ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1963

INCLUDING REPORT ON

THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR

1962

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Director of the Mint

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D.C., February 28, 1964.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of section 345 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I have the honor to submit a report on the operations of the Mints, the Assay Offices, and the Bullion Depositories of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1963. This is the Ninety-first Annual Report of the Director of the Mint since the establishment in 1873 of the Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury. Annual reports of Mint activities, however, have been made since the first Mint was authorized in 1792. The annual report of this Bureau on United States production and consumption of gold and silver for the calendar year 1962 is also submitted.

Respectfully,

Eva Adams,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. DOUGLAS DILLON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE MINT, FISCAL YEAR 1963

MINT HIGHLIGHTS

Domestic coinage.--The Bureau of the Mint reports the greatest output of United States coins in the history of our Nation. For the third consecutive fiscal year each previous record has been surpassed; the 3.1 billion pieces minted in 1961, and the 3.5 billion in 1962 were topped by 3.6 billion pieces in 1963. During this 3-year period, the Philadelphia and Denver Mints channeled the 10.2 billion "pennies", "nickels", dimes, quarters, and half dollars into circulation as soon as they were manufactured.

Foreign coinage.--Philadelphia manufactured 295,000,000 foreign coins for the Governments of El Salvador, Ethiopia, and the Philippines during fiscal year 1963. From 1876 through the calendar year 1962 the Mints at Philadelphia and Denver, and the former Mints at San Francisco and New Orleans have produced a grand total of 6,794,360,597 coins for 37 different countries. A detailed summary of these coinages is presented for the first time in this Annual Report.

New design half dollar.--As a memorial to the late President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, a new fifty-cent coin bearing his likeness will be minted beginning in 1964. The obverse of the coin will have the same likeness as that of the Kennedy Presidential Medal (illustrated in last year's Report), the reverse will have as a central motif an adaptation of the Seal of the President of the United States. Legislation authorizing the new design was passed by the 88th Congress and signed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in December 1963. The production of the Benjamin Franklin-Liberty Bell design half dollar which has been coined continuously since April 1948, terminates at the close of December 1963.

Additional Mint facilities.--The Bureau of the Mint will expand its facilities as a result of legislation enacted by the 88th Congress (Public Law 88-102, August 20, 1963). With new plant and equipment the Mint will be able to meet the rapidly increasing demand and overcome continuing nation-wide coin shortages. The first project to be undertaken will be the construction of a new Mint building in Philadelphia.

Monetary stocks of gold and silver.--Over 7,900 gold and silver bullion deposit transactions were made in fiscal year 1963 at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the New York and San Francisco Assay Offices. These four institutions and the Fort Knox and West Point Bullion Depositories were custodians of more than 2 billion fine troy ounces of gold and silver bullion, valued at approximately $18 billion throughout the year.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

A special survey of the production facilities of the United States Mint, referred to in last year's Annual Report, was made by a private research-engineering-management consulting firm at the offices of the Bureau of the Mint in Washington and the Mints in Philadelphia and Denver. The project, sponsored by the Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, with funds provided by the President's Management Improvement Fund, was carried out between July 17, 1962, and January 16, 1963. From the final report made on February 11, 1963, the objectives and actions taken, as stated by the consulting firm, are here given.

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objective of the survey was to study the operations and facilities of the Bureau of the Mint in relation to current and long-range coinage requirements and to recommend steps to insure that Mint operations are conducted as effectively and economically as possible and that proper advance provisions are made for growth needs.

In order to fulfill the over-all objective of the survey, we have:

1. Forecast coinage requirements for the next twenty-five years. Our forecast included projections of demand for domestic coinage by denomination for each Federal Reserve District, and an estimate of demand for foreign coinage, proof coins, and medals.
2. Developed a forecasting system which will permit the Bureau of the Mint to prepare its own forecasts as required in the future.
3. Made an engineering appraisal of the manufacturing facilities required to meet present and projected demand.
4. Determined that set of facilities which will meet requirements at the least net cost to the Government.
5. Compared the least-cost alternative with other feasible alternatives which will also meet requirements.
6. Evaluated the organization and administration of the Bureau of the Mint insofar as this influences the production and distribution of coins.

Summarizing the comprehensive report and detailed working memoranda, the survey presented the following conclusions and recommendations:

B. CONCLUSIONS

1. The production operations of the United States Mint are managed in a sound and economic manner. Within the limitations imposed by the existing buildings and available funds, the Mint has used the latest and most economic production technology. In a new facility, the Mint should use semi-continuous casting, rather than the current book-mold process, heavier rolling mills, and modern automated material-handling techniques.

2. The forecast of total domestic coinage requirements is:

Fiscal Year	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
Forecast Requirements (Billion Pieces)	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	
Fiscal Year	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1980	1985	1990
Forecast Requirements (Billion Pieces)	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.0	9.6	13.0	17.8

Regular coinage facilities must meet these requirements and provide about 3% in addition as an allowance for foreign coinage production.

3. Available manufacturing space is inadequate to meet current demands economically. Operated on a two-shift basis, 200,000 square feet of additional manufacturing space would meet requirements through 1978. This space would cost between $6-8 million (exclusive of land), depending on the disposition made of currently available space and the architectural treatment. The long lead time required to build manufacturing space and the continually increasing requirement for coins necessitate that initial steps to provide this space be taken immediately.

4. Three of the several alternative methods of providing additional space cost about the same amount, and substantially less than the others. These are:

a. Constructing a new Mint in Philadelphia
b. Expanding the existing Philadelphia Mint
c. Closing both existing Mints and building a single new Mint.

The choice among these three alternatives must be made by considering noneconomic factors, such as the prestige and morale value of a completely new facility and the vulnerability of a single facility to disaster. These factors were not included in the scope of this study.

5. In either of the first two alternatives, additional capacity should be provided at the Denver Mint by rearranging equipment, making use of currently unused refining space to accommodate a blank annealing furnace, adding a rolling mill and ten stamping presses.

6. Current manufacturing space in the Philadelphia Mint is unsatisfactory and should be abandoned. Relocating Philadelphia production in new space will provide a saving of more than $400,000 per year in direct operating costs. New space will pay for itself in less than eight years.

7. New production equipment required at the time the new facility goes into operation will cost slightly over $6 million. Because of long lead times for procuring this equipment, initial steps should be taken immediately.

8. The Mint should operate either with a much larger inventory of finished coin or with greater financial flexibility than it has had in the past. The planning freedom provided by either of these alternatives will permit reduced operating costs.

C. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We recommend that 200,000 square feet of new manufacturing space be provided as soon as possible.
2. We recommend that semi-continuous casting techniques be used.
3. We recommend that the Mint operate with a large inventory or finished coin or greater financial flexibility.

In recognition of the ever-mounting coin demand and the persistent shortage of coins throughout the country, the Secretary of the Treasury presented to the Senate on February 20, 1963, a bill to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint. The bill, S. 874, (companion bill H. R. 6045), was passed by the Congress in early August, and was approved by the President on August 20, 1963. The legislation, designated Public Law 88-102, reads as follows:

77 STAT. 129.

To authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

Bureau of the Mint. Buildings, construction and equipping.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, acting through the Administrator of General Services, (1) to design and construct such buildings as may be required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint; (2) to furnish and equip such buildings with all necessary building equipment, facilities, and utilities; and (3) to acquire suitable sites for such buildings by purchase, condemnation, donation, exchange, or otherwise. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to furnish and equip such buildings with all necessary coinage and other special equipment and facilities.

SEC. 2. All functions with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of any building constructed pursuant to this Act are hereby vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and all functions with respect to the repair and improvement of any such building are hereby vested in the Administrator of General Services.

SEC. 3. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the construction of any public building as defined in the Public Buildings Act of 1959.

73 Stat. 482. 40 USC 612.

SEC. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for each fiscal year which begins after June 30, 1963, and ends before July 1, 1973, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this

Act, except that the aggregate of sums appropriated under this section shall not exceed $30,000,000. Sums appropriated to the Department of the Treasury for the purposes of this Act may be available for transfer to the Administrator of General Services to remain available until expended.

Approved August 20, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 628 (Comm. on Public Works).
SENATE REPORT No. 163 (Comm. on Banking and Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, VOL. 109 (1963):
May 9: Considered and passed Senate.
Aug. 5: Considered and passed House, amended.
Aug. 8: Senate concurred in House amendment.

Details submitted to the Congress preceding passage of Public Law 88-102 are presented in exhibits 2 through 9. The exhibits also give information concerning the initial project planned by the Treasury, a new Mint in Philadelphia to replace the present building which was constructed in the early 1900's. Plans for the expansion of other Mint facilities are also under consideration.

Presentations from the special hearings held before the Senate Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Committee on Banking and Currency; and the House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Committee on Public Works; held March 26 and July 30, respectively, are also included in these exhibits.

DOMESTIC COINAGE

For the third consecutive fiscal year, the Philadelphia and Denver Mints surpassed all previous coinage records. The 1963 domestic production of silver half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes; cupronickel five-cent coins; and bronze one-cent coins totaled 3,641,621,768 pieces with a face value of $161,698,512. Silver coins accounted for 19 percent of the total and minor coins, 81 percent. The weight of the finished coins was 14,216 short tons, consisting of the following metals: Silver, 2,870 tons; copper, 10,345 tons; nickel, 562 tons; and zinc and tin, 439 tons.

The one-cent bronze alloy of 95 percent copper and 5 percent tin and zinc was changed to 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc after September 5, 1962. Public Law 87-643, 87th Congress, which amended Section 3515 of the Revised Statutes, authorized the elimination of tin from this alloy (31 U.S.C. 317). The law and other details concerning this change are published as exhibits 3 and 4, pages 127 and 128 in last year's Report.

A summary of production from July 1, 1962 through June 30, 1963 is shown in the following table.

Production of U.S. coins, fiscal year 1963[1]

Denomination	Number of pieces	Face value	Standard gross weight	Distribution (based on pieces)	Metallic composition
			Short tons	Percent	
1-cent pieces	2,561,070,683	$25,610,706.83	8,780	70	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin.[2]
5-cent pieces	407,728,003	20,386,400.15	2,247	11	75% copper, 25% nickel.
Dimes	448,978,293	44,897,829.30	1,238	12	900 parts silver, 100 parts copper.
Quarter dollars	164,475,275	41,118,818.75	1,133	5	Do.
Half dollars	59,369,514	29,684,757.00	818	2	Do.
Total[3]	3,641,621,768	161,698,512.03	14,216	100	

[1] See Table 1 in the Addenda for production of each Mint.
[2] Tin was eliminated from the bronze alloy after September 5, 1962 (31 U.S.C. 317).
[3] Includes 3,009,583 sets of proof coins manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint.

FOREIGN COINAGE

The Mint at Philadelphia manufactured 295 million foreign coins for the Governments of El Salvador, Ethiopia, and the Philippines during the fiscal year 1963. A total of 985 short tons of copper, nickel, and zinc were processed into the following denominations.

El Salvador: A five-centavo coin composed of 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel was made during the month of May 1963. Specifications were as follows:

Denomination	Weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 centavos	5	23	1.78

The 10,000,000 pieces minted contained 41 tons of copper and 14 tons of nickel.

Ethiopia: Two denominations, ten cents and five cents, both composed of 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc, were coined in July 1962. Specifications are shown as follows:

Denomination	Weight in grains	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 cents	94	23	2.11
5 cents	62	20	1.83

There were 148 tons of copper and 8 tons of zinc used in the striking of 20,000,000 ten-cent pieces and 5,000,000 five-cent pieces.

Philippines: Two denominations were manufactured over a period of several months in fiscal 1963. Composition of the 100,000,000 ten-centavo coinage was German silver in the proportions of 70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, and 12 percent nickel. A total of 225 tons of metals was required. The 160,000,000

one-centavo coinage composed of 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc consumed 522 tons of copper and 27 tons of zinc. Specifications of the individual denominations were as follows:

Denomination	Weight in grains	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 centavos	31.548	17.9	1.19
1 centavo	48	19.1	1.52

Production beginning in October 1962 was completed in May 1963.

	Number of pieces coined	
	10 centavos	1 centavo
1962:		
Oct.....	36,920,000	.....
Nov.....	13,080,000	.....
Dec	.....	6,485,000
1963:		
Jan.....	.....	23,515,000
March.....	30,780,000	15,620,000
April.....	19,220,000	50,000,000
May.....	.....	64,380,000
Total...	100,000,000	160,000,000

These three countries have employed U.S. minting facilities for many years. El Salvador's initial coinage order dates back to 1904; Ethiopia's, 1944, and the Philippines' to 1903. It is noted that the Congress enacted legislation which first permitted U.S. Government Mints to manufacture foreign coins January 29, 1874, Chapter 19, 18 Stat. 6. (United States Code, Title 31, Chapter 8, Section 367). In addition to the actual manufacturing operations, the Mint also has rendered comprehensive technical advice and services. Mint engravers have designed many of the coins and made master dies as well as the working dies. Since the Mint's first coinage order from Venezuela in 1876 through the calendar year 1962, Philadelphia and Denver, and the former Mints in San Francisco and New Orleans have manufactured a grand total of 6,794,360,597 coins for 37 foreign governments. A series of country tables elsewhere in this Report for the first time presents the annual production according to coinage Mint, denomination, number of pieces manufactured, metallic composition, and the weight and diameter of the individual coins.

ISSUE AND STOCK OF U.S. COINS

The accelerated demand for coins during the past several years continued unabated during fiscal 1963. The overall productivity of the Mints, therefore, was increased as much as possible with available manufacturing facilities and funds, by adding daily shifts and extra working days. As soon as the coins were produced they

were shipped to the 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 24 branches and the Treasury in Washington, D.C. Despite the greatest domestic coinage output in history, the Mints not only were unable to build even a modest inventory of coins in their vaults, but could not supply sufficient quantities to meet the needs of commerce and industry. Acute coin shortages developed in many sections of the country making it necessary for the Federal Reserve Banks to ration all denominations to the commercial banks. In turn, the commercial banks appealed to operators of vending machines, parking meters, and other large users of coins to make more frequent collections and deposits in order to relieve the national shortage. In addition, frequent appeals were made by newspaper, radio, television, and other media to the general public to keep their coins in active circulation.

A percentage distribution for fiscal year 1963, given below, indicates that the public again had greatest need for the three smallest denominations.

Denomination	Percent issued
1-cent pieces	69
5-cent pieces	11
Dimes	12
Quarter dollars	5
Half dollars	2
Silver dollars	1
	100

Approximately 12 percent more coins were issued in fiscal 1963 than in the previous year. A comparison of each denomination issued for the two years is shown in the following statement.

Mint issue of U.S. coins, fiscal years 1962 and 1963[1]

(Includes proof coins)

Denomination	Fiscal year		Increase in 1963
	1962	1963	
1-cent pieces	2,509,640,149	2,561,070,882	51,430,733
5-cent pieces	306,011,209	407,728,202	101,716,993
Dimes	305,904,999	448,978,492	143,073,493
Quarter dollars	123,721,377	164,475,474	40,754,097
Half dollars	31,594,891	59,369,713	27,774,822
Silver dollars	28,855,929	46,790,737	17,934,808
Total issue	3,305,728,554	3,688,413,500	382,684,946

[1] See Table 3 in the Addenda for shipments to the 37 receiving facilities.

Statements setting forth the legal authority and designs of U.S. coins issued by the Mints during the fiscal year 1963 follow.

Denomination	Legal authority for U.S. coins issued in fiscal year 1963		
	Authorizing act and legal authority	Standard weight	Composition
Standard silver dollar	February 28, 1878 (20 Stat. 25)..	26.73 grams or 412.5 grains	900/1000 silver, 100/1000 copper.
Half dollar.....	February 12, 1873; Rev. Stat. 3513	12.5 grams or 192.9 grains	Do.
Quarter dollar.....	....do.....	6.25 grams or 96.45 grains	Do.
Dime.....	....do.....	2.5 grams or 38.58 grains	Do.
5-cent piece.....	February 12, 1873; Rev. Stat. 3515	5 grams or 77.16 grains	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.
1-cent piece.....	....do.....	3.11 grams or 48 grains	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc and tin.[1]

Denomination	Designs of U.S. coins issued in fiscal year 1963[2]			
	Obverse	Reverse	First coined	First issued
Standard silver dollar.....	Female head emblematic of Liberty	Eagle on mountain top. Word "Peace"	Dec. 1921	Dec. 1921
Half dollar.....	Benjamin Franklin	Liberty Bell	Apr. 1948	Apr. 1948
Quarter dollar[3].....	George Washington	Eagle	Apr. 1932	Aug. 1932
Dime.....	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Torch of Liberty	Jan. 1946	Jan. 1946
5-cent piece.....	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello	Oct. 1938	Nov. 1938
1-cent piece.....	Abraham Lincoln[4]	Lincoln Memorial[4]	Jan. 1959	Jan. 1959

[1] Tin was eliminated from the bronze alloy after September 5, 1962 (31 U.S.C. 317).
[2] The design of a United States coin may not be changed more frequently than once in 25 years except by a special act of Congress.
[3] Change in design prior to 25 years authorized by the act of Mar. 4, 1931, in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington.
[4] The Abraham Lincoln one-cent piece with wheat wreath design on the reverse was coined from June 1909 through Dec. 1958.

Estimates of the total face value of coins in the United States, made monthly by the Office of the Director of the Mint, are listed for the fiscal year 1963, as follows:

End of month	Stock of coins in the United States[1]			
	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coins	Minor coins	Total
1962:				
July.....	$487,196,400	$1,712,668,400	$641,911,400	$2,841,776,200
Aug.....	487,120,400	1,726,258,700	645,744,600	2,859,123,700
Sept.....	487,120,400	1,738,248,700	648,987,600	2,874,356,700
Oct.....	487,120,400	1,748,374,600	652,493,400	2,887,988,400
Nov.....	487,093,400	1,753,030,600	657,602,900	2,897,726,900
Dec.....	486,534,400	1,759,400,800	662,952,700	2,908,887,900
1963:				
Jan.....	486,471,400	1,772,141,800	665,438,900	2,924,052,100
Feb.....	486,391,200	1,786,152,500	667,984,400	2,940,528,100
Mar.....	486,380,700	1,787,009,500	672,729,900	2,946,120,100
Apr.....	486,104,100	1,801,565,000	675,670,100	2,963,339,200
May.....	486,017,400	1,819,020,100	677,975,100	2,983,012,600
June.....	486,017,400	1,824,877,900	681,787,300	2,992,682,600

[1] Factors include coins manufactured; uncurrent coins withdrawn from circulation, returned to the Mints, and melted; certain exports and imports; general disappearance; etc. Includes coins held in the Treasury as well as those outside the Treasury (in banks and in circulation).

GOLD AND SILVER

The Mint is physical custodian of the United States Treasury's stocks of monetary gold and silver bullion. The Mints and Assay Offices receive, assay, melt, part, refine, disburse, and store gold and silver. An additional depository for gold is located in Fort Knox, Kentucky, and one for silver at West Point, New York. Continuous protection is maintained by armed guards and the most modern protective devices at each of the six institutions. Further description of Fort Knox and West Point is given in exhibits 11 and 12.

The amount of gold and silver bullion held in the Mint institutions at the end of fiscal years 1962 and 1963 follows.

Mint holdings of gold and silver bullion[1]

June 30, 1962

	Fine troy ounces	Short tons	Value
Gold.....	462,548,642	15,859	$16,189,202,431.10
Silver.....	[2]1,660,040,471	56,916	[2]2,129,532,594.33
Total....	2,122,589,113	72,775	18,318,735,025.43

June 30, 1963

	Fine troy ounces	Short tons	Value
Gold.....	439,639,856	15,073	$15,387,394,936.77
Silver.....	[3]1,576,850,922	54,064	[3]2,021,482,755.48
Total....	2,016,490,778	69,137	17,408,877,692.25

[1]The fine troy ounce is the unit of account for gold and silver. Fine ounces are here converted to short tons for purpose of comparison only. The monetary value of gold is $35 per fine troy ounce. The value of uncoined silver bullion is partly at its cost value and partly at monetary value of $1.29 + per fine troy ounce.

[2]Includes 1,623,743,022 ounces of silver valued at $2,099,384,911.96 held as security for silver certificates.

[3]Includes 1,542,760,210 ounces of silver valued at $1,994,679,862.39 held as security for silver certificates.

Note: Certain other U.S. Government agencies held 64,751,316.12 fine ounces of Treasury silver valued at $83,718,873.72 during this period.

Additions to the holdings of precious metals during fiscal 1963 resulted from 7,937 gold and silver bullion deposit transactions involving 83,362 assay determinations, made at the Mints and Assay Offices in fiscal 1963. In quantity, gold receipts totaled 6,022,760 fine ounces, consisting of 792,700 ounces from newly mined domestic production; 400,957 ounces of scrap from domestic sources; and 4,829,103 ounces of foreign and other miscellaneous deposits. Receipts of silver bullion, totaling 4,799,852 fine ounces,

included 18,314 ounces of newly mined domestic received under the act of July 31, 1946; 12,805 ounces of newly mined domestic as bullion "Ordinary"; 924,816 ounces of lend-lease silver returned by the Governments of India and Pakistan; 2,164,132 ounces in secondary form from domestic sources; 592,623 ounces and 890,766 ounces, respectively, from the melting of uncurrent U.S. silver dollars and subsidiary coins withdrawn from circulation; and 196,396 ounces from other miscellaneous sources.

Withdrawals of gold in 1963 included 28,931,546 fine ounces for the following authorized purposes: 2,882,855 ounces were sold for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use; 62,768 ounces, exchanged for domestic scrap deposits; and decreases of 25,985,923 ounces were for the U.S. Stabilization Fund, the gold custody account of the Treasurer of the United States, and other miscellaneous purposes.

The movement of gold between Mint institutions during the year totaled 23,109,403 fine ounces, most of which was moved from the Fort Knox Depository to New York.

The Mint's decrease in silver bullion was due principally to its conversion into U.S. silver subsidiary coins. A total of 672,823,082 U.S. silver coins were manufactured at Philadelphia and Denver. The 83,623,677 fine ounces of silver, including 82,049,666 ounces made available by the retirement of five and ten dollar denomination of silver certificate currency and 1,574,011 ounces from uncurrent melted coin, were processed into 448,978,293 dimes, 164,475,275 quarter dollars, and 59,369,514 half dollars in 1963.

Sales of 2,098,169 ounces of silver were made to other Government agencies; fine bars exchanged for silver deposits made by the public amounted to 2,120,371 ounces; and other miscellaneous issues of 147,184 ounces, brought a reduction in bullion holdings to 87,989,401 ounces.

The output of refined gold and silver of the New York refinery totaled 4,812,946 fine ounces in 1963, as follows,

	Fine ounces
By electrolytic process:	
Gold	1,611,342
Silver	1,525,868
By "fire" process:	
Gold	1,633,940
Silver	41,796

The fine gold and silver content of the stocks of unrefined bullion at the Mints and Assay Offices is compared for June 30, 1962 and June 30, 1963:

	June 30, 1962	June 30, 1963
Unrefined gold	24,315,129	25,636,681
Unrefined silver	29,386,341	30,163,928
Total	53,701,470	55,800,609

In summary, the receipts and withdrawals of gold and silver from the various Mint institutions, as shown above, effected a net

decrease in bullion holdings between June 30, 1962 and June 30, 1963, as follows:

	Fine troy ounces	Short tons	Value
Gold bullion.....	22,908,786	786	$801,807,494.33
Silver bullion.....	83,189,549	2,852	108,049,838.85
Total.....	106,098,335	3,638	909,857,333.18

SILVER LEGISLATION

Public Law 88-36, 88th Congress, H.R. 5389, relating to silver was approved June 4, 1963. This law, exhibit 13, among other things, contained a provision to terminate the obligation of the Treasury to accept certain classes of silver. During the past thirty years the Mints and Assay Offices have received the following special classes of silver:

Class of silver	Legal authority	Cost value per fine ounce: Cents	Total fine ounces received	Received during fiscal years
1. Foreign debt silver....	Act of May 12, 1933	50.00	[1] 22,734,824.35	1934
2. Silver purchase act silver.....	Act of June 19, 1934	(2)	2,048,490,530.48	1934-42, 1948, 1950
3. Nationalized silver....	Executive Order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934	50.01	113,032,915.78	1935-1938
4. Newly mined domestic silver received under Executive Proclamations:	No. 2067 - Dec. 21, 1933	64.64+	301,226,723.50	1934-1941
	No. 2124 - Apr. 10, 1935	71.11+		
	No. 2125 - Apr. 24, 1935	77.57+		
	No. 2268 - Dec. 30, 1937	64.64+		
	No. 2317 - Dec. 31, 1938	64.64+		
	No. 2349 - July 25, 1939	64.64+		
5. Newly mined domestic silver received under Acts:	Act of July 6, 1939	71.11+	206,287,208.67	1940-1951
	Act of July 31, 1946	90.50+	376,686,164.80	1947-1963
			3,068,458,367.58	

[1] Received from Czechoslovakia, Finland, Great Britain, Italy, Lithuania, and Rumania.
[2] Received from foreign sources at varying rates averaging 50+ cents per fine ounce.

The silver received as listed above has been used in the manufacture of United States silver coins; sold for industrial use and national defense; and revalued from cost to monetary value and held by the Treasury as a bullion reserve securing outstanding silver certificates.

It is noted that prior to 1935 the reserve of silver backing silver certificates consisted solely of standard silver dollar coins. The Act of May 12, 1933, however, permitted the Treasury to hold silver in bar form as well as coins, and in January 1935, bullion was first monetized for this purpose. A summary of the various classes of silver bullion revalued as security for silver certificates is shown in the following statement.

Class of silver	Total fine ounces revalued	Cost value	Seigniorage[1]	Monetary value[2]
1. Foreign debt silver.....	22,734,824.35	$11,367,412.18	$18,027,108.16	$29,394,520.34
2. Silver purchase act silver.....	1,099,808,000.00	584,143,869.74	837,830,106.92	1,421,973,976.66
3. Nationalized silver.....	66,721,171.15	33,367,595.88	52,898,160.56	86,265,756.44
4. Newly mined domestic silver received under Executive Proclamations	173,809,378.86	130,477,014.25	94,246,222.69	224,723,236.94
5. Newly mined domestic silver received under Acts:				
Act of July 6, 1939	113,457,963.40	80,681,218.20	66,011,905.83	146,693,124.03
Act of July 31, 1946	263,680,188.17	238,643,885.68	102,275,953.09	340,919,838.77
6. Silver bullion ordinary[3]	2,000,000.00	1,007,718.00	1,578,140.58	2,585,858.58
Total.....	1,742,211,525.93	1,079,688,713.93	1,172,867,597.83	2,252,556,311.76
Deduct[4].....	(-) 134,700,000.00	.....	.....	(-) 174,157,575.65
Total held June 30, 1963	1,607,511,525.93	.....	.....	2,078,398,736.11

[1] Seigniorage per fine ounce:

At cost value of:	
64.64+¢	= 50%
71.11+¢	= 45%
77.57+¢	= 40%
90.50+¢	= 30%

[2] Monetary value of silver bullion and standard silver dollars, $1.29+ per fine ounce.

[3] Silver bullion ordinary consists of miscellaneous silver such as silver contained in gold deposits, and silver recovered from mutilated coins, melting, refining, and coining operations.

[4] Represents silver allocated for coinage or other purpose made available by the withdrawal of silver certificates during fiscal years 1962 and 1963.

Because of the depletion of the Treasury's stocks of silver bullion available for coinage, if will be recalled that during November 1961 the Secretary of the Treasury recommended, and the President approved, certain changes in existing silver legislation and Treasury policy (see exhibits 19 and 20, pages 158-160 in last year's Annual Report). Exhibits 13 through 17 in this Report reflect actions taken as a result of these recommendations.

WORKLOAD AND PERSONNEL

An indication of the workload involved in carrying out the principal functions of the Bureau of the Mint is reflected in a statement of selected items on the volume of operations, comparing fiscal years 1962 and 1963. During these two years the number of employees in the departmental and field offices averaged 1,027 and 1,087 persons. The location and function of employees are classified in a table, Personnel of the Bureau of the Mint.

Volume of operations, Bureau of the Mint

Selected items	Fiscal year 1962	Fiscal year 1963
Coins manufactured, pieces:		
Domestic regular issue	3,460,524,142	3,626,573,853
Domestic proof coins	15,759,025	15,047,915
Foreign coins	214,200,000	295,000,000
Total	3,690,483,167	3,936,621,768
Coins issued, pieces:		
Shipped for general circulation	3,502,011,168	3,673,364,590
Proof coins sold	15,759,270	15,048,910
Total	3,517,770,438	3,688,413,500
Domestic coinage dies used	17,596	17,588
Foreign coinage dies used	898	1,100
Uncurrent U. S. coins received from circulation, pieces	22,137,227	18,811,958
Total assay determinations made	156,748	162,471
Medals and distinguishing devices issued	102,993	155,431
Visitors touring the Philadelphia and Denver Mints	85,876	128,264
Metal operated upon by the melting and refining divisions, ounces[1]:		
Gold	7,306,000	8,352,500
Silver, domestic and foreign coinage, etc	133,667,000	160,848,000
Cupronickel alloy, domestic and foreign coinage	102,536,800	110,247,400
Bronze alloy, domestic and foreign coinage	422,395,800	455,745,700
German silver alloy, foreign coinage	17,433,200	12,841,000
Brass alloy, foreign coinage	11,378,600	.....
Gold bars manufactured, fine ounces	4,639,780	4,958,000
Silver bars manufactured, fine ounces	3,731,600	2,634,800
Monetary assets of the Bureau of the Mint on June 30	$18,386,684,125	$17,430,320,572

[1] Gold and silver, fine ounces; all other, gross ounces.

Personnel of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963

Bureau of the Mint	Number of employees: General administration[1]	Coining	Melting and refining	Cash and deposits	Proof coin and medal sales	Guard force	Building and mechanical	Engraving	Assaying	Custodial force	Total June 30, 1963	Total June 30, 1962
Office of the Director	46	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46	41
Philadelphia Mint	31	[2] 233	42	17	43	23	43	31	4	16	483	467
San Francisco Assay Office	6	....	....	22	....	11	1	....	5	....	45	39
Denver Mint	22	126	63	17	....	24	35	....	6	6	299	292
New York Assay Office	16	....	53	39	....	20	14	....	14	4	160	162
West Point Depository	....	....	....	....	....	15	5	....	....	....	20	18
Fort Knox Depository	3	....	....	....	....	25	3	....	....	....	31	32
Total, June 30, 1963	124	359	158	95	43	118	101	31	29	26	1,084	....
Total, June 30, 1962	114	364	149	99	33	116	97	29	29	21	....	1,051

[1] Includes executive direction, accounting, personnel, technical, etc.
[2] Includes proof coinage employees.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT ON THE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1962

REPORT ON UNITED STATES PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER, CALENDAR YEAR 1962

U.S. gold production[1]

Refinery production of newly mined gold of domestic origin in 1962 totaled 1,556,000 fine ounces, including deposits of 784,314 fine ounces at the Government Mints and Assay Offices. This was a decrease of 10,800 ounces (7/10 of 1 percent) from the previous year, but Mint receipts were 53,380 ounces (7.3 percent) greater than in 1961. The value of gold for the 16 producing States for the two years is compared below, as follows:

Newly mined domestic gold--U.S. dollar value*

Calendar year	Total production	Production received by U.S. Mint
1962	$54,460,000	$27,450,990
1961	54,838,000	25,582,700
Net change	(-) 378,000	+1,868,290

* Valued at $35 per fine ounce.

South Dakota, the State of leading production, accounted for 36.6 percent (569,500 ounces) of the 1962 total, and Utah, ranking second, accounted for 20.3 percent (315,200 ounces). Alaska, Arizona, and California, with production of more than 100,000 ounces each, followed next in order (26.4 percent combined), while eleven States provided the remaining 16.7 percent. Production in ounces and value for 1962 is shown by State in Table A; the portion deposited at the Mint is shown in Table B. Table D is a condensed summary in ounces since 1792.

U.S. silver production[1]

The refinery production of newly mined silver of domestic origin in 1962 totaled 36,345,000 fine ounces, including silver in gold deposits in the amount of 29,330 ounces received at the Government Mints and Assay Offices. This was an increase of 1,445,000

[1] The official United States Government estimate of domestic gold and silver production, made annually by the Director of the Mint, represents the actual quantity of gold and silver recovered in final refined form. The estimate is based upon arrivals of newly mined metals at the several Government Mints and Assay Offices and at domestic private refineries. The Mints and Assay Offices receive deposits in unrefined form from the mines and also in refined form from private refineries. Two electrolytic refineries are maintained by the Bureau of the Mint, one at the New York Assay Office and the other at the Denver Mint. The latter, however, has not been in recent operation because of the necessity of using all available employees in coinage operations. The principal factor in the Mint's refinery production estimate involves the mathematical tracing back of material processed through the intervening refineries, smelters, mills, and other reduction works according to the original State mine sources.

ounces (4.1 percent) from the 1961 output of 34,900,000 ounces. The principal producing States were as follows:

	Fine ounces	Percent of total
1. Idaho	17,000,000	46.8
2. Arizona	5,300,000	14.6
3. Utah	4,700,000	12.9
4. Montana	4,479,000	12.3
5. Colorado	2,210,600	6.1
All other*	2,655,400	7.3
Total	36,345,000	100.0

* Includes 18 States with an individual production ranging from a fractional ounce to 693,000 ounces.

Further details are given in Tables A and C for 1962. Table D is a condensed summary in ounces since 1792.

TABLE A.--United States production of gold and silver, calendar year 1962
(Based upon arrivals at the United States Mint and at private refineries)

State in which mined	Gold		Silver	
	Fine troy ounces	Value at $35 per ounce	Fine troy ounces	Value at $1.08630 per fine ounce[1]
Alabama	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Alaska	164,800	$5,768,000	23,000	$24,985
Arizona	140,500	4,917,500	5,300,000	5,757,390
California	105,600	3,696,000	135,000	146,650
Colorado	54,300	1,900,500	2,210,600	2,401,375
Idaho	5,500	192,500	17,000,000	18,467,100
Illinois	.....	.....	35,000	38,021
Kentucky	.....	.....	1,800	1,955
Michigan	.....	.....	448,410	487,108
Missouri	.....	.....	693,000	752,806
Montana	26,600	931,000	4,479,000	4,865,538
Nevada	64,300	2,250,500	300,000	325,890
New Mexico	7,600	266,000	282,400	306,771
New York	.....	.....	40,000	43,452
North Carolina	600	21,000	107,100	116,343
Oregon	800	28,000	5,000	5,432
Pennsylvania	940	32,900	6,280	6,822
South Dakota	569,500	19,932,500	127,200	138,177
Tennessee	160	5,600	115,600	125,576
Texas	.....	.....	10	11
Utah	315,200	11,032,000	4,700,000	5,105,610
Washington	99,600	3,486,000	334,100	362,933
Wisconsin	.....	.....	1,500	1,629
Total	1,556,000	54,460,000	36,345,000	39,481,574

[1] The equivalent of the annual average in New York of $1.08521 for refined bar silver 999/1000 fine.
[2] Less than ten fine ounces.

TABLE B.--Newly mined domestic gold received by the United States Mint, in fine ounces (to thousandths of an ounce), calendar year 1962

Source	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	2.332	[3] 2.332
Alaska	.....	158,726.334	5,684.674	.....	164,411.008
Arizona	.....	37.144	.....	.....	37.144
California	.....	12,291.696	87.697	.....	12,379.393
Colorado	.....	.....	15,344.519	.....	15,344.519
Idaho	.....	527.820	185.265	.....	713.085
Montana	.....	2.214	322.756	.....	324.970
Nevada	.....	20,690.174	404.726	.....	21,094.900
New Mexico	.....	.....	2.907	.....	2.907
North Carolina	3.919	.....	.....	.....	3.919
Oregon	.....	448.455	77.501	.....	525.956
Subtotal	3.919	192,723.837	22,110.045	2.332	214,840.133
Private refineries	.....	.....	[1] 569,238.228	[2] 235.704	569,473.932
Total	3.919	192,723.837	591,348.273	238.036	784,314.065

[1] South Dakota production.
[2] Alaskan production.

TABLE C.--Newly mined domestic silver received by the United States Mint, in fine ounces (to hundredths of an ounce), calendar year 1962

Source	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	0.33	0.33
Alaska	.....	21,675.55	467.40	.....	22,142.95
Arizona	.....	4.38	.....	.....	4.38
California	.....	1,589.20	17.50	.....	1,606.70
Colorado	.....	.....	2,970.68	.....	2,970.68
Idaho	.....	325.24	36.74	.....	361.98
Montana	.....	.26	70.95	.....	71.21
Nevada	.....	1,986.33	76.32	.....	2,062.65
New Mexico	.....	.....	1.08	.....	1.08
North Carolina	0.54	.....	.....	.....	.54
Oregon	.....	96.91	10.36	.....	107.27
Subtotal	.54	25,677.87	3,651.03	.33	[1] 29,329.77
Private refineries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.54	25,677.87	3,651.03	.33	[1] 29,329.77

[1] Includes 18,842.08 ounces at a cost value of $17,053.05 received under act of July 31, 1946 and 10,487.69 ounces at a cost value of $11,563.56 purchased as "bullion ordinary."

TABLE D.--Production of gold and silver in the United States since 1792[1]

Period[2] or calendar year	Gold Fine ounces	Silver Fine ounces	Period[2] or calendar year	Gold Fine ounces	Silver Fine ounces
1792-1873	61,208,448	146,528,100	1957	1,800,000	38,720,200
1874-1900	54,183,509	1,192,349,100	1958	1,759,000	36,800,000
1901-1925	94,829,751	1,534,714,665	1959	1,635,000	23,000,000
1926-1951	76,049,463	1,233,502,165	1960	1,679,800	36,800,000
			1961	1,566,800	34,900,000
1952	1,927,000	39,840,300	1962	1,556,000	36,345,000
1953	1,970,000	37,735,500			
1954	1,859,000	35,584,800	Grand total	305,765,801	4,502,028,840
1955	1,876,830	36,469,610			
1956	1,865,200	38,739,400			

[1] The estimate for 1792-1873 is by Rossiter W. Raymond, commissioner of mining statistics, and by the Director of the Mint thereafter. Includes U. S. territories and possessions when such areas were under jurisdiction of the United States.
[2] For annual data for the period 1792-1951, see pages 16 and 18 of the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952.

Industrial consumption of gold and silver

The issue in 1962 of gold and silver for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States increased 801,000 fine ounces and 4,900,000 fine ounces, respectively, over the previous year, as follows:

Calendar year	Gold		Silver
	Fine ounces	Value	Fine ounces
1962	3,576,000	$125,160,000	110,400,000
1961	2,775,000	97,125,000	105,500,000
Net change	+801,000	+28,035,000	+4,900,000

Further details for 1962 are shown in Table E. Table F is a condensed summary for 1952-1962.

TABLE E.--Gold and silver issued for use in industry and the arts in the United States, calendar year 1962

Item	Gold		Silver
	Fine troy ounces	Value at $35 per ounce	Fine troy ounces
Government-stamped bars issued by the United States Mint:			
(a) Sold	2,746,046	$96,111,610	900,989
(b) Exchanged for deposits of scrap from domestic sources	62,297	2,180,395	2,094,498
Total Mint issues	2,808,343	98,292,005	2,995,487
Bullion in various forms issued by private refiners and dealers [1]	1,677,327	58,706,445	177,816,501
Total issues	4,485,670	156,998,450	180,811,988
Deduct: Returns of secondary materials (scrap) from domestic sources:			
(a) Received by the United States Mint	380,817	13,328,595	2,223,706
(b) Received by private refiners and dealers	528,853	18,509,855	68,188,282
Total returns	909,670	31,838,450	70,411,988
Net amount of material issued [2]	3,576,000	125,160,000	110,400,000

[1] Excludes Government-stamped bars issued to private refiners and dealers.
[2] Represents the equivalent of domestic industrial consumption.

TABLE F.--Consumption of gold and silver in industry and the arts in the United States, 1952-1962[1]

Calendar year	Gold Fine ounces	Silver Fine ounces	Calendar year	Gold Fine ounces	Silver Fine ounces
1952	2,752,873	96,500,000	1959	2,521,800	101,000,000
1953	2,142,860	106,000,000	1960	3,000,000	102,000,000
1954	1,269,800	86,000,000	1961	2,775,000	105,500,000
1955	1,300,000	101,400,000	1962	3,576,000	110,400,000
1956	1,400,000	100,000,000			
1957	1,450,000	95,400,000	Total	24,021,584	1,089,700,000
1958	1,833,251	85,500,000			

[1] Represents net issues resulting from total issues of the U. S. Government and private refiners and dealers from which are deducted the quantity of secondary (old) material returned through the same channels from manufacture and the arts. For annual data for the period 1880-1951, see the Annual Reports of the Director of the Mint for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944 (pages 38 and 39) and June 30, 1957 (page 48).

Market price of silver in New York

Changes in basis for quoting the New York silver price.--Two technical changes in the method of quoting the New York silver price were announced in 1962 by the New York silver bullion dealers, Handy & Harman, one effective in 1962 and the other in 1963. The first, effective on August 2, 1962, was a change in the price to a refined basis, instead of an unrefined basis. As the firm describes it, the quotation, on the new basis, represents the actual price at which refined silver, in commercial bar form of acceptable brand and quality, is offered to them for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet daily requirements. The quotation before August 2, 1962 represented the price paid for silver in unrefined materials and was one-quarter cent below the price of refined silver (underlining supplied).

The second modification was announced at the end of December 1962 and made effective on January 2, 1963, changing the quotation from fractions to decimals. The price is now quoted in cents and tenths of a cent, instead of eighths of a cent, the form that had been followed through 1962. The shift from fractions to decimals, in recognition of the demands of modern data processing equipment, was made as a convenience to the trade and others using the quotation. It is noted that the New York prices published in the Annual Reports of the Director of the Mint have always been shown in decimal form, converted from the fractions. It also is noted that commercial silver prices were and are of a fineness of 999/1000.

Review of prices in 1962.--Silver in 1962 was marked by many price fluctuations, both up and down. The market opened at $1.05 per ounce (refined basis) with an unchanged quotation dating from December 15, 1961, and continuing through January 16, 1962. Low for refined bullion during the year was $1.0125, quoted twice on the 23rd and 26th of February. High for the year, $1.22, was effective for the six days October 19th-26th, inclusive. Thus the spread of 20-3/4 cents between low and high exceeded by 7-3/8 cents the spread of 13-3/8 cents between a low of $0.91375 for unrefined (or $0.91625 on a refined basis) and high of $1.0475 (or $1.05 for refined). The annual average for refined bullion in 1962 was $1.08521 (the 1961 average, on an unrefined basis, was $0.92449). The market, open for 248 days in 1962, included 65 changes in the daily quotations after January 16. The period of longest duration was the 81 days from February 27th through June 20, inclusive, when the price remained at $1.075.

A chronological list of the daily prices in 1962 is given in Table G. The list is expanded for the first seven months of the year to show the equivalents on a refined basis. Table H which summarizes the monthly and annual high, low, and average prices for 1962, for comparability, is based on refined prices for the entire year. Table I gives similar information for 1962 for the London silver bullion market.

Table J lists the daily quotations, on a refined basis, for the New York market in 1963.

TABLE G.--Daily spot silver bullion prices in the New York market in 1962[1]

Quotations: January 2-August 1: Unrefined basis
August 2-December 28: Refined basis

Day	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.	
	Unref.	Ref.	Unref.	Ref.	Unref.	Ref.
1	**	**	$1.0375	$1.0400	$1.0150	$1.0175
2	$1.0475	$1.0500	1.0375	1.0400	1.0150	1.0175
3	1.0475	1.0500	*	*	*	*
4	1.0475	1.0500	*	*	*	*
5	1.0475	1.0500	1.0375	1.0400	1.0150	1.0175
6	*	*	1.0375	1.0400	1.0150	1.0175
7	*	*	1.035	1.0375	1.0150	1.0175
8	1.0475	1.0500	1.03	1.0325	1.0150	1.0175
9	1.0475	1.0500	1.03	1.0325	1.0150	1.0175
10	1.0475	1.0500	*	*	*	*
11	1.0475	1.0500	*	*	*	*
12	1.0475	1.0500	**	**	1.0150	1.0175
13	*	*	1.025	1.0275	1.0150	1.0175
14	*	*	1.025	1.0275	1.0150	1.0175
15	1.0475	1.0500	1.025	1.0275	1.0150	1.0175
16	1.0475	1.0500	1.02	1.0225	1.0150	1.0175
17	1.0475	1.0500	*	*	*	*
18	1.0375	1.0400	*	*	*	*
19	1.0375	1.0400	1.02	1.0225	1.0150	1.0175
20	*	*	1.02	1.0225	1.0150	1.0175
21	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
22	1.0375	1.0400	**	**	1.0150	1.0175
23	1.0375	1.0400	1.01	1.0125	1.0150	1.0175
24	1.0375	1.0400	*	*	*	*
25	1.0375	1.0400	*	*	*	*
26	1.0375	1.0400	1.01	1.0125	1.0150	1.0175
27	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
28	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
29	1.0375	1.0400	--	--	1.0150	1.0175
30	1.0375	1.0400	--	--	1.0150	1.0175
31	1.0375	1.0400	--	--	*	*

Day	Apr.		May		June	
	Unref.	Ref.	Unref.	Ref.	Unref.	Ref.
1	*	*	$1.015	$1.0175	$1.0150	$1.0175
2	$1.015	$1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
3	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
4	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
5	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.0150	1.0175
6	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.0150	1.0175
7	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
8	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
9	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
10	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
11	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
12	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.0150	1.0175
13	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.0150	1.0175
14	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
15	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
16	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
17	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
18	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	1.0150	1.0175
19	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.0150	1.0175
20	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.0150	1.0175
21	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0275	1.0300
22	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.0275	1.0300
23	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
24	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	*	*
25	1.015	1.0175	1.015	1.0175	1.0325	1.0350
26	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.045	1.0475
27	1.015	1.0175	*	*	1.045	1.0475
28	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.045	1.0475
29	*	*	1.015	1.0175	1.045	1.0475
30	1.015	1.0175	**	**	*	*
31	--	--	1.015	1.0175	--	--

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE G.--Daily spot silver bullion prices in the New York market in 1962[1]--Continued

Quotations: January 2-August 1: Unrefined basis
August 2-December 28: Refined basis

Day	July		Aug.		Sept.	Oct.
	Unref.	Ref.	Unref.	Ref.	Ref.	Ref.
1	*	*	$1.0475	$1.0500	*	$1.1850
2	$1.04	$1.0425		1.0500	*	1.1900
3	1.0325	1.0350		1.0500	**	1.1900
4	**	**		*	$1.1300	1.1900
5	1.0275	1.0300		*	1.1300	1.1900
6	1.0275	1.0300		1.0525	1.1300	*
7	*	*		1.0550	1.1300	*
8	*	*		1.0600	*	1.1900
9	1.0275	1.0300		1.0700	*	1.1900
10	1.0275	1.0300		1.0800	1.1300	1.1950
11	1.0275	1.0300		*	1.1300	1.2025
12	1.0275	1.0300		*	1.1300	**
13	1.0275	1.0300		1.0925	1.1350	*
14	*	*		1.0925	1.1500	*
15	*	*		1.0925	*	1.2125
16	1.0275	1.0300		1.0925	*	1.2125
17	1.0275	1.0300		1.0925	1.1500	1.2175
18	1.0275	1.0300		*	1.1600	1.2175
19	1.0325	1.0350		*	1.1600	1.2200
20	1.0375	1.0400		1.0925	1.1600	*
21	*	*		1.0925	1.1600	*
22	*	*		1.0925	*	1.2200
23	1.0425	1.0450		1.0925	*	1.2200
24	1.0475	1.0500		1.0925	1.1600	1.2200
25	1.0475	1.0500		*	1.1800	1.2200
26	1.0475	1.0500		*	1.2000	1.2200
27	1.0475	1.0500		1.0975	1.2150	*
28	*	*		1.1000	1.1975	*
29	*	*		1.1000	*	1.2150
30	1.0475	1.0500		1.1100	*	1.2100
31	1.0475	1.0500		1.1100	--	1.2075

Day	Nov.	Dec.
	Ref.	Ref.
1	$1.2075	*
2	1.2075	*
3	*	$1.1950
4	*	1.1975
5	1.2050	1.2025
6	**	1.2050
7	1.2025	1.2050
8	1.2025	*
9	1.2025	*
10	*	1.2050
11	*	1.1950
12	**	1.1900
13	1.2025	1.1900
14	1.1975	1.1900
15	1.1875	*
16	1.1875	*
17	*	1.1925
18	*	1.1950
19	1.1825	1.1950
20	1.1800	1.2000
21	1.1800	1.2050
22	**	*
23	1.1800	*
24	*	**
25	*	**
26	1.1800	1.2050
27	1.1800	1.2050
28	1.1825	1.2050
29	1.1850	*
30	1.1900	*
31	--	**

[1] Source of quotations: Handy & Harman Silver Bullion Dealers, New York, New York. Stars in columns indicate market closed; one star, Saturdays and Sundays; two stars, National or New York holiday.

