

SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS



SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS

CONTENTS

THE BUSINESS SITUATION

Summary	1
Inventory Developments	3
Price Changes in 1965	5
National Income and Product Tables	6

ARTICLES

Recent Financial Developments	9
Financing and Sales of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms	14
Historical National Income and Product Statistics: Personal Consumption Expenditures, by Type of Product	20

CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

General	S1-S24
Industry	S24-S40
Subject Index (Inside Back Cover)	



U.S. Department of Commerce

John T. Connor / Secretary

Andrew F. Brimmer / Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs

Office of Business Economics

George Jaszi / Director

Morris R. Goldman Louis J. Paradiso
Associate Directors

Murray F. Foss / Editor

Leo V. Barry, Jr. / Statistics Editor

Billy Jo Hurley / Graphics

STAFF CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

Business Review and Features:

Leo Bernstein
Lawrence Bridge
Dorothea S. Jones
David R. Hull, Jr.

Articles:

John A. Gorman
Paul E. Shea
Samuel Pizer
Frederick Cutler
Smith W. Alhnutt, 3d
Julius N. Freidlin

Subscription prices, including weekly statistical supplements, are \$6 a year for domestic and \$9.75 for foreign mailing. Single issue 45 cents.

Make checks payable to the Superintendent of Documents and send to U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, or to any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FIELD OFFICES

Albuquerque, N. Mex., 87101
U.S. Courthouse Ph. 247-0311.Anchorage, Alaska, 99501
Loussac-Sogn Bldg. 272-6331.Atlanta, Ga., 30303
75 Forsyth St. NW. 526-6000.Baltimore, Md., 21202
305 U.S. Customhouse PL 2-8460.Birmingham, Ala., 35203
2030 Third Ave. N. Ph. 325-3131.Boston, Mass., 02110
80 Federal St. CA 3-2312.Buffalo, N.Y., 14203
117 Ellicott St. Ph. 842-3208.Charleston, S.C., 29403
334 Meeting St.
Ph. 747-4171.Charleston, W. Va., 25301
500 Quarrier St. Ph. 343-6196.Cheyenne, Wyo., 82001
6022 U.S. Federal Bldg.
Ph. 634-5920.Chicago, Ill., 60604
1486 New Federal Bldg.
Ph. 828-4400.Cincinnati, Ohio, 45202
550 Main St. Ph. 684-2944.Cleveland, Ohio, 44101
E. 6th St. and Superior Ave.
Ph. 241-7900.Dallas, Tex., 75202
1114 Commerce St. RI 9-3287.Denver, Colo., 80202
16407 Fed. Bldg., 20th & Stout Sts.
Ph. 297-3246.Des Moines, Iowa, 50309
1216 Paramount Bldg.
Ph. 284-4222.Detroit, Mich., 48226
445 Federal Bldg. Ph. 226-6088.Greensboro, N.C., 27402
412 U.S. Post Office Bldg.
Ph. 275-9111.Hartford, Conn., 06103
18 Asylum St. Ph. 244-3530.Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813
202 International Savings Bldg.
Ph. 588-9777.Houston, Tex., 77002
515 Rusk Ave. Ph. 228-0611.Jacksonville, Fla., 32202
208 Laura St. Ph. 354-7111.Kansas City, Mo., 64106
911 Walnut St. BA 1-7000.Los Angeles, Calif., 90015
1031 S. Broadway Ph. 688-2833.Memphis, Tenn., 38103
345 Federal Office Bldg.
Ph. 534-3214.Miami, Fla., 33130
51 SW. First Ave. Ph. 350-5267.Milwaukee, Wis., 53203
238 W. Wisconsin Ave. BR 2-8600.Minneapolis, Minn., 55401
Federal Bldg. Ph. 334-2133.New Orleans, La., 70130
610 South St. Ph. 527-6546.New York, N.Y., 10001
Empire State Bldg. LO 3-3377.Philadelphia, Pa., 19107
1015 Chestnut St. Ph. 597-2850.Phoenix, Ariz., 85025
230 N. First Ave. Ph. 261-3285.Pittsburgh, Pa., 15222
1000 Liberty Ave. Ph. 644-2850.Portland, Ore., 97204
217 Old U.S. Courthouse Bldg.
Ph. 226-3361.Reno, Nev., 89502
300 Booth St. Ph. 784-5203.Richmond, Va., 23240
2105 Federal Bldg. Ph. 649-3611.St. Louis, Mo., 63103
2511 Federal Bldg. MA 2-4243.Salt Lake City, Utah, 84111
125 South State St. Ph. 524-5116.San Francisco, Calif., 94102
450 Golden Gate Ave.
Ph. 556-5864.Santurce, Puerto Rico, 00907
605 Condado Ave. Ph. 723-4640.Savannah, Ga., 31402
235 U.S. Courthouse and P.O.
Bldg. 232-4321.Seattle, Wash., 98104
809 Federal Office Bldg.
583-5615.

ERRATA

An error was made in lines 3 and 4 of table 1 on pages 10 and 11, for the period 1952 through 1960. The correct figures are as follows:

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AT ANNUAL RATES

Billions of dollars

Year and quarter	Line 3: Undistributed profits	Line 4: Corporate I.V.A.	Year and quarter	Line 3: Undistributed profits	Line 4: Corporate I.V.A.
1952: I	9.8	1.3	1956: III	12.2	-1.2
II	8.0	1.2	IV	13.3	-3.0
III	8.1	.7	1957: I	13.5	-2.4
IV	9.8	.8	II	12.3	-1.5
1953: I	11.1	-.4	III	11.7	-1.3
II	10.4	-1.6	IV	9.6	-.9
III	10.0	-2.0	1958: I	5.9	-.2
IV	5.5	(*)	II	6.4	.3
1954: I	7.5	(*)	III	8.8	-.2
II	8.7	(*)	IV	12.2	-.9
III	9.4	-.7	1959: I	12.9	-.8
IV	10.6	-.5	II	15.0	-1.3
1955: I	13.6	-1.1	III	11.6	-.5
II	13.6	-.9	IV	10.7	.7
III	13.8	-2.2	1960: I	12.5	-.6
IV	14.6	-2.8	II	11.3	-.2
1956: I	13.4	-2.9	III	8.7	1.2
II	13.8	-3.6	IV	7.7	.5

the BUSINESS SITUATION

THE business expansion continued through October and appeared to be as robust as ever. Total wages and salaries showed the largest monthly advance of the year as employment, hours of work, and rates of pay increased. The strong demand for labor brought about another decline in unemployment. Despite the large cutback in steel output, industrial production increased following a dip in September. Retail sales rose to a new peak.

Rising outlays by business for new plant and equipment, increasing government purchases of goods and services and the recent increases in Social Security payments are providing the main stimulus to the advance this fall. So far at least, their effects on income, production, and sales outweigh the dampening influences of the adjustment in steel by a good margin.

Payrolls up sharply

Reflecting gains in a broad range of industries, payrolls rose \$3 billion at an annual rate from September to October. Business and property income also advanced—by about \$1 billion—but transfer payments, which jumped \$10.6 billion (annual rate) in September because of the lump-sum retroactive payment of the Social Security increase, fell back by \$9.5 billion. As a result, total personal income declined \$5.7 billion; however, if the lump-sum payment is excluded from the September total, the October change was an increase of approximately \$5 billion.

The increase in total wages and salaries was divided about equally

among manufacturing, nonmanufacturing, and government. It was due in part to a seasonally adjusted employment rise of about 225,000 (according to preliminary figures) in non-agricultural establishments—the largest gain since early summer. In most

manufacturing industries, employment and weekly hours of work both rose, with increased overtime hours of some importance. Almost half of the large advance in government payrolls reflected a pay raise for Federal civilian workers; the rest, increases associated with the war in Vietnam and rising State and local employment.

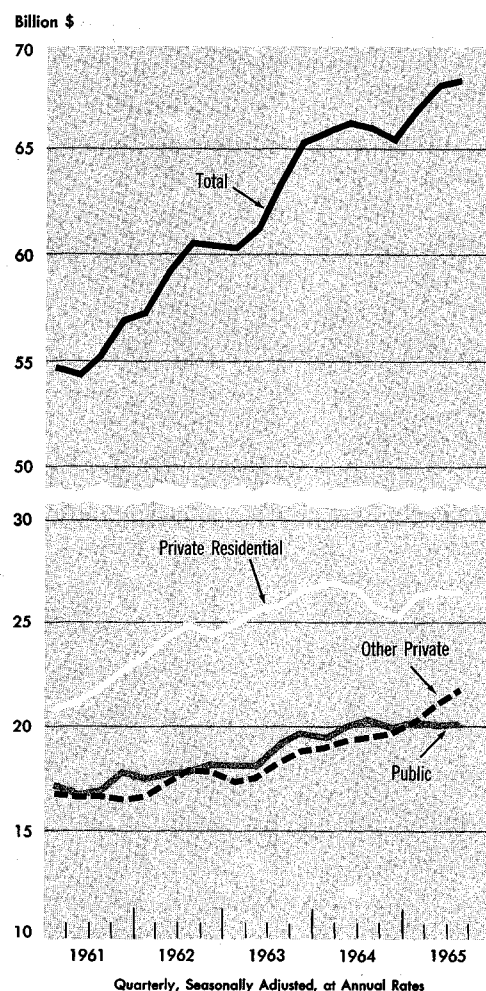
October marked the first month of the regular 7-percent (average) increase in Social Security benefits. This rise, which permanently affects the level of income, added \$1.1 billion to the October income flow.

Industrial production higher

Industrial production rose about one-half of 1 percent last month as increases in most durable goods industries offset a sharp decrease in steel. Steel output fell about 10 percent after seasonal adjustment for the third straight month of decline. The cutback from the July peak has now amounted to 25 percent, slightly more than the overall reduction that occurred in the 1963 steel inventory adjustment. Weekly figures for late October and the first 2 weeks in November suggest that the rate of decline has diminished.

With consumption strong and steel production falling, manufacturing consumers are now liquidating the large inventories of steel they accumulated over the year. At the end of September, these stocks totaled 17.0 million tons, some 7½ million more than the carryover of a year earlier. The reduction in September, the first in 16 months, was only 200,000 tons, but it is quite likely that a much larger reduction took place in October.

CHART 1
Construction Expenditures



Quarterly, Seasonally Adjusted, at Annual Rates
Data: Census 65-11-1
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Output in the automobile industry increased each week in October and by the end of the month was close to peak rates of last spring. For the month as a whole, the change from September was about in line with the seasonal movement.

Rise in retail sales

With consumer incomes rising strongly, retail sales have been very buoyant. The preliminary seasonally adjusted total for October was up from September, which on a revised basis was the highest so far this year. Sales

of auto dealers were apparently somewhat lower than they were the month before. Some caution may be in order regarding the automobile figures because seasonal adjustments are especially hard to make in the first month of a new model year.

Construction activity

Construction is one important part of aggregate demand that has not contributed to higher real output this year. Total construction expenditures in the first 10 months of 1965 have been 3 percent greater than in 1964, but costs

are up by a similar amount. In real terms, private residential and total public building activity are both somewhat lower than in 1964. In contrast, private nonresidential construction is higher, reflecting the strong rise in business investment programs, particularly for capacity expansion. On a constant dollar basis, industrial building and shopping center construction this year are up about 20 percent over 1964, while public utility construction has shown a modest advance.

It appears now that private housing activity will just about match last year's record total in current dollars; housing starts are lower, however. So far in 1965, starts have averaged 1.46 million units, as compared with 1.53 million for all of 1964. On a quarterly basis, no particular trend in activity or starts has been apparent for more than a year; however, both are below the peaks reached early in 1964, when the long boom in apartment house construction came to an end. From the second to the third quarter of this year, residential expenditures fell about \$½ billion and starts declined from an annual rate of 1.5 million to 1.4 million units.

Like housing, public construction expenditures in current dollars have shown no change from last year, and the quarterly movement has been quite steady since the summer of 1964.

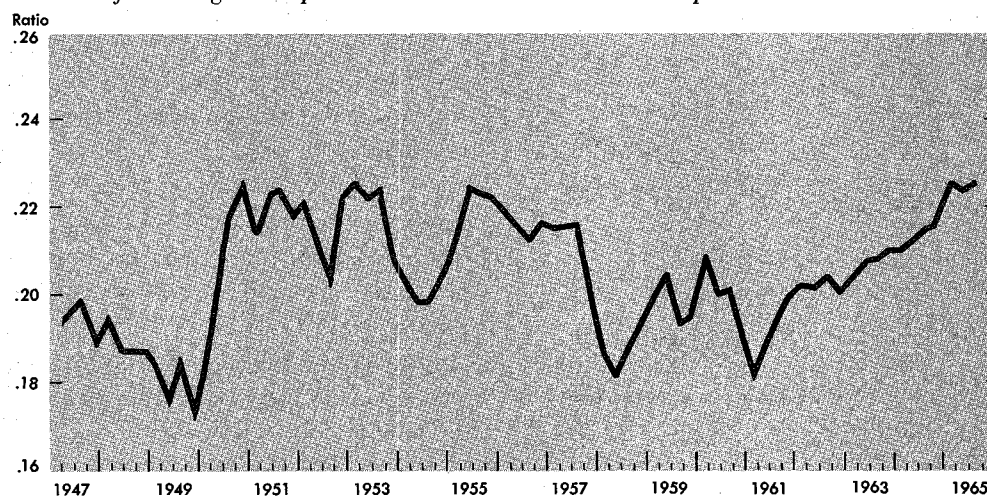
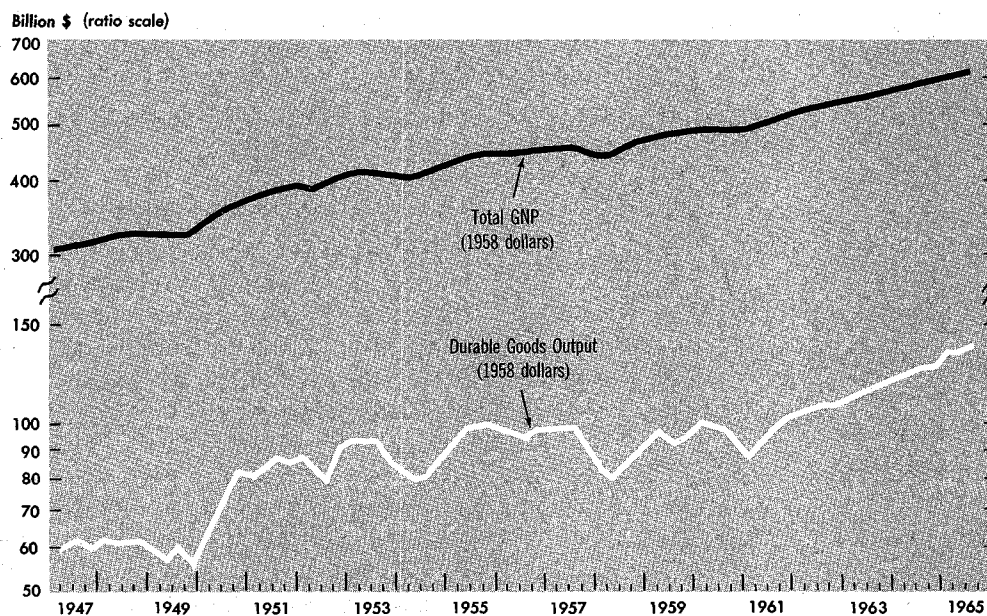
Preliminary third quarter corporate profits

With GNP up by \$11½ billion (see pages 6-8), corporate profits rose \$1¼ billion in the third quarter to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$73¼ billion, according to preliminary estimates. Book profits, which include gains due to inventory price increases, rose by \$¼ billion before taxes and by \$½ billion after taxes. Almost all of the after-tax increase was reflected in increased dividend payments.

By industry, quarterly changes were mixed. Profits increased substantially in durable goods manufacturing and moderately in mining, finance, and utilities. However, small declines were evident in nondurable goods manufacturing, and profits from foreign investment dipped.

Gross National Product and Durable Goods Output

Durable goods output has increased at a faster rate than real GNP since early 1961



Inventory Developments

FROM the fourth quarter of 1964 to the third quarter of this year, inventory accumulation has ranged from \$6 billion to \$9 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates. (See chart 3.) These are higher rates than those in most earlier quarters of the current expansion and appear particularly high when compared with the \$4 billion rates in each of the first three quarters of 1964. Although total stocks have increased over \$7 billion in the past year, output has also expanded considerably, and the ratio of overall stocks to output does not appear to be high when gaged by postwar standards. (See chart 4.)

Within the past year, there have been some unusual shifts in the rate of inventory accumulation, notably in steel, in automobiles, and in products in foreign trade whose movements were affected by the dock strikes. The net effect of these and other shifts has been such that the change in inventory investment added significantly to the rise in GNP in the final quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year, but tempered the rise in total output in the second and the third quarters.

Third quarter inventory investment

During the third quarter of this year, inventory investment was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$6.1 billion, down from the \$6.7 billion rate of the second quarter and the \$8.7 billion of the first. The monthly book value data suggest that inventory investment moved downward throughout the third quarter; there appears to have been almost no inventory accumulation at all in September.

