560	140	263	87	70	184	96	88
June.....	643	137	267	143	96	207	108	99
July.....	678	144	289	164	81	219	109	110
Aug.....	670	157	308	130	75	247	120	127
Sept.....	576	144	287	62	83	231	114	117
Oct.....	673	193	353	54	72	285	136	149

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

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

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

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government- underwritten			Con- ventional
		Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed	
1945.....	18.6	4.3	4.1	.2	14.3
1955.....	88.2	38.9	14.3	24.6	49.3
1956.....	99.0	43.9	15.5	28.4	55.1
1957.....	107.6	47.2	16.5	30.7	60.4
1958.....	117.7	50.1	19.7	30.4	67.6
1959.....	130.9	53.8	23.8	30.0	77.0
1960.....	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961.....	153.4	59.1	29.5	29.6	94.3
1960—II.....	135.9	55.0	25.2	29.8	80.9
III.....	138.8	55.7	26.0	29.7	83.2
IV.....	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961—I ^p	143.3	57.1	27.4	29.7	86.2
II ^p	146.5	57.8	28.0	29.8	88.7
III ^p	149.9	58.7	28.8	29.9	91.2
IV ^p	153.4	59.1	29.5	29.6	94.3
1962—I ^p	156.0	59.9	30.3	29.6	96.1
II ^p	160.0	60.4	30.9	29.5	99.6

NOTE.—For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived.

Based on data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans Administration.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Com- mit- ments un- dis- bursed
	Total	FHA- in- sured	VA- guar- anteed			
				Pur- chases	Sales	
1955.....	2,615	901	1,714	411	62	76
1956.....	3,047	978	2,069	609	5	360
1957.....	3,974	1,237	2,737	1,096	3	764
1958.....	3,901	1,483	2,418	623	482	1,541
1959.....	5,531	2,546	2,985	1,907	5	568
1960.....	6,159	3,356	2,803	1,248	357	576
1961.....	6,093	3,490	2,603	815	541	631
1961—Oct.....	5,916	3,345	2,571	108	2	653
Nov.....	6,004	3,417	2,587	121	3	656
Dec.....	6,093	3,490	2,603	127	2	631
1962—Jan.....	6,186	3,566	2,620	124	1	637
Feb.....	6,248	3,618	2,630	102	7	605
Mar.....	6,231	3,653	2,578	97	80	613
Apr.....	6,151	3,616	2,535	60	106	562
May.....	6,120	3,627	2,493	82	76	527
June.....	6,035	3,571	2,464	52	101	504
July.....	5,989	3,557	2,432	34	47	485
Aug.....	5,969	3,556	2,413	35	19	442
Sept.....	5,951	3,552	2,399	32	12	429
Oct.....	5,944	3,555	2,389	39	11	431

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

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Ad- vances	Repay- ments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members' deposits
			Total	Short- term ¹	Long- term ²	
1945.....	278	213	195	176	19	46
1955.....	1,251	702	1,417	991	426	698
1956.....	745	934	1,228	798	430	683
1957.....	1,116	1,079	1,265	731	534	653
1958.....	1,364	1,331	1,298	685	613	819
1959.....	2,067	1,231	2,134	1,192	942	589
1960.....	1,943	2,097	1,981	1,089	892	938
1961.....	2,882	2,200	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1961—Nov.....	263	178	2,287	1,269	1,018	1,029
Dec.....	510	135	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1962—Jan.....	265	608	2,320	1,293	1,027	995
Feb.....	145	236	2,228	1,228	1,000	1,007
Mar.....	204	281	2,151	1,170	981	1,109
Apr.....	382	209	2,323	1,244	1,079	1,096
May.....	295	189	2,429	1,319	1,110	1,107
June.....	503	165	2,767	1,569	1,198	1,192
July.....	480	387	2,860	1,708	1,151	976
Aug.....	312	225	2,948	1,787	1,161	954
Sept.....	279	180	3,046	1,835	1,211	984
Oct.....	383	338	3,091	1,876	1,215	1,016
Nov.....	252	275	3,068	1,821	1,246	1,028

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

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

TOTAL CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and mod- ernization loans ¹	Personal loans	Total	Single- payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939.....	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941.....	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945.....	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1955.....	*38,830	*28,906	*13,460	7,641	1,693	6,112	9,924	3,002	4,795	2,127
1956.....	*42,334	*31,720	*14,420	8,606	1,905	6,789	10,614	3,253	4,995	2,366
1957.....	*44,970	*33,867	*15,340	8,844	2,101	7,582	11,103	3,364	5,146	2,593
1958.....	*45,129	*33,642	*14,152	9,028	2,346	8,116	11,487	3,627	5,060	2,800
1959.....	*51,542	*39,245	*16,420	10,630	2,809	9,386	12,297	4,129	5,104	3,064
1960.....	*56,028	*42,832	*17,688	11,525	3,139	10,480	13,196	4,507	5,329	3,360
1961.....	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1961—Oct. r.....	55,340	42,494	17,153	11,142	3,193	11,006	12,846	4,894	4,448	3,504
Nov. r.....	55,915	42,737	17,211	11,264	3,204	11,058	13,178	5,025	4,601	3,552
Dec. r.....	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1962—Jan. r.....	56,711	43,265	17,155	11,720	3,151	11,239	13,446	4,930	4,784	3,732
Feb. r.....	56,093	43,074	17,191	11,496	3,123	11,264	13,019	4,988	4,192	3,839
Mar. r.....	56,275	43,211	17,348	11,407	3,113	11,343	13,064	5,146	4,074	3,844
Apr. r.....	57,314	43,837	17,671	11,498	3,128	11,540	13,477	5,241	4,319	3,917
May r.....	58,318	44,495	18,032	11,598	3,169	11,696	13,823	5,400	4,544	3,879
June r.....	59,108	45,208	18,410	11,726	3,200	11,872	13,900	5,428	4,596	3,876
July r.....	59,364	45,650	18,680	11,754	3,226	11,990	13,714	5,402	4,457	3,855
Aug. r.....	60,003	46,204	18,933	11,824	3,260	12,187	13,799	5,469	4,491	3,839
Sept. r.....	60,126	46,310	18,881	11,861	3,277	12,291	13,816	5,481	4,495	3,840
Oct.....	60,624	46,720	19,083	11,984	3,289	12,364	13,904	5,442	4,663	3,799

¹ Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in other consumer goods paper.

NOTE—Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate

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

INSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions						Retail outlets					
		Total	Com- mercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Con- sumer finance ¹	Other ¹	Total	Depart- ment stores ²	Furni- ture stores	Appli- ance stores	Auto- mobile dealers ³	Other
1939.....	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132	.....	657	1,438	354	439	183	123	339
1941.....	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198	.....	759	1,605	320	496	206	188	395
1945.....	2,462	1,776	745	300	102	.....	629	686	131	240	17	28	270
1955.....	*28,906	24,398	10,601	*8,447	1,678	2,623	1,049	4,508	1,511	1,044	365	487	1,101
1956.....	*31,720	26,977	11,777	*9,117	2,014	2,940	1,129	4,743	1,408	1,187	377	502	1,269
1957.....	*33,867	29,200	12,843	*9,609	2,429	3,124	1,195	4,668	1,393	1,210	361	478	1,226
1958.....	*33,642	28,659	12,780	*8,844	2,668	3,085	1,282	4,983	1,882	1,128	292	506	1,175
1959.....	*39,245	33,570	15,227	*10,319	3,280	3,337	1,407	5,676	2,292	1,225	310	481	1,368
1960.....	*42,832	37,218	16,672	*11,472	3,923	3,670	1,481	5,615	2,414	1,107	333	359	1,402
1961.....	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1961—Oct. r.....	42,494	37,501	16,988	11,088	4,252	3,671	1,502	4,994	2,097	997	291	341	1,268
Nov. r.....	42,737	37,572	16,974	11,100	4,297	3,684	1,517	5,165	2,208	1,015	288	342	1,312
Dec. r.....	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1962—Jan. r.....	43,265	38,002	16,964	11,468	4,283	3,782	1,505	5,263	2,158	1,036	287	339	1,443
Feb. r.....	43,074	37,904	16,967	11,361	4,288	3,783	1,505	5,170	2,153	1,018	283	336	1,380
Mar. r.....	43,211	37,995	17,062	11,283	4,333	3,795	1,522	5,216	2,227	998	278	330	1,383
Apr. r.....	43,837	38,497	17,366	11,359	4,426	3,826	1,520	5,340	2,339	991	275	320	1,415
May r.....	44,495	39,032	17,686	11,440	4,520	3,836	1,550	5,463	2,430	991	274	310	1,458
June r.....	45,208	39,639	18,024	11,570	4,616	3,876	1,553	5,569	2,522	988	276	302	1,481
July r.....	45,650	40,062	18,235	11,682	4,681	3,907	1,557	5,588	2,545	989	275	298	1,481
Aug. r.....	46,204	40,537	18,427	11,796	4,783	3,948	1,583	5,667	2,609	999	275	296	1,488
Sept. r.....	46,310	40,597	18,443	11,787	4,814	3,969	1,584	5,713	2,675	998	273	299	1,468
Oct.....	46,720	40,896	18,613	11,860	4,874	3,974	1,575	5,824	2,737	1,002	273	298	1,514

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

² Includes mail-order houses.

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

See also NOTE to table above.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto mobile pa per		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Pur-chased	Direct			
1939.....	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941.....	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945.....	745	66	143	114	110	312
1955.....	10,601	3,243	2,062	2,042	1,338	1,916
1956.....	11,777	3,651	2,075	2,464	1,469	2,118
1957.....	12,843	4,130	2,225	2,557	1,580	2,351
1958.....	12,780	4,014	2,170	2,269	1,715	2,612
1959.....	15,227	4,827	2,525	2,640	2,039	3,196
1960.....	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1961.....	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1961—Oct. r.....	16,988	5,365	2,824	2,820	2,210	3,769
Nov. r.....	16,974	5,384	2,851	2,764	2,210	3,765
Dec. r.....	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1962—Jan. r.....	16,964	5,379	2,885	2,718	2,170	3,812
Feb. r.....	16,967	5,398	2,911	2,690	2,147	3,821
Mar. r.....	17,062	5,457	2,965	2,656	2,132	3,852
Apr. r.....	17,366	5,569	3,056	2,653	2,143	3,945
May r.....	17,686	5,692	3,144	2,682	2,165	4,003
June r.....	18,024	5,823	3,229	2,716	2,188	4,068
July r.....	18,235	5,922	3,270	2,734	2,206	4,103
Aug. r.....	18,427	6,008	3,295	2,726	2,224	4,174
Sept. r.....	18,443	6,009	3,259	2,732	2,235	4,208
Oct.....	18,613	6,091	3,305	2,746	2,246	4,225

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of Period	Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1939.....	789	81	24	15	669
1941.....	957	122	36	14	785
1945.....	731	54	20	14	643
1955.....	5,350	763	530	327	3,730
1956.....	6,083	954	624	404	4,101
1957.....	6,748	1,114	588	490	4,555
1958.....	7,035	1,152	565	595	4,723
1959.....	8,024	1,400	681	698	5,244
1960.....	9,074	1,665	771	800	5,837
1961.....	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1961—Oct. r.....	9,425	1,781	740	826	6,078
Nov. r.....	9,498	1,801	737	834	6,126
Dec. r.....	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1962—Jan. r.....	9,570	1,798	733	819	6,220
Feb. r.....	9,576	1,801	729	814	6,232
Mar. r.....	9,650	1,824	731	818	6,277
Apr. r.....	9,772	1,862	732	820	6,358
May r.....	9,906	1,895	736	837	6,438
June r.....	10,045	1,934	746	844	6,521
July r.....	10,145	1,962	749	849	6,585
Aug. r.....	10,314	2,007	758	865	6,684
Sept. r.....	10,367	2,018	758	870	6,721
Oct.....	10,423	2,039	760	871	6,753

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

See NOTE to first table on preceding page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1939.....	1,197	878	115	148	56
1941.....	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945.....	300	164	24	58	54
1955.....	78,447	76,905	1,048	28	466
1956.....	79,117	77,238	1,277	32	570
1957.....	79,609	77,393	1,509	31	676
1958.....	78,844	76,310	1,717	36	781
1959.....	710,319	77,187	2,114	72	946
1960.....	711,472	77,528	2,739	139	1,066
1961.....	711,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1961—Oct.....	711,088	6,843	2,929	157	1,159
Nov.....	711,100	6,833	2,940	160	1,167
Dec.....	711,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1962—Jan.....	711,468	6,754	3,345	162	1,207
Feb.....	711,361	6,745	3,243	162	1,211
Mar.....	711,283	6,772	3,134	163	1,214
Apr.....	711,359	6,864	3,093	165	1,237
May.....	711,440	6,991	3,027	167	1,255
June.....	711,570	7,122	2,997	168	1,283
July.....	711,682	7,228	2,981	171	1,302
Aug.....	711,796	7,327	2,969	171	1,329
Sept.....	711,787	7,296	2,957	172	1,362
Oct.....	711,860	7,350	2,952	172	1,386

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts			Service credit
		Com-mer-cial banks	Other finan-cial institutions	De-part-ment stores ¹	Other retail outlets	Credit cards ²	
1939.....	2,719	625	162	236	1,178	.....	518
1941.....	3,087	693	152	275	1,370	.....	597
1945.....	3,203	674	72	290	1,322	.....	845
1955.....	9,924	2,635	367	862	3,717	216	2,127
1956.....	10,614	2,843	410	893	3,842	260	2,366
1957.....	11,103	2,937	427	876	3,953	317	2,593
1958.....	11,487	3,156	471	907	3,808	345	2,800
1959.....	12,297	3,582	547	958	3,753	393	3,064
1960.....	13,196	3,884	623	941	3,952	436	3,360
1961.....	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1961—Oct. r.....	12,846	4,247	647	656	3,321	471	3,504
Nov. r.....	13,178	4,312	713	717	3,424	460	3,552
Dec. r.....	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1962—Jan. r.....	13,446	4,240	690	804	3,501	479	3,732
Feb. r.....	13,019	4,294	694	635	3,085	472	3,839
Mar. r.....	13,064	4,391	755	594	3,025	455	3,844
Apr. r.....	13,477	4,544	697	620	3,249	450	3,917
May r.....	13,823	4,614	786	636	3,444	464	3,879
June r.....	13,900	4,671	757	612	3,505	479	3,876
July r.....	13,714	4,662	740	569	3,388	500	3,855
Aug. r.....	13,799	4,657	812	570	3,394	527	3,839
Sept. r.....	13,816	4,666	815	614	3,353	528	3,840
Oct.....	13,904	4,662	780	638	3,507	518	3,799

¹ Includes mail-order houses.² Service station and misc. credit-card accounts and home-heating oil accounts.

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1955.....		38,972		16,734		10,642		1,393		10,203
1956.....		39,868		15,515		11,721		1,582		11,051
1957.....		42,016		16,465		11,807		1,674		12,069
1958.....		40,119		14,226		11,747		1,871		12,275
1959 ²		48,052		17,779		13,982		2,222		14,070
1960.....		49,560		17,654		14,470		2,213		15,223
1961.....		48,396		16,007		14,578		2,068		15,744
1961—Oct. r.....	4,235	4,291	1,419	1,481	1,267	1,312	174	188	1,375	1,311
Nov. r.....	4,332	4,312	1,510	1,433	1,265	1,323	172	180	1,385	1,376
Dec. r.....	4,409	4,835	1,469	1,320	1,402	1,795	167	148	1,371	1,572
1962—Jan. r.....	4,327	3,878	1,504	1,355	1,280	1,116	171	126	1,372	1,281
Feb. r.....	4,356	3,611	1,546	1,318	1,276	973	166	126	1,368	1,194
Mar. r.....	4,499	4,392	1,582	1,616	1,328	1,196	174	160	1,415	1,420
Apr. r.....	4,659	4,737	1,675	1,732	1,345	1,319	182	181	1,457	1,505
May r.....	4,650	4,950	1,655	1,837	1,338	1,383	183	216	1,474	1,514
June r.....	4,623	4,923	1,621	1,810	1,344	1,384	187	201	1,471	1,528
July r.....	4,669	4,720	1,631	1,751	1,368	1,290	189	199	1,481	1,480
Aug. r.....	4,619	4,862	1,602	1,731	1,325	1,345	179	209	1,513	1,577
Sept. r.....	4,491	4,098	1,505	1,309	1,308	1,255	170	176	1,508	1,358
Oct. r.....	4,680	4,911	1,685	1,816	1,333	1,430	169	191	1,493	1,474
Repayments										
1955.....		33,634		13,082		9,752		1,316		9,484
1956.....		37,054		14,555		10,756		1,370		10,373
1957.....		39,868		15,545		11,569		1,477		11,276
1958.....		40,344		15,415		11,563		1,626		11,741
1959 ²		42,603		15,579		12,402		1,765		12,857
1960.....		45,972		16,384		13,574		1,883		14,130
1961.....		47,700		16,472		14,246		2,015		14,967
1961—Oct. r.....	4,073	4,131	1,396	1,462	1,217	1,225	175	183	1,285	1,260
Nov. r.....	4,063	4,071	1,384	1,375	1,206	1,203	166	169	1,307	1,325
Dec. r.....	4,061	4,041	1,375	1,307	1,233	1,200	169	161	1,284	1,373
1962—Jan. r.....	4,048	4,140	1,401	1,423	1,190	1,253	165	166	1,292	1,298
Feb. r.....	4,084	3,802	1,390	1,282	1,236	1,197	167	154	1,291	1,169
Mar. r.....	4,121	4,255	1,415	1,459	1,231	1,285	168	170	1,307	1,341
Apr. r.....	4,166	4,111	1,435	1,409	1,247	1,228	168	166	1,316	1,308
May r.....	4,211	4,292	1,447	1,476	1,260	1,283	173	175	1,331	1,358
June r.....	4,202	4,210	1,433	1,432	1,260	1,256	170	170	1,339	1,352
July r.....	4,283	4,278	1,456	1,481	1,296	1,262	170	173	1,361	1,362
Aug. r.....	4,261	4,308	1,446	1,478	1,281	1,275	172	175	1,362	1,380
Sept. r.....	4,289	3,992	1,440	1,361	1,298	1,218	169	159	1,382	1,254
Oct. r.....	4,298	4,501	1,491	1,614	1,261	1,307	165	179	1,381	1,401
Net change in credit outstanding ²										
1955.....		5,338		3,652		890		77		719
1956.....		2,814		960		965		212		678
1957.....		2,148		920		238		197		793
1958.....		1,189		1,189		184		245		534
1959 ²		5,601		2,268		1,602		463		1,269
1960.....		3,588		1,270		896		330		1,093
1961.....		696		465		332		53		777
1961—Oct. r.....	162	160	23	19	50	87	-1	5	90	51
Nov. r.....	269	241	126	58	59	120	6	11	78	51
Dec. r.....	348	794	94	13	169	595	-2	-13	87	199
1962—Jan. r.....	279	-262	103	-68	90	-137	6	-40	80	-17
Feb. r.....	272	-191	156	36	40	-224	-1	-28	77	25
Mar. r.....	378	137	167	157	97	-89	6	-10	108	79
Apr. r.....	493	626	240	323	98	91	14	15	141	197
May r.....	439	658	208	361	78	100	10	41	143	156
June r.....	421	713	188	378	84	128	17	31	132	176
July r.....	386	442	175	270	72	28	19	26	120	118
Aug. r.....	358	554	156	253	44	70	7	34	151	197
Sept. r.....	202	106	65	-52	10	37	1	17	126	104
Oct. r.....	382	410	194	202	72	123	4	12	112	73

¹ Includes adjustment for difference in trading days.² Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with the months in which they became States.

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

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

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

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAYED, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Sales finance companies		Other financial institutions		Retail outlets	
	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.
Extensions ²										
1955.....		38,972		14,109		10,206		8,376		6,281
1956.....		39,868		14,463		9,619		9,148		6,638
1957.....		42,016		15,355		10,250		9,915		6,495
1958.....		40,119		14,860		9,043		9,654		6,563
1959 ³		48,052		17,976		11,196		10,940		7,940
1960.....		49,560		18,269		11,456		12,073		7,762
1961 ⁴		48,396		17,711		10,667		12,282		7,736
1961—Oct. ⁵	4,235	4,291	1,548	1,571	928	970	1,074	1,033	685	718
Nov. ⁵	4,332	4,312	1,582	1,491	968	941	1,096	1,118	686	762
Dec. ⁵	4,409	4,835	1,571	1,469	1,123	1,101	1,077	1,241	638	1,024
1962—Jan. ⁵	4,327	3,878	1,575	1,498	977	884	1,055	942	720	554
Feb. ⁵	4,356	3,611	1,642	1,418	955	788	1,054	913	705	492
Mar. ⁵	4,499	4,392	1,637	1,648	955	937	1,112	1,116	795	691
Apr. ⁵	4,659	4,737	1,726	1,816	1,010	1,008	1,149	1,154	774	759
May ⁵	4,650	4,950	1,710	1,881	1,007	1,059	1,150	1,205	783	805
June ⁵	4,623	4,923	1,720	1,862	992	1,081	1,139	1,194	772	786
July ⁵	4,669	4,720	1,708	1,789	984	1,069	1,146	1,152	831	710
Aug. ⁵	4,619	4,862	1,679	1,773	971	1,068	1,177	1,233	792	788
Sept. ⁵	4,491	4,098	1,643	1,486	944	863	1,138	1,015	766	734
Oct. ⁵	4,680	4,911	1,722	1,806	1,021	1,108	1,144	1,136	793	861
Repayments ²										
1955.....		33,634		12,304		7,903		7,536		5,891
1956.....		37,054		13,362		8,949		8,415		6,328
1957.....		39,868		14,360		9,759		9,250		6,499
1958.....		40,344		14,647		9,842		9,365		6,490
1959 ³		42,603		15,560		9,742		10,020		7,281
1960.....		45,972		16,832		10,442		11,022		7,676
1961 ⁴		47,700		18,294		10,943		11,715		6,749
1961—Oct. ⁵	4,073	4,131	1,539	1,575	936	986	1,009	986	589	584
Nov. ⁵	4,063	4,071	1,511	1,488	922	929	1,030	1,046	600	608
Dec. ⁵	4,061	4,041	1,512	1,435	943	928	1,005	1,084	601	594
1962—Jan. ⁵	4,048	4,140	1,502	1,542	920	911	1,017	1,023	609	664
Feb. ⁵	4,084	3,802	1,493	1,415	981	895	1,003	907	607	585
Mar. ⁵	4,121	4,255	1,520	1,553	966	1,015	1,018	1,042	617	645
Apr. ⁵	4,166	4,111	1,514	1,503	952	941	1,042	1,032	658	635
May ⁵	4,211	4,292	1,526	1,561	965	978	1,047	1,071	673	682
June ⁵	4,202	4,210	1,526	1,524	960	951	1,038	1,055	678	680
July ⁵	4,283	4,278	1,546	1,578	956	957	1,055	1,052	726	691
Aug. ⁵	4,261	4,308	1,555	1,581	932	954	1,054	1,064	720	709
Sept. ⁵	4,289	3,992	1,562	1,470	936	872	1,062	962	729	688
Oct. ⁵	4,298	4,501	1,546	1,636	949	1,035	1,071	1,080	732	750
Net change in credit outstanding ²										
1955.....		5,338		1,805		2,303		840		390
1956.....		2,814		1,176		670		733		235
1957.....		2,148		1,066		491		665		-75
1958.....		-225		-63		-765		289		315
1959 ³		5,601		2,447		1,475		986		693
1960.....		3,588		1,446		1,152		1,051		-61
1961 ⁴		696		335		-199		578		-20
1961—Oct. ⁵	162	160	9	-4	-8	-16	65	47	96	134
Nov. ⁵	269	241	54	-14	46	12	66	72	103	170
Dec. ⁵	348	794	59	34	180	173	72	157	37	430
1962—Jan. ⁵	279	-262	73	-44	279	195	38	-81	-111	-332
Feb. ⁵	272	-191	149	3	-26	-107	51	6	98	-93
Mar. ⁵	378	137	117	95	-11	-78	94	74	178	46
Apr. ⁵	493	626	203	304	67	76	107	122	116	124
May ⁵	439	658	184	320	42	81	103	134	110	123
June ⁵	421	713	194	338	32	130	101	139	94	106
July ⁵	386	442	162	211	28	112	91	100	105	19
Aug. ⁵	358	554	124	192	39	114	123	169	72	79
Sept. ⁵	202	106	81	16	8	-9	76	53	37	46
Oct. ⁵	382	410	176	170	72	73	73	56	61	111

¹ Includes adjustment for differences in trading days.² Net changes in credit outstanding equal extensions less repayments except: (1) in 1959, when the differences do not reflect the introduction of outstanding balances for Alaska and Hawaii, and (2) in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted, as necessary to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those

months the differences between the two for some types of holders do not equal the changes in outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit outstanding.

³ Includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with the months in which they became States.

See also Note to previous table.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1961			1962									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total index	100.00	109.8	113.5	114.8	115.6	114.3	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.4	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.9	119.5
Final products, total	47.35	111.3	114.8	116.4	116.9	115.7	116.8	118.2	118.5	120.2	120.6	121.7	121.6	122.0	122.2
Consumer goods	32.31	112.7	115.9	117.5	117.9	116.5	117.3	118.8	119.1	121.1	120.9	121.7	120.9	121.6	121.6
Equipment, including defense	15.04	108.3	112.4	114.1	114.9	112.7	115.0	116.1	117.0	118.5	120.1	121.8	123.2	123.6	124.2
Materials	52.65	108.4	112.9	113.9	114.8	113.7	115.5	116.9	117.1	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.7	118.0	117.2
Consumer goods															
Automotive products	3.21	111.8	116.4	127.3	130.8	127.8	123.7	122.6	129.4	132.8	126.8	135.2	134.1	135.2	135.4
Autos	1.82	108.6	114.4	131.5	136.1	132.8	125.5	123.8	133.9	140.8	129.3	142.4	140.0	141.2	142.1
Auto parts and allied products	1.39	116.0	119.0	121.6	123.7	121.1	121.4	121.0	123.5	122.3	123.6	125.7	126.3	127.4	126.6
Home goods and apparel	10.00	110.5	114.2	115.7	117.2	114.1	116.5	119.0	120.1	121.2	121.7	120.1	118.7	120.0	119.9
Home goods	4.59	112.2	116.0	117.9	120.3	118.0	120.4	122.6	124.4	126.0	126.2	122.7	121.2	122.2	121.1
Appliances, TV, and radios	1.81	109.9	113.8	115.7	116.3	114.0	116.0	120.3	123.8	124.2	123.3	118.5	115.2	115.8	116.7
Appliances	1.33	110.7	117.8	118.4	119.0	115.4	114.9	117.7	120.1	120.7	122.9	120.9	119.3	120.7	125.0
TV and home radios	.47	107.8	102.4	107.8	108.5	110.1	118.8	127.5	134.2	133.9	124.7	112.0	103.7	102.1	93.3
Furniture and rugs	1.26	112.8	118.5	120.7	120.1	118.5	121.0	121.5	123.8	124.5	126.5	124.3	125.4	127.9	126.2
Miscellaneous home goods	1.52	114.5	116.5	118.3	125.2	124.8	125.1	126.3	125.6	129.5	129.3	126.2	123.4	125.2	122.2
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes	5.41	109.0	112.6	113.9	114.6	110.2	113.2	116.0	116.5	117.1	118.0	118.0	116.5	118.1	.....
Consumer staples	19.10	114.0	116.7	116.8	116.1	115.8	116.6	118.0	117.1	118.8	119.2	120.3	119.7	120.2	120.1
Processed foods	8.43	110.5	112.8	112.7	111.6	111.3	111.5	113.2	113.6	114.3	112.8	115.9	115.6	115.6	.....
Beverages and tobacco	2.43	109.5	112.8	112.1	110.7	108.4	109.9	113.7	106.9	109.1	109.0	110.9	108.0	110.7	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries	2.97	120.7	123.7	125.2	125.2	123.6	126.6	127.5	125.8	129.9	131.9	131.5	131.0	132.0	130.9
Newspapers, magazines, and books	1.47	114.9	116.6	115.9	115.2	116.2	116.9	116.6	115.7	117.4	117.7	117.7	117.0	117.0	116.6
Consumer fuel and lighting	3.67	119.2	122.4	122.5	122.7	124.2	124.3	124.8	125.1	126.9	130.7	128.3	127.0	128.5	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline	1.20	107.6	109.7	110.7	110.0	110.1	111.1	111.3	110.4	112.3	115.0	111.7	108.4	114.0	113.1
Residential utilities	2.46	124.9	128.5	128.3	128.9	131.1	130.8	131.5	132.3	134.0	138.4	136.4	136.0	135.6	.....
Electricity	1.72	125.3	129.2	128.9	129.3	131.7	131.1	131.3	131.6	133.6	139.5	141.4	140.4	139.3	.....
Gas	.74	124.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment															
Business equipment	11.63	110.1	114.1	115.8	116.4	113.4	116.3	118.0	119.3	121.2	123.1	124.4	125.6	126.2	126.7
Industrial equipment	6.85	107.4	110.4	111.8	113.4	112.2	113.4	114.2	115.1	116.7	118.5	119.0	119.2	118.9	120.1
Commercial equipment	2.42	127.0	131.0	133.7	135.2	136.3	139.3	141.7	144.0	144.4	144.8	145.6	144.7	144.9	144.0
Freight and passenger equipment	1.76	103.4	109.7	113.7	113.8	107.0	109.0	111.6	109.7	111.2	114.9	121.0	124.2	122.6	128.0
Farm equipment	.61	93.4	85.1	91.3	90.3	87.8	94.3	99.9	102.6	105.6	110.4	110.4	110.8	123.4	112.6
Defense equipment	3.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials															
Durable goods materials	26.73	104.8	110.2	110.9	111.8	110.8	113.1	115.1	116.2	114.6	113.7	113.8	114.8	114.8	114.3
Consumer durable	3.43	107.9	109.3	114.0	120.3	120.5	119.2	124.1	134.7	134.5	127.0	134.2	130.6	132.4	126.4
Equipment	7.84	105.7	111.1	111.7	113.4	113.1	114.5	116.9	120.3	119.5	120.8	119.3	119.2	121.3	121.0
Construction	9.17	105.2	107.9	107.5	106.5	103.0	107.3	109.9	110.7	111.4	111.8	112.1	112.6	113.2	111.2
Metal materials n.e.c.	6.29	101.2	106.8	108.5	114.3	116.9	120.1	118.1	114.6	104.5	99.4	96.4	98.5	99.9	99.2
Nondurable materials	25.92	112.1	115.7	116.9	118.0	116.6	117.8	118.6	117.9	119.3	120.5	120.3	120.7	121.4	120.2
Business supplies	9.11	110.5	112.3	114.2	114.9	113.1	115.0	115.8	114.1	116.1	116.9	116.1	116.5	118.1	115.9
Containers	3.03	111.3	114.6	117.2	117.1	114.1	116.7	119.7	113.1	115.9	117.5	117.2	116.4	118.6	115.2
General business supplies	6.07	110.0	111.2	112.7	113.8	112.6	114.2	113.9	114.6	116.2	116.6	115.5	116.6	117.9	116.3
Nondurable materials n.e.c.	7.40	120.6	127.5	128.8	132.0	128.8	130.4	132.5	131.3	133.9	135.9	135.3	135.5	136.7	135.5
Business fuel and power	9.41	107.1	109.7	110.1	109.9	110.5	110.5	110.2	110.9	110.9	111.8	112.6	112.0	112.4	112.4
Mineral fuels	6.07	102.0	103.8	104.1	103.4	103.7	103.2	103.2	104.6	103.6	104.5	106.1	105.5	106.5	106.2
Nonresidential utilities	2.86	121.0	124.7	125.4	126.0	127.5	128.0	128.0	127.7	130.2	131.4	130.9	129.1	129.5	.....
Electricity	2.32	121.7	125.6	126.2	127.0	128.4	128.5	128.2	127.6	130.4	131.9	132.4	130.1	130.4	.....
General industrial	1.03	114.8	118.3	118.8	119.9	121.9	122.4	121.3	122.7	121.6	122.6	124.1	122.0	122.7	.....
Commercial and other	1.21	129.1	134.0	134.7	135.2	136.4	136.1	136.4	134.1	140.5	142.4	142.0	139.5	139.5	.....
Gas	.54	118.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods	7.80	112.0	116.2	121.8	124.6	122.6	121.8	122.7	126.5	128.9	126.5	127.9	126.3	127.7	127.1
Apparel and staples	24.51	112.9	115.8	116.1	115.8	114.6	115.9	117.6	117.0	118.4	118.9	119.8	118.7	119.7	119.9