TABLE H.--Price of silver in the New York bullion market, calendar year 1962[1]

Month	Price per ounce 999/1000 fine			Price per ounce 1000/1000 fine
	High	Low	Average	
January	$1.05000	$1.04000	$1.04534	$1.04639
February	1.04000	1.01250	1.02722	1.02825
March	1.01750	1.01750	1.01750	1.01852
April	1.01750	1.01750	1.01750	1.01852
May	1.01750	1.01750	1.01750	1.01852
June	1.04750	1.01750	1.02524	1.02627
July	1.05000	1.03000	1.03798	1.03902
August	1.11000	1.05000	1.08304	1.08412
September	1.21500	1.13000	1.15461	1.15577
October	1.22000	1.18500	1.20614	1.20735
November	1.20750	1.18000	1.19171	1.19290
December	1.20500	1.19000	1.19875	1.19995
Year	1.22000	1.01250	1.08521	1.08630

[1] Prices shown in the table are on a refined basis for the entire year. (Daily quotations from January 2 through August 1 were for unrefined silver which is 1/4 cent below the refined silver quotations in effect from August 2 through the year.)

TABLE I.--Price of silver in the London bullion market, calendar year 1962

Month	Price per ounce 999/1000 fine			New York exchange rate for pound sterling[1]	U.S. equivalent of London average price per ounce
	High	Low	Average		
	Pence	Pence	Pence	U.S. dollars	U.S. dollars
January	88.25	85.5	87.0795	2.8110	1.0199
February	86.5	84.5	85.3625	2.8146	1.0011
March	84.625	84.5	84.6079	2.8153	.9925
April	84.5	84.375	84.4013	2.8140	.9896
May	84.375	84.375	84.3750	2.8121	.9886
June	89	84.375	85.6687	2.8083	1.0024
July	88.5	86.125	87.5397	2.8066	1.0237
August	95.75	88.5	91.8011	2.8038	1.0725
September	103.75	96.75	99.2062	2.8009	1.1578
October	104.25	100	102.6739	2.8013	1.1984
November	103	101	102.2386	2.8019	1.1936
December	103.75	102.25	103.2236	2.8033	1.2057
Year	104.25	84.375	91.5103	2.8078	1.0706

[1] Rates are monthly or annual averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. There are 240 pence in a pound.

TABLE J.--Daily spot silver bullion prices in the New York market in 1963[1]

Quotations are on a refined basis

Day	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
1	**	$1.256	$1.260	$1.269	$1.270	*
2	$1.210	*	*	1.273	1.270	*
3	1.213	*	*	1.273	1.270	$1.278
4	1.218	1.256	1.260	1.273	*	1.276
5	*	1.256	1.262	1.273	*	1.274
6	*	1.256	1.262	*	1.273	1.272
7	1.221	1.256	1.265	*	1.275	1.274
8	1.226	1.256	1.269	1.275	1.277	*
9	1.230	*	*	1.275	1.277	*
10	1.238	*	*	1.275	1.280	1.274
11	1.242	1.256	1.272	1.275	*	1.274
12	*	**	1.277	**	*	1.274
13	*	1.256	1.280	*	1.282	1.276
14	1.252	1.256	1.280	*	1.284	1.278
15	1.252	1.256	1.280	1.275	1.284	*
16	1.252	*	*	1.275	1.284	*
17	1.252	*	*	1.275	1.284	1.278
18	1.254	1.256	1.280	1.275	*	1.278
19	*	1.256	1.277	1.275	*	1.278
20	*	1.256	1.275	*	1.284	1.278
21	1.256	1.256	1.275	*	1.284	1.278
22	1.256	**	1.275	1.275	1.284	*
23	1.256	*	*	1.272	1.282	*
24	1.256	*	*	1.270	1.280	1.278
25	1.256	1.256	1.273	1.268	*	1.278
26	*	1.256	1.273	1.270	*	1.278
27	*	1.260	1.270	*	1.278	1.278
28	1.256	1.260	1.267	*	1.276	1.285
29	1.256	--	1.267	1.270	1.276	*
30	1.256	--	*	1.270	**	*
31	1.256	--	*	--	1.278	--

Day	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	$1.288	$1.288	*	$1.293	$1.293	*
2	1.290	1.288	**	1.293	*	$1.293
3	1.290	*	$1.290	1.293	*	1.293
4	**	*	1.291	1.293	1.293	1.293
5	1.290	1.288	1.291	*	**	1.293
6	*	1.286	1.292	*	1.293	1.293
7	*	1.286	*	1.293	1.293	*
8	1.290	1.284	*	1.293	1.293	*
9	1.290	1.286	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
10	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
11	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	**	1.293
12	1.290	1.286	1.293	*	1.293	1.293
13	*	1.286	1.293	*	1.293	1.293
14	*	1.286	*	1.293	1.293	*
15	1.290	1.288	*	1.293	1.293	*
16	1.290	1.288	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
17	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
18	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	1.293	1.293
19	1.290	1.288	1.293	*	1.293	1.293
20	*	1.288	1.293	*	1.293	1.293
21	*	1.288	*	1.293	1.293	*
22	1.290	1.288	*	1.293	1.293	*
23	1.290	1.290	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
24	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
25	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	**	**
26	1.290	1.290	1.293	*	1.293	1.293
27	*	1.290	1.293	*	1.293	1.293
28	*	1.290	*	1.293	**	*
29	1.290	1.290	*	1.293	1.293	*
30	1.290	1.290	1.293	1.293	*	1.293
31	1.290	*	--	1.293	--	1.293

[1]Source of quotations: Handy & Harman Silver Bullion Dealers, New York, New York.

Stars in columns indicate market closed; one star, Saturdays and Sundays; two stars, National or New York holiday.

The annual average price for silver during calendar year 1963 was $1.27912 per troy ounce 999/1000 fine. The equivalent of the average price per fine (1000/1000) ounce was $1.28040.

Silver and the New York Commodity Market.--A development in the silver market beginning on June 12, 1963 was the resumption of trading in silver futures after a lapse of nearly 30 years. According to the Commodity Exchange, Inc. in New York, the silver futures contract calls for delivery in trading units of 10,000 troy ounces (5% more or less) of refined silver, assaying not less than 999 fineness, in bars cast in basic weights of 1,000 or 1,100 troy ounces with customary trade tolerances above and below basic weights. The Commodity Exchange maintains an officially approved list of producers and refiners and the approved brands and markings of silver deliverable against the Exchange.

Review of the gold and silver mining industry in the United States for calendar year 1962[1]

U.S. mine production of recoverable gold continued to decline, dropping slightly in 1962 to 1.5 million ounces valued at $54.0 million, the lowest peacetime level in more than 75 years.[2]

The decline in domestic production resulted chiefly from the lower yield from byproduct sources, which was not fully offset by increased output from gold mines. Three large placer mining operations were closed as minable reserves were depleted, but operations were begun at one large lode mine.

A sharp increase in Alaska's output, combined with smaller increases in California, Nevada, and South Dakota, was not sufficient to balance declines in production in other gold-producing States. The two leading gold-producing States, South Dakota and Utah, furnished 58 percent of the total domestic output. Of the total gold produced, about 64 percent came from gold ores and placers, and the remainder was recovered as a byproduct of base metal ores.

Output of recoverable silver from domestic mines rose 6 percent to 36.8 million ounces valued at $39.9 million, the largest output since 1957. Stimulated by the rising price of silver, production of silver-bearing ores increased in most silver-mining districts and in addition, silver was recovered in electrolytic refining of copper from Michigan and in refining lead bullion in Missouri.

Production gained in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, and New Mexico, but declined in Nevada, Utah, and Washington. Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and Montana supplied 88 percent of the total domestic output. About two-thirds of the total yield of silver was recovered as a byproduct of ores mined chiefly for copper, lead, zinc, or gold; virtually all of the remainder came from silver ores in Idaho. Domestic mine production constituted about one-third of the total silver used in the arts and industries of the United States.

Alaska.--The value of gold output in Alaska reversed a 12-year trend and rose 45 percent to $5.8 million as a result of increased

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[1] Prepared by the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, based on more detailed presentations in the chapters on Gold and Silver in Volume I, and the chapters on mineral production by States in Volume III, of the Minerals Yearbook 1962.

[2] The mine-production figures in this section are based on a mine canvass of recoverable metal, and, owing principally to the time lag involved before this material reaches the Mints, Assay Offices, or private refineries where the Bureau of the Mint measures production, will not necessarily agree, on a yearly basis, with refinery-production data of the Bureau of the Mint.

recovery per yard in dredging operations at Fairbanks. Total gravel washed was 8.8 million cubic yards averaging 65.3 cents per yard, compared with 11.1 million yards averaging 35.7 cents per yard in 1961. Bucket-line dredging operations accounted for about 90 percent of the total output. Output of silver, recovered largely as a byproduct of gold mining, increased about 22 percent.

Arizona.--Production of gold in Arizona, recovered chiefly as a byproduct of copper ores, dropped 6 percent. Only 1 percent was obtained from gold and silver ores. Five large companies accounted for over 90 percent of the total production. Output of silver increased 7 percent, principally because of increased production from the Mission unit of Asarco and from the Iron King mine of Shattuck Denn Mining Corp. Four companies supplied 75 percent of the total State output. Like gold, more than 80 percent of the silver was recovered from copper ores.

California.--Gold production in California rose slightly in 1962 after declining in the preceding 3 years. Placer dredging operations on the Yuba River yielded an increased quantity of gold which more than offset the loss in output resulting from closing dredging operations on the American River in March. Lode gold output dropped 22 percent; most of the recovered metal came from mines in Sierra County. An appreciable increase in silver output came chiefly from the treatment of tungsten and lead-zinc ores which contributed most of the silver production in the State.

Colorado.--Primarily because the Carlton mill and associated mines in the Cripple Creek district were closed at the end of 1961, the State production of gold dropped 28 percent. Most of the gold output was recovered from copper and copper-lead-zinc ores in Eagle, Ouray, and San Miguel Counties. Silver also was recovered largely as a byproduct or coproduct of base metal ores; production increased 6 percent.

Idaho.--Production of gold increased slightly (2 percent) over the record low of 1961. About three-fourths of the total output was recovered as a byproduct of base-metal and silver ores. Output of silver increased 1 percent to the highest level since 1937; value of output increased nearly 19 percent because of the rising market price of silver. Nearly all of the silver output came from Shoshone County where it was recovered as the principal product or as a coproduct of the lead-zinc ores. Idaho contributed nearly one-half of the total domestic output of silver. The principal silver-producing mines were the Sunshine, Galena, Lucky Friday, Bunker Hill, Silver Summit, and Star.

Montana.--Output of gold in Montana dropped 31 percent, owing principally to a strike at operations of The Anaconda Company which reduced production of gold-bearing copper ore. The Berkeley pit and the Kelly and Badger State mines, the largest producers, contributed two-thirds of the State total. Anaconda's mines accounted for 73 percent of the total gold output. The quantity and value of silver produced rose 31 percent and 53 percent, respectively, to the highest levels since 1957, owing largely to the increased market price of silver. Most of the increased output was attributed to the start of production from the Badger State mine and shipments from the Emma stockpile and from the Government manganese stockpile, which supplied about one-third of the State's silver output.

Nevada.--A 16-percent rise in gold output was credited entirely to reactivation of the Getchell mine, Humboldt County. About 36 percent of the total gold produced came from gold ores, 63 percent was recovered as a byproduct in treating copper ores, and the remainder came from other lode and placer sources. Production of recoverable silver dropped 37 percent, chiefly because the silver mines in Esmeralda County had closed in 1961. Most of the State's silver output was recovered as a byproduct of copper ores in White Pine County.

New Mexico.--Gold and silver output rose 21 and 7 percent, respectively. The Kennecott Copper Corp. Chino mine and the Banner Mining Co. Bonney-Miser's Chest mine were the leading gold and silver producers. About 80 percent of the gold output was recovered as a byproduct from copper ore. Forty-two percent of silver was obtained from copper ores, 35 percent from zinc ores, and 23 percent chiefly from gold and silver ores.

South Dakota.--Production of gold increased 3 percent and accounted for 44 percent of the total value of the State's mineral output. Although silver output was 11 percent less than in 1961, its value was 4 percent greater, because the price of silver increased. Virtually all of the State's gold and silver was produced at Lead by Homestake Mining Co., the Nation's largest gold producer, which recovered bullion valued at $20.3 million, an alltime high for the mine.

Utah.--A 9-percent drop in gold production was caused by a lower gold content in the copper ore mined at the Kennecott's Utah Copper pit, source of most of the State's gold output. Output of silver decreased 4 percent, but because of a 17 percent increase in the average price of silver, value of silver production increased 13 percent. One-half of the silver produced came from the Utah Copper pit. The U.S. and Lark, Mayflower, and United Park City mines also were large contributors. Fifty-two percent of the silver output was recovered from copper ore, 42 percent from lead-zinc ore, and 6 percent from miscellaneous ores.

Washington.--Gold output decreased 20 percent. Virtually all of the State's gold was produced by Knob Hill mines in Ferry County and L-D mines in Chelan County. Silver production, the lowest in 8 years, decreased 44 percent below that in 1961. Ninety-one percent of the silver output came from gold and silver-mining operations. Lead-zinc operations accounted for most of the remaining 9 percent.

The distribution of gold and silver production of the United States according to sources is shown in Table K.

TABLE K. --Distribution of gold and silver production of the United States in fine troy ounces, for 1962, by sources of production

(Table furnished by the Bureau of Mines)

State	Gold				Silver			
	Dry ores	Placers	Copper ores[1]	Total	Dry ores[2]	Lead ores[3]	Copper ores	Total
Alaska.....	293	164,966	.....	165,259	22,199	.....	.....	22,199
Arizona.....	1,345	58	135,804	137,207	35,282	844,621	4,573,682	5,453,585
California.....	8,801	95,918	1,553	106,272	26,449	93,382	12,674	132,505
Colorado.....	13,381	1,601	33,900	48,882	63,055	1,422,471	602,287	2,087,813
Idaho.....	2,148	376	3,321	5,845	10,898,896	6,861,917	11,622	17,772,435
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	486,814	4,082	490,896
Montana.....	6,046	110	18,231	24,387	240,185	1,813,705	2,506,824	4,560,714
Nevada.....	22,357	1,249	39,257	62,863	33,436	34,464	177,264	245,164
New Mexico.....	1,322	.....	6,207	7,529	67,791	108,682	125,076	301,549
South Dakota.....	577,231	.....	1	577,232	111,637	1,415	.....	113,052
Utah.....	2,071	.....	309,853	311,924	232,981	1,977,692	2,417,773	4,628,446
Other States[4]....	93,118	415	1,578	95,111	318,957	155,158	517,159	991,274
Total.....	728,113	264,693	549,705	1,542,511	12,050,868	13,800,321	10,948,443	36,799,632

[1] Includes gold in lead, lead-copper, zinc, zinc-lead, zinc-copper, and zinc-lead-copper ores.
[2] Includes a small quantity of silver from placer mines.
[3] Includes silver in lead, lead-copper, zinc, zinc-lead, zinc-copper, and zinc-lead-copper ores.
[4] Includes Kentucky, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Washington, and Wyoming.

ADDENDA TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1963

NOTE

Some tables in the Addenda are compiled on both a U.S. Government fiscal year basis and a calendar year basis. A fiscal year extends for a 12-month period beginning July 1, thus should not be compared or combined with a calendar year.

TABLE 1.--United States coins manufactured, fiscal year 1963

Denomination	Number of pieces[1]				
	Philadelphia Mint			Denver Mint	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	
Half dollars	8,184,000	3,009,583	11,193,583	48,175,931	59,369,514
Quarter dollars	46,272,000	3,009,583	49,281,583	115,193,692	164,475,275
Dimes	100,060,000	3,009,583	103,069,583	345,908,710	448,978,293
5-cent pieces	124,592,000	3,009,583	127,601,583	280,126,420	407,728,003
1-cent pieces	710,765,000	3,009,583	713,774,583	1,847,296,100	2,561,070,683
Total	989,873,000	15,047,915	1,004,920,915	2,636,700,853	3,641,621,768

Denomination	Face value				
	Philadelphia Mint			Denver Mint	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	
Half dollars	$4,092,000.00	$1,504,791.50	$5,596,791.50	$24,087,965.50	$29,684,757.00
Quarter dollars	11,568,000.00	752,395.75	12,320,395.75	28,798,423.00	41,118,818.75
Dimes	10,006,000.00	300,958.30	10,306,958.30	34,590,871.00	44,897,829.30
5-cent pieces	6,229,600.00	150,479.15	6,380,079.15	14,006,321.00	20,386,400.15
1-cent pieces	7,107,650.00	30,095.83	7,137,745.83	18,472,961.00	25,610,706.83
Total	39,003,250.00	2,738,720.53	41,741,970.53	119,956,541.50	161,698,512.03

Denomination	Metallic content--short tons				Total tons
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc and tin[2]	
Half dollars	736	82	.....	.....	818
Quarter dollars	1,020	113	.....	.....	1,133
Dimes	1,114	124	.....	.....	1,238
5-cent pieces	.....	1,685	562	.....	2,247
1-cent pieces	.....	8,341	.....	439	8,780
Total	[3] 2,870	10,345	562	439	14,216

[1] Coins manufactured July-December 1962 were dated 1962, and January-June 1963 were dated 1963. A breakdown is shown below.
[2] Tin was eliminated from the bronze alloy after September 5, 1962 (31 U.S.C. 317).
[3] Represents 83,623,676.61 fine troy ounces of silver.

Denomination	Number of pieces dated 1962				
	Philadelphia Mint			Denver Mint	Total
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	
Half dollars	1,638,000	1,605,309	3,243,309	17,681,931	20,925,240
Quarter dollars	19,052,000	1,605,309	20,657,309	54,038,416	74,695,725
Dimes	45,370,000	1,605,309	46,975,309	155,282,600	202,257,909
5-cent pieces	89,752,000	1,605,309	91,357,309	166,079,720	257,437,029
1-cent pieces	417,310,000	1,605,309	418,915,309	998,240,500	1,417,155,809
Total	573,122,000	8,026,545	581,148,545	1,391,323,167	1,972,471,712

Denomination	Number of pieces dated 1963				
	Philadelphia Mint			Denver Mint	Total
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	
Half dollars	6,546,000	1,404,274	7,950,274	30,494,000	38,444,274
Quarter dollars	27,220,000	1,404,274	28,624,274	61,155,276	89,779,550
Dimes	54,690,000	1,404,274	56,094,274	190,626,110	246,720,384
5-cent pieces	34,840,000	1,404,274	36,244,274	114,046,700	150,290,974
1-cent pieces	293,455,000	1,404,274	294,859,274	849,055,600	1,143,914,874
Total	416,751,000	7,021,370	423,772,370	1,245,377,686	1,669,150,056

TABLE 2.--Foreign coins manufactured by the United States Mint, fiscal year 1963[1]

Country and denomination	Number of coins manufactured	Composition	Gross weight per coin	Total gross weight—short tons
El Salvador:			Grams	
5 centavos	10,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	55
Ethiopia:			Grains	
10 cents	20,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc	94	134
5 cents	5,000,000	....do	62	22
Total	25,000,000			156
Philippines:			Grains	
10 centavos	100,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel[2]	31.548	225
1 centavo	160,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc	48	549
Total	260,000,000			774
Grand total	295,000,000			985

[1] Manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint.
[2] Also termed German silver.

TABLE 3.--Shipments of United States coins for circulation by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963[1]

Federal Reserve District (Banks and branches)	Number of pieces shipped by the Mints						
	1 cent	5 cents	10 cents	25 cents	50 cents	$1.00	Total
1. Boston	159,300,000	9,320,000	19,000,000	4,900,000	3,700,000	2,250,000	198,470,000
2. New York	282,750,000	46,440,000	42,060,000	39,184,000	180,000	2,200,000	412,814,000
Buffalo	53,000,000	5,560,000	4,250,000	800,000	1,200,000	600,000	65,410,000
3. Philadelphia	177,405,000	28,400,000	52,078,538	14,797,896	5,847,392	5,745,000	284,273,826
4. Cleveland	67,950,000	10,800,000	18,500,000	4,400,000	3,500,000	750,000	105,900,000
Cincinnati	65,900,000	5,560,000	4,500,000	900,000	100,000	1,000,000	77,960,000
Pittsburgh	26,100,000	8,900,000	21,000,000	5,500,000	2,490,000	1,500,000	65,490,000
5. Richmond	78,300,000	9,792,000	17,500,000	3,400,000	1,360,000	950,000	111,302,000
Baltimore	44,610,000	30,924,000	3,650,000	3,500,000	.....	1,310,000	83,994,000
Charlotte	39,700,000	3,668,000	250,000	.....	1,750,000	500,000	45,868,000
6. Atlanta	49,400,000	6,560,000	8,000,000	700,000	1,540,000	725,000	66,925,000
Birmingham	21,750,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	450,000	23,200,000
Jacksonville	89,700,000	8,120,000	19,750,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	375,000	121,445,000
Nashville	24,100,000	.....	.....	.....	1,100,000	200,000	25,400,000
New Orleans	53,250,000	13,600,000	5,500,000	4,200,000	300,000	1,100,000	77,950,000
7. Chicago	295,800,000	32,140,000	45,700,000	16,200,000	6,232,000	3,250,000	399,322,000
Detroit	69,600,000	15,900,000	13,000,000	8,700,000	980,000	2,025,000	110,205,000
8. St. Louis	57,800,000	8,120,000	25,000,000	4,800,000	1,410,000	575,000	97,705,000
Little Rock	8,700,000	.....	2,500,000	.....	500,000	250,000	11,950,000
Louisville	21,750,000	17,840,000	.....	4,500,000	.....	300,000	44,390,000
Memphis	24,450,000	13,500,000	12,500,000	3,200,000	750,000	185,000	54,585,000
9. Minneapolis	61,950,000	12,700,000	18,000,000	3,500,000	1,710,000	.....	97,860,000
Helena	8,300,000	2,920,000	5,000,000	2,000,000	300,000	4,000,000	22,520,000
10. Kansas City	38,750,000	5,560,000	7,000,000	1,396,000	1,502,000	875,000	55,083,000
Denver	62,771,100	3,984,220	7,217,104	1,349,353	914,995	1,476,877	77,713,649
Oklahoma City	27,950,000	2,400,000	5,000,000	100,000	680,000	250,000	36,380,000
Omaha	18,750,000	2,680,000	2,750,000	.....	800,000	.....	24,980,000
11. Dallas	47,250,000	9,240,000	11,500,000	3,000,000	1,250,000	1,200,000	73,440,000
El Paso	19,730,000	5,380,000	21,500,000	2,600,000	320,000	85,000	49,615,000
Houston	33,650,000	15,000,000	1,750,000	2,000,000	940,000	800,000	54,140,000
San Antonio	15,000,000	2,380,000	.....	.....	.....	350,000	17,730,000
12. San Francisco	124,799,406	25,061,416	12,259,398	4,417,412	4,593,422	5,100,000	176,231,054
Los Angeles	236,750,000	34,662,200	27,500,000	8,800,000	4,950,000	5,700,000	318,362,200
Portland	28,800,000	5,360,000	6,500,000	2,500,000	1,320,000	.....	44,480,000
Salt Lake City	17,200,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	450,000	600,000	19,750,000
Seattle	39,150,000	.....	2,500,000	1,200,000	500,000	.....	43,350,000
Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C.	65,195,000	.....	2,000,000	6,200,000	.....	.....	73,395,000
Subtotal	2,557,310,506	403,971,836	445,215,040	160,744,661	55,669,809	46,676,877	3,669,588,729
Proof coin sales	3,009,782	3,009,782	3,009,782	3,009,782	3,009,782	.....	15,048,910
Intermint shipments, etc.	750,594	746,584	753,670	721,031	690,122	113,860	3,775,861
Total pieces	2,561,070,882	407,728,202	448,978,492	164,475,474	59,369,713	46,790,737	3,688,413,500
Total face value	$25,610,708.82	$20,386,410.10	$44,897,849.20	$41,118,868.50	$29,684,856.50	$46,790,737.00	$208,489,430.12
Weight in short tons	8,780	2,247	1,237	1,133	818	1,379	13,594

[1] Includes proof coins which are sold only in sets. A set contains one coin of each denomination currently minted (1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢).

TABLE 4.--Summary of uncurrent United States silver and minor coins withdrawn from circulation, fiscal year 1963[1]

Federal Reserve District (Banks and branches)	Number of pieces received by Mints						
	1 cent	5 cents	10 cents	25 cents	50 cents	$1.00	Total
1. Boston	90,000	20,000	60,000	28,000	8,000	.....	206,000
2. New York	770,000	152,000	430,000	112,000	28,000	1,500	1,493,500
Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Philadelphia	195,000	36,000	70,000	52,000	10,000	15,000	378,000
4. Cleveland	70,000	16,000	140,000	76,000	8,000	.....	310,000
Cincinnati	65,000	16,000	20,000	8,000	4,000	.....	113,000
Pittsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Richmond	135,000	24,000	50,000	45,600	13,800	700	269,100
Baltimore	50,000	16,000	23,500	10,000	2,500	200	102,200
Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Atlanta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	96,000	30,000	25,000	9,200	3,000	232,200	395,400
7. Chicago	1,230,000	324,000	450,000	212,000	40,000	5,000	2,261,000
Detroit	165,000	42,000	190,000	198,000	30,000	1,000	626,000
8. St. Louis	155,000	32,000	80,000	92,000	16,000	16,000	391,000
Little Rock	100,000	14,000	40,000	16,000	5,000	1,900	176,900
Louisville	75,000	8,000	30,000	16,000	6,000	500	135,500
Memphis	65,000	4,000	20,000	5,600	3,200	133	97,933
9. Minneapolis	340,000	90,000	210,000	72,000	21,000	9,500	742,500
Helena	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Kansas City	240,000	308,000	300,000	300,000	34,000	1,000	1,183,000
Denver	120,000	6,000	50,000	60,000	6,000	1,000	243,000
Oklahoma City	50,000	8,000	40,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	111,000
Omaha	29,500	33,000	29,000	58,000	1,200	300	151,000
11. Dallas	83,000	14,400	22,000	5,600	1,400	450	126,850
El Paso	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston	55,000	12,000	30,000	36,000	12,000	100	145,100
San Antonio	110,000	32,000	50,000	30,000	13,000	2,500	237,500
12. San Francisco	755,000	664,000	450,000	576,000	134,000	116,000	2,695,000
Los Angeles	815,000	1,100,000	1,000,000	904,000	94,000	50,000	3,963,000
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake City	130,000	68,000	70,000	28,000	6,000	3,000	305,000
Seattle	270,000	36,000	80,000	64,000	18,000	6,000	474,000
Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	6,258,500	3,105,400	3,959,500	3,022,000	522,100	464,983	17,332,483
From other sources	504,786	92,787	206,153	44,229	15,779	615,741	1,479,475
Total pieces	6,763,286	3,198,187	4,165,653	3,066,229	537,879	1,080,724	18,811,958
Total face value	$67,632.86	$159,909.35	$416,565.30	$766,557.25	$268,939.50	$1,080,724.00	$2,760,328.26
Weight in short tons[2]	23	18	12	21	7	32	113

[1] When coins in circulation become too worn for further use they are withdrawn by the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and the Treasurer of the United States. Such coins, termed "uncurrent", are exchanged at face value and shipped to the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. A few uncurrent coins are also received from other sources. The Mints melt and recoin uncurrent coins, as provided by law.

[2] Computed at standard weight, actual recoveries are smaller due to abrasion.

TABLE 5. --Summary of uncurrent zinc-coated steel one-cent coins withdrawn from circulation, by fiscal year[1]

Face value

Fiscal year	Withdrawn by Mint--			Total
	Philadelphia	San Francisco[2]	Denver	
1945	$6,902.81	.....	.....	$6,902.81
1946	7,145.90	.....	.....	7,145.90
1947	13,795.10	.....	.....	13,795.10
1948	43,317.89	$8,686.02	.....	52,003.91
1949	80,705.90	8,613.33	$68,446.36	157,765.59
1950	156,558.91	72,063.98	62,651.50	291,274.39
1951	127,513.79	44,985.54	79,426.40	251,925.73
1952	66,762.23	8,005.12	67,963.13	142,730.48
1953	52,924.15	11,618.90	41,375.65	105,918.70
1954	43,537.53	12,924.99	.....	56,462.52
1955	68,745.24	10,065.74	58,340.13	137,151.11
1956	50,048.66	.....	52,562.98	102,611.64
1957	29,752.38	.....	35,684.79	65,437.17
1958	34,956.91	.....	33,085.33	68,042.24
1959	28,912.21	.....	34,434.40	63,346.61
1960	27,811.77	.....	21,448.47	49,260.24
1961	9,054.69	.....	15,993.62	25,048.31
1962	7,441.41	.....	11,779.45	19,220.86
1963	3,769.03	.....	5,539.13	9,308.16
Total 1945-63	859,656.51	176,963.62	588,731.34	1,625,351.47

[1] Zinc-coated steel 1-cent coins were manufactured during the calendar year 1943. The total coinage and issue amounted to 1,093,838,670 pieces with face value of $10,938,386.70. The amount outstanding as of June 30, 1963 amounts to 931,303,523 pieces with face value of $9,313,035.23.

[2] Uncurrent coins were not received at San Francisco after the fiscal year 1955. The institution is now an assay office.

TABLE 6.--Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963, in fine ounces (to thousandths of an ounce)

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of fiscal year 1963	58,991.375	8,532,365.759	71,100,880.065	26,187,411.252	356,668,993.326	462,548,641.777
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1963:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined	.....	209,271.296	14,703.843	3.702	.....	223,978.841
(b) Refined	.....	.....	568,534.532	186.789	.....	568,721.321
	.....	209,271.296	583,238.375	190.491	.....	792,700.162
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted	2.238	.....	.918	.621	.....	3.777
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources[1]	13,352.312	57,784.912	83,095.076	246,724.652	.....	400,956.952
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions	44,216.697	.....	50.000	23,065,136.474	.....	23,109,403.171
(5) Other[2]	150.063	1,035,552.984	1,101.982	3,792,293.971	.....	4,829,099.000
Total increases	57,721.310	1,302,609.192	667,486.351	27,104,346.209	.....	29,132,163.062
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1963:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Sold	25,184.951	297,510.073	.....	2,560,159.723	.....	2,882,854.747
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources	5,589.571	24.527	65.662	57,088.079	.....	62,767.839
	30,774.522	297,534.600	65.662	2,617,247.802	.....	2,945,622.586
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap	.....	320,839.754	.....	718,784.060	.....	1,039,623.814
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions	13,102.784	.....	28.747	44,266.697	23,052,004.943	23,109,403.171
(4) Other[3]	438.152	.....	3,163.636	[4]19,205,944.116	[4]5,736,753.372	24,946,299.276
Total decreases	44,315.458	618,374.354	3,258.045	22,586,242.675	28,788,758.315	52,040,948.847
4. Gold held at close of fiscal year 1963	72,397.227	9,216,600.597	71,765,108.371	30,705,514.786	327,880,235.011	439,639,855.992

[1] Includes old jewelry, dental scrap, etc.

[2] Includes deposits from foreign sources, miscellaneous deposits not otherwise classified, operative recoveries, settlement surplus, etc.

[3] Includes miscellaneous items such as sale of sweeps, operative losses, and withdrawals from the New York Assay Office by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in connection with operation of the U. S. Stabilization Fund for the Treasury Department.

[4] Includes 16,279,611.151 ounces of gold valued at $569,786,390.25 transferred to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the gold custody account of the Treasurer of the United States.

TABLE 7.--Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963, value at $35 per fine ounce

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of fiscal year 1963	$2,064,698.09	$298,632,801.98	$2,488,530,802.44	$916,559,364.29	$12,483,414,764.30	$16,189,202,431.10
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1963:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined	.....	7,324,495.32	514,634.61	129.57	.....	7,839,259.50
(b) Refined	.....	.....	19,898,708.56	6,537.62	.....	19,905,246.18
	.....	7,324,495.32	20,413,343.17	6,667.19	.....	27,744,505.68
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted	78.33	.....	32.14	21.72	.....	132.19
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources[1]	467,331.03	2,022,472.18	2,908,327.50	8,635,371.57	.....	14,033,502.28
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions	1,547,584.38	.....	1,750.00	807,279,776.67	.....	808,829,111.05
(5) Other[2]	5,252.22	36,244,354.42	38,569.37	132,730,289.10	.....	169,018,465.11
Total increases	2,020,245.96	45,591,321.92	23,362,022.18	948,652,126.25	.....	1,019,625,716.31
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1963:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Sold	881,473.27	10,412,853.97	.....	89,605,589.58	.....	100,899,916.82
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources	195,635.01	858.45	2,298.17	1,998,082.75	.....	2,196,874.38
	1,077,108.28	10,413,712.42	2,298.17	91,603,672.33	.....	103,096,791.20
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap	.....	11,229,391.42	.....	25,157,442.08	.....	36,386,833.50
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions	458,597.45	.....	1,006.15	1,549,334.38	806,820,173.07	808,829,111.05
(4) Other[3]	15,335.43	.....	110,727.27	[4]672,208,044.22	[4]200,786,367.97	873,120,474.89
Total decreases	1,551,041.16	21,643,103.84	114,031.59	790,518,493.01	1,007,606,541.04	1,821,433,210.64
4. Gold held at close of fiscal year 1963	2,533,902.89	322,581,020.06	2,511,778,793.03	1,074,692,997.53	11,475,808,223.26	15,387,394,936.77

See the preceding table for footnotes.

TABLE 8.--Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963, in fine ounces (to hundredths of an ounce)

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of fiscal year 1963:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	176,512,889.75	475,405,724.75	4,601,304.82	967,223,102.32	1,623,743,021.64
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	1,819,974.49	.....	3,520,929.16	1,162,368.43	6,503,272.08
(3) At $1.29+ from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars melted	90,622.25	.....	.....	.....	90,622.25
(4) At cost value	4,517,284.24	6,390,573.52	16,043,481.79	[1] 2,752,216.00	[1] 29,703,555.55
Total holdings	182,940,770.73	481,796,298.27	24,165,715.77	[1] 971,137,686.75	[1] 1,660,040,471.52
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1963:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver:					
(a) Received under act of July 31, 1946, refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Received under act of July 31, 1946, unrefined	.....	18,314.39	.....	.....	18,314.39
(c) Received as bullion ordinary, unrefined	.....	9,657.44	3,147.39	.47	12,805.30
	.....	27,971.83	3,147.39	.47	31,119.69
(2) Deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources[2]	99,590.61	204,508.33	22,745.14	1,837,287.50	2,164,131.58
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars	466,531.37	.....	126,091.40	.....	592,622.77
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver subsidiary coins	254,587.18	.....	636,178.88	.....	890,766.06
(5) Return of Treasury silver by other U.S. Government agencies[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Return of lend-lease silver by foreign governments	.....	.....	.....	[4] 924,815.81	[4] 924,815.81
(7) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued (See value table.)					
(8) Transfers from other Mint institutions[5]	5,769,250.67	1,756,599.70	69,617,580.38	7,033,341.05	84,176,771.80
(9) Other[6]	30,358.64	100,865.80	43,337.78	21,833.98	196,396.20
Total increases	6,620,318.47	2,089,945.66	70,449,080.97	9,817,278.81	88,976,623.91
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1963:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver subsidiary coins	20,303,614.70	.....	63,320,061.91	.....	83,623,676.61
(2) Silver bars exchanged for silver:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources	95,052.66	173,124.67	.....	1,751,363.50	2,019,540.83
(b) For other silver deposits	.....	100,830.87	.....	.....	100,830.87
	95,052.66	273,955.54	.....	1,751,363.50	2,120,371.70
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.	4,171.05	.....	.....	2,093,998.13	2,098,169.18
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions[5]	6,533,933.49	41,327,117.82	7,525,257.93	[7] 28,790,462.56	[7] 84,176,771.80
(5) Other[8]	43,935.94	124.82	81,932.45	21,190.77	147,183.98
Total decreases	26,980,707.84	41,601,198.18	70,927,252.29	[7] 32,657,014.96	[7] 172,166,173.27
4. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1963:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	158,562,022.93	433,977,012.49	7,337,667.81	942,883,506.58	1,542,760,209.81
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	93,180.21	1,874,782.61	319,104.25	1,068,370.30	3,355,437.37
(3) At cost value	3,925,178.22	6,433,250.65	16,030,772.39	4,346,073.72	30,735,274.98
Total holdings	162,580,381.36	442,285,045.75	23,687,544.45	948,297,950.60	1,576,850,922.16

[1] Includes bullion due depositors amounting to 10,604.01 ounces valued at $10,702.10. [2] Includes old jewelry and other forms of scrap. [3] Other U.S. Government agencies held 64,751,316.12 ounces of Treasury silver valued at $83,718,873.72 throughout the year. [4] Includes 13,406.29 ounces valued at $9,533.36 returned by the Government of India and 911,409.52 ounces valued at $648,113.44 returned by the Government of Pakistan. [5] Includes physical and book transfers. [6] Includes mutilated coins purchased as bullion, operative recoveries, settlement surplus, and miscellaneous items not otherwise classified. [7] Includes 1,110.18 fine ounces valued at $1,435.38 in a transfer to Denver to be credited by New York at a future date. [8] Includes sales of sweeps, operative wastages, etc.

TABLE 9.--Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963, value
(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of fiscal year 1963:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	$228,218,685.20	$614,665,986.87	$5,949,161.75	$1,250,551,078.14	$2,099,384,911.96
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	2,353,098.35	.....	4,552,312.44	1,502,860.20	8,408,270.99
(3) At $1.29+ from uncurrent U. S. silver dollars melted	117,168.16	.....	.....	.....	117,168.16
(4) At cost value	3,227,628.08	4,618,323.72	11,420,075.79	[1] 2,356,215.63	[1] 21,622,243.22
Total holdings	233,916,579.79	619,284,310.59	21,921,549.98	[1] 1,254,410,153.97	[1] 2,129,532,594.33
2. Increases during the fiscal year 1963:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver:					
(a) Received under act of July 31, 1946, refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Received under act of July 31, 1946, unrefined	.....	16,575.45	.....	.....	16,575.45
(c) Received as bullion ordinary, unrefined	.....	11,505.24	3,725.20	.58	15,231.02
	.....	28,080.69	3,725.20	.58	31,806.47
(2) Deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources[2]	117,163.14	241,082.58	27,465.01	2,197,009.20	2,582,719.93
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U. S. silver dollars	603,192.07	.....	163,027.23	.....	766,219.30
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U. S. silver subsidiary coins	351,943.57	.....	879,459.28	.....	1,231,402.85
(5) Return of Treasury silver by other U. S. Government agencies[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Return of lend-lease silver by foreign governments	.....	.....	.....	[4] 657,646.80	[4] 657,646.80
(7) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued	.....	* 6,666.93	.....	.....	* 6,666.93
(8) Transfers from other Mint institutions[5]	7,459,233.18	2,270,812.58	90,010,608.93	8,757,499.89	108,498,154.58
(9) Other[6]	35,377.01	119,441.84	40,118.19	26,200.14	221,137.18
Total increases	8,566,908.97	2,666,084.62	91,124,403.84	11,638,356.61	113,995,754.04
3. Decreases during the fiscal year 1963:					
(1) Processed into U. S. silver subsidiary coins	26,273,918.51	.....	81,925,287.76	.....	108,199,206.27
(2) Silver bars exchanged for silver:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources	111,767.87	203,564.90	.....	2,093,421.01	2,408,753.78
(b) For other silver deposits	.....	119,397.84	.....	.....	119,397.84
	111,767.87	322,962.74	.....	2,093,421.01	2,528,151.62
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc	5,392.89	.....	.....	2,707,391.52	2,712,784.41
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions[5]	8,111,458.08	53,433,041.19	9,729,622.92	[7] 37,224,032.39	[7] 108,498,154.58
(5) Other[8]	31,542.06	88.88	58,407.39	17,257.68	107,296.01
Total decreases	34,534,079.41	53,756,092.81	91,713,318.07	[7] 42,042,102.60	[7] 222,045,592.89
4. Silver bullion held at close of fiscal year 1963:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	205,009,483.67	561,101,591.26	9,487,085.60	1,219,081,701.86	1,994,679,862.39
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	120,475.43	2,423,961.35	412,579.25	1,381,327.25	4,338,343.28
(3) At cost value	2,819,450.25	4,668,749.79	11,432,970.90	3,543,378.87	22,464,549.81
Total holdings	207,949,409.35	568,194,302.40	21,332,635.75	1,224,006,407.98	2,021,482,755.48

* Represents seigniorage on 17,188.17 ounces of newly mined domestic silver received under the act of July 31, 1946, revalued from cost value of $15,556.16 to monetary value of $22,223.09, and held as security for silver certificates.

See preceding table for footnotes.

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TABLE 10.--Miscellaneous operating data, Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
1. Gold and silver bullion deposit transactions, number	639	2,465	1,078	3,755	7,937
2. Gold and silver deposit assay determinations, number	4,539	22,885	11,266	44,672	83,362
3. Total assay determinations, number (includes line 2 above)	16,648	24,902	58,855	62,066	162,471
4. Refinery production[1]:					
Gold refined by electrolytic process, fine ounces	.....	.....	.....	1,611,341.931	1,611,341.931
Gold refined by "fire" process, fine ounces	.....	.....	.....	1,633,939.905	1,633,939.905
Silver refined by electrolytic process, fine ounces	.....	.....	.....	1,525,868.27	1,525,868.27
Silver refined by "fire" process, fine ounces	.....	.....	.....	41,795.62	41,795.62
5. Metal operated upon by the melting and refining division:					
Gold, fine ounces	14,729.058	286,588.943	607,663.498	7,443,563.908	8,352,545.407
Silver, fine ounces	37,291,381.12	223,659.36	119,430,976.74	3,901,951.19	160,847,968.41
Cupronickel alloy, gross ounces[2]	37,012,992.40	.....	73,234,400.00	.....	110,247,392.40
Bronze alloy, gross ounces[2]	144,819,691.35	.....	310,926,000.00	.....	455,745,691.35
German silver alloy, gross ounces[3]	12,840,954.70	.....	.....	.....	12,840,954.70
6. Metal operated upon by the coining division[4]:					
Gold, fine ounces (medals)	1,010.981	.....	.....	.....	1,010.981
Silver, fine ounces	35,971,317.68	.....	118,351,843.84	.....	154,323,161.52
Cupronickel alloy, gross ounces[2]	38,954,976.00	.....	77,710,152.50	.....	116,665,122.50
Bronze alloy, gross ounces[2]	150,422,768.28	.....	316,036,052.67	.....	466,458,820.95
German silver alloy, gross ounces[3]	12,770,973.75	.....	.....	.....	12,770,973.75
7. Gold issue bars (400 troy ounces) manufactured:					
Number of bars	.....	.....	1,430	2,872	4,302
Fine ounces contained	.....	.....	585,467.602	1,145,608.303	1,731,075.905
8. Gold commercial bars (miscellaneous sizes) manufactured:					
Number of bars	.....	3,359	.....	40,894	44,253
Fine ounces contained	.....	230,286.547	.....	2,996,616.204	3,226,902.751
9. Silver issue bars (1,000 troy ounces) manufactured:					
Number of bars	.....	.....	.....	2,359	2,359
Fine ounces contained	.....	.....	.....	2,397,187.12	2,397,187.12
10. Silver commercial bars (miscellaneous sizes) manufactured:					
Number of bars	.....	1,653	.....	199	1,852
Fine ounces contained	.....	196,437.35	.....	41,213.84	237,651.19
11. Sweeps material sold:					
Quantity, net avoirdupois pounds	16,255	.....	17,672	135,199	169,126
Gold content, fine ounces	118.314	.....	20.779	1,516.221	1,655.314
Silver content, fine ounces	17,470.81	.....	10,280.53	20,798.87	48,550.21
12. Operating gains and losses (-):					
Gold bullion, fine ounces:					
Melting and refining	30.811	350.435	18.922	21.245	421.413
Coining (medals)	16.628	.....	.....	.....	16.628
Silver bullion, fine ounces:					
Melting and refining	23,270.91	718.20	58,301.78	1,779.64	84,070.53
Coining	(-) 15,183.30	.....	(-) 19,187.15	.....	(-) 34,370.45
Cupronickel alloy, gross ounces:					
Melting and refining	79,362.32	.....	144,119.23	.....	223,481.55
Coining	(-) 48,462.16	.....	(-) 22,563.40	.....	(-) 71,025.56

TABLE 10.--Miscellaneous operating data, Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963--Continued

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
12. Operating gains and losses (-)--Continued:					
Bronze alloy, gross ounces:					
Melting and refining	731,169.77	.....	(-)682,266.21	.....	48,903.56
Coining	(-) 38,467.02	.....	(-) 96,952.10	.....	(-)135,419.12
13. Silver bars in storage at West Point Depository, fine ounces:					
Held at beginning of fiscal year	.....	.....	.....	937,132,217.41	937,132,217.41
Placed in storage during year	.....	.....	.....	898,447.74	898,447.74
Removed from storage during year	.....	.....	.....	40,209,460.77	40,209,460.77
Held at end of fiscal year	.....	.....	.....	897,821,204.38	897,821,204.38
14. Unrefined gold held on June 30, 1963, fine ounces	5,878.157	4,180,364.685	12,609,730.560	8,840,707.674	25,636,681.076
15. Unrefined silver held on June 30, 1963, fine ounces	240,215.77	6,581,395.33	7,697,796.74	15,644,520.00	30,163,927.84
16. Medals, etc.:					
List medals sold, number	29,798	.....	.....	.....	29,798
Special medals and distinguishing devices delivered, number	125,633	.....	.....	.....	125,633
17. Visitors touring the Mint, number	62,368	.....	65,896	.....	128,264

[1]Electrolytic refineries are located in the Denver Mint and the New York Assay Office. The Denver refinery was not in operation during the year.
[2]Includes domestic and foreign metal.
[3]Foreign metal.
[4]Coins are manufactured at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints.

TABLE 11.--Detail of revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1963

Item	Office of the Director	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Bullion Depository	Total
GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS						
Seigniorage on subsidiary silver coinage	.....	$1,807,213.12	.....	$5,031,855.35	.....	$6,839,068.47
Seigniorage on minor coinage	.....	11,298,882.82	.....	26,751,407.26	.....	38,050,290.08
Seigniorage on silver bullion, difference between cost value and monetary value	.....	.....	$6,666.93	.....	.....	6,666.93
Handling charges on gold bullion	.....	2,891.04	49,402.47	58,360.94	$240,758.34	351,412.79
Other bullion charges	.....	19,667.47	150,139.46	112,698.23	274,148.46	556,653.63
Commissions on telephone pay stations	.....	489.02	.....	100.86	.....	589.88
Business concessions, not otherwise classified	.....	.....	.....	69.48	.....	69.48
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified	.....	462.15	3,999.57	.....	.....	4,461.72
Gifts to the United States, not otherwise classified	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79	2.79
Sales of miscellaneous products and by-products	$99.73	1,855,756.39	.....	.....	.....	1,855,856.12
Charges for testing, inspection and grading services, not otherwise classified	.....	283.60	.....	502.50	3,157.00	3,943.16
Fees and other charges for miscellaneous services	.....	213.50	.....	.....	.....	213.50
Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified	.....	31,524.08	.....	27.50	.....	31,551.58
Sale of scrap and salvage materials	.....	.....	.....	3,679.04	1,415.77	5,094.81
Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified	.....	1,336.17	173.20	.....	5.63	1,515.00
Total general account receipts	99.73	15,018,719.36	210,381.63	31,958,701.16	519,487.99	47,707,389.87
SPECIAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS						
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	.....	33.62	71.40	8.65	8.88	122.55
Total receipts	99.73	15,018,752.98	210,453.03	31,958,709.81	519,496.87	[1] 47,707,512.42

[1] In addition, nonrevenue items consisting of unclaimed moneys in the amount of $219.86 were deposited in the general fund.