The decline in the third quarter was attributable primarily to lowered inventory investment by most major lines of retail and wholesale trade. Farmers and manufacturers in most major industries invested more in inventories in the third quarter than in the second.

In most retail and wholesale trades, reductions in the rate of inventory accumulation became evident in the second quarter and accelerated in the third quarter. In September, there was some liquidation of stocks at retail and wholesale establishments dealing in durable goods; at nondurable goods establishments, retailers liquidated inventories, but wholesalers maintained stocks at the August level.

The largest reduction in inventories during September occurred among retail automotive dealers; this was the first decline since the October–November 1964 period when strikes at General Motors and Ford plants drastically curtailed deliveries. With the resumption of a high level of auto output, automotive dealers accumulated inventories at a more than \$2½ billion seasonally adjusted annual rate in the first quarter of 1965; this rate fell to somewhat over \$2 billion in the second quarter and \$½ billion in the third quarter.

In manufacturing, inventory investment was much stronger in the third quarter than in the earlier quarters of 1965 among suppliers of machinery and equipment and of defense goods. The first two market categories accounted for about one-half the total rise in inventories during the third quarter. Thus far in 1965, these two groups have experienced large and accelerating quarter-to-quarter rises in unfilled orders backlogs, which were in excess of strong increases in shipments.

Inventory investment by producers supplying mainly consumer markets slowed down in the third quarter, notably in automotive equipment, but also in other consumer durable goods and staples. Producers of consumer staples (food, beverages, tobacco, and newspapers) liquidated stocks for the second quarter in a row. Producers of apparel, shoes, and household textiles,

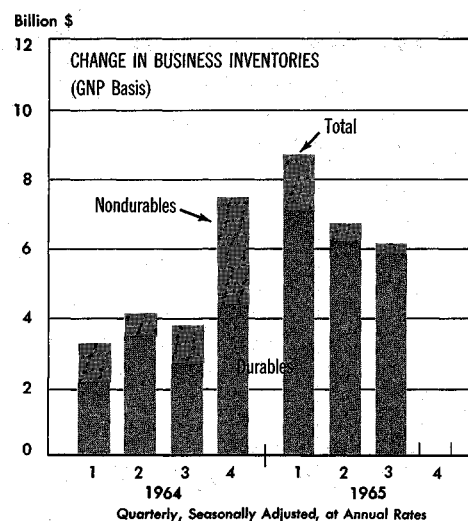
on the other hand, added appreciably to their stocks in the third quarter, following more moderate increases in the previous two quarters.

Inventories held by suppliers of materials and intermediate products increased substantially in the third quarter, with a broad range of durable and nondurable goods producers contributing to the rise. Steel producers increased their mill stocks in the third quarter, although at the end of September they were well below the level a year earlier.

Steel stockpiling by steel consumers and steel warehouses, on the other hand, had been quite heavy in the year preceding the settlement of the wage dispute in early September. The rate of accumulation peaked in the first quarter of this year and then fell off somewhat in

CHART 3

• Inventory accumulation has been higher since the third quarter of 1964



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-3

the second and third quarters. The September report on steel mill products showed a small decline in stocks held by steel consumers.

The ratio of stocks to output

Chart 4 shows the postwar ratios of nonfarm inventories to total gross national product, with both aggregates measured on a seasonally adjusted

basis in constant (1958) dollars. The movements in the ratios would be quite similar if nonagricultural business product were used in place of overall GNP—or if final purchases were substituted for output.

The behavior of the stock-output ratios in recent years has been one of the striking features of the current expansion. Although the ratios declined after the first quarter-1961 trough in activity—as they did after all previous postwar troughs—they have not shown the rise that in earlier postwar expansions usually occurred following the first year or so of recovery. They have displayed instead a remarkable stability, holding close to 21½ percent of GNP from the fourth quarter of 1961 through the third quarter of 1965. Historically, the ratio has been below 21½ percent only during World War II and in 1950 when the unusual spurt in demand following the outbreak of

hostilities in Korea sharply, but temporarily, reduced inventories.

Another feature of chart 4 is the slight downward trend in the ratios of stocks to output over the postwar period. The recent ratio of 21½ percent may be compared with a ratio of about 23 percent in the early postwar period. This is a considerably smaller rate of decline than that which occurred in the prewar period—from about 30 percent in the early 1920's to an average of 23 percent in 1939 and 1940. Thus, nonfarm inventory requirements per dollar of real GNP are about 30 percent less now than in the early 1920's—although most of this increase in "efficiency" was achieved before World War II.

The available data indicate that over the postwar period stocks in manufacturing, in trade, and in other nonfarm industries have all risen less than total GNP over the postwar period. This also has been true when stocks in these

industries are measured against their respective outputs. Thus, the decline in the overall stock-output ratios cannot be attributed to a shift in the

Manufacturing and Trade Stock-Sales Ratios

	September					
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Manufacturing and trade.....	1.59	1.53	1.52	1.52	1.48	1.48
Manufacturing.....	1.78	1.70	1.73	1.70	1.64	1.65
Durable goods.....	2.12	1.99	2.01	1.98	1.92	1.98
Nondurable goods.....	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.41	1.33	1.30
Retail.....	1.48	1.42	1.39	1.41	1.40	1.39
Durable goods.....	2.06	1.95	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.90
Nondurable goods.....	1.20	1.18	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.14
Wholesale.....	1.25	1.22	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.17
Durable goods.....	1.74	1.64	1.61	1.57	1.54	1.54
Nondurable goods.....	.91	.93	.89	.91	.92	.91

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

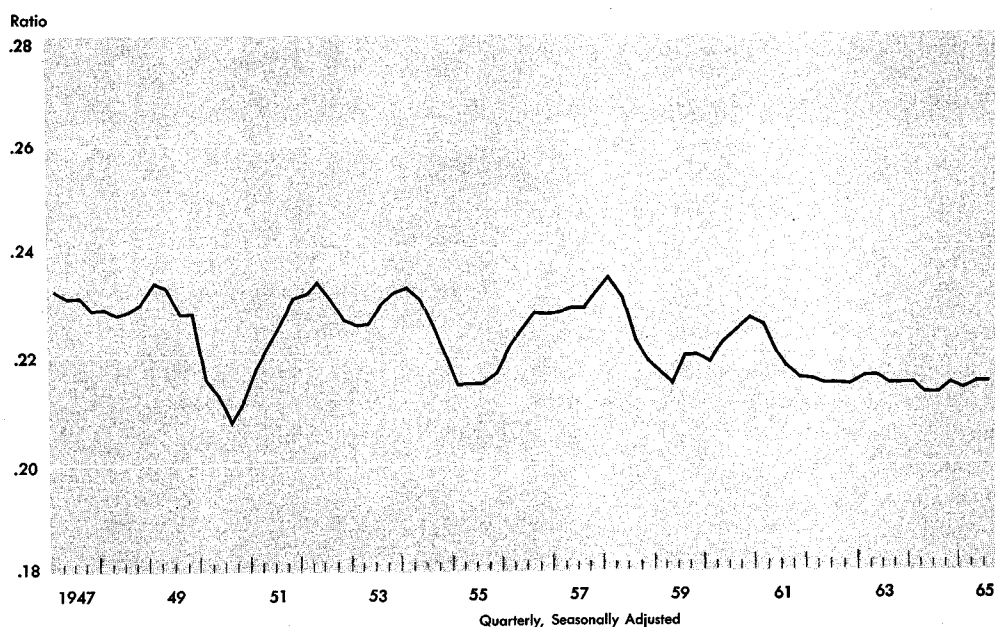
composition of output from industries with relatively high stock-output ratios to those with low ratios.

The current position of inventories

From the vantage point of stock-sales ratios, which are available on a detailed basis, current levels of inventories in most industries appear quite low compared with earlier postwar periods of high activity. However, one should keep in mind that stock-sales ratios, like stock-output ratios, have shown a mild secular decline. Current stock-sales ratios are particularly low among manufacturers of nondurable goods and among retailers other than automotive dealers. In those industries in durable goods manufacturing where stocks appear somewhat high historically—machinery and fabricated metals—holdings seem to be justified by prospects of increasing demand, as indicated by rising ratios of unfilled orders to sales. Steel stocks in the hands of consumers are obviously high at this time, and adjustments in the output schedules of steel producers are now underway. Whether adjustments are needed in auto stocks will be determined, of course, by the rate of consumer acceptance of the 1966 models during the next few months.

Ratio of Nonfarm Stocks to Total GNP in Constant 1958 Dollars

- Ratios have shown slight downward drift over postwar period
- Ratios in current expansion, unlike those in previous advances, have been fairly stable



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-4

Price Changes in 1965

PRICE rises so far this year have been a bit larger than in the other years of the current business expansion, which has been noteworthy for its moderate price advances. Despite the slightly larger year-to-year advance, there has been little evidence of a sustained acceleration in price increases over the past few quarters, as may be seen in chart 5.

In the first 9 months of 1965, the Consumer Price Index averaged 1.5 percent above its level a year ago. In the previous 4 years, the CPI increased from 1 to 1.3 percent a year. Its quarterly movements have been ir-

regularly upward in 1965, reflecting mainly shifts in food prices.

Wholesale prices increased 1.7 percent from the first 9 months of 1964 to the first 9 months of 1965. The wholesale index, which was quite stable from about 1958 to the summer of 1964, has risen for five consecutive quarters since then; since June, changes on a monthly basis have been very small. The increase in wholesale prices in the latter part of 1964 centered in industrial commodities, which have continued to rise this year. However, most of the wholesale price advance in 1965 has been attributable to sharply higher quotations for farm products and processed foods in the first half of the year.

Rise in industrial prices

The 1.5-percent rise over the past year in wholesale prices of industrial commodities is a development of some note in view of the comparative stability in these prices over a long period in which demand has expanded considerably. One aspect of the recent rise has been that more commodities have shown advances than in other years in the current expansion. This may be seen in the following table, which presents a 4-year summary of price changes for the 73 subcategories of industrial products surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

	Increase	No change	Decrease
Sept. 1964-Sept. 1965.....	53	6	14
Sept. 1963-Sept. 1964.....	47	3	23
Sept. 1962-Sept. 1963.....	36	4	33
Sept. 1961-Sept. 1962.....	40	4	29

A breakdown of industrial commodities by stage of fabrication shows that—over both the past year and the past 6 months—industrial crude materials have shown the largest price in-

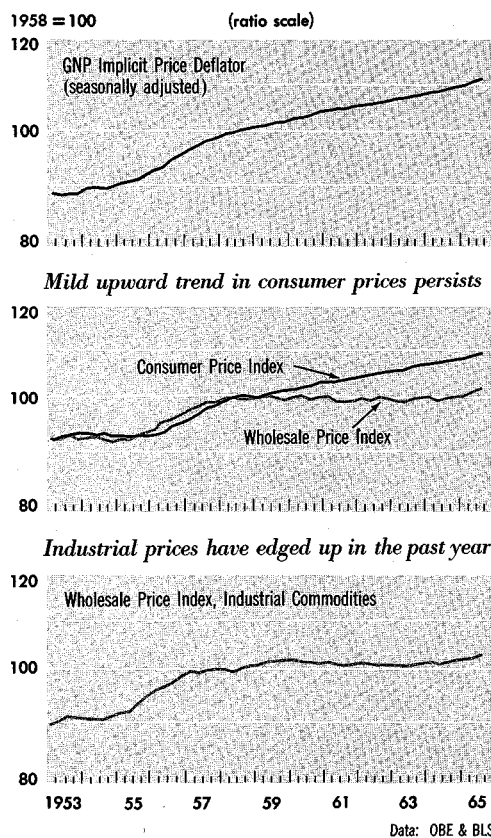
crease and finished goods (on the average) the least:

	[Percent change]		
	Sept. 64-Mar. 65	Mar. 65-Sept. 65	Sept. 64-Sept. 65
Industrial crude materials..	1.6	1.5	3.2
Industrial intermediate materials.....	1.0	.9	1.9
Producer finished goods.....	.9	.4	1.2
Consumer finished goods, durable.....	-.2	-.2	-.4
Consumer finished goods, nondurable.....	1.2	.7	1.9

Chart 6 illustrates price changes over the past year for broad groups of commodities. Prices of metals and metal products have risen 3.2 percent since

CHART 5

Overall Prices Continue to Increase but Rise Is Still Moderate

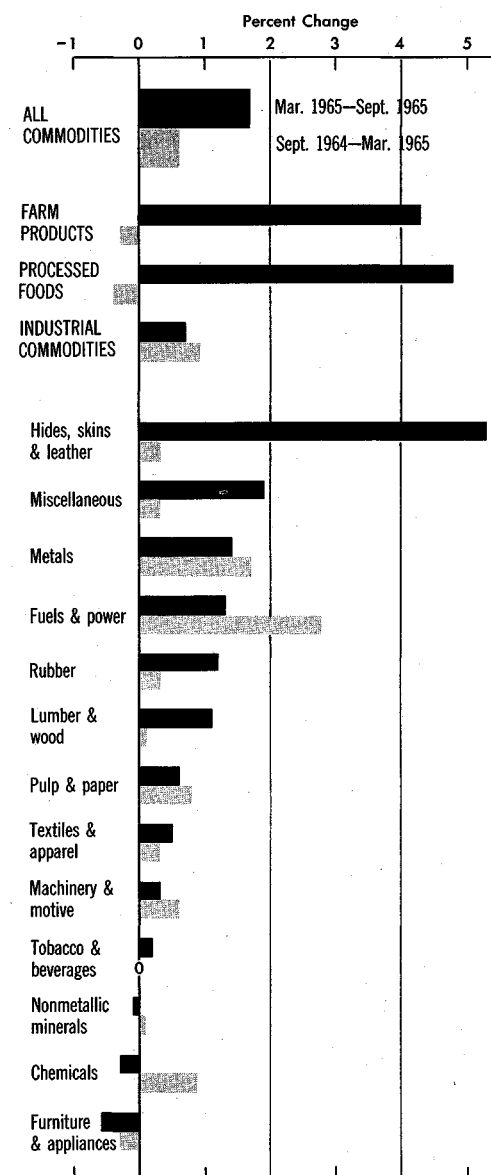


U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-5

CHART 6

Wholesale Prices



Data: BLS

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-6

last September, continuing a rise that has been in progress since early 1963. Much of the advance has been attributable to higher prices for the non-ferrous metals group, which rose almost 10 percent over the year, after an increase of almost the same size the year before. Strong worldwide demand, and supply shortages which resulted from strikes, have contributed to rising domestic prices. As a group, iron and steel prices have been relatively stable; a decline in scrap prices has about offset selective increases on steel mill products. Prices of metal containers increased after the labor settlement in the industry last spring.

Rising demand for machinery and equipment has been accompanied by further price increases for most kinds of machinery. Price increases since last September for nonelectrical machinery—agricultural, construction, metal-working, and general purpose—have ranged from about 1.5 percent to 4 percent. The price index of machinery and motive products, however, has advanced less than 1 percent over this period because prices of electrical

machinery and motor vehicles have been stable.

The largest price rise over the year has been in hides, skins, and leather. Most of the advance in quotations for hides and skins has taken place since March and has been associated with the decline in cattle slaughter and the sizable reduction in hog supplies at wholesale markets. In two product areas, household durables and building materials, wholesale prices have declined over the past year. Prices of major household appliances have been falling for a number of years as a result of intense competition among producers. Price cuts on building materials (which are scattered throughout the various commodity groups), such as millwork, gypsum wallboard, building paper, and floor tile, appear to be related to the flattening out in residential construction activity.

Farm and food prices

The rise in industrial commodity prices has been overshadowed by the unusually sharp increases that have occurred in wholesale prices of farm

products and processed foods since early 1965. For both groups of commodities, however, changes since mid-year have been small. Leading the advance among farm products has been the increase in the livestock and poultry index, which rose nearly one-fifth from March to August but has eased somewhat since; as compared with a year ago, the index has risen about 13 percent. Hog prices have been especially strong because of restricted supplies; at the end of October, prices at Chicago wholesale markets were up 50 percent from a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of processed foods, which have been rising since last fall, showed a sizable increase in late spring. A broad range of items has advanced—meats, sugar, animal and vegetable oils, and bakery products. A significant exception to the rising trend has been canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. The large 1964 pack, which will supply the market until the 1965 crop is processed, caused prices to drop last summer; throughout 1965, prices have remained below year-earlier levels.