See NOTE on opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1961			1962									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total index	100.00	109.8	113.5	114.8	115.6	114.3	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.4	118.6	119.3	*119.7	119.9	119.5
<i>Manufacturing, total</i>	86.45	109.7	113.5	115.0	115.9	114.4	116.3	117.4	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.7	*120.3	120.5	119.8
Durable	48.07	107.0	111.2	113.0	114.5	113.2	115.4	116.5	118.5	118.2	117.7	118.7	*119.8	119.8	118.8
Nondurable	38.38	112.9	116.5	117.5	117.7	115.9	117.3	118.6	117.5	119.6	120.3	121.0	*120.8	121.4	121.0
Mining	8.23	102.6	104.4	105.2	104.7	104.0	104.3	104.8	105.5	104.8	104.6	106.1	*105.5	105.8	106.6
Utilities	5.32	122.8	126.5	126.7	127.3	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.1	129.8	132.4	133.5	132.3	132.3	133.5
<i>Durable manufactures</i>															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals</i>	12.32	102.2	108.7	109.4	112.0	111.5	115.1	115.3	114.1	108.3	106.3	106.3	108.2	108.3	106.9
Primary metals	6.95	98.9	106.7	106.2	111.0	111.9	117.5	116.6	112.4	101.3	96.8	96.6	99.1	99.8	98.8
Iron and steel	5.45	96.5	103.8	103.9	110.6	112.9	117.7	118.5	112.6	96.5	89.5	87.8	92.1	92.8	91.7
Nonferrous metals and products	1.50	107.5	113.2	115.9	119.2	117.6	122.0	120.6	118.6	120.8	118.2	117.9	*112.9	118.3	120.4
Fabricated metal products	5.37	106.5	111.3	113.5	113.3	111.0	111.9	113.6	116.3	117.4	118.5	118.8	119.9	119.3	117.4
Structural metal parts	2.86	105.2	109.4	109.8	110.0	107.3	108.6	110.2	113.7	115.7	116.4	115.6	115.2	115.1	115.1
<i>Machinery and related products</i>	27.98	108.8	112.4	114.9	116.6	115.4	116.8	118.2	121.2	122.9	122.9	124.8	125.6	125.3	125.0
Machinery	14.80	110.4	113.9	114.7	116.8	115.6	117.5	120.2	122.9	124.5	125.9	125.4	126.5	126.3	125.4
Nonelectrical machinery	8.43	106.5	110.0	110.1	111.6	110.1	112.4	115.2	117.8	120.0	121.8	121.9	124.6	123.9	123.0
Electrical machinery	6.37	115.7	119.0	120.9	123.6	122.9	124.3	126.8	129.7	130.4	131.3	130.1	129.0	129.6	128.6
Transportation equipment	10.19	103.6	107.0	112.2	113.7	112.5	113.4	113.4	116.8	119.4	116.8	122.1	*122.0	122.0	122.4
Motor vehicles and parts	4.68	111.9	116.0	125.1	127.9	126.9	126.2	126.3	134.4	139.1	132.0	141.3	*138.1	138.8	139.1
Aircraft and other equipment	5.26	95.7	98.5	100.4	100.6	99.6	101.5	101.4	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.7	106.7	107.5	107.5
Instruments and related products	1.71	115.8	118.0	119.4	119.8	118.9	118.5	119.0	122.3	122.6	124.7	124.9	125.8	124.3	123.8
Ordinance and accessories	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber</i>	4.72	104.5	105.3	105.6	104.7	101.5	106.6	105.9	108.9	110.1	110.7	109.9	112.1	112.2	108.8
Clay, glass, and stone products	2.99	106.3	108.5	107.9	106.0	104.4	105.1	104.8	110.3	111.9	112.5	113.7	114.9	114.9	112.9
Lumber and products	1.73	101.3	99.9	101.6	102.4	96.5	109.2	107.9	106.4	107.1	107.5	103.4	107.7	107.6	101.7
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous</i>	3.05	114.1	119.0	121.3	120.8	117.6	118.2	121.5	126.1	127.3	127.4	127.3	125.8	126.8	125.1
Furniture and fixtures	1.54	115.3	120.6	123.2	123.2	118.3	120.8	124.0	126.6	129.3	129.2	127.7	128.3	129.2	127.3
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51	112.8	117.3	119.4	118.3	116.9	115.5	119.0	125.5	125.2	125.5	126.9	123.3	124.4	122.8
<i>Nondurable manufactures</i>															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather</i>	7.60	108.4	113.1	114.9	115.8	112.4	113.6	114.8	114.8	115.2	115.8	115.5	*115.2	116.1	115.1
Textile mill products	2.90	106.9	113.0	113.7	114.1	113.4	114.6	116.8	115.0	116.1	117.1	116.6	*117.1	115.9	114.8
Apparel products	3.59	112.1	116.5	118.9	119.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.3	118.4	119.2	*118.1	119.3	.....
Leather and products	1.11	100.2	102.7	104.9	107.3	100.1	103.0	104.0	105.5	102.9	103.8	100.5	100.6	106.6	.....
<i>Paper and printing</i>	8.17	112.4	114.2	115.2	115.7	115.1	116.2	116.9	115.7	117.0	116.7	118.0	118.1	118.2	115.9
Paper and products	3.43	113.7	116.4	118.2	119.3	117.3	119.0	120.7	117.5	119.9	119.6	121.1	120.5	120.9	118.7
Printing and publishing	4.74	111.5	112.6	113.1	113.0	113.5	114.2	114.1	114.4	114.9	114.7	115.7	116.3	116.2	114.6
Newspapers	1.53	106.0	106.7	107.6	107.9	108.6	109.4	108.6	107.5	107.9	108.6	110.3	111.8	111.3	108.2
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber</i>	11.54	118.8	124.5	125.2	125.9	124.1	125.8	126.7	126.6	130.8	132.6	133.2	*133.2	133.7	134.4
Chemicals and products	7.58	123.3	129.0	130.0	130.0	128.4	131.1	131.8	131.6	135.7	137.1	137.6	*138.3	139.0	139.7
Industrial chemicals	3.84	129.6	138.7	139.1	139.0	138.6	140.4	141.0	142.2	145.8	147.7	149.7	*150.7	151.0	.....
Petroleum products	1.97	108.7	111.7	111.3	110.7	112.2	111.1	114.0	109.6	112.6	115.1	113.4	112.1	113.6	114.1
Rubber and plastics products	1.99	111.9	120.3	120.8	125.1	119.6	120.5	119.9	124.0	130.2	132.8	136.1	*134.8	133.4	.....
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco</i>	11.07	110.4	112.0	112.9	112.0	111.2	111.7	113.5	112.1	112.8	112.5	114.2	*113.8	114.4	114.7
Foods and beverages	10.25	110.3	111.9	112.8	112.0	111.4	111.7	113.2	112.3	112.9	112.9	114.3	*114.0	114.3	.....
Food manufactures	8.64	110.6	111.8	113.1	112.4	112.0	112.2	113.4	113.6	113.9	113.5	115.1	*115.5	115.5	.....
Beverages	1.61	107.9	111.4	110.1	108.7	108.1	109.3	112.2	105.2	107.3	109.4	109.7	105.9	108.0	.....
Tobacco products	.82	110.8	113.8	114.1	112.4	109.1	111.1	116.8	110.3	112.5	108.2	113.4	112.0	116.0	.....
<i>Mining</i>															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas</i>	6.80	100.9	102.5	103.3	103.1	102.9	102.3	102.9	104.0	102.6	103.0	104.7	104.1	105.1	105.1
Coal	1.16	90.1	94.9	96.9	96.9	98.0	95.2	96.3	97.6	92.2	91.8	91.8	93.7	93.8	94.0
Crude oil and natural gas	5.64	103.1	104.1	104.6	104.4	103.9	103.8	104.2	105.3	104.7	105.3	107.4	106.2	107.4	107.3
Oil and gas extraction	4.91	104.9	105.9	105.8	105.0	105.0	105.1	104.8	106.2	106.3	107.4	109.5	108.3	109.5	109.1
Crude oil	4.25	103.0	103.8	103.2	102.8	102.7	103.2	102.4	104.1	104.1	105.6	107.7	106.7	107.8	106.7
Gas and gas liquids	.66	116.8	119.6	122.2	118.7	119.8	117.4	120.4	119.7	120.5	119.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling	.73	91.3	91.5	97.0	100.8	96.5	95.0	100.2	99.2	93.7	91.1	92.8	92.3	93.0	95.4
<i>Metal, stone, and earth minerals</i>	1.43	110.5	113.1	113.9	111.9	109.4	113.9	113.9	112.5	115.7	112.0	112.8	112.0	109.6	114.0
Metal mining	.61	111.9	115.5	122.4	125.0	129.4	131.7	128.9	120.0	116.6	109.5	110.4	104.1	97.9	113.4
Stone and earth minerals	.82	109.4	111.3	107.7	102.2	94.5	100.6	102.7	106.9	115.1	113.8	114.5	117.9	118.2	114.5
<i>Utilities</i>															
Electric	4.04	123.2	127.2	127.3	128.0	129.8	129.6	129.5	129.3	131.8	135.1	136.2	134.5	134.2	.....
Gas	1.28	121.5	124.4	124.7	125.4	125.5	126.9	126.5	124.2	123.6	123.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1961			1962									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total index.....	100.00	109.8	117.1	115.8	114.0	113.1	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.2	119.9	113.9	117.7	122.2	123.0
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>115.2</i>	<i>113.8</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>119.4</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>126.1</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	112.7	122.7	118.9	115.1	113.9	116.9	118.7	118.5	118.2	121.3	116.5	118.8	126.3	127.7
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	108.3	111.1	112.9	115.4	113.6	116.1	118.3	118.6	119.1	121.1	119.6	120.6	122.4	122.8
Materials.....	52.65	108.4	115.4	114.7	112.9	112.6	116.1	117.6	118.2	118.0	118.7	110.7	116.1	119.6	120.0
Consumer goods															
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>136.1</i>	<i>137.6</i>	<i>131.1</i>	<i>130.0</i>	<i>131.3</i>	<i>138.6</i>	<i>138.5</i>	<i>133.1</i>	<i>129.8</i>	<i>79.4</i>	<i>124.9</i>	<i>148.1</i>
Autos.....	1.82	108.6	129.3	149.9	152.4	139.4	136.8	139.9	150.0	149.3	137.1	136.7	43.4	120.0	160.6
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	116.0	123.5	117.8	118.1	120.2	121.0	120.1	123.6	124.2	127.9	120.7	126.8	131.2	131.6
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>121.9</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>120.8</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>124.2</i>	<i>124.4</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	112.2	126.3	123.6	119.6	112.1	119.9	124.2	122.4	121.0	125.5	110.7	117.8	130.6	131.4
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	109.9	126.6	122.4	113.1	108.2	120.8	127.2	121.3	117.2	124.3	99.6	103.6	127.5	128.8
Appliances.....	1.33	110.7	121.1	118.1	115.1	109.5	121.5	132.5	125.8	120.8	129.9	107.1	101.7	127.1	128.4
TV and home radios.....	.47	107.8	142.3	134.7	107.4	104.6	118.8	112.2	108.7	107.1	108.5	78.4	108.9	128.6	129.7
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	112.8	123.9	123.1	124.9	113.8	119.8	121.3	121.9	120.1	123.5	116.8	126.7	131.4	132.0
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	114.5	127.8	125.4	122.9	115.2	118.8	123.0	124.1	126.3	128.5	119.0	127.3	133.6	134.0
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	109.0	118.2	112.8	105.4	106.9	118.9	121.8	118.8	114.8	116.8	105.0	121.2	118.7	.....
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>122.4</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>113.0</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>113.5</i>	<i>114.4</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>127.6</i>	<i>125.9</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	110.5	124.6	115.9	108.0	104.6	103.9	104.7	106.3	107.4	112.0	116.1	124.2	131.0	.....
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	109.5	118.9	105.9	95.7	95.5	100.2	109.3	109.7	116.6	125.0	113.6	117.8	113.6	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	120.7	126.8	125.6	123.9	123.6	126.2	126.2	127.7	128.7	133.2	125.3	133.9	132.4	134.2
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	114.9	118.3	115.9	115.2	116.2	116.3	117.8	115.7	116.2	115.9	114.8	117.6	119.9	118.3
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	119.2	117.3	118.1	126.1	135.7	132.3	128.7	122.8	120.0	124.3	125.7	127.6	128.5	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	107.6	107.1	110.2	112.8	114.8	113.3	109.5	105.1	108.6	113.4	114.2	112.3	113.5	110.4
Residential utilities.....	2.46	124.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	125.3	120.3	119.9	134.5	152.8	146.6	140.8	130.3	121.6	126.9	134.0	139.1	139.7	.....
Gas.....	.74	124.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment															
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>116.9</i>	<i>114.5</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>120.2</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>122.0</i>	<i>124.6</i>	<i>122.0</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>124.9</i>	<i>125.1</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	107.4	109.7	110.2	114.1	111.9	112.8	114.3	115.7	116.8	119.6	117.8	118.8	120.0	119.4
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	127.0	133.2	135.3	137.5	135.6	138.3	140.4	141.3	142.7	145.2	142.7	145.0	147.1	146.4
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	103.4	106.4	111.4	110.2	104.9	111.4	117.3	116.2	116.1	119.5	117.6	116.6	118.2	124.2
Farm equipment.....	.61	93.4	81.1	80.5	85.7	88.7	104.5	114.0	120.2	114.9	113.7	99.6	94.1	111.4	107.9
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials															
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>115.3</i>	<i>116.9</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>108.7</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>117.0</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	107.9	116.0	126.8	129.9	128.1	126.9	128.4	128.4	130.6	123.6	117.4	107.5	130.5	134.1
Equipment.....	7.84	105.7	110.3	112.9	115.7	115.0	116.7	119.0	120.9	119.7	119.8	115.4	116.1	119.4	120.2
Construction.....	9.17	105.2	113.2	107.3	100.5	94.8	100.2	103.4	109.6	114.7	118.8	113.8	119.4	119.8	116.6
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	101.2	112.0	109.4	109.3	113.9	121.2	120.9	116.3	107.1	103.6	88.4	95.7	101.4	104.1
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>112.1</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>120.0</i>	<i>119.4</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>112.7</i>	<i>121.1</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>123.1</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	110.5	117.6	115.1	109.1	109.5	113.5	116.6	117.2	117.3	118.2	108.7	118.5	121.9	121.3
Containers.....	3.03	111.3	120.3	110.8	101.9	107.3	114.4	119.7	116.5	117.1	123.4	112.5	128.0	126.3	121.0
General business supplies.....	6.07	110.0	116.2	117.2	112.7	110.6	113.1	115.0	117.5	117.4	115.6	106.8	113.7	119.7	121.5
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	120.6	130.1	130.1	128.8	128.8	134.3	135.1	133.9	135.9	136.6	124.9	134.8	135.3	138.2
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>111.5</i>	<i>111.7</i>	<i>111.4</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>112.3</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>112.8</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>112.9</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	102.0	104.0	104.8	105.7	105.9	106.8	106.2	105.4	102.5	104.8	96.4	103.7	104.7	106.4
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	121.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	121.7	127.5	123.5	124.0	126.1	123.1	124.6	122.3	126.6	133.6	136.1	140.3	139.3	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	114.8	120.9	119.2	118.7	121.3	119.2	122.0	120.1	121.6	123.7	120.6	125.4	125.2	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	129.1	135.3	129.2	130.5	132.4	128.6	129.0	126.2	133.1	144.7	152.2	156.1	154.3	.....
Gas.....	.54	118.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	112.0	126.5	128.7	127.0	120.1	124.3	127.4	129.3	128.4	128.8	118.8	102.2	128.5	138.5
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	112.9	121.4	115.8	111.3	112.1	114.8	116.1	115.3	115.1	119.1	116.0	124.3	125.7	124.4

See Note on opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1961			1962									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total index.....	100.00	109.8	117.1	115.8	114.0	113.1	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.2	119.9	113.9	*117.7	122.2	123.0
Manufacturing, total.....	86.45	109.7	117.7	116.3	114.0	112.7	116.6	118.6	119.1	119.0	120.4	*117.6	122.8	123.9	123.9
Durable.....	48.07	107.0	114.1	115.1	115.1	112.9	116.6	118.6	119.6	118.8	119.2	113.6	112.8	120.5	121.8
Nondurable.....	38.38	112.9	122.3	117.9	112.6	112.5	116.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.8	114.5	*123.6	125.7	126.5
Mining.....	8.23	102.6	106.0	105.3	104.6	103.1	103.7	103.5	104.9	105.5	107.5	101.0	106.4	106.5	108.3
Utilities.....	5.32	122.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals.....	12.32	102.2	111.3	110.0	110.7	112.5	117.5	119.0	116.5	109.8	108.4	97.6	104.5	110.2	109.0
Primary metals.....	6.95	98.9	108.8	107.3	108.3	115.3	123.0	123.8	117.7	103.9	98.7	82.9	92.0	98.5	99.8
Iron and steel.....	5.45	96.5	106.9	104.9	107.8	115.2	122.8	124.4	116.0	97.5	91.3	76.8	86.6	92.8	93.5
Nonferrous metals and products.....	1.50	107.5	115.6	116.0	110.1	115.6	123.8	121.9	123.8	127.2	125.5	104.9	*111.8	119.1	122.7
Fabricated metal products.....	5.37	106.5	114.6	113.6	113.9	108.6	110.4	112.7	115.1	117.4	120.9	116.7	120.7	125.3	120.9
Structural metal parts.....	2.86	105.2	112.9	112.9	112.2	106.2	106.9	108.2	110.7	113.4	116.4	113.9	115.8	118.6	117.6
Machinery and related products.....	27.98	108.8	114.3	117.8	119.4	116.7	119.0	121.4	122.7	123.2	123.4	119.8	113.4	124.0	127.3
Machinery.....	14.80	110.4	115.5	115.5	117.7	116.2	119.8	122.9	123.7	123.9	126.7	119.3	121.1	127.6	127.0
Nonelectrical machinery.....	8.43	106.5	107.9	108.0	112.6	111.9	115.5	119.6	121.5	121.9	123.6	119.1	118.0	121.2	120.7
Electrical machinery.....	6.37	115.7	125.6	125.2	124.4	122.0	125.6	127.2	126.7	126.5	130.8	119.6	125.2	136.1	135.3
Transportation equipment.....	10.19	103.6	109.8	118.6	119.8	115.2	116.0	117.9	119.8	120.9	117.0	118.0	97.1	116.6	126.4
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4.68	111.9	122.7	138.4	140.0	132.1	131.1	133.4	139.7	141.9	133.6	135.0	87.0	128.8	148.3
Aircraft and other equipment.....	5.26	95.7	98.0	101.0	102.1	100.6	102.2	103.6	101.2	101.2	101.6	102.7	104.8	105.4	107.0
Instruments and related products.....	1.71	115.8	119.3	121.6	121.4	119.0	118.3	119.4	121.0	121.4	124.1	122.2	125.0	125.2	125.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay, glass, and lumber.....	4.72	104.5	112.4	105.6	96.5	91.0	99.6	100.4	108.3	113.9	118.3	112.6	120.1	119.2	116.1
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	2.99	106.3	113.9	109.0	100.7	94.0	97.7	100.6	109.7	116.4	118.7	117.7	121.8	119.5	118.5
Lumber and products.....	1.73	101.3	109.9	99.7	89.1	85.9	102.9	100.0	105.8	109.6	117.6	103.9	117.2	118.6	111.9
Furniture and miscellaneous.....	3.05	114.1	125.5	125.4	122.6	113.7	117.0	120.1	121.8	123.3	126.4	122.5	129.1	131.9	131.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.54	115.3	125.4	125.7	125.7	116.2	120.6	122.5	123.6	124.3	127.9	124.8	132.1	132.1	132.4
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.51	112.8	125.5	125.5	119.5	111.1	113.4	117.5	120.0	122.2	124.9	120.2	126.0	130.6	131.4
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	7.60	108.4	117.3	112.5	107.8	109.0	119.5	122.0	118.0	116.6	117.9	102.4	*119.5	117.6	117.4
Textile mill products.....	2.90	106.9	117.5	113.7	110.1	111.1	116.9	119.1	115.0	119.6	121.2	100.9	118.3	115.9	115.9
Apparel products.....	3.59	112.1	121.2	114.7	108.4	109.7	124.6	128.1	124.3	119.5	119.6	107.0	124.0	122.9	.....
Leather and products.....	1.11	100.2	104.2	102.3	99.6	101.6	110.1	109.7	105.5	99.1	104.2	91.9	107.9	105.2	.....
Paper and printing.....	8.17	112.4	120.2	111.7	111.7	111.8	116.1	118.9	118.4	117.7	117.5	108.7	117.2	119.6	122.0
Paper and products.....	3.43	113.7	125.0	119.0	108.3	114.4	121.5	123.7	122.0	120.0	122.0	107.8	123.5	122.0	126.3
Printing and publishing.....	4.74	111.5	116.8	117.4	114.1	109.9	112.2	115.5	115.8	116.0	113.4	109.5	112.7	117.9	118.9
Newspapers.....	1.53	106.0	116.1	118.4	107.4	100.0	105.2	110.8	114.1	115.0	108.6	96.0	101.7	112.1	117.7
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber.....	11.54	118.8	125.8	125.1	123.2	124.4	127.5	128.4	129.4	131.0	134.2	125.8	*132.1	134.2	135.9
Chemicals and products.....	7.58	123.3	129.0	129.4	127.9	127.7	132.2	133.8	135.8	137.1	138.7	131.2	*137.9	138.1	139.8
Industrial chemicals.....	3.84	129.6	137.3	139.9	139.0	138.6	143.5	144.8	145.2	146.8	147.7	142.5	*148.0	149.2	.....
Petroleum products.....	1.97	108.7	112.3	109.6	109.0	110.5	109.4	110.0	106.3	110.9	117.4	117.9	116.6	118.1	114.7
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.99	111.9	127.0	123.9	119.5	125.7	127.5	126.1	127.8	127.6	133.5	113.0	*125.4	135.1	.....
Foods, beverages, and tobacco.....	11.07	110.4	123.4	114.2	105.7	103.1	103.6	106.0	107.3	109.5	114.7	115.2	122.4	126.8	126.5
Foods and beverages.....	10.25	110.3	123.4	114.0	106.8	102.7	103.1	105.3	107.0	108.9	114.5	116.4	122.5	127.4	.....
Food manufactures.....	8.64	110.6	124.7	116.5	108.5	105.3	104.6	105.0	106.6	107.5	111.8	115.7	123.7	130.5	.....
Beverages.....	1.61	107.9	115.4	100.0	97.0	89.2	95.0	106.5	109.4	116.5	129.1	120.3	116.0	110.7	.....
Tobacco products.....	.82	110.8	123.9	115.9	91.5	107.9	110.5	115.0	110.1	116.6	116.9	100.4	121.2	119.4	.....
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas.....	6.80	100.9	102.7	104.1	105.5	105.4	105.3	104.6	104.0	101.4	103.5	96.2	102.8	103.7	105.3
Coal.....	1.16	90.1	103.4	100.9	95.9	95.1	95.4	96.1	94.9	93.1	103.8	60.7	98.6	99.2	102.5
Crude oil and natural gas.....	5.64	103.1	102.6	104.8	107.5	107.6	107.4	106.3	105.9	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.7	104.6	105.9
Oil and gas extraction.....	4.91	104.9	104.2	105.7	108.0	108.5	109.5	108.6	107.9	104.7	105.1	104.8	104.9	106.0	107.4
Crude oil.....	4.25	103.0	102.2	102.5	104.8	105.3	107.0	105.7	105.9	103.1	104.0	103.6	103.7	104.9	105.1
Gas and gas liquids.....	.66	116.8	116.7	126.0	128.5	128.9	125.5	126.7	120.5	114.8	111.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil and gas drilling.....	.73	91.3	92.0	98.9	103.8	101.3	92.8	91.2	92.4	91.9	92.0	95.2	95.7	95.1	95.9
Metal, stone, and earth minerals.....	1.43	110.5	121.6	110.5	100.5	91.8	96.2	98.5	108.8	125.0	126.5	123.9	123.5	119.7	122.5
Metal mining.....	.61	111.9	126.0	110.9	103.0	101.6	106.3	105.3	112.9	133.7	134.8	126.6	119.5	113.3	123.7
Stone and earth minerals.....	.82	109.4	118.3	110.2	98.6	84.6	88.7	93.5	105.8	118.6	120.3	121.8	126.4	124.5	121.7
Utilities															
Electric.....	4.04	123.2	124.4	122.0	128.5	137.5	133.2	131.6	125.7	124.5	130.8	135.3	139.8	139.5	.....
Gas.....	1.28	121.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59 = 100)

Period	Industrial production								Con- struc- tion contracts	Nonag- ricul- tural em- ploy- ment— Total ¹	Manu- facturing ²		Freight car- load- ings	Depart- ment store sales	Prices ³	
	Total	Major market groupings			Major industry groupings			Em- ploy- ment			Pay- rolls	Con- sumer			Whole sale com- modity	
		Final products														
		Total	Con sumer goods	Equip- ment	Materials	Mfg.	Mining									Utili- ties
1948.....	68.4	66.6	69.2	58.3	70.2	68.9	84.0	40.8	41	85.4	102.5	64.8	127.6	70	83.8	87.9
1949.....	64.7	64.5	68.8	52.0	64.8	65.1	74.5	43.4	44	83.3	93.6	60.0	108.2	67	83.0	83.5
1950.....	74.9	72.8	78.6	56.4	76.9	75.8	83.2	49.5	61	86.0	99.4	68.9	117.1	72	83.8	86.8
1951.....	81.3	78.6	77.8	78.4	83.8	81.9	91.3	56.4	63	91.0	106.1	80.3	121.5	76	90.5	96.7
1952.....	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	67	92.9	106.1	84.5	115.0	78	92.5	94.0
1953.....	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	70	95.6	111.6	93.6	116.6	80	93.2	92.7
1954.....	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	76	93.3	101.8	85.4	104.6	80	93.6	92.9
1955.....	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	91	96.4	105.5	94.8	115.3	88	93.3	93.2
1956.....	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	92	99.7	106.7	100.2	115.9	94	94.7	96.2
1957.....	100.7	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9	100.8	104.6	93.9	93	100.6	104.7	101.4	108.2	96	98.0	99.0
1958.....	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	102	97.8	95.3	93.5	93.8	99	100.7	100.4
1959.....	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	105	101.6	100.0	105.1	97.9	105	101.5	100.6
1960.....	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	105	103.4	99.7	106.6	95.3	106	103.1	100.7
1961.....	109.8	111.3	112.7	108.3	108.4	109.7	102.6	122.8	108	102.9	95.6	105.2	91.2	109	104.2	100.3
1961—Oct.....	113.5	114.8	115.9	112.4	112.9	113.5	104.4	126.5	114	103.5	96.3	108.1	94.4	109	104.6	100.0
Nov.....	114.8	116.4	117.5	114.1	113.9	115.0	105.2	126.7	116	103.7	97.1	110.3	95.3	112	104.6	100.0
Dec.....	115.6	116.9	117.9	114.9	114.8	115.9	104.7	127.3	119	103.7	97.3	111.6	95.6	113	104.5	100.4
1962—Jan.....	114.3	115.7	116.5	112.7	113.7	114.4	104.0	128.8	115	103.5	96.8	110.8	93.9	110	104.5	100.8
Feb.....	116.0	116.8	117.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	104.3	129.0	119	104.2	97.7	112.7	96.8	110	104.8	100.7
Mar.....	117.0	118.2	118.8	116.1	116.9	117.4	104.8	128.8	131	104.4	98.4	113.4	96.6	117	105.0	100.7
Apr.....	117.7	118.5	119.1	117.0	117.1	118.1	105.5	128.1	121	105.1	99.6	114.8	96.1	113	105.2	100.4
May.....	118.4	120.2	121.1	118.5	117.0	118.8	104.8	129.8	117	105.4	99.8	113.7	94.0	115	105.2	100.2
June.....	118.6	120.6	120.9	120.1	117.1	118.9	104.6	132.4	120	105.6	99.9	113.5	89.9	111	105.3	100.0
July.....	119.3	121.7	121.7	121.8	117.0	119.7	106.1	133.5	117	105.8	99.7	113.1	89.6	114	105.5	100.4
Aug.....	119.7	121.6	120.9	123.2	117.7	120.3	105.5	132.3	118	105.6	98.7	112.5	90.2	115	105.5	100.5
Sept.....	119.9	122.0	121.6	123.6	118.0	120.5	105.8	132.3	113	105.7	98.8	115.2	90.0	117	106.1	101.2
Oct.....	119.5	122.2	121.6	124.2	117.2	119.8	106.6	133.5	117	105.8	98.6	113.2	90.3	110	106.0	100.6
Nov.....	119.5	122.1	121.7	124.0	117.2	119.8	106.2	133.5	117	105.7	98.0	113.2	94.1	116	106.0	100.7

¹ Employees only, excludes personnel in the armed forces.² Production workers only.³ Prices are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE.—Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Corp. monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential,

and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Freight carloadings: Based on data from Association of American Railroads.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

(In millions of dollars)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1960	1961	1961			1962									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Total construction.....	36,318	37,135	3,291	3,008	2,712	2,658	2,749	3,986	3,860	4,009	3,900	3,747	3,631	3,273	3,425
By type of ownership:															
Public.....	12,587	12,547	1,021	942	1,091	922	877	1,475	1,211	1,227	1,331	1,231	1,039	1,099	1,003
Private.....	23,731	24,588	2,270	2,066	1,621	1,736	1,871	2,511	2,650	2,782	2,569	2,516	2,591	2,174	2,422
By type of construction:															
Residential.....	15,105	16,123	1,498	1,306	1,125	1,190	1,192	1,552	1,816	1,819	1,656	1,623	1,651	1,519	.....
Nonresidential.....	12,240	12,115	1,005	1,095	883	853	893	1,325	1,102	1,275	1,242	1,197	1,177	1,019	.....
Public works and utilities.....	8,973	8,897	787	607	704	615	664	1,108	943	915	1,002	926	802	735	.....