TABLE 12.--Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint on June 30, 1963

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	$2,533,902.89	$322,581,020.06	$2,511,778,793.03	$1,074,692,997.53	$11,475,808,223.26	$15,387,394,936.77
Silver bullion	207,949,409.35	568,194,302.40	21,332,635.75	[1] 1,224,006,407.98	.....	2,021,482,755.48
Silver coin	5,453,459.10	2,110,022.40	222,379.10	12,610,000.00	.....	20,395,860.60
Minor coin	963.88	150,413.50	19,850.00	.....	.....	171,227.38
Unclassified cash	13,217.74	284.09	18,727.23	6,397.86	.....	38,626.92
Minor coinage metal	419,015.99	.....	418,148.38	.....	.....	837,164.37
Total assets	216,369,968.95	893,036,042.45	2,533,790,533.49	[1] 2,311,315,803.37	11,475,808,223.26	17,430,320,571.52
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	215,844,263.49	893,036,042.45	2,533,352,535.11	[1] 2,311,315,803.37	11,475,808,223.26	17,429,356,867.68
Minor coinage metal fund	419,979.87	.....	(-) 55,944.30	.....	.....	364,035.57
Undeposited receipts	105,725.59	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,725.59
Accounts payable	.....	.....	493,942.68	.....	.....	493,942.68
Total liabilities	216,369,968.95	893,036,042.45	2,533,790,533.49	[1] 2,311,315,803.37	11,475,808,223.26	17,430,320,571.52

[1] Excludes $1,435.38 for which credit has not been taken.

TABLE 13.--United States coins manufactured, calendar year 1962

Denomination	Number of pieces[1]				
	Philadelphia Mint			Denver Mint	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	
Half dollars	9,714,000	3,218,019	12,932,019	35,473,281	48,405,300
Quarter dollars	36,156,000	3,218,019	39,374,019	127,554,756	166,928,775
Dimes	72,450,000	3,218,019	75,668,019	334,948,380	410,616,399
5-cent pieces	97,384,000	3,218,019	100,602,019	280,195,720	380,797,739
1-cent pieces	606,045,000	3,218,019	609,263,019	1,793,148,400	2,402,411,419
Total	821,749,000	16,090,095	837,839,095	2,571,320,537	3,409,159,632

Denomination	Face value				
	Philadelphia Mint			Denver Mint	Total coinage
	Regular issue	Proof coins	Total	Regular issue	
Half dollars	$4,857,000.00	$1,609,009.50	$6,466,009.50	$17,736,640.50	$24,202,650.00
Quarter dollars	9,039,000.00	804,504.75	9,843,504.75	31,888,689.00	41,732,193.75
Dimes	7,245,000.00	321,801.90	7,566,801.90	33,494,838.00	41,061,639.90
5-cent pieces	4,869,200.00	160,900.95	5,030,100.95	14,009,786.00	19,039,886.95
1-cent pieces	6,060,450.00	32,180.19	6,092,630.19	17,931,484.00	24,024,114.19
Total	32,070,650.00	2,928,397.29	34,999,047.29	115,061,437.50	150,060,484.79

Denomination	Metallic content--short tons				
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc and tin[2]	Total tons
Half dollars	600	67	.....	.....	667
Quarter dollars	1,035	115	.....	.....	1,150
Dimes	1,018	113	.....	.....	1,131
5-cent pieces	.....	1,574	525	.....	2,099
1-cent pieces	.....	7,824	.....	412	8,236
Total	[3] 2,653	9,693	525	412	13,283

[1] All coins manufactured in calendar year 1962 were dated 1962.
[2] Tin was eliminated from the bronze alloy after September 5, 1962 (31 U.S.C. 317).
[3] Represents 77,368,384.22 fine troy ounces of silver.

TABLE 14.--Foreign coins manufactured by the United States Mint, calendar year 1962[1]

Country and denomination	Number of coins manufactured	Composition	Gross weight per coin	Total gross weight--short tons
Ethiopia:			*Grains*	
10 cents	20,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc	94	134
5 cents	5,000,000	....do	62	22
Total	25,000,000	.....	.....	156
Korea:			*Grains*	
50 hwan	20,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel[2]	57	81
10 hwan	75,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc	38	204
Total	95,000,000	.....	.....	285
Philippines:			*Grains*	
25 centavos	40,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel[2]	78.87	225
10 centavos	50,000,000	....do	31.548	113
5 centavos	40,000,000	80 copper, 20 zinc	74.9	214
1 centavo	6,485,000	95 copper, 5 zinc	48	22
Total	136,485,000	.....	.....	574
Grand total	256,485,000	.....	.....	1,015

[1] Manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint.
[2] Also termed German silver.

TABLE 15.--Shipments of United States coins for circulation by the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1962[1]

Federal Reserve District (banks and branches)	Number of pieces shipped by the Mints						
	1 cent	5 cents	10 cents	25 cents	50 cents	$1.00	Total
1. Boston	168,000,000	7,540,000	16,250,000	6,500,000	2,050,000	1,750,000	202,090,000
2. New York	221,850,000	39,300,000	36,250,000	29,400,000	.....	2,700,000	329,500,000
Buffalo	40,200,000	2,780,000	2,900,000	1,200,000	400.000	800,000	47,880,000
3. Philadelphia	134,685,000	25,372,000	51,671,399	14,562,996	5,115,492	4,295,000	235,701,887
4. Cleveland	69,600,000	8,900,000	13,750,000	3,200,000	1,250,000	.....	96,700,000
Cincinnati	72,950,000	4,780,000	11,500,000	1,100,000	100,000	.....	90,430,000
Pittsburgh	30,450,000	9,020,000	21,250,000	6,200,000	2,050,000	500,000	69,470,000
5. Richmond	78,300,000	9,792,000	15,000,000	5,000,000	1,400,000	25,000	109,517,000
Baltimore	40,610,000	26,884,000	2,250,000	3,500,000	.....	750,000	73,994,000
Charlotte	42,400,000	4,668,000	250,000	.....	950,000	.....	48,268,000
6. Atlanta	46,500,000	4,780,000	8,500,000	700,000	1,300,000	350,000	62,130,000
Birmingham	21,750,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	150,000	22,900,000
Jacksonville	85,350,000	9,020,000	18,500,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	114,870,000
Nashville	19,750,000	.....	.....	.....	1,200,000	.....	20,950,000
New Orleans	56,150,000	16,280,000	2,500,000	5,200,000	.....	350,000	80,480,000
7. Chicago	281,600,000	25,660,000	32,560,000	15,000,000	4,150,000	750,000	359,720,000
Detroit	70,200,000	15,580,000	8,500,000	8,100,000	200,000	1,075,000	103,655,000
8. St. Louis	56,150,000	10,800,000	25,000,000	4,600,000	1,450,000	100,000	98,100,000
Little Rock	13,050,000	.....	1,500,000	.....	400,000	.....	14,950,000
Louisville	21,750,000	17,840,000	.....	5,500,000	.....	.....	45,090,000
Memphis	24,650,000	10,720,000	12,500,000	3,000,000	600,000	85,000	51,555,000
9. Minneapolis	70,650,000	10,120,000	18,500,000	5,500,000	2,250,000	.....	107,020,000
Helena	7,400,000	3,400,000	4,000,000	1,400,000	100,000	4,500,000	20,800,000
10. Kansas City	40,400,000	6,340,000	7,500,000	1,996,000	1,102,000	175,000	57,513,000
Denver	64,818,400	3,796,200	5,098,078	908,680	926,162	1,350,000	76,897,520
Oklahoma City	25,250,000	1,900,000	4,750,000	.....	700,000	.....	32,600,000
Omaha	19,500,000	1,680,000	4,300,000	1,200,000	940,000	.....	27,620,000
11. Dallas	40,200,000	8,240,000	12,500,000	3,200,000	1,300,000	350,000	65,790,000
El Paso	14,330,000	5,360,000	15,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....	38,690,000
Houston	34,650,000	14,900,000	.....	2,800,000	900,000	350,000	53,600,000
San Antonio	17,350,000	1,780,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000	19,280,000
12. San Francisco	118,270,000	22,396,000	15,280,000	6,812,000	4,550,000	3,725,000	171,033,000
Los Angeles	210,800,000	33,580,000	25,000,000	8,800,000	4,500,000	3,500,000	286,180,000
Portland	31,500,000	4,580,000	6,500,000	3,600,000	900,000	.....	47,080,000
Salt Lake City	14,300,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	700,000	300,000	16,800,000
Seattle	39,350,000	4,260,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	50,610,000
Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C.	52,200,000	.....	2,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....	60,200,000
Subtotal	2,396,913,400	373,548,200	405,659,477	161,979,676	43,483,654	28,080,000	3,409,664,407
Proof coin sales	3,149,091	3,149,091	3,149,091	3,149,091	3,149,091	.....	15,745,455
Intermint shipments, etc	2,280,000	1,992,000	1,738,903	1,731,080	1,703,627	(-) 195,032	9,250,578
Total pieces	2,402,342,491	378,689,291	410,547,471	166,859,847	48,336,372	27,884,968	3,434,660,440
Total face value	$24,023,424.91	$18,934,464.55	$41,054,747.10	$41,714,961.75	$24,168,186.00	$27,884,968.00	$177,780,752.31
Weight in short tons	8,236	2,087	1,131	1,149	666	822	14,091

[1] Includes proof coins which are sold in sets. A set contains one coin of each denomination currently minted (1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢).

TABLE 16.--Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1962, in fine ounces (to thousandths of an ounce)

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of calendar year 1962	44,377.227	8,630,009.617	70,751,112.215	45,164,332.583	356,668,993.292	481,258,824.934
2. Increases during the calendar year 1962:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined	3.919	192,723.837	22,110.045	2.332	.....	214,840.133
(b) Refined	.....	.....	569,238.228	235.704	.....	569,473.932
	3.919	192,723.837	591,348.273	238.036	.....	784,314.065
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted	1.782	.....	.927	.306	.....	3.015
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources[1]	13,631.455	48,529.100	74,206.735	244,449.592	.....	380,816.882
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions	33,780.858	.....	.....	28,794,095.740	14,402,551.722	43,230,428.320
(5) Other[2]	178.568	353,575.362	7,431.308	3,716,172.935	.....	4,077,358.173
Total increases	47,596.582	594,828.299	672,987.243	32,754,956.609	14,402,551.722	48,472,920.455
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1962:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Sold	24,541.274	287,825.643	.....	2,433,679.144	.....	2,746,046.061
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources	6,195.938	49.822	13.398	56,038.125	.....	62,297.283
	30,737.212	287,875.465	13.398	2,489,717.269	.....	2,808,343.344
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap	.....	352,926.865	.....	1,142,727.029	.....	1,495,653.894
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions	16,243.433	.....	23.495	14,436,332.580	28,777,828.812	43,230,428.320
(4) Other[3]	669.188	.....	70.877	32,644,360.721	.....	32,645,100.786
Total decreases	47,649.833	640,802.330	107.770	50,713,137.599	28,777,828.812	80,179,526.344
4. Gold held at close of calendar year 1962	44,323.976	8,584,035.586	71,423,991.688	27,206,151.593	342,293,716.202	449,552,219.045

[1] Includes old jewelry, dental scrap, etc.
[2] Includes deposits from foreign sources, miscellaneous deposits not otherwise classified, operative recoveries, settlement surplus, etc.
[3] Includes miscellaneous items such as sale of sweeps, operative losses, and withdrawals from the New York Assay Office by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in connection with operation of the U.S. Stabilization Fund for the Treasury Department.

TABLE 17.--Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1962, value at $35 per fine ounce

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Fort Knox Depository	Total
1. Gold held at beginning of calendar year 1962	$1,553,202.92	$302,050,337.14	$2,476,288,927.64	$1,580,751,604.75	$12,483,414,764.30	$16,844,058,836.75
2. Increases during the calendar year 1962:						
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic bullion:						
(a) Unrefined	137.17	6,745,334.23	773,851.62	81.62		7,519,404.64
(b) Refined			19,923,337.90	8,249.64		19,931,587.54
	137.17	6,745,334.23	20,697,189.52	8,331.26		27,450,992.18
(2) U.S. gold coins received and melted	62.37		32.45	10.72		105.54
(3) Deposits of scrap gold from domestic sources[1]	477,101.00	1,698,518.71	2,597,235.80	8,555,744.76		13,328,600.27
(4) Transfers from other Mint institutions	1,182,330.02			1,007,793,350.97	504,089,309.07	1,513,064,990.06
(5) Other[2]	6,249.90	12,375,137.67	260,095.77	130,066,052.84		142,707,536.18
Total increases	1,665,880.46	20,818,990.61	23,554,553.54	1,146,423,490.55	504,089,309.07	1,696,552,224.23
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1962:						
(1) Gold bars issued for domestic industrial, professional, and artistic use:						
(a) Sold	858,944.63	10,073,898.44		85,178,769.61		96,111,612.68
(b) Exchanged for scrap gold deposits from domestic sources	216,857.82	1,743.77	468.93	1,961,334.24		2,180,404.76
	1,075,802.45	10,075,642.21	468.93	87,140,103.85		98,292,017.44
(2) Gold bars exchanged for gold deposits other than domestic scrap		12,352,440.29		39,995,445.97		52,347,886.26
(3) Transfers to other Mint institutions	568,520.16		822.32	505,271,639.09	1,007,224,008.49	1,513,064,990.06
(4) Other[3]	23,421.71		2,480.69	1,142,552,625.56		1,142,578,527.96
Total decreases	1,667,744.32	22,428,082.50	3,771.94	1,774,959,814.47	1,007,224,008.49	2,806,283,421.72
4. Gold held at close of calendar year 1962	1,551,339.06	300,441,245.25	2,499,839,709.24	952,215,280.83	11,980,280,064.88	15,734,327,639.26

See Table 16 for footnotes.

TABLE 18.--Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1962, in fine ounces (to hundredths of an ounce)

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of calendar year 1962:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	183,012,889.75	498,998,467.77	[1] 10,158,227.35	973,618,436.77	[1] 1,665,788,021.64
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	[2] 2,001,321.77	.....	3,129,264.30	826,072.28	[2] 5,956,658.35
(3) At cost value	4,920,798.12	3,501,346.29	7,985,201.15	6,025,769.82	22,433,115.38
Total holdings	[2] 189,935,009.64	502,499,814.06	[1] 21,272,692.80	980,470,278.87	[1] [2] 1,694,177,795.37
2. Increases during the calendar year 1962:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver:					
(a) Received under act of July 31, 1946, refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Received under act of July 31, 1946, unrefined	.....	18,842.08	.....	.....	18,842.08
(c) Received as bullion ordinary, unrefined	.54	6,835.79	3,651.03	.33	10,487.69
	.54	25,677.87	3,651.03	.33	29,329.77
(2) Deposits of scrap from domestic sources[3]	100,089.65	232,111.03	21,368.90	1,870,136.42	2,223,706.00
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars	515,416.89	.....	167,091.76	.....	682,508.65
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver subsidiary coins	205,459.05	.....	853,332.06	.....	1,058,791.11
(5) Return of Treasury silver by other U.S. Government agencies[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Return of lend-lease silver by the Government of Pakistan	.....	.....	.....	8,310,452.48	8,310,452.48
(7) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued (See value table.)					
(8) Transfers from other Mint institutions[5]	4,877,639.48	3,027,610.67	67,965,869.32	6,082,550.17	81,953,669.64
(9) Other[6]	32,616.10	116,448.56	45,948.64	3,987.41	199,000.71
Total increases	5,731,221.71	3,401,848.13	69,057,261.71	16,267,126.81	94,457,458.36
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1962:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver subsidiary coins[7]	17,181,870.04	.....	60,186,514.18	.....	77,368,384.22
(2) Silver bars exchanged for silver:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources	95,623.12	204,361.09	.....	1,794,514.19	2,094,498.40
(b) For other silver deposits	.....	115,516.71	.....	.....	115,516.71
	95,623.12	319,877.80	.....	1,794,514.19	2,210,015.11
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc.	11,486.76	.....	.....	889,502.17	900,988.93
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions[5]	6,083,244.95	41,416,806.12	7,904,655.37	26,548,963.20	81,953,669.64
(5) Other[8]	45,096.03	124.82	12,446.03	6,238.13	63,905.01
Total decreases	23,417,320.90	41,736,808.74	68,103,615.58	29,239,217.69	162,496,962.91
4. Silver bullion held at close of calendar year 1962:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	164,062,022.93	457,736,661.65	[9] 5,551,519.76	962,392,817.30	[9] 1,589,743,021.64
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	3,906,798.96	.....	585,534.46	1,155,607.69	5,647,941.11
(3) At cost value	4,280,088.56	6,428,191.80	16,089,284.71	3,949,763.00	30,747,328.07
Total holdings	172,248,910.45	464,164,853.45	[9] 22,226,338.93	967,498,187.99	[9] 1,626,138,290.82

Footnotes to Tables 18 and 19--Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1962:

[1] Includes 1,158,227.35 ounces valued at $1,497,506.06 in transit from San Francisco to Denver. [2] Includes 409,292.95 ounces valued at $529,186.84 in transit from Denver to Philadelphia. [3] Includes old jewelry and various other forms of scrap. [4] Other U.S. Government agencies held 64,751,316.12 fine ounces valued at $83,718,873.72 throughout the year. [5] Includes physical and book transfers with appropriate adjustments for bullion in transit at beginning and end of the year. [6] Includes mutilated coins purchased as bullion, operative recoveries, settlement surplus, silver in certain gold deposits, and miscellaneous items not otherwise classified. [7] The number of silver coins manufactured totaled 625,950,474 pieces with face value of $106,996,483.65. For details, see Table 13. [8] Includes sale of sweeps, operative wastage, etc. [9] Includes $1,160,108.57 ounces valued at $1,499,938.35 in transit from San Francisco to Denver.

TABLE 19.--Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1962, value

(On quantity basis)

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Total
1. Silver bullion held at beginning of calendar year 1962:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	$236,622,725.60	$645,169,735.38	[1] $13,133,869.69	$1,258,819,793.38	[1] $2,153,746,124.05
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	[2] 2,587,567.54	.....	4,045,917.48	1,068,053.06	[2] 7,701,538.08
(3) At cost value	3,510,369.41	2,583,340.06	5,687,278.05	4,672,537.13	16,453,524.65
Total holdings	[2] 242,720,662.55	647,753,075.44	[1] 22,867,065.22	1,264,560,383.57	[1 2] 2,177,901,186.78
2. Increases during the calendar year 1962:					
(1) Deposits of newly mined domestic silver:					
(a) Received under act of July 31, 1946, refined	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(b) Received under act of July 31, 1946, unrefined	.....	17,053.05	.....	.....	17,053.05
(c) Received as bullion ordinary, unrefined	.54	7,669.74	3,892.88	.40	11,563.56
	.54	24,722.79	3,892.88	.40	28,616.61
(2) Deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources[3]	106,539.09	246,408.67	22,782.47	1,980,850.58	2,356,580.81
(3) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver dollars	666,397.58	.....	216,037.81	.....	882,435.39
(4) Recoinage bullion from uncurrent U.S. silver subsidiary coins	284,028.41	.....	1,179,653.77	.....	1,463,682.18
(5) Return of Treasury silver by other U.S. Government agencies[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(6) Return of lend-lease silver by the Government of Pakistan	.....	.....	.....	5,909,655.10	5,909,655.10
(7) Seigniorage on silver bullion revalued	.....	*60,121.21	.....	.....	*60,121.21
(8) Transfers from other Mint institutions[5]	6,306,442.96	2,158,208.36	81,432,837.03	7,498,766.57	97,396,254.92
(9) Other[6]	34,506.95	124,400.75	40,836.87	3,514.65	203,259.22
Total increases	7,397,915.53	2,613,861.78	82,896,040.83	15,392,787.30	108,300,605.44
3. Decreases during the calendar year 1962:					
(1) Processed into U.S. silver subsidiary coins[7]	22,233,327.43	.....	77,893,262.92	.....	100,126,590.35
(2) Silver bars exchanged for silver:					
(a) For deposits of scrap silver from domestic sources	101,747.19	216,751.52	.....	1,900,599.62	2,219,098.33
(b) For other silver deposits	.....	123,433.88	.....	.....	123,433.88
	101,747.19	340,185.40	.....	1,900,599.62	2,342,532.21
(3) Silver sold for industrial use, medals, etc	14,667.01	.....	.....	1,140,502.92	1,155,169.93
(4) Transfers to other Mint institutions[5]	7,499,262.86	53,549,001.80	8,464,226.44	27,883,763.82	97,396,254.92
(5) Other[8]	32,400.32	88.88	8,857.65	5,949.79	47,296.64
Total decreases	29,881,404.81	53,889,276.08	86,366,347.01	30,930,816.15	201,067,844.05
4. Silver bullion held at close of calendar year 1962:					
(1) At $1.29+ as security for silver certificates	212,120,594.78	591,821,137.62	[9] 7,177,722.49	1,244,305,861.14	[9] 2,055,425,316.03
(2) At $1.29+ for coinage or sale	5,051,214.78	.....	757,054.65	1,494,119.04	7,302,388.47
(3) At cost value	3,065,363.71	4,656,523.52	11,461,981.90	3,222,374.54	22,406,243.67
Total holdings	220,237,173.27	596,477,661.14	[9] 19,396,759.04	1,249,022,354.72	[9] 2,085,133,948.17

* Represents seigniorage on 155,000.00 ounces of newly mined domestic silver received under the act of July 31, 1946 at a cost value of $140,282.83 and revalued as security for silver certificates.

See Table 18 for footnotes.

TABLE 20.--Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint on December 31, 1962

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	$1,551,339.06	$300,441,245.25	$2,499,839,709.24	$952,215,280.83	$11,980,280,064.88	$15,734,327,639.26
Silver bullion	220,237,173.27	596,477,661.14	[1] 19,396,759.54	1,249,022,354.72	.....	2,085,133,948.17
Silver coin	20,921,424.94	1,992,874.60	6,509,044.05	19,085,000.00	.....	48,508,343.59
Minor coin	24,946.74	93,520.60	107,470.13	.....	.....	225,937.47
Unclassified cash	62,850.51	581.80	16,631.47	2,061.92	.....	82,125.70
Minor coinage metal	748,024.72	.....	518,775.75	.....	.....	1,266,800.47
Reimbursable losses on melted coin	.....	.....	16,004.60	.....	.....	16,004.60
Total assets	243,545,759.24	899,005,883.39	[1] 2,526,404,394.28	2,220,324,697.47	11,980,280,064.88	17,869,560,799.26
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	242,632,114.22	899,005,883.39	[1] 2,525,234,274.14	2,220,324,697.47	11,980,280,064.88	17,867,477,034.10
Minor coinage metal fund	613,135.46	.....	(-) 196,608.48	.....	.....	416,526.98
Undeposited receipts	140,673.56	.....	645,850.26	.....	.....	786,523.82
Accounts payable	159,836.00	.....	720,878.36	.....	.....	880,714.36
Total liabilities	243,545,759.24	899,005,883.39	[1] 2,526,404,394.28	2,220,324,697.47	11,980,280,064.88	17,869,560,799.26

[1] Includes in-transit item valued at $1,499,938.35.

TABLE 21.--Stock of United States coins [1]

(Specified dates)

End of month	Standard silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coins (50¢, 25¢, and 10¢)	Minor coins (5¢ and 1¢)	Total
June 1957	$488,435,800	$1,382,455,600	$484,631,000	$2,355,522,400
December 1957	488,375,900	1,410,743,900	498,426,400	2,397,546,200
June 1958	488,246,700	1,448,812,500	509,789,100	2,446,848,300
December 1958	488,132,100	1,461,113,200	517,971,100	2,467,216,400
June 1959	488,046,100	1,496,953,100	526,922,200	2,511,921,400
December 1959	487,839,700	1,516,543,600	546,049,700	2,550,429,000
June 1960	487,773,300	1,552,105,600	559,148,200	2,599,027,100
December 1960	487,668,100	1,578,617,500	580,046,600	2,646,332,200
June 1961	487,589,300	1,608,670,200	594,059,800	2,690,319,300
December 1961	487,439,800	1,654,132,300	620,175,700	2,761,747,800
June 1962	487,355,300	1,710,760,400	636,034,000	2,834,149,700
December 1962	486,534,400	1,759,400,800	662,952,700	2,908,887,900
June 1963	486,017,400	1,824,877,900	681,787,300	2,992,682,600

[1] Estimates of the Bureau of the Mint, reflecting coins manufactured; uncurrent coins withdrawn from circulation, returned to the Mints, and melted; certain exports and imports; general disappearance; etc. Includes coins held in the Treasury as well as those outside the Treasury (in banks and in circulation). Further denomination breakdown and breakdown according to number of pieces are not available.

TABLE 22.--Location of United States coins at close of specified fiscal and calendar years [1]

End of month	Standard silver dollars	Subsidiary silver coins	Minor coins	Total
	Held in the Treasury			
June 1957	$229,200,021	$17,343,019	$1,516,515	$248,059,555
December 1957	219,037,688	8,162,148	1,852,731	229,052,567
June 1958	213,311,029	26,826,346	6,296,726	246,434,101
December 1958	202,685,284	14,884,119	6,353,271	223,922,674
June 1959	194,411,064	20,459,473	2,165,846	217,036,383
December 1959	182,296,259	3,156,730	2,255,886	187,708,875
June 1960	174,314,287	6,931,620	3,041,090	184,286,997
December 1960	161,210,975	2,633,633	1,104,937	164,949,545
June 1961	149,172,946	4,740,467	1,487,719	155,401,132
December 1961	130,137,226	3,582,616	1,021,190	134,741,032
June 1962	115,487,279	4,475,000	962,607	120,924,886
December 1962	94,007,144	3,383,780	1,173,099	98,564,023
June 1963	65,760,615	3,854,311	609,982	70,224,908
	Held in Federal Reserve Banks			
June 1957	$6,628,920	$49,787,640	$9,210,553	$65,627,113
December 1957	6,382,422	44,149,401	7,481,740	58,013,563
June 1958	7,008,444	75,556,763	16,921,478	99,486,685
December 1958	7,401,419	47,618,728	6,605,853	61,626,000
June 1959	8,143,867	61,010,933	10,880,729	80,035,529
December 1959	7,932,174	45,029,242	5,550,500	58,511,916
June 1960	8,376,508	61,141,453	6,740,358	76,258,319
December 1960	7,131,361	42,501,041	4,931,379	54,563,781
June 1961	9,745,018	55,794,560	7,337,735	72,877,313
December 1961	11,041,402	28,465,611	5,484,339	44,991,352
June 1962	12,278,324	42,800,256	5,648,181	60,726,761
December 1962	7,766,334	16,936,418	4,121,221	28,823,973
June 1963	8,768,069	31,099,420	4,886,330	44,753,819
	In circulation [2]			
June 1957	$252,606,859	$1,315,324,941	$473,903,932	$2,041,835,732
December 1957	262,955,790	1,358,432,351	489,091,929	2,110,480,070
June 1958	267,927,227	1,346,429,391	486,570,896	2,100,927,514
December 1958	278,045,397	1,398,610,353	505,011,976	2,181,667,726
June 1959	285,491,169	1,415,482,694	513,875,625	2,214,849,488
December 1959	297,607,267	1,468,357,628	538,243,314	2,304,208,209
June 1960	305,082,505	1,484,032,527	549,366,752	2,338,481,784
December 1960	319,325,764	1,533,482,826	574,010,284	2,426,818,874
June 1961	328,671,336	1,548,135,173	585,234,346	2,462,040,855
December 1961	346,261,172	1,622,084,073	613,670,171	2,582,015,416
June 1962	359,589,697	1,663,485,144	629,423,212	2,652,498,053
December 1962	384,760,922	1,739,080,602	657,658,380	2,781,499,904
June 1963	411,488,716	1,789,924,169	676,290,988	2,877,703,873

[1] As reported on the Treasury Circulation Statement of United States Money. The sum of coins held in the Treasury, in Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation equals the stock of United States coins shown in table above.

[2] Includes coins held by commercial banks and by the public.

TABLE 23.--Five-cent copper-silver-manganese coins: Silver bullion allocated for manufacture into coins; coins produced and issued, by Mint; and uncurrent coins withdrawn from monetary use, by Mint

NOTE.--All U. S. 5-cent coins manufactured from Oct. 1, 1942 through Dec. 31, 1945 inclusive, were composed of an alloy of 56% copper, 35% silver, and 9% manganese, with standard weight of an individual coin, 77.16 grains. Thus the silver content is 27.006 grains or 0.0562625 fine troy ounce in the 0.16075 troy ounce of alloy per coin. Measurements of a coin are 0.835 inch for the diameter and 0.078 inch for the thickness.[1]

Fiscal year	Silver bullion allocated from Silver Purchase Act silver		Silver bullion manufactured into 5-cent coins			
	Fine ounces	Cost value	Fine ounces	Cost value	Face value	Number of pieces produced
1943.....	29,994,258.28	$13,997,209.83	17,138,954.71	$7,998,085.96	$15,304,230.00	306,084,600
1944.....	15,000,000.00	6,999,587.97	14,151,572.32	6,604,003.13	12,681,500.00	253,630,000
1945.....	1,000,000.00	466,666.66	8,728,872.41	4,073,372.95	7,781,355.00	155,627,100
1946.....	2,705,289.90	1,262,448.62	8,680,148.74	4,050,451.04	7,729,100.00	154,582,000
Total..	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	48,699,548.18	22,725,913.08	43,496,185.00	869,923,700

Fiscal year	Coins produced and issued for circulation, by Mint[2]					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco	Total pieces	Total face value	Standard gross weight--Troy ounces[3]
1943.....	216,594,600	.....	89,490,000	306,084,600	$15,304,230.00	49,203,099
1944.....	161,678,000	30,442,000	61,510,000	253,630,000	12,681,500.00	40,771,023
1945.....	108,748,100	29,519,000	17,360,000	155,627,100	7,781,355.00	25,017,056
1946.....	80,603,000	24,800,000	49,179,000	154,582,000	7,729,100.00	24,849,057
Total..	567,623,700	84,761,000	217,539,000	869,923,700	43,496,185.00	139,840,235

Fiscal year	Uncurrent coins withdrawn from monetary use, by Mint[4]					
	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco[5]	Total pieces	Total face value	Silver content --Fine ounces
1948.....	690,392	153,201	332,023	1,175,616	$58,780.80	65,812.63
1949-52....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1953.....	1,879,987	588,353	734,521	3,202,861	160,143.05	179,300.64
1954.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1955.....	500,930	272,234	255,822	1,028,986	51,449.30	57,604.08
1956.....	229,171	273,540	.....	502,711	25,135.55	28,142.46
1957.....	170,363	519,863	.....	690,226	34,511.30	38,639.82
1958.....	192,286	418,815	.....	611,101	30,555.05	34,210.29
1959.....	159,873	197,179	.....	357,052	17,852.60	19,988.27
1960.....	230,153	415,952	.....	646,105	32,305.25	36,169.86
1961.....	145,074	535,841	.....	680,915	34,045.75	38,118.57
1962.....	121,157	753,984	.....	875,141	43,757.05	48,991.62
1963.....	140,092	549,524	.....	689,616	34,480.80	38,605.67
Total..	4,459,478	4,678,486	1,322,366	10,460,330	523,016.50	585,583.91

[1] The design on the 5-cent copper-silver-manganese is the same as that appearing on all cupronickel 5-cent coins made since Oct. 1938. On the obverse is a portrait likeness of Thomas Jefferson and on the reverse, a likeness of Monticello, his historic Virginia home. The designer was Felix Schlag.

[2] The position of the Mint mark on the 5-cent copper-silver-manganese is in the field above the dome of Monticello, on coins made at the three Mints. For the first and only time to date a Mint mark appears on a coin struck at Philadelphia (letter P). All other coins made at Philadelphia are distinguished by the absence of a Mint mark. On the 5-cent cupronickel coin the Mint mark appears at the right of Monticello (D for Denver and S for San Francisco).

[3] Represents computed gross weight. The legal weight tolerance (above or below) on individual pieces is 3 grains.

[4] Represents coins unfit for further circulation which were returned to the Mints, melted, and cast into bar form.

[5] Uncurrent coins were not received at San Francisco after the fiscal year 1955. The institution is now an assay office.

TABLE 24.--Bullion value of the silver dollar and commercial ratio of silver to gold

Calendar year	Bullion value of the silver dollar[1]	Commercial ratio of silver to gold[2]
1950	$0.57422	47.14
1951	.69189	39.12
1952	.65762	41.16
1953	.65953	41.04
1954	.66001	41.01
1955	.68981	39.24
1956	.70319	38.50
1957	.70314	38.50
1958	.68939	39.27
1959	.70609	38.34
1960	.70743	38.27
1961	.71575	37.82
1962	.84019	32.22

[1] Based on fine silver content of the standard silver dollar (371.25 grains or 0.7734375 fine ounce) and commercial price of silver per fine ounce.
[2] Based on commercial price of silver per fine ounce and the monetary value of gold ($35 per fine ounce).

TABLE 25.--Monetary value of gold in the United States since establishment of the monetary system under the Constitution in 1792

Legislative reference	Number of grains of standard gold in one dollar	Fineness (thousandths)	Number of grains of pure gold in one dollar	Value of one fine troy ounce of gold (480 grains)
Act of Apr. 2, 1792	27	916 2/3	24.75	$19.39393939
Act of June 28, 1834	25.8	899.225	23.2	$20.68965517
Act of Jan. 18, 1837	25.8	900	23.22	$20.67183462
Act of Feb. 12, 1873	25.8	900	23.22	$20.67183462
Act of Mar. 14, 1900	25.8	900	23.22	$20.67183462
Proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, issued pursuant to act of May 12, 1933, and Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934	15 5/21 (15.23809524)	900	13.71428572	$35.00

TABLE 26.--Introduction

The Act of Congress approved April 2, 1792, provided for coinage of gold, silver, and copper, and established the first United States Mint in the Nation's Capital, then the city of Philadelphia. Subsequent legislation set up branch Mints in various parts of the country. Headquarters were moved from Philadelphia to Washington, D. C. when the Act of Congress approved February 12, 1873, established the several Mints and Assay Offices as a Bureau of the Treasury Department.

The registry of annual coinage now accurately represents the year of actual date on the coins. During the early years the deliveries from the manufacturing division to the issuing division were not always completed within the year of the date on the coins.

The annual coinage data represent coins of both regular and commemorative designs including those reserved for assay purpose. In addition, regular designs include uncirculated and proof coins as well as those issued for general circulation. Proof coins have been minted only at the Philadelphia Mint.

Location of Mints	Acts establishing the Mints	Distinguishing Mint marks	Period covered in coinage data[1]
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	April 2, 1792	None, except letter P on copper-silver-manganese 5 cents.	1793-1962.
Denver, Colorado	April 21, 1862	D	1906-1962.
San Francisco, California	July 3, 1852	S	1854-Mar.31, 1955.
New Orleans, Louisiana	March 3, 1835	O	1838-1861. 1879-1909.
Carson City, Nevada	March 3, 1863	CC	1870-1893.
Charlotte, North Carolina	March 3, 1835	C	1838-1861.
Dahlonega, Georgia	do	D	1838-1861.

[1]For annual data 1793-1961, see pages 64-122 in the 1962 Annual Report. For annual data for the calendar year 1962 see Table 13 in this Report.

Directors of the United States Mint since April 2, 1792

	Director of the Mint	Appointment by President	Date of Senate confirmation	Term of service[1] From	To
1.	David Rittenhouse	George Washington..	Apr. 14, 1792	Apr. 1792	June 1795.
2.	Henry William de Saussure	.....do.....	([2])	July 1795	Oct. 1795.
3.	Elias Boudinot	.....do.....	Dec. 15, 1795	Oct. 1795	July 1805.
4.	Robert Patterson	Thomas Jefferson...	Dec. 23, 1805	Jan. 1806	July 1824.
5.	Samuel Moore	James Monroe.....	Jan. 3, 1825	July 1824	1835.
6.	Robert Maskell Patterson[3]	Andrew Jackson.....	Jan. 5, 1835	May 1835	July 1851.
7.	George N. Eckert	Millard Fillmore...	Aug. 30, 1852	July 1851	Apr. 1853.
8.	Thomas M. Pettit	Franklin Pierce....	Mar. 31, 1853	Apr. 1853	June 1853.[4]
9.	James Ross Snowden	.....do.....	Feb. 4, 1854	June 1853	1861.
10.	James Pollock	Abraham Lincoln....	July 15, 1861	Spring 1861	Fall 1866.
11.	Henry Richard Linderman	Andrew Johnson.....	Apr. 2, 1867	Apr. 1867	May 1869.
12.	James Pollock[5]	Ulysses S. Grant...	Apr. 20, 1869	Spring 1869	Spring 1873.
13.	Henry Richard Linderman[5]	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1873	Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878.
14.	Horatio C. Burchard	Rutherford B. Hayes	Feb. 19, 1879	Feb. 1879	1885.
15.	James P. Kimball	Grover Cleveland...	May 6, 1886	Dec. 1885	1889.
16.	Edward O. Leech	Benjamin Harrison..	Dec. 19, 1889	Oct. 1889	1893.
17.	Robert E. Preston	Grover Cleveland...	Jan. 12, 1894	Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898.
18.	George E. Roberts	William McKinley...	Jan. 26, 1898	Feb. 1898	July 1907.
19.	Frank A. Leach	Theodore Roosevelt.	Feb. 12, 1908	Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909.
20.	A. Piatt Andrew	William H. Taft....	Aug. 5, 1909	Nov. 1909	June 1910.[6]
21.	George E. Roberts[5]	.....do.....	Dec. 14, 1910	July 1910	Nov. 1914.
22.	Robert W. Woolley	Woodrow Wilson.....	Mar. 3, (legislative day of Feb. 19), 1915	Mar. 1915	July 1916.
23.	F.J.H. von Engelken	.....do.....	Aug. 17, (legislative day of Aug. 16), 1916	Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917.
24.	Raymond T. Baker	.....do.....	Mar. 15, 1917	Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922.
25.	F.E. Scobey	Warren G. Harding..	Mar. 7, 1922	Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923.
26.	Robert J. Grant	Calvin Coolidge....	Dec. 18, 1923	Nov. 1923	May 1933.
27.	Nellie Tayloe Ross	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Apr. 28 (legislative day of Apr. 17), 1933.	May 1933	Apr. 1953.
28.	William H. Brett	Dwight D. Eisenhower	July 1, 1954	July 1954	Jan. 1961.
29.	Eva Adams	John F. Kennedy....	Sept. 23, 1961	Oct. 1961	

[1] Beginning date of service preceding date of confirmation indicates appointment made, in most instances, while the Senate was in recess.
[2] The Senate was in recess during entire term of service.
[3] Son of the fourth Director.
[4] Deceased.
[5] Former Director (see above).
[6] Became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on June 8, 1910.

I.--United States coinage by Mint, class, denomination, and number of pieces, from organization through Dec. 31, 1962--Includes regular issues, proof and commemorative coins

Class and denomination	Philadelphia 1793-1962	Denver 1906-62	San Francisco 1854-March 1955	New Orleans 1838-61, 1879-1909	Carson City 1870-93	Charlotte 1838-61	Dahlonega 1838-61	Total 1793-1962
Gold:								
50 dollars	.....	.....	3.019	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.019
Double eagles	71,180,127	13,108.000	88,134,526	818,775	864,178	.....	.....	174,105,606
Eagles	34,554,932	5,909,280	14,558,406	2,361,089	299,778	.....	.....	57,683,485
Half eagles	41,969,621	5,292,660	28.028,008	923,725	709,617	881,027	1,107,211	78,911,869
3 dollars	452,572	.....	62,100	24,000	.....	.....	1,120	539.792
Quarter eagles	16,965,555	1,081,680	754,519	1,209,263	.....	217,966	197,850	20,426,833
Dollars	18,573,821	.....	115,266	1,004,000	.....	109,138	72,529	19,874,754
Total gold	183,696,628	25,391,620	131,655,844	6,340,852	1,873,573	1,208,131	1,378,710	351,545,358
Silver:								
Dollars	423,758,122	47,406,100	183,504,073	187.111,529	13,881.329	.....	.....	855,661,153
Trade dollars	5,107,524	.....	26,647,000	.....	4,211.400	.....	.....	35,965,924
Half dollars	645,127,864	331,839,380	211.637,554	80.234,676	5,308,627	.....	.....	1,274,148,101
Quarter dollars	1,658,367,297	956,424,500	282,500,664	60,343,000	10,316,792	.....	.....	2,967,952,253
20 cents	56,710	.....	1,155,000	.....	143,290	.....	.....	1,355,000
Dimes	3,839,004,565	2,467,035,450	821,404,689	68,079.906	20.901.106	.....	.....	7,216,425,718
Half dimes	78,975,838	.....	2,382,000	16,246.550	.....	.....	.....	97,604,388
3 cents	42,016,240	.....	.....	720,000	.....	.....	.....	42,736,240
Total silver	6,692,414,160	3,802,705,430	1,529,230,980	412,735,661	54,762,546	.....	.....	12,491,848,777
Minor:								
5 cents	3,746,043,092	2,092,866,650	566.301,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,405,211,642
3 cents	31,378,316	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,378,316
2 cents	45,601,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,601,000
1 cent	18,606,303,872	15,437,585,500	2,757,165,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,801,054,376
Half cent	7,981,822	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,981,822
Total minor	22,437,308,102	17,530,452,150	3,323,466,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,291,227,156
Total coinage	29,313,418,890	21,358,549,200	4,984,353,728	419,076,513	56,636,119	1,208,131	1,378,710	56,134,621,291

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I.--United States coinage by Mint, class, denomination, and face value, from organization through Dec. 31, 1962--Includes regular issues, proof and commemorative coins

Class and denomination	Philadelphia	Denver	San Francisco	New Orleans	Carson City	Charlotte	Dahlonega	Total
Gold:								
50 dollars	.....	.....	$150,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	$150,950.00
Double eagles	$1,423,602,540.00	$262,160,000.00	1,762,690,520.00	$16,375,500.00	$17,283,560.00	.....	.....	3,482,112,120.00
Eagles	345,549,320.00	59,092,800.00	145,584,060.00	23,610,890.00	2,997,780.00	.....	.....	576,834,850.00
Half eagles	209,848,105.00	26,463,300.00	140,140,040.00	4,618,625.00	3,548,085.00	$4,405,135.00	$5,536,055.00	394,559,345.00
3 dollars	1,357,716.00	.....	186,300.00	72,000.00	.....	.....	3,360.00	1,619,376.00
Quarter eagles	42,413,887.50	2,704,200.00	1,886,297.50	3,023,157.50	.....	544,915.00	494,625.00	51,067,082.50
Dollars	18,573,821.00	.....	115,266.00	1,004,000.00	.....	109,138.00	72,529.00	19,874,754.00
Total gold	2,041,345,389.50	350,420,300.00	2,050,753,433.50	48,704,172.50	23,829,425.00	5,059,188.00	6,106,569.00	4,526,218,477.50
Silver:								
Dollars	423,758,122.00	47,406,100.00	183,504,073.00	187,111,529.00	13,881,329.00	.....	.....	855,661,153.00
Trade dollars	5,107,524.00	.....	26,647,000.00	.....	4,211,400.00	.....	.....	35,965,924.00
Half dollars	322,563,932.00	165,919,690.00	105,818,777.00	40,117,338.00	2,654,313.50	.....	.....	637,074,050.50
Quarter dollars	414,591,824.25	239,106,125.00	70,625,166.00	15,085,750.00	2,579,198.00	.....	.....	741,988,063.25
20 cents	11,342.00	.....	231,000.00	.....	28,658.00	.....	.....	271,000.00
Dimes	383,900,456.50	246,703,545.00	82,140,468.90	6,807,990.60	2,090,110.80	.....	.....	721,642,571.80
Half dimes	3,948,791.90	.....	119,100.00	812,327.50	.....	.....	.....	4,880,219.40
3 cents	1,260,487.20	.....	.....	21,600.00	.....	.....	.....	1,282,087.20
Total silver	1,555,142,479.85	699,135,460.00	469,085,584.90	249,956,535.10	25,445,009.30	.....	.....	2,998,765,069.15
Minor:								
5 cents	187,302,154.60	104,643,332.50	28,315,095.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,260,582.10
3 cents	941,349.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941,349.48
2 cents	912,020.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	912,020.00
1 cent	186,063,038.72	154,375,855.00	27,571,650.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	368,010,543.76
Half cent	39,909.11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,909.11
Total minor	375,258,471.91	259,019,187.50	55,886,745.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	690,164,404.45
Total coinage	3,971,746,341.26	1,308,574,947.50	2,575,725,763.44	298,660,707.60	49,274,434.30	5,059,188.00	6,106,569.00	8,215,147,951.10

II. --Authority for United States coinage, with class, denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined

GOLD COINAGE[1]

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to 1933 (May 19)	
		Grains	*Thousandths*	*Pieces*	*Face value*
50 dollars commemorative, Panama-Pacific International Exposition:					
Octagonal	Jan. 16, 1915	1,290	900	1,509	$75,450.00
Round	....do.....	1,290	900	1,510	75,500.00
Double eagle ($20)	Mar. 3, 1849	516	900	174,105,606	3,482,112,120.00
Do	Feb. 12, 1873	516	900		
Eagle ($10)	Apr. 2, 1792	270	916 2/3	57,683,485	576,834,850.00
Do	June 28, 1834	258	899.225		
Do	Jan. 18, 1837	258	900		
Do	Feb. 12, 1873	258	900		
Half eagle ($5)	Apr. 2, 1792	135	916 2/3	78,911,869	394,559,345.00
Do	June 28, 1834	129	899.225		
Do	Jan. 18, 1837	129	900		
Do	Feb. 12, 1873	129	900		
Quarter eagle ($2.50)[2]	Apr. 2, 1792	67.5	916 2/3	20,216,590	50,541,475.00
Do.[2]	June 28, 1834	64.5	899.225		
Do.[2]	Jan. 18, 1837	64.5	900		
Do.[2]	Feb. 12, 1873	64.5	900		
Quarter eagle ($2.50), commemorative:					
Panama-Pacific International Exposition	Jan. 16, 1915	64.5	900	10,017	25,042.50
Sesquicentennial Exhibition	Mar. 3, 1925	64.5	900	200,226	500,565.00
3 dollars[3]	Feb. 21, 1853 – Feb. 12, 1873	77.4	900	539,792	1,619,376.00
1 dollar[3]	Mar. 3, 1849 – Feb. 12, 1873	25.8	900	19,499,337	19,499,337.00
1 dollar, commemorative:					
Louisiana Purchase Exposition	June 28, 1902	25.8	900	250,258	250,258.00
Lewis and Clark Exposition	Apr. 13, 1904	25.8	900	60,069	60,069.00
Panama-Pacific International Exposition	Jan. 16, 1915	25.8	900	25,034	25,034.00
McKinley memorial	Feb. 23, 1916	25.8	900	30,040	30,040.00
Grant memorial	Feb. 2, 1922	25.8	900	10,016	10,016.00
Total gold	.....	.....	.....	351,545,358	4,526,218,477.50

[1] Sec. 5 of the Gold Reserve Act of Jan. 30, 1934 provides in part as follows:
"No gold shall hereafter be coined, and no gold coin shall hereafter be paid out or delivered by the United States * * *. All gold coin of the United States shall be withdrawn from circulation, and, together with all other gold owned by the United States, shall be formed into bars of such weights and degrees of fineness as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct."

[2] Discontinued by act of Apr. 11, 1930.

[3] Discontinued by act of Sept. 26, 1890.