(Continued on page 24)

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT TABLES

Table 1.—Gross National Product in Current and Constant Dollars

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965			1962	1963	1964	1964		1965				
				III	IV	I	II	III				III	IV	I	II	III		
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
				Billions of current dollars								Billions of 1958 dollars						
Gross national product.....	560.3	589.2	628.7	634.8	641.1	656.4	665.9	677.5	530.0	550.0	577.6	582.6	584.7	597.5	601.4	609.7		
Personal consumption expenditures.....	355.1	373.8	398.9	404.6	405.9	416.9	424.4	432.2	338.6	352.4	372.1	377.3	376.8	385.9	390.2	396.7		
Durable goods.....	49.5	53.4	58.7	60.5	57.9	63.9	63.7	65.0	49.2	53.2	58.5	60.2	57.9	63.7	63.5	66.0		
Nondurable goods.....	162.6	168.0	177.5	179.8	180.9	183.0	187.6	191.1	158.4	161.8	169.4	171.6	171.8	173.4	176.2	178.4		
Services.....	143.0	152.3	162.6	164.3	167.1	170.0	173.1	176.1	131.1	137.3	144.2	145.5	147.1	148.8	150.5	152.3		
Gross private domestic investment.....	83.0	86.9	92.9	92.6	97.7	102.4	101.1	102.0	79.4	82.3	86.3	86.0	90.2	94.7	93.0	92.9		
Fixed investment.....	77.0	81.2	88.1	88.8	90.2	93.7	94.4	95.9	73.4	76.6	81.7	82.2	83.1	86.2	86.5	87.0		
Nonresidential.....	51.7	54.3	60.5	61.6	63.5	66.0	66.4	68.3	49.7	51.9	57.1	58.1	59.6	61.9	62.0	63.4		
Structures.....	19.2	19.7	21.1	21.1	21.5	21.8	22.7	23.2	17.9	18.0	18.9	18.8	19.0	19.2	20.0	20.0		
Producers' durable equipment.....	32.5	34.6	39.4	40.5	42.0	44.2	43.7	45.1	31.7	33.8	38.3	39.3	40.6	42.7	42.0	43.4		
Residential structures.....	25.3	26.9	27.5	27.2	26.7	27.7	28.0	27.6	23.8	24.7	24.6	24.1	23.6	24.3	24.5	23.6		
Nonfarm.....	24.8	26.3	27.0	26.6	26.2	27.1	27.5	27.1	23.2	24.1	24.0	23.6	23.0	23.8	24.0	23.1		
Farm.....	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5		
Change in business inventories.....	6.0	5.7	4.8	3.8	7.5	8.7	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.7	4.6	3.8	7.1	8.6	6.5	5.8		
Nonfarm.....	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.6	7.8	9.3	7.1	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	7.3	9.1	6.9	5.7		
Farm.....	.7	.8	-.6	-.8	-.3	-.5	-.4	.1	.7	.8	-.5	-.7	-.3	-.5	-.4	.1		
Net exports of goods and services.....	5.1	5.9	8.6	8.8	8.9	6.2	7.5	8.1	4.5	5.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	6.0	6.7	7.3		
Exports.....	30.3	32.4	37.0	37.3	38.4	34.8	39.8	40.0	30.0	32.2	36.5	36.8	37.3	33.8	38.7	38.8		
Imports.....	25.1	26.4	28.5	28.5	29.5	28.6	32.3	31.8	25.5	26.5	27.9	28.1	29.0	27.8	32.0	31.5		
Government purchases of goods and services.....	117.1	122.6	128.4	128.7	128.6	130.9	132.9	135.2	107.5	109.8	110.7	110.5	109.4	110.9	111.5	112.9		
Federal.....	63.4	64.4	65.3	64.9	64.3	64.9	65.9	67.1	60.0	59.7	57.8	57.1	56.1	56.4	56.8	57.6		
National defense.....	51.6	50.8	49.9	49.5	48.8	48.9	49.4	50.8										
Other.....	11.8	13.6	15.4	15.4	15.5	16.0	16.5	16.3										
State and local.....	53.7	58.3	63.1	63.8	64.3	66.0	67.0	68.1	47.5	50.0	52.8	53.4	53.3	54.5	54.7	55.3		
Addendum: Implicit price deflator for seasonally adjusted GNP, 1958=100.....	105.7	107.1	108.9	109.0	109.6	109.8	110.7	111.1										

Table 2.—National Income by Type of Income

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
National income.....	457.7	481.1	514.4	519.5	526.3	541.4	550.3	558.4
Compensation of employees.....	323.6	341.0	365.3	369.0	375.4	383.1	388.7	395.2
Wages and salaries.....	296.1	311.2	333.5	336.8	342.6	349.8	355.0	360.9
Private.....	240.1	251.6	269.2	271.7	276.5	282.9	287.3	291.9
Military.....	10.8	10.8	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.3
Government civilian.....	45.2	48.8	52.6	53.3	54.3	55.0	55.9	56.7
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	27.5	29.8	31.8	32.2	32.7	33.4	33.8	34.2
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	13.7	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.5
Other labor income.....	13.9	14.8	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.7
Employer contributions to private pension and welfare funds.....	11.4	12.1	13.5					
Other.....	2.5	2.7	2.9					
Proprietors' income.....	50.1	50.8	51.1	51.4	51.8	51.9	54.6	54.6
Business and professional.....	37.1	37.8	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.9	40.1	40.4
Income of unincorporated enterprises.....	37.1	37.8	39.1					
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	0	0	0					
Farm.....	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.0	14.5	14.2
Rental income of persons.....	16.7	17.6	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	55.7	58.1	64.5	65.5	64.9	71.7	72.0	73.3
Profits before tax.....	55.4	58.6	64.8	65.3	65.9	73.1	73.7	74.4
Profits tax liability.....	24.2	26.0	27.6	27.8	28.1	29.1	29.4	29.6
Profits after tax.....	31.2	32.6	37.2	37.5	37.8	44.0	44.4	44.8
Dividends.....	15.2	15.8	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.6
Undistributed profits.....	16.0	16.8	19.9	20.1	20.0	26.2	26.1	26.2
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.3	-.4	-.3	.2	-1.0	-1.4	-1.7	-1.1
Net interest.....	11.6	13.6	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.7

1. Third quarter 1965 national income total and the corporate profits share are based on preliminary estimates and are subject to revision in next month's SURVEY.

Table 3.—Personal Income and Its Disposition

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Personal income.....	442.6	464.8	495.0	499.1	507.1	516.6	524.9	535.9
Wage and salary disbursements.....	296.1	311.2	333.5	336.7	342.7	349.8	355.0	360.9
Commodity-producing industries.....	120.8	125.7	133.9	135.2	137.4	141.4	143.3	145.7
Manufacturing.....	96.7	100.6	107.2	108.4	110.0	113.6	115.0	117.2
Distributive industries.....	72.5	76.0	81.1	81.9	83.2	84.9	86.4	87.5
Service industries.....	46.8	49.9	54.1	54.6	55.9	56.6	57.6	58.8
Government.....	56.0	59.6	64.3	65.0	66.2	66.8	67.7	69.0
Other labor income.....	13.9	14.8	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.7
Proprietors' income.....	50.1	50.8	51.1	51.4	51.8	51.9	54.6	54.6
Business and professional.....	37.1	37.8	39.1	39.4	39.6	39.9	40.1	40.4
Farm.....	13.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.0	14.5	14.2
Rental income of persons.....	16.7	17.6	18.2	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.6
Dividends.....	15.2	15.8	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.6
Personal interest income.....	27.7	31.1	34.3	34.8	35.3	36.0	36.7	37.5
Transfer payments.....	33.3	35.2	36.6	36.4	36.7	38.4	37.5	41.2
Old-age and survivors insurance benefits.....	14.3	15.2	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.6	20.4
State unemployment insurance benefits.....	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
Veterans' benefits.....	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6
Other.....	11.2	12.1	12.7	12.5	12.7	13.9	13.1	13.1
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	10.3	11.8	12.4	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.4
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	57.4	60.9	59.2	58.8	60.7	64.8	66.0	64.6
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	385.3	403.8	435.8	440.3	446.4	451.9	458.9	471.3
Less: Personal outlays.....	363.7	383.4	409.5	415.3	416.9	428.1	436.0	444.1
Personal consumption expenditures.....	355.1	373.8	398.9	404.6	405.9	416.9	424.4	432.2
Interest paid by consumers.....	8.1	9.0	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.3
Personal transfer payments to foreigners.....	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
Equals: Personal saving.....	21.6	20.4	26.3	25.0	29.5	23.8	23.0	27.2
Addendum: Disposable personal income in constant (1958) dollars.....	367.6	380.6	406.5	410.7	414.5	418.4	422.2	432.4

Table 4.—Gross National Product by Major Type of Product in Current and Constant Dollars

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965			1962	1963	1964	1964		1965					
				III	IV	I	II	III				III	IV	I	II	III			
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates								Seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
				Billions of current dollars								Billions of 1958 dollars							
Gross national product.....	560.3	589.2	628.7	634.8	641.1	656.4	665.9	677.5	530.0	550.0	577.6	582.6	584.7	597.5	601.4	609.7			
Final sales.....	554.3	583.5	623.9	631.0	633.6	647.6	659.2	671.3	524.0	544.4	573.0	578.8	577.7	589.0	595.0	603.9			
Inventory change.....	6.0	5.7	4.8	3.8	7.5	8.7	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.7	4.6	3.8	7.1	8.6	6.5	5.8			
Goods output.....	284.5	296.8	316.1	319.8	323.3	332.6	337.2	344.3	277.5	288.3	304.6	308.4	310.2	319.2	321.0	327.7			
Final sales.....	278.5	291.1	311.3	316.0	315.8	323.8	330.5	338.2	271.5	282.6	300.0	304.7	303.1	310.7	314.5	321.9			
Inventory change.....	6.0	5.7	4.8	3.8	7.5	8.7	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.7	4.6	3.8	7.1	8.6	6.5	5.8			
Durable goods output.....	109.0	115.9	126.1	128.1	128.8	138.1	138.5	141.8	107.0	114.0	123.1	125.2	125.5	134.6	134.4	138.6			
Final sales.....	106.2	113.1	122.8	125.4	124.3	130.9	132.3	136.0	104.1	111.2	120.0	122.5	121.2	127.6	128.4	133.0			
Inventory change.....	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.7	4.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	4.3	7.0	6.0	5.6			
Nondurable goods output.....	175.5	181.0	190.0	191.7	194.6	194.5	198.7	202.5	170.5	174.3	181.5	183.2	184.7	184.6	186.6	189.1			
Final sales.....	172.2	178.1	188.4	190.6	191.5	192.9	198.2	202.3	167.4	171.4	180.0	182.1	181.9	183.0	186.1	188.8			
Inventory change.....	3.2	2.9	1.5	1.1	3.1	1.6	.5	.2	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.1	2.8	1.6	.5	.3			
Services.....	213.3	226.9	244.0	246.4	249.7	254.2	257.8	262.0	193.7	201.5	211.5	213.0	214.3	216.8	218.3	220.7			
Construction.....	62.6	65.5	68.6	68.6	68.1	69.6	70.9	71.1	58.8	60.2	61.4	61.1	60.3	61.5	62.1	61.3			
Addendum: Auto product.....	22.5	25.0	25.9	26.4	23.4	32.3	31.1	30.6	22.0	24.7	25.5	25.9	23.2	31.9	30.8	30.7			

Table 5.—Relation of Gross National Product, National Income, and Personal Income

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Gross national product	560.3	589.2	628.7	634.8	641.1	656.4	665.9	677.5
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	50.0	52.8	55.7	56.1	56.9	57.7	58.3	59.1
Equals: Net national product	510.4	536.5	573.0	578.6	584.3	598.6	607.6	618.4
Less: Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	51.5	54.6	58.0	58.8	59.3	60.7	61.0	61.6
Business transfer payments.....	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Statistical discrepancy.....	.5	-.7	-.5	-.7	-2.2	-4.2	-4.6	-2.8
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	1.4	.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2
Equals: National income	457.7	481.1	514.4	519.5	526.3	541.4	550.3	558.4
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	55.7	58.1	64.5	65.5	64.9	71.7	72.0	73.3
Contributions for social insurance.....	24.0	26.8	27.8	28.0	28.4	29.1	29.4	29.9
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.1	-.1	.0	.0	.0
Plus: Government transfer payments to persons.....	31.2	33.0	34.2	34.1	34.4	36.0	35.1	38.9
Interest paid by government (net) and by consumers.....	16.1	17.5	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.9	20.4	20.8
Dividends.....	15.2	15.8	17.2	17.4	17.7	17.8	18.2	18.6
Business transfer payments.....	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Equals: Personal income	442.6	464.8	495.0	499.1	507.1	516.6	524.9	535.9

¹ See footnote table 2.

Table 6.—Government Receipts and Expenditures

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Federal Government receipts	106.4	114.3	114.5	114.6	116.8	122.7	123.7	122.1
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	48.6	51.5	48.6	48.1	49.8	53.5	54.6	53.0
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	22.7	24.5	26.0	26.2	26.5	27.4	27.6	27.9
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	14.6	15.3	16.1	16.4	16.4	16.8	16.3	15.7
Contributions for social insurance.....	20.5	23.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.9	25.1	25.5
Federal Government expenditures	110.3	114.0	118.3	118.2	117.9	120.2	120.8	126.2
Purchases of goods and services.....	63.4	64.4	65.3	64.9	64.3	64.9	65.9	67.1
Transfer payments.....	27.7	29.2	29.9	29.7	29.8	31.2	30.5	34.1
To persons.....	25.5	27.0	27.8	27.6	27.7	29.2	28.2	31.9
To foreigners (net).....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments.....	8.0	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.7
Net interest paid.....	7.2	7.8	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8
Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.5
Surplus or deficit (—) on income and product account	-3.8	.3	-3.8	-3.6	-1.1	2.5	2.8	-4.1
State and local government receipts	58.6	63.1	68.6	69.5	70.5	71.8	73.1	75.3
Personal tax and nontax receipts.....	8.7	9.5	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.6
Corporate profits tax accruals.....	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Indirect business tax and nontax accruals.....	36.9	39.2	41.9	42.4	42.9	43.8	44.7	45.9
Contributions for social insurance.....	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4
Federal grants-in-aid.....	8.0	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.7
State and local government expenditures	57.6	62.2	67.2	67.9	68.6	70.4	71.3	72.3
Purchases of goods and services.....	53.7	58.3	63.1	63.8	64.3	66.0	67.0	68.1
Transfer payments to persons.....	5.7	6.0	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9
Net interest paid.....	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7
Less: Current surplus of government enterprises.....	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Surplus or deficit (—) on income and product account	.9	.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.9

¹ See footnote table 2.

Table 7.—Personal Consumption Expenditures by Major Type

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Personal consumption expenditures	355.1	373.8	398.9	404.6	405.9	416.9	424.4	432.2
Durable goods	49.5	53.4	58.7	60.5	57.9	63.9	63.7	65.0
Automobiles and parts.....	22.0	24.3	25.8	27.1	24.8	29.7	28.9	29.8
Furniture and household equipment.....	20.5	21.9	24.7	25.0	24.8	25.3	25.6	26.1
Other.....	6.9	7.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.8	9.1	9.2
Nondurable goods	162.6	168.0	177.5	179.8	180.9	183.0	187.6	191.1
Food and beverages.....	85.7	88.2	92.3	93.3	94.1	94.9	97.2	99.3
Clothing and shoes.....	29.6	30.5	33.3	33.8	34.0	34.3	35.0	35.7
Gasoline and oil.....	12.9	13.5	14.0	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.7	14.8
Other.....	34.4	35.8	37.8	38.7	38.6	39.7	40.7	41.2
Services	143.0	152.3	162.6	164.3	167.1	170.0	173.1	176.1
Housing.....	52.0	55.5	59.5	60.1	61.4	62.7	64.0	65.3
Household operation.....	22.0	23.1	24.4	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.3	25.9
Transportation.....	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2
Other.....	58.0	62.3	67.0	67.6	69.1	70.4	71.6	72.6

Table 8.—Foreign Transactions in the National Income and Product Accounts

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Receipts from foreigners	30.3	32.4	37.0	37.3	38.4	34.8	39.8	40.0
Exports of goods and services.....	30.3	32.4	37.0	37.3	38.4	34.8	39.8	40.0
Payments to foreigners	30.3	32.4	37.0	37.3	38.4	34.8	39.8	40.0
Imports of goods and services.....	25.1	26.4	28.5	28.5	29.5	28.6	32.3	31.8
Transfers to foreigners.....	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8
Personal.....	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
Government.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2
Net foreign investment	2.5	3.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	3.6	4.7	5.3

Table 9.—Sources and Uses of Gross Saving

[Billions of dollars]

	1962	1963	1964	1964		1965		
				III	IV	I	II	III
				Seasonally adjusted at annual rates				
Gross private saving	87.9	89.5	101.7	101.5	105.3	106.3	105.7	111.3
Personal saving.....	21.6	20.4	26.3	25.0	29.5	23.8	23.0	27.2
Undistributed corporate profits.....	16.0	16.8	19.9	20.1	20.0	26.2	26.1	26.2
Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	.3	-.4	-.3	.2	-1.0	-1.4	-1.7	-1.1
Corporate capital consumption allowances.....	30.1	32.0	34.0	34.3	34.8	35.4	35.8	36.3
Noncorporate capital consumption allowances.....	19.9	20.8	21.7	21.8	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.8
Wage accruals less disbursements.....	.0	.0	.0	.1	-.1	.0	.0	.0
Government surplus on income and product account	-2.9	1.2	-2.4	-2.1	.8	3.9	4.7	-1.2
Federal.....	-3.8	.3	-3.8	-3.6	-1.1	2.5	2.8	-4.1
State and local.....	.9	.9	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.9
Gross investment	85.5	90.0	98.7	98.7	103.9	106.0	105.8	107.3
Gross private domestic investment.....	83.0	86.9	92.9	92.6	97.7	102.4	101.1	102.0
Net foreign investment.....	2.5	3.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	3.6	4.7	5.3
Statistical discrepancy	.5	-.7	-.5	-.7	-2.2	-4.2	-4.6	-2.8

¹ See footnote table 2.