NOTE.—Dollar value of total contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp.; does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly

data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made to accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private							Public				
		Total	Non-farm residential	Business				Other non-residential	Total	Military	Highway	Sewer and water	Other
				Total	Industrial	Commercial	Public utility						
1953.....	37,019	25,783	13,777	8,445	2,229	1,791	4,475	3,511	11,236	1,290	3,015	883	6,048
1954.....	39,234	27,556	15,379	8,403	2,030	2,212	4,161	3,774	11,678	1,003	3,680	982	6,013
1955.....	44,164	32,440	18,705	9,980	2,399	3,218	4,363	3,755	11,724	1,287	3,861	1,085	5,491
1956.....	45,815	33,067	17,677	11,608	3,084	3,631	4,893	3,782	12,748	1,360	4,431	1,275	5,682
1957.....	47,845	33,766	17,019	12,535	3,557	3,564	5,414	4,212	14,079	1,287	4,954	1,344	6,494
1958.....	48,950	33,493	18,047	11,058	2,382	3,589	5,087	4,388	15,457	1,402	5,545	1,387	7,123
1959 ¹	56,555	40,344	24,962	11,044	2,106	3,930	5,008	4,338	16,211	1,488	5,870	1,467	7,386
1960.....	55,556	39,603	22,546	12,354	2,851	4,180	5,323	4,703	15,953	1,386	5,464	1,487	7,616
1961.....	57,399	40,365	22,499	12,811	2,759	4,663	5,389	5,055	17,034	1,368	5,818	1,581	8,267
1961—Nov.....	*60,744	42,044	24,504	12,542	2,554	4,608	5,380	4,998	*18,700	*1,457	7,099	1,586	*8,558
Dec.....	*59,006	41,881	24,440	12,515	2,537	4,641	5,337	4,926	*17,125	*1,001	6,235	1,590	*8,299
1962—Jan.....	*59,166	41,077	23,187	12,875	2,590	4,928	5,357	5,015	*18,089	*924	7,250	1,636	*8,270
Feb.....	*56,714	39,909	22,245	12,622	2,592	4,756	5,274	5,042	*16,805	*1,211	5,414	1,666	*8,514
Mar.....	*57,748	40,553	22,507	12,897	2,653	4,795	5,449	5,149	*17,195	*1,328	5,771	1,715	*8,381
Apr.....	*58,279	41,747	23,484	12,973	2,792	4,793	5,388	5,290	*16,532	*1,381	5,057	1,775	*8,319
May.....	*60,764	43,472	25,018	13,119	2,886	4,752	5,481	5,335	*17,292	*1,354	5,830	1,805	*8,303
June.....	62,678	44,842	26,118	13,354	2,950	4,865	5,539	5,370	17,836	1,549	5,989	1,807	8,491
July.....	62,084	44,908	25,987	13,516	2,962	5,110	5,444	5,405	17,176	1,170	5,876	1,802	8,328
Aug.....	62,829	45,244	25,957	13,835	2,936	5,273	5,626	5,452	17,585	1,244	6,195	1,771	8,375
Sept.....	62,358	44,976	25,813	13,692	2,930	5,214	5,548	5,471	17,382	1,164	6,140	1,754	8,324
Oct. ^p	63,123	43,532	24,675	13,484	2,885	5,018	5,581	5,373	19,591	.....	7,786	1,764	.....
Nov. ^p	61,628	43,326	24,601	13,402	2,820	4,967	5,615	5,323	18,302	.....	.....	1,786	.....

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

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

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

NEW HOUSING STARTS

(In thousands of units)

Period	Annual rate, S. A. (private only)		Total	By area ¹		By type of ownership					Government- underwritten		
	Total	Non- farm		Metro- politan	Non-metro- politan	Private				Public	Total	FHA	VA
						Total	1- family	2- family	Multi- family				
1953.....			1,104	804	300	1,068	933	42	94	36	409	252	157
1954.....			1,220	897	324	1,202	1,077	34	90	19	583	276	307
1955.....			1,329	976	353	1,310	1,190	33	87	19	670	277	393
1956.....			1,118	780	338	1,094	981	31	82	24	465	195	271
1957.....			1,042	700	342	993	840	33	120	49	322	193	128
1958.....			1,209	827	382	1,142	933	39	170	68	439	337	102
1959.....			1,379	946	432	1,343	1,079	49	215	36	458	349	109
1959.....			1,554	1,077	477	1,517	1,234	56	227	37	458	349	109
1960.....			1,296	889	407	1,252	995	44	214	44	336	261	75
1961.....			*1,365	*948	*417	*1,313	*975	44	*295	52	328	244	83
1961—Oct.....	*1,443	*1,413	*130	*89	41	*125	92	4	*28	5	33	23	9
Nov.....	*1,368	*1,345	106	*73	*33	103	74	*4	25	3	30	23	7
Dec.....	*1,295	*1,255	87	63	24	82	*56	*2	25	4	23	17	6
1962—Jan.....	1,273	1,247	83	60	23	81	54	3	23	2	23	18	4
Feb.....	1,152	1,134	78	56	22	76	54	3	20	1	20	15	5
Mar.....	1,431	1,407	118	84	34	115	80	5	31	3	27	21	6
Apr.....	1,542	1,521	152	111	41	147	101	5	41	5	33	25	8
May.....	1,579	1,566	156	112	44	154	107	5	42	2	34	26	8
June.....	1,425	1,399	140	96	43	136	96	4	36	3	31	24	7
July.....	1,466	1,447	139	98	42	136	95	4	36	4	33	25	7
Aug.....	1,529	1,500	148	99	49	146	101	4	41	2	36	28	8
Sept.....	*1,278	*1,250	*114	82	33	*113	77	4	32	*2	26	20	6
Oct.....	*1,497	*1,463	*132	90	42	*129	.....	.....	.....	*2	30	23	7

¹ Beginning with 1959, based on revised definition of metropolitan areas.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959, Census Bureau series includes both farm and nonfarm series developed initially by the Bureau of Labor

Statistics, for which annual totals are given including overlap for 1959. Data from Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration represent units started, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons unless otherwise indicated)

Period	Total non-institutional population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force					Not in the labor force	Unemployment rate ² (per cent) S.A.
			Total	Employed ¹			Unemployed		
				Total	In nonagricultural industries	In agriculture			
1955.....	117,388	68,896	65,848	62,944	56,225	6,718	2,904	48,492	4.4
1956.....	118,734	70,387	67,530	64,708	58,135	6,572	2,822	48,348	4.2
1957.....	120,445	70,746	67,946	65,011	58,789	6,222	2,936	49,699	4.3
1958.....	121,950	71,284	68,647	63,966	58,122	5,844	4,681	50,666	6.8
1959.....	123,366	71,946	69,394	65,581	59,745	5,836	3,813	51,420	5.5
1960 ³	125,368	73,126	70,612	66,681	60,958	5,723	3,931	52,242	5.6
1961.....	127,852	74,175	71,603	66,796	61,333	5,463	4,806	53,677	6.7
1961—Nov.....	128,756	74,096	71,339	67,349	62,149	5,199	3,990	54,659	6.1
Dec.....	128,941	73,372	70,559	66,467	62,049	4,418	4,091	55,570	6.0
1962—Jan.....	129,118	72,564	69,721	65,058	60,641	4,417	4,663	56,554	5.8
Feb.....	129,290	73,218	70,332	65,789	61,211	4,578	4,543	56,072	5.6
Mar.....	129,471	73,582	70,697	66,316	61,533	4,782	4,382	55,889	5.5
Apr.....	129,587	73,654	70,769	66,824	61,863	4,961	3,946	55,933	5.5
May.....	129,752	74,797	71,922	68,203	62,775	5,428	3,719	54,956	5.4
June.....	129,930	76,857	74,001	69,539	63,249	6,290	4,463	53,072	5.5
July.....	130,183	76,437	73,582	69,564	63,500	6,064	4,018	53,746	5.3
Aug.....	130,359	76,554	73,695	69,762	63,993	5,770	3,932	53,805	5.8
Sept.....	130,546	74,914	72,179	68,668	63,103	5,564	3,512	55,631	5.8
Oct.....	130,730	74,923	72,187	68,893	63,418	5,475	3,294	55,808	5.5
Nov.....	130,910	74,532	71,782	67,981	63,098	4,883	3,801	56,378	5.8

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1955.....	50,675	16,882	792	2,802	4,141	10,535	2,335	6,274	6,914
1956.....	52,408	17,243	822	2,999	4,244	10,858	2,429	6,536	7,277
1957.....	52,904	17,174	828	2,923	4,241	10,886	2,477	6,749	7,626
1958.....	51,423	15,945	751	2,778	3,976	10,750	2,519	6,811	7,893
1959 ¹	53,380	16,667	731	2,955	4,010	11,125	2,597	7,105	8,190
1960.....	54,347	16,762	709	2,882	4,017	11,412	2,684	7,361	8,520
1961.....	54,077	16,267	666	2,760	3,923	11,368	2,748	7,516	8,828
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1961—Nov.....	54,525	16,466	665	2,719	3,927	11,374	2,771	7,611	8,992
Dec.....	54,492	16,513	654	2,699	3,911	11,366	2,770	7,642	8,937
1962—Jan.....	54,434	16,456	653	2,594	3,906	11,384	2,772	7,640	9,029
Feb.....	54,773	16,572	653	2,694	3,914	11,447	2,774	7,675	9,044
Mar.....	54,901	16,682	654	2,648	3,927	11,460	2,776	7,681	9,073
Apr.....	55,260	16,848	656	2,734	3,935	11,546	2,778	7,675	9,088
May.....	55,403	16,891	659	2,716	3,936	11,596	2,786	7,692	9,127
June.....	55,535	16,923	652	2,671	3,934	11,621	2,788	7,749	9,197
July.....	55,617	16,908	648	2,738	3,913	11,652	2,792	7,783	9,183
Aug.....	55,536	16,795	646	2,731	3,932	11,627	2,796	7,805	9,204
Sept.....	55,583	16,805	641	2,715	3,928	11,612	2,799	7,809	9,274
Oct. ^p	55,620	16,776	639	2,710	3,933	11,603	2,811	7,824	9,324
Nov. ^p	55,589	16,711	639	2,687	3,922	11,597	2,817	7,845	9,371
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1961—Nov.....	55,129	16,658	667	2,825	3,943	11,611	2,757	7,596	9,072
Dec.....	55,503	16,556	657	2,575	3,927	12,181	2,756	7,573	9,278
1962—Jan.....	53,737	16,370	647	2,298	3,863	11,270	2,747	7,510	9,032
Feb.....	53,823	16,452	642	2,282	3,863	11,188	2,749	7,545	9,102
Mar.....	54,056	16,525	640	2,328	3,880	11,223	2,754	7,573	9,133
Apr.....	54,849	16,636	647	2,589	3,904	11,470	2,770	7,690	9,143
May.....	55,209	16,682	657	2,749	3,924	11,476	2,780	7,769	9,172
June.....	55,777	16,870	661	2,839	3,965	11,582	2,808	7,881	9,171
July.....	55,493	16,782	648	2,982	3,948	11,540	2,839	7,884	8,870
Aug.....	55,709	16,931	658	3,031	3,963	11,558	2,841	7,867	8,860
Sept.....	56,252	17,127	651	2,978	3,959	11,627	2,813	7,856	9,241
Oct. ^p	56,306	17,024	646	2,930	3,957	11,691	2,805	7,863	9,390
Nov. ^p	56,206	16,908	641	2,792	3,938	11,838	2,803	7,829	9,457

¹ Data includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period

ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	1961	1962			1961	1962		
	Nov.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p	Nov.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
Total	12,225	12,446	12,416	12,348	12,414	12,751	12,665	12,545
Durable goods	6,766	6,953	6,932	6,879	6,883	7,034	7,028	7,001
Ordnance and accessories	98	101	102	100	99	101	101	101
Lumber and wood products	538	541	538	544	542	567	557	548
Furniture and fixtures	310	315	313	313	316	323	322	319
Stone, clay, and glass products	457	462	465	460	463	479	474	466
Primary metal industries	944	906	892	885	953	911	898	894
Fabricated metal products	838	866	854	847	856	872	871	865
Machinery except electrical	974	1,026	1,035	1,030	960	1,021	1,018	1,016
Electrical machinery	983	1,032	1,048	1,034	1,013	1,059	1,063	1,065
Transportation equipment	1,084	1,160	1,141	1,116	1,124	1,133	1,152	1,157
Instruments and related products	226	228	227	229	229	230	230	232
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	314	316	317	321	330	338	342	337
Nondurable goods	5,459	5,493	5,484	5,469	5,531	5,717	5,637	5,544
Food and kindred products	1,200	1,179	1,177	1,179	1,220	1,330	1,265	1,199
Tobacco manufactures	77	84	81	79	82	105	98	84
Textile-mill products	797	787	783	780	805	796	793	788
Apparel and other finished textiles	1,073	1,105	1,103	1,098	1,092	1,125	1,117	1,118
Paper and allied products	473	477	479	476	478	485	485	481
Printing, publishing and allied industries	597	599	598	598	604	603	606	605
Chemicals and allied products	511	521	522	523	510	523	523	522
Products of petroleum and coal	126	121	122	121	126	123	122	121
Rubber products	288	304	301	300	296	309	311	309
Leather and leather products	317	316	318	315	320	319	317	318

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay

for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1961	1962			1961	1962			1961	1962		
	Nov.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p	Nov.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p	Nov.	Sept.	Oct. ^p	Nov. ^p
Total.....	40.6	40.5	40.1	40.4	95.82	97.68	96.72	97.36	2.36	2.40	2.40	2.41
Durable goods.....	41.2	41.0	40.7	41.1	104.39	105.88	105.37	105.78	2.54	2.57	2.57	2.58
Ordnance and accessories.....	41.5	41.2	41.1	40.9	116.90	117.01	117.01	116.44	2.81	2.84	2.84	2.84
Lumber and wood products.....	39.6	40.2	39.5	39.8	78.41	82.01	79.80	78.41	1.99	2.01	1.99	1.98
Furniture and fixtures.....	41.0	40.8	40.4	40.4	80.21	81.54	81.14	79.77	1.94	1.96	1.96	1.96
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	40.8	41.3	40.9	40.8	97.17	101.50	100.60	99.63	2.37	2.44	2.43	2.43
Primary metal industries.....	40.6	39.9	39.6	40.1	119.39	118.80	116.62	117.91	2.97	2.97	2.96	2.97
Fabricated metal products.....	41.5	41.0	41.0	41.4	104.08	106.66	105.88	105.88	2.52	2.57	2.57	2.57
Machinery except electrical.....	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.5	109.18	112.74	112.61	111.79	2.65	2.71	2.72	2.72
Electrical machinery.....	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.4	96.70	99.22	98.49	98.42	2.37	2.42	2.42	2.43
Transportation equipment.....	42.7	42.4	42.2	43.3	123.83	124.49	126.52	129.03	2.90	2.95	2.97	2.98
Instruments and related products.....	41.0	40.8	40.7	40.3	99.53	100.61	100.21	99.47	2.41	2.46	2.45	2.45
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	40.1	40.0	39.4	39.4	77.57	78.60	78.60	78.61	1.92	1.96	1.97	1.98
Nondurable goods.....	39.7	39.7	39.2	39.4	85.39	86.80	85.89	86.72	2.14	2.17	2.18	2.19
Food and kindred products.....	40.8	41.1	40.5	40.5	89.79	92.80	91.17	92.80	2.19	2.22	2.24	2.28
Tobacco manufactures.....	38.8	39.5	37.9	39.3	69.32	70.72	67.60	71.39	1.81	1.70	1.72	1.84
Textile-mill products.....	40.8	40.3	40.0	40.1	68.31	67.54	68.45	68.78	1.65	1.68	1.69	1.69
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	36.1	36.4	35.8	36.1	60.62	61.32	59.95	60.62	1.67	1.68	1.67	1.67
Paper and allied products.....	43.2	42.6	42.2	42.5	102.38	104.49	103.28	103.28	2.37	2.43	2.43	2.43
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	38.2	38.3	37.9	38.1	106.09	109.62	107.44	108.11	2.77	2.84	2.82	2.83
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.8	41.5	41.4	41.4	109.52	110.81	110.68	110.95	2.62	2.67	2.68	2.68
Products of petroleum and coal.....	41.6	42.1	41.7	41.5	126.46	131.09	126.88	126.99	3.04	3.07	3.05	3.06
Rubber products.....	41.2	41.0	40.6	40.8	100.12	101.76	101.02	100.78	2.43	2.47	2.47	2.47
Leather and leather products.....	38.1	37.8	37.0	37.3	64.98	64.36	62.80	64.36	1.71	1.73	1.73	1.73

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

SALES AND STOCKS, BY DISTRICT

(1957-59=100)

Period	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													
1954.....	80	84	76	86	83	81	72	87	83	80	80	75	74
1955.....	88	91	80	93	92	89	81	95	90	85	88	84	82
1956.....	94	96	89	97	96	95	90	99	96	93	93	92	91
1957.....	96	96	95	98	98	97	94	100	97	97	94	96	93
1958.....	99	99	100	99	98	98	99	97	98	99	99	99	98
1959.....	105	104	105	104	104	105	107	104	104	104	107	105	109
1960.....	106	106	108	104	108	104	107	104	103	106	108	100	110
1961.....	109	112	112	107	110	107	109	105	103	108	111	102	115
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Oct.....	109	116	113	108	109	^r 108	^r 109	105	^r 104	106	108	101	115
Nov.....	112	119	115	111	115	111	111	108	107	109	112	104	118
Dec.....	113	116	116	111	114	112	112	108	106	108	112	106	120
1962—Jan.....	110	113	112	110	112	109	110	104	98	104	105	101	119
Feb.....	110	101	112	104	109	111	118	103	108	103	114	110	120
Mar.....	117	122	119	110	118	115	126	112	111	109	118	106	123
Apr.....	113	113	119	111	112	109	108	108	107	116	115	104	118
May.....	115	110	113	115	117	115	117	112	113	108	116	108	121
June.....	111	112	108	107	110	110	115	108	105	106	111	107	123
July.....	114	115	113	109	114	112	118	111	112	112	116	112	123
Aug.....	115	117	117	112	109	115	118	113	108	111	113	107	124
Sept.....	117	116	120	^r 113	116	118	121	^r 115	113	110	118	113	122
Oct.....	^p 110	110	112	106	108	^p 107	112	106	104	103	^p 108	100	^p 121
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Oct.....	113	^r 120	121	^r 114	110	^r 116	110	109	^r 109	115	111	103	112
Nov.....	134	146	146	145	140	134	129	129	128	125	128	120	134
Dec.....	204	224	213	202	210	208	201	191	185	190	195	184	217
1962—Jan.....	83	86	90	80	84	77	85	77	75	74	79	79	90
Feb.....	83	72	87	75	81	78	91	75	78	78	82	80	95
Mar.....	96	94	99	95	93	92	105	93	90	87	97	91	99
Apr.....	112	115	113	112	114	113	115	108	105	112	111	103	116
May.....	110	108	109	110	111	110	111	111	113	103	113	104	110
June.....	105	108	105	102	102	101	104	103	97	106	105	96	117
July.....	96	87	86	84	95	94	106	92	94	88	105	102	112
Aug.....	104	96	94	92	99	103	109	101	103	106	111	108	119
Sept.....	117	117	120	113	114	118	114	116	114	118	119	109	121
Oct.....	^p 113	115	120	112	109	^p 115	113	111	110	112	^p 111	102	^p 117
STOCKS													
1954.....	80	82	75	82	90	79	77	84	86	83	82	70	76
1955.....	85	88	78	87	86	90	86	89	93	88	90	76	81
1956.....	94	96	89	95	93	99	98	97	102	98	99	84	92
1957.....	99	97	97	99	102	100	102	100	103	102	100	99	96
1958.....	98	99	99	98	97	96	97	97	98	97	98	98	97
1959.....	103	104	104	103	101	104	101	103	99	101	103	104	107
1960.....	109	108	110	105	113	108	107	108	103	108	109	106	114
1961.....	110	112	110	105	112	109	108	109	104	108	111	104	116
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Oct.....	112	113	^r 110	107	114	111	110	113	114	109	110	^r 103	^r 116
Nov.....	113	114	113	109	113	114	110	113	116	108	110	106	118
Dec.....	113	116	112	109	115	114	109	113	119	110	111	106	118
1962—Jan.....	114	114	112	110	114	116	112	114	112	111	111	111	121
Feb.....	115	115	114	110	114	117	111	114	114	113	113	113	122
Mar.....	116	117	113	112	114	118	114	116	115	113	114	114	124
Apr.....	115	116	112	111	115	118	114	113	117	114	114	111	124
May.....	117	115	113	112	115	116	114	116	121	112	115	114	127
June.....	118	115	113	112	117	119	115	121	117	113	114	115	128
July.....	118	118	113	113	116	119	120	122	117	109	115	114	127
Aug.....	118	115	116	113	115	117	116	123	116	110	115	112	126
Sept.....	118	114	116	^r 112	118	117	119	122	115	^r 113	111	110	127
Oct.....	^p 120	116	118	114	118	119	125	124	117	113	^p 111	^p 112	^p 129
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Oct.....	^r 125	131	^r 125	^r 123	130	126	123	123	130	123	^r 122	^r 117	^r 128
Nov.....	130	135	131	127	133	130	129	126	131	126	127	121	134
Dec.....	104	108	105	100	105	105	98	101	106	104	103	98	108
1962—Jan.....	102	100	102	96	98	101	101	102	100	99	101	96	109
Feb.....	108	106	106	103	106	108	108	106	106	106	107	106	115
Mar.....	116	115	114	112	114	119	116	116	116	111	114	115	125
Apr.....	118	117	116	116	116	121	117	118	121	112	116	115	125
May.....	117	116	115	114	115	118	113	119	120	111	114	112	125
June.....	112	109	106	106	111	112	107	117	111	104	109	108	123
July.....	112	108	102	103	112	111	110	119	112	107	110	109	123
Aug.....	117	114	113	109	115	119	116	122	117	111	112	115	126
Sept.....	125	123	121	^r 119	125	126	126	129	123	^r 120	116	117	132
Oct.....	^p 135	134	134	131	135	135	140	135	133	127	^p 123	^p 126	^p 143

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

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

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA

Period	Amounts (millions of dollars)					Ratios to sales			
	Sales	Stocks	Out-standing orders	Re-ceipts	New orders	Stocks	Out-standing orders	Stocks plus out-standing orders	Re-ceipts
1953.....	406	1,163	421	408	401	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.0
1954.....	409	1,140	388	410	412	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0
1955.....	437	1,195	446	444	449	2.9	1.1	4.0	1.0
1956.....	454	1,286	470	459	458	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.0
1957.....	459	1,338	461	461	458	3.1	1.1	4.1	1.0
1958.....	462	1,323	437	462	464	3.0	1.0	4.1	1.0
1959.....	488	1,391	510	495	498	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.1
1960.....	494	1,474	518	496	493	3.1	1.1	4.3	1.0
1961.....	503	1,485	530	508	512	3.1	1.1	4.3	1.0
1961—Oct.....	525	1,705	661	653	656	3.2	1.3	4.5	1.2
Nov.....	630	1,776	555	698	608	2.8	.9	3.7	1.1
Dec.....	965	1,406	391	595	431	1.5	.4	1.9	.6
1962—Jan.....	408	1,408	476	410	495	3.5	1.2	4.6	1.0
Feb.....	360	1,466	532	418	474	4.1	1.5	5.6	1.2
Mar.....	472	1,576	498	582	548	3.3	1.1	4.4	1.2
Apr.....	502	1,589	457	515	474	3.2	.9	4.1	1.0
May.....	507	1,571	499	489	531	3.1	1.0	4.1	1.0
June.....	472	1,509	679	410	590	3.2	1.4	4.6	.9
July.....	406	1,490	724	387	432	3.7	1.8	5.5	1.0
Aug.....	482	1,571	675	563	514	3.3	1.4	4.7	1.2
Sept.....	493	1,700	706	622	653	3.4	1.4	4.9	1.3
Oct.....	553	1,843	682	696	672	3.3	1.2	4.6	1.3

NOTE.—Sales, stocks, and outstanding orders: actual dollar amounts reported by a selected group of department stores whose 1961 sales were about 45 per cent of estimated total department store sales. Sales are total for month, stocks, and outstanding orders are as of end of month.

Receipts and new orders: monthly totals derived from reported figures on sales, stocks, and outstanding orders.
For further description see Oct. 1952 BULL., pp. 1098-1102. Back figures may be obtained upon request.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Exports						Imports ³		
	Total ¹			Excluding military-aid shipments ²					
	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962	1960	1961	1962
Jan.....	1,561	1,644	1,642	1,484	1,536	1,592	1,174	1,150	1,373
Feb.....	1,579	1,671	1,775	1,500	1,606	1,712	1,329	1,068	1,224
Mar.....	1,753	1,933	1,845	1,636	1,888	1,783	1,410	1,255	1,386
Apr.....	1,817	1,707	1,881	1,703	1,648	1,799	1,294	1,063	1,333
May.....	1,814	1,749	1,973	1,720	1,677	1,892	1,289	1,223	1,454
June.....	1,742	1,699	1,970	1,642	1,644	1,894	1,332	1,232	1,350
July.....	1,702	1,637	1,709	1,632	1,558	1,622	1,183	1,285	1,337
Aug.....	1,619	1,669	1,683	1,556	1,598	1,635	1,259	1,252	1,359
Sept.....	1,612	1,631	1,761	1,559	1,557	1,711	1,193	1,197	1,342
Oct.....	1,746	1,890	1,614	1,692	1,817	1,583	1,184	1,364	1,439
Nov.....	1,799	1,818	.....	1,726	1,759	.....	1,197	1,342	.....
Dec.....	1,806	1,827	.....	1,752	1,777	.....	1,175	1,295	.....
Jan.-Oct.....	16,945	17,230	17,853	16,124	16,529	17,223	12,647	12,089	13,597

¹ Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise.

² Excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

³ General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data.

CONSUMER PRICES

(1957-59= 100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing						Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
			Total	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid and petroleum fuels	House-furnishings	Household operation						
1929.....	59.7	55.6	.....	85.4	.....	.....	56.6	.....	56.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	45.1	35.3	.....	60.8	.....	.....	42.7	.....	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941.....	51.3	44.2	61.4	64.3	88.3	45.2	54.4	53.3	51.9	51.2	50.6	47.6	57.3	58.2
1945.....	62.7	58.4	67.5	66.1	86.4	53.6	73.9	62.9	71.2	55.4	57.5	63.6	75.0	67.3
1953.....	93.2	95.6	92.3	90.3	91.4	90.9	103.7	87.9	97.8	92.1	83.9	88.1	93.3	92.8
1954.....	93.6	95.4	93.4	93.5	92.5	90.6	101.9	89.5	97.3	90.8	86.6	88.5	92.4	94.3
1955.....	93.3	94.0	94.1	94.8	94.9	91.9	100.0	90.8	96.7	89.7	88.6	90.0	92.1	94.3
1956.....	94.7	94.7	95.5	96.5	95.9	95.9	98.9	93.7	98.4	91.3	91.8	93.7	93.4	95.8
1957.....	98.0	97.8	98.5	98.3	96.9	100.8	100.5	97.3	99.7	96.5	95.5	97.1	96.9	98.5
1958.....	100.7	101.9	100.2	100.1	100.3	99.0	99.8	100.2	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.8	99.8
1959.....	101.5	100.3	101.3	101.6	102.8	100.2	99.8	102.4	100.7	103.8	104.4	102.4	102.4	101.8
1960.....	103.1	101.4	103.1	103.1	107.0	99.5	100.1	104.8	102.1	103.8	108.1	104.1	104.9	103.8
1961.....	104.2	102.6	103.9	104.2	107.9	101.6	99.5	105.9	102.8	105.0	111.3	104.6	107.2	104.6
1961—Oct.....	104.6	102.5	104.1	104.8	107.8	101.5	99.5	106.2	103.9	106.7	112.3	104.6	108.3	105.0
Nov.....	104.6	101.9	104.2	104.9	107.8	102.1	99.3	106.4	103.7	106.8	112.4	104.8	108.1	105.0
Dec.....	104.5	102.0	104.4	105.0	107.8	102.8	99.2	106.4	103.5	106.0	112.5	105.2	108.2	104.9
1962—Jan.....	104.5	102.5	104.4	105.1	107.8	103.9	98.7	106.5	101.8	106.0	112.6	105.6	108.5	104.9
Feb.....	104.8	103.1	104.6	105.2	107.9	104.0	99.3	106.9	102.0	106.0	113.0	105.8	109.1	105.0
Mar.....	105.0	103.2	104.6	105.3	107.9	103.6	99.5	107.1	102.7	105.9	113.6	105.9	109.2	105.1
Apr.....	105.2	103.4	104.6	105.4	107.8	102.4	99.3	107.1	102.7	107.2	113.9	106.3	109.4	105.1
May.....	105.2	103.2	104.7	105.5	107.7	100.1	99.0	107.4	102.7	107.3	114.1	106.4	109.5	105.1
June.....	105.3	103.5	104.8	105.6	107.7	99.4	99.1	107.4	102.8	107.3	114.4	106.1	109.2	105.2
July.....	105.5	103.8	104.8	105.7	108.0	99.7	99.0	107.5	102.9	106.8	114.6	106.8	110.0	105.6
Aug.....	105.5	103.8	104.8	105.8	108.0	100.1	98.5	107.4	102.5	107.4	114.6	106.8	110.3	105.5
Sept.....	106.1	104.8	104.9	105.9	108.0	101.3	98.7	107.6	104.6	107.8	114.7	106.8	110.0	105.6
Oct.....	106.0	104.3	105.0	106.1	108.0	102.4	98.8	107.6	104.9	108.1	114.9	106.9	109.5	105.6

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

WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957-59= 100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	Other commodities													
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals	Machinery	Furniture, etc.	Non-metallic minerals	Tobacco	Miscellaneous
1953.....	92.7	105.9	97.0	90.1	102.8	94.1	95.9	96.1	86.3	99.4	88.7	83.6	82.2	92.9	86.9	89.8	105.4
1954.....	92.9	104.4	97.6	90.4	100.6	89.9	94.6	97.3	87.6	97.6	88.8	84.3	83.2	93.9	88.8	93.8	110.5
1955.....	93.2	97.9	94.3	92.4	100.7	89.5	94.5	96.9	99.2	102.3	91.1	90.0	85.8	94.3	91.3	94.6	99.1
1956.....	96.2	96.6	94.3	96.5	100.7	94.8	97.4	97.5	100.6	103.8	97.2	97.8	92.1	96.9	95.2	95.1	98.1
1957.....	99.0	99.2	97.9	99.2	100.8	94.9	102.7	99.6	100.2	98.5	99.0	99.7	97.7	99.4	98.9	98.0	96.6
1958.....	100.4	103.6	102.9	99.5	98.9	96.0	98.7	100.4	100.1	97.4	100.1	99.1	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.7	101.5
1959.....	100.6	97.2	99.2	101.3	100.4	109.1	98.7	100.0	99.7	104.1	101.0	101.2	102.2	100.4	101.2	102.2	101.9
1960.....	100.7	96.9	99.9	101.3	101.5	105.2	99.6	100.2	99.9	100.4	101.8	101.3	102.4	100.1	101.4	102.5	99.3
1961.....	100.3	96.0	100.6	100.8	99.7	106.2	100.7	99.1	96.1	95.9	98.8	100.7	102.3	99.5	101.8	103.2	103.9
1961—Oct.....	100.0	95.1	100.5	100.5	100.1	108.9	99.0	98.2	96.2	94.8	99.6	100.9	102.1	99.4	102.1	103.8	100.7
Nov.....	100.0	95.6	100.1	100.7	100.2	108.6	99.8	98.1	95.5	94.8	99.2	100.4	102.2	99.5	101.9	103.8	105.1
Dec.....	100.4	95.9	100.9	100.9	100.3	108.2	100.6	98.1	94.5	94.6	99.6	100.6	102.3	99.3	101.6	103.8	106.3
1962—Jan.....	100.8	97.9	101.8	101.0	100.3	108.2	101.0	98.4	94.3	94.7	99.9	100.7	102.3	99.3	101.9	103.8	106.7
Feb.....	100.7	98.2	101.7	100.8	100.4	107.7	100.4	98.1	93.3	95.2	99.9	100.6	102.3	99.1	102.1	103.8	105.6
Mar.....	100.7	98.4	101.4	100.8	100.5	107.4	98.9	98.0	93.8	96.2	101.0	100.4	102.3	99.0	102.2	104.0	105.6
Apr.....	100.4	96.9	100.0	100.9	100.5	106.9	100.2	97.9	92.9	96.8	101.3	100.3	102.3	98.9	102.4	104.0	106.0
May.....	100.2	96.2	99.5	100.9	100.7	107.2	99.7	97.7	93.2	97.1	100.8	100.2	102.3	99.0	102.1	105.1	106.0
June.....	100.0	95.3	99.8	100.7	100.8	108.0	99.6	97.6	93.0	97.3	100.5	99.8	102.2	98.9	101.9	104.1	105.4
July.....	100.4	96.5	100.8	100.9	107.5	100.0	97.2	92.7	97.5	100.0	99.7	102.3	98.8	101.6	104.0	107.6	107.6
Aug.....	100.5	97.6	101.5	100.6	100.8	107.0	99.5	97.0	92.7	97.4	99.7	99.8	102.3	98.7	101.6	104.2	107.2
Sept.....	101.2	100.6	103.3	100.8	100.6	107.5	100.8	96.9	92.8	97.0	99.5	99.7	102.3	98.6	101.5	104.2	109.1
Oct.....	100.7	98.7	101.5	100.7	100.5	107.5	100.8	97.0	93.2	96.6	99.3	99.4	102.4	98.5	101.5	104.4	108.7

See next page for composition of other commodities.

WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL

(1957-59=100)

Group	1961	1962			Group	1961	1962		
	Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		Oct.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
<i>Farm Products:</i>					<i>Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products:</i>				
Fresh and dried produce.....	89.1	90.9	94.9	97.5	Woodpulp.....	95.0	93.6	93.6	91.3
Grains.....	97.0	98.1	98.6	98.5	Wastepaper.....	108.1	95.1	96.4	96.1
Livestock and poultry.....	89.4	98.5	104.4	98.6	Paper.....	102.0	102.6	*102.4	102.4
Plant and animal fibers.....	98.2	98.4	97.4	97.5	Paperboard.....	89.7	94.0	94.0	94.0
Fluid milk.....	105.8	100.8	101.6	102.3	Converted paper and paperboard.....	100.2	100.4	100.0	100.0
Eggs.....	106.2	98.0	110.7	103.1	Building paper and board.....	100.8	97.1	97.1	96.4
Hay and seeds.....	101.7	105.2	99.8	103.1					
Other farm products.....	93.5	89.9	90.8	89.7					
<i>Processed Foods:</i>					<i>Metals and Metal Products:</i>				
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.0	108.0	107.8	107.8	Iron and steel.....	100.9	99.1	99.0	98.7
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	94.7	101.0	*106.8	100.0	Nonferrous metals.....	100.9	99.0	98.9	98.1
Dairy products and ice cream.....	109.5	106.1	106.0	107.7	Metal containers.....	102.0	103.7	103.7	103.7
Canned and frozen fruits, and vegetables.....	100.4	97.1	*96.6	96.4	Hardware.....	104.2	103.7	103.7	103.7
Sugar and confectionery.....	99.5	102.7	102.1	103.0	Plumbing equipment.....	104.3	97.8	97.8	98.1
Packaged beverage materials.....	82.4	82.6	82.4	80.2	Heating equipment.....	94.4	92.9	92.6	92.6
Animal fats and oils.....	86.0	89.5	*91.4	95.9	Fabricated structural metal products.....	98.6	98.3	98.2	98.2
Crude vegetable oils.....	96.0	77.9	*76.7	80.8	Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	103.4	103.9	103.9	103.8
Refined vegetable oils.....	118.9	85.2	84.6	86.2					
Vegetable oil and products.....	102.9	92.9	*92.6	90.9	<i>Machinery and Motive Products:</i>				
Miscellaneous processed foods.....	105.3	101.1	102.8	104.6	Agricultural machinery and equip....	107.4	109.4	*109.4	109.6
<i>Textile Products and Apparel:</i>					Construction machinery and equip....	107.6	107.7	107.7	108.0
Cotton products.....	101.5	101.7	101.3	101.0	Metalworking machinery and equip....	107.4	109.5	*109.3	109.4
Wool products.....	97.7	99.3	99.4	99.6	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	102.3	103.3	*103.6	103.7
Man-made fiber textile products.....	92.6	94.3	94.0	93.6	Miscellaneous machinery.....	103.0	103.8	103.6	103.6
Silk products.....	114.6	132.4	125.2	129.5	Special industry machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961=100).....	100.7	102.0	102.0	102.2
Apparel.....	101.2	101.8	101.6	101.7	Electrical machinery and equip.....	99.5	98.2	98.1	98.1
Other textile products.....	124.4	119.0	121.6	121.9	Motor vehicles.....	100.5	100.9	100.9	100.9
<i>Hides, Skins, Leather, and Products:</i>					Transportation equip., RR. rolling stock (Jan. 1961=100).....	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Hides and skins.....	121.2	105.1	110.8	108.8	<i>Furniture and Other Household Durables:</i>				
Leather.....	111.5	106.9	106.6	106.5	Household furniture.....	103.1	104.0	*103.9	104.0
Footwear.....	108.4	108.8	108.8	108.7	Commercial furniture.....	102.1	102.5	102.5	102.5
Other leather products.....	103.6	103.9	*104.0	105.2	Floor coverings.....	99.4	96.7	96.7	96.8
<i>Fuels and Related Products, and Power:</i>					Household appliances.....	95.2	*93.4	*93.2	93.1
Coal.....	98.0	95.6	*96.6	97.0	Television, radios, and phonographs..	93.7	90.8	90.7	90.7
Coke.....	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	Other household durable goods.....	102.7	102.9	*103.1	102.8
Gas fuels (Jan. 1958=100).....	119.4	117.8	120.1	122.7					
Electric power (Jan. 1958=100).....	102.5	102.8	102.8	102.7	<i>Nonmetallic Mineral Products:</i>				
Crude petroleum and natural gasoline..	98.2	98.2	98.2	98.2	Flat glass.....	96.2	*96.6	*96.6	96.6
Petroleum products, refined.....	95.8	97.2	99.2	98.9	Concrete ingredients.....	102.9	103.3	*103.3	103.3
<i>Chemicals and Allied Products:</i>					Concrete products.....	102.7	102.8	102.8	102.8
Industrial chemicals.....	97.3	95.9	95.9	96.1	Structural clay products.....	103.3	103.6	103.6	103.6
Prepared paint.....	103.6	103.8	103.8	103.8	Gypsum products.....	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0
Paint materials.....	98.0	95.3	94.5	93.9	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	102.8	89.4	89.4	89.4
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	97.1	95.0	95.0	94.9	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	102.0	101.7	*101.5	101.9
Fats and oils, inedible.....	78.1	73.0	72.3	76.7					
Mixed fertilizers.....	103.2	103.9	104.1	104.1	<i>Tobacco Products and Bottled Beverages:</i>				
Fertilizer materials.....	104.4	98.4	98.6	99.0	Tobacco products.....	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.1
Other chemicals and products.....	99.0	99.4	*99.5	99.5	Alcoholic beverages.....	100.5	101.1	101.1	101.5
<i>Rubber and Products:</i>					Nonalcoholic beverages.....	116.2	117.1	117.1	117.1
Crude rubber.....	96.7	92.3	92.0	93.6					
Tires and tubes.....	92.9	86.4	86.4	86.4	<i>Miscellaneous Products:</i>				
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	99.4	99.1	*99.4	99.9	Toys, sporting goods, small arms....	101.6	101.0	101.1	101.2
<i>Lumber and Wood Products:</i>					Manufactured animal feeds.....	98.2	110.2	113.7	112.8
Lumber.....	94.0	97.7	*97.2	96.7	Notions and accessories.....	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7
Millwork.....	101.2	102.7	*102.3	102.3	Jewelry, watches, photo equipment....	103.9	104.4	104.4	104.4
Plywood.....	92.5	92.1	92.2	91.9	Other miscellaneous products.....	101.6	101.0	101.2	101.8

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics Index.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961		1962		
										III	IV	I	II	III
Gross national product.....	104.4	56.0	125.8	284.6	442.8	444.5	482.7	503.4	518.7	522.3	538.6	545.0	552.0	555.3
Personal consumption expenditures.....	79.0	46.4	81.9	195.0	285.2	293.2	313.5	328.5	338.1	340.1	346.1	350.2	354.9	358.2
Durable goods.....	9.2	3.5	9.7	30.4	40.4	37.3	43.6	44.8	43.7	44.0	46.6	46.3	47.2	47.1
Nondurable goods.....	37.7	22.3	43.2	99.8	137.7	141.6	147.1	151.8	155.2	156.2	157.2	159.9	161.3	163.0
Services.....	32.1	20.7	29.0	64.9	107.1	114.3	122.8	131.9	139.1	139.9	142.3	144.1	146.3	148.1
Gross private domestic investment.....	16.2	1.4	18.1	50.0	66.1	56.6	72.7	72.4	69.3	72.4	76.6	75.9	77.4	76.3
New construction.....	8.7	1.4	6.6	24.2	36.1	35.5	40.2	40.7	41.6	42.6	43.2	41.6	44.5	46.1
Residential, nonfarm.....	3.6	1.5	3.5	14.1	17.0	18.0	22.3	21.1	21.0	21.9	22.8	21.2	23.3	24.3
Other.....	5.1	1.0	3.1	10.1	19.0	17.4	17.9	19.7	20.5	20.7	20.4	20.5	21.2	21.8
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.9	1.6	6.9	18.9	28.5	23.1	25.9	27.6	25.5	25.8	27.4	27.6	28.9	29.2
Change in business inventories.....	1.7	-1.6	4.5	6.8	1.6	-2.0	6.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	6.0	6.7	4.0	1.0
Nonfarm only.....	1.8	-1.4	4.0	6.0	.8	-2.9	6.5	3.7	1.9	3.8	5.9	6.6	3.9	1.0
Net exports of goods and services.....	.8	.2	1.1	.6	4.9	1.2	-.8	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.5
Exports.....	7.0	2.4	6.0	13.1	26.2	22.7	22.9	26.4	27.3	26.9	28.3	28.2	29.0	28.3
Imports.....	6.3	2.3	4.8	12.5	21.3	21.5	23.6	23.5	23.3	24.1	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.8
Government purchases of goods and services..	8.5	8.0	24.8	39.0	86.5	93.5	97.2	99.7	107.4	106.9	112.1	115.2	116.0	118.2
Federal.....	1.3	2.0	16.9	19.3	49.7	52.6	53.6	53.2	57.0	56.5	59.5	61.9	62.1	62.7
National defense.....	1.3	2.0	13.8	14.3	44.4	44.8	46.2	45.7	49.0	48.4	50.8	53.0	53.2	54.0
Other.....	.....	.....	3.2	5.2	5.7	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.7	8.7	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.6
Less: Government sales.....	.....	.....	.....	1.1	3.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
State and local.....	7.2	6.0	7.8	19.7	36.8	40.8	43.6	46.5	50.4	50.4	52.6	53.3	54.0	55.5
Gross national product in constant (1954) dollars.....	181.8	126.6	238.1	318.1	408.6	401.3	428.6	440.2	447.9	450.4	463.4	467.4	470.8	471.6

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For explanation of series see *U.S. Income and Output* (a supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*) and the July 1962 *Survey of Current Business*.

NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961		1962		
										III	IV	I	II	III
National income.....	87.8	40.2	104.7	241.9	366.9	367.4	400.5	415.5	427.8	431.3	444.0	448.9	456.7	.....
Compensation of employees.....	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.2	255.5	257.1	278.5	293.7	302.2	304.5	309.9	315.2	321.7	323.8
Wages and salaries.....	50.4	29.0	62.1	146.4	238.5	239.8	258.5	271.3	278.8	281.0	286.1	289.9	295.9	297.8
Private.....	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.1	198.4	196.6	213.1	222.9	227.0	228.8	232.5	235.0	240.1	241.4
Military.....	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.0	10.8	11.2	11.2	.....
Government civilian.....	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.3	30.5	33.5	35.4	38.5	41.6	42.2	42.8	43.7	44.6	56.4
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	.7	.5	2.7	7.8	17.0	17.3	20.1	22.4	23.4	23.5	23.8	25.2	25.8	25.9
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	7.8	8.0	9.7	11.4	12.0	12.1	12.2	13.3	13.4	.....
Other labor income.....	.6	.4	.7	3.8	9.1	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.3	.....
Proprietors' income.....	14.8	5.6	17.4	37.5	44.5	46.1	46.5	46.2	47.8	48.1	49.5	49.1	49.5	49.7
Business and professional.....	8.8	3.2	10.9	23.5	32.7	32.5	35.1	34.2	34.8	35.1	36.0	36.2	36.8	37.0
Farm.....	6.0	2.4	6.5	14.0	11.8	13.5	11.4	12.0	13.1	13.1	13.6	12.9	12.8	12.8
Rental income of persons.....	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.0	11.9	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.1	-2.0	14.5	35.7	41.7	37.2	47.2	45.6	45.5	46.0	51.1	50.4	50.7	.....
Profits before tax.....	9.6	.2	17.0	40.6	43.2	37.4	47.7	45.4	45.6	46.3	51.4	50.1	50.9	.....
Profits tax liability.....	1.4	.5	7.6	17.9	20.9	18.6	23.2	22.4	22.3	22.6	25.1	24.4	24.9	.....
Profits after tax.....	8.3	-.4	9.4	22.8	22.3	18.8	24.5	23.0	23.3	23.7	26.3	25.6	26.1	.....
Dividends.....	5.8	2.1	4.5	9.2	12.6	12.4	13.7	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	.....
Undistributed profits.....	2.4	-2.4	4.9	13.6	9.7	6.4	10.8	8.6	8.3	8.7	10.8	9.8	10.3	.....
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.5	-2.1	-2.5	-5.0	-1.5	-.3	-.5	.2	.....	-.3	-.3	.3	-.2	.....
Net interest.....	6.4	5.0	4.5	5.5	13.4	14.8	16.4	18.1	20.0	20.3	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5

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

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

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961		1962		
										III	IV	I	II	III
Gross national product.....	104.4	56.0	125.8	284.6	442.8	444.5	482.7	503.4	518.7	522.3	538.6	545.0	552.0	555.3
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	8.6	7.2	9.0	19.1	37.4	38.6	41.0	43.2	45.3	45.7	46.6	47.0	47.5	47.5
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.7	38.2	39.3	42.6	46.5	48.2	48.3	49.7	50.2	51.4	51.8
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Statistical discrepancy.....	.3	.9	.4	-.7	-.6	-1.5	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.1	-1.9	-1.4	-4.0	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	-.1	.....	.1	.2	1.0	1.1	.4	.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Equals: National income.....	87.8	40.2	104.7	241.9	366.9	367.4	400.5	415.5	427.8	431.3	444.0	448.9	456.7	....
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.1	-2.0	14.5	35.7	41.7	37.2	47.2	45.6	45.5	46.0	51.1	50.4	50.7	.....
Contributions for social insurance.....	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	14.5	14.8	17.6	20.6	21.6	21.8	22.1	23.6	23.9	24.0
Plus: Government transfer payments.....	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	20.1	24.5	25.4	27.3	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.9	32.0	32.3
Net interest paid by government.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.8	6.2	6.2	7.1	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5
Dividends.....	5.8	2.1	4.5	9.2	12.6	12.4	13.7	14.4	15.0	14.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.8
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Equals: Personal income.....	85.8	47.2	96.3	228.5	351.4	360.3	383.9	400.8	416.4	419.4	427.3	432.0	439.5	442.6
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	2.6	1.5	3.3	20.8	42.6	42.3	46.8	51.4	52.8	53.0	54.6	56.4	57.7	58.5
Federal.....	1.3	.5	2.0	18.2	37.3	36.6	40.4	44.0	45.0	45.1	46.7	48.0	49.2	49.9
State and local.....	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	5.3	5.7	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	83.1	45.7	93.0	207.7	308.8	317.9	337.1	349.4	363.6	366.3	372.6	375.6	381.8	384.1
Less: Personal consumption expenditures...	79.0	46.4	81.9	195.0	285.2	293.2	313.5	328.5	338.1	340.1	346.1	350.2	354.9	358.2
Equals: Personal saving.....	4.2	-.6	11.1	12.6	23.6	24.7	23.6	20.9	25.6	26.3	26.5	25.4	26.9	26.0
Disposable personal income in constant (1954) dollars.....	134.9	102.1	175.1	231.0	293.8	296.3	310.7	317.3	327.3	329.7	334.5	336.6	340.9	342.1

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

PERSONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1960	1961	1961			1962									
			Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^p
Total personal income.....	400.8	416.4	423.6	427.8	430.5	428.8	431.9	435.2	438.3	439.7	440.7	441.9	443.0	443.5	445.6
Wage and salary disbursements.....	271.3	278.8	283.6	286.4	288.3	287.4	290.3	292.2	295.3	296.0	296.9	297.8	298.1	298.0	298.6
Commodity-producing industries...	110.4	110.8	113.1	115.0	114.9	113.8	115.2	116.1	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.4	118.1	117.9	117.9
Manufacturing only.....	87.4	87.5	89.4	91.1	91.5	90.8	92.0	92.8	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.7	94.0	94.0
Distributive industries.....	71.8	72.9	73.6	73.5	74.5	74.4	75.0	75.4	75.8	76.1	76.2	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.9
Service industries.....	40.7	43.4	43.9	44.2	44.9	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.9	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.0	47.1
Government.....	48.4	51.8	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.4	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.0	56.3	56.5	56.4	56.7
Other labor income.....	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5
Proprietors' income.....	46.2	47.8	49.1	49.9	49.7	49.2	49.0	49.3	49.4	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.9	50.2
Business and professional.....	34.2	34.8	35.6	36.1	36.2	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1
Farm.....	12.0	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.5	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1
Rental income.....	11.9	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9
Dividends.....	14.4	15.0	15.3	15.4	15.9	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	16.3
Personal interest income.....	25.8	27.4	27.9	28.1	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.4
Transfer payments.....	29.4	33.4	33.5	33.8	34.0	33.9	33.8	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.5	34.5	35.2
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5
Nonagricultural income.....	384.7	399.1	405.9	409.5	412.7	411.6	414.8	418.0	421.2	422.6	423.5	424.8	425.9	426.4	428.3
Agricultural income.....	16.1	17.3	17.7	18.3	17.8	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.3