II.--Authority for United States coinage, with class, denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined--Continued

SILVER COINAGE

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1962	
		Grains	Thousandths	Pieces	Face value
Dollar [1] [2]	Apr. 2, 1792	416	892.4+		
Do. [1] [2]	Jan. 18, 1837	412 1/2	900		
Do. [2]	Feb. 28, 1878	412 1/2	900	855,611,127	[2] $855,611,127.00
Do. [2]	July 14, 1890	412 1/2	900		
Do. [2]	Mar. 3, 1891	412 1/2	900		
Do. [2]	Apr. 23, 1918	412 1/2	900		
Trade dollar [3] [4]	Feb. 12, 1873	420	900	35,965,924	35,965,924.00
Dollar, commemorative: Lafayette	Mar. 3, 1899	412 1/2	900	50,026	50,026.00
Half dollar	Apr. 2, 1792	208	892.4+		
Do	Jan. 18, 1837	206 1/4	900	1,256,574,085	628,287,042.50
Do	Feb. 21, 1853	192	900		
Do	Feb. 12, 1873	[5] 192.9	900		
Half dollar, commemorative:					
Columbian Exposition	Aug. 5, 1892	192.9	900	5,002,105	2,501,052.50
Panama-Pacific International Exposition	Jan. 16, 1915	192.9	900	60,030	30,015.00
Illinois Centennial	June 1, 1918	192.9	900	100,058	50,029.00
Maine Centennial	May 10, 1920	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Landing of Pilgrims, Tercentennial	May 12, 1920	192.9	900	300,165	150,082.50
Alabama Centennial	May 10, 1920	192.9	900	70,044	35,022.00
Missouri Centennial	Mar. 4, 1921	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Grant	Feb. 2, 1922	192.9	900	100,061	50,030.50
Monroe Doctrine Centennial	Jan. 24, 1923	192.9	900	274,077	137,038.50
Huguenot-Walloon	Feb. 26, 1923	192.9	900	142,080	71,040.00
Stone Mountain	Mar. 17, 1924	192.9	900	2,314,709	1,157,354.50
Battle Lexington-Concord	Jan. 14, 1925	192.9	900	162,099	81,049.50
California Diamond Jubilee	Feb. 24, 1925	192.9	900	150,200	75,100.00
Fort Vancouver	....do.....	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Sesquicentennial Exhibition	Mar. 3, 1925	192.9	900	1,000,528	500,264.00
Battle of Bennington	Feb. 24, 1925	192.9	900	40,034	20,017.00
Oregon Trail	May 17, 1926	192.9	900	264,419	132,209.50
Hawaiian Discovery	Mar. 7, 1928	192.9	900	10,008	5,004.00
Texas Centennial	June 15, 1933	192.9	900	304,193	152,096.50
Daniel Boone Bicentennial	May 26, 1934	192.9	900	108,603	54,301.50
Maryland Tercentennial	May 9, 1934	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Arkansas Centennial	May 14, 1934	192.9	900	120,166	60,083.00
Connecticut Tercentennial	June 21, 1934	192.9	900	25,018	12,509.00
City of Hudson, N. Y.	May 2, 1935	192.9	900	10,008	5,004.00
Providence, R. I., Tercentennial	....do.....	192.9	900	50,034	25,017.00
California-Pacific Exposition	May 3, 1935	192.9	900	430,224	215,112.00
Old Spanish Trail	June 5, 1935	192.9	900	10,008	5,004.00
Columbia, S. C., Sesquicentennial	Mar. 18, 1936	192.9	900	25,023	12,511.50
Cincinnati, Ohio, fiftieth anniversary as music center	Mar. 31, 1936	192.9	900	15,016	7,508.00
Long Island, N. Y., Tercentennial	Apr. 13, 1936	192.9	900	100,053	50,026.50
Great Lakes Exposition--Cleveland, Ohio, Centennial	May 5, 1936	192.9	900	50,030	25,015.00
New Rochelle, N. Y., two hundred and fiftieth anniversary	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Bridgeport, Conn., Centennial	May 15, 1936	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Wisconsin Centennial	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Swedes' landing in Delaware, Tercentennial	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Lynchburg, Va., Sesquicentennial	May 28, 1936	192.9	900	20,013	10,006.50
Albany, N. Y., two hundred and fiftieth anniversary	June 16, 1936	192.9	900	25,013	12,506.50
Elgin, Ill. Centennial	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Battle of Gettysburg, seventy-fifth anniversary	....do.....	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00
Roanoke Island, N. C., three-hundred and fiftieth anniversary	June 24, 1936	192.9	900	50,030	25,015.00
San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge	June 26, 1936	192.9	900	100,055	50,027.50
York County, Maine Tercentennial	....do.....	192.9	900	25,015	12,507.50
Battle of Antietam, seventy-fifth anniversary	June 24, 1937	192.9	900	50,028	25,014.00

II.--Authority for United States coinage, with class, denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined--Continued

SILVER COINAGE--Continued

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard fineness	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1962	
		Grains	*Thousandths*	*Pieces*	*Face value*
Half dollar, commemorative--Continued					
Norfolk, Va., Tercentennial of land grant and bicentennial of city	June 28, 1937	192.9	900	25,013	$12,506.50
Iowa Centennial	Aug. 7, 1946	192.9	900	100,057	50,028.50
Booker T. Washington	....do.....	192.9	900	3,167,205	1,583,602.50
Booker T. Washington--George Washington Carver	Sept. 21, 1951 amending act of Aug 7, 1946	192.9	900	2,422,392	1,211,196.00
Quarter dollar	Apr. 2, 1792	104	892.4+	2,967,912,230	741,978,057.50
Do.	Jan. 18, 1837	103 1/8	900		
Do.	Feb. 21, 1853	96	900		
Do.	Feb. 12, 1873	[6] 96.45	900		
Quarter dollar, commemorative: Columbian Exposition	Mar. 3, 1893	96.45	900	40,023	10,005.75
20 cents[7]	Mar. 3, 1875	[8] 77.16	900	1,355,000	271,000.00
Dime	Apr. 2, 1792	41.6	892.4+	7,216,425,718	721,642,571.80
Do.	Jan. 18, 1837	41 1/4	900		
Do.	Feb. 21, 1853	38.4	900		
Do.	Feb. 12, 1873	[9] 38.58	900		
Half dime[10]	Apr. 2, 1792	20.8	892.4+	97,604,388	4,880,219.40
Do.[10]	Jan. 18, 1837	20 5/8	900		
Do.[10]	Feb. 21, 1853	19.2	900		
3 cents[10]	Mar. 3, 1851	12 3/8	750	42,736,240	1,282,087.20
Do.[10]	Mar. 3, 1853	11.52	900		
Total silver	.....	.....	.....	12,491,848,777	2,998,765,069.15

[1] Dollar of 1792 discontinued by act of Jan. 18, 1837; dollar 1837 discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

[2] Silver-dollar coinage:

Act Apr. 2, 1792:		
From 1792 to 1805	$1,439,517	
During 1836	1,000	
		$ 1,440,517
Act Jan. 18, 1837: From 1839 to Feb. 12, 1873		6,590,721
Act Feb. 28, 1878 (Bland-Allison Act)		378,166,793
Act July 14, 1890 (Sherman Act), to date of repeal of purchasing clause thereof Oct. 31, 1893	$36,087,285	
Act Nov. 1, 1893, to June 12, 1898	42,139,872	
Act June 13, 1898, war revenue bill	108,800,188	
		187,027,345
Act Mar. 3, 1887 and 1891, trade-dollar conversion		5,078,472
Act Apr. 23, 1918, Pittman Act replacement (represents equivalent number of dollars converted into bullion--259,121,554 for export to India and 11,111,168 for domestic subsidiary coin):		
Old design, since Feb. 21, 1921	$86,730,000	
Peace dollar, since Dec. 21, 1921	183,502,722	
		270,232,722
Act May 12, 1933 (sec. 43), Executive proclamation, Dec. 21, 1933		7,021,528
Act June 19, 1934 (sec. 7), Executive proclamation, Aug. 9, 1934		53,029
Total		855,611,127

[3] Coinage limited to export demand by joint resolution July 22, 1876. Redeemed $7,689,036 at face amount under act Mar. 3, 1887, converted into 5,078,472 standard dollars and $2,889,011 subsidiary silver coin.

[4] Discontinued by act of Mar. 3, 1887.

[5] 12 1/2 grams, or 192.9 grains.

[6] 6 1/4 grams, or 96.45 grains.

[7] Discontinued by act of May 2, 1878.

[8] 5 grams, or 77.16 grains.

[9] 2 1/2 grams, or 38.58 grains.

[10] Discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

II.--Authority for United States coinage, with class, denomination, standard weight, fineness, and total coined--Continued

MINOR COINAGE

(Minor coinage was confined by law to the Mint at Philadelphia until the act of April 24, 1906. Minor coins were first manufactured at the Mint at Philadelphia in 1793, at San Francisco in 1908, and at Denver in 1911)

Denomination	Authorizing act	Standard weight	Standard composition [1]	Total coined to Dec. 31, 1962	
		Grains		*Pieces*	*Face value*
5 cents (nickel)	May 16, 1866 / Feb. 12, 1873	77.16	.....	5,535,287,942	$276,764,397.10
5 cents (silver)	[2]	77.16	.....	869,923,700	43,496,185.00
3 cents (nickel)[3]	Mar. 3, 1865 / Feb. 12, 1873	30	.....	31,378,316	941,349.48
2 cents (bronze)[4]	Apr. 22, 1864	96	.....	45,601,000	912,020.00
Cent (copper)	Apr. 2, 1792	264	.....		
Do	Jan. 14, 1793	208	.....		
Do	[5] Jan. 26, 1796	186	.....	156,288,744	1,562,887.44
Do[6]	Jan. 18, 1837	168	.....		
Cent (nickel)[7]	Feb. 21, 1857	72	.....	200,772,000	2,007,720.00
Cent (bronze)	Apr. 22, 1864				
Do	Feb. 12, 1873	48	.....	30,247,418,962	302,474,189.62
Do*	Sept. 5, 1962				
Cent (zinc-steel)	([8])	41.5	.....	1,093,838,670	10,938,386.70
Do	([8])	42.5	.....		
Cent (copper-zinc)	([9])	48	.....	5,102,736,000	51,027,360.00
Half cent (copper)	Apr. 2, 1792	132	.....		
Do	Jan. 14, 1793	104	.....		
Do	[5] Jan. 25, 1796	84	.....	7,981,822	39,909.11
Do[6]	Jan. 18, 1837	84	.....		
Total minor	.....	.....	.....	43,291,227,156	690,164,404.45
Grand total gold, silver, and minor	.....	.....	.....	56,134,621,291	8,215,147,951.10

[1] Composition--percent:
5 and 3 cents (nickel)--copper, 75; nickel, 25.
5 cents (silver)--copper, 56; silver, 35; manganese, 9.
2 cents (bronze)--copper, 95; tin and zinc, 5.
1 cent (bronze)--copper, 95; tin and zinc, 5, and/or zinc, 5.
1 and 1/2 cent (copper)--pure copper.
1 cent (nickel)--copper, 88; nickel, 12.
1 cent (zinc-steel)--steel, with obverse and reverse sides covered with a coating of not to exceed 0.001 inch zinc.
1 cent (copper-zinc)--copper 95; zinc 5. (See footnote 9)

[2] 5 cents (silver) coined, under provisions of act of Mar. 27, 1942, as amended by act of Dec. 28, 1945 from Oct. 1, 1942, until expiration of authority Dec. 31, 1945.

[3] 3 cents (nickel) discontinued by act of Sept. 26, 1890.

[4] 2 cents (bronze) discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873.

[5] Proclamation of the President in conformity with act of Mar. 3, 1795.

[6] Copper cent and half cent discontinued by act of Feb. 21, 1857.

[7] Nickel cent discontinued by act of Apr. 22, 1864.

[8] Zinc-steel cent coined, by orders of Secretary of the Treasury dated Dec. 23, 1942, and May 15, 1943, pursuant to act of Dec. 18, 1942, during calendar year 1943.

[9] Copper-zinc cent coined, by order of Secretary of the Treasury of Dec. 16, 1943, pursuant to act of Dec. 18, 1942, from Jan. 1944 until expiration of authority Dec. 31, 1946.

* Tin was eliminated from the bronze alloy after Sept. 5, 1962 (31 U.S.C. 317). See Exhibits 3 and 4 in the 1962 Annual Report.

Record of foreign coinage production by United States Mints for other countries from 1876 through 1962

INTRODUCTION

The United States Mints were first permitted to manufacture coins for foreign governments in 1874. The authorizing act of Congress reads as follows:

"It shall be lawful for coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for any foreign country applying for the same, according to the legally prescribed standards and devices of such country, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the charge for the same shall be equal to the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and use of machinery, to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,* That the manufacture of such coin shall not interfere with the required coinage of the United States." (Jan. 29, 1874, Ch. 19, 18 Stat. 6.)

The first foreign coinage order was executed for the Government of Venezuela during the U.S. Government fiscal year 1876. To date, United States Mints at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; San Francisco, California; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Denver, Colorado have produced more than 6.7 billion coins for 37 foreign countries. The greatest number of foreign coins produced in a single year was in 1945 when more than 1.8 billion coins in 27 different denominations were struck for nine countries. Summaries by country and year precede individual country tables which give the following information: Year of coinage, mint, denomination, number of coins produced, metallic composition, and the gross weight and diameter of each denomination. Coins are manufactured to conform to the standards and specifications that are required by the decrees or laws of the various foreign countries. Certain foreign coinage details are prerogatives of the governments concerned rather than the United States Mints which function only in a manufacturing capacity. The San Francisco and New Orleans Mints are no longer in operation.

NOTES

Production figures in some instances were officially recorded only on a U.S. Government fiscal year basis before 1906. A fiscal year extends from July 1st of one year through June 30th of the following year. Two calendar years combined in the date column of a country table therefore indicate that the coins were produced either in the latter half of the first named year or the first half of the second year, or in both periods. It is further noted that dates appearing on coins may or may not coincide with the year when struck.

The metallic composition of base-metal coins is given on a percentage basis, the proportion of the metals adding to 100 percent. The composition of coins containing precious metals is expressed as fineness of gold or silver in parts per thousand, the remainder is usually an alloy of copper.

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES

* - Indicates data not available.
** - Proportion of metals not available.
P - Philadelphia Mint.
S - San Francisco Mint.
D - Denver Mint.
O - New Orleans Mint.

CONVERSION FACTORS

Original weight units specified in grains have been converted to grams, and diameters specified in inches converted to millimeters,

1 gram = 15.43235639 grains. 1 inch = 25.4 millimeters.

Summary of foreign coinage by United States Mints, by country, through Dec. 31, 1962

Country	Number of pieces produced	Country	Number of pieces produced
Argentina	64,058,334	Hawaii[1]	1,950,000
Australia	168,000,000	Honduras	106,529,500
Belgian Congo	25,000,000	Indo-China	135,270,000
Belgium	25,000,000	Korea	295,000,000
Bolivia	30,000,000	Liberia	20,452,500
China	39,720,096	Mexico	91,076,840
Colombia	133,461,872	Netherlands	562,500,000
Costa Rica	70,438,820	Neth. E. Indies	1,716,368,000
Cuba	496,559,888	Nicaragua	26,080,000
Curacao	12,000,000	Panama (Republic)	20,624,880
Dominican Republic	53,920,207	Peru	136,045,669
Ecuador	214,451,060	Philippines	1,259,468,332
El Salvador	151,695,351	Poland	6,000,000
Ethiopia	345,433,730	Saudi Arabia	124,712,574
Fiji	4,800,000	Siam (Thailand)	20,000,000
France	50,000,000	Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	21,195,000
Greenland	100,000	Syria	7,350,000
Guatemala	7,835,000	Venezuela	306,762,944
Haiti	44,500,000	Total (37 countries)	6,794,360,597

[1] Coined prior to annexation to the United States. United States coins used thereafter. Hawaii became the fiftieth State of the Union on August 21, 1959.

Summary of foreign coinage by United States Mints, by calendar year, through Dec. 31, 1962

Calendar year	Number of pieces produced	Calendar year	Number of pieces produced
July 1, 1875-Dec. 31, 1905	155,896,973	1936	32,350,000
1906	10,204,504	1937	26,800,000
1907	45,253,047	1938	48,579,644
1908	29,645,359	1939	15,725,000
1909	11,298,981	1940	33,170,000
1910	7,153,818	1941	208,603,500
1911	7,794,406	1942	307,737,000
1912	6,244,348	1943	186,682,000
1913	7,309,258	1944	788,498,000
1914	17,335,005	1945	1,802,376,008
1915	55,485,190	1946	504,528,000
1916	37,441,328	1947	277,376,094
1917	25,208,497	1948	21,950,000
1918	60,102,000	1949	156,687,944
1919	100,269,195	1950	2,000,000
1920	99,002,334	1951	25,450,000
1921	55,094,352	1952	45,857,000
1922	7,863,030	1953	193,673,000
1923	4,369,000	1954	19,015,000
1924	12,663,196	1955	67,550,000
1925	13,461,000	1956	38,793,500
1926	14,987,000	1957	59,264,000
1927	3,650,000	1958	152,575,000
1928	16,701,000	1959	129,647,000
1929	34,980,000	1960	238,400,000
1930	3,300,120	1961	148,500,000
1931	4,498,020	1962	256,485,000
1932	9,756,096		
1933	15,240,000	Total	6,794,360,597
1934	24,280,000		
1935	109,600,850		

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

ARGENTINA[1]

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1919.....	P	20 centavos..	15,175,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4	21
	P	10 centavos..	21,840,000	....do.....	3	19
	P	5 centavos...	15,660,000	....do.....	2	17
			52,675,000			
1920.....	P	10 centavos..	3,443,334	....do.....	3	19
	P	5 centavos...	7,940,000	....do.....	2	17
			11,383,334			
Total....	.....	.....	64,058,334			

[1] Coin blanks.

AUSTRALIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1942.....	S	Florin.....	6,000,000	925 silver, 75 copper.....	28.2759	27
	S	Shilling.....	4,000,000	....do.....	5.65518	23
	S	Sixpence.....	4,000,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.3
	D	....do.....	12,000,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.3
	S	Threepence...	8,000,000	....do.....	1.41379	16
	D	....do.....	16,000,000	....do.....	1.41379	16
			50,000,000			
1943.....	S	Florin.....	11,000,000	....do.....	28.2759	27
	S	Shilling.....	16,000,000	....do.....	5.65518	23
	S	Sixpence.....	4,000,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.3
	D	....do.....	8,000,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.3
	S	Threepence...	8,000,000	....do.....	1.41379	16
	D	....do.....	16,000,000	....do.....	1.41379	16
			63,000,000			
1944.....	S	Florin.....	11,000,000	....do.....	28.2759	27
	S	Shilling.....	8,000,000	....do.....	5.65518	23
	S	Sixpence.....	4,000,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.3
	S	Threepence...	32,000,000	....do.....	1.41379	16
			55,000,000			
Total....	.....	.....	168,000,000			

BELGIAN CONGO

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1943.....	P	2 francs.....	25,000,000	65 copper, 35 zinc.....	6	(a)

[a] Hexagonal shaped coin, measuring 29.1 mm. in diameter (greatest), and 24.8 mm. least diameter.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

BELGIUM

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1944.....	P	2 francs.....	25,000,000	Zinc-coated steel.....	2.75	19.05

BOLIVIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1942.....	P	10 centavos..	3,500,000	Zinc.....	1.75	18
1943.....	P	50 centavos..	10,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	5.5	24.3
	P	20 centavos..	10,000,000	Zinc.....	3.25	21.2
	P	10 centavos..	6,500,000	....do.....	1.75	18
			26,500,000			
Total...	.....	.....	30,000,000			

CHINA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1938.....	S	1 dollar.....	3,240,032	720 silver, 280 copper.....	20	35
	S	1/2 dollar...	6,480,064	....do.....	10	27
			9,720,096			
1949.....	P	1 dollar.....	20,250,000	880 silver, 120 copper.....	26.697	39.37
	S	....do.....	3,200,000	....do.....	26.697	39.37
	D	....do.....	6,550,000	....do.....	26.697	39.37
			30,000,000			
Total...	.....	.....	39,720,096			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

COLOMBIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1902.....	P	50 centavos...	960,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	12.5	30
	P	5 centavos....	400,000	....do.....	2.5	14
			1,360,000			
1916.....	P	50 centavos...	1,300,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30
1917.....	P	50 centavos...	142,324	....do.....	12.5	30
1920.....	D	2 centavos....	3,855,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	3	19
	D	1 centavo.....	7,540,000	....do.....	2	17
			11,395,000			
1921.....	P	50 centavos...	1,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30
	D	2 centavos....	11,145,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	3	19
	D	1 centavo.....	12,460,000	....do.....	2	17
			24,605,000			
1922.....	P	50 centavos...	3,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30
1933.....	P	5 centavos....	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4	21
	P	2 centavos....	3,500,000	....do.....	3	19
	P	1 centavo.....	3,000,000	....do.....	2	17
			8,500,000			
1934.....	S	50 centavos...	10,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30
1935.....	P	5 centavos....	10,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4	21
	P	2 centavos....	2,500,000	....do.....	3	19
	P	1 centavo.....	5,000,000	....do.....	2	17
			17,500,000			
1938.....	P	5 centavos....	3,867,026	....do.....	4	21
	P	2 centavos....	3,872,348	....do.....	3	19
	P	1 centavo.....	7,920,174	....do.....	2	17
			15,659,548			
1946.....	P	5 centavos....	13,423,000	....do.....	4	21
	S	....do.....	3,330,000	....do.....	4	21
			16,753,000			
1947.....	S	5 centavos....	23,247,000	....do.....	4	21
Total....	.....	.....	133,461,872			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

COSTA RICA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1897.....	P	20 colones[1]..	20,000	900 gold, 100 copper.....	15.56	27
	P	10 colones[1]..	60,017	....do.....	7.78	21
			80,017			
1899-1900.....	P	20 colones...	30,000	....do.....	15.56	27
	P	10 colones...	190,000	....do.....	7.78	21
	P	5 colones....	100,000	....do.....	3.89	18
			320,000			
1900.....	P	5 colones....	100,000	....do.....	3.89	18
	P	2 colones....	125,000	....do.....	1.556	14
			225,000			
1903-1904.....	P	2 centimos...	630,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	1.0	15
1904.....	P	50 centimos..	250,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	10	29
1905.....	P	10 centimos..	400,000	....do.....	2	18
	P	5 centimos...	500,000	....do.....	1	15
			900,000			
1910.....	P	10 centimos..	400,000	....do.....	2	18
	P	5 centimos...	400,000	....do.....	1	15
			800,000			
1912.....	P	10 centimos..	267,783	....do.....	2	18
	P	5 centimos...	535,565	....do.....	1	15
			803,348			
1914.....	P	50 centimos..	202,213	....do.....	10	29
	P	10 centimos..	150,000	....do.....	2	18
	P	5 centimos...	507,212	....do.....	1	15
			859,425			
1915.....	P	2 colones....	5,000	900 gold, 100 copper.....	1.556	14
1916.....	P	2 colones....	5,000	....do.....	1.556	14
1921.....	P	2 colones....	3,000	....do.....	1.556	14
1922.....	P	2 colones....	13,030	....do.....	1.556	14
1926.....	P	2 colones....	15,000	....do.....	1.556	14
1928.....	P	2 colones....	25,000	....do.....	1.556	14
1929.....	P	10 centimos..	500,000	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin...	2	18
	P	5 centimos...	1,500,000	....do.....	1	15
			2,000,000			
1935.....	P	50 centimos..	700,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	6.25	25
	P	25 centimos..	1,200,000	....do.....	3.45	23
			1,900,000			
1936.....	P	1 colon.....	350,000	....do.....	10	29
1951.....	P	5 centimos...	3,000,000	....do.....	1	15
1952.....	P	10 centimos..	2,500,000	....do.....	2	18
	P	5 centimos...	7,000,000	....do.....	1	15
			9,500,000			
1953.....	P	10 centimos..	5,290,000	Chromium stainless steel...	1.75	18
	P	5 centimos...	9,040,000	....do.....	.875	15
			14,330,000			
1954.....	P	2 colones....	1,028,000	....do.....	12	32
	P	1 colon.....	987,000	....do.....	8-2/3	29
			2,015,000			
1959.....	P	10 centimos..	10,470,000	....do.....	1.75	18
	P	5 centimos...	19,940,000	....do.....	.875	15
			30,410,000			
1961.....	P	2 colones....	1,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	14	32
	P	1 colon.....	1,000,000	....do.....	10	29
			2,000,000			
Total....	.....	.....	70,438,820			

[1] Gold planchets.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

CUBA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1915	P	20 pesos	56,770	900 gold, 100 copper	33.437	34.3
	P	10 pesos	95,020	....do	16.7185	26.9
	P	5 pesos	696,050	....do	8.3592	21.5
	P	4 pesos	6,300	....do	6.6872	(*)
	P	2 pesos	10,050	....do	3.3436	(*)
	P	1 peso	6,850	....do	1.6718	14.9
	P	....do	1,976,100	900 silver, 100 copper	26.7295	38.1
	P	40 centavos	2,632,650	....do	10	29.1
	P	20 centavos	7,915,150	....do	5	23.3
	P	10 centavos	5,690,150	....do	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos	5,096,200	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	(*)
	P	2 centavos	6,089,700	....do	3.5	19.3
	P	1 centavo	9,396,200	....do	2.5	(*)
			39,667,190			
1916	P	20 pesos	10	900 gold, 100 copper	33.437	34.3
	P	10 pesos	1,168,510	....do	16.7185	26.9
	P	5 pesos	1,132,010	....do	8.3592	21.5
	P	4 pesos	128,760	....do	6.6872	(*)
	P	2 pesos	150,010	....do	3.3436	(*)
	P	1 peso	10,600	....do	1.6718	14.9
	P	....do	843,050	900 silver, 100 copper	26.7295	38.1
	P	40 centavos	187,550	....do	10	29.1
	P	20 centavos	2,535,050	....do	5	23.3
	P	10 centavos	560,150	....do	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos	1,714,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	(*)
	P	2 centavos	5,322,350	....do	3.5	19.3
	P	1 centavo	9,318,000	....do	2.5	(*)
			23,070,050			
1920	P	40 centavos	125,000	900 silver, 100 copper	10	29.1
	P	20 centavos	4,955,000	....do	5	23.3
	P	10 centavos	3,090,000	....do	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos	10,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo	19,378,000	....do	2.5	(*)
			37,548,000			
1921	P	40 centavos	415,352	900 silver, 100 copper	10	29.1
	P	20 centavos	1,175,000	....do	5	23.3
			1,590,352			
1932	P	1 peso	3,550,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
	P	20 centavos	184,296	....do	5	23.3
			3,734,296			
1933	P	1 peso	6,000,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
1934	P	1 peso	10,000,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
1935	P	1 peso	12,500,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
1936	P	1 peso	16,000,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
1937	P	1 peso	11,500,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
1938	P	1 peso	10,800,000	....do	26.7295	38.1
	P	1 centavo	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	2.5	16.8
			12,800,000			
1939	P	1 peso	9,200,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.7295	38.1
1943	P	5 centavos	2,000,000	70 copper, 30 zinc	4.6	21.2
	P	1 centavo	2,000,000	....do	2.3	16.8
			4,000,000			
1944	P	5 centavos	4,000,000	....do	4.6	21.2
	P	1 centavo	18,000,000	....do	2.3	16.8
			22,000,000			
1946	P	5 centavos	40,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo	50,000,000	....do	2.5	16.8
			90,000,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

CUBA--CONTINUED

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1948.....	P	20 centavos..	6,830,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	5	23.3
	P	10 centavos..	5,120,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
			11,950,000			
1949.....	P	20 centavos..	13,170,000	....do.....	5	23.3
	P	10 centavos..	9,880,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
			23,050,000			
1952.....	P	40 centavos..	1,250,000	....do.....	10	29.1
	P	20 centavos..	6,700,000	....do.....	5	23.3
	P	10 centavos..	10,000,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	1 centavo....	2,160,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	2.3	16.8
			20,110,000			
1953.....	P	1 peso.....	1,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.7295	38.1
	P	50 centavos..	2,000,000	....do.....	12.5	30.6
	P	25 centavos..	19,000,000	....do.....	6.25	24.3
	P	20 centavos..	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23.3
	P	1 centavo....	47,840,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	2.3	16.8
			71,840,000			
1958.....	P	1 centavo....	50,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	2.5	16.8
1960.....	P	5 centavos...	20,000,000	....do.....	5	21.2
Total....	.....	.....	496,559,888			

CURACAO

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1941.....	P	25 centstukken	500,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	300,000	....do.....	1.4	15
			800,000			
1942.....	P	1 centstukken.	500,000	95 copper, 4 zinc, and 1 tin	2.5	19
1943.....	P	25 centstukken	500,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	500,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	P	5 centstukken.	500,000	Nickel-silver, 12 percent...	4.5	18
			1,500,000			
1944.....	D	Riksdaalder...	200,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	25	38
	D	1 gulden.....	500,000	....do.....	10	28
	D	25 centstukken	1,500,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	D	10 centstukken	1,500,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	P	5 centstukken.	1,500,000	Nickel-silver, 12 percent...	4.5	18
	D	2½ centstukken	1,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	4	23.5
	D	1 centstukken.	3,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			9,200,000			
Total....	.....	.....	12,000,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1896-1897.....	P	1 peso.....	302,404	Silver-copper(**).....	(*)	(*)
1897-1898.....	P	1 peso.....	251,066	....do.....	(*)	(*)
	P	1/2 peso.....	916,704	....do.....	(*)	(*)
	P	20 centavos..	1,394,557	....do.....	5	(*)
	P	10 centavos..	764,387	....do.....	2.5	(*)
			3,326,714			
1898-1899.....	P	1 peso.....	906,089	....do.....	(*)	(*)
1939.....	P	1 peso.....	15,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.73	38.1
	P	25 centavos..	160,000	....do.....	6.25	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	150,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3.11	19.05
			2,525,000			
1941.....	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	....do.....	3.11	19.05
1942.....	P	25 centavos..	560,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	6.25	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	2,000,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3.11	19.05
			4,560,000			
1944.....	P	1 centavo....	5,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	3.11	19.05
1945.....	P	5 centavos...	2,000,000	56 copper, 35 silver, 9 manganese.	5	21.2
1947.....	P	1/2 peso.....	200,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30.6
	P	25 centavos..	400,000	....do.....	6.25	24.3
	P	1 centavo....	3,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3.11	19.05
			3,600,000			
1949.....	P	1 centavo....	3,000,000	....do.....	3.11	19.05
1951.....	P	Half peso....	200,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30.6
	P	25 centavos..	400,000	....do.....	6.25	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	500,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	3,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3	19.05
			6,100,000			
1953.....	P	10 centavos..	750,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	2.5	17.9
1955.....	P	1 peso.....	50,000	....do.....	26.73	38.1
	P	1 centavo....	3,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3	19.05
			3,050,000			
1956.....	P	1 centavo....	3,000,000	....do.....	3	19.05
1958.....	P	1 centavo....	5,000,000	....do.....	3	19.05
1959.....	P	Half peso....	100,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30.6
	P	10 centavos..	2,000,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
			2,100,000			
1960.....	P	5 centavos...	1,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	5,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3	19.05
			6,000,000			
1961.....	P	Half peso....	100,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	12.5	30.6
	P	25 centavos..	600,000	....do.....	6.25	24.3
			700,000			
Total...	.....	.....	53,920,207			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

ECUADOR

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1895.....	P	20 centavos...	5,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	5	23
1914.....	P	20 centavos...	2,500,000	....do.....	5	23
1916.....	P	20 centavos...	1,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	10 centavos...	2,000,000	....do.....	2.5	(*)
			3,000,000			
1917.....	P	5 centavos....	1,200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	3	21
	P	2 1/2 centavos	1,600,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			2,800,000			
1918.....	P	10 centavos...	1,000,000	....do.....	5	22
	P	5 centavos....	7,980,000	....do.....	3	21
			8,980,000			
1928.....	P	2 sucres.....	500,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	10	28.75
	P	1 sucre.....	3,000,000	....do.....	5	23.5
	P	50 centavos...	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	18
	P	5 centavos....	5,376,000	Pure nickel.....	3	19.5
			9,876,000			
1929.....	P	10 centavos...	5,000,000	....do.....	4	21.5
	P	5 centavos....	10,624,000	....do.....	3	19.5
	P	2 1/2 centavos	4,000,000	....do.....	2.5	18.5
	P	1 centavo.....	2,016,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	3.5	20.5
			21,640,000			
1930.....	P	2 sucres.....	100,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	10	28.75
	P	1 sucre.....	400,000	....do.....	5	23.5
	P	50 centavos...	155,060	....do.....	2.5	18
			655,060			
1934.....	P	1 sucre.....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23.5
1942.....	P	20 centavos...	2,500,000	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	4	21
	P	10 centavos...	2,500,000	....do.....	3	19
	P	5 centavos....	1,000,000	....do.....	2	17
			6,000,000			
1943.....	P	20 centavos...	2,500,000	....do.....	4	21
	P	10 centavos...	2,500,000	....do.....	3	19
	P	5 centavos....	1,000,000	....do.....	2	17
			6,000,000			
1944.....	D	20 centavos...	15,000,000	....do.....	4	21
	D	5 centavos....	3,000,000	....do.....	2	17
			18,000,000			
1946.....	P	5 centavos.....	15,888,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	2	17
1947.....	P	1 sucre.....	18,000,000	Pure nickel.....	7	26
	P	20 centavos...	30,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4	21
	P	10 centavos...	40,000,000	....do.....	3	19
	P	5 centavos....	24,112,000	....do.....	2	17
			112,112,000			
Total.....	.....	.....	214,451,060			

EL SALVADOR

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1904-1905.....	S	1 peso.....	400,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	25	(*)
1909.....	S	1 peso.....	693,170	....do.....	25	(*)
1911.....	P	1 peso.....	510,993	....do.....	25	(*)
	S	....do.....	511,108	....do.....	25	(*)
			1,022,101			
1914.....	P	1 peso.....	2,100,020	....do.....	25	(*)
	P	25 centavos...	1,400,020	835 silver, 165 copper.....	6.25	24
	P	10 centavos...	1,500,020	....do.....	2.5	(*)
	P	5 centavos....	2,000,020	....do.....	5	23
			7,000,080			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

EL SALVADOR--CONTINUED

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1915.....	P	5 centavos....	2,500,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	P	3 centavos....	2,700,000	....do.....	4	(*)
	P	1 centavo.....	5,008,000	....do.....	2.5	16
			10,208,000			
1916.....	P	5 centavos....	1,500,000	....do.....	5	23
1917.....	P	5 centavos....	1,000,000	....do.....	5	23
1918.....	P	5 centavos....	1,000,000	....do.....	5	23
1919.....	P	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1 centavo.....	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	16
			3,000,000			
1920.....	P	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1 centavo.....	1,492,000	....do.....	2.5	16
			3,492,000			
1921.....	S	10 centavos...	2,000,000	....do.....	7	26
	S	5 centavos....	1,780,000	....do.....	5	23
			3,780,000			
1925.....	S	10 centavos...	2,000,000	....do.....	7	26
	S	5 centavos....	4,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	S	1 centavo.....	200,000	....do.....	2.5	16
			6,200,000			
1926.....	S	1 centavo.....	400,000	....do.....	2.5	16
1928.....	S	1 centavo.....	5,000,000	....do.....	2.5	16
1936.....	P	1 centavo.....	2,500,000	....do.....	2.5	16
1940.....	P	10 centavos...	500,000	....do.....	7	26
	P	5 centavos....	800,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1 centavo.....	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	16
			2,300,000			
1943.....	S	25 centavos...	1,200,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	7.5	29
	P	1 centavo.....	5,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.5	16
	S	....do.....	5,000,000	....do.....	2.5	16
			11,200,000			
1944.....	S	5 centavos....	5,000,000	Nickel-silver 12 percent..	5	23
1945.....	S	25 centavos...	1,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	7.5	29
	P	1 centavo.....	5,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.5	16
			6,000,000			
1947.....	S	1 centavo.....	5,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.	2.5	16
1948.....	S	5 centavos....	3,000,000	Nickel-silver 12 percent..	5	23
1950.....	S	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
1951.....	S	10 centavos...	1,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	26
	S	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	S	1 centavo.....	10,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.5	16
			13,000,000			
1952.....	S	10 centavos...	336,000	Nickel-silver 12 percent..	7	26
	S	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
			2,336,000			
1953.....	S	10 centavos...	1,664,000	....do.....	7	26
	S	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	S	1 centavo.....	10,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.5	16
			13,664,000			
1954.....	S	50 centavos...	3,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	5	21
	S	25 centavos...	14,000,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
			17,000,000			
1956.....	P	5 centavos....	6,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
1957.....	P	5 centavos....	2,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1 centavo.....	10,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.5	16
			12,000,000			
1961.....	P	5 centavos....	6,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
Total...	.....	.....	151,695,351			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

ETHIOPIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1944.....	P	50 cents.....	763,000	800 silver, 200 copper.....	7	25
	P	5 cents.....	3,162,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	4	20
	P	1 cent.....	3,000,000	....do.....	2.85	17
			6,925,000			
1945.....	P	50 cents.....	29,237,000	800 silver, 200 copper.....	7	25
	P	25 cents[1].....	10,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	6.8	26
	P	10 cents.....	25,000,000	....do.....	6.1	23
	P	5 cents.....	12,838,000	....do.....	4	20
	P	1 cent.....	12,000,000	....do.....	2.85	17
			89,075,000			
1946.....	P	5 cents.....	10,000,000	....do.....	4	20
1947.....	P	50 cents.....	20,433,730	700 silver, 300 copper.....	7	25
	P	5 cents.....	12,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	4	20
			32,433,730			
1949.....	P	10 cents.....	16,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	6.1	23
	P	5 cents.....	16,000,000	....do.....	4	20
			32,000,000			
1952.....	P	25 cents[1].....	1,299,000	....do.....	6.8	26
	P	10 cents.....	5,000,000	....do.....	6.1	23
	P	5 cents.....	5,112,000	....do.....	4	20
			11,411,000			
1953.....	P	25 cents[1].....	28,701,000	....do.....	6.8	26
	P	10 cents.....	25,000,000	....do.....	6.1	23
	P	5 cents.....	34,888,000	....do.....	4	20
			88,589,000			
1957.....	P	10 cents.....	6,928,000	....do.....	6.1	23
1958.....	P	10 cents.....	33,072,000	....do.....	6.1	23
	P	5 cents.....	10,000,000	....do.....	4	20
			43,072,000			
1962.....	P	10 cents.....	20,000,000	....do.....	6.1	23
	P	5 cents.....	5,000,000	....do.....	4	20
			25,000,000			
Total....	.....	.....	345,433,730			

[1] Coin has 14 scallops measuring 26 mm. across scallops.

FIJI

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1942.....	S	Florin.....	250,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	11.31036	28.5
	S	Shilling.....	500,000	....do.....	5.65518	23.6
	S	Sixpence.....	400,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.4
	S	Penny[1].....	1,000,000	65 copper, 35 zinc.....	6.47989	26
	S	Half penny[1]...	250,000	....do.....	3.23995	21
			2,400,000			
1943.....	S	Florin.....	250,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	11.31036	28.5
	S	Shilling.....	500,000	....do.....	5.65518	23.6
	S	Sixpence.....	400,000	....do.....	2.82759	19.4
	S	Penny[1].....	1,000,000	65 copper, 35 zinc.....	6.47989	26
	S	Half penny[1]...	250,000	....do.....	3.23995	21
			2,400,000			
Total....	.....	.....	4,800,000			

[1] Coin has a central hole measuring 7 mm. in diameter.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

FRANCE

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1944.....	P	2 francs.....	50,000,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	8	27

GREENLAND

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1944.....	P	5 kroner.....	100,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	13.25	31

GUATEMALA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1925.....	P	1 quetzal.....	10,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	33 1/3	39
	P	50 centavos...	400,000	....do.....	16 2/3	34
	P	25 centavos...	1,160,000	....do.....	8 1/3	27
			1,570,000			
1926.....	P	20 quetzales..	49,000	900 gold, 100 copper.....	33.437	34
	P	10 quetzales..	18,000	....do.....	16.7185	27
	P	5 quetzales...	48,000	....do.....	8.3592	22
			115,000			
1943.....	P	25 centavos...	150,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	8 1/3	27
	P	10 centavos...	600,000	....do.....	3 1/3	20
	P	5 centavos....	900,000	....do.....	1 2/3	16
	P	2 centavos....	150,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	6	25.6
	P	1 centavo.....	450,000	....do.....	3	20
			2,250,000			
1944.....	P	25 centavos...	750,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	8 1/3	27
	S	2 centavos....	1,100,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	6	25.6
	S	1 centavo.....	2,050,000	....do.....	3	20
			3,900,000			
Total....	.....	.....	7,835,000			

HAITI

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1949.....	P	10 centimes....	5,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4	22.7
	P	5 centimes.....	10,000,000	....do.....	2.75	19.9
			15,000,000			
1953.....	P	10 centimes....	1,500,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.	4	22.7
	P	5 centimes.....	3,000,000	....do.....	2.75	19.9
			4,500,000			
1956.....	P	20 centimes....	2,500,000	....do.....	7.5	26.2
1958.....	P	10 centimes....	7,500,000	....do.....	4	22.7
	P	5 centimes.....	15,000,000	....do.....	2.75	19.9
			22,500,000			
Total.....	.....	.....	44,500,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

HAWAII

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1883-1884.....	S	1 dollar.....	500,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.7296	38
	S	1/2 dollar...	700,000	....do.....	12.5	(*)
	S	1/4 dollar...	500,000	....do.....	6.25	(*)
	S	Dimes.....	250,000	....do.....	2.5	(*)
Total....	.....	.....	1,950,000			

HONDURAS

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1931.....	P	1 lempira....	550,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	12.5	31
	P	50 centavos..	500,000	....do.....	6.25	24
	P	20 centavos..	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	18
	P	5 centavos...	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
			4,050,000			
1932.....	P	1 lempira....	1,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	12.5	31
	P	50 centavos..	1,100,000	....do.....	6.25	24
	P	20 centavos..	750,000	....do.....	2.5	18
	P	10 centavos..	1,500,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	26
	P	5 centavos...	1,000,000	....do.....	5	21
			5,350,000			
1933.....	P	1 lempira....	400,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	12.5	31
1934.....	P	1 lempira....	600,000	....do.....	12.5	31
1935.....	P	1 lempira....	1,000,000	....do.....	12.5	31
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin..	2	15
			3,000,000			
1937.....	P	1 lempira....	4,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	12.5	31
	P	50 centavos..	1,000,000	....do.....	6.25	24
			5,000,000			
1939.....	P	2 centavos...	2,000,000	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin..	3	20
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	....do.....	2	15
			4,000,000			
1949.....	P	5 centavos...	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
	P	2 centavos...	3,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.	3	20
	P	1 centavo....	4,000,000	....do.....	2	15
			9,000,000			
1951.....	P	50 centavos..	500,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	6.25	24
	P	20 centavos..	1,500,000	....do.....	2.5	18
	P	10 centavos..	1,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	26
			3,000,000			
1952.....	P	20 centavos..	2,500,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	2.5	18
1956.....	P	10 centavos..	7,559,500	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	26
	P	5 centavos...	10,070,000	....do.....	5	21
	P	2 centavos...	7,664,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.	3	20
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	....do.....	1.5	15
			27,293,500			
1957.....	P	2 centavos...	12,336,000	....do.....	3	20
	P	1 centavo....	28,000,000	....do.....	1.5	15
			40,336,000			
1958.....	P	20 centavos..	2,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper....	2.5	18
Total....	.....	.....	106,529,500			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

INDO-CHINA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1920.....	S	20 centimes....	4,000,000	400 silver, 600 copper.....	6	(*)
	S	10 centimes....	10,000,000	....do.....	3	(*)
	S	1 centime.....	13,290,000	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc...	5	(*)
			27,290,000			
1921.....	S	1 piastre.....	4,850,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	27	(*)
	S	1 centime.....	1,710,000	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc...	5	(*)
			6,560,000			
1922.....	S	1 piastre.....	1,150,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	27	(*)
1940.....	S	10 centimes....	25,270,000	Pure nickel.....	3	18
1941.....	S	20 centimes....	25,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	6	24
	S	10 centimes....	50,000,000	....do.....	3	18
			75,000,000			
Total....	.....	.....	135,270,000			

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1959.....	P	100 hwan.....	360,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	6.73909	26
	P	50 hwan.....	360,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	3.69354	22.86
	P	10 hwan.....	22,980,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.46236	19.1
			23,700,000			
1960.....	P	100 hwan.....	49,640,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	6.73909	26
	P	50 hwan.....	24,640,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	3.69354	22.86
	P	10 hwan.....	77,020,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.46236	19.1
			151,300,000			
1961.....	P	10 hwan.....	25,000,000	....do.....	2.46236	19.1
1962.....	P	50 hwan.....	20,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	3.69354	22.86
	P	10 hwan.....	75,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.46236	19.1
			95,000,000			
Total....	.....	.....	295,000,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

LIBERIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1941.....	P	2 cents.....	812,500	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	8.4	29
	P	1 cent.....	250,000	....do.....	5.4	25.5
	P	1/2 cent.....	250,000	....do.....	2.5	18
			1,312,500			
1959.....	P	50 cents.....	440,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	10.36783	29
	P	25 cents.....	500,000	....do.....	5.18391	23
	P	10 cents.....	1,000,000	....do.....	2.07356	17
	P	5 cents.....	1,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4.14713	20
	P	1 cent.....	500,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.59196	17.9
			3,440,000			
1960.....	P	50 cents.....	700,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	10.36783	29
	P	25 cents.....	400,000	....do.....	5.18391	23
			1,100,000			
1961.....	P	1 dollar.....	1,200,000	....do.....	20.73565	34
	P	50 cents.....	800,000	....do.....	10.36783	29
	P	25 cents.....	1,200,000	....do.....	5.18391	23
	P	10 cents.....	1,200,000	....do.....	2.07356	17
	P	5 cents.....	3,200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	4.14713	20
	P	1 cent.....	7,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	2.59196	17.9
			14,600,000			
Total....	.....	.....	20,452,500			

MEXICO

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1906.....	P	10 pesos.....	1,000,000	900 gold, 100 copper.....	8 1/3	23
	P	5 pesos.....	4,000,000	....do.....	4.1666	19
	S	50 centavos...	5,000,000	800 silver, 200 copper.....	12.5	(*)
			10,000,000			
1907.....	S	50 centavos...	7,442,000	....do.....	12.5	(*)
	D	....do.....	6,199,291	....do.....	12.5	(*)
	O	20 centavos...	5,434,699	....do.....	5	(*)
			19,075,990			
1935.....	P	50 centavos...	25,000,000	420 silver, 580 copper.....	7.973	27
	S	....do.....	18,000,000	....do.....	7.973	27
	D	....do.....	17,000,850	....do.....	7.973	27
			60,000,850			
1949.....	S	1 peso.....	2,000,000	902.7 silver, 97.3 copper...	27.0736	39
Total....	.....	.....	91,076,840			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

NETHERLANDS

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1944.....	P	1 gulden.....	105,125,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	10	28
	P	25 centstukken	40,000,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	120,000,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	S	....do.....	64,040,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	D	....do.....	17,000,000	....do.....	1.4	15
			346,165,000			
1945.....	P	1 gulden.....	25,375,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	10	28
	P	25 centstukken	92,000,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	90,560,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	D	....do.....	8,400,000	....do.....	1.4	15
			216,335,000			
Total....	.....	.....	562,500,000			

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1941.....	P	25 centstukken...	31,688,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	3.18	19
	S	....do.....	5,053,000	....do.....	3.18	19
	P	10 centstukken...	33,800,000	....do.....	1.25	15
	S	....do.....	58,150,000	....do.....	1.25	15
			128,691,000			
1942.....	P	25 centstukken...	3,259,000	....do.....	3.18	19
	S	....do.....	32,000,000	....do.....	3.18	19
	P	10 centstukken...	8,050,000	....do.....	1.25	15
	S	....do.....	75,000,000	....do.....	1.25	15
	P	1 centstukken[1]...	100,000,000	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin...	4	23.5
			218,309,000			
1943.....	D	2 1/2 guilders...	2,000,000	720 silver, 280 copper.....	25	38
	D	1 gulden.....	20,000,000	....do.....	10	28
			22,000,000			
1945.....	S	25 centstukken...	56,000,000	....do.....	3.18	19
	P	10 centstukken...	100,720,000	....do.....	1.25	15
	S	....do.....	19,280,000	....do.....	1.25	15
	P	2 1/2 centstukken	117,706,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	12.5	31
	P	1 centstukken[1]...	184,003,000	....do.....	4	23.5
	S	....do.....	59,852,000	....do.....	4	23.5
	D	....do.....	133,800,000	....do.....	4	23.5
	P	1/2 centstukken..	400,000,000	....do.....	2.3	17
			1,071,361,000			
1946.....	P	2 1/2 centstukken	82,294,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin..	12.5	31
	P	1 centstukken[1]...	150,997,000	....do.....	4	23.5
	S	....do.....	42,716,000	....do.....	4	23.5
			276,007,000			
Total..	....	.....	1,716,368,000			