Recent Financial Developments

THE investment expansion that started about 5 years ago has continued in 1965. By the third quarter, gross private domestic investment was \$9 billion above the 1964 rate. Most of this advance was in nonresidential fixed investment, which increased through the first three quarters, continuing the steep rise that has been underway for a few years. Third quarter inventory accumulation, though down from the peak of the first quarter of 1965, was also above last year's pace. In contrast, outlays on residential structures were at about the same rate as they were in the middle of 1964, having fluctuated without any apparent trend since then. They are still a little below the peaks reached early last year. Net foreign investment was somewhat lower this year than last. The rise in private investment was matched by a rise in private saving from 1964 to the third quarter of this year. Undistributed corporate profits rose \$6 billion—mostly during the first half—and accounted for two-thirds of the advance. The corporate cash flow was augmented by a \$2½ billion advance in capital consumption allowances. Personal saving, which had been low during the first half, moved up sharply in the third quarter, to a volume about \$1 billion above the 1964 rate.

The difference between Federal receipts and expenditures on income and product account displayed a pattern just the opposite of that shown by personal saving. During the first half of 1965, the Federal Government showed a surplus averaging \$2½ billion (annual rate); during the third quarter, it ran a deficit of \$4 billion. To a large extent, these swings in personal saving and the budget position were closely related. Early in the year,

higher personal tax settlements on 1964 incomes boosted the Government surplus and held down the rise in disposable income and savings; in the third quarter, the cessation of these settlements and the retroactive Social Security payment tended to raise personal saving while increasing the Government deficit.

Contrast with earlier expansions

The investment expansion, together with increases in consumer purchases of autos and other durable goods, led to a marked rise in the demand for credit, which was largely accommodated at stable or slightly rising interest rates. This is in marked contrast to developments during previous periods of investment growth, for example, those of 1955-57 and 1959-60, when increased credit demands were accompanied by sharp increases in interest rates.

The comparative stability of interest rates during the economic advance that started in 1961 has reflected two major developments that differ from earlier experience: Corporate internal funds have advanced almost without interruption, and monetary policy has been more oriented toward keeping interest rates stable.

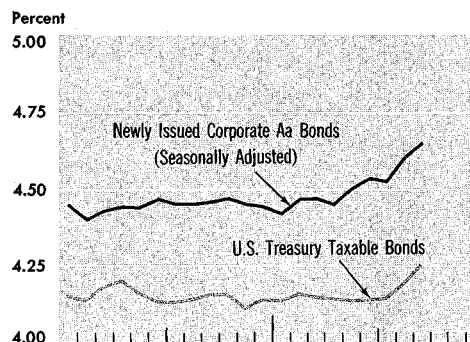
Corporate profits before taxes have risen almost every quarter during the past 5 years, whereas profits peaked rather early in previous expansions. The beneficial effects of this profit performance on internal funds were enhanced by the liberalization of tax depreciation regulations, by the tax credit on new investment, and by reductions in corporate tax rates. Although dividends were increased substantially over this period, internal funds rose \$24 billion from early 1961 through the summer of this year.

Over most of the current economic expansion, the rapid growth in corporate investment has lagged behind the rise in internal funds, corporation borrowing has been limited, and liquid assets have been well maintained. In contrast, earlier economic expansions were characterized by a rise in investment

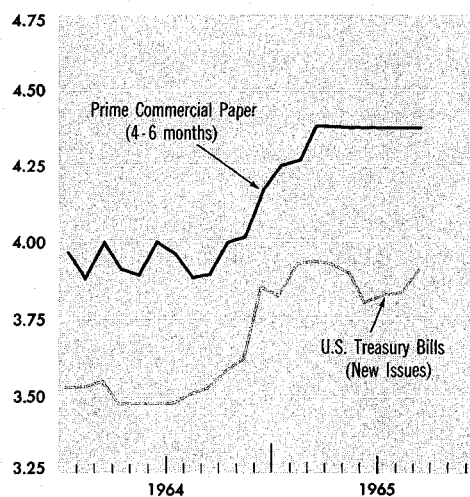
CHART 7

Interest Rates

Long-term rates have moved up this year



short-term rates peaked early in the year



Data: Treas., FHA, Moody's & FRB

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-7

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfarm Nonfinancial Corporate Business, Annually, 1946-64

(Billions of dollars)

Line No.		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
1	Sources, total.....	16.9	27.2	27.1	18.7	41.5	38.7	31.5	29.4	29.1	53.6	47.2	42.0	42.1	55.5	47.3	54.5	61.0	63.6	68.0
2	Internal sources ¹	7.8	12.6	18.7	19.1	17.9	19.9	21.2	21.1	23.3	29.2	28.9	30.6	29.5	35.0	34.4	35.6	41.8	44.3	49.4
3	Undistributed profits ¹	8.5	12.8	14.0	9.5	14.3	11.1	9.0	9.3	9.0	13.9	13.2	11.8	8.3	12.6	10.0	10.2	12.4	13.8	16.7
4	Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-5.3	-5.9	-2.2	1.9	-5.0	-1.2	1.0	-1.0	-3	-1.7	-2.7	-1.5	-3	-5	.2	-1	.3	-4	-3
5	Capital consumption allowances ¹	4.6	5.7	6.8	7.8	8.6	10.0	11.2	12.9	14.6	17.0	18.4	20.3	21.4	22.9	24.2	25.4	29.2	31.0	32.9
6	External sources.....	9.1	14.6	8.5	-4	23.6	18.8	10.4	8.3	5.8	24.5	18.3	11.4	12.6	20.6	12.9	18.9	19.2	19.3	18.6
7	Stocks.....	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.5	.6	-3	1.4
8	Bonds.....	1.0	2.8	4.3	2.9	1.6	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.5	2.8	3.6	6.3	5.7	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.0
9	Mortgages.....	.8	.9	.3	.5	1.0	.2	.5	.3	.7	.7	.4	.3	1.2	1.2	.7	1.7	2.9	3.4	3.4
10	Bank loans, n.e.c.....	2.9	2.3	.5	-1.6	2.8	3.8	1.7	-4	-1.0	3.4	4.8	1.2	-7	3.1	1.3	(*)	2.4	2.8	3.4
11	Other loans.....	(*)	.1	.3	.5	.9	1.2	(*)	(*)	-2	(*)	(*)	.7	.2	.4	1.0	.3	.7	.5	1.3
12	Trade debt.....	3.1	3.7	.8	-2.2	7.6	2.2	2.0	.6	2.3	8.5	5.3	.4	4.4	4.6	3.2	6.7	3.8	5.3	2.4
13	Profits tax liability.....	-1.9	2.3	.9	-2.4	7.5	4.7	-3.3	.3	-3.0	4.2	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3	2.2	-2.2	1.7	.4	1.8	2
14	Other liabilities.....	2.1	1.3	.3	.6	.8	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.9	2.4	2.1	3.8	3.9	1.4	3.8	1.9	2.5
15	Uses, total.....	21.7	30.7	26.1	14.3	43.4	35.9	27.6	26.3	26.9	50.7	44.9	40.7	40.9	52.8	42.5	52.1	56.0	60.5	64.5
16	Purchases of physical assets.....	17.6	16.7	19.8	14.0	22.2	28.9	23.4	23.6	20.5	29.7	35.0	33.8	26.5	35.1	36.7	34.9	42.0	43.6	49.6
17	Nonresidential fixed investment.....	10.9	14.6	17.2	14.8	15.8	20.1	20.6	22.3	21.4	24.0	29.7	32.6	27.5	29.2	32.5	31.1	34.3	35.7	41.3
18	Residential structures.....	.7	.8	.5	.9	1.5	.2	.6	.5	1.1	.7	.4	.7	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	3.0	3.7	3.7
19	Change in business inventories.....	6.0	1.2	2.1	-1.7	4.8	8.6	2.2	.8	-1.9	4.9	4.9	.6	-2.5	4.1	3.0	1.5	4.7	4.2	4.6
20	Increase in financial assets ²	4.1	14.0	6.3	.4	21.2	7.0	4.1	2.7	6.3	21.0	9.9	6.8	14.4	17.7	5.8	17.2	14.0	16.9	14.9
21	Liquid assets.....	-4.6	1.1	1.1	3.2	4.4	3.0	.3	1.9	-2	5.2	-4.2	-2	2.4	5.6	-4.1	3.3	2.4	3.0	.5
22	Demand deposits and currency.....	1.1	2.2	.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	.8	.1	2.1	1.0	.2	(*)	-1.5	-1.0	-5	1.6	-3.3	-1.9	-2.6
23	Time deposits.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	-4	1.3	1.9	3.7	3.9	3.2
24	U.S. Government securities.....	-5.8	-1.2	.7	2.0	2.9	.9	-7	1.6	-2.3	4.2	-4.5	.4	(*)	6.6	-5.4	-3	.2	.4	-1.5
25	Finance company paper.....	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.3	.3	(*)	.5	.6	.1	.8	.7	1.4
26	Consumer credit.....	.6	.6	.5	.4	.8	.5	.8	.2	.3	.7	.4	.2	.5	.8	.2	.1	.9	.7	1.0
27	Trade credit.....	3.4	5.9	2.1	-1.8	10.2	1.8	3.5	-7	4.7	10.9	7.6	3.0	7.5	6.9	6.3	9.4	7.8	8.0	8.9
28	Other financial assets.....	4.7	6.3	2.6	-1.5	5.7	1.7	-5	1.2	1.4	4.0	6.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.4	2.9	5.2	4.5
29	Discrepancy (uses less sources).....	4.8	3.5	-1.0	-4.4	1.9	-2.8	-4.0	-3.1	-2.2	-2.9	-2.3	-1.3	-1.2	-2.8	-4.8	-2.4	-5.0	-3.1	-3.5

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfarm Nonfinancial Corporate Business, Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Totals at Annual Rates, 1957-60

(Billions of dollars)

Line No.		1957				1958				1959				1960			
		I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
1	Sources, total.....	50.2	44.0	42.2	31.6	28.4	38.2	49.0	52.8	58.4	66.4	44.0	53.3	57.8	48.7	42.1	40.7
2	Internal sources ¹	30.4	30.8	31.1	29.9	26.9	27.8	30.1	33.1	34.1	36.5	34.1	35.2	36.0	35.2	34.1	32.4
3	Undistributed profits ¹	14.1	11.9	11.8	9.4	6.8	6.0	8.6	11.9	13.2	15.0	11.4	10.7	13.1	10.9	8.8	7.2
4	Corporate inventory valuation adjustment.....	-3.0	-1.1	-1.4	-7	-1.2	.7	(*)	-6	-1.0	-1.3	-3	.8	-1.3	.1	1.0	.9
5	Capital consumption allowances ¹	19.3	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.0	22.8	23.0	23.8	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.2
6	External sources.....	19.7	13.2	11.1	1.7	1.4	10.4	18.9	19.7	24.3	30.0	9.9	18.1	21.8	13.5	8.1	8.3
7	Stocks.....	3.0	3.7	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.2	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.0
8	Bonds.....	6.5	5.9	6.6	6.2	8.1	4.1	6.1	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.9	4.2
9	Mortgages.....	.2	.1	.5	.6	.8	.8	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.0	.5	.8	.6	.8	.5
10	Bank loans, n.e.c.....	2.6	3.5	.5	.8	-2.3	-2.6	-2	2.2	1.7	4.6	4.1	2.1	5.0	1.0	-1.0	.3
11	Other loans.....	1.0	.5	.6	.6	1.2	-2	-6	.4	.2	.8	.7	-3	1.3	2.1	-4	.9
12	Trade debt.....	4.5	1.1	.6	-4.7	-1.4	6.0	9.4	3.7	7.4	5.4	-1.0	6.9	6.7	2.4	3.9	-4
13	Profits tax liability.....	-4	-3.2	-1.0	-4.6	-6.7	-5.0	.4	2.1	4.9	7.1	-1.5	-1.7	-1.9	-3.4	-3.2	-3
14	Other liabilities.....	2.5	1.4	3.2	2.5	.9	3.7	.7	3.1	3.5	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.5	5.8	2.4	2.0
15	Uses, total.....	48.5	42.6	41.5	30.0	26.0	36.1	47.9	53.6	55.4	63.7	43.2	48.8	54.7	36.7	43.2	35.4
16	Purchases of physical assets.....	35.2	34.0	34.9	31.2	25.3	23.8	25.6	31.1	34.5	39.6	29.8	36.2	43.7	37.4	33.9	31.9
17	Nonresidential fixed investment.....	32.1	32.1	33.5	32.5	29.5	27.1	26.3	27.4	27.9	28.8	29.9	30.0	32.1	32.8	32.4	32.7
18	Residential structures.....	.5	.6	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	.8	1.0	1.4
19	Change in business inventories.....	2.6	1.3	.6	-2.2	-5.0	-4.3	-2.3	1.6	4.3	9.0	-1.6	4.9	10.1	3.8	.5	-2.3
20	Increase in financial assets ²	13.3	8.7	6.6	-1.3	.7	12.3	22.3	22.5	20.9	24.1	13.3	12.5	11.0	-7	9.3	3.5
21	Liquid assets.....	3.7	-1.6	-8	-1.9	-1.0	-3	3.1	7.9	5.7	9.4	7.7	.1	-3.0	-4.6	-3.7	-4.8
22	Demand deposits and currency.....	1.6	-1.5	.7	.8	.2	1.6	3.0	1.5	.5	.3	-2.1	-1.8	.6	.7	-2.6	.5
23	Time deposits.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2.2	2.2	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	(*)	2.0	3.5
24	U.S. Government securities.....	1.8	.3	-1.7	-2.1	-3.3	-4.0	.7	6.8	6.7	8.6	9.6	1.4	-5.4	-4.1	-6.7	-5.5
25	Finance company paper.....	.2	.4	.2	1.0	.3	-1	-1	(*)	.1	.9	.5	.6	2.2	.1	.3	-3
26	Consumer credit.....	.6	.1	.2	(*)	.2	.1	1.2	.7	.7	.8	1.0	.6	(*)	.5	(*)	.4
27	Trade credit.....	5.4	3.6	2.6	.3	-1.4	9.8	14.5	7.0	9.3	8.4	.6	9.2	8.3	3.9	7.0	6.0
28	Other financial assets.....	3.5	6.7	4.5	.1	2.7	2.2	3.0	6.5	3.7	4.4	3.9	2.9	4.5	-2	6.9	2.8
29	Discrepancy (uses less sources).....	-1.6	-1.3	-7	-1.7	-2.4	-2.1	-1.1	.8	-3.0	-2.8	-8	-4.5	-3.1	-12.0	1.1	-5.3

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

*Less than \$50 million.