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

SAVING, INVESTMENT, AND FINANCIAL FLOWS

(Billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1960			1961			1962			
							II	III	IV	II	III	IV	I	II		
I. Saving and investment																
A	Gross national saving.....	109.4	102.9	115.6	120.4	116.9	123.1	118.6	114.9	106.0	116.4	119.3	126.1	126.6	130.5	A
B	Consumer and nonprofit.....	68.6	68.1	73.9	72.4	76.8	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.3	77.3	77.3	81.4	82.4	80.9	B
C	Farm and noncorp. business.....	12.0	20.7	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	C
D	Corporate nonfin. business.....	26.3	25.0	35.6	31.5	35.0	32.4	29.3	28.8	28.2	34.2	36.2	41.2	40.5	41.5	D
E	Federal Government.....	3.7	-7.9	-4.5	4.3	-5.2	4.5	4.6	1.7	-5.0	-6.6	-4.3	-4.9	-5.6	-1.2	E
F	State and local govt.....	-3.7	-5.0	-4.0	-3.4	-4.5	-2.5	-3.6	-4.2	-4.3	-3.9	-4.3	-5.7	-4.9	-4.9	F
G	Financial sectors.....	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	.9	1.3	1.4	G
H	Gross national investment.....	110.8	94.3	114.7	117.9	114.8	118.6	116.0	112.5	104.3	111.3	118.8	124.6	123.3	127.3	H
I	Consumer durable goods.....	40.4	37.3	43.6	44.8	43.7	45.8	44.5	44.0	40.8	43.5	44.0	46.6	46.3	47.7	I
J	Business inventories.....	1.6	-2.0	6.6	4.1	2.1	4.4	2.1	-1.1	-3.6	2.1	4.0	6.0	6.6	4.5	J
K	Gross pvt. fixed investment.....	64.6	58.6	66.2	68.3	67.1	69.2	68.1	67.5	63.7	65.5	68.5	70.8	68.5	74.1	K
L	Consumer and nonprofit.....	18.1	18.1	22.1	21.7	20.1	21.6	22.0	21.6	20.3	19.5	19.3	21.2	21.7	20.2	L
M	Nonfin. business.....	45.7	39.8	43.2	45.8	46.2	46.8	45.2	45.0	42.5	45.2	48.4	48.8	45.9	53.0	M
N	Financial sectors.....	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	N
O	Net financial investment.....	4.3	.4	-1.7	.7	1.8	-1.8	1.2	2.2	3.4	.2	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.1	O
P	Discrepancy (A-H).....	-1.3	8.6	.9	2.5	2.2	4.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	5.0	.6	1.5	3.2	3.1	P
II. Financial flows—summary																
A	Net funds raised—nonfin. sectors.....	32.5	42.8	52.7	36.2	46.3	38.8	32.0	34.3	29.5	45.2	55.3	55.2	59.4	61.6	A
B	Loans and short-term securities.....	12.8	3.3	19.2	7.8	19.4	5.2	19.3	2.0	22.9	18.8	4.0	31.8	32.0	19.1	B
C	Long-term securities and mtgs.....	19.7	39.5	33.5	28.4	26.9	33.6	12.7	32.3	6.7	26.4	51.3	23.3	27.8	42.4	C
By sector																
D	Federal Government.....	-1.3	8.6	8.7	-2.2	7.4	*	-2.7	-2.4	.4	9.3	15.3	4.6	15.2	8.7	D
E	Short-term securities.....	5.5	-1.2	5.5	-5.1	11.3	-9.3	12.2	-10.8	22.0	16.6	-4.6	11.4	21.4	5.1	E
F	Other securities.....	-6.4	9.5	3.8	2.4	-4.2	8.5	-16.0	8.2	-22.2	-7.1	20.9	-8.3	-6.9	3.7	F
G	Foreign borrowers.....	1.4	2.3	.8	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.7	3.1	2.8	-1.1	3.1	4.8	3.6	1.6	G
H	Loans.....	.9	1.1	.2	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.6	-1.0	2.4	3.7	3.1	.4	H
I	Securities.....	.5	1.3	.7	.7	.8	.6	.6	.6	.2	.9	.7	1.1	.5	1.2	I
J	Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	32.4	31.9	43.2	36.4	36.2	37.1	33.0	33.6	26.3	36.0	36.9	45.7	40.6	51.3	J
K	Loans.....	6.8	3.1	14.1	11.1	5.8	13.1	6.2	8.7	1.2	2.5	6.9	12.8	7.8	12.8	K
L	Consumer credit.....	2.6	.1	6.2	4.4	1.4	6.0	3.4	2.4	-2	.4	.6	4.7	3.4	6.0	L
M	Bank loans n.e.c.....	2.3	1.9	5.5	3.0	2.2	2.9	.1	2.7	.3	.2	1.4	7.2	2.0	3.0	M
N	Other loans.....	1.9	1.1	2.4	3.7	2.2	4.2	2.9	3.6	1.1	1.9	4.9	.9	2.4	4.0	N
O	Securities and mortgages.....	25.6	28.8	29.1	25.3	30.4	24.0	26.8	24.9	25.1	33.5	30.0	32.9	32.8	38.1	O
P	State and local oblig.....	4.6	5.5	4.7	3.7	5.1	3.4	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	5.6	6.7	7.7	5.7	P
Q	Corporate securities.....	8.8	8.0	5.4	5.4	7.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	5.0	12.3	6.0	4.7	4.5	6.9	Q
R	1- to 4-family mortgages.....	8.6	10.1	13.2	10.4	12.1	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.2	11.8	12.4	14.2	12.4	15.3	R
S	Other mortgages.....	3.5	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.3	8.2	10.2	S
T	Net sources of credit (= A).....	32.5	42.8	52.7	36.2	46.3	38.8	32.0	34.3	29.5	45.2	55.3	55.2	59.4	61.6	T
U	Chg. in federal cash balance.....	.2	.1	.6	.8	.1	4.2	1.4	-1.4	-5.4	2.7	5.5	-2.4	2.2	7.0	U
V	Federal lending.....	2.4	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.8	4.0	1.7	2.6	1.8	-5	5.1	4.8	3.3	4.1	V
W	Foreign funds.....	-1	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.8	5.9	2.8	-8	3.8	4.1	3.6	2.0	W
X	Pvt. insur. and pension reserves.....	7.0	7.8	8.8	8.2	8.7	7.4	9.0	7.5	7.7	7.5	9.2	10.2	8.6	9.1	X
Y	Sources n.e.c.....	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.8	5.1	7.8	3.9	6.4	1.7	1.5	12.7	4.6	2.8	-2.4	Y
Z	Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	19.8	25.2	30.0	14.8	27.2	13.8	12.2	13.2	20.9	34.8	19.1	33.9	38.8	41.8	Z
AA	Deposits and U.S. Govt. secur.....	10.5	17.8	23.3	7.7	23.2	6.8	7.8	9.2	15.4	26.8	19.0	31.5	29.1	34.4	AA
AB	Deposits.....	11.0	20.6	10.8	13.6	24.1	8.6	20.3	20.9	24.3	25.8	19.3	26.8	25.3	29.8	AB
AC	Demand dep. and curr.....	-1.4	4.9	.3	-1.3	3.9	-4.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.7	2.2	8.8	-9.7	3.9	AC
AD	Time and svgs. accounts.....	12.4	15.7	10.5	14.9	20.1	12.6	18.2	19.8	23.2	22.2	17.1	18.0	35.0	25.9	AD
AE	At commercial banks.....	5.5	6.9	2.1	5.3	8.8	3.1	8.2	9.1	12.1	10.9	6.5	5.7	22.9	13.8	AE
AF	At savings instit.....	6.8	8.7	8.4	9.6	11.4	9.5	10.0	10.8	11.2	11.3	10.6	12.4	12.2	12.1	AF
AG	U.S. Govt. securities.....	-4	-2.8	12.5	-5.9	-9	-1.8	-12.5	-11.7	-8.9	.9	-3	4.7	3.8	4.6	AG
AH	Other securities and mtgs.....	8.8	8.3	7.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.3	3.7	5.6	11.0	.6	3.9	9.5	3.5	AH
AI	Less security debt.....	-4	.9	.2	-3	1.3	-5	.9	-3	.1	3.0	.6	1.4	-3	-3.9	AI
III. Financial institutions																
A	Net funds advanced—Total.....	22.3	37.2	30.9	34.5	43.9	32.9	43.4	42.5	32.3	40.4	54.4	48.7	43.4	47.3	A
B	Federal obligations.....	-8	11.0	-6.2	2.8	7.7	1.1	9.4	8.4	8.2	9.3	15.5	-1.9	10.0	1.9	B
C	Other securities and mtgs.....	17.6	23.1	23.1	20.7	27.9	19.2	23.5	24.0	21.9	26.0	31.3	32.3	25.9	38.8	C
D	Loans.....	5.5	3.1	14.0	11.0	8.3	12.6	10.4	10.1	2.2	5.1	7.7	18.4	7.5	6.6	D
By sector																
E	Banking system.....	4.3	17.0	5.6	10.0	17.5	9.4	16.4	17.3	11.6	15.8	24.5	17.9	19.2	19.5	E
F	Savings institutions.....	7.2	9.3	10.6	9.3	12.0	8.3	9.0	10.7	11.4	10.9	11.7	14.1	13.8	13.1	F
G	Insurance and pension funds.....	8.4	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.1	11.2	10.3	10.1	9.2	11.0	12.6	10.0	10.8	G
H	Finance n.e.c.....	2.3	1.9	4.6	5.0	3.7	6.1	6.8	4.3	-8	4.5	7.2	4.1	.4	3.9	H
I	Net sources of funds—Total.....	22.3	37.2	30.9	34.5	43.9	32.9	43.4	42.5	32.3	40.4	54.4	48.7	43.4	47.3	I
J	Gross savings.....	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.2	3.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	.9	1.3	1.4	J
K	Deposit claims.....	11.5	22.6	10.6	15.3	26.5	14.3	23.5	21.3	20.9	29.9	28.0	27.5	30.4	35.9	K
L	Demand deposits and curr.....	-8	5.8	1.1	*	5.6	1.2	4.1	.7	-2.0	6.5	9.6	8.3	-4.4	9.7	L
M	Time dep. at comm. banks.....	5.4	7.9	1.1	5.8	9.4	4.2	9.4	9.7	11.7	11.9	7.8	6.3	22.6	13.9	M
N	Other savings accounts.....	6.9	8.9	8.4	9.5	11.5	8.9	10.0	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.6	12.9	12.2	12.3	N
O	Svg. through life insurance.....	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.6	4.3	O
P	Svg. through pension funds.....	4.4	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.9	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.3	4.0	4.8	P
Q	Credit market instruments.....	2.2	.5	5.9	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.0	3.4	.1	2.6	6.0	6.2	4.9	7.4	Q
R	Investment co. shares.....	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.3	1.5	R
S	Corporate bonds.....	.6	.1	1.0	1.4	.8	1.1	1.4	1.9	.9	1.3	.2	.9	.5	1.2	S
T	Loans.....	.4	-1.2	3.1	.6	.9	.7	.8	.3	-2.4	.2	3.8	2.6	1.5	4.6	T
U	Security credit.....	.1	.6	*	.5	.9	1.2	3.1	1.2	-1.3	2.2	1.0	1.7	-1.7	.9	U
V	Other sources, net.....	-1.2	3.7	3.4	4.1	2.0	3.2	2.3	5.1	1.8	-4.6	8.5	2.3	-1	-5.6	V

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

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(Billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1960			1961				1962		
							II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	
I. Demand deposits and currency																
A	Net incr. in banking system liability	-.8	5.8	1.1	*	5.6	1.2	4.1	.7	-2.0	6.5	9.6	8.3	-4.4	9.7	A
B	U. S. Govt. deposits	.2	.1	.6	.8	.1	4.2	1.4	-1.4	-5.4	2.7	5.5	-2.4	2.2	7.0	B
C	Other	-1.0	5.6	.5	-.8	5.5	-3.0	2.8	2.1	3.4	3.8	4.1	10.7	-6.6	2.7	C
D	Net increase in assets, by sector	.7	6.3	.3	.2	4.8	1.9	3.9	.8	-1.9	4.5	11.3	5.2	-1.2	7.8	D
E	Federal Govt.	.2	.1	.7	.9	.3	4.5	1.7	-1.5	-5.7	1.0	8.9	-3.0	2.0	6.4	E
F	Other domestic sectors	.3	6.1	-.5	-.6	4.1	-2.1	2.2	1.5	2.9	4.4	1.9	7.1	-5.2	2.3	F
G	Consumer and nonprofit	-.9	2.5	1.0	.3	1.4	.8	1.7	2.2	5.0	1.6	1.5	-2.5	3.1	5.5	G
H	Nonfinancial business	.7	2.7	-2.2	-1.7	1.0	-2.4	-1.6	-1.6	-2.8	-.1	.6	6.1	-5.9	-4.6	H
I	State and local govts.	.3	.3	.5	.2	.6	-2.0	1.4	.7	-.7	1.9	-1.7	2.7	-3.6	1.7	I
J	Financial sectors	.3	.7	.1	.5	1.2	1.4	.6	.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	.9	1.2	-.2	J
K	Rest of the world	.2	*	.1	*	.4	-.5	*	.8	.9	-.9	.4	1.0	1.9	-.9	K
L	Discrepancy—Fed. cash	*	*	-.1	*	-.2	-.3	-.3	.1	.3	1.7	-3.4	.5	.2	.6	L
M	Other	-1.5	-.5	.9	-.2	1.0	-.4	.6	-.2	-.5	.3	1.8	2.5	-3.3	1.3	M
II. Time and savings accounts																
A	Net increase—Total	12.3	16.8	9.5	15.2	20.9	13.1	19.4	20.6	22.9	23.4	18.4	19.2	34.8	26.2	A
B	At commercial banks—Total	5.4	7.9	1.1	5.8	9.4	4.2	9.4	9.7	11.7	11.9	7.8	6.3	22.6	13.9	B
C	Corporate business	.9	-.4	-.8	1.3	.....	1.6	2.0	5.6	1.2	.8	-.2	4.8	2.6	3	C
D	State and local govts.	.3	.7	-.5	1.3	.9	.9	2.1	2.1	.9	.8	.9	.9	2.1	.3	D
E	Foreign depositors	*	.9	-.9	.3	.6	1.1	1.2	.3	-.3	.7	1.3	.6	-.4	2	E
F	Consumer and nonprofit	5.2	5.3	3.0	3.2	6.6	2.3	4.4	5.0	5.5	8.8	4.8	7.2	16.0	10.9	F
G	At savings institutions	6.9	8.9	8.4	9.5	11.5	8.9	10.0	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.6	12.9	12.2	12.3	G
H	Memo—Consumer and nonprofit organ.—Total	12.0	14.0	11.3	12.8	18.0	11.7	14.4	15.8	16.7	20.1	15.4	19.6	28.1	22.9	H
III. Federal obligations																
A	Total net issues	-.9	8.2	9.3	-2.7	7.2	-.8	-3.8	-2.7	-.2	9.5	16.2	3.2	14.5	8.7	A
B	Short-term direct	5.5	-1.2	5.5	-5.1	11.3	-9.3	12.2	-10.8	22.0	16.6	-4.6	11.4	21.4	5.1	B
C	Other	-6.4	9.5	3.8	2.4	-4.2	8.5	-16.0	8.2	-22.2	-7.1	20.9	-8.3	-6.8	3.5	C
D	Net acquisitions, by sector	-1.1	8.3	9.3	-2.6	7.2	-.8	-3.8	-2.6	-.2	9.5	16.2	3.2	14.5	8.7	D
E	Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors	-.4	-2.8	12.5	-5.9	-.9	-1.8	-12.5	-11.7	-8.9	.9	-.3	4.7	3.8	4.6	E
F	Consumers and nonprofit	-.9	-2.2	6.3	-3.1	-.2	-2.2	-3.3	-7.8	-8.0	-4.1	5.1	6.2	-1.4	2.2	F
G	Svg. bds. & postal svcs. dep.	-2.2	-.7	-2.0	-.4	.7	-.7	-.2	.5	.3	.5	.8	1.2	-.1	-.2	G
H	Securities	1.3	-1.4	8.3	-3.7	-.9	-1.5	-3.1	-8.4	-8.2	-4.6	4.4	5.0	-1.3	2.0	H
I	Corp. nonfin. business	*	-.2	4.4	-3.0	-.9	-1.7	-7.4	-3.3	-1.6	4.1	-5.1	-.9	2.9	-.5	I
J	State and local govts.	.5	-.4	1.8	.3	.2	2.1	-1.8	-.6	.6	1.0	-.3	-.5	2.3	1.9	J
K	Financial sectors	-.8	11.0	-6.2	2.8	7.7	1.1	9.4	8.4	8.2	9.3	15.5	-1.9	10.0	1.9	K
L	Banking system	-.5	10.1	-7.1	2.7	7.4	1.9	8.6	8.3	7.1	10.7	13.9	-2.2	8.1	3.3	L
M	Monetary authorities	-.7	2.2	.3	.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	-.7	2.2	.2	1.5	2.0	5.7	.6	M
N	Commercial banks	.2	7.9	-7.4	2.0	5.9	-1.0	7.4	9.0	4.9	10.5	12.4	-4.2	2.4	2.7	N
O	Savings institutions	.3	.4	.6	-.4	.5	-.9	-1.1	.3	1.2	-.2	-.1	1.2	1.4	-.9	O
P	Insurance and pension funds	-.9	.3	.2	-.4	-.1	-.8	*	-.9	.7	-1.2	-.3	.6	.5	-.1	P
Q	Finance n.e.c.	.2	.2	.1	1.0	-.1	.9	2.0	.6	-.8	*	1.9	-.5	.1	-.4	Q
R	Rest of the world	.1	*	3.0	.4	.3	-.1	-.7	.7	-.5	-.7	1.0	1.4	.8	2.2	R
IV. Other securities																
A	Total net issues, by sector	14.6	14.9	11.8	11.2	13.7	10.0	13.2	12.0	10.5	18.4	12.5	13.4	12.7	15.1	A
B	State and local govts.	4.6	5.5	4.7	3.7	5.1	3.4	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	5.6	6.7	7.7	5.7	B
C	Nonfinancial corporations	8.8	8.0	5.4	5.4	7.0	4.9	6.2	5.9	5.0	12.3	6.0	4.7	4.5	6.9	C
D	Finance companies	.6	.1	1.0	1.4	.8	1.1	1.4	1.9	.9	1.3	.2	.9	*	1.2	D
E	Rest of the world	.5	1.3	.7	.7	.8	.6	.6	.6	.2	.9	.7	1.1	.5	1.2	E
F	Net purchases	14.6	14.9	11.8	11.2	13.7	10.0	13.2	12.0	10.5	18.4	12.5	13.4	12.7	15.1	F
G	Consumers & nonprofit org.	5.1	3.8	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.3	1.9	.4	.3	7.0	-2.8	1.6	2.8	-2.1	G
H	State and local govts.	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.9	H
I	Corp. nonfin. business	.1	.5	.7	.3	.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.4	.5	.7	.6	.6	I
J	Commercial banks	1.0	2.4	.2	.4	2.7	-1.3	1.5	2.2	2.8	1.3	3.7	3.1	4.7	5.6	J
K	Insurance and pension funds	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.0	7.9	7.8	6.0	7.2	9.0	8.7	5.9	7.6	K
L	Finance n.e.c.	-.2	-.5	-.5	-.5	-.4	.6	.4	.2	-1.5	-.1	1.0	-.8	-3.9	1.8	L
M	Security brokers & dealers	.2	-.1	.1	*	.2	1.4	.9	.2	-.8	*	1.9	-.2	-2.4	.8	M
N	Investment cos.—net	-.3	-.4	-.7	-.5	-.6	-.6	-.3	-.5	-.4	-.1	-.8	-1.1	-1.4	1.2	N
O	Purchases	.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.7	O
P	Net issues	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.3	1.5	P
Q	Rest of the world	.2	*	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	*	.4	.5	.1	.3	.4	*	Q
V. Mortgages																
A	Total net borrowing	12.1	15.3	19.0	16.2	18.2	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.3	18.4	21.5	20.6	25.6	A
B	1- to 4-family	8.6	10.1	13.2	10.4	12.1	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.2	11.8	12.4	14.2	12.4	15.3	B
C	Other	3.5	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.3	8.2	10.2	C
D	Net acquisitions	12.1	15.3	19.0	16.2	18.2	15.7	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.3	18.4	21.5	20.6	25.6	D
E	Consumer & nonprofit org.	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.2	.6	3.3	2.5	E
F	Federal Government	1.4	.3	2.2	1.2	.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	*	-.2	1.0	1.7	1.0	-.1	F
G	Commercial banks	.6	2.1	2.6	.7	1.6	.7	.6	.3	.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	5.1	G
H	Savings institutions	5.7	7.8	9.5	8.8	11.0	8.4	8.9	9.5	9.5	10.9	11.2	12.4	12.0	13.6	H
I	Insurance sector	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.6	I
J	Mortgage companies	-.3	.5	.2	*	.6	*	.1	-.3	*	.5	.8	1.2	-.3	1.3	J
VI. Bank loans n.e.c.																
A	Total net borrowing	2.3	1.2	7.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	-1.4	2.4	-1.4	-.3	5.1	9.0	3.9	5.1	A
B	Nonfinancial business	2.1	1.4	5.3	2.8	2.0	3.0	-.4	2.2	.3	-.2	1.5	6.4	1.6	2.9	B
C	Corporate	2.0	.4	3.8	2.6	1.6	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.7	.1	*	4.5	1.0	*	C
D	Nonfarm noncorporate	-.2	.5	.9	*	.1	-.5	-1.7	.3	-1.9	-.3	.9	1.7	.4	2.7	D
E	Farm	.3	.6	.7	.2	.3	.3	.1	.5	.3	*	.5	.2	.2	.2	E
F	Rest of the world	-.4	.5	.2	.1	.7	-.1	.1	.5	.3	.8	.1	1.3	1.9	.1	F
G	Financial sectors	-.4	-1.1	1.6	-.3	.1	.3	-1.3	-.6	-2.1	-1.0	3.3	.5	*	1.9	G

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

REVISED ESTIMATES OF SHORT- AND INTERMEDIATE-TERM CREDIT, 1961

(Amounts outstanding at end of month, in millions of dollars)

Type of credit or holder	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Consumer credit, by major parts:												
Total	55,013	54,144	53,929	54,026	54,434	54,815	54,750	55,078	55,149	55,340	55,915	57,678
Instalment credit, total	42,346	41,875	41,671	41,627	41,787	42,089	42,141	42,358	42,334	42,494	42,737	43,527
Automobile paper	17,456	17,241	17,139	17,087	17,143	17,272	17,285	17,292	17,133	17,153	17,211	17,223
Other consumer goods paper	11,353	11,123	10,990	10,900	10,912	10,944	10,931	10,989	11,056	11,142	11,264	11,857
Repair and modernization loans	3,100	3,076	3,067	3,075	3,102	3,125	3,134	3,170	3,188	3,193	3,204	3,191
Personal loans	10,437	10,435	10,475	10,565	10,630	10,748	10,791	10,907	10,957	11,006	11,058	11,256
Noninstalment credit, total	12,667	12,269	12,258	12,399	12,647	12,726	12,609	12,720	12,815	12,846	13,178	14,151
Single-payment loans	4,502	4,571	4,608	4,585	4,712	4,738	4,732	4,823	4,916	4,894	5,025	5,136
Charge accounts	4,754	4,187	4,141	4,229	4,375	4,440	4,327	4,360	4,366	4,448	4,601	5,324
Service credit	3,411	3,511	3,509	3,585	3,560	3,548	3,550	3,537	3,533	3,504	3,552	3,691
Instalment credit, by holder:												
Total	42,346	41,875	41,671	41,627	41,787	42,089	42,141	42,358	42,334	42,494	42,737	43,527
Financial institutions, total	37,947	37,561	37,318	37,224	37,275	37,466	37,467	37,584	37,474	37,501	37,572	37,935
Commercial banks	17,539	17,285	17,148	17,072	17,079	17,113	17,094	17,121	16,993	16,988	16,974	17,008
Sales finance companies	11,405	11,288	11,163	11,113	11,087	11,144	11,130	11,113	11,104	11,088	11,100	11,273
Credit unions	3,878	3,883	3,914	3,956	4,011	4,096	4,132	4,192	4,218	4,252	4,297	4,330
Consumer finance companies	3,645	3,621	3,603	3,606	3,607	3,622	3,633	3,659	3,650	3,671	3,684	3,799
Other	1,480	1,484	1,490	1,477	1,491	1,491	1,478	1,499	1,509	1,502	1,517	1,525
Retail outlets, total	4,399	4,316	4,353	4,401	4,510	4,623	4,674	4,772	4,860	4,994	5,165	5,595
Department stores ¹	1,327	1,367	1,452	1,545	1,650	1,748	1,811	1,896	1,979	2,097	2,208	2,421
Furniture stores	1,069	1,040	1,011	995	989	991	981	987	994	997	1,015	1,058
Household appliance stores	323	313	305	297	296	296	295	295	294	291	288	293
Automobile dealers	356	352	352	351	352	354	352	350	343	341	342	342
Other	1,324	1,244	1,233	1,213	1,223	1,234	1,235	1,244	1,250	1,268	1,312	1,481
Instalment credit held by commercial banks, by type of credit:												
Total	17,539	17,285	17,148	17,072	17,079	17,113	17,094	17,121	16,993	16,988	16,974	17,008
Automobile paper:												
Purchased	5,255	5,187	5,174	5,170	5,216	5,275	5,310	5,340	5,326	5,365	5,384	5,391
Direct	2,805	2,788	2,802	2,810	2,836	2,861	2,861	2,859	2,821	2,824	2,851	2,860
Other consumer goods paper	3,742	3,596	3,449	3,309	3,202	3,095	3,026	2,962	2,864	2,820	2,764	2,761
Repair and modernization loans	2,171	2,148	2,134	2,141	2,155	2,170	2,179	2,197	2,206	2,210	2,210	2,198
Personal loans	3,566	3,566	3,589	3,642	3,670	3,712	3,719	3,763	3,775	3,769	3,765	3,798
Instalment credit held by sales finance companies, by type of credit:												
Total	11,405	11,288	11,163	11,113	11,087	11,144	11,130	11,113	11,104	11,088	11,100	11,273
Automobile paper	7,392	7,268	7,156	7,088	7,047	7,058	7,026	6,983	6,872	6,843	6,833	6,811
Other consumer goods paper	2,814	2,821	2,806	2,813	2,824	2,848	2,854	2,865	2,937	2,929	2,940	3,100
Repair and modernization loans	139	140	143	146	146	149	155	149	153	157	160	161
Personal loans	1,060	1,059	1,058	1,066	1,070	1,089	1,095	1,116	1,142	1,159	1,167	1,201
Instalment credit held by other financial institutions, by type of credit:²												
Total	9,003	8,988	9,007	9,039	9,109	9,209	9,243	9,350	9,377	9,425	9,498	9,654
Automobile paper	1,648	1,646	1,655	1,667	1,692	1,724	1,736	1,760	1,771	1,781	1,801	1,819
Other consumer goods paper	754	742	734	728	728	732	729	740	738	740	737	743
Repair and modernization loans	790	788	790	788	801	806	800	824	829	826	834	832
Personal loans	5,811	5,810	5,828	5,857	5,890	5,947	5,977	6,028	6,040	6,078	6,126	6,257
Noninstalment credit:												
Total	12,667	12,269	12,258	12,399	12,647	12,726	12,609	12,720	12,815	12,846	13,178	14,151
Single-payment loans												
Commercial banks	3,882	3,927	3,925	3,970	4,028	4,090	4,133	4,161	4,221	4,247	4,312	4,413
Other financial institutions	620	644	683	615	684	648	599	662	695	647	713	723
Charge accounts												
Department stores ¹	810	669	637	631	634	624	574	589	623	656	717	948
Other retail outlets	3,506	3,085	3,079	3,172	3,321	3,380	3,296	3,280	3,260	3,321	3,424	3,907
Credit cards	438	433	425	426	420	436	457	491	483	471	460	469
Service credit	3,411	3,511	3,509	3,585	3,560	3,548	3,550	3,537	3,533	3,504	3,552	3,691

¹ Includes mail-order houses.² Other than commercial banks and sales finance cos.

For other notes, see notes to tables on pages 1676-79.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, 1961

(In millions of dollars)

By Type of Credit

Period	Total			Automobile paper			Other consumer goods paper			Repair and modernization loans			Personal loans		
	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit
Seasonally adjusted															
Jan.....	3,879	3,904	-25	1,285	1,373	-88	1,184	1,162	22	169	167	2	1,241	1,202	39
Feb.....	3,829	3,915	-86	1,229	1,370	-141	1,155	1,140	15	163	163	0	1,282	1,242	40
Mar.....	3,879	3,925	-46	1,277	1,366	-89	1,147	1,174	-27	171	163	8	1,284	1,222	62
Apr.....	3,836	3,957	-121	1,255	1,378	-123	1,162	1,203	-41	170	167	3	1,249	1,209	40
May.....	3,905	3,914	-9	1,297	1,354	-57	1,163	1,168	-5	171	169	2	1,274	1,223	51
June.....	4,024	3,980	44	1,344	1,372	-28	1,178	1,188	-10	179	171	8	1,323	1,249	74
July.....	3,961	3,957	4	1,318	1,379	-61	1,191	1,176	15	169	165	4	1,283	1,237	46
Aug.....	4,071	4,016	55	1,312	1,377	-65	1,229	1,197	32	185	169	16	1,345	1,273	72
Sept.....	4,018	3,969	49	1,297	1,360	-63	1,232	1,188	44	174	169	5	1,315	1,252	63
Oct.....	4,235	4,073	162	1,419	1,396	23	1,267	1,217	50	174	175	-1	1,375	1,285	90
Nov.....	4,332	4,063	269	1,510	1,384	126	1,265	1,206	59	172	166	6	1,385	1,307	78
Dec.....	4,409	4,061	348	1,469	1,375	94	1,402	1,233	169	167	169	-2	1,371	1,284	87
Not seasonally adjusted															
Jan.....	3,427	3,915	-488	1,138	1,372	-234	1,018	1,191	-173	129	166	-37	1,144	1,186	-42
Feb.....	3,190	3,660	-470	1,054	1,266	-212	886	1,115	-229	127	152	-25	1,124	1,127	-3
Mar.....	3,920	4,126	-206	1,334	1,436	-102	1,104	1,239	-135	162	170	-8	1,320	1,281	39
Apr.....	3,737	3,784	-47	1,251	1,304	-53	1,073	1,164	-91	165	159	6	1,247	1,157	90
May.....	4,224	4,063	161	1,466	1,410	56	1,218	1,206	12	201	172	29	1,340	1,275	65
June.....	4,367	4,064	303	1,533	1,403	130	1,232	1,198	34	196	174	22	1,407	1,288	119
July.....	3,954	3,901	53	1,390	1,377	13	1,129	1,142	-13	174	165	9	1,261	1,217	44
Aug.....	4,294	4,079	215	1,422	1,414	8	1,256	1,200	56	210	174	36	1,407	1,291	116
Sept.....	3,843	3,864	-21	1,186	1,345	-159	1,231	1,162	69	188	169	19	1,238	1,188	50
Oct.....	4,291	4,131	160	1,481	1,462	19	1,312	1,225	87	188	183	5	1,311	1,260	51
Nov.....	4,312	4,071	241	1,433	1,375	58	1,323	1,203	120	180	169	11	1,376	1,325	51
Dec.....	4,835	4,041	794	1,320	1,307	13	1,795	1,200	595	148	161	-13	1,572	1,373	199

By Holder

Period	Total			Commercial banks			Sales finance companies			Other financial institutions			Retail outlets		
	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit	Ex-tensions	Re-payments	Change in out-standing credit
Seasonally adjusted															
Jan.....	3,879	3,904	-25	1,437	1,445	968	853	896	-3	958	927	31	631	636	-1,021
Feb.....	3,829	3,915	-86	1,404	1,547	-143	828	873	-45	980	961	19	617	534	83
Mar.....	3,879	3,925	-46	1,431	1,535	-104	841	906	-65	995	965	30	612	519	93
Apr.....	3,836	3,957	-121	1,417	1,582	-165	848	909	-61	958	941	17	613	525	88
May.....	3,905	3,914	-9	1,438	1,531	-93	849	902	-53	997	956	41	621	525	96
June.....	4,024	3,980	44	1,449	1,537	-88	894	925	-31	1,046	983	63	635	535	100
July.....	3,961	3,957	4	1,465	1,525	-60	823	905	-82	1,003	977	26	670	550	120
Aug.....	4,071	4,016	55	1,501	1,529	-28	862	926	-75	1,048	994	65	660	567	93
Sept.....	4,018	3,969	49	1,476	1,514	-79	854	901	2	1,029	984	45	659	570	81
Oct.....	4,235	4,073	162	1,548	1,539	9	928	936	-8	1,074	1,009	65	685	589	96
Nov.....	4,332	4,063	269	1,582	1,511	54	968	922	46	1,096	1,030	66	686	600	103
Dec.....	4,409	4,061	348	1,571	1,512	59	1,123	943	180	1,077	1,005	72	638	601	37
Not seasonally adjusted															
Jan.....	3,427	3,915	-488	1,350	1,460	866	765	872	-67	845	916	-71	467	668	-1,217
Feb.....	3,190	3,660	-470	1,217	1,471	-254	683	800	-117	855	871	-16	436	519	-83
Mar.....	3,920	4,126	-206	1,465	1,602	-137	844	970	-126	1,026	1,006	20	585	548	37
Apr.....	3,737	3,784	-47	1,435	1,511	-76	815	866	-51	932	900	32	555	507	48
May.....	4,224	4,063	161	1,608	1,600	8	909	934	-25	1,064	994	70	644	535	109
June.....	4,367	4,064	303	1,603	1,569	34	995	938	57	1,119	1,019	100	651	538	113
July.....	3,954	3,901	53	1,510	1,529	-19	878	891	-13	990	956	34	576	525	51
Aug.....	4,294	4,079	215	1,590	1,563	27	944	951	-18	1,101	1,004	108	659	561	98
Sept.....	3,843	3,864	-21	1,403	1,490	-128	822	879	-8	959	933	26	659	562	89
Oct.....	4,291	4,131	160	1,571	1,575	-4	970	986	-16	1,033	986	47	718	584	134
Nov.....	4,312	4,071	241	1,491	1,488	-14	941	929	12	1,118	1,046	72	762	608	170
Dec.....	4,835	4,041	794	1,469	1,435	34	1,101	928	173	1,241	1,084	157	1,024	594	430

See notes to tables on pages 1676-79 of this BULLETIN.