[1] Coin has a central hole measuring 5.2 mm. in diameter.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

NICARAGUA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1917.....	P	1 centavo....	450,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
	P	1/2 centavo..	720,000	....do.....	2.5	17
			1,170,000			
1919.....	P	5 centavos...	100,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	750,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			850,000			
1920.....	P	5 centavos...	150,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	700,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			850,000			
1922.....	P	1 centavo....	500,000	....do.....	4	20.3
	P	1/2 centavo..	400,000	....do.....	2.5	17
			900,000			
1924.....	P	1 centavo....	300,000	....do.....	4	20.3
	P	1/2 centavo..	400,000	....do.....	2.5	17
			700,000			
1927.....	P	10 centavos..	500,000	800 silver, 200 copper....	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	100,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	250,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			850,000			
1928.....	P	25 centavos..	200,000	800 silver, 200 copper....	6.25	24
	P	10 centavos..	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	100,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	500,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			1,800,000			
1929.....	P	50 centavos..	20,000	800 silver, 200 copper....	12.5	30
	P	25 centavos..	20,000	....do.....	6.25	24
	P	5 centavos...	100,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	500,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			640,000			
1930.....	P	25 centavos..	20,000	800 silver, 200 copper....	6.25	24
	P	10 centavos..	150,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	100,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	250,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			520,000			
1934.....	P	5 centavos...	200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	500,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
	P	1/2 centavo..	500,000	....do.....	2.5	17
			1,200,000			
1935.....	P	1 centavo....	500,000	....do.....	4	20.3
1936.....	P	25 centavos..	100,000	800 silver, 200 copper....	6.25	24
	P	10 centavos..	500,000	....do.....	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	500,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	500,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
	F	1/2 centavo..	600,000	....do.....	2.5	17.0
			2,200,000			
1937.....	P	5 centavos...	300,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	1,000,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
	P	1/2 centavo..	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	17
			2,300,000			
1938.....	P	5 centavos...	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			2,800,000			
1940.....	P	5 centavos...	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	2,000,000	95 copper, 5 tin and zinc.	4	20.3
			2,800,000			
1944.....	P	25 centavos..	1,000,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	7.5	27
	P	10 centavos..	2,000,000	....do.....	5.5	24
	P	5 centavos...	2,000,000	....do.....	3.75	21
	P	1 centavo....	1,000,000	....do.....	2.5	18
			6,000,000			
Total....	.....	.....	26,080,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1904	P	1 peso	1,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	36
	P	1/2 peso	1,500,000	....do	12.5	30
	P	10 centesimos	1,000,000	....do	5	24
	P	5 centesimos	1,210,138	....do	2.5	18
			4,710,138			
1905	P	1 peso	1,800,000	....do	25	36
	P	1/2 peso	110,000	....do	12.5	30
	P	10 centesimos	125,000	....do	5	24
	P	5 centesimos	289,862	....do	2.5	18
	P	2 1/2 centesimos	400,000	....do	1.25	10
			2,724,862			
1907	P	2 1/2 centesimos	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	(*)	(*)
	P	1/2 centesimo	1,000,000	....do	(*)	(*)
			1,800,000			
1916	P	5 centesimos	100,000	900 silver, 100 copper	(*)	(*)
	P	2 1/2 centesimos	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	(*)	(*)
			900,000			
1929	P	5 centesimos	500,000	....do	5	21
	P	2 1/2 centesimos	1,000,000	....do	3 1/3	18
			1,500,000			
1930	P	1/2 balboa	300,020	900 silver, 100 copper	12.5	30.6
	P	1/4 balboa	400,020	....do	6.25	24.3
	P	1/10 balboa	500,020	....do	2.5	17.9
			1,200,060			
1931	P	1 balboa	200,020	....do	26.73	38.1
	P	1/4 balboa	48,000	....do	6.25	24.3
	P	1/10 balboa	200,000	....do	2.5	17.9
			448,020			
1932	P	1/2 balboa	63,000	900 silver, 100 copper	12.5	30.6
	P	1/4 balboa	126,000	....do	6.25	24.3
	P	1/10 balboa	150,000	....do	2.5	17.9
	P	5 centesimos	332,800	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21
			671,800			
1933	P	1/2 balboa	120,000	900 silver, 100 copper	12.5	30.6
	P	1/4 balboa	120,000	....do	6.25	24.3
	P	1/10 balboa	100,000	....do	2.5	17.9
			340,000			
1934	S	1 balboa	225,000	....do	26.73	38.1
	S	1/2 balboa	90,000	....do	12.5	30.6
	S	1/4 balboa	90,000	....do	6.25	24.3
	S	1/10 balboa	75,000	....do	2.5	17.9
			480,000			
1935	P	1 centesimo	200,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	3.11	19
1937	P	1 centesimo	200,000	....do	3.11	19
1940	P	2 1/2 centesimos	1,200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	3 1/3	18
	P	1 1/4 centesimos	1,600,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	3.11	20
			2,800,000			
1947	P	1 balboa	500,000	900 silver, 100 copper	26.73	38.1
	P	1/2 balboa	450,000	....do	12.5	30.6
	P	1/4 balboa	700,000	....do	6.25	24.3
	P	1/10 balboa	1,000,000	....do	2.5	17.9
			2,650,000			
Total	.....	.....	20,624,880			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

PERU

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1916.....	P	1 libra[1].....	500,000	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper	7.988	22.1
	P	1 sol[2].....	1,101,278	900 silver, 100 copper.....	25	36.4
			1,601,278			
1917.....	P	1 libra[1].....	900,000	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper	7.988	22.1
	P	1/5 pound[1]....	10,000	....do.....	1.598	14.5
			910,000			
1918.....	P	20 centavos...	2,500,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	3,000,000	....do.....	4	20
	P	5 centavos....	4,000,000	....do.....	3	17
			9,500,000			
1919.....	P	1 libra[1].....	54,195	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper	7.988	22.1
	D	....do.....	300,000	....do.....	7.988	22.1
	P	20 centavos...	1,250,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	2,500,000	....do.....	4	20
	P	5 centavos....	10,000,000	....do.....	3	17
	P	2 centavos....	3,000,000	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc...	10	24
	P	1 centavo.....	4,000,000	....do.....	5	19
			21,104,195			
1920.....	P	20 centavos...	1,464,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	3,080,000	....do.....	4	20
			4,544,000			
1921.....	P	20 centavos...	8,536,000	....do.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	6,920,000	....do.....	4	20
			15,456,000			
1923.....	P	1 sol.....	2,369,000	500 silver, 400 copper, 100 nickel.	25	37
	P	5 centavos....	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	3	17
			4,369,000			
1924.....	P	1 sol.....	3,113,196	500 silver, 400 copper, 100 nickel.	25	37
1925.....	P	1 sol.....	1,291,000	....do.....	25	37
1926.....	P	1 sol.....	2,157,000	....do.....	25	37
	P	20 centavos...	2,500,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	3,000,000	....do.....	4	20
	P	5 centavos....	4,000,000	....do.....	3	17
			11,657,000			
1942.....	P	1/2 sol.....	4,000,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	7.5	27
	S	....do.....	1,668,000	....do.....	7.5	27
	P	20 centavos...	500,000	....do.....	7	24
	S	....do.....	500,000	....do.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	2,000,000	....do.....	4	20
	S	....do.....	2,000,000	....do.....	4	20
	P	5 centavos....	4,000,000	....do.....	3	17
	S	....do.....	4,000,000	....do.....	3	17
			18,668,000			
1943.....	S	1/2 sol.....	6,332,000	....do.....	7.5	27
	S	20 centavos...	500,000	....do.....	7	24
	S	10 centavos...	2,000,000	....do.....	4	20
	S	5 centavos....	4,000,000	....do.....	3	17
			12,832,000			
1944.....	P	1 sol.....	10,000,000	....do.....	14	33
	P	1/2 sol.....	4,000,000	....do.....	7.5	27
	P	20 centavos...	1,000,000	....do.....	7	24
	P	10 centavos...	4,000,000	....do.....	4	20
	P	5 centavos....	8,000,000	....do.....	3	17
			27,000,000			
1945.....	P	50 centavos...	4,000,000	....do.....	7.5	27
Total....	.....	.....	136,045,669			

[1] Gold planchets.
[2] Silver planchets.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

PHILIPPINES

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1903.....	P	1 peso[1].....	2,794,017	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.956	38
	S	....do.....	11,361,000	....do.....	26.956	38
	P	50 centavos[1]..	3,104,177	....do.....	13.478	31
	P	20 centavos[1]..	5,355,347	....do.....	5.385	23
	S	....do.....	150,080	....do.....	5.385	23
	P	10 centavos[1]..	5,105,216	....do.....	2.692	18
	S	....do.....	1,200,000	....do.....	2.692	18
	P	5 centavos[1]...	8,912,558	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
	P	1 centavo[1]....	10,792,558	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
	P	1/2 centavo[1]..	12,086,558	....do.....	2.592	18
			60,861,511			
1904.....	P	1 peso[2].....	11,365	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.956	38
	S	....do.....	6,600,000	....do.....	26.956	38
	P	50 centavos[2]..	11,365	....do.....	13.478	31
	S	....do.....	2,160,000	....do.....	13.478	31
	P	20 centavos[2]..	11,365	....do.....	5.385	23
	S	....do.....	2,060,000	....do.....	5.385	23
	P	10 centavos[2]..	11,365	....do.....	2.692	18
	S	....do.....	5,040,000	....do.....	2.692	18
	P	5 centavos[3]...	1,086,355	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
	P	1 centavo[3]....	17,051,755	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
	P	1/2 centavo[3]..	5,665,355	...do.....	2.592	18
			39,708,925			
1905.....	P	1 peso[2].....	475	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.956	38
	S	....do.....	6,116,000	....do.....	26.956	38
	P	50 centavos[2]..	475	....do.....	13.478	31
	S	....do.....	852,000	....do.....	13.478	31
	P	20 centavos[2]..	475	....do.....	5.385	23
	S	....do.....	420,000	....do.....	5.385	23
	P	10 centavos[2]..	475	....do.....	2.692	18
	P	5 centavos[2]...	471	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
	P	1 centavo[4]....	10,000,471	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
	P	1/2 centavo[2]..	471	....do.....	2.592	18
			17,391,313			
1906.....	P	1 peso[2].....	501	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.956	38
Coined under	S	....do.....	201,000	....do.....	26.956	38
act of Mar.	P	50 centavos[2]..	501	....do.....	13.478	31
2, 1903	P	20 centavos[2]..	501	....do.....	5.385	23
	P	10 centavos[2]..	501	....do.....	2.692	18
	P	5 centavos[2]...	500	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
	P	1 centavo[2]....	500	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
	P	1/2 centavo[2]..	500	....do.....	2.592	18
			204,504			
1907.....	S	1 peso.....	10,218,000	800 silver, 200 copper.....	20	36
Coined under	P	50 centavos...	1,200,625	750 silver, 250 copper.....	10	27
act of June	S	....do.....	2,112,000	....do.....	10	27
23, 1906	P	20 centavos...	1,250,651	....do.....	4	21
	S	....do.....	3,165,000	....do.....	4	21
	P	10 centavos...	1,500,781	....do.....	2	17
	S	....do.....	4,930,000	....do.....	2	17
			24,377,057			
1908.....	P	1 peso.....	501	800 silver, 200 copper.....	20	36
	S	....do.....	20,954,944	....do.....	20	36
	P	50 centavos...	501	750 silver, 250 copper.....	10	27
	S	....do.....	1,601,000	....do.....	10	27
	P	20 centavos...	501	....do.....	4	21
	S	....do.....	1,535,000	....do.....	4	21
	P	10 centavos...	501	....do.....	2	17
	S	....do.....	3,363,911	....do.....	2	17
	P	5 centavos....	500	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	21
	P	1 centavo.....	500	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
	S	1 centavo.....	2,187,000	....do.....	5.184	25
	P	1/2 centavo...	500	....do.....	2.592	18
			29,645,359			
1909.....	S	1 peso.....	7,578,000	800 silver, 200 copper.....	20	36
	S	50 centavos...	528,000	750 silver, 250 copper.....	10	27
	S	20 centavos...	450,000	....do.....	4	21
	S	10 centavos...	312,199	....do.....	2	17
	S	1 centavo.....	1,737,612	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
			10,605,811			
1910.....	S	1 peso.....	3,153,559	800 silver, 200 copper.....	20	36
	S	20 centavos...	500,259	750 silver, 250 copper.....	4	21
	S	1 centavo.....	2,700,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin...	5.184	25
			6,353,818			

See footnotes at end of table.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

PHILIPPINES--CONTINUED

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1911	S	1 peso	463,000	800 silver, 200 copper	20	36
	S	20 centavos	505,000	750 silver, 250 copper	4	21
	S	10 centavos	1,000,505	....do	2	17
	S	1 centavo	4,803,800	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			6,772,305			
1912	S	1 peso	680,000	800 silver, 200 copper	20	36
	S	20 centavos	750,000	750 silver, 250 copper	4	21
	S	10 centavos	1,010,000	....do	2	17
	S	1 centavo	3,001,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			5,441,000			
1913	S	20 centavos	948,565	750 silver, 250 copper	4	21
	S	10 centavos	1,360,693	....do	2	17
	S	1 centavo	5,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			7,309,258			
1914	S	20 centavos	795,000	750 silver, 250 copper	4	21
	S	10 centavos	1,180,000	....do	2	17
	S	1 centavo	5,000,500	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			6,975,500			
1915	S	20 centavos	655,000	750 silver, 250 copper	4	21
	S	10 centavos	450,000	....do	2	17
	S	1 centavo	2,500,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			3,605,000			
1916	S	20 centavos	1,435,000	750 silver, 250 copper	4	21
	S	5 centavos	300,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21
	S	1 centavo	4,330,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			6,065,000			
1917	S	50 centavos	674,369	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
	S	20 centavos	3,150,656	....do	4	21
	S	10 centavos	5,991,148	....do	2	17
	S	5 centavos	2,300,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21
	S	1 centavo	7,070,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			19,186,173			
1918	S	50 centavos	2,202,000	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
	S	20 centavos	5,560,000	....do	4	21
	S	10 centavos	8,420,000	....do	2	17
	S	5 centavos	2,780,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21
	S	1 centavo	11,660,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			30,622,000			
1919	S	50 centavos	1,200,000	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
	S	20 centavos	850,000	....do	4	21
	S	10 centavos	1,630,000	....do	2	17
	S	5 centavos	1,220,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	21
	S	1 centavo	4,540,000	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	5.184	25
			9,440,000			
1920	S	1 centavo	2,500,000	....do	5.184	25
1944	S	50 centavos	19,187,000	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
	D	20 centavos	28,596,000	....do	4	21
	D	10 centavos	31,592,000	....do	2	17
	P	5 centavos	21,198,000	65 copper, 23 zinc, 12 nickel	4.87	21
	S	....do	14,040,000	....do	4.87	21
	S	1 centavo	58,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc	5.184	25
			172,613,000			
1945	S	50 centavos	18,120,000	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
	D	20 centavos	82,804,000	....do	4	21
	D	10 centavos	137,208,000	....do	2	17
	S	5 centavos	72,796,000	65 copper, 23 zinc, 12 nickel	4.87	21
	S	1 centavo	78,485,798	95 copper, 5 zinc	5.184	25
			389,413,798			
1946	S	50 centavos	6,288,000	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
	D	20 centavos	7,400,000	....do	4	21
	D	10 centavos	6,384,000	....do	2	17
	S	5 centavos	28,320,000	65 copper, 23 zinc, 12 nickel	4.87	21
			48,392,000			
1947	S	1 peso	100,000	800 silver, 200 copper	20	36
	S	50 centavos	200,000	750 silver, 250 copper	10	27
			300,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

PHILIPPINES--CONTINUED

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1958.....	P	50 centavos..	1,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	10.22	30.6
	P	25 centavos..	1,000	....do.....	5.11	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	1,000	....do.....	2.04	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	10,000,000	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	4.85	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	20,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	3.11	19.1
			30,003,000			
1959.....	P	50 centavos..	4,999,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	10.22	30.6
	P	25 centavos..	9,999,000	....do.....	5.11	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	9,999,000	....do.....	2.04	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	10,000,000	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	4.85	21.2
			34,997,000			
1960.....	P	25 centavos..	10,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	5.11	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	30,000,000	....do.....	2.04	17.9
	P	1 centavo....	20,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	3.11	19.1
			60,000,000			
1961.....	P	1 peso.....	100,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	26.73	38.1
	P	1/2 peso.....	100,000	....do.....	12.5	30.6
	P	10 centavos..	40,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	2.04	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	40,000,000	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	4.85	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	20,000,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	3.11	19.1
			100,200,000			
1962.....	P	25 centavos..	40,000,000	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	5.11	24.3
	P	10 centavos..	50,000,000	....do.....	2.04	17.9
	P	5 centavos...	40,000,000	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	4.85	21.2
	P	1 centavo....	6,485,000	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	3.11	19.1
			136,485,000			
Total...	.....	.....	1,259,468,332			

[1] Includes 2,558 proof coins.
[2] Proof coins.
[3] Includes 11,365 proof coins.
[4] Includes 471 proof coins.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

POLAND

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1924.....	P	2 zloty.....	4,400,000	750 silver, 250 copper....	10	27
1925.....	P	2 zloty.....	1,600,000	....do.....	10	27
Total....	.....	.....	6,000,000			

SAUDI ARABIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1944.....	P	1 riyal.....	30,000,000	916 2/3 silver, 83 1/3 copper	11.6638	30.5
1945.....	P	Gold disks...	91,210	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.	31.9522	30.6
	P	1 riyal.....	17,000,000	916 2/3 silver, 83 1/3 copper	11.6638	30.5
			17,091,210			
1946.....	P	1 riyal.....	9,288,000	....do.....	11.6638	30.5
	P	1/2 riyal....	1,000,000	....do.....	5.8319	24.38
	P	1/4 riyal....	2,000,000	....do.....	2.916	19.5
			12,288,000			
1947.....	P	Gold disks...	121,364	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper..	7.988	22.05
	P	1 riyal.....	14,212,000	916 2/3 silver, 83 1/3 copper	11.6638	30.5
	P	1/2 riyal....	500,000	....do.....	5.8319	24.38
	P	1/4 riyal....	1,000,000	....do.....	2.916	19.5
	P	1 girsh.....	7,150,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	6.5	26.75
	P	1/2 girsh....	10,850,000	....do.....	5.5	23.8
	P	1/4 girsh....	21,500,000	....do.....	4.25	20.8
			55,333,364			
1949.....	P	1 riyal.....	10,000,000	916 2/3 silver, 83 1/3 copper	11.6638	30.5
Total....	.....	.....	124,712,574			

SIAM (THAILAND)

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1918.....	P	1 satang[1]....	10,000,000	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc...	5	22.5
1919.....	P	1 satang[1]....	10,000,000	....do.....	5	22.5
Total....	.....	.....	20,000,000			

[1] Coin has a central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

SURINAM (NETHERLANDS GUIANA)

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1941.....	P	25 centstukken	300,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	500,000	....do.....	1.4	15
			800,000			
1942.....	P	25 centstukken	300,000	....do.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	1,500,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	P	1 centstukken.	2,000,000	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin...	2.5	19
			3,800,000			
1943.....	P	25 centstukken	2,000,000	640 silver, 360 copper.....	3.575	19
	P	10 centstukken	4,000,000	....do.....	1.4	15
	P	1 centstukken.	4,000,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	2.5	19
			10,000,000			
1944.....	P	5 centstukken.	6,595,000	Nickel-silver 12 and 18 percent.	4.5	18
Total....	.....	.....	21,195,000			

SYRIA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1948.....	P	50 piastres...	3,000,000	600 silver, 400 copper.....	5	24
	P	25 piastres...	4,000,000	....do.....	2.5	20
			7,000,000			
1951.....	P	1 pound.....	250,000	900 gold, 100 copper.....	6.7585 1/3	21
	P	1/2 pound.....	100,000	....do.....	3.3792 2/3	19
			350,000			
Total....	.....	.....	7,350,000			

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

VENEZUELA

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin: Gross weight in grams	Per coin: Diameter in millimeters
1875-1876[1]	P	2 1/2 centavos.	2,000,000	Copper, nickel and zinc**	(*)	23
	P	1 centavo	10,000,000	....do**	(*)	19
			12,000,000			
1902	P	5 bolivares	300,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	2 bolivares	250,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	(*)
			550,000			
1903	P	5 bolivares	400,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	1 bolivar	800,000	835 silver, 165 copper	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar	200,000	....do	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar	400,000	....do	1.25	16
			1,800,000			
1904	P	2 bolivares	500,000	....do	10	(*)
1915	P	5 centimos	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	2.5	19
1919	P	5 bolivares	400,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	2 bolivares	1,000,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
	P	1 bolivar	1,000,000	....do	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar	400,000	....do	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar	400,000	....do	1.25	16
			3,200,000			
1921	P	5 bolivares	500,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	1/2 bolivar	600,000	835 silver, 165 copper	2.5	18.5
	P	5 centimos	2,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	2.5	19
			3,100,000			
1922	P	2 bolivares	1,000,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
	P	1 bolivar	1,000,000	....do	5	23
	P	1/4 bolivar	800,000	....do	1.25	16
			2,800,000			
1924	P	5 bolivares	500,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	2 bolivares	1,250,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
	P	1 bolivar	1,500,000	....do	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar	800,000	....do	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar	400,000	....do	1.25	16
			4,450,000			
1925	P	12 1/2 centimos	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	23
	P	5 centimos	2,000,000	....do	2.5	19
			2,800,000			
1926	P	5 bolivares	800,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	2 bolivares	1,000,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
	P	1 bolivar	1,000,000	....do	5	23
			2,800,000			
1927	P	12 1/2 centimos	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	23
	P	5 centimos	2,000,000	....do	2.5	19
			2,800,000			
1929	P	5 bolivares	800,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	2 bolivares	1,500,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
	P	1 bolivar	2,500,000	....do	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar	1,340,000	....do	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar	260,000	....do	1.25	16
	P	12 1/2 centimos	800,000	75 copper, 25 nickel	5	23
	P	5 centimos	2,000,000	....do	2.5	19
			9,200,000			
1930	P	10 bolivares	500,000	900 gold, 100 copper	3.2258	19
	P	2 bolivares	425,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
			925,000			
1935	P	5 bolivares	1,600,000	900 silver, 100 copper	25	37
	P	2 bolivares	3,000,000	835 silver, 165 copper	10	27
	P	1 bolivar	5,000,000	....do	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar	1,000,000	....do	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar	3,400,000	....do	1.25	16
			14,000,000			

See footnotes at end of table.

Coinage by the United States for Other Countries

VENEZUELA--CONTINUED

Calendar year	U.S. Coinage Mint	Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Composition (proportion of metals)	Per coin	
					Gross weight in grams	Diameter in millimeters
1936.....	P	2 bolivares....	1,700,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	10	27
	P	1 bolivar.....	1,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar....	600,000	....do.....	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar....	1,800,000	....do.....	1.25	16
	P	12 1/2 centimos	1,200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	P	5 centimos.....	5,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			11,300,000			
1937.....	P	5 bolivares....	2,000,000	900 silver, 100 copper.....	25	37
	P	2 bolivares....	800,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	10	27
	P	1 bolivar.....	4,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1/4 bolivar....	1,000,000	....do.....	1.25	16
			7,800,000			
1938.....	P	12 1/2 centimos	1,600,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	P	5 centimos.....	6,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			7,600,000			
1945.....	D	1/2 bolivar....	500,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	2.5	18.5
	D	1/4 bolivar....	1,800,000	....do.....	1.25	16
	D	12 1/2 centimos	800,000	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	5	23
	D	5 centimos.....	4,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			7,100,000			
1946.....	P	1/2 bolivar....	4,000,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar....	8,000,000	....do.....	1.25	16
	P	12 1/2 centimos	11,200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	P	5 centimos.....	12,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			35,200,000			
1947.....	P	2 bolivares....	3,000,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	10	27
	P	1 bolivar.....	8,000,000	....do.....	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar....	2,500,000	....do.....	2.5	18.5
	P	1/4 bolivar....	8,000,000	....do.....	1.25	16
	P	12 1/2 centimos	9,200,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	P	5 centimos.....	12,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			42,700,000			
1949.....	S	1/4 bolivar....	8,637,944	835 silver, 165 copper.....	1.25	16
	S	12 1/2 centimos	6,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	S	5 centimos.....	18,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			32,637,944			
1955.....	P	1 bolivar.....	13,500,000	835 silver, 165 copper.....	5	23
	P	1/2 bolivar....	15,000,000	....do.....	2.5	18
	P	1/4 bolivar....	36,000,000	....do.....	1.25	16
			64,500,000			
1959.....	P	12 1/2 centimos	10,000,000	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	5	23
	P	5 centimos....	25,000,000	....do.....	2.5	19
			35,000,000			
Total...	.....	.....	306,762,944			

[1] The first coinage by the United States Mint for a foreign country.

EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT 1

Public Law 88-102
88th Congress, S. 874
August 20, 1963

AN ACT

77 STAT. 129.

To authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, acting through the Administrator of General Services, (1) to design and construct such buildings as may be required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint; (2) to furnish and equip such buildings with all necessary building equipment, facilities, and utilities; and (3) to acquire suitable sites for such buildings by purchase, condemnation, donation, exchange, or otherwise. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to furnish and equip such buildings with all necessary coinage and other special equipment and facilities.

Bureau of the Mint.
Buildings, construction and equipping.

Sec. 2. All functions with respect to the operation, maintenance, and custody of any building constructed pursuant to this Act are hereby vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, and all functions with respect to the repair and improvement of any such building are hereby vested in the Administrator of General Services.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the construction of any public building as defined in the Public Buildings Act of 1959.

73 Stat. 482.
40 USC 612.

Sec. 4. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for each fiscal year which begins after June 30, 1963, and ends before July 1, 1973, such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, except that the aggregate of sums appropriated under this section shall not exceed $30,000,000. Sums appropriated to the Department of the Treasury for the purposes of this Act may be available for transfer to the Administrator of General Services to remain available until expended.

Approved August 20, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 628 (Comm. on Public Works).
SENATE REPORT No. 163 (Comm. on Banking and Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
May 9: Considered and passed Senate.
Aug. 5: Considered and passed House, amended.
Aug. 8: Senate concurred in House amendment.

EXHIBIT 2

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, February 20, 1963, to President of the Senate

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 20, 1963.

Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson,
President of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President: There is transmitted herewith a proposed bill to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The proposed legislation would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to construct and equip such buildings as may be required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint. Under the authority that would be granted by the proposed legislation, the Treasury Department intends to erect a new coinage mint at Philadelphia to replace the existing mint at that location. However, the legislation is phrased in general terms to provide authority for future contingencies in operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The demand for coins has increased considerably during recent years and the mint has been hard pressed to produce enough coins, with its present facilities, to satisfy the needs of the business community. The rate at which the coin demand has increased is illustrated in the following table which shows domestic coinage (including five denominations, i.e., 1-cent, 5-cent, 10-cent, 25-cent and 50-cent coins), during recent years:

Domestic coins produced by the U.S. Mints

Fiscal year	Total pieces	Fiscal year	Total pieces
1950	497,271,759	1957	1,899,739,340
1951	1,157,820,778	1958	2,009,949,962
1952	1,551,096,448	1959	1,570,768,816
1953	1,619,562,894	1960	2,566,946,842
1954	1,451,654,402	1961	3,058,791,188
1955	936,871,253	1962	3,460,524,142
1956	1,413,745,542		

In view of the recent substantial increase in the demand for coins, and the limited minting facilities, arrangements were made early last year for a study of this problem by a private management engineering consulting firm. The objectives of the study were to determine long range coinage requirements, and to make recommendations for adequate coinage facilities to meet future requirements. The consulting firm has concluded that the coin demand will continue to increase steadily each year, along with the growing population, increased prosperity, and related economic factors.

The consulting firm has made an extensive review of present minting facilities, and has reported that neither mint is capable of increasing its capacity to meet the large coinage demands projected for the future, due primarily to the limitations imposed by the kind of space in which they operate. They have recommended significant changes in the melting, casting, and rolling operations but these changes could not be adopted in the present mint buildings. The firm specifically recommends that new plant space should be provided for the Philadelphia Mint immediately.

The present Philadelphia Mint building was erected at the turn of the century. The building was designed for the coinage requirements of that era, and was constructed with small operating rooms on various floor levels. It does not lend itself to streamlined manufacturing operations. Although many additions and structural changes have been made in the Philadelphia Mint, the additional changes in that mint that would be required to expand its coinage capacity to an extent that it could fulfill the coinage requirements in that section of the country are not considered practical.

The present Denver Mint was also erected at the turn of the century, but two major additions have been made to the building which permitted installation of modern brass mill equipment. As a result, Denver's manufacturing costs are much lower than at Philadelphia, and a major portion of domestic coinage has been made at the Denver plant during recent years. A new mint at Philadelphia, with enough operating space to take advantage of the latest technological developments, would bring manufacturing costs down substantially, and permit increased production in the section of the country where the greatest quantities of coins are required. This would also reduce transportation costs of raw materials and finished coins.

The appropriation request for the fiscal year 1964, for the Bureau of the Mint, provides for production of 4,100 million coins. In order to produce that number, it will be necessary for the two coinage mints at Philadelphia and Denver to operate virtually 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This is approximately the maximum productive capacity of the mints with present facilities. Continuation of operations on that basis is not practical, as provision for adequate maintenance of equipment is dangerously limited, and a serious breakdown of one or two key equipment items could put either mint out of production for an extended period.

It will be appreciated if you will lay the attached proposed bill before the Senate. A similar communication has been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program to the submission of this proposed legislation to the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Douglas Dillon, Secretary.

Enclosure.

A BILL To authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint

EXHIBIT 3

Additional Mint Facilities: Statement of Eva Adams, Director of the Mint, before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Committee on Banking and Currency, March 26, 1963

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I particularly thank you on behalf of the Bureau of the Mint for the prompt action in calling this hearing on S. 874, which you introduced on February 20 at our request.

As you know, the proposed legislation would authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The demand for coins, which are required for business transactions throughout the country, has increased very rapidly during recent years. The coinage production in representative years included the following: Fiscal year 1950, 497 million pieces; fiscal 1955, 937 million pieces; fiscal 1960, 2,567 million pieces; and fiscal 1962, 3,461 million coins, and we ran out, as you know. The mint has established a new record in each of the past 2 fiscal years in producing domestic coins but in spite of this recordbreaking production, coin shortages have existed in many parts of the country.

I have some tables on the production of coins in recent years which will illustrate this.

Because of the very substantial increase in coinage requirements during recent years, arrangements were made early last year for a study of coinage problems by a private management engineering consulting firm. Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., was employed by the Bureau of the Budget to study coinage requirements over the next 25 years, and to determine if mint facilities are capable of turning out the coins needed in future years. A final report was issued to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on February 11, 1963, by the survey company.

The consulting firm has concluded that the coin demand will continue to increase steadily each year, along with the growing population, increased prosperity, and related economic factors. An extensive review was made of present minting facilities, and the firm has reported that neither mint is capable of increasing its capacity to meet the large coinage demands projected for the future, due primarily to the limitations imposed by the kind of space in which they now operate. The firm has recommended significant changes in the melting, casting, and rolling operations, but these changes could not be adopted in the present mint buildings.

The survey report included three alternative suggestions: (a) construction of a new mint in Philadelphia, (b) expansion of the existing mint in Philadelphia, and (c) the closing of both the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the construction of a single mint in a central location.

Under the authority which would be granted by the proposed legislation, the Treasury Department plans to build a new mint in Philadelphia to replace the present mint in that city. As the greatest demand for coins is presently on the eastern seaboard, new coinage facilities logically should be provided in Philadelphia. This follows the first recommendation of the survey and gives recognition to the fact that 70 percent of the 3.5 billion coins made in fiscal 1962 were delivered to banks nearest Philadelphia.

Historically, Philadelphia has been the location of the U.S. Mint from the first building in 1792, through the second facility, completed in 1842, and the third and present mint in 1901. The present building, erected at the turn of the century, was designed for the coinage requirements of that era, and was constructed with small operating rooms on various floor levels. It does not lend itself to streamlined manufacturing operations, and the survey company has recommended that this type of space is so unsatisfactory that it should be abandoned.

The mayor of Philadelphia has been formally requested by the Secretary of the Treasury to set aside a tract of land in an urban redevelopment area in Philadelphia as the proposed site for a new mint in that city. The consulting firm estimates that relocating Philadelphia production in new space will provide a saving of more than $400,000 per year in direct operating costs. And, of course, if the Philadelphia Mint moves to a new location, the old building and site will be available for other Government use or for sale.

I have a statement containing additional information on the distribution of coins which has been assembled and which I would be pleased to submit for the record.

EXHIBIT 4

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from Director of the Mint, April 4, 1963, to the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency

Treasury Department,
Office of the Director of the Mint,
Washington, April 4, 1963.

Hon. A. Willis Robertson,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Robertson: With regard to your recent inquiry, I am pleased to present additional information concerning the proposal to replace the 60-year-old Philadelphia Mint with a modern building.

A major problem, related to the construction of additional mint facilities, is the question of where coin-manufacturing facilities should be located. As you may know, the mint delivers new coins to the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which distribute them to commercial banks throughout the country. During the fiscal year 1962, the mint manufactured and sent into circulation approximately 3.5 billion coins. About 70 percent of these coins were delivered (both from the Philadelphia or the Denver Mints) to the Federal Reserve banks nearest to the Philadelphia Mint, about 30 percent went to the banks nearest to Denver, including 14 percent to the four banks on the Pacific coast.

Coinage operations were discontinued at the San Francisco Mint in 1955, primarily because of the high cost of producing coins at that mint, but also because of the limited demand for coins on the west coast. Even with a

limited coinage operation, the San Francisco Mint produced more coins than were required in that section of the country, and it was necessary to ship the excess production to the eastern part of the country. Transportation costs for coinage, as you know, are extremely expensive.

With regard to production costs, it was a fact that coins could be manufactured at the Denver Mint and shipped to San Francisco cheaper than they could be produced in the San Francisco Mint. One of the major factors in the cost differential was the 14-pound coinage ingot used at San Francisco, as compared to a 400-pound ingot at Denver. The limitations of the mint building at San Francisco precluded the installation of modern production machinery that would permit substantial reductions in operating costs.

As you probably know, all of the coinage equipment has been removed from the San Francisco Mint building, and usable items were shipped to the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. A major portion of the building has been turned over to the General Services Administration, and has been remodeled into office space for other Government agencies.

The demand for coins has increased very rapidly during recent years. Total coins produced in representative years follows: Fiscal year 1950, 497 million pieces; fiscal 1955, 937 million pieces; fiscal 1960, 2,567 million pieces; and fiscal 1962, 3,461 million pieces.

As a result of the substantial increase in coinage requirements, arrangements were made early last year for a study of coinage problems by a private management engineering consulting firm. Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., was employed by the Bureau of the Budget to study coinage requirements over the next 25 years, and to determine if mint facilities are capable of turning out the coins needed in future years.

The survey firm has concluded that the demand for coins will continue to increase each year, and that present minting facilities are completely inadequate for future needs. They have suggested that immediate action be taken to provide additional minting facilities, and recommend adoption of a coinage ingot weighing approximately 2,000 pounds. Equipment required to handle an ingot of this size could not be installed in the present buildings. The consulting firm recognized that improvements cannot be made in the existing Philadelphia Mint because of the multistory construction and awkward arrangement of space; they suggest that the current manufacturing space in Philadelphia is so unsatisfactory that it should be abandoned.

Under the authority that would be granted by the proposed legislation submitted to the Congress, the Treasury intends to erect a new coinage mint at Philadelphia to replace the existing mint in that city. This is a continuation of Treasury plans to replace the outmoded Philadelphia Mint which was erected at the turn of the century. Previous attempts to replace the mint in 1947 and in 1950 were postponed because of veterans' housing problems, and the conflict in Korea.

The mayor of Philadelphia has been formally requested to set aside a tract of land, in an urban redevelopment area in Philadelphia, for this purpose.

Since the greatest demand for coins is presently on the eastern seaboard, new coinage facilities logically should be provided in Philadelphia.

This follows the first recommendation of the survey report, and gives recognition to the fact mentioned above that 70 percent of the 3.5 billion coins made in fiscal 1962 were delivered to banks nearer Philadelphia. The consulting firm estimates that relocating Philadelphia production in new space will provide a saving of more than $400,000 per year in direct operating costs.

If the heavy demand for coins continues at the high rate of the past 2 years, and as indicated on the survey report, it will undoubtedly become necessary to look toward additional facilities.

Your interest in this matter is appreciated very much. If there is any additional information which you may require on this subject, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Eva Adams, Director of the Mint.

EXHIBIT 5

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from Chairman of the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, March 6, 1963 to Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency

Board of Governors,
Of the Federal Reserve System,
Washington, March 6, 1963.

Hon. A. Willis Robertson,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This is in response to your request of February 21, 1963, for the Board's comments on a bill now pending before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, S. 874, to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The Federal Reserve System has been concerned for several years about recurring coin shortages. Since 1959 the Reserve banks have experienced more or less continuous difficulty in getting enough coin from the mints to meet the increasing demand of the business community for coins of various denominations. Last year, for example, just before Christmas the stocks of small coins of more than half of all of the Federal Reserve banks and branches were alarmingly low, and a considerable number of the banks and branches found it necessary to ration coin supplies to their customers.

The increase during recent years in the demand for coin is due in part to normal business growth. The problem, however, is compounded by various factors, particularly the use of vending machines.

When the mints are unable to furnish the amounts of coin requested by the Reserve banks and branches, the resulting shortages feed on themselves. This is because whenever it is apparent that coins are becoming scarce, commercial banks and other large users of coin tend to hold what they have, rather than deposit such accumulations in the Federal Reserve banks for recirculation. As a consequence, a shortage in one denomination soon spreads to other denominations. There is no indication that the factors that are causing the shortages will abate themselves, and it is believed that the problem can be overcome only by a large increase in productive capacity. The Board therefore strongly urges favorable consideration of the proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman.

EXHIBIT 6

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from Acting General Counsel, Department of Commerce, March 22, 1963, to Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency

General Counsel of the
Department of Commerce,
Washington, D.C., March 22, 1963.

Hon. A. Willis Robertson,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: This letter is in further reply to your request for the views of this Department on S. 874, a bill to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

This Department has no objection to the enactment of S. 874. We do not have sufficient information to determine the need for the construction of additional buildings by the Treasury Department or the General Services Administration for the activities of the Bureau of the Mint.

However, we have noted the clear trend, in recent years, toward increasing domestic coin production. In the fiscal year 1954, 1.4 billion coins were minted; in 1958, 2 billion; in 1960, 2.6 billion; in 1962, 3.5 billion; and the estimate for 1963, is 4 billion.

The need for coins has increased so rapidly largely because of the sizable increase in retail sales through automatic vending machines, which require an adequate coin supply for each machine. The total value of production of automatic vending machines has increased rapidly. In 1954 it was $74.2 million; in 1958, $126.1 million; and in 1960, $184.3 million. The number of establishments engaged primarily in automatic vending increased at a

rate about 10 times that of total retail establishments between the census years 1954 and 1958. The growth rate of sales by vending machines in these establishments in recent years has been nearly double the growth rate of total retail sales. In-plant feeding through automatic vending machines is also increasing rapidly. A recent survey by the Department of Agriculture indicated that one plant executive in five expects to purchase vending machines in the near future. There is every reason to expect that sales through vending machines will continue sharply upward for the foreseeable future.

The Bureau of the Budget advised there would be no objection to the submission of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

Nathan Ostroff, Acting General Counsel.

EXHIBIT 7

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from President of the American Bankers Association, March 26, 1963 to Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency

The American Bankers Association,
New York, N.Y., March 26, 1963.

Hon. A. Willis Robertson,
Chairman, Committee on Banking and Currency,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: The American Bankers Association recommends that the Congress give favorable consideration to S. 874, a bill to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

We recognize that this bill would authorize the expenditure of approximately $17 million to build and modernize our coinage facilities, and while we believe that no new expenditure programs should be approved unless after careful scrutiny they are determined to be necessary in the public interest, we believe there is a pressing need for improvement of our coinage manufacturing facilities.

On repeated occasions for a number of years the commercial banks have experienced difficulties in obtaining sufficient coins to supply the needs of commerce and industry. As our national product increases with expanding business activities it will generate the need for a constantly increasing supply of coins, and it appears that the only solution to overcome the

further shortages that will undoubtedly occur, is to build additional mint facilities. Since coins can be supplied only by the Federal Government, there are no alternate sources of supply to which business can look.

Very truly yours,

M. Monroe Kimbrel, President.

EXHIBIT 8

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, November 16, 1962, to Secretary of the Treasury

Board of Governors
Of the Federal Reserve System,
Washington, November 16, 1962.

Hon. C. Douglas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary: In recent years banks and large users of coin have periodically been seriously inconvenienced by shortages of coin supplies. These shortages become especially acute during the seasonal Christmas shopping period. The consequences range all the way from hoarding by large users to rationing by Federal Reserve banks and to costly private shipments from surplus to deficit areas.

This fall the usual evidences of shortages exist but, in addition, at least one large user in Metropolitan Chicago, a chronic shortage area, has under consideration plans to have fractional scrip printed and token coins minted to deal with an anticipated inability to obtain a sufficient supply of Government coin.

As you may know, the Federal Reserve System has been concerned for several years about recurring shortages of coin. In previous letters to Secretary Anderson on July 12, 1960 and to Under Secretary Roosa on August 7, 1961, the Board expressed the hope that some arrangements could be worked out for a coin production schedule that would permit the stocking of a reserve supply of coins sufficient to meet all seasonal and growth needs.

The Board believes that the possibility of issuance of scrip by a private corporation, not for promotional reasons but merely because of a deficiency in mint supplies, is sufficiently undesirable to warrant bringing it to your attention at this time with the hope that some emergency measures may be possible to ease the current shortage of coins and avoid a recurrence of this situation in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. McC. Martin, Jr., Chairman.

EXHIBIT 9

Additional Mint Facilities: Letter from Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, July 18, 1963, to Chairman of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, concerning H. R. 6045

General Services Administration,
Washington, D.C., July 18, 1963.

Hon. Charles A. Buckley,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Your letter of May 21, 1963, requested the views of the General Services Administration on H. R. 6045, 88th Congress, a bill to authorize the construction and equipping of buildings required in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The purpose of the bill is stated in the title.

In providing that the Secretary of the Treasury shall act through the Administrator of General Services in the acquisition of sites, and in the design, construction, and equipping of the buildings, and that all functions with respect to repair and improvement shall be vested in the Administrator, the bill is consistent with the functions and responsibilities of GSA as set forth in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, 63 Stat. 377, as amended.

GSA recommends the enactment of this measure.

The enactment of this measure would affect the budgetary requirements of GSA to an extent that cannot be estimated at this time.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

Lawson B. Knott, Jr.
Acting Administrator.

EXHIBIT 10

UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED
TITLE 31 MONEY AND FINANCE
1962 SUPPLEMENT (CUMULATIVE TO OCTOBER 24, 1962)

CHAPTER 7.--BUREAU OF THE MINT, MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

§ 252. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(a), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155

Section, R.S. § 344, provided for salary and expenses of Director of the Mint.

§ 254. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(f), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155

Section, R.S. § 3502, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to designate some one to act in absence of the Director of the Mint.

§ 261. Mints and assay offices enumerated

The different mints and assay offices shall be--

First. The mint of the United States at Philadelphia.
Second. The mint of the United States at Denver.
Third. The United States assay office at New York.
Fourth. The United States assay office at San Francisco.

As amended July 11, 1962, Pub. L. 87-534, § 1, 76 Stat. 155.

1962 Amendment. Pub. L. 87-534 eliminated provisions which related to mints at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson, and assay offices at Boise City, Helena, Deadwood, Seattle and Salt Lake City, and inserted provisions authorizing an assay office at San Francisco.

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Pub. L. 87-534, see 1962 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 1917.

§ 262. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(m), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 156

Section, Act Feb. 20, 1895, c. 105, §§ 1, 3, 28 Stat. 673, required coinage of silver and minor coin at the Denver mint. See section 261 of this title.

§§ 264, 265. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(b), (c), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155.

Section 264, R.S. § 3497; Act Feb. 20, 1895, c. 105, § 2, 28 Stat. 673; Jan. 3, 1923, c. 22, 42 Stat. 1103, required superintendents of the Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver mints to perform the duties of treasurers.

Section 265, R.S. § 3498; Acts June 20, 1874, c. 328, § 1, 18 Stat. 96; Aug. 23, 1912, c. 350, §1, 37 Stat. 384; Apr. 4, 1924, c. 84, 43 Stat. 78; Jan. 22, 1925, c. 87, 43 Stat. 764; Mar. 5, 1928, c. 126, § 2, 45 Stat. 193, related to salaries of officers of coinage mints. See chapter 21 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

725-157 O-64



HEADQUARTERS, DIRECTOR OF THE MINT
U.S. TREASURY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.



UNITED STATES MINT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
SIXTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS



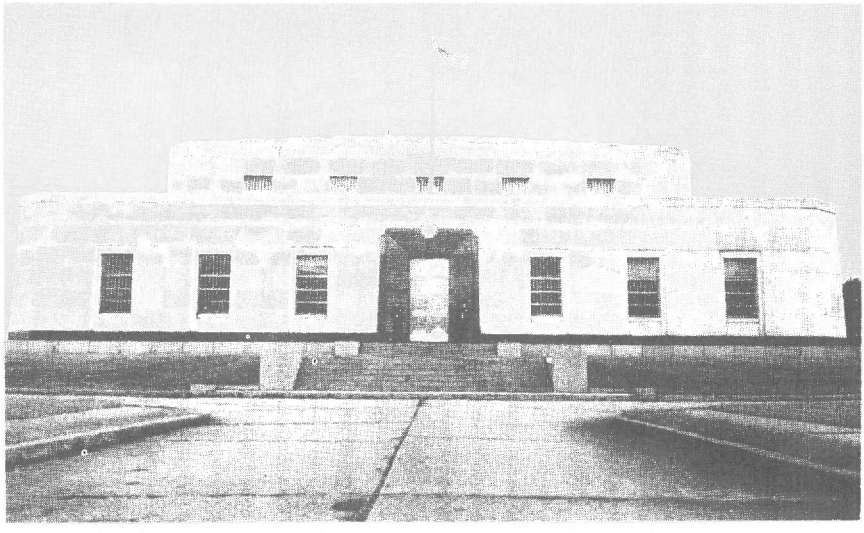
UNITED STATES MINT, DENVER, COLORADO
COLFAX AND DELAWARE STREETS



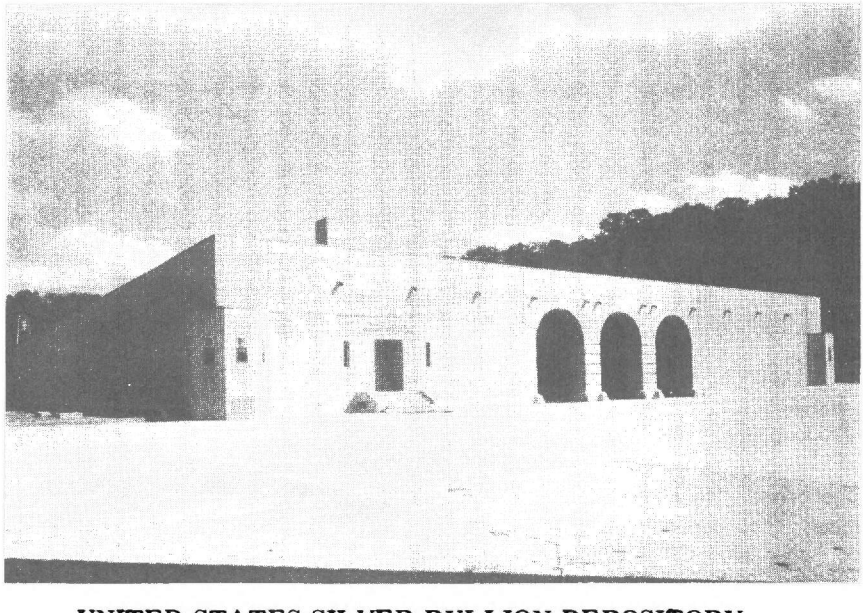
UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
155 HERMANN STREET



UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK
32 OLD SLIP



UNITED STATES GOLD BULLION DEPOSITORY,
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY



UNITED STATES SILVER BULLION DEPOSITORY,
WEST POINT, NEW YORK

§ 266. Appointment of assistants and employees

All assistants and employees of the mints and assay offices of the United States shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Aug. 23, 1912, c. 350, § 1, 37 Stat. 384.