¹ The figures shown here for "internal sources," "undistributed profits," and "capital consumption allowances" differ from those shown for "cash flow, net of dividends," "undistributed profits" and "capital consumption allowances" in the corporate gross product table (pages 52

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfinancial Nonfarm Corporate Business, Annually, 1952–56

(Billions of dollars)

1952				1953				1954				1955				1956				Line No.
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
32.4	22.4	34.0	37.3	35.0	35.4	26.7	20.6	22.9	23.9	31.0	38.5	51.8	48.0	52.7	62.2	45.7	45.4	47.5	50.3	1
21.9	20.3	20.1	22.3	22.7	21.4	21.2	19.3	21.4	23.0	23.5	25.5	28.5	29.4	29.0	29.7	28.8	28.6	29.4	29.0	2
10.6	7.4	8.7	9.1	11.4	10.1	10.8	4.9	7.9	8.6	9.6	10.1	13.9	13.3	14.2	14.3	13.7	13.3	12.4	13.3	3
.5	1.8	.1	1.5	-.7	-1.2	-2.7	.7	-.5	.1	-.8	(*)	-1.4	-.6	-2.5	-2.4	-3.2	-3.1	-1.4	-3.0	4
10.8	11.1	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.7	13.9	14.3	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.7	5
10.5	2.1	13.9	15.0	12.3	14.0	5.5	1.3	1.5	1.0	7.5	13.1	23.2	18.6	23.6	32.5	17.0	16.8	18.1	21.3	6
2.2	2.6	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.6	3.0	2.0	.5	.8	2.5	.9	1.3	3.2	2.1	1.0	2.3	3.7	7
4.7	5.3	5.1	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	5.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	4.8	2.1	3.7	4.7	4.0	8
.6	.4	.4	.5	.4	.3	.1	.3	.3	.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.6	.1	.3	.7	.3	.1	9
2.6	-.4	.5	3.9	.4	(*)	.6	-2.7	-1.3	-2.0	-.7	.1	1.2	3.1	4.8	4.7	6.4	4.8	3.7	4.2	10
-.2	-.2	.3	-.1	-.4	.2	.8	-.5	.1	-.4	-.2	-.2	-.3	.3	-.7	.5	-.4	.3	.5	-.3	11
-.3	-2.6	6.4	4.4	4.5	1.2	-2.4	-.8	-.4	-.7	1.1	7.8	9.2	2.1	9.8	12.9	5.7	5.8	4.4	5.4	12
-3.5	-5.8	-2.9	-1.1	1.3	3.0	1.2	-4.1	-6.4	-3.0	-2.0	-.6	5.8	5.1	3.1	2.6	-3.9	-3.4	-2.2	1.3	13
4.0	2.8	2.5	.9	.7	3.7	1.5	3.1	2.8	-.3	2.3	2.5	1.6	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.6	3.9	4.3	2.9	14
28.2	18.7	29.6	33.7	32.7	31.5	24.8	16.2	19.7	22.3	28.9	36.6	48.2	45.5	50.7	58.6	43.9	43.3	42.6	49.9	15
24.5	21.3	22.3	25.7	24.4	26.5	24.1	19.4	19.8	19.3	20.0	23.1	25.9	24.9	31.0	37.0	34.4	34.4	35.6	35.6	16
20.7	21.3	19.5	20.9	21.5	22.0	22.8	22.8	21.6	21.1	21.4	21.4	22.8	25.0	27.1	27.1	27.8	29.0	30.7	31.3	17
.7	.7	.5	.7	.6	.6	.3	.5	.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	.8	.6	.2	.2	.6	.3	.4	18
3.2	-.7	2.4	4.1	2.3	3.9	1.0	-3.9	-2.5	-2.9	-2.7	.4	3.1	1.4	5.4	9.8	6.3	4.8	4.6	3.9	19
3.7	-2.6	7.3	8.0	8.3	5.0	.7	-3.2	-.1	2.9	8.9	13.5	22.3	20.6	19.7	21.5	9.5	9.0	7.0	14.3	20
1.8	.1	-.4	-.3	2.3	3.1	2.4	-.2	-2.8	-2.9	3.6	1.3	9.3	6.8	.5	4.1	-5.4	-5.9	-4.9	-.5	21
4.1	-1.5	1.1	-.7	-1.6	3.7	-1.0	-.6	-1.0	3.6	3.1	2.6	5.5	-.7	-.4	-.3	(*)	-1.0	-.6	2.3	22
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.2	.2	.2	.2	-.1	-.1	-.1	-.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
-2.5	.9	-1.8	.4	4.0	-.4	2.8	-.1	-1.9	-6.4	-.4	-1.4	4.2	6.8	1.2	4.6	-5.7	-5.0	-4.7	-2.6	24
.2	.7	.3	(*)	-.1	-.3	.6	.5	-.1	-.3	-.1	-.1	-.3	.7	-.2	(*)	.3	.1	.4	-.3	25
.3	1.2	.7	.8	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.4	.8	.6	.6	.7	.5	.1	.8	.2	26
2.1	-1.1	7.8	5.1	4.1	.9	-3.9	-3.9	1.2	4.1	3.4	10.0	11.1	8.9	12.6	11.1	6.7	7.7	7.6	8.3	27
-.5	-2.9	-1.1	2.3	1.5	.7	1.9	.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	.8	4.2	5.8	5.3	7.4	6.9	3.4	6.2	28
-4.2	-3.7	-4.5	-3.5	-2.3	-3.9	-1.9	-4.3	-3.2	-1.7	-2.1	-1.9	-3.6	-2.5	-1.9	-3.7	-1.8	-2.1	-4.9	-.4	29

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds, Nonfinancial Nonfarm Corporate Business, Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Totals at Annual Rates 1961–65

(Billions of dollars)

1961				1962				1963				1964				1965				Line No.
I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
44.0	57.5	52.1	64.3	65.8	60.2	66.2	51.6	66.4	67.8	61.4	59.0	61.3	67.2	76.0	67.5	90.7	87.2	-----	-----	1
32.3	35.5	36.2	38.2	41.3	41.0	41.7	43.2	42.7	43.8	45.5	45.2	48.7	49.3	50.2	49.4	55.6	55.5	-----	-----	2
7.6	9.8	10.9	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.7	12.4	13.9	14.1	14.6	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.7	22.7	22.5	-----	-----	3
-.1	.5	-.3	-.3	-.1	(*)	.1	.9	-.2	-.9	.2	-1.2	-.4	(*)	.2	-1.0	-1.4	-1.7	-----	-----	4
24.7	25.3	25.6	26.1	28.8	29.0	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.8	31.3	31.8	32.2	32.6	33.2	33.7	34.3	34.7	-----	-----	5
11.7	21.9	15.9	26.1	24.5	19.2	24.5	8.4	23.7	23.9	15.9	13.8	12.6	17.9	25.8	18.1	35.1	31.7	-----	-----	6
2.7	5.1	1.8	2	2.4	.9	3	.5	(*)	(*)	3.6	2.6	3.3	1.1	-1.5	(*)	1.8	1.8	-----	-----	7
2.8	7.1	4.1	4.5	5.6	4.1	3.6	3	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.0	-----	-----	8
1.2	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.6	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.5	-----	-----	9
.1	-2.3	1.3	.9	1.1	2.6	3.3	2.6	1.4	2.6	1.9	5.4	-1.5	4.3	3.1	7.8	9.9	10.2	-----	-----	10
-.9	1.4	.9	-.1	(*)	1.7	1.5	-.3	1	1.2	.7	-.1	.3	2.7	1.1	1.1	.2	2.1	-----	-----	11
6.6	6.8	2.4	11.2	7.6	3.0	8.1	-3.6	10.8	6.6	3.5	.6	3.2	-5.7	9.0	3.2	9.5	6.3	-----	-----	12
-1.2	1.9	2.3	3.8	.6	.3	1.1	-.6	1.9	3.1	1.4	.8	.6	-.6	-.1	.9	3.8	-1.3	-----	-----	13
.5	.3	1.3	3.5	7.1	2.1	3.1	3.1	1.9	3.7	.9	1.2	1.1	6.1	4.2	-1.6	4.2	4.2	-----	-----	14
43.5	56.4	49.7	58.8	58.5	56.6	61.5	47.4	62.8	62.8	60.6	56.1	59.1	62.6	74.0	62.2	85.7	81.3	-----	-----	15
30.5	33.8	36.3	38.9	42.2	42.5	42.4	40.7	42.2	42.4	44.1	45.7	47.3	48.0	48.6	54.4	58.5	56.5	-----	-----	16
30.6	30.3	31.3	32.2	33.5	34.2	35.1	34.2	34.5	35.1	36.0	37.1	39.7	40.0	41.6	43.8	46.5	46.7	-----	-----	17
1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	-----	-----	18
-1.9	1.3	2.6	4.1	6.0	5.1	4.0	3.6	4.3	3.5	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.1	3.4	7.0	7.7	5.6	-----	-----	19
13.0	22.6	13.4	19.8	16.3	14.0	19.0	6.7	20.5	20.3	16.4	10.4	11.8	14.7	25.4	7.7	27.2	24.8	-----	-----	20
4.6	7.1	1.6	(*)	2.9	1.2	3.4	2.2	.1	5.2	2.7	4.2	.3	3.1	5.0	-6.5	-2.1	-1.7	-----	-----	21
.5	3.5	1.3	1.2	-5.1	-3.1	.5	-1.5	-5.9	.2	-1.1	-.8	-7.2	2.1	2.1	-7.5	-4.9	-4.3	-----	-----	22
5.3	1.4	2.2	-1.4	7.0	3.6	.7	3.5	4.6	2.4	3.2	5.2	6.4	1.4	1.5	3.4	8.3	6.9	-----	-----	23
-.8	2.2	-1.9	-.4	.9	.2	-.2	(*)	.8	1.1	.4	-.8	.2	-2.4	-.2	-3.5	-4.9	-.6	-----	-----	24
-.4	(*)	(*)	.7	.2	.6	2.3	.2	.6	1.5	.2	.6	1.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	(*)	.6	-----	-----	25
-3.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	.3	1.5	.9	.8	-.3	1.5	.9	.5	.2	1.7	.9	1.0	1.7	.4	-----	-----	26
5.4	12.1	6.7	13.5	9.8	8.5	11.5	1.5	10.5	8.9	6.6	6.0	6.7	5.5	14.4	9.0	14.2	12.4	-----	-----	27
6.3	2.4	3.9	5.0	3.2	2.8	3.2	2.2	10.3	4.7	6.2	-.3	4.5	4.3	5.1	4.2	13.3	13.8	-----	-----	28
-.5	-1.1	-2.4	-5.5	-7.3	-3.7	-4.8	-4.2	-3.6	-5.0	-.8	-2.9	-2.2	-4.6	-2.0	-5.3	-5.1	-5.9	-----	-----	29

through 55 of the September 1965 Survey) for the following reasons: (1) these figures include, and the statistics in the corporate gross product table exclude, branch profits remitted from net of corresponding U.S. remittances to foreigners; and (2) these figures exclude, and the

corporate gross product figures include, the internal funds of corporations whose major activity is farming.

* Includes some categories not shown separately.

outlays greater than the rise in internal funds, by relatively heavy corporate borrowing, and by reductions in holdings of liquid assets.

Generally speaking, monetary policy since 1961 has been oriented toward providing sufficient funds to finance the rise in business activity; during earlier economic advances, there were shifts to tight money after the initial recovery periods. The current business advance has been marked by record expansions in bank credit, whereas during earlier economic rises the volume of new bank credit declined.

During the past 9 months, however, there has been some reversion to past patterns: The growth of corporate investment outstripped the rise in internal funds; corporate borrowing increased, and since late last year, monetary policy has been somewhat less easy.

Monetary policy moves away from ease

A moderate increase in pressure on bank reserve positions has been apparent this year. Although the volume of bank credit supplied so far in 1965 has been 22 percent above the 1964 rate, new credit, though substantial, has declined from the very high first quarter peak.

The change in monetary policy has permitted bank reserves to expand, but not enough to match the increase in total credit. Although Federal Reserve purchases of U.S. Government securities through September were over \$2 billion as compared with less than \$1½ billion in the corresponding period of 1964, a \$1½ billion decline in the gold stock and a \$½ billion increase in currency in circulation absorbed the funds supplied by the open-market purchases. Borrowed reserves have risen throughout the year and by September had reached \$627 million, the highest since the end of 1959.

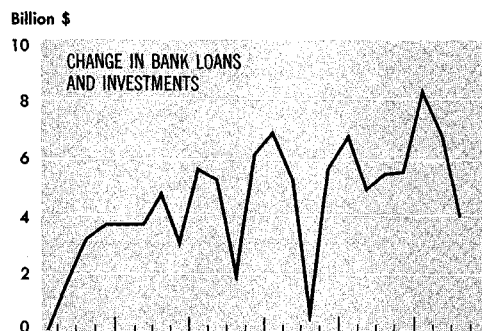
As compared with last year, business loans have expanded very sharply in 1965: The \$11½ billion increase this year (seasonally adjusted annual rate) was almost twice the increase in all of 1964. The rate of advance slowed after the adoption of voluntary guidelines on foreign lending early in the year and as steel inventory accumulation by steel

users slackened after the threat of a steel strike disappeared. Lending to consumers in 1965 has outpaced last year's rate by a wide margin: \$4½ billion as compared with \$2¼ billion. Purchases of State and local securities at \$6½ billion have been 80 percent above the 1964 pace. Real estate loans increased almost \$5 billion, slightly above the previous year's rate.

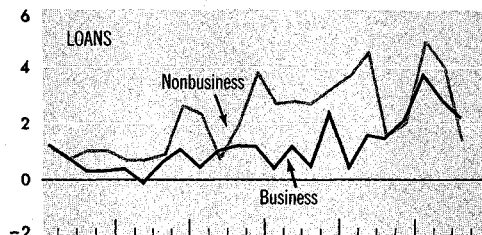
CHART 8

Bank Credit

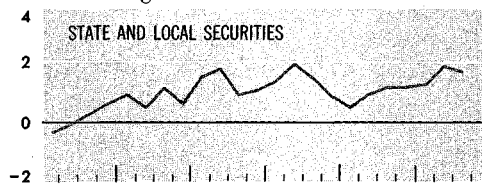
Total credit creation still high but off from first quarter peak



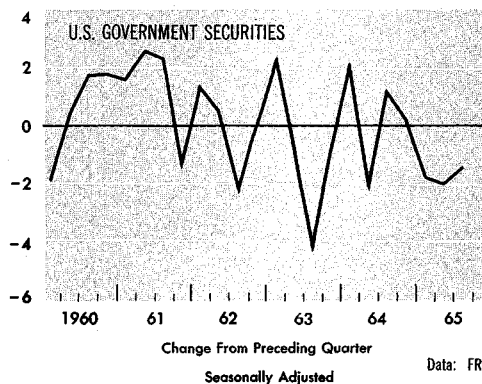
Business loans especially strong



Investment in tax-exempt securities remains high



Liquidation of U.S. Government securities slows



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

Data: FRB

65-11-8

As banks have met the enlarged demands of their customers for credit accommodation, bank holdings of U.S. Government securities have been reduced by almost \$7 billion so far in 1965, as compared with a decline of less than \$1 billion in 1964. In recent months, the slackening in business loan demands and a decline in bank investment in tax-exempt securities have been reflected in a modest restoration of bank holdings of U.S. Government securities.

Corporation investment up

Corporate fixed and inventory investment has risen sharply this year. As noted earlier, the increased investment requirements have outstripped the rise in internal funds, and corporations have increased their borrowing.

Fixed investment expenditures this year have risen more than \$5 billion at annual rates above the 1964 pace and reached \$53 billion at seasonally adjusted annual rates by the third quarter. Manufacturers of both durable and nondurable goods have been responsible for an unusually large part of the increase. In contrast, investment by corporations in apartment houses has shown little increase from the rate of the last 2 years.

Corporations have added about \$6 billion (at annual rate) to their inventories so far in 1965; this compares with an increase of \$4½ billion in 1964. The rate of accumulation was highest in the first quarter and has since moderated.

Direct investment abroad by U.S. corporations rose in the first half of 1965 to an annual rate of over \$4 billion. It is expected that there will be a lower rate of outflow in the second half of the year.

Corporate before-tax profits have risen sharply again this year. The second phase of the reduction of Federal taxes has also increased after-tax profits. Since dividend payments, though high, have grown little so far this year, retained earnings have continued to expand, and so have capital consumption allowances. These factors combined have increased total internal funds by \$6 billion over 1964. Because of the faster growth in investment,

corporations have sharply increased their borrowing. Early in the year, bank loans amounted to about \$10 billion at annual rates, but they have since fallen as inventory accumulation has declined.

Bond issues by corporations have also been stepped up, reaching a pace of almost \$5½ billion (net of retirements) in the first 9 months of 1965, as compared with \$4 billion in 1964. On the other hand, stock issues, at under \$1 billion, have been about half of last year's total. Mortgage borrowing has been little changed from last year.

Liquid assets declined \$2 billion in the first half. The decline affected mainly U.S. Government security holdings: Cash holdings—particularly time deposits—have been well maintained. The decline in holdings of liquid assets has brought corporate liquidity ratios to their lowest level since 1945.

Consumer finance

Consumers' investment patterns have apparently changed somewhat in 1965. Though total deposit accumulation has been about the same as last year, there has been an increased emphasis on bank time deposits and less on savings and loan shares. Purchases of corporate and tax-exempt bonds have moved up, and corporate stocks have been sold on balance. Although the stock market has been extremely active this year, evidence as to small investor participation is conflicting: Odd lot purchases have risen less than total transactions; mutual fund sales, however, have moved ahead of market transactions.

Consumer installment credit has continued to rise. New installment credit increased more than \$7½ billion at annual rates in the first 9 months of 1965 compared to \$5½ billion in 1964. The rise was concentrated in auto and personal loans.

Mortgage financing has climbed moderately from last year's pace. Although the number of homes sold was unchanged from last year, the rising price level of houses and selective increases in loan-to-value ratios have helped to raise new mortgage borrowing.

Government borrowing

Although there have been marked shifts in the Federal budgetary position

during 1965, they have had little direct impact on money and capital markets. The swing from surplus to deficit in the Federal Budget was not fully matched in Federal borrowing. During the first half of the year, net Federal debt outstanding fell by \$3½ billion, and debt fell further during the third quarter. The Federal Government built up its cash balances during the period of surplus and drew them down in the third quarter.

Treasury financing operations so far this year have been marked by a reliance on Treasury bills to raise cash. However, there has been a moderate lengthening of the average maturity of the public debt because of an advance refunding in January.

State and local governments stepped up their borrowing during the first 9 months to an \$11 billion annual rate, as compared with \$10½ billion in 1964. A substantial volume of these funds entered into liquid assets held by State and local governments, pending disbursement of the funds on public works.

Interest rates rise

The financial developments reviewed in this report have contributed to a moderate rise in most market interest rates this year. Short-term rates, which rose sharply in 1964, rose further early in the year and have since fluctuated around the levels reached then. After a long period of comparative stability, long-term yields moved up this summer.