Financial Statistics

★ International ★

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The figures on international capital transactions are collected by the F. R. Banks from reports made on Treasury foreign exchange forms collected by the F. R. Banks in accordance with Executive Orders No. 6560, dated Jan. 15, 1934, and No. 10033, dated Feb. 8, 1949, and Treasury regulations thereunder. Other data are com-

piled largely from regularly published sources such as central bank statements and official statistical bulletins. For some of the series, back data are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Estimated total world ¹	Intl. Monetary Fund	United States	Estimated rest of world	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Congo, Rep. of the
1955.....	37,620	1,808	21,753	14,060	372	144	71	928	323	1,134	44	86	116
1956.....	38,105	1,692	22,058	14,355	224	107	71	925	324	1,103	46	57	122
1957.....	38,810	1,180	22,857	14,775	126	126	103	915	324	1,100	40	62	81
1958.....	39,490	1,332	20,582	17,575	60	162	194	1,270	325	1,078	40	72	83
1959.....	40,185	2,407	19,507	18,270	56	154	292	1,134	327	960	43	71	42
1960.....	40,530	2,439	17,804	20,285	104	147	293	1,170	287	885	45	78	.....
1961—Oct.....	.....	2,055	17,331	.....	190	155	302	1,203	289	932	48	86	.....
Nov.....	.....	2,059	17,021	.....	190	159	302	1,234	285	941	49	87	.....
Dec.....	41,155	2,077	16,947	22,130	190	162	303	1,248	285	946	48	88	.....
1962—Jan.....	.....	2,079	16,847	.....	190	164	303	1,277	285	950	48	89	.....
Feb.....	.....	2,096	16,795	.....	165	164	304	1,291	285	962	47	89	.....
Mar.....	41,290	2,098	16,643	22,550	164	167	344	1,297	285	964	46	91	.....
Apr.....	.....	2,099	16,519	.....	114	170	363	1,315	285	963	46	91	.....
May.....	.....	2,106	16,458	.....	114	174	363	1,318	286	913	45	92	.....
June.....	41,285	2,110	16,527	22,650	102	177	363	1,335	286	669	45	93	.....
July.....	.....	2,136	16,182	.....	78	180	419	1,335	286	674	44	93	.....
Aug.....	.....	2,155	16,139	.....	74	182	419	1,342	286	683	44	94	.....
Sept.....	41,345	2,175	16,081	23,090	.....	184	419	1,341	286	689	43	83	.....
Oct.....	.....	2,179	16,026	.....	.....	.....	429	1,341	.....	695	43	.....	.....
End of period	Cuba	Denmark	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	El Salvador	Finland	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Guatemala	India	Indonesia	Iran
1955.....	136	31	12	23	28	35	942	920	11	27	247	81	138
1956.....	136	31	11	22	28	35	924	1,494	10	27	247	45	138
1957.....	136	31	11	22	31	35	581	2,542	13	27	247	39	138
1958.....	80	31	11	22	31	35	750	2,639	17	27	247	37	141
1959.....	50	31	10	20	30	38	1,290	2,637	26	24	247	33	140
1960.....	1	31	10	20	30	41	1,641	2,971	76	24	247	58	130
1961—Oct.....	.....	31	1	19	17	45	2,125	3,648	77	24	247	43	130
Nov.....	.....	31	3	19	17	45	2,122	3,648	82	24	247	43	130
Dec.....	.....	31	3	19	18	47	2,121	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
1962—Jan.....	.....	31	3	19	18	47	2,120	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
Feb.....	.....	31	3	19	18	46	2,144	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
Mar.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,171	3,666	91	24	247	43	129
Apr.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,207	3,666	86	24	247	.....	129
May.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,235	3,667	89	24	247	.....	129
June.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,270	3,667	96	24	247	.....	129
July.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,417	3,667	92	24	247	.....	129
Aug.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,450	3,667	86	.....	247	.....	129
Sept.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,481	3,668	86	.....	247	.....	129
Oct.....	.....	31	3	19	.....	61	2,513	3,669	.....	.....	247	.....	129
End of period	Iraq	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	Lebanon	Mexico	Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Peru	Philippines	Portugal	South Africa
1955.....	8	18	352	74	142	865	33	45	48	35	16	428	212
1956.....	14	18	338	77	167	844	33	50	49	35	22	448	224
1957.....	20	18	452	91	180	744	33	45	49	28	6	461	217
1958.....	34	18	1,086	91	143	1,050	33	43	49	19	10	493	211
1959.....	84	18	1,749	102	142	1,132	34	30	50	28	9	548	238
1960.....	98	18	2,203	119	137	1,451	35	30	52	42	15	552	178
1961—Oct.....	84	18	2,226	140	116	1,581	1	30	53	47	25	438	218
Nov.....	84	18	2,226	140	115	1,581	1	30	53	47	26	439	256
Dec.....	84	18	2,225	140	112	1,581	1	30	53	47	27	443	298
1962—Jan.....	98	18	2,228	140	111	1,581	1	30	53	47	27	444	343
Feb.....	98	18	2,228	140	110	1,581	1	30	53	47	28	444	361
Mar.....	98	18	2,229	140	109	1,581	1	30	53	47	30	446	379
Apr.....	98	18	2,234	140	109	1,581	1	30	53	47	31	446	386
May.....	98	18	2,240	140	107	1,581	1	30	53	47	33	447	407
June.....	98	18	2,242	151	106	1,581	1	30	53	47	34	454	432
July.....	98	18	2,244	172	106	1,581	1	30	53	47	35	455	446
Aug.....	98	18	2,244	172	98	1,581	1	30	53	47	36	467	468
Sept.....	.....	18	2,241	172	.....	1,581	1	30	53	47	37	469	488
Oct.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1,581	1	30	53	.....	.....	469	501

For notes see end of table.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom ²	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements ³	EPUEF ⁴
1955.....	132	276	1,597	19	112	144	174	2,120	216	403	16	121	244
1956.....	132	266	1,664	19	112	144	188	2,133	186	603	18	59	268
1957.....	101	219	1,706	24	112	144	188	2,273	180	719	14	24	254
1958.....	57	204	1,925	24	112	144	174	3,069	180	719	17	-42	126
1959.....	68	191	1,934	19	104	133	174	2,736	180	652	10	-134	40
1960.....	178	170	2,185	19	104	134	174	3,231	180	*401	4	-19	55
1961—Oct.....	291	180	2,525	.....	104	139	174	3,531	180	*401	5	164	.....
Nov.....	301	180	2,505	.....	104	139	174	3,556	180	*401	6	183	.....
Dec.....	316	180	2,560	.....	104	139	174	3,318	180	*401	6	115	56
1962—Jan.....	331	181	2,505	.....	104	140	174	3,410	180	*401	6	176	.....
Feb.....	341	181	2,481	.....	104	140	174	3,424	180	*401	6	176	.....
Mar.....	351	181	2,444	.....	104	140	174	3,452	180	*401	6	171	61
Apr.....	376	181	2,424	.....	104	140	174	3,472	180	*401	6	162	.....
May.....	400	181	2,409	.....	104	140	174	3,525	180	*401	6	165	.....
June.....	409	182	2,409	.....	104	140	174	3,433	180	*401	6	203	46
July.....	429	182	2,459	.....	104	140	174	2,915	180	*401	3	209	.....
Aug.....	429	181	2,459	.....	104	140	174	2,848	180	*401	3	210	.....
Sept.....	428	181	2,453	.....	104	140	174	2,792	180	*401	3	200	62
Oct.....	438	181	2,452	.....	.....	140	174	2,822	.....	401	.....	172	.....

¹ Includes reported gold holdings of central banks and govts. and international organizations, unpublished holdings of various central banks and govts., estimated holdings of the U.K. Exchange Equalization Account, and estimated official holdings of countries from which no reports are received; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

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

² Beginning with Dec. 1958, Exchange Equalization Account gold and convertible currency reserves, as reported by the U.K. Treasury; before that time, reserves of gold and U.S. and Canadian dollars.

³ Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

⁴ Europeans Payments Union through Dec. 1958 and European Fund thereafter.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold" Section 14, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*.

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production ¹	Africa				North and South America						Other		All other ¹
		South Africa	Rhodesia	Ghana	Congo, Rep. of the	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua ²	Brazil	Colombia	Australia	India	
1955.....	940.0	510.7	18.4	24.1	13.0	65.7	159.1	13.4	8.1	3.9	13.3	36.7	7.4	66.2
1956.....	975.0	556.2	18.8	22.3	13.1	65.3	153.4	12.3	7.6	4.3	15.3	36.1	7.3	63.0
1957.....	1,015.0	596.2	18.8	27.7	13.1	63.0	155.2	12.1	6.9	4.2	11.4	37.9	6.3	62.2
1958.....	1,050.0	618.0	19.4	29.8	12.3	61.6	158.8	11.6	7.2	3.9	13.0	38.6	6.0	69.8
1959.....	1,125.0	702.2	19.8	32.0	12.2	57.2	156.9	11.0	7.3	3.8	13.9	38.1	5.8	64.8
1960.....	1,175.0	748.4	19.6	31.3	11.1	58.8	161.1	10.5	7.0	4.1	15.2	38.0	5.7	64.2
1961.....	1,220.0	803.1	20.1	34.0	8.1	54.8	155.5	9.4	7.7	4.4	14.0	37.5	5.7	65.7
1961—Sept.....	.....	68.5	1.6	.....	.....	4.5	12.1	.6	.....	.3	1.4	3.2	.5	.....
Oct.....	.....	68.9	1.6	.....	.....	3.9	12.7	.6	.....	.4	1.4	3.5	.4	.....
Nov.....	.....	69.2	1.6	.....	.....	4.1	13.0	.9	.....	.4	1.1	3.1	.5	.....
Dec.....	.....	67.8	1.6	.....	.....	3.4	12.9	.5	.....	.4	1.1	3.3	.5	.....
1962—Jan.....	.....	70.6	1.6	.....	.....	3.5	12.6	.7	.....	.4	1.3	2.9	.5	.....
Feb.....	.....	67.4	1.6	.....	.....	3.2	11.4	.9	.....	.4	1.4	2.9	.5	.....
Mar.....	.....	72.9	1.7	.....	.....	3.5	12.8	.....	.....	.4	1.2	3.1	.5	.....
Apr.....	.....	72.3	1.6	.....	.....	3.0	12.4	.9	.....	.3	1.2	2.6	.4	.....
May.....	.....	74.0	1.5	.....	.....	3.4	12.3	.6	.....	.4	1.2	3.0	.5	.....
June.....	.....	75.2	1.6	.....	.....	3.1	11.8	.8	.....	.4	.9	3.3	.....	.....
July.....	.....	76.3	1.6	.....	.....	4.0	11.9	.6	.....	.4	1.2	3.3	.....	.....
Aug.....	.....	76.6	1.6	.....	.....	4.6	12.0	.....	.....	.4	.....	3.4	.....	.....
Sept.....	.....	76.1	.....	.....	.....	4.8	11.7	.....	.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

² Gold exports.

NOTE.—Estimated world production based on reports of the U. S.

Bureau of Mines. Country data based on reports from individual countries and of the Bureau of Mines except Brazil, data for which are from American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the United States, annual figures are from the Bureau of the Mint and monthly figures are from American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

NET GOLD PURCHASES OR SALES BY THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961		1962		
									III	IV	I	II	III
Western Europe:													
Austria.....	-6				-84	-83	-1				-39	-17	-56
Belgium.....			3	3	-329	-39	-141	-144	-63	-81	-28	-35	
France.....		-68	-34			-266	-173				-45	-98	-214
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	-226	-10					-34	-23					
Italy.....					-349			100					
Netherlands.....				25	-261	-30	-249	-25					
Portugal.....	-55	-5			-20	-10							
Spain.....				31	32		-114	-58		-40	-47	-59	-20
Switzerland.....	-16		-8		-215	-20	-324	-125	-45	-5	62	35	-45
United Kingdom.....	-50		100		-900	-350	-550	-306	-55	-326	-181	-150	-64
Bank for Intl. Settlements.....	-20				-178	-32	-36	-23					
Other.....	-6	4	18	8	-21	-38	-96	-53	*	-14	-11	-15	*
Total.....	-378	-78	80	68	-2,326	-827	-1,718	-754	-246	-466	-290	-339	-399
Canada.....			15	5								190	
Latin American republics:													
Argentina.....			115	75	67		-50	-90			25	60	
Mexico.....	80					-30	-20						
Venezuela.....	-30		-200			65							
Other.....	12	14	56	6	2	-16	-30	-19	-9	-4	-1	-1	9
Total.....	62	14	-28	81	69	19	-100	-109	-9	-4	24	59	9
Asia:													
Japan.....					-30	-157	-15						
Other.....	-10	-5	*	18	-4	-28	-97	-101	-34	-20	-24	-16	-41
Total.....	-10	-5	*	18	-34	-186	-113	-101	-34	-20	-24	-16	-41
All other.....	-1	1	14		-3	-5	-38	-6	*	-4	-1	3	-2
Total foreign countries....	-327	-68	80	172	-2,294	-998	-1,969	-970	-288	-494	-291	-102	-434
Intl. Monetary Fund....			² 200	600		³ -44	² 300	150	150				
Grand total.....	-327	-68	280	772	-2,294	-1,041	-1,669	-820	-138	-494	-291	-102	-434

¹ Includes sales of \$21 million to Lebanon and \$48 million to Saudi Arabia.

² Proceeds from this sale invested by the IMF in U. S. Govt. securities; upon termination of the investment the IMF can reacquire the same

amount of gold from the United States.

³ Payment to the IMF of \$344 million as increase in U. S. gold subscription less sale by the IMF of \$300 million (see also note 2).

U. S. GOLD STOCK AND HOLDINGS OF CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES
BY U. S. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Total	End of period		Changes in—		Month	Total	End of period		Changes in—			
		Gold stock		Foreign currency holdings	Total			Total gold	Gold stock		Foreign currency holdings ²	Total	Total gold
		Total ¹	Treasury						Total ¹	Treasury			
1950	22,820	22,820	22,706	.....	-1,743	-1,743	1961—Nov.	17,148	17,021	16,975	127	-295	-310
1951	22,873	22,873	22,695	.....	53	53	Dec.	17,063	16,947	16,889	116	-85	-74
1952	23,252	23,252	23,187	.....	379	379							
1953	22,091	22,091	22,030	.....	-1,161	-1,161	1962—Jan.	16,963	16,847	16,815	116	-100	-100
1954	21,793	21,793	21,713	.....	-298	-298	Feb.	16,948	16,795	16,790	153	-15	-52
							Mar.	16,873	16,643	16,608	230	-75	-152
1955	21,753	21,753	21,690	.....	-40	-40	Apr.	16,762	16,519	16,495	243	-111	-124
1956	22,058	22,058	21,949	.....	305	305	May	16,718	16,458	16,434	260	-44	-61
1957	22,857	22,857	22,781	.....	799	799	June	17,081	16,527	16,435	554	363	69
1958	20,582	20,582	20,534	.....	-2,275	-2,275	July	16,678	16,182	16,147	496	-403	-345
1959	19,507	19,507	19,456	.....	-1,075	-1,075	Aug.	16,562	16,139	16,098	423	-116	-43
							Sept.	16,531	16,081	16,067	450	-31	-58
1960	17,804	17,804	17,767	.....	-1,703	-1,703	Oct.	16,364	16,026	15,978	338	-167	-55
1961	17,063	16,947	16,889	116	-741	-857	Nov.	16,217	16,015	15,978	202	-147	-11

¹ Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.

² For holdings of F. R. Banks only see pp. 1644 and 1646.

³ Includes payment of \$344 million as increase in U. S. gold subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

NOTE.—See Table 8 on page 1711 for gold held under earmark at F. R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

HOLDINGS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Dec. 31, 1960		Sept. 30, 1961		Dec. 31, 1961		Mar. 31, 1962		June 30, 1962		Sept. 30, 1962 ^a	
	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes
Western Europe:												
Austria.....	536	3	526	3	558	3	594	*	640	*	744	*
Belgium.....	1,312	2	1,476	1	1,574	8	1,616	8	1,593	2	1,511	*
Denmark.....	85	31	79	30	83	30	80	29	83	29	78	30
Finland.....	87	*	134	2	138	2	138	2	133	2	135	2
France.....	2,160	5	3,014	5	3,110	4	3,360	3	3,664	3	3,643	3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	6,447	3	6,394	3	6,505	3	6,200	3	6,289	3	6,467	3
Greece.....	139	*	120	*	154	*	189	*	206	*	187	*
Italy.....	3,080	*	3,377	*	3,459	*	3,416	*	3,429	*	3,533	*
Netherlands.....	1,779	4	1,804	3	1,797	3	1,822	2	1,888	2	1,857	2
Norway.....	112	148	135	128	135	126	142	93	131	85	142	91
Portugal.....	636	1	523	1	542	1	532	1	584	1	610	1
Spain.....	327	1	405	1	469	1	516	1	568	1	588	1
Sweden.....	397	82	566	71	586	93	584	92	607	123	639	102
Switzerland.....	2,863	94	3,177	86	3,435	83	3,262	83	3,360	83	3,285	86
Turkey.....	152	*	158	*	165	*	160	*	163	*	162	*
United Kingdom ¹	4,467	420	4,719	483	4,526	435	4,941	388	4,864	440	4,402	418
Other ²	529	44	788	47	678	48	728	46	667	46	696	47
Total.....	25,108	838	27,395	864	27,914	840	28,280	751	28,869	820	28,679	786
Canada.....	3,324	446	3,576	465	3,704	459	3,454	423	3,566	227	4,169	240
Latin America:												
Argentina.....	419	1	454	1	425	1	407	1	310	1	304	1
Brazil.....	481	2	551	1	513	1	492	1	511	1	499	1
Chile.....	180	*	178	*	153	*	160	*	176	*	147	*
Colombia.....	236	1	222	1	235	1	228	1	252	1	228	1
Cuba.....	78	1	46	*	44	*	40	*	38	*	37	*
Guatemala.....	68	*	70	*	70	*	82	*	76	*	58	*
Mexico.....	534	7	529	5	606	5	615	6	624	6	559	6
Panama, Republic of.....	123	1	79	1	87	1	82	1	87	1	85	1
Peru.....	114	*	123	1	131	1	137	*	137	*	154	*
Uruguay.....	231	1	229	1	237	1	255	1	259	1	272	1
Venezuela.....	799	1	849	1	819	1	801	1	765	1	780	1
Other ^{3,4}	370	.....	297	77	255	192	305	188	360	156	376	132
Total.....	13,633	15	13,627	89	13,575	204	13,604	200	13,595	168	13,499	144
Asia:												
India.....	301	41	333	6	325	6	321	6	296	6	293	6
Indonesia.....	236	1	120	1	119	1	137	1	125	1	76	1
Iran.....	152	*	167	*	161	*	165	*	155	*	157	*
Japan.....	2,166	3	1,953	3	1,894	3	2,054	3	2,210	3	2,344	3
Philippines.....	218	2	174	2	212	1	195	1	213	1	196	1
Thailand.....	290	*	344	*	368	*	410	*	431	*	430	*
Other.....	991	45	1,130	45	1,168	45	1,215	41	1,207	41	1,268	41
Total.....	4,354	92	4,221	57	4,247	56	4,497	52	4,637	52	4,764	52
All other:												
Australia.....	235	*	238	*	260	*	268	*	281	*	315	*
South Africa.....	207	*	251	*	330	*	415	*	471	*	535	*
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	196	*	189	*	189	*	190	*	193	*	186	*
Other ⁶	600	35	579	38	635	39	631	42	640	39	663	39
Total.....	1,238	35	1,257	38	1,414	39	1,504	42	1,585	39	1,699	39
Total foreign countries ⁷	37,657	1,426	40,076	1,513	40,854	1,598	41,339	1,468	42,252	1,306	42,810	1,261
International ⁴	6,337	900	5,422	1,127	5,767	1,240	6,392	1,087	6,563	1,009	6,992	861
Grand total ⁷	43,994	2,326	45,498	2,640	46,621	2,838	47,731	2,555	48,815	2,315	49,802	2,122
Sterling area.....	5,558	536	5,863	567	5,841	520	6,357	474	6,328	525	5,979	504

¹ Gold reserves are estimated.² In addition to other Western European countries includes unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries; gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; European Fund; and the Bank for International Settlements (the figures for the gold reserves of the BIS represent the Bank's net gold assets; see note 1 to table on gold reserves).³ Includes other Latin American republics and the Inter-American Development Bank.⁴ Data for short-term dollars revised to exclude nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.⁵ Total short-term dollars include \$109 million reported by banks initially included as of June 30, of which \$105 million reported for Japan.⁶ Includes unspecified countries in Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe, and all Western European dependencies located outside Europe and Asia.⁷ Excludes gold reserves of the U. S. S. R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

NOTE.—Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U. S. Treasury bills and certificates). U. S. Govt. bonds and notes are official and private holdings of U. S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total ¹	In- terna- tional ^{1, 2}	Foreign			Europe				Canada	Latin Amer- ica ¹	Asia	All Other
			Total ¹	Offi- cial ^{1, 3}	Other	Ger- many, Fed. Rep. of	United King- dom	Other	Total				
1957.....	15,158	1,517	13,641	7,917	5,724	1,557	1,275	4,310	7,142	1,623	2,575	1,946	355
1958.....	16,159	1,544	14,615	8,665	5,950	1,755	873	5,081	7,708	2,019	2,403	2,205	279
1959.....	19,389	4,315	16,231	9,154	7,076	1,987	990	5,496	8,473	2,198	2,408	2,780	373
1960.....	21,272	3,897	17,374	10,327	7,047	3,476	1,667	3,903	9,046	2,439	2,422	3,115	352
1961—Oct.....	22,152	3,657	18,495	10,679	7,816	2,544	2,676	4,894	10,113	2,907	2,287	2,807	382
Nov.....	22,276	3,721	18,556	10,581	7,975	2,531	2,505	4,969	10,004	3,029	2,318	2,819	385
Dec.....	22,415	3,690	18,725	10,966	7,759	2,841	2,226	5,250	10,317	2,758	2,371	2,892	387
1962—Jan.....	22,362	3,701	18,661	10,256	7,840	2,299	2,501	5,285	10,084	2,909	2,327	2,926	415
Feb.....	22,667	4,014	18,653	10,103	7,550	2,401	2,566	5,218	10,185	2,761	2,333	2,995	378
Mar.....	23,081	4,294	18,787	10,498	7,289	2,534	2,491	5,356	10,381	2,490	2,432	3,092	392
Apr.....	23,265	4,393	18,873	10,289	7,584	2,518	2,468	5,378	10,364	2,503	2,543	3,070	392
May.....	23,402	4,483	18,919	10,480	7,439	2,509	2,398	5,562	10,469	2,514	2,410	3,090	437
June.....	23,947	4,453	19,494	11,247	7,247	2,622	2,262	5,709	10,593	2,897	2,478	3,106	420
June ⁵	24,056	4,453	19,603	11,247	8,356	2,622	2,264	5,709	10,595	2,897	2,479	3,212	421
July.....	23,624	4,735	18,889	10,816	8,073	2,543	1,853	5,220	9,616	3,120	2,504	3,200	449
Aug.....	24,175	4,893	19,282	11,170	8,112	2,592	1,846	5,289	9,726	3,416	2,448	3,233	458
Sept. ^p	24,538	4,817	19,721	11,696	8,025	2,799	1,802	5,455	10,056	3,480	2,443	3,280	462
Oct. ^p	25,223	4,839	20,383	12,134	8,249	2,823	1,853	5,592	10,268	3,886	2,418	3,345	467

1a. Other Europe

End of period	Total	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Den- mark	Fin- land	France	Greece	Italy	Neth- er- lands	Nor- way	Por- tugal	Spain	Swe- den	Swit- zer- land	Tur- key	Other ⁶
1957.....	4,310	349	130	112	64	354	154	1,079	203	93	142	24	260	967	18	360
1958.....	5,081	411	115	169	69	532	126	1,121	339	130	163	36	303	852	20	694
1959.....	5,496	331	138	137	71	655	186	1,370	485	95	138	86	213	969	31	590
1960.....	3,903	243	142	54	46	519	63	877	328	82	84	149	227	678	18	393
1961—Oct.....	4,894	228	311	56	92	888	43	1,191	227	110	88	133	391	689	21	427
Nov.....	4,969	241	330	49	89	957	50	1,203	231	99	90	134	379	712	28	376
Dec.....	5,250	255	326	52	91	989	67	1,234	216	105	99	153	406	875	26	354
1962—Jan.....	5,285	256	357	52	90	1,083	76	1,248	218	93	93	159	392	775	34	359
Feb.....	5,218	262	328	55	90	1,097	85	1,100	263	103	91	152	394	819	37	345
Mar.....	5,356	250	319	49	77	1,189	98	1,187	241	112	86	165	403	818	20	342
Apr.....	5,378	229	293	49	74	1,261	104	1,185	247	141	98	160	391	808	19	321
May.....	5,562	238	293	60	70	1,445	103	1,147	259	123	108	153	415	830	16	302
June.....	5,709	277	258	52	71	1,394	110	1,187	307	101	130	159	425	951	23	263
July.....	5,220	291	204	44	68	1,046	100	1,095	339	103	132	176	425	913	17	266
Aug.....	5,289	316	184	52	70	1,080	98	1,244	258	117	137	144	463	832	17	279
Sept. ^p	5,455	325	170	47	74	1,162	101	1,292	276	112	141	160	458	832	22	283
Oct. ^p	5,592	319	190	55	73	1,205	103	1,310	259	109	156	151	458	885	26	292

1b. Latin America

End of period	Total ¹	Argen- tina	Bo- livia	Brazil	Chile	Col- ombia	Cuba	Do- min- ican Rep.	El Sal- vador	Guate- mala	Mex- ico	Neth., An- tilles and Surin- am	Pan- ama, Re- pub- lic of	Peru	Uru- guay	Vene- zuela	Other ^{1, 7}
1957.....	2,575	137	26	132	75	153	235	54	27	65	386	73	136	60	55	835	124
1958.....	2,403	150	22	138	100	169	286	40	26	42	418	79	146	77	82	494	133
1959.....	2,408	337	24	151	185	217	164	37	28	37	442	88	129	82	62	277	148
1960.....	2,422	315	23	194	135	158	77	37	24	44	397	72	123	72	51	398	302
1961—Oct.....	2,287	246	23	254	96	137	46	27	28	43	403	88	84	73	50	406	282
Nov.....	2,318	240	25	260	96	130	45	23	23	43	439	87	85	77	53	416	275
Dec.....	2,371	235	26	228	105	147	43	23	22	46	494	89	87	74	57	418	268
1962—Jan.....	2,327	228	23	252	99	119	41	26	24	48	473	86	79	79	68	397	285
Feb.....	2,333	217	23	241	95	139	40	28	29	54	474	88	83	80	80	381	283
Mar.....	2,432	243	24	207	114	137	39	34	28	58	506	92	82	90	75	400	303
Apr.....	2,543	221	24	255	110	140	38	42	29	57	516	97	90	92	75	447	308
May.....	2,410	209	24	236	110	142	37	43	34	55	490	90	91	90	72	379	308
June.....	2,479	208	25	225	131	159	37	48	35	52	518	87	87	90	79	364	334
July.....	2,504	231	23	201	113	149	37	43	36	42	489	96	87	96	73	436	351
Aug.....	2,448	210	21	198	106	143	36	42	33	37	484	93	87	104	87	394	374
Sept. ^p	2,443	230	22	213	104	145	36	40	31	34	461	94	85	107	92	379	370
Oct. ^p	2,418	187	24	180	112	152	15	35	25	33	467	91	84	103	90	417	404

For notes see following page.