Repeals. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(g), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155, repealed R.S. § 3504, from which the second sentence of this section, which provided that one of the clerks at each mint shall be designated as chief clerk, was derived.

§§ 268, 269. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(d), (e), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155

Section 268, R.S. § 3499; Acts June 20, 1874, c. 328, § 1, 18 Stat. 96; Mar. 4, 1915, c. 141, § 6, 38 Stat. 1049; Mar. 5, 1928, c. 126, § 2, 45 Stat. 193, related to salaries of assistants, clerks, and laborers employed in the mints. See chapter 21 of Title 5, Executive Department and Government Officers and Employees.

Section 269, R.S. § 3500, related to oath of office of officers, assistants, and clerks appointed for any mint.

§ 271. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(f), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155

Section, R.S. § 3502, required the chief clerk to act in absence of superintendent and authorized the superintendent to appoint persons to act in absence of officers of a mint or assay office.

§ 272. General duties of superintendents of mints

The superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the approval of the Director of the Mint. He shall make reports to the Director of the Mint at such times and according to such forms as the director may prescribe; which shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard, and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required. R.S. § 3503.

Repeals. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(g), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155, repealed R.S. § 3504, from which the last sentence of this section, which provided that the superintendent shall keep and render, quarter yearly, to the Director of the Mint, regular and faithful accounts of his transactions with the other officers of the mint and the depositors, and shall also render a monthly statement of the ordinary expenses of the mint or assay office under his charge, was derived.

725-157 O-64-8

§ 280. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(h), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155

Section, R.S. § 3556; Acts Apr. 4, 1924, c. 84, 43 Stat. 78; Jan. 22, 1925, c. 87, 43 Stat. 764; Mar. 5, 1928, c. 126, § 2, 45 Stat. 193, provided for salaries of officers of assay office at New York. See chapter 21 of Title 5, Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

§ 282. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(i), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 156

Section, R.S. § 3557; Act Aug. 23, 1912, c. 350, § 1, 37 Stat. 384, provided for salaries of assistants and employees in assay office at New York.

§ 283. Business of San Francisco assay office; wastage

The business of the United States assay office at San Francisco shall be in all respects similar to that of the assay office at New York, except that no gold or silver shall be refined. The Officer in Charge shall be allowed the amount of necessary and bona fide wastage as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury but not to exceed that provided for the melter and refiner in section 355 of this title, for wastage incurred in the casting of fine gold and silver bars. Such wastage allowance shall not apply to deposit operations. R.S. § 3558, amended Pub. L. 87-534, § 2, July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 155.

1962 Amendment. Pub. L. 87-534 substituted provisions respecting scope of business and its limitation at the San Francisco assay office and wastage for provisions limiting the business of assay offices, other than the New York assay office, to receipt of gold and silver bullion for melting and assaying.

Repeals. Section 3(m) of Pub. L. 87-534 repealed Act Feb. 20, 1895, c. 105, §§ 1, 2, 28 Stat. 673, formerly credited to the section, which provided for the coinage of gold and silver at the Denver mint.

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Pub. L. 87-534, see 1962 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 1917.

§§ 284-286. Repealed. Pub. L. 87-534, § 3(j)-(l), July 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 156.

Section 284, R.S. § 3559; Acts Feb. 20, 1895, c. 105, § 2, 28 Stat. 673; Jan. 22, 1925, c. 87, 43 Stat. 764; Mar. 5, 1928, c. 126, § 2, 45 Stat. 193, related to appointment of officers at assay offices.

Section 285, R.S. § 3560; Act Aug. 23, 1912, c. 350, § 1, 37 Stat. 384, related to powers and duties of assayers at assay offices.

Section 286, R.S. § 3561; Acts Feb. 18, 1875, c. 80, § 1, 18 Stat. 319; Feb. 27, 1877, c. 69, § 1, 19 Stat. 249, related to bond and oath of officers and clerks.

CHAPTER 8.--COINS, COINAGE, AND CURRENCY

COINS AND COINAGE

Sec.
324a. Inscription on currency and coins [New].

COINS AND COINAGE

§ 315b. Gold coinage discontinued; existing gold coins withdrawn from circulation; coins and gold to be formed into bars

Index to Notes

Counterfeiting coins of gold or silver 2
Payment in gold coin 1

2. Counterfeiting coins of gold or silver. Under Section 485 of Title 18 prescribing counterfeiting coins in resemblance of gold or silver coins of United States, it is illegal to make such gold coins, notwithstanding this section stopping coinage of gold coins and subsequent withdrawal of gold coins from circulation. U.S. v. Mock, D.C. Cal. 1956. 143 F. Supp. 661.

§ 317. Minor coins; weight and alloy

The minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, and a one-cent piece. The alloy for the five-cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the 1-cent piece shall be 95 per centum of copper and 5 per centum of zinc. The weight of the piece of 5 cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy, and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains. As amended Sept. 5, 1962, Pub. L. 87-643, § 1, 76 Stat. 440.

1962 Amendment. Pub. L. 87-643 eliminated tin from the 5 per centum portion of the one-cent piece alloy.

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Pub. L. 87-643, see 1962 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2362.

§ 324a. Inscription on currency and coins

At such time as new dies for the printing of currency are adopted, the dies shall bear, at such place or places thereon as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine to be appropriate, the inscription "In God We Trust", and thereafter this inscription shall appear on all United States currency and coins. July 11, 1955, c. 303, 69 Stat. 290.

Codification. Words "in connection with the current program of the Treasury Department to increase the capacity of presses utilized by the Bureau of Engraving" which followed "adopted" were omitted as temporary and unnecessary to the codified provisions.

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Act July 11, 1955, see 1955 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2417.

§ 335. Purchase of bullion for silver coinage; silver-profit fund

In order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this chapter, other than the silver dollar, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the cost of the alloy metal, with the wastage incurred in such coinage, with the recoinage loss on silver coins recoined pursuant to section 320 of this title and with the cost of distributing silver coins. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury of the United States. As amended July 9, 1956, c. 535, § 2, 70 Stat. 518.

1956 Amendment. Act July 9, 1956, amended section by inserting the words "with the cost of the alloy metal," in the third sentence.

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Act July 9, 1956, see 1956 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3073.

§ 340. Purchase of metal for minor coinage; profit fund

For the purchase of metal for the minor coinage, authorized by this chapter, a sum not exceeding $3,000,000 in lawful money of the United States shall, upon the recommendation of the Director of the Mint and in such sums as he may designate, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be transferred to the credit of the superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, at which establishments, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins, as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of the profits accrued from minor coinage under former Acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury

of the United States. As amended June 30, 1954, c. 427, 68 Stat. 336; July 9, 1956, c. 535, § 1, 70 Stat. 518.

1956 Amendment. Act July 9, 1956 amended section by substituting "$3,000,000" for "$2,000,000"

1954 Amendment. Act June 30, 1954 increased the maximum amount for the purchase of metal for the minor coinage from "$1,000,000" to "$2,000,000"

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Act June 30, 1954, see 1954 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 2457. See, also, Act July 9, 1956. 1956 U.S. Code Cong. and Adm. News, p. 3073.

§ 362. Same; exchange of unparted bullion for fine bars

Cross References. Expenses incident to acting as Government depositaries and fiscal agents, reimbursement by Secretary of Treasury, see section 258a of Title 5. Executive Departments and Government Officers and Employees.

§ 369. Money arising from charges and deductions covered into Treasury

The money arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and from all other sources, except the money derived from the manufacture and sale of medals, proof coins, and uncirculated coins and as otherwise provided by and pursuant to this chapter, shall from time to time be covered into the Treasury, and no part of such deductions, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages. The money arising from the manufacture and sale of medals, proof coins, and uncirculated coins shall be reimbursed to the appropriation then current and chargeable for the cost of manufacture and sale of medals, proof coins, and uncirculated coins. All expenditures of the mints and assay offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury. As amended Sept. 5, 1962, Pub. L. 87-643, § 2, 76 Stat. 440.

References in Text. Word "chapter" in text means Title 37 of Revised Statutes which is set out in sections 204 and 205 of Title 15, Commerce and Trade, sections 254, 261, 263-266, 268-287, 314, 316, 317, 318, 321, 322, 324, 325, 327-332, 334, 335, 340, 341, 343-347, 349-358, 360, 363-366, 368, 369, 371, and 373-375 of this title.

1962 Amendment. Pub.L. 87-643 added the references to "uncirculated coins."

Legislative History: For legislative history and purpose of Pub.L. 87-643, see 1962 U.S.Code Cong. and Adm.News, p. 2362.

EXHIBIT 11

THE UNITED STATES GOLD BULLION DEPOSITORY FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

The Fort Knox Bullion Depository houses the greatest part of the monetary gold stocks of the United States. The Depository, one of the institutions under the supervision of the Director of the Mint, is located approximately 30 miles southwest of Louisville, Kentucky, on a site which formerly was a part of the Fort Knox military reservation. The building was constructed in 1936, and between January and June 1937, 445,501 bars containing 157,820,192 fine troy ounces of gold, with a value of $5,523,706,735.45, were transferred by railroad from the Philadelphia Mint and the New York Assay Office.

The two-story basement and attic building is constructed of granite, steel, and concrete. The exterior dimensions measure 105 by 121 feet, and the height above the first floor level is 42 feet.

The outer wall of the Depository is granite, lined with concrete. Included in the materials used in construction are 16,500 cubic feet of granite, 4,200 cubic yards of concrete, 750 tons of reinforcing steel, and 670 tons of structural steel.

Over the marble entrance at the front of the building is the inscription "United States Depository" with the seal of the Treasury Department in gold. Offices of the Officer in Charge and the Captain of the Guard open upon the entrance lobby. At the rear of the building is another entrance for the reception of bullion and supplies.

At each corner of the structure, on the outside, but connected with it, are four guard boxes. Sentry boxes, similar to the guard boxes at the corners of the Depository, are located at the entrance gate. A driveway encircles the building and a steel fence marks the boundaries of the site.

Within the building is a two-level steel and concrete vault, divided into compartments. The vault door weighs more than twenty tons. No one person is entrusted with the combination. Various members of the Depository staff must dial separately combinations known only to them. The vault casing is constructed of steel plates, steel I-beams, and steel cylinders laced with hoop bands and encased in concrete. The vault roof is of similar construction and is independent of the Depository roof.

The building is equipped with the latest and most modern protective devices. The nearby Army Post gives additional protection. The Depository is equipped with its own emergency power plant, water system and other facilities. In the basement is a pistol range for the guards.

The gold in the Depository is in the form of standard mint bars of almost pure gold, or coin gold bars resulting from the melting of gold coin. These bars are about the size of an ordinary building brick, but somewhat smaller. The approximate dimensions are 7 by 3-5/8 by 1-3/4 inches. The fine gold bars contain approximately 400 troy ounces of gold, worth $14,000. The avoirdupois weight is about 27-1/2 pounds. They are stored without wrappings in the vault compartments. When they are handled, great care is exercised to avoid abrasion of the soft metal. In 1963, more than 300,000,000

fine ounces of gold, valued at approximately $11 billion, are in storage in Fort Knox.

No visitors are permitted. This policy was adopted when the Depository was established, and is rigidly enforced.

EXHIBIT 12

THE UNITED STATES SILVER BULLION DEPOSITORY WEST POINT, NEW YORK

The West Point Bullion Depository contains the major portion of the United States monetary stocks of silver bullion. The Depository, one of the institutions under the supervision of the Director of the Mint, is situated on a four-acre tract of land formerly a part of the West Point military reservation, within 500 feet of the Storm King Highway, near West Point's "Old North Gate". The institution operates as an adjunct of the New York Assay Office.

The building was completed in 1938 and between July 6, 1938 and February 17, 1939, 1,101,320 bars containing 1,169,444,788 fine troy ounces of silver were moved from the New York Assay Office and other silver vaults in New York City. The Depository's twenty three compartments have a capacity of two billion ounces of silver. Each compartment is approximately 20 by 45 feet.

The rectangular building, 170 by 256 feet, is a windowless, one-story structure of reinforced concrete, resting on a concrete foundation well below ground level. A six-foot concrete walk skirts the sides and rear of the building, a nine-foot steel fence surrounds the building, and a steel gate, controlled by guards, regulates the entrance and departure of persons and vehicles.

Offices and guard rooms are on the first floor and mezzanine, at the front of the building, with entrance through a vestibule. Light and air for this section are obtained through skylights. The remainder of the structure is under a solid composition roof. A vertical-lift steel door in the center of the front affords passage for bullion trucks. With this door closed, complete isolation is provided for loading operations. To the rear of the loading platform are rolling steel doors and checking rooms through which the storage vault is reached. A series of vault compartments is guarded by a master vault door and an emergency door. The master vault door, equipped with a time lock, is made of drill-proof and flame-proof metal. A basement under the office portion of the building provides space for a heating system and storage of fuel.

An inside corridor connects the four turrets or watchtowers at the corners, where sentries may observe the terrain in all directions. The Depository's outside walls may be placed under floodlight.

No visitors are permitted. This policy was adopted when the Depository was established, and is rigidly enforced.

EXHIBIT 13

Public Law 88-36
88th Congress, H. R. 5389
June 4, 1963

AN ACT

77 STAT. 54.

To repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I--SILVER BULLION, SILVER CERTIFICATES, AND FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES

Repeals.
48 Stat. 1178.
53 Stat. 998;
60 Stat. 750.

Section 1. The Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 311a, 316a, 316b, 405a, 448-448e, 734a, and 734b), section 4 of the Act of July 6, 1939 (31 U.S.C. 316c), and the Act of July 31, 1946 (31 U.S.C. 316d), are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall maintain the ownership and the possession or control within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates. Unless the market price of silver exceeds its monetary value, the Secretary of the Treasury shall not dispose of any silver held or owned by the United States in excess of that required to be held as reserves against outstanding silver certificates, but any such excess silver may be sold to other departments and agencies of the Government or used for the coinage of standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver coins. Silver certificates shall be exchangeable on demand at the Treasury of the United States for silver dollars or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, at such places as he may designate, for silver bullion of a monetary value equal to the face amount of the certificates.

40 Stat. 970.

Sec. 3. The first sentence of the ninth paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 418) is amended by inserting "$1, $2," immediately after "notes of the denominations of".

TITLE II--REPEAL OF TAX ON TRANSFERS OF SILVER BULLION

Repeal.
68A Stat. 590.

Sec. 201. (a) Subchapter F of chapter 39 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to silver bullion) is hereby repealed.

26 USC 4891-4897.

(b) The table of subchapters for such chapter 39 is amended by striking out the last line thereof.

(c) Section 6422 of such Code (relating to cross references) is amended by striking out paragraph (7) and by renumbering paragraphs (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), and (14) as paragraphs (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), and (13), respectively. 26 USC 6422.

(d) Section 6808 of such Code (relating to special provisions relating to stamps) is amended by striking out paragraph (11) and by renumbering paragraphs (12) and (13) as paragraphs (11) and (12), respectively. 26 USC 6808.

Sec. 202. Section 201 shall apply only with respect to transfers after the date of the enactment of this title.

Approved June 4, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 183 (Banking & Currency Comm.).
SENATE REPORT No. 175 (Banking & Currency Comm.).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109, 1963:
Apr. 10: Considered and passed House.
May 20, 21: Considered in Senate.
May 23: Considered and passed Senate.

EXHIBIT 14

Committee on Banking and Currency
United States Senate, 88th Congress, 1st Session
Excerpts from Report 175, Accompanying H. R. 5389
May 13, 1963

REPEALING CERTAIN LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF SILVER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5389) to repeal certain legislation relating to the purchase of silver, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

General Statement

H. R. 5389 would repeal the outdated silver purchase acts and the related transfer tax on silver bullion. It would prohibit the Government from selling silver, restricting the use of free silver to coinage and sale to other Government agencies, unless the market price exceeded the monetary value. It would continue the requirement that the Treasury must keep a reserve of silver to match outstanding silver certificates and must supply silver in exchange for silver certificates on the holder's demand. It would authorize the issuance of $1 and $2 Federal Reserve notes to meet the needs of business and the public.

H.R. 5389 would take the Government out of the silver market. It would permit a free silver market, not restricted by prohibitive transfer taxes, and neither supported by Government purchases (at least for many years) nor depressed by Government sales.[1]

H.R. 5389 would provide for an adequate supply of paper currency and subsidiary coinage to meet the Nation's needs, and at the same time it would maintain and honor the Government's pledge to exchange silver for outstanding silver certificates.

Background of the Bill

In November of 1961, Secretary of the Treasury Dillon recommended, and the President approved, a revision of the Government's silver policies to reflect the changed silver situation.

1. The President directed the Treasury to stop selling free silver, which it had been selling at approximately 91 cents an ounce. Treasury sales of silver stopped in November 1961. Section 2 of H. R. 5389 would reinforce the directive by prohibiting the Treasury from selling silver on the market for less than its monetary value. Only sales to other Government agencies and use for coinage would be permitted.

2. The President directed the Treasury to retire from circulation enough $5 and $10 silver certificates so that the silver thereby released could meet current coinage needs. The certificates retired are being replaced by $5 and $10 Federal Reserve notes. The President recommended that this be done also with the silver behind the $1 silver certificates. Section 3 of the bill would make this practicable by authorizing the issuance of $1 and $2 Federal Reserve notes to replace the silver certificates which would be retired.

3. The President recommended repeal of the statutory silver purchase requirements. Section 1 of H.R. 5389 would accomplish this.

4. The President recommended repeal of the tax on transfers of interests in silver bullion, enacted as part of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. Title II of H. R. 5389 would carry out this recommendation.

Bills to carry out the President's recommendations were introduced in 1962. The bills were not passed at that time, but there has been widespread discussion of the President's proposals in the year and a half since they were announced.

The same recommendations were renewed this year in the President's Economic Report. Administration bills were introduced in February, H.R. 4413 and S. 731. The House Banking and Currency Committee held hearings on H.R. 4413, and the Committee on Ways and Means considered the tax

[1] The fact that the holders of the $1.8 billion of silver certificates now in circulation could present them at the Treasury and demand silver in exchange at the monetary value of $1.29-plus an ounce (established by the Act of January 18, 1837 (5 Stat. 137), which prescribed the weight and alloy of the dollar, so as to call for 371.25 grains of fine or pure silver in a standard silver dollar) would keep the market price from rising much above that figure. To that extent the silver market would not be completely free. But there is no way to avoid this except by dishonoring the Government's pledge to exchange silver certificates for silver.

provisions of the bill and recommended modifications. A new bill, H.R. 5389, embodying these and other changes, was introduced and reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee. It passed the House on April 10, 1963.

When the bill was referred to this committee, the Finance Committee was requested to consider the tax provisions of the bill and to give its views. A letter has been received from the Finance Committee, recommending repeal of the transfer tax on the termination of the silver purchase program. This letter is set forth below, in explanation of title II of the bill.

The Need for Currency and Coins

Paper currency and subsidiary silver and minor coins are essential to the Nation's commerce and finance, and adequate supplies must be maintained. The demand is increasing with the increase in population, the sustained level of business, and, in the case of coins, the development of a huge vending machine business.

At the present time the Federal Reserve Act provides authority to issue adequate supplies of paper currency, in denominations of $5 and up, in the form of Federal Reserve notes. The supply of minor coins--nickels and pennies--is limited only by the production capacity of the mints.

The supply of subsidiary silver coins--dimes, quarters, and 50-cent pieces--and of $1 bills is tied to the silver situation. Each year approximately $100 million worth of these silver coins must be struck, and approximately 50 million additional $1 bills must be issued, in order to meet the expanding needs of commerce and finance. At the present time, when each new $1 bill calls for three-quarters of an ounce of silver to back it up, this amounts to an annual demand for silver of some 115 million ounces, a demand which in itself would exert a strong upward pressure on the price of silver.

The recent increase in the price of silver to $1.27 and above creates an additional threat to our circulating supply of money. If the market price of silver should go over its monetary value of $1.29-plus, holders of silver certificates would find it worthwhile to exchange their certificates for the Treasury's silver. And if the market price of silver should go above the monetary value of subsidiary silver coins--$1.38, holders of these coins would find it worthwhile to melt them down for the silver in them. The effect on the Nation's commerce and on our entire economic system if $1 bills, and still more if subsidiary silver coins, should disappear needs no elaboration.

At the present time the Treasury has on hand some 1.6 billion ounces of silver. In 1962 about 75 million ounces of silver were used for coinage. Unless there is an inordinate drain on the silver supply by holders of silver certificates demanding silver in exchange, the Treasury's supply of silver should fill the needs for coinage and the needs of other Government agencies for many years to come.

H.R. 5389 would make it possible to supply the needed $1 bills as part of the overall supply of Federal Reserve notes, without involving any drain on the silver supply or any pressure on silver prices. H.R. 5389 would also make it possible, by gradually retiring $1 silver certificates and replacing

them with Federal Reserve notes, to provide a supply of silver for subsidiary coinage and other governmental use which should be adequate for many years.

Gradual Replacement of Silver Certificates

Retirement of silver certificates and their subsequent replacement with Federal Reserve notes will require the usual 25 percent gold reserve back of the Federal Reserve notes.[3]

On February 28, 1963, the silver certificates in circulation amounted to $1.8 billion, of which $1.5 billion was in $1 bills and $1.4 million in $2 bills. If $1.8 billion in Federal Reserve notes were substituted for these silver certificates, $450 million of gold would have to be set aside as the 25 percent gold reserve. At the present time the balance of free gold available for use as a reserve for Federal Reserve notes amounts to $3,750 million. While this is an ample quantity to take care of the $450 million reserve requirement which would be created by the issuance of $1.8 billion of Federal Reserve notes, such a conversion if it were not carried out gradually, might in itself create problems with respect to our balance-of-payments situation.

The Secretary of the Treasury emphasized the importance of providing in an orderly way for the handling of our future needs for coinage and $1 bills. In this testimony he stated:

> The withdrawal of silver certificates and the use of silver back of them for coinage will be gradual. We estimate that not over $105 million of silver certificates a year will need to be redeemed in order to obtain the silver needed for coinage.

There is also a demand for about $50 million of additional $1 bills each year, which would call for gold reserves of about $12,500,000. The Secretary estimated that the total of free gold which would have to be committed to the 25 percent reserve, by reason of the issuance of $1 Federal Reserve notes to meet the need for retirement of silver certificates to supply silver for coinage, and to meet the need for additional $1 bills, would amount to not more than $35 to $40 million a year.

In addition, the Secretary pointed out that there is a balance of some 30 million ounces of free silver which would be available to supply the needs of other Government agencies, including particularly the Defense Department, for the manufacture of equipment and other purposes over the next few years.

The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System strongly supported the Treasury's position that the issuance of Federal Reserve notes to replace or supplement silver certificates should take place gradually, in order to moderate the effect on the statutory minimum gold certificate reserve.

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[3] In addition, they would be backed up by a 75 percent reserve almost entirely in the form of Government securities which the Federal Reserve bank would have to buy from the public. Since 90 percent of the net income of the Federal Reserve System is paid to the Government, there would be a net saving to the Government.

The committee agreed with the view of the Treasury and the Board of Governors that, if the conversion is effected gradually, so that the demands on gold from this source are kept within the general magnitude estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the substitution of $1 Federal Reserve notes for $1 silver certificates in order to supply silver for coinage and the issuance of $1 Federal Reserve notes to meet the need for additional $1 bills can be effected without creating any problems with respect to our balance-of-payments situation.

Accordingly, while recognizing that the demands for Treasury silver for coinage and other purposes are to be a considerable extent beyond the control of the Government, the committee urges the Treasury Department to exert the greatest care in retiring silver certificates and in issuing Federal Reserve notes to replace them, and to do everything in its power to make this substitution as gradual as possible, in order to minimize its effect on our gold reserve and our balance-of-payments situation.

The committee wants to make it clear that the basic problems underlying our balance-of-payments problem must be squarely met and must be solved on their merits, entirely separate and apart from any action which may be taken under this bill.

Section-by-Section Analysis

Title I--Silver Bullion, Silver Certificates, and Federal Reserve Notes

Section 1 would repeal the Silver Purchase Act of 1934, section 4 of the act of July 6, 1939, and the act of July 31, 1946. Under these acts, the Treasury is required to buy newly mined domestic silver at 90.5 cents an ounce, and it is authorized to buy foreign silver, and to sell foreign or domestic silver, at not less than 90.5 cents an ounce.

Section 2 would require the Secretary of the Treasury to hold silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates; it would prohibit the Treasury from selling free silver, unless the market price of silver exceeds its monetary value, except that free silver may be sold to other Government departments or used for coinage; and it would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his option, to deliver silver bullion for silver certificates instead of silver dollars.

Section 3 would permit the issuance of $1 and $2 Federal Reserve notes.

Title II--Repeal of Tax on Transfers of Silver Bullion

Section 201 would repeal subchapter F of chapter 39 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, enacted as part of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. This imposes a 50-percent tax on profits on transfers of silver bullion.

Section 202 makes this repeal applicable only to transfers occurring after the date of enactment of the title.

Changes in Existing Law

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill as reported are shown

as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1178)

[AN ACT

[To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver, issue silver certificates, and for other purposes.

[Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the short title of this Act shall be the "Silver Purchase Act of 1934."

[Sec. 2. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the proportion of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the United States should be increased, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining, one fourth of the monetary value of such stocks in silver.

[Sec. 3. Whenever and so long as the proportion of silver in the stocks of gold and silver of the United States is less than one-fourth of the monetary value of such stocks, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase silver, at home or abroad, for present or future delivery with any direct obligations, coin, or currency of the United States, authorized by law, or with any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such rates, at such times, and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable and most advantageous to the public interest: Provided, That no purchase of silver shall be made hereunder at a price in excess of the monetary value thereof: And provided further, That no purchases of silver situated in the continental United States on May 1, 1934, shall be made hereunder at a price in excess of 50 cents a fine ounce.

[Sec. 4. Whenever and so long as the market price of silver exceeds its monetary value or the monetary value of the stocks of silver is greater than 25 per centum of the monetary value of the stocks of gold and silver, the Secretary of the Treasury may, with the approval of the President and subject to the provisions of section 5, sell any silver acquired under the authority of this Act, at home or abroad, for present or future delivery, at such rates, at such times, and upon such terms and conditions as he may deem reasonable and most advantageous to the public interest.

[Sec. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to issue silver certificates in such denominations as he may from time to time prescribe in a face amount not less than the cost of all silver purchased under the authority of section 3, and such certificates shall be placed in actual circulation. There shall be maintained in the Treasury as security for all silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued and at the time outstanding an amount of silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates. All silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, public charges, taxes, duties, and dues, and shall be redeemable on demand at the Treasury of the United States in standard

silver dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to coin standard silver dollars for such redemption.

[Sec. 6. Whenever in his judgment such action is necessary to effectuate the policy of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, with the approval of the President, to investigate, regulate, or prohibit, by means of licenses or otherwise, the acquisition, importation, exportation, or transportation of silver and of contracts and other arrangements made with respect thereto; and to require the filing of reports deemed by him reasonably necessary in connection therewith. Whoever willfully violates the provisions of any license, order, rule, or regulation issued pursuant to the authorization contained in this section shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000 or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both.

[Sec. 7. Whenever in the judgment of the President such action is necessary to effectuate the policy of this Act, he may by Executive order require the delivery to the United States mints of any or all silver by whomever owned or possessed. The silver so delivered shall be coined into standard silver dollars or otherwise added to the monetary stocks of the United States as the President may determine; and there shall be returned therefor in standard silver dollars, or any other coin or currency of the United States, the monetary value of the silver so delivered less such deductions for seigniorage, brassage, coinage, and other mint charges as the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall have determined: Provided, That in no case shall the value of the amount returned therefor be less than the fair value at the time of such order of the silver required to be delivered as such value is determined by the market price over a reasonable period terminating at the time of such order. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay all necessary costs of the transportation of such silver and standard silver dollars, coin, or currency, including the cost of insurance, protection, and such other incidental costs as may be reasonably necessary. Any silver withheld in violation of any Executive order issued under this section or of any regulations issued pursuant thereto shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure, and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law; and, in addition, any person failing to comply with the provisions of any such Executive order or regulation shall be subject to a penalty equal to twice the monetary value of the silver in respect of which such failure occurred.

Sec. 8. [Repealed.]

[Sec. 9. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, with the approval of the President, such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this Act, or of any order issued hereunder.

[Sec. 10. As used in this Act--

[The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, or corporation;

[The term "the continental United States" means the States of the United States and the District of Columbia;

[The term "monetary value" means a value calculated on the basis of $1 for an amount of silver or gold equal to the amount at the time contained in the standard silver dollar and the gold dollar, respectively;

[The term "stocks of silver" means the total amount of silver at the time owned by the United States (whether or not held as security for outstanding currency of the United States) and of silver contained in coins of the United States at the time outstanding;

[The term "stocks of gold" means the total amount of gold at the time owned by the United States, whether or not held as a reserve or as security for any outstanding currency of the United States.

[Sec. 11. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $500,000, which shall be available for expenditure under the direction of the President and in his discretion, for any purpose in connection with the carrying out of this Act; and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually such additional sums as may be necessary for such purposes.

[Sec. 12. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

[Sec. 13. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, but the authority conferred in this Act upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury is declared to be supplemental to the authority heretofore conferred.]

Section 4 of the Act of July 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998)

[Sec. 4. (a) Each United States coinage mint shall receive for coinage into standard silver dollars any silver which such mint, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, is satisfied has been mined subsequently to July 1, 1939, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

[(b) The Director of such mint with the consent of the owner shall deduct and retain of such silver so received 45 per centum as seigniorage for services performed by the Government of the United States relative to the coinage and delivery of silver dollars. The balance of such silver so received, that is 55 per centum, shall be coined into standard silver dollars and the same or any equal number of other standard silver dollars shall be delivered to the owner or depositor of such silver, and no provisions of law taxing transfers of silver shall extend or apply to any delivery of silver to a United States mint under this section. The 45 per centum of such silver so deducted shall be retained as bullion by the Treasury or coined into standard silver dollars and held or disposed of in the same manner as other bullion or silver dollars held in or belonging to the Treasury.

[(c) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of this section. Such regulations shall contain provisions substantially similar to the provisions contained in the regulations issued pursuant to the Act of Congress approved April 23, 1918

(40 Stat. L., p. 535), known as the Pittman Act, with such changes as he shall determine prescribing how silver tendered to such mints shall be identified as having been produced from natural deposits in the United States or any places subject to its jurisdiction subsequent to July 1, 1939.]

Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)

[AN ACT

[To authorize the use by industry of silver held or owned by the United States, and for other purposes.

[Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell or lease for manufacturing uses, including manufacturing uses incident to reconversion and the building up of employment in industry, upon such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem advisable, to any person, partnership, association, or corporation, or any department of the Government, any silver held or owned by the United States at not less than 90.5 cents per fine troy ounce: Provided, That at all times the ownership and the possession or control within the United States of an amount of silver of a monetary value equal to the face amount of all outstanding silver certificates heretofore or hereafter issued by the Secretary of the Treasury shall be maintained by the Treasury: Provided further, That hereafter each United States coinage mint shall receive for coinage silver mined after July 1, 1946, from natural deposits in the United States or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, as provided in the Act of July 6, 1939 (Public Law 165, Seventy-sixth Congress), and tendered to such mint within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined, except that the seigniorage to be deducted shall be 30 per centum instead of 45 per centum as provided in section 4(b) of said Act.]

The Ninth Paragraph of Section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act
(12 U.S.C. 418)

Note Issues

Sec. 16. * * *

* * * * * * * *

In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation as Federal reserve notes, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved in the best manner to guard against counterfeits and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom and numbered such quantities of such notes of the denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 as may be required to supply the Federal reserve banks. Such

notes shall be in form and tenor as directed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of this Act and shall bear the distinctive numbers of the several Federal reserve banks through which they are issued.

EXHIBIT 15

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11110, JUNE 4, 1963

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10289, AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Executive Order No. 10289 of September 19, 1951, as amended, is hereby further amended--

(a) By adding at the end of paragraph 1 thereof the following subparagraph (j):

"(j) The authority vested in the President by paragraph (b) of section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933, as amended (31 U.S.C. 821(b)), to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption." and

(b) By revoking subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 thereof.

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Order shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal cause prior to the date of this Order but all such liabilities shall continue and may be enforced as if said amendments had not been made.

(Signed) JOHN F. KENNEDY

THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 4, 1963.

EXHIBIT 16

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE (D-1056) Nov. 26, 1963

New $1 Federal Reserve Notes Now Being Distributed

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Treasury Department announced today that more than 50 million new $1 Federal Reserve notes are going into circulation. Issuance of the new $1 notes, authorized by Congress last June, has begun at all 12 Federal Reserve Banks and their 24 Branches to commercial banks in every part of the country. This will make more silver available for coinage purposes and help to meet the increased demand for currency in connection with pre-Christmas business.

To facilitate the widest possible distribution, the initial supply of the new notes is being distributed through normal commercial banking channels; none of the first 50 million notes will be available to the public at any of the Federal Reserve Banks or Branches.

The new $1 Federal Reserve notes closely resemble the present $1 silver certificates, which ultimately they will replace completely. The back of the new notes and the portrait of George Washington on the face will be exactly the same as the silver certificates. The main difference will be the addition of a symbol, appearing to the left of the portrait, identifying the issuing Federal Reserve Bank, and the wording on the face of the bill. The notes bear the signatures of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States as do Federal Reserve notes of other denominations.

The new notes will read (above the portrait): "The United States of America" and (below the portrait) "One Dollar." The legend stating that the bill "Is Legal Tender For All Debts, Public and Private," appearing on the silver certificates will also appear on the new Federal Reserve notes, but the new notes will not contain any reference to silver. Thus, they will not carry the language: "This Certifies That There Is On Deposit In The Treasury Of The United States Of America" (above portrait) and "One Dollar In Silver Payable To The Bearer On Demand" (below the portrait).

Federal Reserve notes have been the basic circulating currency of the United States for many years, comprising over 85 per cent (more than $30 billion) of the face amount of all currency in circulation today. They are backed 100 per cent by collateral in the form of gold certificates, U.S. Government securities, or short-term paper discounted or purchased by the Federal Reserve Banks.

EXHIBIT 17

DELIVERY OF SILVER BULLION IN EXCHANGE FOR SILVER CERTIFICATES

Instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury

Pursuant to the authority of Public Law 88-36 of June 4, 1963, I hereby designate the United States Assay Office at New York City and the United

States Assay Office at San Francisco as places where silver bullion may be obtained in exchange for silver certificates. All requests for silver bullion in exchange for silver certificates shall be directed to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., 20220. Such requests may be made through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City, or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, attention Fiscal Agency Department.

At the time of making such request, silver certificates shall be tendered to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D.C., or the Federal Reserve Bank through which the request is made. If the request is made through one of the Federal Reserve Banks specified, other funds may be tendered, in a form satisfactory to the Bank. If funds other than silver certificates are tendered, they shall be accompanied by a request that the Federal Reserve Bank acquire for the account of the person making the tender silver certificates in an equivalent amount and that, upon acquisition of the required amount of silver certificates, they be accepted for the account of the assay office for exchange for silver bullion of equivalent value computed at the monetary value of silver of $1.292929292 per fine troy ounce. Delivery of the silver bullion shall be effected at the assay office in fine silver bars of approximately 1,000 ounces. The face amount of certificates tendered in exchange must be equal to the monetary value of the silver bullion raised to the next highest dollar.

Where consistent with the public interest, silver bullion shall be delivered at whichever of the designated assay offices is specified by the person requesting silver bullion.

DOUGLAS DILLON,
Secretary of the Treasury

July 22, 1963.

[F.R. Doc. 63-7820; Filed, July 23, 1963; 8:53 a.m.]

EXHIBIT 18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT PRESS RELEASE (D-748) FEB. 8, 1963
MINT DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES ANNUAL TRIAL OF THE COINS

Miss Eva Adams, Director of the United States Mint, will appear at the Philadelphia Mint on February 13 before a special commission named by the President yesterday for the Annual Trial of the Coins.

This historic ritual, dating back to the past century and a half in the United States has its roots in thirteenth century English law requiring an assize of the coins. In those early days the trial took place only when a chest known as the pyx, stored in Westminster Abbey, was filled.

Upon the recommendations of Alexander Hamilton legislation was enacted by the United States in 1792 making mandatory a yearly examination of the coins by persons not connected with the Mint.

The commissioners who will meet at Philadelphia next Wednesday are:
Mr. George J. Boardman, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island
Mr. Selig S. Burrows, of Great Neck, New York
Mr. Matthew Hale, of Alexandria, Virginia
Dr. Warren C. Jones, of Forest, Mississippi
Mr. Maxwell J. Lieberman, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Mr. Robert R. Poston, of Arlington, Virginia
Mr. A. G. Schemmer, of Albuquerque, New Mexico
Mr. Elston G. Bradfield, of Highland Park, Illinois
Mrs. Oscar Dodson, Grosse Pointe, Michigan
Mr. J. Madison Hunnicutt, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. Ray O. Lefman, of Kansas City, Missouri
Mr. Alvin G. McNish, of Chevy Chase, Maryland
Mr. Matthew H. Rothert, of Camden, Arkansas
Mr. Leonard W. Stark, of Chicago, Illinois

The Commission will be expected to complete its examination in one day. Serving as an ex-officio member will be a scientist who will bring with him weights, calibrated against the standard weights in the Bureau of Standards, for use in testing the coins. The Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Assayer of the United States Assay Office in New York will also assist.

Over 77 million ounces of silver were used for silver coinage in 1962. More than 616 million silver coins were produced. From this production approximately 62,000 silver coins have been reserved for the annual trial. A representative sample will be examined to make sure they are of the proper weight and fineness.

In making a half dollar with a standard weight of 192.9 grains, the allowable tolerance is 4 grains over- or under weight; on a quarter, 3 grains and on a dime 1.5 grains. As to the silver-copper alloy of the coins, the standard is that 900 parts out of a thousand must be silver, though the Mint is given a tolerance of 6 parts, either way.

The Mints in Denver and Philadelphia throughout the year send samples of the coins into Washington where they are weighed and assayed to make sure of their weight and silver content. The Trial of the Coins is the official test by private citizens which assures the public that its coins have been struck in accordance with the law.

EXHIBIT 19

Public Law 86-184
86th Congress, S. 2099
August 24, 1959

AN ACT

73 STAT. 417.

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State (which

West Virginia. Centennial medals.

anniversary will be celebrated in 1963), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the West Virginia Centennial Commission not more than two hundred thousand silver medals, one and five-sixteenths inches in diameter, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the West Virginia Centennial Commission subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Commission in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1963. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

31 USC 368.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be stuck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture; including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

(b) Upon authorization from the West Virginia Centennial Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in silver of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor).

Approved August 24, 1959.

EXHIBIT 20

Public Law 86-393
86th Congress, S. 2431
March 18, 1960

AN ACT

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of statehood of the State of Kansas.

Kansas Centennial. Medals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of statehood of Kansas, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Kansas Centennial Commission not more than twenty thousand medals of either silver or bronze or both, of a suitable size and with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined solely by

the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be requested by the commission in quantities of not less than twenty-five hundred, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1961. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes. 31 USC 368.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at no less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost. 74 STAT. 8.

(b) Upon authorization from the Kansas Centennial Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates in silver or bronze or both of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor). 74 STAT. 9.

Approved March 18, 1960.

EXHIBIT 21

Public Law 87-21
87th Congress, S. 900
April 24, 1961

AN ACT

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Mobile, Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Mobile, Alabama (which anniversary will be celebrated in 1961), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Mobile Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Corporation not more than five thousand medals, one and five-sixteenths inches in diameter, of bronze or silver or both, with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Mobile Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Corporation subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the Corporation, in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1961. The medals shall be considered to

Mobile, Ala. Two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, medals.

be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the
31 USC 368. Revised Statutes.

Cost. Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture; including labor, materials,
75 STAT. 43. dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security
75 STAT. 44. satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to idemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

Duplicates. (b) Upon authorization from the Mobile Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration Corporation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates of such medal to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor).

Approved April 24, 1961.

EXHIBIT 22

Public Law 87-702
87th Congress, S. J. Res. 133
September 26, 1962

JOINT RESOLUTION

76 STAT. 605.

To provide for the coinage of a medal in recognition of the distinguished services of Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sam Rayburn. Gold medal. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the distinguished public service and outstanding contribution to the general welfare of Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck and presented to the estate of the late Speaker Sam Rayburn a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary, but to include the phrase "For services rendered to the people of the United States". There is authorized to be appropriated the sum of $2,500 to carry out the purposes of this section.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause duplicates in bronze of such medal to be struck and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor). The proceeds of the sale of such bronze medals shall be reimbursed to the appropriation then current for the

expenditure of the Bureau of the Mint chargeable for the cost of the manufacture of medals.

Approved September 26, 1962.

EXHIBIT 23

Public Law 87-711
87th Congress, S. 3154
September 27, 1962

AN ACT

76 STAT. 650.

To amend Public Law 86-184, an Act to provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State.

West Virginia. Centennial medals. 73 Stat. 417.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Public Law 86-184 is hereby amended by striking out, in section 1, line 7, the words "not more than two hundred thousand silver medals" and inserting in lieu thereof "not more than twenty platinum medals, twenty thousand silver medals, and seven hundred and fifty thousand bronze medals."

Sec. 2. Public Law 86-184 is further amended by striking out, in section 2(b), line 2, the words "in silver".

Approved September 27, 1962.

EXHIBIT 24

Public Law 87-760
87th Congress, S. J. Res. 228
October 9, 1962

JOINT RESOLUTION

76 STAT. 760.

Authorizing the issuance of a gold medal to General of the Army Douglas MacArthur.

General Douglas MacArthur. Gold medal.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the gallant service rendered by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur to his country, the President of the United States is authorized to award to General of the

Army Douglas MacArthur, in the name of Congress, an appropriate gold medal. For such purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to cause to be struck a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin and furnish to the MacArthur Memorial Foundation not more than five hundred thousand copies in bronze of such medal, of such size or sizes as shall be determined by the Secretary in consultation with the MacArthur Memorial Foundation. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the MacArthur Memorial Foundation in quantities of not less than two thousand. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

31 USC 368.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such gold medals and such bronze medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

Approved October 9, 1962.

EXHIBIT 25

Public Law 88-143
88th Congress, S. 743
October 16, 1963

AN ACT

77 STAT. 251.

To furnish to the Padre Junipero Serra 250th Anniversary Association medals in commemoration of this 250th anniversary of his birth.

Padre Junipero Serra. 250th anniversary medals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Padre Junipero Serra, who was born in Majorca, Spain, on November 24, 1713, and came to the west coast in 1769 where he founded the first ten missions, which became the nucleus of civilization in what is now California, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Padre Junipero Serra 250th Anniversary Association not more than three hundred

thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Padre Junipero Serra 250th Anniversary Association subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the association in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1964. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes. 31 USC 368.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such association.

Approved October 16, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 768 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 291 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
June 26: Considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 7: Considered and passed House.

EXHIBIT 26

Public Law 88-147
88th Congress, S. 1125
October 16, 1963

AN ACT

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Nevada to statehood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Nevada to statehood, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike and furnish to the Nevada Centennial Commission not more than twenty

Nevada. 100th anniversary medals.

thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Nevada Centennial Commission subject to the approval of the Secretary of the
77 STAT. 252. Treasury. The medals shall be made of silver alloy and
77 STAT. 253. delivered at such times as may be required by the commission in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1964. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning
31 USC 368. of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

Sec. 3. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such commission.

Approved October 16, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 770 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 290 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
June 26: Considered and passed Senate.
Oct. 7: Considered and passed House.

EXHIBIT 27

Public Law 88-184
88th Congress, H. R. 3488
November 20, 1963

AN ACT

77 STAT. 340.

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the statehood of the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That
Indiana. 150th Anniversary, medals. in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the admission of the State of Indiana into the Union of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized

and directed to strike and furnish to the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission not more than one hundred thousand medals with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the commission in quantities of not less than two thousand, but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1966.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost.

(b) Upon authorization from the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause duplicates of such medals to be coined and sold, under such regulations as he may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof (including labor).

Sec. 3. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with the Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission. 31 USC 368

Approved November 20, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 766 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 630 (Comm. on Banking & Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
Oct. 7: Passed House.
Nov. 7: Considered and passed Senate.

EXHIBIT 28

Public Law 88-185
88th Congress, H. R. 7193
November 20, 1963

AN ACT

To provide for the striking of medals in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the first union health center in the United States by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

ILGWU, health center. 50th anniversary medal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in commemoration of the founding in 1914 by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of the first health center ever operated by a trade union in the United States, thus creating a new conception of medical care for the worker which has been followed by many other unions and socially minded institutions, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to strike an appropriate silver medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

77 STAT. 340.

77 STAT. 341.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin and furnish to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union not more than two thousand copies in bronze of such medal of such size or sizes as shall be determined by the Secretary in consultation with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The medals shall be made and delivered at such times as may be required by the union in quantities of not less than one thousand but no medals shall be made after December 31, 1965. The medals shall be considered to be national medals within the meaning of section 3551 of the Revised Statutes.

31 USC 368.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall cause such medals to be struck and furnished at not less than the estimated cost of manufacture, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses; and security satisfactory to the Director of the Mint shall be furnished to indemnify the United States for the full payment of such cost. The medals authorized to be issued pursuant to this Act shall be of such size or sizes and of such metals as shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury in consultation with such union.

Approved November 20, 1963.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 767 (Comm. on Banking and Currency).
SENATE REPORT No. 631 (Comm. on Banking and Currency).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 109 (1963):
Oct. 7: Considered and passed House.
Nov. 7: Considered and passed Senate.

EXHIBIT 29

WHITE HOUSE RELEASE - DECEMBER 10, 1963

The President today asked Congress for legislation authorizing the Treasury Department to mint new fifty-cent pieces with the likeness of the late President John F. Kennedy.

The United States Mint, which operates under the direction of the Treasury Department, must have legislative authority to make this change since the present design of the Benjamin Franklin half-dollar piece has been in circulation less than 25 years. If the design of a coin has been in effect longer than this period the Treasury can, on its own, change this design.

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, many Americans have written requesting that his portrait be placed on a United States coin. If the Congress accedes to this request, the new half-dollar pieces will have President Kennedy's portrait on the face of the coin and an adaptation of the Seal of the President of the United States as the central motif on the reverse side. Both the Seal and the portrait, which was sculptured by Gilroy Roberts, Chief Engraver of the United States Mint, appear on President Kennedy's commemorative medal. The new half-dollar will also carry the inscription, LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST and the year of coinage on its face, while on the reverse side will appear UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HALF DOLLAR and E PLURIBUS UNUM.

Several factors entered into the selection of the fifty-cent piece to carry the likeness of the late President: It is the only subsidiary coin that does not bear the portrait of a President; a new production of half-dollars had been scheduled to begin in January; more half-dollars could be struck than if the design were used on a silver dollar. Since there is a limited amount of silver held by the Treasury for coinage, the country would benefit by being able to put into circulation more than twice as many coins for the silver used. The cost of making a new coin would be nominal, since the design already exists and the work connected with making new dies would be accomplished within the Treasury Department.