In part, the different timing of movements in interest rates reflected different timing in demands for funds: Inventory buying and associated short-term fund demands were especially large early in the year, whereas corporate bond issues were highest in the summer.

However, expectations also played a substantial role, particularly in the summer rise in long-term rates. After the enlargement of U.S. military participation in Vietnam during the summer, there were widespread expectations that credit demands—already large because of the business expansion—would rise even more. In recent weeks, the rise in market interest rates has leveled off, as several Government

officials have indicated that prospective economic developments did not require higher interest rates.

Note on Revised Statistics on the Sources and Uses of Corporate Funds

Recent changes in definitions used in the National Income and Product Accounts (prepared by the Office of Business Economics) and in the Flow of Funds Accounts (prepared by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System) have brought these two economic accounting systems into closer definitional agreement than they were in the past. A reconciliation of the two systems is published in the November 1965 issue of the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

The estimates in the Flow of Funds sector "nonfarm, nonfinancial corporations" are now conceptually equivalent to what OBE would publish for such a sector. OBE has therefore discontinued its previous series on the sources and uses of corporate funds. For the convenience of our readers, we present the Flow of Funds data for this sector in the sources and uses of funds format on the following two pages, annually from 1946 through 1964; and quarterly, seasonally adjusted at annual rates, from 1952 through the second quarter of 1965. In the future, these statistics will be published in the *SURVEY* as well as in the *Federal Reserve Bulletin*.

The Flow of Funds series has a somewhat narrower industrial composition than OBE's former statistics on the sources and uses of corporate funds. The Flow of Funds sector "nonfarm, nonfinancial corporations" excludes farms, security and commodity brokers and dealers, finance companies and other credit agencies other than banks, and open-end investment companies; all of these groups were formerly included in OBE's statistics for the non-financial sector.

The relation of these statistics to the national income and product data published in the August 1965 *SURVEY* is as follows: The items classified under "internal sources" represent the portion of

(Continued on page 24)

Financing and Sales of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms

THIS article presents and examines the latest annual tabulations of the statistics on sources and uses of funds of foreign affiliates of U.S. companies in the manufacturing, mining, and

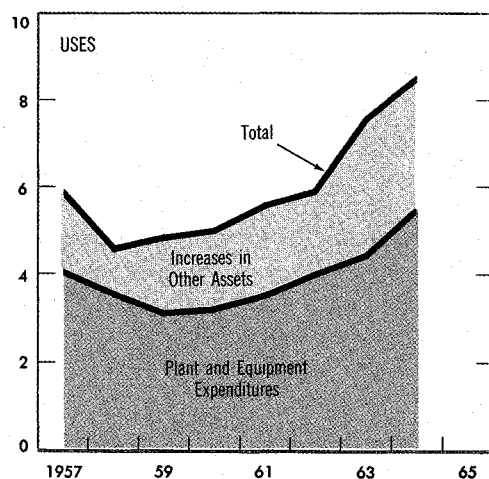
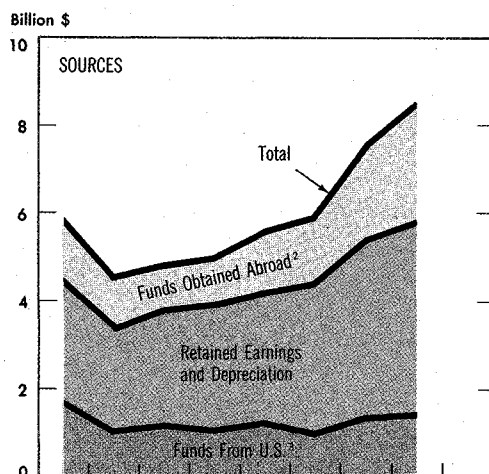
petroleum industries, and gives data on the sales of the manufacturing and mining affiliates. These data broaden the information on the foreign operations of U.S. industry that appeared in the September SURVEY. In that article, data on net capital outflows, earnings, income and royalty remittances, and book values were presented on a basis that ties in closely with the balance of payments accounts. Data given in this article on sources and uses of funds have a different focus; the overall operations of the foreign affiliates rather than their relationship with their U.S. parent company are taken into account. There are also certain differences in the accounting procedures and the coverages of the group of reporting companies. Some reconciliations of the two sets of data are given in the statistical note on page 24. The September article also contained a full discussion of the plant and equipment expenditures of the foreign affiliates; some of those data are repeated in this article to round out the tabulations of sources and uses of funds.

billion) and rising depreciation charges (\$0.3 billion). Retained earnings changed very little in the aggregate.

Funds from the United States

In 1964, about \$1.5 billion or only 17 percent of the funds used by the affiliates in the three major industries (after income distributions) came from the United States, somewhat less than the proportion in the preceding few years. The proportion for manufacturing affiliates was even less—14 percent. These figures on U.S. financing are lower than the capital outflows shown

Sources and Uses of Funds of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Companies¹

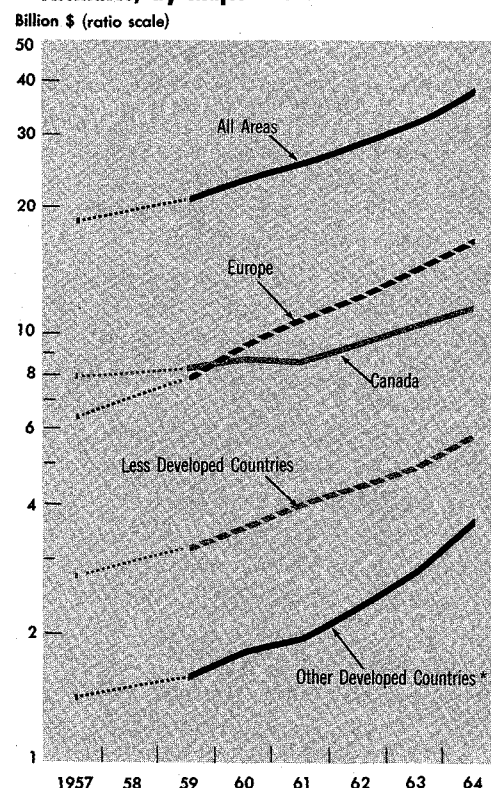


- 1.—Includes only foreign affiliates in the mining, petroleum, and manufacturing industries. Total sources and uses are after deducting income paid out.
- 2.—Includes some amounts obtained from foreign affiliates of the U.S. parents.
- 3.—Funds from the U.S. do not include funds moving through foreign financial or trading affiliates.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-9

Total Sales by Foreign Manufacturing Affiliates, by Major Areas



* Includes Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Union of South Africa
U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-10

Financing Foreign Affiliates

During 1964, further large gains in the scope of operations of foreign affiliates of U.S. firms were accompanied by sizable increases in the amount of financing required. Total financing advanced by \$1.5 billion to \$11.9 billion. Income distributions rose by \$0.5 billion to \$3.3 billion, so that after distributions of income, affiliates utilized \$8.6 billion, nearly \$1.0 billion more than in 1963 (table 1).

Less than \$100 million of the increase came from U.S. sources (including both parent companies and other creditors). The major increases were in financing from external sources abroad (\$0.6

in the balance of payments accounts. The figures in this article do not include \$350 million spent by parent companies in 1964 to buy out existing companies or minority interests, because the amount so spent is not part of the cash flow of the foreign affiliates, and they do not count retained branch profits as part of the U.S. capital flow, as is done in compiling the balance of payments accounts. (See table, page 24.)

U.S. financing of affiliates rose significantly in 1964 only for manufacturing and petroleum affiliates in Europe and "other" areas, which comprise both developed and less developed

countries in Asia and Africa. In some of these industries and areas, larger plant and equipment expenditures by affiliates appeared to be the principal cause for the augmented outflow of U.S. funds. However, there were other instances, notably manufacturing in Canada, where rising plant and equipment expenditures by affiliates were financed without significantly larger capital outflows from the United States. The highest ratio of U.S. funds to plant and equipment expenditures in the 1962-64 period occurred in petroleum affiliates in the Eastern hemisphere.

Internal financing

Funds generated by the affiliates themselves—retained earnings plus depreciation charged against income—account for more than half of all the financial resources used. In 1964, they totaled \$4.4 billion. The proportion provided by these sources, 51 percent, was a little lower than in the preceding years, even though the absolute amount of internal financing continued to grow.

There has been a tendency over the years for internal financing to expand roughly in line with plant and equipment expenditures—by far the largest

Table 1.—Sources and Uses of Funds of Direct Foreign Investments, by Area and Selected Industry, 1962-64

(Millions of dollars)

SOURCES OF FUNDS

Area and industry	Total sources			Net income			Funds from United States			Funds obtained abroad ¹			Depreciation and depletion		
	1962 [*]	1963 [*]	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
All areas, total	8,806	10,397	11,852	3,877	4,262	4,772	1,021	1,393	1,456	1,546	2,152	2,677	2,362	2,590	2,947
Mining and smelting.....	906	875	1,044	494	493	679	98	41	-41	107	102	149	207	239	257
Petroleum.....	3,765	4,642	4,452	1,824	1,953	1,980	340	789	735	506	777	598	1,095	1,123	1,139
Manufacturing.....	4,135	4,880	6,356	1,559	1,816	2,113	583	563	762	933	1,273	1,930	1,060	1,228	1,551
Canada, total	2,106	2,338	2,557	905	1,055	1,244	201	192	126	320	332	423	680	759	764
Mining and smelting.....	389	347	499	179	187	318	95	-24	14	15	70	51	100	114	116
Petroleum.....	570	743	618	199	245	259	77	148	38	84	100	119	210	250	202
Manufacturing.....	1,147	1,248	1,440	527	623	667	29	68	74	221	162	253	370	395	446
Latin America, total²	1,801	1,909	2,241	1,016	980	1,123	-21	206	20	225	146	490	581	577	608
Mining and smelting.....	329	364	337	246	234	278	-28	14	-72	31	15	33	80	101	98
Petroleum.....	854	886	858	567	545	559	-147	34	-63	44	-44	32	390	351	330
Manufacturing.....	618	659	1,046	203	201	286	154	158	155	150	175	425	111	125	180
Europe, total	2,540	3,300	3,803	679	802	881	557	577	765	608	1,111	1,167	696	810	990
Mining and smelting.....	9	12	10	5	4	3	3	7	2	*	*	*	1	2	5
Petroleum.....	747	1,068	943	74	69	8	255	331	380	198	431	305	220	237	250
Manufacturing.....	1,784	2,220	2,850	600	729	870	299	239	383	410	681	862	475	571	735
Other areas, total	2,359	2,850	3,251	1,277	1,425	1,524	284	418	545	393	563	597	405	444	585
Mining and smelting.....	179	152	198	64	68	80	28	44	15	61	18	65	26	22	38
Petroleum.....	1,594	1,945	2,033	984	1,094	1,154	155	276	380	180	290	142	275	285	357
Manufacturing.....	586	753	1,020	229	263	290	101	98	150	152	255	390	104	137	190

USES OF FUNDS

Area and industry	Total uses			Property, plant, and equipment			Inventories			Receivables			Other assets ³			Income paid out		
	1962 [*]	1963 [*]	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
All areas, total	8,806	10,397	11,852	4,108	4,538	5,469	655	744	1,240	740	1,218	1,096	539	1,136	738	2,764	2,761	3,309
Mining and smelting.....	906	875	1,044	438	398	420	45	-3	6	42	45	72	58	81	152	323	354	394
Petroleum.....	3,765	4,642	4,452	1,628	1,889	2,066	54	119	101	296	439	233	221	498	79	1,566	1,697	1,973
Manufacturing.....	4,135	4,880	6,356	2,042	2,251	2,983	556	628	1,133	402	734	791	260	557	507	875	710	942
Canada, total	2,106	2,338	2,557	1,003	1,105	1,374	215	122	230	175	293	164	208	407	189	505	411	600
Mining and smelting.....	389	347	499	245	195	220	20	-12	-20	*	19	39	26	60	96	98	85	164
Petroleum.....	570	743	618	300	375	385	5	24	5	45	59	50	72	167	20	148	118	158
Manufacturing.....	1,147	1,248	1,440	458	535	769	190	110	245	130	215	75	110	180	73	259	208	278
Latin America, total²	1,801	1,909	2,241	720	724	855	75	135	191	96	108	310	180	92	160	730	850	725
Mining and smelting.....	329	364	337	95	109	126	5	5	9	25	10	10	34	16	22	170	224	170
Petroleum.....	854	886	858	339	307	327	-25	15	-13	5	10	70	60	1	14	475	553	460
Manufacturing.....	618	659	1,046	286	308	402	95	115	195	66	88	280	86	75	124	85	73	95
Europe, total	2,540	3,300	3,803	1,522	1,754	1,939	252	342	557	228	496	394	80	307	400	458	401	513
Mining and smelting.....	9	12	10	4	5	3	*	-1	1	2	1	2	-2	*	*	5	7	4
Petroleum.....	747	1,068	943	494	642	643	49	60	65	76	145	30	60	155	150	68	66	55
Manufacturing.....	1,784	2,220	2,850	1,024	1,107	1,293	203	283	491	150	350	362	22	152	250	385	328	464
Other areas, total	2,359	2,850	3,251	863	955	1,301	113	145	262	241	321	228	71	330	-11	1,071	1,099	1,471
Mining and smelting.....	179	152	198	94	89	71	20	5	16	15	21	21	*	34	50	38	56	56
Petroleum.....	1,594	1,945	2,033	495	565	711	25	20	44	170	225	83	29	175	-105	875	960	1,300
Manufacturing.....	586	753	1,020	274	301	519	68	120	202	56	81	124	42	150	60	146	101	115

* Less than \$500,000. * revised.

¹ Includes miscellaneous sources.

² Includes "other Western Hemisphere."

³ Includes miscellaneous uses.

use of funds. However, the tie-in is flexible in the short run and changes quickly as circumstances change. In 1963, for instance, internal flows of funds, especially retained earnings of foreign manufacturing affiliates, rose much more rapidly than plant and equipment expenditures in the same year. In 1964, however, the increase in internal financing fell far short of the stepup in plant and equipment expenditures for manufacturing affiliates, as the result of an extraordinary rise in the rate of fixed investment relative to internal financing. For petroleum affiliates in 1964 there was a falling off in internal financing caused by declining

earnings, while fixed investment continued to increase gradually. Manufacturing companies apparently closed the gap largely by drawing funds from the United States; petroleum companies cut back sharply on the expansion of current and other assets held by foreign affiliates.

External foreign financing

The third major stream of funds available to foreign affiliates is borrowing or equity financing in foreign markets. Such external financing abroad has been steadily growing in importance, and it provided \$2.7 billion or 32 percent of total financing (after income distributions) in 1964. Some detail of this financing is given in table 2.

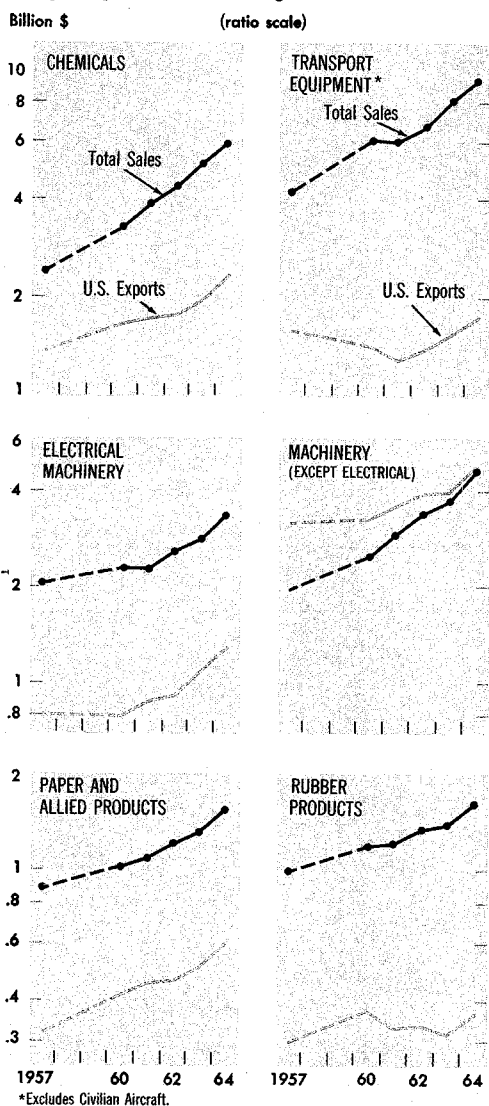
An outstanding feature of the 1964 financing was the intensified use of various types of foreign external funds by manufacturing affiliates, especially in Latin America and Europe. Changes in the amounts of external foreign financing seem to correspond fairly closely with changes in the accumulation of inventories and accounts receivable of the foreign affiliates, and probably reflect a general practice of matching current assets and liabilities within the same country, and in the same currency, as far as possible. Thus, the very large increase in external financing by Latin American manufacturing affiliates in 1964 took place in those affiliates where there were corresponding advances in the rate of increase in inventories and accounts receivable. A similar development is apparent for manufacturing affiliates in Europe and "other" areas.