1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

1c. Asia and All Other

End of period	Asia											All other						
	Total	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Israel	Japan	Korea, Republic of	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other	Total	Australia	Congo, Rep. of the	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other
1957.....	1,946	70	82	151	55	52	586	117	175	86	157	417	355	85	39	38	40	153
1958.....	2,205	62	77	108	43	56	935	145	176	99	133	371	279	79	30	30	16	125
1959.....	2,780	60	114	139	47	87	1,285	148	172	94	141	494	373	110	31	49	20	162
1960.....	3,115	57	54	178	22	75	1,887	152	203	84	186	217	352	88	32	29	22	181
1961—Oct.....	2,807	59	88	92	34	65	1,535	195	134	92	240	273	382	90	39	46	15	192
Nov.....	2,819	39	90	82	31	62	1,532	198	150	90	248	276	385	91	38	44	12	199
Dec.....	2,892	55	78	76	31	63	1,590	199	185	92	264	258	387	98	34	32	15	209
1962—Jan.....	2,926	59	75	86	34	63	1,599	188	202	98	276	246	415	127	31	32	21	204
Feb.....	2,995	57	74	100	35	87	1,633	187	171	103	293	255	378	95	28	36	14	205
Mar.....	3,092	57	74	94	36	71	1,750	183	165	92	306	262	392	101	27	36	16	213
Apr.....	3,070	58	70	88	23	78	1,708	181	173	90	314	287	392	96	27	43	17	210
May.....	3,090	61	54	80	18	76	1,752	174	184	85	323	283	437	97	40	42	25	232
June.....	3,106	56	49	82	26	76	1,800	164	179	85	327	261	421	104	37	39	19	222
June 5.....	3,212	56	49	82	26	76	1,906	164	179	85	327	261	421	104	37	39	19	222
July.....	3,200	60	39	79	32	76	1,903	160	169	86	327	267	449	122	37	36	22	232
Aug.....	3,233	60	39	83	37	89	1,942	155	169	82	327	250	458	126	41	45	13	232
Sept.....	3,280	57	46	33	28	81	2,040	153	159	79	326	279	462	131	35	47	12	236
Oct. ^p	3,345	63	49	39	27	74	2,104	147	163	77	326	276	467	155	31	42	13	226

1d. Supplementary Data⁹ (end of year)

Area or country	1958	1959	1960	1961	Area or country	1958	1959	1960	1961
Other Europe:					Other Asia (Cont.):				
Bulgaria.....	.3	1.2	.5	1.2	Ceylon.....	44.1	34.4	6.9	n.a.
Cyprus.....	.2	.3	.5	.7	China Mainland ¹⁰	36.0	35.8	34.8	34.6
Czechoslovakia ¹⁰	.6	.7	1.0	.9	Goa.....	2.5	2.3	1.4	.9
Hungary.....	.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	Iraq.....	18.0	63.1	13.8	n.a.
Iceland.....	3.5	2.7	5.1	3.1	Jordan.....	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.6
Ireland, Republic of.....	10.0	5.4	2.7	3.2	Kuwait.....	10.3	9.4	9.6	27.1
Luxembourg.....	16.1	7.2	12.6	16.1	Laos.....	20.9	21.0	5.0	n.a.
Monaco.....	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.4	Lebanon.....	37.9	38.0	36.2	n.a.
Poland ¹⁰	4.9	4.0	6.1	7.2	Malaya.....	1.2	1.4	6.3	4.4
Rumania ¹⁰	.9	.9	1.1	1.5	Nepal.....	1.2	1.8	1.2	n.a.
Soviet Zone of Germany.....	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	Pakistan.....	5.6	23.5	10.6	10.1
U. S. S. R. ¹⁰	2.2	2.6	12.1	4.8	Ryukyu Islands.....	15.2	14.8	14.2	n.a.
Yugoslavia ¹⁰	9.5	6.2	10.0	11.6	Saudi Arabia.....	60.2	111.6	18.4	24.9
Other Latin America:					Singapore.....	2.5	3.5	1.9	3.2
Bahamas ¹¹.....	.....	.....	47.2	77.5	Syria.....	4.7	5.0	4.2	2.6
Bermuda.....	6.8	14.3	21.7	33.5	Viet-Nam.....	48.8	68.3	14.6	7.9
Costa Rica.....	24.5	18.9	19.8	13.3	All other:				
Ecuador.....	17.4	21.7	27.3	23.6	Algeria.....	.5	.6	.4	.5
French West Indies and French Guiana.....	.5	.5	.4	.5	Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	27.8	18.7	9.3	11.1
Haiti.....	7.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	French Somaliland.....	1.0	2.0	.9	.8
Honduras.....	6.3	12.8	15.0	14.8	Ghana.....	.7	.4	.9	1.1
Nicaragua.....	11.3	12.5	11.9	17.3	Liberia.....	13.0	20.3	16.8	21.9
Paraguay.....	3.4	6.7	4.6	4.9	Libya.....	6.4	17.6	5.6	5.4
The West Indies federation ¹¹	31.6	32.6	11.3	1214.0	Madeira Islands.....	1.0	.6	.9	.7
Other Asia:					Morocco (incl. Tangier).....	43.5	57.8	64.3	93.0
Aden.....	1.7	2.2	2.3	n.a.	Mozambique.....	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.6
Afghanistan.....	4.5	11.0	9.8	3.6	New Caledonia.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	n.a.
Bahrain.....	.9	.9	.5	.6	New Zealand.....	6.9	6.8	35.1	4.0
Burma.....	5.9	4.3	.9	n.a.	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	.2	.3	3.9	n.a.
Cambodia.....	24.9	19.7	10.9	15.3	Somali Republic.....	1.3	.8	3.5	1.7
					Sudan.....	5.2	1.6	1.9	n.a.
					Tunisia.....	.3	8.4	2.8	1.2

¹ Series revised to exclude nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank.

² International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, and other international organizations.

³ Foreign central banks and foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.).

⁴ Includes \$1,031 million representing increase in U. S. dollar subscription to the IMF paid in June 1959.

⁵ These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

⁶ Includes Bank for International Settlements.

⁷ Beginning with 1960 includes Inter-American Development Bank.

⁸ Decline from September reflects reclassification of deposits for changes in domicile over the past few years from Cuba to other countries.

⁹ Except where noted, data based on reports by banks in the Second (N. Y.) F. R. District and are a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories in Tables 1a-1c.

¹⁰ Based on reports by banks in all F. R. districts.

¹¹ Before 1960, data for the Bahamas included with The West Indies federation.

¹² Excludes Jamaica.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on international capital transactions of the United States, see "International Finance" Section 15, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period, or area and country	Total ¹	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies
		To banks and official institutions				To all other foreigners				
		Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates ¹	Other ²	Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other ²	
Total amounts outstanding										
1957.....	15,158	12,847	5,875	5,840	1,132	2,252	1,766	278	209	59
1958.....	16,159	13,669	6,772	5,823	1,075	2,430	1,951	306	174	59
1959.....	19,389	16,913	6,341	9,245	1,328	2,398	1,833	295	270	77
1960.....	21,272	18,929	7,568	9,960	1,401	2,230	1,849	148	233	113
1961—Oct.....	22,152	19,701	8,899	9,403	1,398	2,293	1,918	151	224	159
Nov.....	22,276	19,802	8,843	9,514	1,445	2,333	1,930	147	256	142
Dec.....	22,415	19,909	8,655	9,751	1,504	2,356	1,976	149	230	150
1962—Jan.....	22,362	19,839	9,152	9,232	1,455	2,361	1,967	151	243	161
Feb.....	22,667	20,085	9,139	9,500	1,446	2,430	1,973	166	290	152
Mar.....	23,081	20,443	9,774	10,218	1,451	2,454	2,004	156	294	184
Apr.....	23,265	20,609	9,124	10,011	1,474	2,475	2,038	140	297	181
May.....	23,402	20,741	8,829	10,409	1,503	2,494	2,050	100	344	167
June.....	23,947	21,096	8,671	10,973	1,453	2,674	2,207	107	360	177
June ³	24,056	21,203	8,739	10,973	1,491	2,676	2,209	107	360	177
July.....	23,624	20,891	8,410	11,020	1,461	2,553	2,088	112	353	180
Aug.....	24,175	21,389	8,340	11,645	1,404	2,540	2,066	109	365	246
Sept. ^p	24,538	21,723	8,227	12,082	1,414	2,561	2,088	100	373	254
Oct. ^p	25,223	22,390	8,516	12,455	1,419	2,550	2,081	108	361	282
Area and country detail, Aug. 31, 1962										
Europe:										
Austria.....	316	314	251	55	8	2	2	*	*	*
Belgium.....	184	154	84	50	20	30	26	*	4	*
Denmark.....	52	43	36	6	1	9	8	*	*	*
Finland.....	70	69	47	19	3	1	1	*	*	*
France.....	1,080	1,027	205	776	46	50	43	4	3	2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of....	2,592	2,554	248	1,944	362	35	29	2	5	2
Greece.....	98	82	65	17	*	16	16	*	*	*
Italy.....	1,244	1,066	187	738	141	27	25	2	*	150
Netherlands.....	258	215	91	114	10	41	31	2	9	1
Norway.....	117	86	42	23	22	30	29	1	*	*
Portugal.....	137	102	98	.....	5	34	34	*	*	*
Spain.....	144	119	102	16	1	26	23	*	2	*
Sweden.....	463	443	94	337	12	20	20	1	*	*
Switzerland.....	832	724	251	298	175	98	61	15	22	10
Turkey.....	17	15	15	.....	*	2	2	*	*	*
United Kingdom.....	1,846	1,386	1,139	185	62	405	141	33	231	54
Yugoslavia.....	13	12	11	.....	2	*	*	*	*	*
Other.....	266	252	78	102	73	9	9	*	*	4
Total.....	9,726	8,664	3,042	4,680	943	838	500	60	277	224
Canada.....	3,416	3,171	1,623	1,507	41	235	175	31	28	11
Latin America:										
Argentina.....	210	99	79	18	2	110	105	*	4	*
Bolivia.....	21	5	5	.....	*	16	16	*	*	*
Brazil.....	198	73	65	*	7	124	122	*	1	1
Chile.....	106	28	28	.....	*	78	77	*	1	*
Colombia.....	143	61	54	*	6	82	79	*	2	*
Cuba.....	36	2	2	.....	.....	34	34	*	*	*
Dominican Republic.....	42	23	19	.....	4	19	19	*	*	*
El Salvador.....	33	17	7	9	1	16	15	*	*	*
Guatemala.....	37	18	14	.....	4	19	19	*	*	*
Mexico.....	484	288	248	13	27	195	191	*	4	*
Neth. Antilles and Surinam.....	93	42	26	12	4	51	34	2	15	*
Panama, Rep. of.....	87	12	11	.....	*	75	63	2	10	*
Peru.....	104	38	38	.....	*	66	65	.....	1	*
Uruguay.....	87	38	34	1	3	49	44	2	3	*
Venezuela.....	394	171	171	*	*	222	220	1	2	*
Other.....	374	247	152	26	69	124	106	8	10	3
Total.....	2,448	1,162	955	78	129	1,281	1,210	16	55	5

For notes see end of table.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies
		To banks and official institutions				To all other foreigners				
		Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other ²	Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other ²	

Area and country detail, Aug. 31, 1962—Cont.										
Asia:										
Hong Kong.....	59	28	23	.....	5	32	29	*	3	*
India.....	39	33	23	.....	6	6	6	.....	*	1
Indonesia.....	83	81	60	21	*	2	2	.....	.....	*
Iran.....	37	30	30	.....	*	7	7	.....	.....	*
Israel.....	89	84	52	6	26	5	5	.....	*	.....
Japan.....	1,942	1,923	1,197	554	173	19	18	*	1	*
Korea, Rep. of.....	155	154	150	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Philippines.....	169	141	126	.....	14	29	28	*	.....	*
Taiwan.....	82	76	68	*	7	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Thailand.....	327	324	87	230	7	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	250	209	163	24	21	40	40	*	1	1
Total.....	3,233	3,082	1,980	838	264	150	145	*	4	2
All other:										
Australia.....	126	122	43	73	6	3	3	*	*	*
Congo, Rep. of the.....	41	39	39	.....	*	2	2	.....	*	.....
South Africa.....	45	41	34	6	*	3	3	*	.....	1
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	13	13	11	1	1	1	*	.....	*	*
Other.....	232	201	146	46	10	28	27	.....	1	3
Total.....	458	417	274	126	17	38	36	*	2	4
Total foreign countries.....	19,282	16,496	7,874	7,229	1,393	2,540	2,066	109	365	246
International.....	4,893	4,893	467	4,416	11	*	.....	.....	*	.....
Grand total.....	24,175	21,389	8,340	411,645	1,404	2,540	2,066	109	365	246

¹ Includes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the International Monetary Fund, which amounted to \$3,002 million on Oct. 31, 1962; excludes such notes held by the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank, which amounted to \$200 million on Oct. 31.

² Principally bankers' acceptances and commercial paper.

³ These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

⁴ Includes \$3,002 million of nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the International Monetary Fund.

3. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Europe							Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
		France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other	Total				
1957.....	2,199	114	140	56	34	98	211	654	154	956	386	50
1958.....	2,542	102	77	36	42	124	315	696	243	1,099	435	69
1959.....	2,623	57	54	30	38	121	234	534	272	1,175	586	56
1960.....	3,614	32	82	34	60	245	264	717	421	1,356	1,052	69
1961—Oct.....	4,347	37	140	34	72	169	182	634	618	1,412	1,597	86
Nov.....	4,384	40	147	34	67	189	181	658	577	1,450	1,620	79
Dec.....	4,700	42	165	35	105	181	239	767	537	1,504	1,807	85
1962—Jan.....	4,570	40	157	36	68	163	214	678	483	1,425	1,892	92
Feb.....	4,688	44	155	39	71	160	215	683	496	1,456	1,964	89
Mar.....	4,871	52	144	37	76	159	222	690	540	1,496	2,051	94
Apr.....	4,852	47	161	41	68	142	207	667	517	1,520	2,046	101
May.....	4,836	55	139	37	68	158	229	686	453	1,565	2,029	103
June.....	4,778	55	129	36	68	151	254	693	431	1,529	2,009	117
June ¹	4,835	55	129	36	68	151	254	693	436	1,532	2,058	117
July.....	4,829	51	137	43	67	161	244	703	451	1,526	2,026	124
Aug.....	4,788	42	139	39	69	166	255	709	430	1,508	2,015	127
Sept. ²	4,767	43	135	41	68	163	277	726	443	1,504	1,954	140
Oct. ²	4,932	44	143	45	74	202	253	760	547	1,525	1,967	133

¹ These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

NOTE.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to and acceptances made for foreigners; drafts drawn against

foreigners where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes convertible currencies held by U. S. monetary authorities.

See also NOTE to Table 1.

3. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

3a. Other Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Other
1957.....	211	6	25	11	4	6	29	23	2	8	10	76	*	10
1958.....	315	7	65	14	6	7	56	22	2	30	24	72	1	9
1959.....	234	4	56	18	8	5	38	7	2	8	19	47	3	18
1960.....	264	2	65	13	9	6	33	17	4	8	28	49	11	19
1961—Oct.....	182	3	11	12	19	6	41	17	3	6	15	23	8	16
Nov.....	181	4	10	11	20	6	46	23	3	5	18	9	9	17
Dec.....	239	5	20	11	23	6	54	27	5	11	35	16	9	17
1962—Jan.....	214	4	18	13	23	5	60	26	2	14	17	7	7	19
Feb.....	215	5	19	9	23	4	61	22	3	17	18	7	7	21
Mar.....	222	4	17	8	24	4	66	20	5	15	18	11	4	23
Apr.....	207	5	15	7	24	4	58	21	5	13	17	13	5	21
May.....	229	6	18	9	26	4	62	23	5	16	19	13	5	23
June.....	254	5	18	11	27	5	59	24	7	12	20	37	6	23
July.....	244	7	19	11	28	5	57	26	8	12	16	27	6	22
Aug.....	255	6	19	11	28	5	55	27	9	18	17	31	6	22
Sept. P.....	277	7	15	12	28	5	60	28	11	22	16	41	6	26
Oct. P.....	253	7	16	10	31	6	46	30	8	24	15	24	6	28

3b. Latin America

End of period	Total	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Rep.	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Neth., Antilles and Surinam	Panama, Republic of	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other
1957.....	956	28	3	100	33	103	113	15	8	8	231	2	18	31	42	170	51
1958.....	1,099	40	3	148	52	51	166	19	10	12	293	6	23	31	52	142	53
1959.....	1,175	60	3	117	59	68	115	29	15	10	291	4	18	36	47	247	57
1960.....	1,356	121	4	225	73	80	26	16	22	14	343	8	23	44	57	234	66
1961—Oct.....	1,412	171	5	233	116	87	19	12	14	17	385	8	30	71	45	124	74
Nov.....	1,450	179	5	230	119	99	19	14	14	19	395	6	32	69	53	125	73
Dec.....	1,504	192	6	186	127	125	19	13	17	20	423	13	32	73	55	129	74
1962—Jan.....	1,425	179	5	129	126	134	18	12	14	19	411	9	43	71	61	122	71
Feb.....	1,456	184	6	130	125	160	19	11	16	19	396	6	41	70	62	141	68
Mar.....	1,496	205	5	137	120	160	18	10	14	18	432	9	41	71	60	127	69
Apr.....	1,520	203	5	161	120	156	18	12	15	18	435	9	52	74	61	117	68
May.....	1,565	204	5	173	139	163	17	14	9	17	427	9	59	80	61	117	71
June.....	1,529	188	6	200	154	143	17	15	10	13	408	7	41	81	68	108	71
June 1.....	1,532	189	6	200	154	143	17	15	11	13	409	7	41	81	68	108	71
July.....	1,526	177	6	199	164	147	18	15	12	14	393	7	37	83	63	111	80
Aug.....	1,508	164	8	191	158	138	17	15	11	14	397	10	36	86	80	107	74
Sept. P.....	1,504	183	4	196	158	137	17	14	10	16	369	11	36	86	89	101	75
Oct. P.....	1,525	169	4	189	172	152	17	13	12	17	376	10	32	86	101	96	79

3c. Asia and All Other

End of period	Asia										All other					
	Total	Hong Kong	India	Iran	Israel	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other	Total	Australia	Congo, Rep. of the	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other
1957.....	386	7	6	22	24	146	53	6	14	110	50	13	5	12	1	19
1958.....	435	6	4	27	23	179	67	6	13	111	69	13	4	21	3	29
1959.....	586	10	6	29	14	324	24	9	15	155	56	18	3	12	2	21
1960.....	1,052	9	9	33	24	806	19	7	24	121	69	28	3	11	3	24
1961—Oct.....	1,597	9	8	33	34	1,281	58	11	28	134	86	28	4	16	12	26
Nov.....	1,620	9	8	33	34	1,292	86	10	31	115	79	27	6	11	12	24
Dec.....	1,807	9	8	31	36	1,445	114	10	34	119	85	29	6	10	13	27
1962—Jan.....	1,892	10	10	30	36	1,515	133	11	34	114	92	31	6	11	14	31
Feb.....	1,964	9	10	28	37	1,605	118	11	33	113	89	31	3	11	13	31
Mar.....	2,051	10	11	28	41	1,698	114	9	33	108	94	32	3	11	16	32
Apr.....	2,046	12	13	30	39	1,688	108	9	33	114	101	33	4	11	21	32
May.....	2,029	11	12	32	43	1,678	107	6	30	110	103	33	4	11	22	33
June.....	2,009	11	14	24	39	1,680	91	7	30	113	117	35	4	11	24	44
June 1.....	2,058	11	14	24	39	1,728	91	7	30	114	117	35	4	11	24	44
July.....	2,026	11	14	24	38	1,731	76	6	30	96	124	34	2	12	26	49
Aug.....	2,015	11	14	25	37	1,736	69	6	33	84	127	40	4	12	23	48
Sept. ^p	1,954	13	18	23	36	1,683	69	8	30	74	140	46	4	12	25	53
Oct. ^p	1,967	13	18	21	37	1,693	70	9	32	74	133	45	2	11	23	51

For notes see preceding page.

TABLE 4. CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period, or area and country	Long-term—total ¹	Short-term								
		Total	Payable in dollars					Payable in foreign currencies		
			Total	Loans to—		Collections outstanding	Other	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Other
				Banks and official institutions	Others					
Total amounts outstanding										
1957.....	1,174	2,199	2,052	627	303	423	699	147	132	15
1958.....	1,362	2,542	2,344	840	428	421	656	198	181	16
1959.....	1,545	2,623	2,406	848	460	516	582	217	203	15
1960.....	1,698	3,614	3,135	815	482	605	1,233	480	242	238
1961—Oct.....	1,847	4,347	3,799	780	600	683	1,736	548	337	211
Nov.....	1,880	4,384	3,835	828	625	682	1,700	549	329	220
Dec.....	2,020	4,700	4,115	1,014	618	694	1,789	586	385	200
1962—Jan.....	2,046	4,570	4,113	1,003	617	708	1,785	458	287	171
Feb.....	2,081	4,688	4,246	1,088	623	715	1,819	443	288	154
Mar.....	2,139	4,871	4,399	1,214	644	732	1,809	473	307	166
Apr.....	2,086	4,852	4,393	1,236	679	726	1,752	459	274	184
May.....	2,080	4,836	4,326	1,304	570	711	1,742	510	293	217
June.....	2,175	4,778	4,299	1,314	539	698	1,749	479	313	165
June 2.....	2,175	4,835	4,354	1,324	543	703	1,784	481	316	165
July.....	2,195	4,829	4,339	1,290	559	701	1,789	490	311	179
Aug.....	2,186	4,788	4,325	1,259	604	698	1,763	463	304	159
Sept. ^a	2,173	4,767	4,271	1,260	592	690	1,730	496	312	184
Oct. ^a	2,114	4,932	4,309	1,243	634	706	1,727	622	416	207
Area and country detail, Aug. 31, 1962										
Europe:										
Austria.....	56	6	6	2	1	2	1	*	*	
Belgium.....	8	19	16	3	3	9	2	3	3	*
Denmark.....	9	11	10	1	1	3	6	1	1	
Finland.....	3	28	28	3	1	2	23	*	*	
France.....	22	42	33	4	8	12	10	9	9	*
Germany, Fed. Rep. of....	83	139	115	30	41	19	25	23	18	5
Greece.....	6	5	5	*	*	5	*	*	*	*
Italy.....	24	39	37	4	9	17	7	2	2	*
Netherlands.....	8	55	47	4	29	12	1	8	8	*
Norway.....	188	27	26	5	1	2	18	1	1	*
Portugal.....	24	9	9	4	*	2	3	*	*	
Spain.....	8	18	17	4	6	5	3	1	1	*
Sweden.....	44	17	15	1	*	6	8	2	2	*
Switzerland.....	16	69	40	12	13	8	7	28	22	7
Turkey.....	*	31	31	28	*	3	*	*	*	
United Kingdom.....	26	166	53	20	5	12	15	114	99	15
Yugoslavia.....	2	6	6	4	*	*	2	*	*	
Other.....	1	22	22	2	4	3	13	*	*	*
Total.....	527	709	516	129	122	122	142	193	166	28
Canada.....	291	430	267	13	118	7	130	162	38	124
Latin America:										
Argentina.....	69	164	162	30	22	41	69	2	2	*
Bolivia.....	*	8	8	4	*	4	1	*	*	
Brazil.....	264	191	147	32	54	20	40	45	45	*
Chile.....	23	158	158	36	25	24	73	*	*	*
Colombia.....	71	138	138	32	36	27	42	*	*	*
Cuba.....	1	17	17	*	1	16	*	*	*	*
Dominican Republic.....	*	15	15	5	*	8	2	*	*	
El Salvador.....	9	11	11	*	1	5	4	*	*	*
Guatemala.....	9	14	14	1	1	7	5	*	*	*
Mexico.....	204	397	393	166	80	34	114	3	1	2
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.....	8	10	10	*	7	3	*	*	*	
Panama, Rep. of.....	21	36	36	7	16	6	6	*	*	*
Peru.....	14	86	86	7	12	26	41	*	*	*
Uruguay.....	1	80	80	10	3	6	61	*	*	*
Venezuela.....	211	107	106	12	21	58	15	2	1	1
Other.....	74	74	74	11	17	31	15	*	*	*
Total.....	970	1,508	1,455	355	295	317	489	52	48	4

For notes see end of table.

INTL. CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS OF THE U. S.

4. CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Long-term—total ¹	Short-term								
		Total	Payable in dollars				Payable in foreign currencies			
			Total	Loans to—		Collections outstanding	Other	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Other
				Banks and official institutions	Others					
Area and country detail, Aug. 31, 1962—Cont.										
Asia:										
Hong Kong.....	3	11	11	5	2	3	1	*	*	*
India.....	20	14	14	3	1	7	3	*	*	*
Indonesia.....	43	*	*			*				
Iran.....	11	25	25	3	1	19	2			
Israel.....	28	37	37	4	3	4	26			
Japan.....	54	1,736	1,692	614	24	139	915	44	44	*
Korea, Rep. of.....	*	6	6	*		6	1			
Philippines.....	61	69	69	52	7	3	7	*	*	*
Taiwan.....	1	6	6	2	*	2	1	*	*	
Thailand.....	3	33	33	10	*	5	18	*	*	*
Other.....	9	77	77	48	4	21	4	*	*	*
Total ..	234	2,015	1,970	742	42	209	977	45	44	*
All other:										
Australia.....	42	40	32	2	5	15	11	8	5	3
Congo, Rep. of the.....	40	4	4	2		2				
South Africa.....	29	12	10	1	*	9	*	2	2	*
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	3	23	23	10		*	13	*	*	*
Other.....	50	48	47	6	22	18	2	*	*	*
Total	163	127	116	20	27	44	26	10	7	3
Total foreign countries.	2,186	4,788	4,325	1,259	604	698	1,763	463	304	159

¹ Mainly loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year.² These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

5. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	U. S. Govt. bonds & notes				U. S. corporate securities ¹			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks		
	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales		Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales
			Total	Foreign countries									
1958.....	1,224	1,188	36	-237	1,759	1,798	-39	889	1,915	-1,026	467	804	-336
1959.....	1,217	528	689	527	2,593	2,158	435	946	1,458	-512	566	804	-238
1960.....	1,730	1,603	127	-98	2,419	2,167	252	883	1,445	-562	509	592	-83
1961.....	1,744	1,231	512	172	3,384	3,161	223	802	1,262	-460	596	966	-370
1961—Oct.....	120	56	65	64	245	232	14	52	77	-26	53	79	-26
Nov.....	259	181	79	19	310	290	20	62	105	-42	55	94	-40
Dec.....	86	32	54	1	286	273	14	64	107	-43	59	140	-81
1962—Jan.....	30	58	-28	-19	257	220	37	93	91	2	58	80	-22
Feb.....	144	269	-125	-62	238	208	30	106	160	-53	51	87	-36
Mar.....	142	272	-129	-49	268	234	34	95	145	-50	58	90	-32
Apr.....	104	140	-36	-24	233	211	22	79	114	-35	57	67	-10
May.....	122	299	-176	-113	286	260	26	125	301	-176	79	79	
June.....	108	136	-28	-25	245	309	-64	56	136	-80	70	108	-38
July.....	146	119	26	31	168	200	-32	64	89	-24	48	37	11
Aug.....	135	347	-211	-32	163	156	7	50	65	-15	45	41	4
Sept. ²	327	334	-8	-44	125	140	-15	44	100	-57	44	39	4
Oct. ²	277	107	2-30	2-29	155	160	-5	251	401	-151	58	40	18

¹ Includes small amounts of State and local govt. securities.² Excludes nonmarketable U. S. Treasury bonds, foreign currency series, issued and payable in Italian lire (\$25 million equivalent) and in Swiss francs (\$23 million equivalent).

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international organizations. See also NOTE to Table 1.

6. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U. S. CORPORATE SECURITIES,
BY TYPE OF SECURITY AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total ¹	Type of security		Country or area									
		Stocks	Bonds	Belgium	France	Neth- erlands	Switz- erland	United King- dom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	All other ¹
1958.....	-39	-56	17	-3	2	-8	19	-1	1	10	-86	23	14
1959.....	435	363	73	5	40	31	254	15	35	379	-30	40	46
1960.....	252	202	50	5	38	1	171	-48	66	234	-45	36	28
1961.....	223	323	-99	4	21	20	166	-17	38	232	-112	44	58
1961-Oct.....	14	28	-15	*	2	1	24	-10	2	19	-7	1	1
Nov.....	20	25	-5	1	4	5	25	-20	3	18	-8	2	8
Dec.....	14	15	-1	1	1	1	21	-25	5	3	*	4	7
1962-Jan.....	37	54	-17	*	5	-2	46	10	-3	55	-19	4	-3
Feb.....	30	36	-6	1	5	-1	34	-2	*	37	-9	-1	3
Mar.....	34	20	14	-1	2	1	16	-1	-1	16	17	-1	3
Apr.....	22	21	1	*	*	*	18	15	*	34	-6	2	-8
May.....	26	28	-2	1	2	4	21	13	2	43	1	-10	-8
June.....	-64	-65	1	-2	-2	2	-6	-29	1	-36	-14	-4	-9
July.....	-32	-18	-13	*	1	-1	6	-28	-1	-23	-13	*	4
Aug.....	7	7	*	*	-1	-2	13	-10	2	1	1	-2	8
Sept. ^p	-15	-9	-6	*	-1	*	*	-5	-3	-10	-4	1	-1
Oct. ^p	-5	-4	-2	*	*	*	-15	9	-2	-7	2	*	*

¹ Includes transactions of international organizations.