The new fifty-cent pieces could be expected to be in circulation within several weeks after authorization.

EXHIBIT 30

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I hereby submit to the Congress a draft of a proposed bill which would provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces with the likeness of the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy. With the adoption of this proposal each of the five denominations now being produced by the Mint, i.e., one-cent through fifty-cent pieces, would have the likeness of a President on the obverse of the coin.

The consent of the Congress is required to make this change in view of the provisions of section 3510 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 276), which provides that no change in the design of a coin shall be made oftener than once in twenty-five years. The present design was adopted in 1948.

If the legislation is enacted, the Treasury Department plans to use the likeness of the late President Kennedy which is being used on a "Presidential series" medal now being manufactured and sold at the Philadelphia Mint. The design of this medal was approved personally by the late President. Mint artists would prepare an appropriate reverse for the coin.

I strongly recommend the enactment of this proposed legislation at the earliest possible date in order that the likeness of President Kennedy will appear on the 50-cent coins issued at the beginning of the calendar year 1964.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 10, 1963

A BILL

To provide for the coinage of 50-cent pieces bearing the likeness of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the coinage of the 50-cent piece known as the "Franklin half-dollar", there shall be coined a silver 50-cent piece which shall bear on one side the likeness of the late President of the United States, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and on the other side an appropriate design to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(The above bill, H. R. 9413, was enacted by the Congress and approved by the President December 30, 1963, became Public Law 88-256.)

EXHIBIT 31

BIOGRAPHY OF GILROY ROBERTS
NINTH ENGRAVER OF THE UNITED STATES MINT
APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT JULY 22, 1948

BORN: March 11, 1905, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

STUDIED: Under Paul Remy, Frankford Evening Art School, Philadelphia, 1934-35; under Eugen Weisz and Heinz Warneke, The Corcoran School of Art, Washington, D.C., 1939-43.

GOVERNMENT CAREER: Appointed from competitive Civil Service examination as Assistant Sculptor-Engraver U.S. Mint, June 1, 1936 to January 6, 1938. Picture Engraver with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D.C., January 7, 1938 to April 30, 1944. Returned to the U. S. Mint May 1, 1944 as Assistant Sculptor-Engraver. Appointed by the President of the United States Chief Sculptor-Engraver July 22, 1948.

REPRESENTATIVE WORK: United States Government:
Domestic and Foreign Coins: United States half-dollar, portrait of John F.

Kennedy, 1964. Denmark 5 kroner, 1944. El Salvador 50 and 25 centavos obverse, 1953. Cuba 1 peso, 50, 25, 5, and 1 centavo obverse, 1953. Haiti 10 and 5 centimes obverse, 1958. Liberia one dollar, 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent obverse, 1959.

United States Mint List Medals: Presidential series: Harry S. Truman reverse; portraits of Dwight D. Eisenhower, first and second terms, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson. Secretary of the Treasury series: portraits of G. M. Humphrey, Douglas Dillon. Director of the Mint series: portraits of Wm. H. Brett, Eva Adams.

Congressional Medals: Irving Berlin, 1954; Dr. Jonas Salk*, 1955; Sir Winston Churchill obverse, 1955; a medal of Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee honoring the surviving veterans of the War Between the States, 1956; Admiral Hyman George Rickover* reverse, 1958.

Other Medals: Annual Assay Commission series of many medals obverse and/or reverse; Peary Navy reverse, 1945; Director of the Mint marksman, 1948; Department of the Interior award obverse, 1948; Atomic Energy Commission medals: Enrico Fermi, 1956, Ernest Orlando Lawrence, 1960, Citation medal, 1960.

United States Stamps: Famous Americans Commemorative Postage Series of 1940: Portraits of Ralph Waldo Emerson (3 cents); Charles W. Eliot (3 cents); Stephen Collins Foster (1 cent); Eli Whitney (1 cent). Stamped envelopes (1962): 8-cent airmail (Jet Plane); 5-cent Abraham Lincoln profile. Numerous revenue stamps.

Private Commissions: American Numismatic Society medal of Louis C. West; Medallic Art Company of New York medals of William T. Louth, Julius Lauth, Frances Trees; Helen Keller Foundation portrait of Helen Keller; Drexel Institute medal of founder Anthony Drexel, memorial tablet of Charles T. Bach; Patriots Memorial, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania a series of State seals; Institute For Advanced Study Princeton, New Jersey medal of Albert Einstein; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company portrait of F. W. Eckers; Scripps Howard Newspaper Alliance medal of Ernie Pyle; American Golf Association portrait of Bobby Jones; Life Golf Tournament portrait of Ben Hogan; Yeshiva University, New York City, portrait of Albert Einstein; Radio Corporation of America medal of General David Sarnoff; Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute portrait of Henry Bigelow; American Medical Association portrait of Dr. Hektoen; Montana Centennial Medal of three Governors of Montana, Babcock, Toole, and Edgerton; and others.

EXHIBITIONS: National: Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, 1930, 1934, 1945, 1946; Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.; National Sculpture Society, New York. International: Paris, France, 1949; Madrid, Spain, 1951; Rome, Italy, 1961; and The Hague, Netherlands, 1963.

LECTURES: On Maksutov Telescopes: Astronomical League Convention, Haverford College, 1960. On U.S. coins: American Numismatic Society, New York, 1961, The Exchange Club, Philadelphia, 1962.

AWARDS: National Sculpture Society Bas-Relief exhibition, 1951, honorable mention. International exhibition coins and medals Madrid, Spain, 1951, gold medal and citation.

MEMBER: National Sculpture Society; Franklin Institute; Rittenhouse Astronomical Society; Philadelphia Sketch Club.

*Also a U.S. Mint List Medal.

725-157 O-64-10

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT ON THE WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COINS IN 1962

Report of the Director of the United States Mint on the World's Monetary Stocks of Gold, Silver, and Coins in 1962

SOURCES OF DATA

Authoritative information on foreign coinage systems, monetary gold and silver, and related subjects is secured directly from foreign governments by the Director of the United States Mint by means of Interrogatories sent yearly through the Department of State to United States foreign service officers stationed abroad. Supplemental information is also secured from official documents and publications of various countries.

Statistics on world production of gold and silver are compilations of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

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Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of Mint	Location
United States.....	Office of Director of the Mint.....	Treasury Department, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do.....	Philadelphia Mint.....	16th and Spring Garden Sts., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19130.
Do.....	Denver Mint.....	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colorado 80204.
Afghanistan.....	Royal Afghan Mint.....	Kabul.
Argentina.....	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion.....	Avenida Antartida, Buenos Aires.
Australia.....	Royal Mint, Melbourne Branch.....	280 William St., Melbourne, C.1, Victoria.
Do.....	Royal Mint, Perth Branch.....	Hay St., Perth, Western Australia.
Do.....	Canberra Mint.....	Under construction.
Austria.....	Österreichisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Viscon XII, Am Hausmarkt 1.
Belgium.....	Administration des Monnaies.....	95, Rue Hotel des Monnaies, Bruxelles 6.
Bolivia.....	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi.....	Potosi.
Brazil.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Praca da Republica, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada.....	Royal Canadian Mint.....	320 Sussex Drive, Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile.....	Casa de Moneda y Especies Valoradas.....	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of	Central Mint of China.....	Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogota.
Denmark.....	Den Kongelige Mynt.....	Amagar Boulevard 115, Copenhagen, S.
Egypt.....	Minting House.....	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland.....	Suomen Rahapaja.....	Kanavakatu 4, Helsinki.
France.....	Monnaie de Paris.....	11, Quai de Conti, Paris 6.
Do.....	Atelier Annexe de Beaumont-le-Roger.....	Department of Eure.
Germany.....	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt.....	Munchen, Hofgraben 4.
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	Stuttgart, Neckarstrasse 19.
Do.....	Staatliche Münze.....	Karlsruhe, Stephanienstrasse 28.
Do.....	Hamburgische Münze.....	Hamburg 1, Nordkanalstrasse 50.
Guatemala.....	Casa Nacional de Moneda.....	6a. Calle No. 4-28, Guatemala City.
India.....	Indian Government Mint.....	Bombay.
Do.....	....do.....	Alipore (Suburb of Calcutta).
Do.....	....do.....	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Indonesia.....	Arta Yasa.....	Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Iran.....	Imperial Iranian Mint.....	Tehran.
Israel.....	Israel Mint.....	Hakirya, Tel Aviv.
Italy.....	La Zecca.....	Via Principe Umberto, 4, Rome.
Japan.....	Mint Bureau.....	1 Shinkawasakicho, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Do.....	Tokyo Branch.....	3277, 1 chome, Nishisugamo, Toshimaku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo.
Do.....	Hiroshima Branch.....	Itsukaichi, Saheki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do.....	Kumamoto Sub-branch (Refining, etc.).....	Shiminmati, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Mexico.....	Casa de Moneda.....	Calle del Apartado No. 13, Mexico, D. F.
Nepal.....	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara.....	Kathmandu.
Netherlands.....	's Rijks Munt.....	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht.
Norway.....	Den Kongelige Mynt.....	Kongsberg.
Pakistan.....	Pakistan Mint.....	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru.....	Casa Nacional de Moneda.....	Junin 791, Lima.
Portugal.....	Casa da Moeda.....	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, Lisbon 1.
South Africa, Republic of.....	South African Mint.....	P.O. Box 464, 103 Visagie St., Pretoria.
Spain.....	Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre.....	Jorge Juan 106, Madrid 9.
Sudan.....	Sudan Mint.....	P.O. Box 43, Khartoum South.
Sweden.....	Kungl. Mynt-och justeringsverket.....	Box 16285, Stockholm 16.
Switzerland.....	Swiss Federal Mint.....	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3.
Do.....	Huguenin Freres and Co. (Private mint)....	Le Locle.
Thailand (Siam)...	Royal Mint.....	No. 4 Chao Fah Road, Bangkok.
Turkey.....	Darphane ve Damga Matbassi Müdürlügü..... (Directorate of Mint and Printing House).	Istanbül.
United Kingdom....	Royal Mint.....	London, E. C. 3, England. (See also Australia).
Do.....	Messrs. The Mint, Birmingham, Ltd. (Private mint).	Birmingham 18, England.
Do.....	Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (Private mint).	Witton, Birmingham 6, England.

Coins in Circulation in 1962: List of Nations

United States of America
Aden
Africa, East
Africa, Equatorial
Africa, West
Africa, West (Monetary Union of)
Algeria
Andorra
Argentina
Austral Islands
Australia
Austria
Azores
Bahamas
Bahrein Islands
Barbados
Basutoland
Bechuanaland
Belgium
Bermuda
Bhutan
Bolivia
Brazil
British Borneo
British Guiana
British Honduras
Brunei
Burma
Cambodia
Cameroun, Fed. Rep.
Canada
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group
Central African Rep.
Ceylon
Chad, Rep.
Chile
China, Rep. of (Taiwan)
Colombia
Congo, Rep. of (Brazzaville)
Congo, Rep. of the (Leopoldville)
Costa Rica
Cyprus
Dahomey, Rep.
Denmark
Dominica (Windward Islands)
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt (United Arab Republic)
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Falkland Islands
Faroe Islands
Fiji
Finland
France
French Guadeloupe
French Guiana
French Martinique
French Polynesia
French Somaliland
Gabon, Rep. of
Gambia
Germany, Fed. Rep.
Ghana
Gibraltar
Goa
Greece
Greenland
Grenada (Windward Islands)
Guatemala
Guernsey
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland, Rep.
Isle of Man
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Jamaica
Japan
Jersey
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep.
Kuwait
Laos
Lebanon
Leeward Islands--Atlantic Group
Leeward Islands--Pacific Group
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Madeira Islands
Malagasy Republic
Malaysia
Maldive Islands
Mali, Rep.
Malta
Marquezas Islands
Mauritania, Rep.
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Morocco
Muscat
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Guinea, Papua
New Guinea, Territory of
New Guinea, West (West Irian)
New Hebrides
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger, Rep.
Nigeria
North Borneo
Northern Rhodesia
Norway
Nyasaland
Pakistan
Panama, Rep.
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Port. East Africa, Mozambique
Port. Macao
Port. Timor
Port. West Africa, Angola
Port. West Africa, Cape Verde
Port. West Africa, Guinea
Port. West Africa, San Tome and Principe
Reunion
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Rwanda and Burundi
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon
San Marino
Sarawak
Saudi Arabia
Senegal, Rep.
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Somali Republic
Somaliland, French
South Africa, Rep.
South West Africa
Southern Rhodesia
Spain
St. Lucia and St. Vincent (Windward Islands)
Sudan, The
Surinam
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Rep.
Tanganyika
Thailand
Togo, Rep.
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tuámotu Islands
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain & N. Ireland
Upper Volta, Rep.
Uruguay
Vatican City
Venezuela
Viet-Nam
Windward Islands--Atlantic Group
Windward Islands--Pacific Group
Yemen
Zanzibar

Summary--Coinage of Nations during the calendar year 1962[1]

Country	Number of coins minted	Gross weight of coins--in short tons
United States of America	3,409,159,632	13,283.3
Africa, East	14,320,000	39.3
Africa, Equatorial	20,000,000	144.4
Africa, West	2,000,000	2.9
Argentina	129,769,156	718.1
Australia	126,235,160	804.2
Austria	70,925,940	234.0
Belgium	53,058,000	264.4
Brazil	57,200,000	157.5
British Honduras	700,000	2.8
Burma	19,800,000	94.9
Cambodia	5,400,000	18.1
Canada	352,067,794	1,456.2
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group	6,042,500	37.6
Ceylon	15,200,000	47.2
China, Republic (Taiwan)	32,560,000	215.3
Colombia	32,904,000	147.8
Denmark	109,029,110	555.2
Dominican Republic	1,050,000	4.7
Egypt, United Arab Republic	62,405,424	205.0
Ethiopia	25,000,000	156.4
Fiji	1,000,000	6.2
Finland	286,102,000	730.4
France	410,933,694	2,085.3
Germany, Federal Republic	647,286,092	2,317.8
Guatemala	1,983,486	26.1
Guinea	26,000,000	132.3
Hong Kong	13,780,076	73.2
Iceland	6,500,000	20.7
India	1,457,649,000	4,594.3
Iran (year ended Mar. 20, 1962)	22,674,071	111.7
Ireland, Republic	23,164,337	200.6
Israel	32,891,500	100.6
Italy	52,280,000	465.7
Jamaica	2,880,000	20.6
Japan	1,033,200,000	2,841.2
Jordan	3,600,000	33.4
Korea, Republic	95,000,000	285.0
Kuwait	7,200,000	27.6
Lebanon	12,000,000	49.1
Libya	5,400,000	33.3
Liechtenstein	40,000	.3
Luxembourg	4,050,000	23.0
Malaysia	47,319,815	166.3
Mauritius	1,000,000	3.2
Mexico	113,176,000	1,296.5
Muscat	154,159	2.4
Nepal	12,453,020	39.4
Netherlands	119,000,000	355.5
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	900,000	2.8
New Zealand	19,180,000	127.9
Nicaragua	7,000,000	27.6
Nigeria	105,346,000	635.7
Norway	57,742,000	228.8
Pakistan	227,622,000	560.9
Panama, Republic	14,300,000	72.2
Peru	44,293,209	208.9
Philippines	136,485,000	574.2
Portugal	26,915,136	98.7
Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique	600,150	5.3
Portuguese West Africa, Angola	8,860,737	34.1
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe	1,622,000	6.2
Reunion	1,190,000	7.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	12,800,000	57.8
South Africa, Republic of	51,132,968	423.2
Spain	153,165,583	746.9
Sudan	4,250,000	20.7
Surinam	3,050,000	9.5
Sweden	82,565,025	389.3
Switzerland	89,502,000	354.7
Thailand	61,450,000	176.8
Turkey	47,801,000	235.8
United Kingdom	492,344,020	3,655.1
Uruguay	54,250,000	264.3
Vatican City	3,264,000	24.9
Viet-Nam	24,500,000	108.0
Total (76 countries)	10,715,674,794	43,688.8

[1] For details see tables for individual countries and table on consumption of metals.

Note:--Summary of Coinage of Nations during the calendar year 1961 should be revised to include Guatemala 7,621,390 pieces, and 23.1 short tons. The grand total for the 80 countries is revised from 9,866,341,333 pieces to 9,873,962,723 pieces, and 40,228.6 short tons to 40,251.7 short tons.

Consumption of metals in 1962 Coinage of Nations--in short tons
(Calculations based on data in individual country tables. One short ton contains 907,184.86 grams.)

Country	Total gross weight	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Tin	Aluminum	Magnesium	Iron	Steel	Other
United States of America	13,283.3	....	2,653.7	524.7	9,693.1	[1] 411.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, East	39.3	....	.....	4.3	34.3	.6	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, Equatorial	144.4	....	.....	13.2	123.0	.....	.....	8.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Africa, West	2.9	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.7	0.2	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	718.1	....	.....	71.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	646.3	.....
Australia	804.2	....	188.5	18.9	565.2	29.5	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	234.0	....	58.9	.....	106.4	25.6	.....	42.6	.5	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	264.4	....	.....	48.8	176.9	37.7	1.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brazil	157.5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156.7	.....	.....	.....	[2] 0.8
British Honduras	2.8	....	.....	.2	2.4	.2	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	94.9	....	.....	23.7	71.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cambodia	18.1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.2	.9	.....	.....	.....
Canada	1,456.2	....	330.5	231.5	878.0	12.2	4.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group	37.6	....	.....	1.8	33.7	2.0	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon	47.2	....	.....	.3	41.5	5.3	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, Republic (Taiwan)	215.3	....	.....	38.8	118.4	58.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colombia	147.8	....	.....	24.5	122.6	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	555.2	....	.....	100.0	300.2	155.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	4.7	....	.....	.8	3.9	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt, United Arab Republic	205.0	....	30.7	.....	161.3	.....	.....	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ethiopia	156.4	....	.....	.....	148.6	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fiji	6.2	....	.....	1.5	4.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	730.4	....	.....	6.0	648.3	9.5	1.9	15.1	.....	[4] 49.6	.....	.....
France	2,085.3	....	469.4	104.7	643.4	.....	.....	35.9	.....	.....	[5] 831.9	.....
Germany, Federal Republic	2,317.8	....	.....	109.6	867.5	16.8	17.1	.....	.....	1,306.8	.....	.....
Guatemala	26.1	....	18.8	.....	7.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guinea	132.3	....	.....	33.1	99.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hong Kong	73.2	....	.....	5.4	57.1	10.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iceland	20.7	....	.....	2.7	15.9	2.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	4,594.3	....	.....	1,371.6	3,101.0	119.8	1.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iran (year ended Mar. 20, 1962)	111.7	6.4	.....	26.2	78.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[6] .7
Ireland, Republic	200.6	.....	.....	47.0	153.2	.3	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Israel	100.6	[7] .1	[7] .4	1.9	81.9	.....	.....	15.8	.5	.....	.....	.....
Italy	465.7	....	118.2	.....	23.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[5] 324.1	.....
Jamaica	20.6	....	.....	.2	16.3	4.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Japan	2,841.2	....	.....	277.2	1,679.7	232.7	21.1	630.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan	33.4	....	.....	3.5	29.3	.5	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea, Republic	285.0	....	.....	9.8	250.4	24.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kuwait	27.6	....	.....	3.8	21.2	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	49.1	....	.....	6.8	40.3	.....	.....	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Consumption of metals in 1962 Coinage of Nations--in short tons--Continued

Country	Total gross weight	Gold	Silver	Nickel	Copper	Zinc	Tin	Aluminum	Magnesium	Iron	Steel	Other
Libya	33.3	[4]	.....	3.1	29.6	0.5	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liechtenstein	.3	[7] 0.3	.....	.....	([3])	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luxembourg	23.0	.....	[7] 0.8	5.5	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia	166.3	.....	.....	30.4	134.6	1.1	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius	3.2	.....	.....	.....	3.1	.1	([3])	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	1,296.5	.....	107.8	107.8	940.3	140.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muscat	2.4	([3])	1.2	.1	1.0	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	([3])
Nepal	39.4	([3])	.....	.6	32.4	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	([3])
Netherlands	355.5	.....	59.5	89.3	197.5	1.8	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	2.8	.....	1.0	.3	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand	127.9	.....	.....	11.9	113.6	2.0	.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicaragua	27.6	.....	.....	6.9	20.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nigeria	635.7	.....	.....	117.2	513.5	4.2	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	228.8	.....	.....	26.6	196.1	1.2	4.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	560.9	.....	.....	51.1	470.4	38.2	1.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama, Republic	72.2	.....	45.9	3.6	22.5	.2	([3])	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	208.9	[8] .6	.....	.....	143.8	64.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philippines	574.2	.....	.....	40.6	428.9	104.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal	98.7	.....	.....	10.9	74.3	12.7	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique	5.3	.....	.....	.....	5.0	.2	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese West Africa, Angola	34.1	.....	.....	.....	32.4	1.0	.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe	6.2	.....	.2	.2	5.5	.2	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reunion	7.5	.....	.....	6.6	.8	.....	.....	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	57.8	.....	.....	3.7	52.8	1.1	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Africa, Republic of	423.2	8.2	36.9	.....	293.0	83.4	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	746.9	.....	.....	120.6	591.8	.....	.....	34.2	0.3	.....	.....	.....
Sudan	20.7	.....	.....	.1	19.6	.2	.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surinam	9.5	.....	.4	.8	7.7	.4	.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden	389.3	.....	32.2	10.3	328.6	6.9	11.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	354.7	.....	88.7	62.1	203.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thailand	176.8	.....	.....	.....	126.5	.....	38.2	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	235.8	.....	.....	.....	84.8	2.1	3.4	.....	.....	.....	[5] 145.5	.....
United Kingdom	3,655.1	.....	([3])	412.0	3,122.2	112.5	8.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uruguay	264.3	.....	[7] 37.2	6.9	179.5	40.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vatican City	24.9	.....	.9	.....	.7	.....	.....	.5	([3])	.....	[5] 22.8	([9])
Viet-Nam	108.0	.....	.....	27.0	81.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (76 countries)	43,688.8	15.6	4,281.8	4,270.5	28,875.5	1,797.4	130.5	986.6	2.4	1,356.4	1,970.6	1.5

[1] Includes less than 1% tin for 1-cent coins manufactured before September 1962. [2] Represents unspecified metals, 0.5% of the total weight. [3] Less than 0.1 ton. [4] Iron with nickel plating. [5] Stainless steel. [6] Represents copper or silver used in the manufacture of Iranian gold coins. [7] Commemorative issue. [8] Coined for private account. [9] Less than 0.1 ton of titanium and less than 0.1 ton of manganese.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962

Conversion factors used: 1 gram = 15.43235639 grains. 1 inch = 25.4 millimeters. Coins are round except as noted. Figures preceded by letter m signify measurement made of one coin in a collection, not necessarily for the reported year's coinage. Thickness measurements are usually for the edge or rim of the coins. Year of coinage may not necessarily coincide with date on coins, or date of issue. Leaders in coinage column indicate that no coins were minted during the year for the particular type, but coins described are in circulation. Leaders only in other columns denote unreported data.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar[1]	.....	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38.10	2.90
Half dollar	48,405,300	12.5	....do	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar	166,928,775	6.25	....do	24.26	1.70
Dime	410,616,399	2.5	....do	17.91	1.35
5 cents	380,797,739	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	21.21	1.98
Do[2]	.....	5	56 copper, 35 silver, 9 manganese	21.21	1.98
1 cent[3]	2,402,411,419	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	19.05	1.57
Do[4]		3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc	19.05	1.57
Do[5]	.....	2.7	Zinc-coated steel	19.05	1.57
Total[6]	3,409,159,632				

Reported coinage Philadelphia and Denver Mints.

[1] The latest silver dollar coinage was September 1935.

[2] Coined under authority of the Second War Powers Act (approved Mar. 27, 1942) from October 1, 1942 through December 31, 1945.

[3] Public Law 87-643, approved September 5, 1962, changed the bronze composition of the one-cent coin to 95 percent copper and 5 percent zinc (31 U.S.C. 317).

[4] Copper-zinc one-cent coin manufactured from 1944 through 1946, and beginning in 1962. (See footnote 3.)

[5] Zinc-coated steel one-cent coin manufactured only during calendar year 1943.

[6] Includes 3,218,019 sets (16,090,095 pieces) of proof coins manufactured by the Philadelphia Mint. Proof coins are sold to collectors in sets of one coin of each denomination currently minted (1¢, 5¢, 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢).

United States coins circulate in the 50 States; the District of Columbia; Puerto Rico; the American Samoa, Guam, and Virgin Islands; and the Panama Canal Zone. In addition, United States coins also circulate in Haiti, Liberia, Panama, and elsewhere.

ADEN

(East African coins and Maria Theresa thalers circulate in Aden. For characteristics of the Maria Theresa thaler (trade coin), see Austria.)

AFRICA, EAST

(Currency area includes Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Aden.)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 shilling	.....	7.7759	250 silver, 700 copper, 50 manganese; and 75 copper, 25 nickel.	27.7	.....
50 cents	4,000,000	3.8879	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.55
Do	.....	3.8879	250 silver, 700 copper, 50 manganese.	21	.....
10 cents*	.....	9.4496	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	30.9	1.85
5 cents*	.....	5.6699	....do	25.5	1.70
Do*	.....	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	25.5	1.70
1 cent*	.....	1.9440	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	20.2	1.04
Do	.....	1.9440	....do	25.5	1.04
Do	.....	1.9440	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	25.5	1.04
Do	10,320,000	1.9440	....do	20.2	1.37
Total	14,320,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Cupronickel 1 shilling and 50 cent coins, first minted in 1948 and first issued in 1949, are gradually replacing silver coins. Thicknesses of cupronickel coins are slightly greater than for silver coins.

*Round coin with central hole. Diameter of hole 6.4 mm.

Bronze 10- and 5-cent denominations minted prior to 1942 were of different proportions of metals, with weights of 175 and 100 grains respectively, same diameters as present coins but slightly thicker.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

AFRICA, EQUATORIAL--STATES OF[1]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 francs[2]	4,000,000	12	75 copper, 25 nickel	31	2.21
Do.		12	....do	31	2.21
25 francs	6,000,000	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum	27	2.35
10 francs	5,000,000	4	....do	23.5	1.7
5 francs	5,000,000	3	....do	20	1.7
2 francs		2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	27	2
1 franc		1.3	....do	23	1.6
Total[3]	20,000,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint. Issuing agency, Central Bank of the States of Equatorial Africa and Cameroun.

[1] Includes the Republics of Cameroun, Gabon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and the Central African Republic.

[2] The 50-franc coin, with distinctive Camerounian designs and legends, circulates in the Republic of Cameroun only.

[3] Distribution of the 1962 coinage among the various Republics was as follows:
Cameroun: Camerounian design 50-francs, 4,000,000; 25-francs, 1,502,400; 10-francs, 1,100,000; and 5-francs, 990,000;
Gabon: 25-francs, 249,600; 10-francs, 250,000; and 5-francs, 495,000;
Chad: 25-francs, 2,193,600; 10-francs, 1,750,000; and 5-francs, 2,510,000;
Congo: 25-francs, 1,046,400; 10-francs, 700,000; and 5-francs, 1,005,000;
Central African Republic: 25-francs, 1,008,000; and 10-francs, 1,200,000.

AFRICA, WEST

(Includes Sierra Leone and Gambia)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Florin (2 s.)		11.31036	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	28.5	
Shilling (1 s.)		5.65518	....do	23.6	
Sixpence (6 d.)		3.499	....do	19.4	
Threepence (3 d.)		5.184	75 copper, 25 nickel	21.5	2.13
Penny (1 d.)		9.45	....do	30.9	
Do*		9.45	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	30.9	1.85
Do.		9.45	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	30.9	
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)		5.67	75 copper, 25 nickel; 95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.	25.5	
Tenthpenny (1/10 d.)		1.944	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	(a)	1.52
Do.		1.944	75 copper, 25 nickel	(a)	a 1.1
Total					

*Perforated.

[a] Round coin 20.2 mm. diameter with central hole measuring 6.3 mm. in diameter.

AFRICA, WEST--MONETARY UNION OF*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
25 francs		8	91 copper, 9 aluminum	27	2.35
10 francs		4	....do	23.5	1.70
5 francs		3	....do	20	1.70
2 francs		2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	27	
1 franc	2,000,000	1.3	....do	23	
Total	2,000,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint. Issuing agency, Central Bank of the States of West Africa.
*Includes the Republics of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

ALGERIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs	.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	2.4
50 francs	.....	8	....do	27	1.8
20 francs	.....	5.5	....do	23	1.6
Total	.....				

Metropolitan French coins also circulate in Algeria.

ANDORRA

(Spanish money principal circulating medium in Andorra. French money also circulates)

ARGENTINA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 pesos[1]	57,401,001	5	Steel core 90 percent by weight with nickel cladding 5 percent each side.	23	1.8
5 pesos[1]	42,361,657	4	....do	21	1.8
1 peso	30,006,498	6.5	....do	25.5	1.9
50 centavos	.....	5	....do	23	1.8
20 centavos	.....	4	....do	21	1.8
Do[2]	.....	4	Steel core 90 percent by weight with cladding of cupro-nickel alloy 5 percent each side. (Alloy 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel) Unmilled edge.	21	1.254
10 centavos[2]	.....	3	....do	19	1.3
Do	.....	3	Steel core 90 percent by weight with nickel cladding 5 percent each side.	19	1.143
5 centavos	.....	2	....do	17	.95
Do[2]	.....	2	Steel core 90 percent by weight with cladding of cupro-nickel alloy 5 percent each side. (Alloy 75 percent copper and 25 percent nickel) Unmilled edge.	17	.95
Total	129,769,156				

Reported coinage Argentina Mint.

[1] The coin is 12-sided.

[2] Coins of copper 92%, aluminum 8%; and copper 75%, nickel 25% continue to circulate. Weights and diameters same as above, thicknesses 1.3, 1.2, and 1 mm., respectively.

AUSTRAL ISLANDS

(See French Polynesia)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

AUSTRALIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Crown (5s.).....	.....	28.2759	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.4	3
Florin (2s.).....	.....	11.31036	....do.....	28.7	2.1
Do.....	13,748,000	11.31036	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	28.7	2.2
Shilling (1s.).....	.....	5.65518	925 silver, 75 copper.....	23.8	1.8
Do.....	6,992,000	5.65518	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	23.8	1.9
Sixpence (6d.).....	.....	2.82759	925 silver, 75 copper.....	19.4	1.4
Do.....	44,816,000	2.82759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	19.4	1.5
Threepence (3d.)....	.....	1.41379	925 silver, 75 copper.....	16.1	1
Do.....	15,969,000	1.41379	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	16.1	1
Penny (1d.).....	34,851,600	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.8	2
Do.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.8	2
Half penny (1/2d.)..	.....	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.6
Do.....	10,258,560	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	1.6
Total.....	126,235,160				

Reported coinage Melbourne and Perth Branches of the Royal Mint.
Australian coins are legal tender in Papua, New Guinea Trust Territory administered by Australia, Norfolk Island, and Nauru.
Australian silver coins of 500 fineness were first issued July 21, 1947.
United Kingdom coins legal tender in Australia, quantity in circulation negligible.

AUSTRIA

Denomination[1]	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 schillings.....	.....	20	900 silver, 100 copper.....	34	2.4
25 schillings.....	2,000,000	13	800 silver, 200 copper.....	30	2.1
10 schillings.....	.....	7.5	640 silver, 360 copper.....	27	1.6
5 schillings.....	6,129,000	5.2	....do.....	23.5	1.4
1 schilling.....	13,124,000	4.2	91.5 copper, 8.5 aluminum.....	22.5	1.55
50 groschen.....	9,834,000	3	....do.....	19.5	1.5
10 groschen.....	24,601,000	1.1	98.5 aluminum, 1.5 magnesium.....	20	1.6
5 groschen.....	9,287,000	2.5	Zinc.....	19	1.5
2 groschen.....	5,430,000	.9	98.5 aluminum, 1.5 magnesium.....	18	1.5
1 groschen.....	.....	1.8	Zinc.....	17	1.3
1 reichspfennig.....	.....	1.8	....do.....	17	1.3
Trade coins					
4 fold ducat.....	.....	13.9636	986 1/9 gold, 13 8/9 copper.....	39.5	.8
1 fold ducat.....	.....	3.4909	....do.....	19.75	.8
100 kronen.....	.....	33.8753	900 gold, 100 copper.....	37	2.2
20 kronen.....	.....	6.7751	....do.....	21	1.4
20 francs.....	.....	6.4516	....do.....	21	1.4
10 francs.....	.....	3.2258	....do.....	19	.9
Maria Theresa thaler.	520,940	28.0668	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper.....	39.5	2.5
Total.....	70,925,940				

Reported coinage Austrian Mint.
[1] The 5 and 1 schillings and 50 groschen of 98.5 aluminum and 1.5 magnesium were demonetized during 1961.
All Maria Theresa thalers are dated 1780.

AZORES

(Coins of Portugal circulate in the Azores)

BAHAMAS

(United Kingdom coins circulate in the Bahamas)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

BAHREIN ISLANDS

(Coins of India circulate in Bahrein Islands)

BARBADOS

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

BASUTOLAND

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Basutoland)

BECHUANALAND

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia circulate in Bechuanaland)

BELGIUM

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs	.....	18	835 silver, 165 copper	33	2.4
50 francs*	.....	12.5	....do	30	2.1
20 francs	.....	8	....do	27	1.6
5 francs	.....	12	Pure nickel	31	2.3
Do.	14,200,000	6	75 copper, 25 nickel	24	1.7
1 franc	22,970,000	4	....do	21	1.51
50 centimes	10,310,000	2.75	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc	19	1.39
25 centimes	.....	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	26-4.5	1.7
Do.	.....	6.5	64 copper, 20 zinc, 16 nickel	26-3.5	1.7
Do.	5,168,000	6.5	Zinc du commerce	26-3.5	1.9
20 centimes	410,000	2	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc	17	1.21
Total	53,058,000				

Reported coinage Belgian Mint.
Belgian coins with two diameters are round with central hole.
Belgian coins circulate in Luxembourg along with distinctive Luxembourg coins.
*The 1961 50 francs design commemorates the marriage of the King and Queen.

BERMUDA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Crown (5 s.)	.....	28.2759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	38.74	2.92

Special commemorative coin minted in 1958, bearing date 1959.
United Kingdom coins circulate in Bermuda.

BHUTAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1/2 rupee	.....	5.8319	Nickel	≈ 24	≈ 1.8
Single pice	.....	2.916	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	21.3	.....
Total	.....				

Coins of India also circulate in Bhutan.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

BOLIVIA

Gold medallions authorized by Decree dated May 14, 1953

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Medallions	.....	38.888	900 gold, 100 copper	37	.....
Do	.....	15.444	....do	28.5	.....
Do	.....	7.777	....do	23.5	.....
Do	.....	3.888	....do	14	.....
Total	.....				

Gold medallions do not actively circulate. Banco Minero de Bolivia exchanges medallions for native gold.

BRAZIL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 cruzeiros	24,884,000	2.7	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other	25	.....
Do	.....	8	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc	25	2.2
Do	.....	5	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other	21	.....
1 cruzeiro	29,635,000	2.4	....do	23	.....
Do	.....	4	....do	19	.....
Do	.....	7	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc	23	2.2
Do	.....	4	....do	19	.....
50 centavos	2,681,000	1.7	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other	21	.....
Do	.....	3	....do	17	.....
Do	.....	5	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc	21	1.9
Do	.....	3	....do	17	.....
20 centavos	.....	1.4	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other	19	.....
Do	.....	4	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc	19	1.8
10 centavos	.....	.95	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other	17	.....
Do	.....	3	90 copper, 8 aluminum, 2 zinc	17	1.5
Do	.....	1	99.5 aluminum, 0.5 other	17	.....
Total	57,200,000				

Reported coinage Brazilian Mint.

BRITISH BORNEO

(See Malaysia)

BRITISH GUIANA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
British Guiana fourpence ("bit").	.....	1.88506	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	16.5	1.5

Coins of the United Kingdom and the Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group circulate in British Guiana.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

BRITISH HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents	.....	11.6205	925 silver, 75 copper	29.8	2.1
Do	50,000	9.07185	75 copper, 25 nickel	27.7	.....
25 cents[1]	.....	5.8105	925 silver, 75 copper	23.2	1.8
Do	.....	5.8105	75 copper, 25 nickel	23.2	.....
Do	50,000	5.65518	....do	23.6	.....
10 cents	.....	2.324	925 silver, 75 copper	18	m 1.4
Do	.....	2.40015	75 copper, 25 nickel	17	.....
5 cents	200,000	3.6287	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	20.3	1.68
1 cent	.....	5.67	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	25.5	m 1.6
Do	.....	2.83495	....do	19.4	.....
Do[2]	.....	2.59196	....do	19.5	1.37
Do[2]	400,000	2.59196	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	19.5	1.37
Total	700,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] Last coinage of 25-cent silver coins was 1919.
[2] Coin has 12 scallops.

BRUNEI

(See Malaysia)

BURMA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 kyat	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel	30.5	2.24
50 pyas	600,000	7.7759	....do	26	1.93
25 pyas[1]	3,200,000	6.8039	....do	22.5&24	2.03
10 pyas[2]	6,000,000	4.5359	....do	19.8&23.4	1.73
5 pyas[3]	10,000,000	3.2399	....do	18.5&19.5	1.55
1 pya	.....	2.268	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	18	m 1.2
Total	19,800,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] Scalloped, 6 waves.
[2] Square coin with rounded corners.
[3] Scalloped, 12 waves.

CAMBODIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 sen	3,400,000	3.8	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	2.43
20 sen	1,000,000	2.2	....do	27	2.05
10 sen	1,000,000	1.3	....do	23	1.56
Total	5,400,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.
Designations of monetary values were changed officially from PIASTRE to RIEL and from CENTIME to SEN by Law (Kram) No. 84-NS of March 26, 1956.

CAMEROUN, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, Equatorial)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

CANADA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar	1,884,789	23.3276	800 silver, 200 copper	36.1	2.92
50 cents	.....	11.6638	925 silver, 75 copper	29.7	2.2
Do	5,208,030	11.6638	800 silver, 200 copper	29.7	2.16
25 cents	.....	5.8319	925 silver, 75 copper	23.6	1.8
Do	29,559,266	5.8319	800 silver, 200 copper	[a] 23.9	1.78
10 cents	.....	2.3328	925 silver, 75 copper	18	1.4
Do	41,864,335	2.3328	800 silver, 200 copper	18	1.42
5 cents (round)	.....	1.1664	925 silver, 75 copper; and 800 silver, 200 copper.	15.5	.6
Do (round)[b]	.....	4.5359	Pure nickel	21.2-21.3	1.9
Do (12-sided)[c]	.....	4.5359	88 copper, 12 zinc (tombac)	(d)	1.9
Do (12-sided)[e]	.....	4.5359	Steel chrome plated	(d)	1.9
Do (12-sided)[f]	46,307,305	4.5359	Pure nickel	(d)	1.91
1 cent[g]	227,244,069	3.2399	98 copper, 1.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	19.1	1.65
Total	352,067,794				
Newfoundland coins[h]					

Reported coinage Royal Canadian Mint.

Silver coins of 925 fineness: Authorized by Act of May 4, 1910; coined in 50-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent denominations.

Silver coins of 800 fineness: Authorized by Act of May 11, 1920; coined in 1-dollar, 50-, 25-, 10-, and 5-cent denominations.

The first coinage of silver dollars was in 1935. The last coinage of silver 5-cents was in 1920.

[a] Diameter of 25 cents was changed from .930 inch (23.6 mm.) to .940 inch (23.9 mm.) in 1953.

[b] Five cents of pure nickel, round in shape, were coined from 1922 through part of 1942.

[c] Five cents of tombac composition (12-sided) were coined during part of 1942 and also 1943.

[d] 12-sided coin, 20.88 mm. - 20.93 mm. between parallel sides and 21.23 mm. - 21.29 mm. between opposite angles.

[e] Five cents of steel composition (12-sided) were coined 1944-1945 and 1951-1954.

[f] Five cents of pure nickel (12-sided) were coined 1946-1951, and again beginning in 1955 through 1962.

[g] Bronze one cent coins were composed of 95.5% copper, 3% tin, and 1.5% zinc prior to April 1, 1942.

[h] Distinctive Newfoundland coins, last minted in 1948, continue to circulate in Newfoundland along with Canadian coins.

CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES, EASTERN GROUP

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents	.....	13	75 copper, 25 nickel	30.1	.....
25 cents	480,000	6.5	....do	24	1.98
10 cents	1,200,000	2.6	....do	18.1	.....
5 cents	1,300,000	5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	21	.....
2 cents	.....	9.45	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	30.9	1.78
Do	1,062,500	9.45	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	30.9	1.78
1 cent	2,000,000	5.67	....do	25.5	1.60
Do	.....	5.67	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	25.5	1.60
1/2 cent	.....	2.83495	....do	20.2	1.27
Total	6,042,500				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

A new decimal coinage with design British Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group, based upon the British West Indian dollar, first minted in 1955 (Royal Mint, London), and first issued on November 15, 1955. The currency area currently includes Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago; and Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica comprising the Windward Islands. United Kingdom coins continue to circulate at present.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(See Africa, Equatorial)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

CEYLON

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 rupees	.....	28.2757	925 silver, 75 copper	38.86	2.74
1 rupee	.....	11.3107	75 copper, 25 nickel	28.50	2.24
50 cents	1,500,000	5.508	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	24.1	1.93
25 cents	2,000,000	2.754	....do	19	1.60
10 cents	.....	4.212	....do	(a)	1.73
5 cents	.....	3.888	75 copper, 25 nickel	(b)	1.6
Do	.....	3.888	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	(b)	1.6
Do	1,200,000	3.24	....do	(b)	1.57
2 cents	1,500,000	2.592	....do	(c)	1.45
Do	.....	2.592	....do	18.42	1.30
1 cent	.....	4.725	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	22.5	1.7
Do	.....	2.362	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	22.5	.9
Do	9,000,000	2.365	....do	22.45	1.02
1/2 cent	.....	2.362	....do	18	1.5
Total	15,200,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[a] Coin has 8 scallops. Across scallops, 23.1 mm. Inside scallops, 20.96 mm.
[b] Square coin with round corners. Diagonally, 21.5 mm. Across flats, 18.2 mm.
[c] Coin has 8 scallops. Across scallops, 18.4 mm. Inside scallops, 17 mm.

CHAD, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, Equatorial)

CHILE[1]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 centesimos (.10 escudo).		8	Bronze-aluminum (90 copper, 10 aluminum etc.).	27	.....
5 centesimos (.05 escudo).		4	....do	23.5	.....
2 centesimos (.02 escudo).		3	....do	20	.....
1 centesimo (.01 escudo).		3	Aluminum (95 aluminum, 5 other)	29	2.0
1/2 centesimo (.005 escudo).		2	....do	25	.....
Total					

[1] Law 13,305 of April 4, 1959, changed the monetary unit from PESO to ESCUDO and authorized a new series of coins as shown in the table.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar[1]	32,560,000	6	55 copper, 27 zinc, 18 nickel	25	1.47
50 cents	.....	7	92 copper, 8 aluminum	27.13	1.59
20 cents	.....	1.8	Aluminum	22.8	1.626
10 cents	.....	4.5	95 copper, 5 zinc	21	1.48
Do	.....	1.15	99 aluminum, 1 magnesium	19	1.524
Total	32,560,000				

Reported coinage Central Mint of China.
[1] First coined and issued in 1961.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

COLOMBIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 peso	.....	25	900 silver, 100 alloy metal	37	2.5
50 centavos	2,336,000	12.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	3.2
20 centavos	5,385,000	5	....do	23	1.6
10 centavos	8,930,000	2.5	....do	18	1.4
5 centavos	10,928,000	4	95 copper, 5 nickel	21	1.6
2 centavos	1,260,000	3	84 copper, 16 zinc	19	1.5
1 centavo	.....	2	Steel nickel plated (25%)	17	1.05
Do	4,065,000	2	95 copper, 5 nickel	17	1.3
Total	32,904,000				

Reported coinage Colombian Mint.

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF (BRAZZAVILLE)

(See Africa, Equatorial)

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF THE (LEOPOLDVILLE)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 francs	.....	17.5	600 silver, 400 copper	35	2.3
5 francs	.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 4.5 magnesium, 0.5 manganese.	26	2
Do	.....	13	86.3 copper, 7.9 zinc, 3.3 nickel, 1.5 aluminum, 1.0 iron.	33	2
Do	.....	7.5	66 2/3 copper, 33 1/3 zinc	27	2
2 francs*	.....	6	....do	25/29	1.5
Do (round)	.....	5	....do	22	1.5
1 franc	.....	2.5	....do	19	1.3
Do	.....	1.45	95 aluminum, 4.5 magnesium, 0.5 manganese.	22	1.92
Do	.....	10	75 copper, 25 nickel	28	2
50 centimes	.....	.685	97 aluminum, 3 magnesium	18	1.2
20 centimes	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel	25	1.5
10 centimes	.....	4	....do	22	1.3
Total	.....				

*Hexagonal shaped coin.

COSTA RICA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 colones	.....	14	75 copper, 25 nickel	32	2.28
Do	.....	12	17% chrome-stainless steel	32	2
1 colon	.....	10	75 copper, 25 nickel	29	2.08
Do	.....	8 2/3	17% chrome-stainless steel	29	2
50 centimos	.....	6.25	75 copper, 25 nickel	25	1.7
Do	.....	7	....do	26	1.7
25 centimos	.....	3.45	....do	23	1.3
Do	.....	3.41	Brass*	23	1.3
10 centimos	.....	2	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin	18	1.1
Do	.....	2	75 copper, 25 nickel	18	1.1
Do	.....	1.75	17% chrome-stainless steel	18	1.2
Do	.....	2	Brass*	18	1.2
5 centimos	.....	1	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin	15	1
Do	.....	1	75 copper, 25 nickel	15	1
Do	.....	0.875	17% chrome-stainless steel	15	0.8
Total	.....				

*Proportion of metals not available. Minted prior to 1929.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

CYPRUS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 mils	.....	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel	28.5	2.34
50 mils	.....	5.65518	....do	23.6	.....
25 mils	.....	2.82759	....do	19.4	.....
5 mils	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	25.5	1.60
3 mils	.....	2.83495	....do	20.2	.....
Total	.....				

DAHOMEY, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

DENMARK

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 kroner*	.....	17	800 silver, 200 copper	33	2.35
Do	2,363,088	15	75 copper, 25 nickel	33	2.35
2 kroner*	.....	15	800 silver, 200 copper	31.5	2.45
Do	.....	13	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	31.5	2.45
1 krone	.....	6.5	....do	25.5	1.9
Do	29,966,781	6.8	75 copper, 25 nickel	25.5	1.9
25 ore:					
Christian X	.....	4.5	....do	23	1.7
Do	.....	3.6	Zinc	23	1.6
Frederik IX	16,074,601	4.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	23	1.60
10 ore:					
Christian X	.....	2.4	Zinc	18	1.6
Do	.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel	18	1.7
Frederik IX	17,170,797	3	....do	18	1.70
5 ore:					
Christian X	.....	7.6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	27	1.9
Do	.....	2.4	Aluminum	27	1.8
Do	.....	6.4	Zinc	27	1.8
Frederik IX	10,480,137	6.4	....do	27	1.8
2 ore:					
Christian X	.....	3.8	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	21	1.6
Do	.....	1.2	Aluminum	21	1.5
Do	.....	3.2	Zinc	21	1.5
Frederik IX	12,979,982	3.2	....do	21	1.47
1 ore:					
Christian X	.....	1.9	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	16	1.3
Do	.....	1.6	Zinc	16	1.3
Frederik IX	19,993,724	1.6	....do	16	1.31
Total	109,029,110				

Reported coinage Danish Mint.
Danish coins circulate in Faroe Islands and fractional Danish coins circulate in Greenland.
*Commemorative issue.