An important part of the current voluntary program designed to increase the contribution of industrial companies to the balance of payments is the effort to use more foreign funds in the financing of foreign affiliates. It is clear from table 2 that the companies were making intensive use of such financing prior to the program, which was announced in February. However, the available data do not show long-term debt financing abroad separately from the short-term financing received from suppliers or in the form of accrued tax and other current liabilities. For this reason, it will not be possible to measure

the increase in long-term debt financing abroad, which is receiving the greatest emphasis under the voluntary program.

The total amount of financing required in 1965 for affiliates in the three industries covered in these tabulations is almost certain to be considerably higher than the \$8.6 billion used last year. Projected plant and equipment expenditures for 1965 were up by \$1.3 billion over 1964; even if the original investment plans are substantially altered in accordance with the balance of payments program, a considerable increase is likely to remain. In addition, the normal growth in working capital

Total Sales by Foreign Manufacturing Affiliates Compared With U.S. Exports, by Major Manufacturing Industries

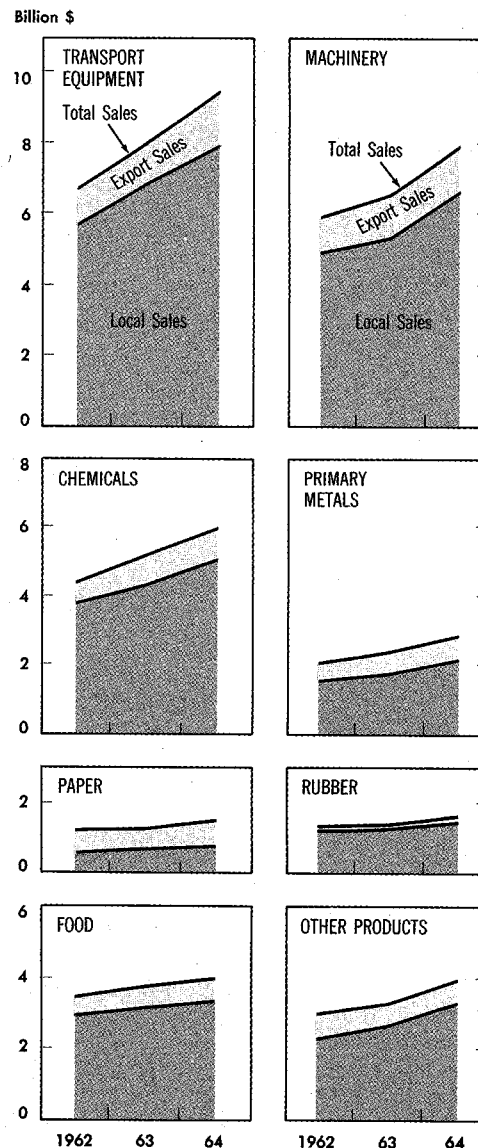


U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-11

CHART 12

Local and Export Sales by Foreign Manufacturing Affiliates



U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

65-11-12

would perhaps amount to \$0.4 billion. On the other hand, the normal growth in internally generated funds of the affiliates would be roughly \$0.5 billion. As a crude approximation, this would leave perhaps \$1.0 billion or more of additional financing in 1965 to be derived from external sources, either U.S. or foreign. Financing from foreign sources has grown very rapidly, rising by \$0.6 billion in 1963 and again in 1964. An even larger increase will be necessary in 1965 if foreign sources are to supply a greater share of the estimated amount of funds required by the affiliates and if the rise in U.S.-source financing is to be minimized.

Uses of funds

As noted above, expenditures for plant and equipment are the largest use of funds by foreign affiliates, accounting for 64 percent of total uses in 1964. Current and prospective developments in these expenditures were discussed in the September *Survey*.

A rising share of total financing has been needed for mounting accumulations of inventories and accounts receivable. Inventories of foreign affiliates grew by \$1.4 billion in 1964, about \$½ billion more than in 1963. Nearly all the accumulation was by manufacturing affiliates, and was spread over a broad range of countries and commodities. The principal factor involved appears to have been the acceleration of sales by the manufacturing affiliates, but in all areas, the buildup of inventories was considerably more than proportional to the increase in current sales.

Foreign affiliates added \$1.1 billion to their accounts receivable in 1964, somewhat less, in the aggregate, than the rise in 1963. There was considerable variation in behavior among the different areas and industries. Receivables of manufacturing affiliates showed the largest rise—\$0.8 billion—which included a major increase in Latin America. Petroleum affiliates reduced the rate of growth of receivables in most areas from the comparatively high rate of 1963.

Sales by Foreign Plants

THE value of sales of foreign manufacturing affiliates of U.S. companies soared to \$37.3 billion in 1964, a rise of 17 percent for the year. This was the most rapid rate of increase since the collection of these data began in 1957. It reflects the combined effect of strong growth in demand in major markets and the acceleration of growth in capacity through plant construction (and some acquisitions of existing foreign firms) by U.S. companies. Since plant construction has proceeded at an even higher rate in 1964 and 1965 than in prior years, and since most major markets continue to show strength, a further large gain in sales seems likely for 1965.

Area and industry composition

Sales of European manufacturing affiliates, which are considerably larger than those of affiliates in any other area, registered a major gain of \$2.5 billion in 1964. As table 4 shows, nearly \$1.0 billion of the increase was in the United Kingdom, and over \$0.5 billion in Germany. Among the industry groups

in Europe, particularly large gains in sales were reported for machinery and transportation equipment.

Canadian affiliates also had record sales gains in 1964, consistent with generally rising industrial production in Canada. Sales gains in other developed countries, notably in Australia, were also well above trends since 1957. This pattern also carried through to many of the developing countries, such as Argentina and Mexico, but sales declined in Brazil and grew relatively slowly in a number of other countries.

Nearly all the manufacturing industries shown in table 3 reported record increases in sales in 1964. As the plant expansions of 1964 and 1965 come into production, in an environment of generally rising demand, sales of the foreign plants are likely to continue their rapid rise.

Since 1957, aggregate sales of the affiliates have more than doubled—from \$18.3 billion to \$37.3 billion in 1964. Sales in some manufacturing industries—chemicals, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment—have expanded even more rapidly during this period, and it is significant that

Table 2.—Financing of Affiliates from External Sources Abroad, Area and Type of Financing by Industry, 1962-64

(Millions of dollars)

Area and type of financing	All industries, total			Mining and smelting			Petroleum			Manufacturing		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
All areas, total	1,546	2,152	2,677	107	102	149	506	777	598	933	1,273	1,930
Borrowing from financial institutions	319	404	593	12	12	—4	144	212	150	163	180	447
Funds from foreign affiliates	21	18	153	18	18	—9	14	—90	78	—11	90	84
Other increases in foreign liabilities	701	1,300	1,399	4	62	136	218	389	180	479	849	1,083
Issues of equity securities	364	334	418	65	10	18	51	149	131	248	175	269
Other foreign sources	141	96	114	8	*	8	79	117	59	54	—21	47
Canada, total	320	332	423	15	70	51	84	100	119	221	162	253
Borrowing from financial institutions	60	40	61	*	*	—	50	50	16	10	—10	45
Funds from foreign affiliates	—39	—18	—14	—5	—	—8	—5	—30	8	—29	12	—14
Other increases in foreign liabilities	95	235	235	—35	75	47	—10	35	28	140	125	160
Issues of equity securities	135	65	71	55	5	7	25	35	50	55	25	14
Other foreign sources	69	10	70	*	—10	5	24	10	17	45	10	48
Latin America, total¹	225	146	490	31	15	33	44	—44	32	150	175	420
Borrowing from financial institutions	29	20	102	1	3	*	12	2	2	16	15	105
Funds from foreign affiliates	18	—75	4	18	2	—1	5	—80	30	—5	3	—25
Other increases in foreign liabilities	95	126	300	5	—5	28	18	—6	—23	72	137	295
Issues of equity securities	80	49	74	7	5	3	1	—1	1	72	45	70
Other foreign sources	3	26	10	*	10	3	8	41	22	—5	—25	—15
Europe, total	608	1,111	1,167	*	—1	*	198	431	305	410	681	862
Borrowing from financial institutions	133	174	259	1	—1	—1	27	60	55	105	115	205
Funds from foreign affiliates	42	100	165	—	—	—	24	50	75	18	50	90
Other increases in foreign liabilities	299	672	521	—1	*	1	120	220	75	180	452	445
Issues of equity securities	101	140	170	*	*	*	5	65	60	96	75	110
Other foreign sources	33	25	52	*	—	—	22	36	40	11	—11	12
Other areas, total	393	563	597	61	18	65	180	290	142	152	255	390
Borrowing from financial institutions	97	170	171	10	10	—3	55	100	77	32	60	97
Funds from foreign affiliates	*	11	—2	5	16	—	—10	—30	—35	5	25	33
Other increases in foreign liabilities	212	267	343	35	—8	60	90	140	100	87	135	183
Issues of equity securities	48	80	103	3	*	8	20	50	20	25	30	75
Other foreign sources	36	35	—18	8	—	—	25	30	—20	3	5	2

* Less than \$500,000.

¹ Includes "other Western Hemisphere."

Table 3.—Sales by Direct Foreign Investments, Principal Commodities by Area, 1957, 1959, and 1961-64

(Millions of dollars)

Areas and year	Manufacturing total	Food products	Paper and allied products	Chemicals	Rubber products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machinery, excluding electrical	Electrical machinery	Transportation equipment	Other products
All areas, total:										
1957.....	18,331	2,457	881	2,411	968	1,548	1,903	2,047	4,228	1,889
1959.....	20,634	2,810	940	2,950	1,040	1,590	2,200	1,864	5,140	2,100
1961.....	25,111	3,245	1,060	3,890	1,195	1,875	2,897	2,234	6,000	2,715
1962.....	27,923	3,410	1,180	4,400	1,332	2,053	3,359	2,571	6,680	2,988
1963.....	31,769	3,712	1,299	5,152	1,360	2,373	3,727	2,801	8,070	3,275
1964.....	37,270	3,980	1,510	5,945	1,605	2,840	4,650	3,340	9,480	3,920
Canada:										
1957.....	7,897	928	769	897	272	927	695	1,080	1,488	842
1959.....	8,204	1,060	800	1,070	290	950	760	794	1,600	880
1961.....	8,429	1,095	870	1,315	285	940	760	764	1,450	950
1962.....	9,196	1,135	945	1,295	340	1,090	810	851	1,780	1,000
1963.....	10,163	1,182	1,009	1,427	355	1,198	916	891	2,110	1,075
1964.....	11,450	1,280	1,145	1,585	400	1,330	1,030	1,060	2,420	1,200
Latin America:¹										
1957.....	2,435	608	55	499	239	111	66	190	375	292
1959.....	2,830	740	60	590	260	100	80	190	470	340
1961.....	3,647	780	85	690	300	160	122	300	770	440
1962.....	4,067	850	100	880	302	163	144	360	790	478
1963.....	4,396	990	130	1,060	310	195	166	280	760	505
1964.....	5,100	950	145	1,250	355	270	230	380	900	560
Europe:										
1957.....	6,313	734	34	822	262	435	1,009	678	1,700	639
1959.....	7,690	700	50	1,050	290	470	1,210	770	2,350	740
1961.....	10,780	1,110	70	1,510	400	690	1,755	1,050	3,070	1,125
1962.....	12,020	1,185	80	1,760	460	715	2,090	1,220	3,280	1,230
1963.....	14,015	1,265	95	2,065	430	840	2,285	1,480	4,150	1,425
1964.....	16,500	1,450	130	2,250	540	1,030	2,890	1,700	4,700	1,810
Other Areas:										
1957.....	1,685	188	23	193	195	75	133	99	665	116
1959.....	1,910	250	30	240	200	70	150	110	720	140
1961.....	2,255	200	35	375	210	85	260	120	710	200
1962.....	2,640	240	55	465	230	85	315	140	880	230
1963.....	3,195	275	65	600	265	140	380	150	1,050	270
1964.....	4,220	300	90	860	310	210	500	200	1,400	350

¹ Revised. ² Includes "other Western Hemisphere."

these are the industries for which the largest increases in investment are projected.

There are a number of instances of spectacular growth in sales since 1957—machinery and transportation equipment in Europe, chemicals in "other" areas (largely in developed countries), primary and fabricated metals in Europe and in "other" areas (see table 3). Growth has generally been slower in Canada, mainly because by 1957 there was already a much larger production base in that country than in other areas.

Destination of sales

Over 80 percent of the sales of foreign manufacturing affiliates are customarily made within the countries in which the plants are located. In 1964, as table 5 shows, \$1.6 billion out of total sales of \$37.3 billion were exported to the United States. The largest part of this, \$1.2 billion, came from Canada and consisted primarily of products of natural resource industries. Imports from Europe have been rising gradually but amounted to only \$0.2 billion in 1964, and imports from Latin America,

consisting largely of food products, were \$145 million.

A considerable part of the output of the affiliates, \$5.0 billion in 1964, enters international trade among foreign countries. Last year, about \$3.6 billion of these export sales originated in European plants and represented sales among European countries as well as sales to other foreign areas. The transportation equipment, chemicals, and nonelectrical machinery industries in Europe exported relatively high proportions of their total sales.

The main exports of the Canadian affiliates are primary and fabricated metals and wood and paper products, while for Latin America the principal export products are foods and chemicals.

Comparison with U.S. exports

Table 6 compares the recent movement in exports of a large cross-section of U.S. manufactures with sales of similar products by foreign affiliates. The growth of these selected exports in 1964 (17 percent) was nearly as rapid as the expansion of foreign sales (18 percent). The more usual pattern has

been a much faster growth in sales by the foreign affiliates. Last year, exports from the United States were supported by relatively high growth rates and pressures on capacity in most developed countries that are important markets for U.S. goods. However, it seems likely that in the current year, export sales, though rising, will lag behind the gains in sales by foreign plants. Exports generally are not benefiting from quite as rapid a growth in foreign demand, and foreign affiliates are greatly increasing their capacity to supply these markets.

U.S. exports of these selected manufactures to Canada and Europe were especially strong in 1964, outstripping the rate of increase in sales of Canadian and European affiliates. The magnitudes of exports and local manufactures are quite different, however, so that the absolute increases in local sales in these countries were much larger than the increase in U.S. exports to them. In Europe, for instance, local sales of nonelectrical machinery rose by \$625 million in 1964; U.S. exports rose somewhat faster relatively, but the increase was only \$170 million.

Chart 11 compares export sales with sales of foreign affiliates since 1957 for various groups of manufactures. The relatively sharp upward turn in exports of most commodities in 1964 stands

Table 4.—Sales by Direct Foreign Manufacturing Affiliates, 1957, 1959, and 1961-64

(Millions of dollars)

Area and country	1957	1959	1961	1962	1963	1964
All areas, total	18,331	20,634	25,111	27,923	31,769	37,270
Canada.....	7,897	8,204	8,429	9,196	10,163	11,450
Latin America, total¹	2,435	2,830	3,647	4,067	4,396	5,100
Argentina.....	385	426	872	837	871	1,160
Brazil.....	659	764	950	1,163	1,225	1,180
Mexico.....	643	751	850	1,035	1,175	1,500
Venezuela.....	268	364	375	380	450	510
Other countries....	480	525	600	650	675	750
Europe, total.....	6,313	7,690	10,780	12,020	14,015	16,500
Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg.....	416	461	760	850	980	1,290
France.....	763	789	1,255	1,570	1,920	2,180
Germany.....	1,116	1,572	2,265	2,600	3,120	3,660
Italy.....	230	244	525	675	880	1,140
United Kingdom.....	3,303	4,050	5,070	5,265	5,960	6,910
Other countries....	485	574	905	1,060	1,155	1,320
Other areas, total..	1,685	1,910	2,255	2,640	3,195	4,220
Australia.....	787	933	1,060	1,350	1,635	2,100
Japan.....	217	240	380	430	515	710
Philippine Republic.....	118	141	160	155	170	210
Republic of South Africa.....	300	292	335	380	460	640
Other countries....	263	304	320	325	415	560

¹ Revised. ² Includes "other Western Hemisphere."

Financing and Sales of Foreign Affiliates of U.S. Firms

(Continued from page 19)

Table 7.—Sales of Mining Affiliates Abroad, by Area and Destination, 1957, 1963, and 1964

(Millions of dollars)

Area	Total sales			Local sales			Exported to United States			Exported to other countries		
	1957	1963	1964	1957	1963	1964	1957	1963	1964	1957	1963	1964
All areas, total.....	2,032	2,402	2,963	325	432	623	898	962	1,084	809	1,008	1,256
Canada.....	740	1,000	1,250	124	235	335	400	465	560	216	300	355
Latin America, total.....	920	963	1,200	104	122	206	403	452	450	413	389	544
Mexico, Central America, and West Indies ¹	223	223	239	67	80	100	112	123	74	44	20	65
South America.....	586	620	821	37	41	105	228	227	256	321	352	460
Other Western Hemisphere.....	111	120	140	(*)	1	1	63	102	120	48	17	19
Europe.....	70	50	50	18	10	10	4	2	(*)	48	38	40
Africa.....	238	285	330	49	4	3	77	37	65	112	244	262
Asia and Oceania.....	65	104	133	31	61	69	14	6	9	20	37	55

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding. and 1964.