NOTE.—Statistics include small amounts of State and local gov. securities.

7. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS
OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Inter- national	Total foreign coun- tries	Europe	Can- ada	Latin Amer- ica	Asia	All other
1958.....	-558	-805	-72	-543	5	-45	-150
1959.....	-157	-593	-50	-443	11	-97	-15
1960.....	-147	-498	-117	-196	-107	-41	-36
1961.....	1	-832	-262	-318	-58	-121	-73
1961-Oct....	-5	-47	-17	-7	1	-26	1
Nov.....	1	-83	-26	-15	-9	-15	-18
Dec.....	-7	-116	-85	-28	1	-9	6
1962-Jan.....	*	-20	-9	22	-1	-9	-23
Feb.....	-96	6	-22	2	4	-11	33
Mar.....	-28	-54	-57	8	*	-5	1
Apr.....	-21	-24	-23	2	1	-3	1
May.....	-11	-165	-22	-91	-3	-26	-23
June.....	*	-117	-66	-31	-18	-5	3
July.....	-4	-10	9	8	*	-1	-26
Aug.....	4	-14	-14	4	*	-5	1
Sept. ^p	9	-61	8	-14	2	-57	*
Oct. ^p	-4	-128	29	-125	-2	-6	-24

8. DEPOSITS, U. S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT
F. R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U. S. Govt. securities ¹	Earmarked gold
1957.....	356	3,729	6,023
1958.....	272	3,695	8,538
1959.....	345	4,477	9,861
1960.....	217	5,726	11,843
1961-Nov.....	198	5,793	11,840
Dec.....	279	6,006	11,905
1962-Jan.....	229	5,403	11,969
Feb.....	204	5,432	12,006
Mar.....	221	5,762	12,148
Apr.....	230	5,551	12,230
May.....	223	5,754	12,308
June.....	334	6,228	12,368
July.....	248	6,026	12,678
Aug.....	168	6,407	12,689
Sept.....	229	6,767	12,687
Oct.....	182	7,137	12,706
Nov.....	202	7,132	12,680

¹ U. S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.NOTE.—Excludes deposits and U. S. Govt. securities held for inter-
national organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and
international accounts (for back figures, see "Gold" Section 14, *Supple-
ment to Banking and Monetary Statistics*).

9.—SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONFINANCIAL CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners						Claims on foreigners					
	3d revised ser. 1		4th revised ser. 1		1962		3d revised ser. 1		4th revised ser. 1		1962	
	1961		1961				1961		1961			
	II	III	III	IV	I	II	II	III	III	IV	I	II
Europe:												
Austria.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	4	4	3	4
Belgium.....	28	25	25	31	27	23	35	17	17	25	26	22
Denmark.....	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	6	6	7	6	7
Finland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
France.....	37	40	41	32	33	28	40	36	37	46	46	37
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	40	40	40	34	30	31	68	74	76	78	101	118
Greece.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4
Italy.....	23	30	30	31	24	22	36	34	34	47	51	60
Netherlands.....	68	48	49	44	43	41	22	23	23	28	35	43
Norway.....	6	9	9	10	8	8	7	7	8	10	10	12
Portugal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6	6	5	7	7
Spain.....	7	5	5	8	10	8	9	9	9	12	12	14
Sweden.....	8	6	6	6	8	7	19	18	19	19	21	22
Switzerland.....	47	39	39	39	25	15	19	15	16	18	28	24
Turkey.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	4
United Kingdom.....	109	110	110	111	120	117	225	187	188	198	194	165
Yugoslavia.....	1	2	2	3	5	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	5	5	6	8	5
Total.....	388	370	371	366	350	322	509	454	460	516	560	552
Canada.....	49	45	45	49	45	47	558	653	655	607	687	679
Latin America:												
Argentina.....	10	7	7	6	6	8	30	31	32	36	36	34
Bolivia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
Brazil.....	20	24	24	25	27	25	74	91	91	64	60	59
Chile.....	5	5	5	5	4	5	18	16	17	19	21	21
Colombia.....	7	5	5	2	2	3	13	14	14	13	13	14
Cuba.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	7	7	5	5	6
Dominican Republic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4
El Salvador.....	*	1	1	*	*	*	3	3	3	3	3	3
Guatemala.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mexico.....	6	5	5	6	8	4	44	47	49	41	42	41
Neth. Antilles and Surinam.....	6	5	5	8	12	8	2	2	2	2	2	3
Panama, Rep. of.....	7	13	13	12	27	17	7	6	6	9	9	10
Peru.....	3	2	2	6	6	4	12	18	18	16	14	12
Uruguay.....	2	4	4	1	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	4
Venezuela.....	23	21	22	20	19	19	36	57	58	46	46	40
Other.....	10	10	10	12	8	8	27	44	45	24	28	31
Total.....	102	106	109	105	126	109	286	350	356	295	295	291
Asia:												
Hong Kong.....	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	3
India.....	5	6	6	8	6	4	11	13	13	12	15	24
Indonesia.....	10	7	7	6	6	2	3	3	3	2	3	2
Iran.....	5	5	5	5	6	5	7	7	7	8	8	6
Israel.....	2	3	3	5	3	1	8	8	8	10	11	10
Japan.....	68	71	71	62	68	57	56	63	63	80	100	96
Korea, Rep. of.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	1	2	3
Philippines.....	7	7	7	8	9	4	7	7	7	8	5	9
Taiwan.....	*	1	1	2	1	*	2	2	2	7	3	4
Thailand.....	3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other.....	11	15	15	11	11	16	18	18	19	20	22	31
Total.....	114	122	122	114	115	98	118	127	129	155	176	192
All other:												
Australia.....	15	11	12	11	13	12	19	21	22	25	25	23
Congo, Rep. of the.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	2	2	3	2
South Africa.....	3	4	4	13	11	12	11	10	10	10	8	9
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	1	2	2	2	2	1	7	11	11	10	15	15
Other.....	11	13	13	18	15	16	16	19	19	18	14	17
Total.....	31	29	30	44	42	43	56	62	63	64	64	66
International.....	*	*	*	*	.....	.....	*	1	1	1	*	*
Grand total.....	684	672	676	680	677	618	1,528	1,646	1,664	1,638	1,783	1,780

¹ Includes data for a number of firms reporting for the first time on June 30, 1961 (3d revised series), and on Sept. 30, 1961 (4th revised series).

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and com-

mercial concerns in the United States. Data exclude claims held through U. S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U. S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

See also NOTE to Table 1.

U. S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	1959			1960				1961				1962	
	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II*
Exports of goods and services, total ¹ ..	5,848	5,950	6,448	6,280	6,882	6,581	7,270	6,820	6,952	6,656	7,638	6,995	7,791
Merchandise.....	4,074	4,058	4,343	4,615	5,008	4,691	5,145	5,012	4,922	4,673	5,308	5,015	5,505
Services ²	1,774	1,892	2,105	1,665	1,874	1,890	2,125	1,808	2,030	1,983	2,330	1,980	2,286
Imports of goods and services, total...	5,964	6,228	5,944	5,740	6,045	6,018	5,385	5,276	5,595	6,078	5,974	5,882	6,271
Merchandise.....	3,879	3,847	3,974	3,830	3,858	3,551	3,484	3,400	3,458	3,682	3,974	3,946	4,078
Services.....	1,296	1,595	1,216	1,139	1,429	1,670	1,179	1,106	1,381	1,697	1,278	1,184	1,450
Military expenditures.....	789	786	754	771	758	797	722	770	756	699	722	752	743
Balance on goods and services ¹	-116	-278	504	540	837	563	1,885	1,544	1,357	578	1,664	1,113	1,520
Unilateral transfers (net).....	-581	-547	-675	-582	-620	-624	-680	-694	-706	-633	-696	-748	-720
Private remittances and pensions...	-187	-214	-206	-201	-202	-207	-232	-216	-218	-213	-231	-228	-220
Government nonmilitary grants....	-394	-333	-469	-381	-418	-417	-448	-478	-488	-420	-465	-520	-500
U.S. long- and short-term capital (net).....	³ -1,032	-607	-595	-883	-1,131	-1,088	-1,885	-1,372	-540	-1,104	-1,863	-1,268	-1,101
Private, total.....	-738	-387	-838	-653	-747	-943	-1,545	-989	-955	-637	-1,372	-866	-686
Direct investment.....	-442	-224	-419	-303	-331	-327	-733	-441	-324	-341	-369	-196	-449
Portfolio and short-term investment.....	-296	-163	-419	-350	-410	-616	-812	-548	-631	-296	-1,003	-670	-237
Government.....	³ -294	-220	243	-230	-390	-145	-340	-383	415	-467	-491	-402	-415
Foreign capital and gold (net).....	³ 1,439	1,440	620	851	1,014	1,239	1,156	506	185	916	1,460	752	402
Increase in foreign short-term assets and Government securities..	³ 847	1,109	425	586	740	548	254	38	314	626	881	402	547
Increase in other foreign assets....	195	164	123	215	180	54	-19	122	201	20	123	160	62
Gold sales by United States ⁴	³ 397	167	72	50	94	637	921	346	-330	270	456	190	-207
Errors and omissions.....	290	-8	146	74	-100	-90	-476	16	-296	243	-565	151	-101

¹ Excludes military transfers under grants.² Includes military transactions.³ Excludes additional U.S. subscription to International Monetary Fund of \$1,375 million, of which \$344 million was transferred in gold and \$1,031 million in non-interest-bearing U.S. Govt. securities.⁴ Beginning with the first quarter of 1961, net of change in convertible currencies held by Exchange Stabilization Fund.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates.

OPEN MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada		United Kingdom				France	Germany		Netherlands		Switzerland
	Treasury bills, 3 months ¹	Day-to-day money ²	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money ³	Treasury bills, 60-90 days ⁴	Day-to-day money ⁵	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1959—Dec.....	5.02	4.30	3.72	3.61	2.85	2.00	4.07	3.75	3.56	2.52	1.50	2.00
1960—Dec.....	3.53	3.16	4.64	4.44	3.88	3.12	3.70	3.75	4.31	1.51	1.13	2.00
1961—Oct.....	2.53	2.20	6.31	5.94	5.42	4.56	3.60	2.00	2.44	1.68	1.50	2.00
Nov.....	2.42	2.24	5.67	5.41	4.89	4.02	3.52	2.00	2.81	1.74	1.33	2.00
Dec.....	2.82	2.37	5.61	5.35	4.83	4.00	3.58	2.00	3.06	1.32	1.11	2.00
1962—Jan.....	3.08	2.69	5.65	5.35	4.78	4.00	3.51	1.88	2.00	1.31	1.35	2.00
Feb.....	3.11	2.63	5.65	5.41	4.72	4.00	3.56	1.88	2.06	1.02	1.80	2.00
Mar.....	3.10	2.81	5.13	4.86	4.32	3.46	3.65	2.00	3.13	1.81	1.59	2.00
Apr.....	3.08	3.12	4.50	4.26	3.70	2.93	3.93	2.13	2.75	2.13	1.75	2.00
May.....	3.36	3.00	4.14	3.94	3.24	2.50	3.98	2.13	2.56	2.46	1.75	2.00
June.....	4.48	3.55	3.98	3.80	3.30	2.50	3.59	2.25	3.31	2.32	1.69	2.00
July.....	5.47	4.89	4.09	3.90	3.33	2.50	3.66	2.38	2.94	2.21	1.78	2.00
Aug.....	5.15	5.03	4.02	3.79	3.32	2.50	3.46	2.50	2.50	1.53	1.03	2.00
Sept.....	5.03	4.99	3.93	3.69	3.36	2.50	3.48	2.50	3.06	1.57	1.10	2.00
Oct.....	4.46	4.64	3.92	3.71	3.16	2.50	.....	2.63	2.50	1.96	1.50	2.00

¹ Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.² Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.³ Rate shown is on private securities.⁴ Rate in effect at end of month.⁵ Based on average of lowest and highest quotation during month.NOTE.—For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of Nov. 30, 1961		Changes during the last 12 months												Rate as of Nov. 30, 1962
	Per cent	Month effective	1961	1962											
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
Argentina.....	6.0	Dec. 1957													6.0
Austria.....	5.0	Mar. 1960													5.0
Belgium.....	4.75	Aug. 1961	4.5	4.25		4.0					3.75				3.75
Brazil.....	10.0	Apr. 1958													10.0
Burma.....	3.0	Nov. 1957			4.0										4.0
Canada ¹	2.75	Nov. 1961	3.24	3.35	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.77	16.0			5.5	5.0	4.0	4.0
Ceylon.....	4.0	Aug. 1960													4.0
Chile ²	15.88	July 1961		15.27						14.62					14.62
Colombia.....	5.0	Aug. 1959													5.0
Costa Rica.....	3.0	Apr. 1939													3.0
Cuba.....	6.0	Jan. 1960													6.0
Denmark.....	6.5	May 1961													6.5
Ecuador.....	5.0	Nov. 1956													5.0
Egypt.....	3.0	Nov. 1952						5.0							5.0
El Salvador.....	6.0	June 1961													6.0
Finland.....	6.75	Mar. 1959				8.0	7.0								7.0
France.....	3.5	Oct. 1960													3.5
Germany.....	3.0	May 1961													3.0
Greece.....	6.0	Nov. 1960													6.0
Honduras ³	2.0	Jan. 1953		3.0											3.0
Iceland.....	9.0	Dec. 1960													9.0
India ⁴	4.0	May 1957													4.0
Indonesia.....	3.0	Apr. 1946													3.0
Iran.....	6.0	Nov. 1960													6.0
Ireland.....	5.94	Nov. 1961	5.56		5.44	4.70		4.31	4.09		4.0	3.94		4.06	4.06
Israel.....	6.0	Feb. 1955													6.0
Italy.....	3.5	June 1958													3.5
Japan.....	7.3	Sept. 1961										6.94	6.57		6.57
Mexico.....	4.5	June 1942													4.5
Netherlands.....	3.5	Nov. 1959						4.0							4.0
New Zealand.....	7.0	Mar. 1961													7.0
Nicaragua.....	6.0	Apr. 1954													6.0
Norway.....	3.5	Feb. 1955													3.5
Pakistan.....	4.0	Jan. 1959													4.0
Peru.....	9.5	Nov. 1959													9.5
Philippine Republic ⁵	3.0	May 1961		6.0											6.0
Portugal.....	2.0	Jan. 1944													2.0
South Africa.....	5.0	May 1961	4.5						4.0					3.5	3.5
Spain.....	4.0	June 1961													4.0
Sweden.....	5.0	Jan. 1960						4.5	4.0						4.0
Switzerland.....	2.0	Feb. 1959													2.0
Thailand.....	7.0	Feb. 1945													7.0
Turkey.....	7.5	May 1961													7.5
United Kingdom.....	6.0	Nov. 1961				65.0	4.5								4.5
Venezuela.....	4.5	Dec. 1960													4.5

¹ On June 24, 1962, the bank rate on advances to chartered banks was fixed at 6 per cent. Rates on loans to money market dealers will continue to be .25 of 1 per cent above latest weekly Treasury bill tender average rate but will not be more than the bank rate.

² Beginning with Apr. 1, 1959, new rediscounts have been granted at the average rate charged by banks in the previous half year. Old rediscounts remain subject to old rates provided their amount is reduced by one-eighth each month beginning with May 1, 1959, but the rates are raised by 1.5 per cent for each month in which the reduction does not occur.

³ Rate shown is for advances only.

⁴ Rate applies to advances against commercial paper as well as against govt. securities and other eligible paper.

⁵ Beginning with June 1, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank loans financing the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities under U. S. Law 480 was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent; and on Aug. 22, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank financing of 9 categories of development loans was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent.

⁶ On Mar. 8, 1962 the discount rate had been reduced to 5.5 per cent.

NOTE.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts

the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:

Argentina—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;

Brazil—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

Colombia—3.5 per cent for agricultural and industrial development paper of up to 150 days, 3 per cent for economic development paper of up to 5 years, and 2 per cent for specific small business, cooperative and employee paper;

Costa Rica—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

Cuba—5.5 per cent for sugar loans and 5 per cent for loans secured by national public securities;

Ecuador—6 per cent for bank acceptances for commercial purposes;

Indonesia—various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

Japan—penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the Central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Peru—8 per cent for agricultural industrial and mining paper; and

Venezuela—4 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper and for advances against government bonds or gold and 5 per cent on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)		Australia (pound)	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)
	Official	Free								
1956.....	5.556	2.835	222.76	3.8580	2.0030	101.600	20.946	14.482	43540	.....
1957.....	5.556	2.506	222.57	3.8539	1.9906	104.291	20.913	14.482	39946	2376
1958.....	5.556	2.207	223.88	3.8536	2.0044	103.025	21.049	14.482	31181	2374
1959.....	1.2730		223.81	3.8619	2.0012	104.267	21.055	14.508	31149	2038
1960.....	1.2026		223.71	3.8461	2.0053	103.122	21.048	14.505	31118	120.389
1961.....	1.2076		223.28	3.8481	2.0052	98.760	21.023	14.481	31098	20.384
1961—Nov.....	1.2057		224.30	3.8648	2.0085	96.532	21.089	14.520	31085	20.364
Dec.....	1.2080		223.88	3.8671	2.0086	95.885	21.058	14.541	31084	20.399
1962—Jan.....	1.2056		223.98	3.8647	2.0086	95.678	21.051	14.527	31085	20.403
Feb.....	1.2054		224.27	3.8643	2.0086	95.335	21.039	14.522	31072	20.402
Mar.....	2 1.2081		224.32	3.8659	2.0086	95.277	21.058	14.534	31074	20.405
Apr.....	3 1.0444		224.22	3.8690	2.0080	95.232	21.059	14.510	31070	20.405
May.....	9600		224.07	3.8698	2.0089	492.394	21.057	14.496	31070	20.405
June.....	8601		223.77	3.8700	2.0098	91.911	21.039	14.511	31066	20.405
July.....	5 7851		223.63	3.8700	2.0103	92.654	21.036	14.483	31063	20.405
Aug.....			223.41	3.8700	2.0105	92.777	21.021	14.458	31063	20.405
Sept.....			223.18	3.8700	2.0093	92.848	21.008	14.443	31058	20.405
Oct.....			223.21	3.8701	2.0094	92.914	21.009	14.442	31057	20.405
Nov.....	6 6746		223.26	3.8680	2.0098	92.849	21.011	14.455	31058	20.405

Period	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)
1956.....	23.786	20.934	279.57	16003	27791	32.582	8.0056	26.113	276.80
1957.....	23.798	20.910	279.32	16003	27791	32.527	8.0056	26.170	276.56
1958.....	23.848	21.048	280.98	16006	27791	32.767	8.0056	26.418	278.19
1959.....	23.926	21.031	280.88	16099	27781	32.857	8.0056	26.492	278.10
1960.....	23.976	20.968	280.76	16104	27785	32.817	8.0056	26.513	277.98
1961.....	7 24.903	20.980	280.22	16099	27690	32.659	8.0056	8 27.555	277.45
1961—Nov.....	24.987	21.076	281.49	16108	27624	32.742	8.0056	27.766	278.71
Dec.....	25.004	21.038	280.96	16111	27624	32.734	8.0056	27.776	278.18
1962—Jan.....	25.028	21.045	281.10	16108	27624	32.777	8.0056	27.730	278.31
Feb.....	25.011	21.078	281.46	16100	27627	32.810	8.0056	27.631	278.67
Mar.....	25.012	21.093	281.53	16100	27640	32.800	8.0056	27.687	278.74
Apr.....	25.006	21.075	281.40	16107	27623	32.766	8.0056	27.772	278.61
May.....	25.009	21.066	281.21	16108	27625	32.759	8.0056	27.821	278.43
June.....	25.039	21.030	280.83	16109	27628	32.691	8.0056	27.806	278.05
July.....	25.084	21.019	280.66	16110	27628	32.713	8.0056	27.821	277.88
Aug.....	25.020	21.008	280.38	16110	27631	32.746	8.0056	27.742	277.61
Sept.....	24.996	20.971	280.09	16110	27852	32.738	8.0056	27.755	277.32
Oct.....	24.963	20.963	280.13	16106	27902	32.745	8.0056	27.748	277.36
Nov.....	24.947	20.970	280.19	16104	27901	32.751	8.0056	27.748	277.42

Period	Norway (krone)	Philippine Republic (peso)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa		Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)
				(pound)	(rand)				
1956.....	14.008	49.676	3.4900	278.52	.....	.....	19.333	23.334	279.57
1957.....	14.008	49.693	3.4900	278.28	.....	.....	19.331	23.330	279.32
1958.....	14.008	49.695	3.4900	279.93	.....	2.3810	19.328	23.328	280.98
1959.....	14.028	49.721	3.4967	279.83	.....	2.0579	19.324	23.142	280.88
1960.....	14.018	49.770	3.4937	279.71	.....	1.6635	19.349	23.152	280.76
1961.....	14.000	.....	3.4909	279.48	139.57	1.6643	19.353	23.151	280.22
1961—Nov.....	14.048	.....	3.4990	.....	140.22	1.6644	19.347	23.133	281.49
Dec.....	14.039	.....	3.5020	.....	139.96	1.6649	19.346	23.169	280.96
1962—Jan.....	14.027	.....	3.5000	.....	140.02	1.6650	19.348	23.158	281.10
Feb.....	14.037	.....	3.4995	.....	140.20	1.6650	19.388	23.111	281.46
Mar.....	14.037	.....	3.5014	.....	140.24	1.6651	19.408	23.042	281.53
Apr.....	14.033	.....	3.5032	.....	140.17	1.6651	19.424	23.011	281.40
May.....	14.022	.....	3.5050	.....	140.08	1.6651	19.428	23.098	281.21
June.....	14.013	.....	3.5011	.....	139.89	1.6651	19.436	23.172	280.83
July.....	14.005	.....	3.5000	.....	139.80	1.6651	19.428	23.162	280.66
Aug.....	13.994	.....	3.4996	.....	139.67	1.6651	19.432	23.136	280.38
Sept.....	13.982	.....	3.5018	.....	139.52	1.6659	19.410	23.129	280.09
Oct.....	13.983	.....	3.4899	.....	139.54	1.6661	19.409	23.139	280.13
Nov.....	13.989	.....	3.4900	.....	139.57	1.6662	19.363	23.170	280.19

1 A new franc equal to 100 old francs was introduced on Jan. 1, 1960.

2 Based on quotations through Mar. 19, 1962.

3 Based on quotations beginning with Apr. 4, 1962.

4 Effective May 2, 1962, the par value of the Canadian dollar was set at 92.5 U. S. cents.

5 Based on quotations through July 10, 1962.

6 Based on quotations beginning Nov. 19, 1962.

7 Effective Mar. 5, 1961, the par value of the deutsche mark was changed

from 4.20 to 4.00 marks per U. S. dollar.

8 Effective Mar. 7, 1961, the par value of the guilder was changed from 3.80 to 3.62 guilders per U. S. dollar.

NOTE.—Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

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- FLOW OF FUNDS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED. Nov. 1962. 15 pp.
- AUTOMATION AT COMMERCIAL BANKS. Nov. 1962. 13 pp.
- QUARTERLY SURVEY OF CONSUMER BUYING INTENTIONS. Nov. 1962. 6 pp. (Also, similar reprints from BULLS. for Dec. 1960, Mar., May, Aug., and Nov. 1961, Mar., May, and Aug. 1962.)
- A SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF VELOCITY. Dec. 1962. 14 pp.
- A NEW LOOK AT THE FARM DEBT PICTURE. Dec. 1962. 18 pp.
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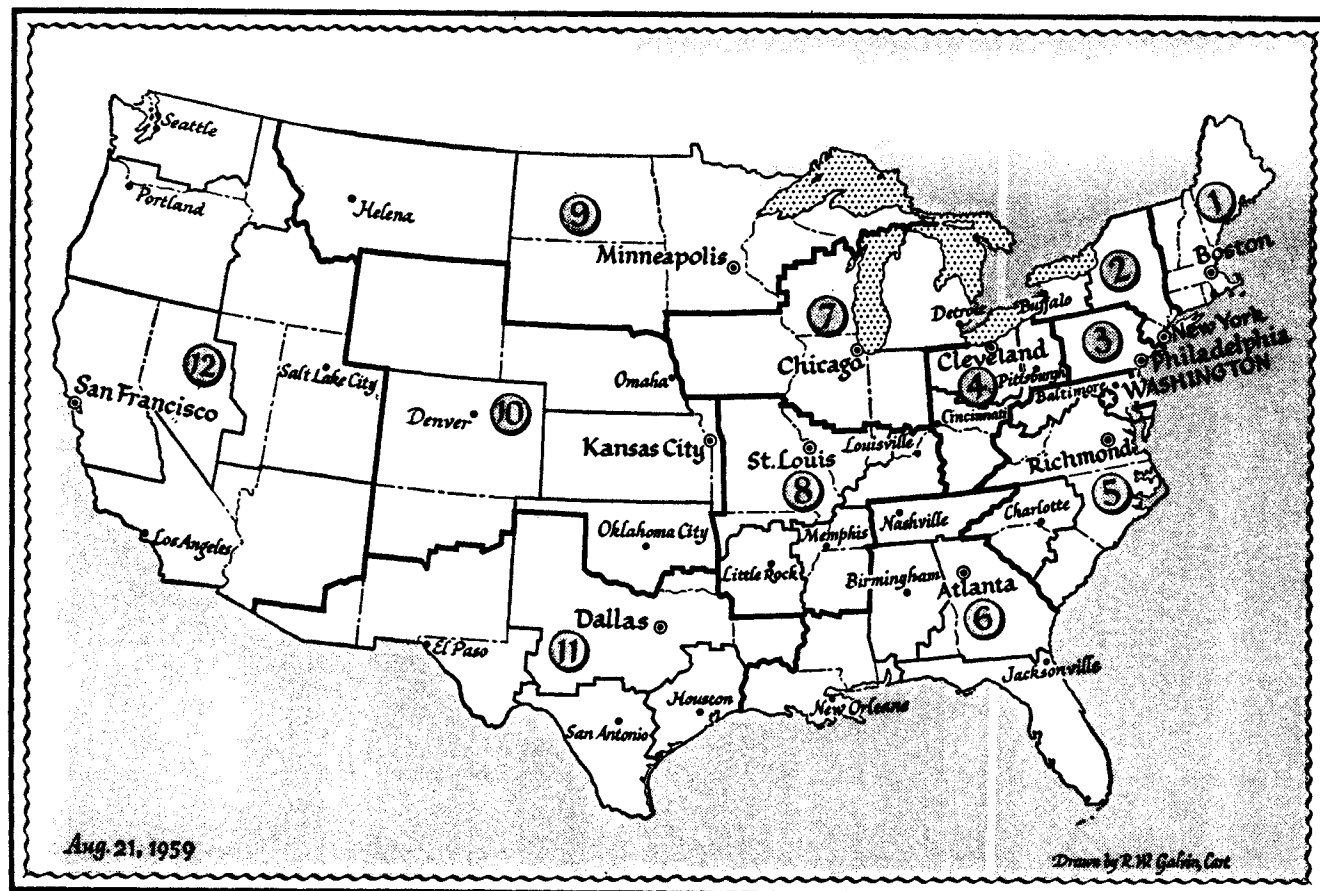
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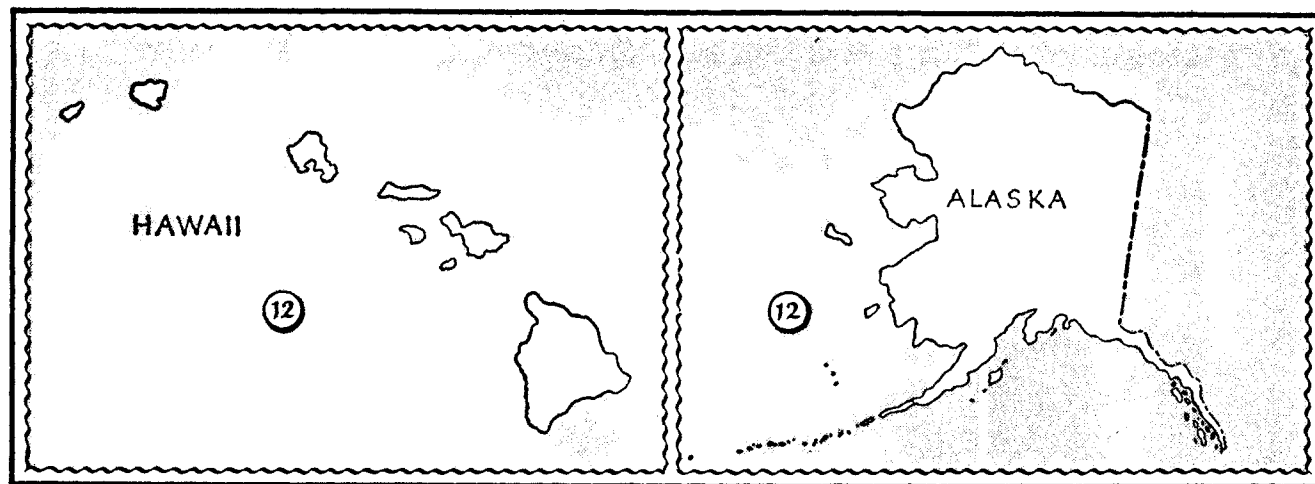
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BOUNDARIES OF FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS AND THEIR BRANCH TERRITORIES



★ THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM ★



Legend

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