*Less than \$500,000.

¹ West Indies excludes Cuba in 1963

latest data showing the coverages of the samples used and a reconciliation with data collected for use in the balance of payments accounts.

Table I updates figures on the exploration and development expenditures of foreign affiliates charged against their income accounts. These figures can be used in conjunction with the data on plant and equipment expenditures given in this article and in the SURVEY for September 1965 to provide a more complete picture of foreign investment activity by U.S. firms.

Sales of Foreign Manufacturing Affiliates, by Area, 1964
(Millions of dollars)

Area	Reported data	Estimated total	Percent reported
All areas.....	29,511	37,270	79
Canada.....	8,566	11,450	75
Latin America.....	3,879	5,100	76
Europe.....	13,807	16,500	84
Other areas.....	3,259	4,220	77

Plant and Equipment Expenditures of Foreign Affiliates, by Industry, 1964
(Millions of dollars)

Industry	Reported data	Estimated total	Percent reported
All industries.....	4,970	6,118	81
Mining and smelting.....	341	420	81
Petroleum.....	1,876	2,066	91
Manufacturing.....	2,311	2,983	77
Trade.....	218	328	66
Other industries.....	224	321	70

Reconciliation of Data on Capital Flows and Earnings by Industry, 1964

(Millions of dollars)

Data on capital flows and earnings	Total, specified industries	Mining and smelting	Petroleum	Manufacturing
Net capital outflow appearing in balance of payments accounts.....	1,824	89	739	996
Less:				
Purchases of existing enterprises and minority interests.....	349	2	11	336
Retained branch profits.....	107	100	1	6
Plus:				
U.S. financing, other than parent.....	48	-47	-2	97
Other adjustments and residual ¹	40	19	10	11
Equals:				
Net funds from U.S. (table 1).....	1,456	-41	735	762
Undistributed earnings of subsidiaries consistent with balance of payments accounting.....	967	102	-49	914
Plus:				
Undistributed earnings of minority interests.....	274	131	3	140
Retained branch profits.....	107	100	1	6
Other adjustments and residual.....	115	-48	52	111
Equals:				
Retained earnings as derived from table 1.....	1,463	285	7	1,171

¹ Includes sales to foreigners of equity interests in existing affiliates.

Although the average level of prices was greater in the third quarter than in the second, the advance was very small, and indeed since late spring, the overall level of consumer prices has been quite steady.

The unusual spurt in prices this spring reflected mainly a sharp advance in food prices, particularly for meats, fruits, and vegetables; prices of these commodities have eased somewhat since early summer.

Prices of nonfood commodities, which had been fairly stable through most of 1964, rose an average of one-half of 1 percent in each of the first two quarters of this year but fell back somewhat in the third quarter. In household durables and new cars, part of the summer decline resulted from the excise tax reduction. Since the tax cuts, seasonally adjusted prices of household durable goods have edged down further, while new car prices (through September, just before the introduction of the 1966 models) have shown no significant change, after allowance for the usual seasonal influences. Used car prices, which rose contraseasonally at the time of the auto strikes early last winter, have weakened steadily this year and are now below the level of a year earlier.

Prices of consumer services have continued to increase about as much as in recent years. Prices of transportation, medical, and "other" services have risen a little more than the average for all services, and household services (excluding rent) somewhat less.

Recent Financial Developments

(Continued from page 13)

such items in table 11 of the August SURVEY which accrue to the nonfarm, nonfinancial group of corporations; the items classified under "increase in physical assets" represent the portion of those of "gross private domestic investment" (tables I and II of the August 1965 SURVEY) which was purchased by this group of corporations.

OBE is presently preparing a broad industrial breakdown of the sources and uses of funds of nonfarm, nonfinancial corporations.

Price Changes

(Continued from page 6)

Uptrend in CPI continues

From the first to the second quarter of 1965, the Consumer Price Index rose about $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 percent after seasonal adjustment, about double the average quarterly rise of the preceding year.

CURRENT BUSINESS STATISTICS

THE STATISTICS here update series published in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS, biennial Statistical Supplement to the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS. That volume (price \$2.00) contains data by months, or quarters, for the years 1959 through 1962 (1951-62, for major quarterly series) and averages of monthly or quarterly data for all years back to 1939; it also provides a description of each series and references to sources of earlier figures. Series added or significantly revised after the 1963 BUSINESS STATISTICS went to press are indicated by an asterisk (*) and a dagger (†), respectively; certain revisions for 1962 issued too late for inclusion in the aforementioned volume appear in the monthly SURVEY beginning with the August 1963 issue. Also, unless otherwise noted, revised monthly data (for periods not shown herein) corresponding to revised monthly averages are available upon request.

Statistics originating in Government agencies are not copyrighted and may be reprinted freely. Data from private sources are provided through the courtesy of the compilers, and are subject to their copyrights.

Unless otherwise stated, statistics through 1962 and descriptive notes are shown in the 1963 edition of BUSINESS STATISTICS	1962	1963	1964	1962		1963				1964				1965		
	Annual total			III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
	Seasonally adjusted quarterly totals at annual rates															

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS—Quarterly Series

NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT																
Gross national product, total†.....bil. \$..	560.3	589.2	628.7	564.4	572.0	577.0	583.1	593.1	603.6	614.0	624.2	634.8	641.1	656.4	665.9	* 677.5
Personal consumption expenditures, total.....do....	355.1	373.8	398.9	357.2	363.0	368.0	371.1	376.6	379.5	389.1	396.0	404.6	405.9	416.9	424.4	* 432.2
Durable goods, total⊕.....do....	49.5	53.4	58.7	50.1	51.1	52.2	52.6	54.1	54.9	57.4	59.1	60.5	57.9	63.9	63.7	* 65.0
Automobiles and parts.....do....	22.0	24.3	25.8	22.3	23.0	23.6	23.9	24.6	24.9	25.5	25.7	27.1	24.8	29.7	28.9	* 29.8
Furniture and household equipment.....do....	20.5	21.9	24.7	20.7	21.0	21.4	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.9	25.1	25.0	24.8	25.3	25.6	* 26.1
Nondurable goods, total⊕.....do....	162.6	168.0	177.5	163.2	165.3	166.6	167.4	169.2	168.9	173.7	175.7	179.8	180.9	183.0	187.6	* 191.1
Clothing and shoes.....do....	29.6	30.5	33.3	29.7	30.2	30.3	30.2	31.1	30.6	32.3	33.2	33.8	34.0	34.3	35.0	* 35.7
Food and beverages.....do....	85.7	88.2	92.3	86.2	86.7	87.5	88.1	88.5	88.7	90.6	91.3	93.3	94.1	94.9	97.2	* 99.3
Gasoline and oil.....do....	12.9	13.5	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.7	14.0	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.2	14.7	* 14.8
Services, total⊕.....do....	143.0	152.3	162.6	144.0	146.7	149.2	151.1	153.3	155.7	158.0	161.2	164.3	167.1	170.0	173.1	* 176.1
Household operation.....do....	22.0	23.1	24.4	22.2	22.4	22.8	22.8	23.5	23.3	23.6	24.4	24.8	24.8	24.9	25.3	* 25.9
Housing.....do....	52.0	55.5	59.5	52.6	53.6	54.5	55.3	55.7	56.5	57.5	58.8	60.1	61.4	62.7	64.0	* 65.3
Transportation.....do....	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	* 12.2
Gross private domestic investment, total.....do....	83.0	86.9	92.9	84.3	84.7	82.6	84.8	87.9	92.4	89.7	90.9	92.6	97.7	102.4	101.1	* 102.0
Fixed investment.....do....	77.0	81.2	88.1	79.2	78.3	78.1	80.1	82.1	84.3	86.5	86.8	88.8	90.2	93.7	94.4	* 95.9
Nonresidential.....do....	51.7	54.3	60.5	53.1	52.7	52.1	53.4	55.1	56.5	58.1	58.9	61.6	63.5	66.0	66.4	* 68.3
Structures.....do....	19.2	19.7	21.1	19.7	19.5	19.0	19.2	20.0	20.5	20.7	21.1	21.1	21.5	21.8	22.7	* 23.2
Producers' durable equipment.....do....	32.5	34.6	39.4	33.5	33.2	33.1	34.2	35.1	36.0	37.5	37.9	40.5	42.0	44.2	43.7	* 45.1
Residential structures.....do....	25.3	26.9	27.5	26.0	25.6	26.0	26.7	26.9	27.9	28.4	27.9	27.2	26.7	27.7	28.0	* 27.6
Nonfarm.....do....	24.8	26.3	27.0	25.4	25.0	25.4	26.1	26.4	27.3	27.8	27.3	26.6	26.2	27.1	27.5	* 27.1
Change in business inventories.....do....	6.0	5.7	4.8	5.2	6.4	4.5	4.7	5.8	8.1	3.3	4.1	3.8	7.5	8.7	6.7	* 6.1
Nonfarm.....do....	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.3	5.3	3.8	4.2	5.2	6.9	3.6	5.1	4.6	7.8	9.3	7.1	* 6.0
Net exports of goods and services.....do....	5.1	5.9	8.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	6.2	5.7	7.3	8.8	7.7	8.8	8.9	6.2	7.5	* 8.1
Exports.....do....	30.3	32.4	37.0	30.6	30.5	30.0	32.4	32.6	34.4	36.3	36.0	37.3	38.4	34.8	39.8	* 40.0
Imports.....do....	25.1	26.4	28.5	25.2	25.5	25.6	26.2	26.9	27.1	27.5	28.2	28.5	29.5	28.6	32.3	* 31.8
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total.....do....	117.1	122.6	128.4	117.4	119.3	121.9	120.9	123.0	124.3	126.3	129.7	128.7	128.6	130.9	132.9	* 135.2
Federal.....do....	63.4	64.4	65.3	63.3	64.4	65.4	63.6	64.2	64.4	65.0	67.0	64.9	64.3	64.9	65.9	* 67.1
National defense.....do....	51.6	50.8	49.9	51.3	50.9	51.5	50.5	51.0	50.3	49.8	51.7	49.5	48.8	48.9	49.4	* 50.8
State and local.....do....	53.7	58.3	63.1	54.1	55.0	56.5	57.4	58.8	59.9	61.3	62.7	63.8	64.3	66.0	67.0	* 68.1
By major type of product:†																
Final sales, total.....do....	554.3	583.5	623.9	559.2	565.6	572.5	578.4	587.3	595.5	610.7	620.1	631.0	633.6	647.6	659.2	* 671.3
Goods, total.....do....	278.5	291.1	311.3	281.1	283.8	287.2	289.2	292.9	295.3	304.9	308.3	316.0	315.8	323.8	330.5	* 338.2
Durable goods.....do....	106.2	113.1	122.8	107.9	108.1	109.8	112.0	114.3	116.2	120.1	121.6	125.4	124.3	130.9	132.3	* 136.0
Nondurable goods.....do....	172.2	178.1	188.4	173.2	175.6	177.4	177.2	178.6	179.1	184.9	186.8	190.6	191.5	192.9	198.2	* 202.3
Services.....do....	213.3	226.9	244.0	214.6	218.5	222.1	225.1	228.2	232.1	237.3	242.8	246.4	249.7	254.2	257.8	* 262.0
Structures.....do....	62.6	65.5	68.6	63.6	63.4	63.2	64.1	66.2	68.0	68.5	69.0	68.6	68.1	69.6	70.9	* 71.1
Inventory change, total.....do....	6.0	5.7	4.8	5.2	6.4	4.5	4.7	5.8	8.1	3.3	4.1	3.8	7.5	8.7	6.7	* 6.1
Durable goods.....do....	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.0	3.4	2.3	3.8	2.2	3.5	2.7	4.4	7.1	6.2	* 5.9
Nondurable goods.....do....	3.2	2.9	1.5	2.3	4.7	2.5	1.4	3.5	4.3	1.1	.6	1.1	3.1	1.6	.5	* .2
GNP in constant (1958) dollars																
Gross national product, total†.....bil. \$..	530.0	550.0	577.6	533.6	538.5	541.2	544.9	553.7	560.0	567.1	575.9	582.6	584.7	597.5	601.4	* 609.7
Personal consumption expenditures, total.....do....	338.6	352.4	372.1	340.3	344.8	348.3	350.0	355.1	356.4	364.5	369.8	377.3	376.8	385.9	390.2	* 396.7
Durable goods.....do....	49.2	53.2	58.5	49.7	50.8	52.0	52.3	54.1	54.7	57.0	58.7	60.2	57.9	63.7	63.5	* 66.0
Nondurable goods.....do....	158.4	161.8	169.4	158.9	160.2	161.0	161.2	163.0	162.1	166.4	167.8	171.6	171.8	173.4	176.2	* 178.4
Services.....do....	131.1	137.3	144.2	131.8	133.8	135.3	136.5	138.0	139.6	141.1	143.3	145.5	147.1	148.8	150.5	* 152.3
Gross private domestic investment, total.....do....	79.4	82.3	86.3	80.6	80.7	78.7	80.5	83.0	86.9	83.8	85.2	86.0	90.2	94.7	93.0	* 92.9
Fixed investment.....do....	73.4	76.6	81.7	75.3	74.5	74.2	75.8	77.2	79.0	80.7	80.7	82.2	83.1	86.2	86.5	* 87.0
Nonresidential.....do....	49.7	51.9	57.1	51.1	50.7	50.0	51.2	52.6	53.7	55.1	55.7	58.1	59.6	61.9	62.0	* 63.4
Residential structures.....do....	23.8	24.7	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	24.6	24.6	25.3	25.7	25.0	24.1	23.6	24.3	24.5	* 23.6
Change in business inventories.....do....	6.0	5.7	4.6	5.3	6.2	4.4	4.6	5.8	7.9	3.0	4.5	3.8	7.1	8.6	6.5	* 5.8
Net exports of goods and services.....do....	4.5	5.6	8.5	4.9	4.4	4.0	5.8	5.5	7.1	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.3	6.0	6.7	* 7.3
Govt. purchases of goods and services, total.....do....	107.5	109.8	110.7	107.8	108.5	110.3	108.7	110.0	109.6	109.9	112.8	110.5	109.4	110.9	111.5	* 112.9
Federal.....do....	60.0	59.7	57.8	60.2	60.6	61.3	59.2	59.7	58.7	58.2	59.9	57.1	56.1	56.4	56.8	* 57.6
State and local.....do....	47.5	50.0	52.8	47.6	48.0	49.1	49.5	50.3	50.8	51.7	52.9	53.4	53.3	54.5	54.7	* 55.3

† Revised. * Preliminary. † Revised series. Estimates of national income and product and personal income have been revised back to 1929 (descriptive material and earlier data appear on p. 6 ff. and p. 24 ff., respectively, of the Aug. 1965 SURVEY); revisions prior to June

1964 for personal income appear on pp. 54-56 of the Aug. 1965 SURVEY. ⊕ Includes data not shown separately.

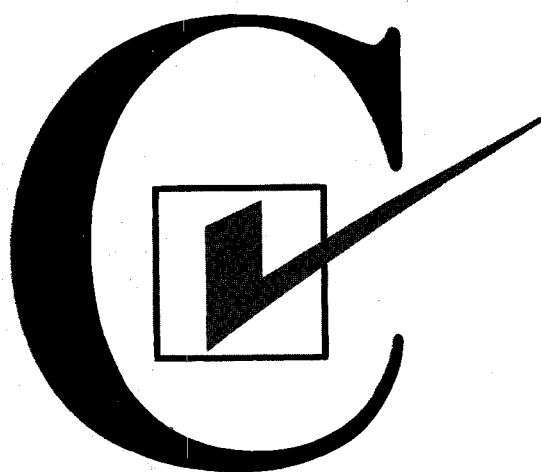
†Revised. ¹End of year. ²Annual total.
‡Revisions for 1961-62 will be shown later. ♀Includes data not shown separately.
♂Number of bonds represented fluctuates; the change in the number does not affect the continuity of the series.

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

First-Class Mail



A TOOL FOR YOUR TRADE

Here's a low-cost weekly guide to keep you up-to-date on new U. S. Department of Commerce publications geared to help in your business management and planning. From export market bulletins to current census findings, from weather studies to scientific and technical research reports, news of each new publication will reach you promptly through a subscription to BUSINESS SERVICE CHECKLIST. And, in addition to the listing of these varied publications (plus information on how to get them), the CHECKLIST includes in every issue latest figures on key business indicators that reflect the condition of our nation's economic life. So whatever your business information needs, you'll find the BUSINESS SERVICE CHECKLIST a time-saving, worthwhile tool. To enter your subscription, complete and return the order form below with payment.

**BUSINESS
SERVICE
CHECKLIST**

A U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
PUBLICATION

To order, send name, address, and check or money
order to:

Superintendent of Documents,
Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C. 20402

or any U.S. Department of Commerce Field Office

Annual Subscription, \$2.00