DOMINICA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
30 pesos	.....	29.622	900 gold, 100 copper	32.75	2.3
1 peso	.....	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38.1	2.9
1/2 peso	.....	12.5	....do	30.6	2.2
25 centavos	.....	6.25	....do	24.3	1.7
10 centavos	.....	2.5	....do	17.9	1
5 centavos	550,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	21.2	1.90
1 centavo	.....	3	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	19	1.57
Do	500,000	3	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	19	.....
Total	1,050,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

ECUADOR

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 sucre	.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	.....
Do	.....	7	Pure nickel	26	1.6
20 centavos	.....	4	80 copper, 20 zinc	21	1.5
Do	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.5
10 centavos	.....	3	80 copper, 20 zinc	19	1.3
Do	.....	3	75 copper, 25 nickel	19	1.3
5 centavos	.....	2	80 copper, 20 zinc	17	1
Do	.....	2	75 copper, 25 nickel	17	1
Total	.....				

EGYPT (UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 pounds[1]	.....	42.5	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	37	.....
Do	.....	42.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper	37	.....
1 pound[1]	.....	8.5	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	24	.....
Do	.....	8.5	875 gold, 75 silver, 50 copper	24	.....
50 piastres	.....	4.25	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	20	0.75
Do[1]	.....	28	900 silver, 100 copper	40	.....
25 piastres[1]	.....	17.5	720 silver, 280 copper	35	1.8-1.9
20 piastres	11,000	14	....do	33	1.6-1.7
Do	.....	28	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper	40	2.2
10 piastres	5,406,000	7	720 silver, 280 copper	26	1.4
Do	.....	7	....do	27	1.3-1.4
Do	.....	14	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper	33	1.6
Do	.....	7	625 silver, 375 copper	26	1.35
5 piastres	211,424	3.5	720 silver, 280 copper	22	.94-.96
Do	.....	3.5	625 silver, 375 copper	22	.95
Do	.....	7	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper	26	1.3
2 piastres	.....	2.8	....do	19	1
Do[2]	.....	.....	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 manganese, 50 zinc.	.....	.....
20 milliemes[1]	.....	5.75	92 copper, 8 aluminum	25	1.2
Do	.....	5.8	....do	25	1.5
10 milliemes	3,846,000	4.9	....do	23	1.5
Do	.....	5.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	23	1.5
Do	.....	5.75	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	24	1.4
5 milliemes	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.3
Do	.....	4	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	20	1.5
Do	10,972,000	3.6	92 copper, 8 aluminum	21	1.33
2 milliemes	25,289,000	2.33	....do	18	1.15
1 milliema	16,670,000	1.8	....do	16	1.15
Do	.....	4.4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	23	1.2
Total	62,405,424				

Reported coinage Egyptian Mint.
[1] Commemorative issue.
[2] Hexagonal.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

EL SALVADOR

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centavos	.....	5	900 silver, 100 copper	21	1.9
25 centavos*	.....	2.5	....do	17.9	1.3
Do	.....	7.5	....do	29	1.5
10 centavos	.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel; and 70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.	26	1.7
5 centavos	.....	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	23	1.78
Do	.....	5	Nickel silver 12½; and 70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.	23	1.7
3 centavos	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.7
1 centavo	.....	2.5	95 copper, 5 zinc	16	1.68
Do	.....	2.5	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	16	1.7
Do	.....	2.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	16	1.7
Total	.....				

*United States dimes (1/10 dollar) also circulate as 25-centavo denomination in El Salvador, however they are being withdrawn from circulation.

ETHIOPIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents	.....	7.0307	800 silver, 200 copper	25	2
Do	.....	7.0307	700 silver, 300 copper	25	2
25 cents*	.....	6.8039	95 copper, 5 zinc	26	2.1
Do*	.....	6.8039	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	26	2.1
10 cents	20,000,000	6.0911	95 copper, 5 zinc	23	2.11
Do	.....	6.0911	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	23	2.1
5 cents	5,000,000	4.0175	95 copper, 5 zinc	20	1.83
Do	.....	4.0175	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	20	1.8
1 cent	.....	2.85115	95 copper, 5 zinc; and 95 copper, 5 zinc and tin.	17	1.8
Total	25,000,000				

Reported coinage United States Mint, Philadelphia.
*Scalloped coin.
Fifty-cent coins are being withdrawn from circulation.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

(United Kingdom coins circulate in the Falkland Islands)

FAROE ISLANDS

(Danish coins circulate in the Faroe Islands)

FIJI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Florin (2 s.)	.....	11.31036	500 silver, 500 copper	28.6	2.2
Do	200,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.)	.....	5.65518	500 silver, 500 copper	23.9	1.7
Do	400,000	5.65518	75 copper, 25 nickel	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.)	.....	2.82759	500 silver, 500 copper	19.4	1.3
Do	400,000	2.82759	75 copper, 25 nickel	19.4	1.4
Threepence (3 d.)	.....	6.1559	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	(a)	2.54
Penny (1 d.)	.....	6.4799	75 copper, 25 nickel	[b] 26	1.98
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)	.....	3.23995	....do	[b] 21	1.6
Total	1,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[a] Twelve-sided coin, 21.1 mm. across flats, and 21.9 mm. diagonally.
[b] Diameter of central perforation 7 mm.
Composition of the 1942 and 1943 coinage in the United States was as follows: Florins, shillings and sixpence, 900 silver and 100 copper; penny and halfpenny, 65 copper and 35 zinc; weights and dimensions the same as shown in the table above.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

FINLAND[1]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Old Markkaa*					
1000 markkaa[2]	.....	14	875 silver, 125 copper	30	2.4
500 markkaa[2]	.....	12	500 silver, 400 copper, 100 nickel	32	2
200 markkaa	.....	8.3	500 silver, 380 copper, 120 zinc	27.5	1.9
100 markkaa	.....	5.2	....do	24	1.7
50 markkaa	405,000	5.5	93 copper, 5 aluminum, 2 nickel	25	1.9
20 markkaa	2,276,000	4.5	....do	22.5	1.9
10 markkaa	1,852,000	3	....do	20	1.5
5 markkaa	4,542,000	2.55	Iron with nickel plating	18	1.5
Do[2]	.....	4.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	23	1.8
Do[2]	.....	4.5	90 copper, 7 zinc, 3 aluminum	23	1.8
Do[2]	.....	4.55	72 copper, 28 zinc	23	1.8
1 markka	29,040,000	1.15	Iron with nickel plating	16	1
Do[2]	.....	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.5
Do[2]	.....	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc; or pure copper.	21	1.5
Do[2]	.....	3.5	Iron	21	1.5
Total	38,115,000				
New Markkaa-Pennia**					
50 pennia	9,731,000	5.5	93 copper, 5 aluminum, 2 nickel	25	1.9
20 pennia	29,380,000	4.5	....do	22.5	1.9
10 pennia	23,318,000	3	....do	20	1.5
5 pennia	46,992,000	2.6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	18	1.4
1 penni	138,566,000	1.6	....do	15.8	1.1
Total	247,987,000				
Grand total	286,102,000				

Reported coinage Finnish Mint, except for 108,870,000 of the 1-penni coins which were manufactured by the Leningrad Mint.

[1] In accordance with a Currency Act and an Act for Enforcement of the Currency Act, promulgated on March 30, 1962 and effective January 1, 1963, Finland introduced a new monetary unit called the "new markka". The new unit, divided into 100 parts called "penni" is equivalent to 100 old markkaa.

[2] Commemorative issue.

* Old markkaa coins struck during 1962 were dated 1962. Old markkaa coins will remain in circulation until they are replaced by the new series of coins.

** The new series of penni coins manufactured during 1962 were dated 1963, to be placed in circulation beginning January 1, 1963.

FRANCE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Old Francs					
100 francs	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel	24	1.9
50 francs	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum	27	2.4
20 francs	.....	4	....do	23.5	1.7
10 francs	.....	3	....do	20	1.7
5 francs	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	2.3
2 francs	.....	2.2	....do	27	1.9
1 franc	.....	1.3	....do	23	1.4
New Francs*					
5 francs	42,500,000	12	835 silver, 165 copper	29	2.2
1 franc	14,013,694	6	Pure nickel	24	1.9
50 centimes	37,560,000	7	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	25	.....
20 centimes	48,200,000	4	....do	23	.....
10 centimes	29,100,000	3	....do	20	.....
5 centimes	205,360,000	3.4	Stainless steel	19	.....
1 centime	34,200,000	1.65	....do	15	.....
Total	410,933,694				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

*The new francs (NF) or "nouveau francs" are equal to 100 former French francs. The franc coins were first coined in 1959 and first issued in 1960. The centime coins were first coined and issued in 1962. Beginning January 1, 1963 the term new will be omitted according to Decree No. 62-1320 of November 9, 1962.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

FRENCH GUADELOUPE

(Metropolitan French coins circulate in French Guadeloupe)

FRENCH GUIANA

(Metropolitan French coins circulate in French Guiana)

FRENCH MARTINIQUE

(Metropolitan French coins circulate in French Martinique)

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 francs	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	2.5
2 francs	.....	2.2	....do	27	1.9
1 franc	.....	1.3	....do	23	1.7
50 centimes	.....	0.7	....do	18	.....
Total	.....				

French Polynesia, formerly called French Settlements in Pacific Oceania, is administratively divided into the following circonscriptions: The Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Tuamotu group, Austral Islands, and the Marquezas Islands.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 francs	.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum	23.5	.....
5 francs	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	.....
2 francs	.....	2.2	....do	27	.....
1 franc	.....	1.3	....do	23	.....
Total	.....				

GABON, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, Equatorial)

GAMBIA

(See Africa, West)

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 Deutsche Mark	.....	11.2	625 silver, 375 copper	29	2.07
2 Deutsche Mark	12,900,920	7	75 copper, 25 nickel	26.75	1.79
1 Deutsche Mark	33,552,546	5.5	....do	23.5	1.75
50 pfennig	35,089,076	3.5	....do	20	1.58
10 pfennig	162,942,543	4	Iron core with tombac plating on both sides (sometimes called pinchbeck plating).	21.5	1.7
5 pfennig	98,486,143	3	....do	18.5	1.7
2 pfennig	119,332,939	3.25	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	19.25	1.52
1 pfennig	.....	2	Iron core 90% by weight with copper plating 5% by weight on each side.	16.5	1.35
Do	184,981,925	2	....do	16.5	1.38
Total	647,286,092				

Reported coinage German Mints.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

GHANA[1]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Commemorative coin..	.....	15.97611	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	28.40	.....
10 shillings.....	.....	28.2759	925 silver, 75 copper.....	38.74	.....
2 shillings.....	.....	9.07185	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26.49	2.13
1 shilling.....	.....	4.53595	....do.....	20.96	1.83
Sixpence.....	.....	2.26796	....do.....	16.99	1.42
Threepence[2].....	.....	3.23995	....do.....	19.51	1.60
Penny.....	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.48	1.65
Halfpenny.....	.....	2.83495	....do.....	20.19	1.27
Total.....	.....				

[1] The Government of Ghana introduced distinctive Ghanaian coins July 14, 1958, and simultaneously commenced withdrawal of West African coins.
[2] Coin has 12 scallops.

GIBRALTAR

(United Kingdom coins circulate in Gibraltar)

GOA[1]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Rupia coinage					
1 rupia.....	.....	12	500 silver, 420 copper, 80 nickel...	30	1.9
Do.....	.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	1.9
1/2 rupia.....	.....	5.6	....do.....	24	1.5
1/4 rupia.....	.....	2.8	....do.....	19	1.2
1 tanga.....	.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20	1.5
Do.....	.....	6	....do.....	25	1.5
Escudo coinage[2]					
6 escudos.....	.....	14	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	31	2.1
3 escudos.....	.....	8	....do.....	26.8	1.63
1 escudo.....	.....	5.6	....do.....	24	1.46
60 centavos.....	.....	3.5	....do.....	20	1.27
30 centavos.....	.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	22	1.2
10 centavos.....	.....	2	....do.....	18	0.9
Total.....	.....				

[1] Includes Goa, Damao (Daman), and Diu. Effective May 15, 1962 Escudo/Rupia coins were demonetized, and only the coins of India were legal tender.
[2] First coined and issued in 1959.

GREECE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 drachmas[1].....	.....	7.5	835 silver, 165 copper.....	26.01	.....
10 drachmas[2].....	.....	10	99.5 nickel, 0.5 copper.....	30	1.57
5 drachmas.....	.....	9	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28	2
2 drachmas.....	.....	6	....do.....	24	1.95
1 drachma.....	.....	4	....do.....	21	1.70
50 lepta.....	.....	2.3	....do.....	18	1.37
20 lepta[3].....	.....	1.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	24	1.25
10 lepta[3].....	.....	1	....do.....	22	1.25
5 lepta[3].....	.....	0.85	....do.....	20	1.4
Total.....	.....				

[1] First coined in 1960.
[2] First coined in 1959.
[3] Central hole: Diameter of 20 lepta, 4 mm.; 10 lepta, 3.5 mm.; and 5 lepta, 3 mm.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

GREENLAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 krone	.....	7.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	28	1.9
50 ore	.....	3.75	....do	22	1.6
25 ore	.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel	25	1.95
Total	.....				

Fractional Danish coins also circulate in Greenland.

GRENADA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

GUATEMALA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centavos*	1,983,486	11.944	720 silver, 280 copper	31	2.0
25 centavos	.....	8 1/3	....do	27	1.7
10 centavos	.....	3 1/3	....do	21	1.3
5 centavos	.....	1 2/3	....do	16	1.1
2 centavos	.....	6	70 copper, 30 zinc	25.5	1.6
1 centavo	.....	3	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	20	1.52
Do	.....	3	70 copper, 30 zinc	21	1.2
1/2 centavo	.....	1 1/2	....do	16	.7
Total	1,983,486				

Reported coinage Guatemalan Mint.
Coinage for 1961 is given elsewhere in the Report.
*First coined and issued in 1962.

GUERNSEY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Threepence[1]	.....	6.80389	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	.....
Do[2]	.....	3.53154	....do	21	.....
8 doubles	.....	9.7198	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	30.9	.....
Do	.....	9.7198	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	31.6	.....
Do	.....	9.7198	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	30.9	.....
4 doubles	.....	4.8599	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	25.5	.....
Do	.....	4.8599	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	26.4	.....
2 doubles	.....	3.564	....do	22.2	1.3
1 double	.....	2.268	....do	19	1.3
Total	.....				

[1] First coined in 1959, coin has twelve scallops.
[2] Twelve scallops. Maximum diameter 21 mm., minimum diameter, 19.9 mm. First coined in 1956.
United Kingdom coins also circulate in Guernsey.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

GUINEA

Denomination[1]	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
25 francs	4,000,000	9	75 copper, 25 nickel	27	m 2.03
10 francs	6,000,000	6	....do	23.5	m 1.75
5 francs	12,000,000	3.5	....do	20	m 1.52
1 franc	4,000,000	1.5	....do	17	m .89
Total	26,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
A new monetary unit, the Guinea franc, was introduced on March 1, 1960 to replace the CFA franc.
[1] The four denominations of cupronickel coins shown in the table are the second series of coins placed in circulation since March 1, 1960. A series of three denominations of aluminum-bronze coins (25, 10, and 5 francs) were issued before 1962.

HAITI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centimes	.....	9.88	75 copper, 25 nickel	29	1.9
20 centimes	.....	7.5	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	26	1.9
Do	.....	7.55	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	1.8
10 centimes	.....	4	....do	22	1.3
Do	.....	4	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	22.7	1.4
5 centimes	.....	2.65	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.1
Do	.....	2.75	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	19.9	1.3
Total	.....				

United States coins also circulate in Haiti.

HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 lempira	.....	12.5	900 silver, 100 copper	31	2
50 centavos	.....	6.25	....do	24	1.7
20 centavos	.....	2.5	....do	18	1.4
10 centavos	.....	7	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	1.8
5 centavos	.....	5	....do	21	2
2 centavos	.....	3	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	20	1.4
1 centavo	.....	1.5	....do	15	1.3
Do	.....	2	....do	15	1.7
Total	.....				

HONG KONG

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar[1]	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	.....
50 cents	3,030,076	5.832	....do	23.6	1.93
10 cents	10,750,000	4.5359	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	20.6	1.98
5 cents	.....	2.592	....do	16.5	1.8
Total	13,780,076				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] First coined in 1960.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

ICELAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 krónur[1]	.....	8.96039	900 gold, 100 copper	23.01	.....
2 krónur	.....	9.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	28	2.08
Do	500,000	9.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	28	.....
1 króna	1,000,000	4.75	....do	22.5	1.73
Do	.....	4.75	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	22.5	1.5
25 aurar	2,000,000	2.4	75 copper, 25 nickel	17	1.45
Do	.....	2	Zinc	17	1.3
10 aurar	3,000,000	1.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	15	1.19
Do	.....	1.25	Zinc	15	1
5 aurar	.....	6	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	24	1.78
Do	.....	6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	24	1.5
Do	.....	6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	24	1.78
2 aurar	.....	3	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc; 95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc; 97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.	19	1.3
1 eyrir	.....	1.6	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	15	1.27
Do	.....	1.6	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	15	1
Do	.....	1.6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	15	1.27
Total	6,500,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] Commemorative issue.

INDIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Rupee-anna coinage[1]					
1 rupee	.....	11.6638	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, and 50 nickel.	30.5	.....
Do[2]	.....	11.6638	Pure nickel	27.9	2.1
1/2 rupee	.....	5.8319	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, and 50 nickel.	24.1	.....
Do[2]	.....	5.8319	Pure nickel	24.1	1.4
1/4 rupee	.....	2.916	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, and 50 nickel.	19.1	.....
Do[2]	.....	2.916	Pure nickel	19.1	1.2
4 annas	.....	6.8039	75 copper, 25 nickel	23.5&25.4	.....
1 anna	.....	3.8879	....do	21 & 19.8	1.4
Single pice	.....	6.4799	Copper	25.4	.....
Do	.....	4.8599	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	25.4	.....
Do	.....	3.8879	....do	21.3	1.4
Do	.....	2.916	....do	21.3	1.1
Do	.....	1.944	....do	21.3	1.4
Rupee-naya paisa decimal coinage[2]					
Decimal rupee	4,081,000	10	Pure nickel	28	.....
50 naye paise	64,228,000	5	....do	24	1.63
25 naye paise	79,242,000	2.5	....do	19	1.37
10 naye paise[3]	172,777,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	23	1.93
5 naye paise[4]	224,277,000	4	....do	22	1.75
2 naye paise[3]	318,181,000	3	....do	18	1.73
1 naya paisa	235,103,000	1.5	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	16	1.14
Do	359,760,000	1.5	78-83 copper, 17-20 zinc, 0.9-1.4 nickel.	16	1.14
Total	1,457,649,000				

Reported coinage Indian Government Mints Alipore, Bombay, and Hyderabad. The decimal system of coinage, authorized by the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, became effective April 1, 1957. Decimal coins in the denominations of 10, 5, 2, and 1 naye paise were placed in circulation from April 1, 1957; the 25 naye paise, in 1959; the 50 naye paise, in 1960; and the decimal rupee, in 1962.

[1] Rupee-anna coins are round with two exceptions: 4 and 1 anna coins of cupronickel with 8 and 12 scallops; and single pice of 1.944 grams, round with round hole in center approximately 9.4 millimeters in diameter. There are 16 annas to one rupee.

Bronze alloy prior to February 1936 was 95 copper, 4 tin, and 1 zinc; from February 1936 through 1942, 95.5 copper, 3 tin, and 1.5 zinc; and after 1943 as shown in table.

[2] Currently issued: Seven denominations of decimal coins and the former pure nickel 1 rupee, 1/2 and 1/4 rupee which are equivalent to the decimal rupee, 50 and 25 naye paise, respectively.

[3] Scalloped (8).

[4] Square with round corners.

Indian coins also circulate in Bahrein, Qatar, the Trucial States, Muscat, and Nepal. (See also Goa.)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

INDONESIA (1961)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 sen		3	97 aluminum, 3 other	29	3
Do.		3.25	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	2.5
Do.		3.25	85 copper, 15 nickel	20	2.5
25 sen		2.2	Aluminum with 1 to 1.5% magnesium	26	3
10 sen		1.7	Aluminum	23.5	3
5 sen[1]		1.3	....do	22	3
1 sen[2]		0.75	....do	18	2.5
Total					

[1] Coin has central hole with diameter of 10 millimeters.
[2] Coin has central hole with diameter of 8 millimeters.
Limited number of bronze and copper-zinc coins of 2 1/2, 1, and 1/2 sen denominations are in active circulation.

IRAN (Year ended March 20, 1962)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 pahlevi	2,430	40.67990	900 gold, 100 silver or copper	40	2.0
2 1/2 pahlevi	2,788	20.33995	....do	30	1.80
1 pahlevi	538,286	8.13598	....do	22	1.245
1/2 pahlevi	439,413	4.06799	....do	19	.785
1/4 pahlevi	59,654	2.033995	....do	16	.58
Do.	.....	2.033995	....do	14	.76
Do.	.....	2.033995	900 gold, 100 copper and silver, or 100 copper.	16	.58
10 rials	3,660,000	12	75 copper, 25 nickel	31	1.78
Do.	.....	16	600 silver, 400 copper	32	2.5
5 rials	3,814,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	1.05
Do.	.....	7	....do	26	1.5
Do.	.....	8	600 silver, 400 copper	26	1.9
2 rials	5,667,500	3	75 copper, 25 nickel	22.5	.81
Do.	.....	4	....do	22.5	1.15
Do.	.....	3.2	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.3
1 rial	8,490,000	1.75	75 copper, 25 nickel	18.5	.70
Do.	.....	2	....do	18.5	.85
Do.	.....	1.6	600 silver, 400 copper	18	.9
50 dinars	.....	3.49	Copper	20	.....
Do.	.....	3.49	91.5 copper, 8.5 aluminum	20	.....
Do.	.....	2.5	....do	20	.....
25 dinars	.....	3	....do	19	.....
10 dinars	.....	2.68	....do	18	.....
5 dinars	.....	1.65	....do	16	.....
Total	22,674,071				

Reported coinage Iranian Government Mint. Few silver coins are in active circulation.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

IRAQ

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Commemorative piece[1]	.....	37.5	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	45	.....
100 fils[2]	.....	10	....do.....	29	.....
50 fils[2]	.....	5	....do.....	23	.....
25 fils[3]	.....	2.5	....do.....	20	.....
10 fils[4]	.....	6.75	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	26	.....
5 fils[4]	.....	5	....do.....	22	.....
1 fils[5]	.....	2.5	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	19	.....
Total.....	.....				

[1] A non-monetary piece made in 1959 and 1960 by Mints in the United Kingdom. The piece bears the likeness of the Iraqi Prime Minister and around the edge the Arabic inscription "14 July 1958". The piece is neither used for payment nor regarded as Iraqi currency.
[2] First coined in 1959, authorized by Republican Ordinance No. 460 of 1959.
[3] First coined in 1960; first issued in 1961. Authorized by Republican Ordinance No. 649 of 1959.
[4] First coined in 1959; first issued in 1960. Coin has twelve scallops.
[5] First coined and issued in 1960. Coin is ten-sided. Diameter, inside measurement.

Note:--The Government of Iraq, by Republican Ordinance No. 415 dated July 2, 1960, demonetized all coins minted prior to 1959; such coins ceased to be legal tender as from January 6, 1961. All coins shown in the table above bear on the obverse the Coat of Arms of the Republic of Iraq.

IRELAND, REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Half-crown (2 1/2 s.)	.....	14.13795	750 silver, 250 copper.....	32.3	2.3
Do.....	4,364,337	14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	750 silver, 250 copper.....	28.5	2.3
Do.....	4,400,000	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	.....	5.65518	750 silver, 250 copper.....	23.6	1.8
Do.....	4,000,000	5.65518	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.6	1.8
Sixpence (6 d.).....	5,200,000	4.53593	....do.....	20.83	1.4
Do.....	.....	4.53593	Pure nickel.....	21	1.9
Threepence (3 d.)...	4,000,000	3.23995	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	17.7	1.9
Do.....	.....	3.23995	Pure nickel.....	17.7	1.9
Penny (1 d.).....	1,200,000	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
Do.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.9
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)..	.....	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.8
Farthing (1/4 d.)...	.....	2.83495	....do.....	20.2	1.5
Do.....	.....	2.83495	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	20.2	1.5
Total*.....	23,164,337				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
* Does not include 50 sets of proof coins. Each set contains one coin of each denomination, or a total of 400 coins.

ISLE OF MAN

(United Kingdom coins circulate in the Isle of Man)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

ISRAEL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 pounds[1]	3,000	26.68	916 gold, 84 copper	31.1	1.76
50 pounds[1]	3,000	13.34	....do	27.1	1.31
20 pounds[1]	.....	7.988	....do	22	1.6
5 pounds[1]	15,500	25	900 silver, 100 copper	34	3.4
1 pound[1]	.....	14.14	75 copper, 25 nickel	32.25	2.4
1/2 pound[1]	30,000	12	....do	29.5	2.4
Pruta coinage[2]					
500 prutot[1]	.....	25.5	500 silver, 500 copper and nickel	38	2.8
250 prutot[1]	.....	14.3	....do	32.25	2.2
Do	.....	14.1	75 copper, 25 nickel	32.25	2.3
100 prutot	.....	11.3	....do	28.5	2.3
Do	.....	7.3	Nickel plated steel	25.6	2.2
50 prutot	.....	5	....do	23.5	1.7
Do	.....	5.6	75 copper, 25 nickel	23.5	1.8
25 prutot	.....	2.8	....do	19.5	1.3
Do	.....	2.5	Nickel plated steel	19.5	1.3
10 prutot (round)	.....	6.1	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc	24.5	1.6
Do[3]	.....	1.6	Aluminum	24.5	1.4
Do	.....	1.5	....do	24.5	1.4
Do	.....	1.5	Aluminum brown anodized	24.5	1.4
5 prutot	.....	3.2	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc	20	1.5
1 pruta	.....	1.3	Aluminum	21	1.7
Agora coinage[2]					
25 agorot	2,016,000	6.5	92 copper, 6 aluminum, 2 nickel	25.5	1.9
10 agorot	10,118,000	4.2	....do	21.5	1.8
5 agorot	10,706,000	2.32	....do	17.5	1.5
1 agora	.....	1	Aluminum	20	1.5
Do	10,000,000	1	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	20	1.35
Total	32,891,500				

Reported coinage: 100 and 50 gold pounds and 1-agora coins Swiss Federal Mint; 5 and 1/2 pound coins Netherlands Mint; and the 25, 10, and 5 agorot coins manufactured by the Israeli Mint.

[1] Commemorative coin.

[2] Since January 1, 1960 the Israeli pound has been divided into 100 agorot instead of 1,000 prutot.

[3] Coin has twelve scallops.

ITALY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 lire	11,680,000	11	"Lega argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	29	2
100 lire	23,000,000	8	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18 percent chrome).	27.8	2
50 lire	17,600,000	6.25	....do	24.8	2
20 lire	.....	3.6	"Bronzital" (91.6 copper, 8.0 aluminum, 0.4 titanium).	21.3	1.6
10 lire	.....	1.6	"Italma" (96.2 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium, 0.3 manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire	.....	1	....do	20.2	1.5
2 lire	.....	0.8	....do	18.3	1.4
1 lira	.....	0.625	....do	17.2	1.2
Total	52,280,000				

Reported coinage Italian Mint.
Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino.

IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

JAMAICA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Penny	1,920,000	7.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	27	1.83
Halfpenny	960,000	4.5	....do	22.5	1.65
Farthing	.....	2.75	....do	20.2	.....
Total	2,880,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jamaica, including Turks, Caicos, and Cayman Islands.

JAPAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 yen	.....	4.8	600 silver, 300 copper, 100 zinc	22.6	1.7
50 yen	.....	5.5	Pure nickel	25	1.6
Do	50,300,000	5	....do	(a)	1.6
10 yen	284,200,000	4.5	95 copper, 4-3 zinc, 1-2 tin	23.5	1.5
5 yen	126,700,000	3.75	60-70 copper, 40-30 zinc	(b)	1.5
Do	.....	4	....do	22	1.6
1 yen	572,000,000	1	Pure aluminum	20	1.5
Total	1,033,200,000				

Reported coinage Japanese Mint.
[a] Round coin 25 mm. in diameter with central hole 6 mm. in diameter.
[b] Round coin 22 mm. in diameter with central hole 5 mm. in diameter.

JERSEY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Threepence	.....	4.7174	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	21	1.85
Penny	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	30.9	1.83
Do	.....	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	30.9	.....
Halfpenny	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	25.5	.....
Total	.....				

United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jersey.
During 1962 Mints in the United Kingdom coined 500 sets of proof coins consisting of 2 coins each of the threepence and penny denominations, or a total 2,000 coins.

JORDAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 fils	600,000	12	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	2.2
50 fils	750,000	7.5	....do	26	1.9
20 fils	.....	3.75	....do	20	1.6
10 fils	1,000,000	10	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	28	2.2
Do	.....	10	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	28	2.2
5 fils	.....	6	....do	24	1.8
Do	1,250,000	6	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	24	1.8
1 fils	.....	3	....do	18	1.6
Do	.....	3	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	18	1.6
Total	3,600,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

KENYA

(See Africa, East)

KOREA, REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 hwan	.....	6.73909	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	1.70
50 hwan	20,000,000	3.69354	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel	22.86	1.27
10 hwan	75,000,000	2.46236	95 copper, 5 zinc	19.1	1.17
Total	95,000,000				

Reported coinage United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Note:--Law No. 1088 promulgated on June 9, 1962 changed the monetary unit from HWAN to WON. The WON shall be divided into 100 CHON, and shall be equivalent to ten hwan. The law provided for new won coins, and for the exchange of coins of the 50 and 10 hwan denominations for new bank notes at the rate of 10 hwan to 1 won until July 11, 1962.

KUWAIT

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 dinars	.....	13.57149	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 other	28.4	.....
100 fils	640,000	6.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	.....
50 fils	900,000	4.5	....do	23	.....
20 fils	1,680,000	3	....do	20	.....
10 fils	1,680,000	3.75	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	21	.....
5 fils	1,800,000	2.5	....do	19.5	.....
1 fils	500,000	2	....do	17	.....
Total*	7,200,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Distinctive Kuwaiti coins were first coined during 1960, and first issued during 1961, except for the 5-dinar gold coins which were first coined during 1961. The Kuwaiti Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils, and every 100 fils equals one Dirham.

* Does not include 60 sets of proof coins, or a total of 360 pieces. A set contains one coin of each denomination except the five dinars.

LAOS

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	2.7
20 cents	.....	2.2	....do	27	2.4
10 cents	.....	1.3	....do	23	1.9
Total	.....				

Coins are round with central holes measuring 4 mm. for the 50-cent, 4 mm. for the 20-cent, and 3 mm. for the 10-cent coin.

The monetary unit of Laos is the "kip", changed from piastre May 5, 1955. The kip is divided into 100 centimes (cents). Coins shown, bearing the date 1952, were struck in 1953 and placed in circulation in 1954 under authority of Royal Ordinance No. 336/74-CR dated September 25, 1954.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

LEBANON

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 piastres	.....	5	600 silver, 400 copper	24	1.4
25 piastres	5,000,000	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum	23.5	1.4
10 piastres	7,000,000	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	22	.....
Do	.....	3.5	91 copper, 9 aluminum	22	1.6
Do	.....	1.5	....do	22	.....
Do	.....	1.5	Aluminum	23	1.5
5 piastres	.....	2.9	91 copper, 9 aluminum	20	1.6
Do	.....	1	96 aluminum, 4 magnesium	20	.....
Do	.....	1	Aluminum	20	1.7
2 1/2 piastres[1]	.....	2.75	91 copper, 9 aluminum	20	1.6
1 piastre[2]	.....	2	....do	18	1.6
Total	12,000,000				

Reported coinage: 25 piastres Swiss Federal Mint; 10 piastres Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] Round coin with central hole measuring 4 mm. in diameter.
[2] Round coin with central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter.

LEEWARD ISLANDS--ATLANTIC GROUP

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

LEEWARD ISLANDS--PACIFIC GROUP

(See French Polynesia)

LIBERIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 dollar	.....	20.73565	900 silver, 100 copper	34	2.74
50 cents	.....	10.36783	....do	29	1.90
25 cents	.....	5.18391	....do	23	1.50
10 cents	.....	2.07357	....do	17	1.17
5 cents	.....	4.14713	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.73
1 cent	.....	2.59196	95 copper, 5 zinc	17.9	1.40
Total	.....				

United States coins also are legal tender and circulate in Liberia.

LIBYA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 piastres	600,000	7.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	2
1 piastre	1,800,000	3.75	....do	20	1.7
5 milliemes	.....	10	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	28	2.2
Do	1,000,000	10	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	28	2.2
2 milliemes	1,000,000	6	....do	24	1.8
Do	.....	6	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	24	1.8
1 millieme	.....	3	....do	18	1.6
Do	1,000,000	3	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	18	1.6
Total	5,400,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

LIECHTENSTEIN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 franken.....	20,000	11.29	900 gold, 100 copper.....	25	1.6
25 franken.....	20,000	5.645	....do.....	20	1.4
Total.....	40,000				

Reported coinage Swiss Federal Mint. Coins, dated 1961, were minted but not issued in 1962.
Coins of Switzerland circulate in Liechtenstein.

LUXEMBOURG

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs*.....	50,000	18	835 silver, 165 copper.....	33	2.4
5 francs.....	2,000,000	6	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	24	1.7
1 franc.....	2,000,000	4	....do.....	21	1.5
25 centimes.....	.....	0.76	Aluminum.....	19	1
Total.....	4,050,000				

Reported coinage Belgian Mint.
Belgian coins also circulate in Luxembourg.
The 5-franc cupronickel coin weighing 7 grams was demonetized during 1962.
*Commemorative issue.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

(Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira Islands)

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 francs.....	.....	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum.....	23.5	1.7
10 francs.....	.....	3	....do.....	20	1.7
5 francs.....	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	2.3
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	....do.....	27	1.9
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	1.4
Total.....	.....				

MALAYSIA*

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 cents.....	4,000,000	9.3325	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	27.8	2.21
20 cents.....	2,500,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
10 cents.....	15,819,815	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.40
5 cents.....	10,000,000	1.413795	....do.....	16.3	1.02
1 cent.....	.....	4.21193	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	(a)	1.65
Do.....	5,000,000	4.21193	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	(a)	1.65
Do.....	10,000,000	1.944	....do.....	17.8	.92
Total.....	47,319,815				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[a] Square coin, 19.8 mm. across flats, 23.4 mm. across diagonals.
Malaya and British Borneo design coins circulate in British North Borneo, Brunei, Christmas and Cocos Islands, Malaya, Sarawak, and Singapore.
Issues of coins of the former Malayan Currency Commission and Straits Settlements Commission continue to circulate except for silver coins which were demonetised Dec. 31, 1952.
*Malaysia: Federation Sept. 16, 1963 including Malaya, British Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

MALDIVE ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage during year—number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 laris	.....	5.655	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	23.6	.....
25 laris	.....	4.147	....do	20.19	.....
10 laris	.....	5.184	....do	(a)	.....
5 laris	.....	2.592	....do	(b)	.....
2 laris	.....	3.24	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	(c)	.....
1 lari	.....	1.5	....do	15.01	.....
Total	.....				

[a] Twelve scallops, measuring 23.1 mm. across scallops, 21.6 mm. inside scallops.
[b] Eight scallops, measuring 20.3 mm. across scallops, 17.8 mm. inside scallops.
[c] Square coin with rounded corners, 18.2 mm. across flats, 21.5 mm. across diagonals.

MALI, REPUBLIC OF

(No information available.)

MALTA

(United Kingdom coins circulate in Malta)

MARQUEZAS ISLANDS

(See French Polynesia)

MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

MAURITIUS

Denomination	Coinage during year—number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 rupee	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	2.44
1/2 rupee	.....	5.8319	....do	23.6	.....
1/4 rupee	.....	2.916	....do	19	.....
10 cents[1]	.....	5.1839	....do	23.5	1.75
5 cents	.....	9.7198	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	28.4	2.06
Do.	.....	9.7198	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	28.4	2.06
2 cents	500,000	3.8879	....do	23.1	1.37
Do.	.....	3.8879	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	23.1	1.37
1 cent	.....	1.944	....do	17.8	1.14
Do.	500,000	1.944	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	17.8	1.14
Total	1,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] Twelve scallops.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

MEXICO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 pesos	.....	28.888	900 silver, 100 copper	40	.....
5 pesos	.....	18.055	720 silver, 280 copper	36	.....
Do.	.....	27 7/9	....do	40	3
1 peso	61,094,000	16	100 silver, 700 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	34.5	.....
Do.	.....	13 1/3	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	32	2.3
50 centavos	.....	6 2/3	....do	26	1.7
Do.	.....	14	95 copper, 2.5 tin, 2.5 zinc	33	.....
25 centavos	.....	3 1/3	300 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	21.5	1.3
20 centavos	.....	10	95 copper, 5 zinc	28.5	2.2
10 centavos	.....	5 1/2	....do	23.5	.....
Do.	.....	5 1/2	80 copper, 20 nickel	23.5	1.4
5 centavos	47,232,000	4	85 copper, 15 zinc	20.5	1.7
Do.	.....	4	80 copper, 20 nickel	20.5	1.7
Do.	.....	6 1/2	95 copper, 5 zinc	25.5	1.8
1 centavo	4,850,000	2	85 copper, 15 zinc	16	1.4
Total	113,176,000				

Reported coinage Mexican Mint.

MONACO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Old Francs					
100 francs	.....	6	75 copper, 25 nickel	24	1.85
Do.	.....	12	....do	30	.....
50 francs	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum	27	.....
20 francs	.....	4	....do	23.5	.....
10 francs	.....	3	....do	20	.....
5 francs	.....	3.5	Aluminum	31	.....
2 francs	.....	2.2	....do	27	.....
1 franc	.....	1.3	....do	23	.....
New Francs[1]					
5 francs	.....	12	835 silver, 165 copper	29	2.2
1 franc	.....	6	Nickel	24	1.9
Total	.....				

[1] First coined in 1959. The new franc is equal to 100 former francs.
French coins also circulate in Monaco.

MOROCCO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 francs	.....	22.5	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.95
200 francs	.....	8	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.9
1 dirham	.....	6	....do	24	1.82
100 francs	.....	4	....do	22	1.4
50 francs	.....	8	91 copper, 9 aluminum	27	2.3
20 francs	.....	4	....do	23.5	1.65
10 francs	.....	3	....do	20	1.5
5 francs	.....	1.85	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	25	1.95
2 francs	.....	1.2	....do	22	1.5
1 franc	.....	0.8	....do	19	1.50
Total	.....				

The dirham replaced the Moroccan franc as the monetary unit on October 16, 1959. One dirham equals 100 francs.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

MUSCAT

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
15 rials[1]	100	7.98776	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 other	22.1	.....
1 rial	.....	28.0668	833 1/3 silver, 166 2/3 copper	38.74	2.79
1/2 rial[1]	154,059	14.03285	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	33.02	.....
10 baizas	.....	3.888	75 copper, 25 nickel	(a)	(a)
5 baizas	.....	3.5	....do	20	.....
Do	.....	3.888	....do	(b)	(b)
3 baizas	.....	1.94397	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	17.78	.....
Do	.....	2.83495	....do	20.19	.....
Do	.....	2.83495	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	20.19	.....
Total	154,159				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] First coined in 1961.
[a] Square coin with rounded corners. Dimensions not available. Coined during 1954 and 1955 by the Indian Government Mint.
[b] Scalloped coin (12 scallops). Dimensions not available. Coined during 1954 and 1955 by the Indian Government Mint.
Maria Theresa thalers, coins of India, and Persian Gulf Indian rupees also circulate in Muscat.

NEPAL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Bakla Ashrafi	500	11.6638	995 gold, 5 other	25.2	1.22
Patla Ashrafi	1,000	5.8319	....do	25.2	.61
1/6 Ashrafi	.....	1.944	....do	18.29	.28
Dabal (rupee)	.....	11.0806	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	53,239	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel	29.6	1.9
Do	.....	11.6638	....do	28.6	2.34
Mohur (50 pice)	.....	5.5403	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	65,963	5.8319	75 copper, 25 nickel	25.2	1.62
Do	.....	5.8319	....do	24.8	1.4
Suka (25 pice)	400,449	2.916	....do	19.1	1.60
Pachanni	.....	2.2161	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	18.3	.9
Do	.....	2.3328	75 copper, 25 nickel	17.8	1.1
Das paisa (10 pice)	973,408	6.4799	95 copper, 5 zinc	24.8	1.5
Panch paisa (5 pice)	.....	3.2399	70 copper, 20 nickel, 10 zinc	20.3	1
Do	3,334,656	3.8879	95 copper, 5 zinc	22.2	1.1
4 pice*	.....	2.3587	66 copper, 34 zinc	19.1	.....
Duipaisa (two pice)	.....	3.8879	....do	22.9	1.1
Do	.....	2.592	....do	20.8	.9
Do	4,032,458	2.268	....do	19.1	.9
Paisa (one pice)	.....	1.944	....do	20.1	.7
Do	.....	1.62	....do	18.3	.7
Do	3,591,347	1.4256	....do	16.5	.8
Total	12,453,020				

Reported coinage Nepalese Mint.
*Coin has central hole.
There are 100 pice to the dabal.

NETHERLANDS

Denomination[1]	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Ducat[2]	.....	3.494	983 gold, 17 copper	21	0.7
2 1/2 guilders[3]	5,000,000	15	720 silver, 280 copper	33	2.2
1 guilder	.....	6.5	....do	25	1.8
25 cents	12,000,000	3	Nickel	19	1.5
10 cents	30,000,000	1.5	....do	15	1.2
5 cents	15,000,000	3.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	21	1.5
1 cent	57,000,000	2	....do	17	1.3
Total	119,000,000				

Reported coinage Netherlands Mint.
[1] The monetary unit is the guilder, also called florin.
[2] Gold ducat is a Netherlands trade coin without legal tender capacity.
[3] First coined in 1959, first issued on Jan. 16, 1961. The coin is also known as the Rijksdaalder.
Netherlands fractional coins are also legal tender in West New Guinea (West Irian) and Biak.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 1/2 guilders.....	.....	25	720 silver, 280 copper.....	38	2.8
1 guilder.....	.....	10	....do.....	28	2
25 cents.....	250,000	3.575	640 silver, 360 copper.....	19	1.7
10 cents.....	400,000	1.4	....do.....	15	1.1
5 cents[1].....	250,000	4.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	18	1.8
2 1/2 cents.....	.....	4	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin.....	23.5	1.4
1 cent.....	.....	2.5	....do.....	19	1.4
Total.....	900,000				

Reported coinage Netherlands Mint.
[1] Square coin.

NEW CALEDONIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 francs.....	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	31	.....
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	....do.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
50 centimes.....	.....	0.7	....do.....	18	.....
Total.....	.....				

NEW GUINEA, PAPUA

(Australian coins circulate in Papua, located in the southeastern portion of New Guinea and owned by Australia.)

NEW GUINEA, TERRITORY OF

(Australian coins circulate in the United Nations Trust Territory of New Guinea, located in the northeastern portion of New Guinea and administered by Australia.)

NEW GUINEA, WEST (Also called West Irian)

(Netherlands coins circulate in West New Guinea at present. An agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands, signed August 15, 1962, provides for temporary United Nations administration of the former Netherlands dependency beginning October 1, 1962 for an interim period ending May 1, 1963, after which administration will be transferred to Indonesia.)

NEW HEBRIDES

(Australian, French, and United Kingdom coins circulate in the New Hebrides)

NEW ZEALAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Crown (5 s.).....	.....	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.7	.....
Half-crown (2 1/2 s.)	600,000	14.13795	....do.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	1,500,000	11.31036	....do.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	1,000,000	5.65518	....do.....	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.).....	1,200,000	2.82759	....do.....	19.4	1.40
Threepence (3 d.)....	6,000,000	1.41379	....do.....	16.3	.99
Penny (1 d.).....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	1.70
Do.....	6,000,000	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	1.70
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)...	2,880,000	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.65
Do.....	.....	5.6699	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	25.5	1.65
Total.....	19,180,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
New Zealand silver coins were first placed in circulation in 1933; they have been in process of withdrawal since 1947 when cupronickel coins were issued to replace them.
New Zealand bronze coins were first placed in circulation in 1939.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

NICARAGUA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centavos	.....	8	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	2
25 centavos	.....	5	....do	23	1.8
Do.	.....	7.5	70 copper, 30 zinc	27	1.9
10 centavos	.....	5.5	....do	24	1.8
Do.	4,000,000	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.8
5 centavos	3,000,000	3	....do	17	1.8
Do.	.....	3.75	70 copper, 30 zinc	21	1.6
Do.	.....	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.6
1 centavo	.....	2.5	70 copper, 30 zinc	18	1.5
Do.	.....	4	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	20	1.6
Total	7,000,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

NIGER, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

NIGERIA

Denomination*	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Florin (2s.)	.....	9.96867	75 copper, 25 nickel	26.92	2
Shilling (1s.)	85,300,000	4.98433	....do	22.86	1.5
Sixpence (6d.)	.....	2.49217	....do	17.78	1
Threepence (3d.)[1]	.....	3.23995	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	19.05	1.25
Penny (1d.)[2]	.....	7.55944	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	27.94	.....
Do[3]	20,046,000	7.55944	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	27.94	1.5
Halfpenny (1/2d.)[4]	.....	3.77972	....do	21.59	1.25
Do[2]	.....	3.77972	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	21.59	.....
Total	105,346,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

[1] Twelve sided coin.

[2] Round coin with central hole.

[3] Round coin with central hole measuring 6.5 mm. in diameter.

[4] Round coin with central hole measuring 5.0 mm. in diameter.

* First coined in 1959. West African coins are in process of withdrawal.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

NORTH BORNEO

(See Malaysia)

NORTHERN RHODESIA

(See Rhodesia and Nyasaland)

NORWAY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 krone	6,015,000	7	75 copper, 25 nickel	25	1.83
Do	.....	7	....do	25	1.9
Do*	.....	7	....do	25	2.1
50 ore	3,064,000	4.8	....do	22	1.63
Do	.....	4.8	....do	22	1.8
Do*	.....	4.8	....do	22	1.9
25 ore	6,304,000	2.4	....do	17	1.4
Do	.....	2.4	....do	17	1.5
Do*	.....	2.4	....do	17	1.6
10 ore	16,210,000	1.5	....do	15	1.18
Do	.....	1.5	....do	15	1.2
Do*	.....	1.5	....do	15	1.3
5 ore	7,764,000	8	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	27	1.75
Do	.....	8	....do	27	1.8
Do	.....	8	....do	27	2
2 ore	6,205,000	4	....do	21	1.55
Do	.....	4	....do	21	1.7
Do	.....	3.5	....do	21	1.7
1 ore	12,180,000	2	....do	16	1.38
Do	.....	2	....do	16	1.40
Do	.....	2	....do	16	1.40
Total	57,742,000				

Reported coinage Norwegian Mint.
*Perforated.

NYASALAND

(See Rhodesia and Nyasaland)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

PAKISTAN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Rupee-anna coinage					
1 rupee	.....	11.6638	Pure nickel	27.9	2.16
1/2 rupee	.....	5.8319	....do	24.1	1.60
1/4 rupee	4,592,000	2.916	....do	19.1	1.32
2 annas[a]	.....	5.8319	75 copper, 25 nickel	(a)	1.55
1 anna[b]	.....	3.8879	....do	(b)	1.37
Do[c]	.....	2.916	....do	(c)	1.37
1/2 anna[d]	.....	2.916	....do	(d)	1.27
Do[e]	.....	2.592	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	(e)	1.35
Single pice[f]	.....	1.944	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	(f)	0.84
Do[g]	.....	2.3328	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	20.6	0.76
Rupee-paisa coinage*					
10 paisa	25,215,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	(h)	1.59
5 paisa	48,435,000	3	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	(i)	1.39
1 paisa	149,380,000	1.5	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	16.0	1.19
Total	227,622,000				

Reported coinage Pakistani Mint.

*Effective January 1, 1961, decimal coinage was introduced in Pakistan. The rupee is retained as the monetary unit, but it is divided into 100 parts called paisa. Both the old and the new series of coins will circulate for the present.

[a] Square coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim. Diameter across flat sides 0.88 inch (22.4 mm.), across corners 1 inch (25.4 mm.).

[b] Sinuous (waved) edge with 12 scallops. Maximum diameter 0.827 inch (21 mm.), minimum 0.7795 inch (19.8 mm.).

[c] Octagonal shape with waved edge and unmilled rim. Maximum diameter 0.77 inch (19.6 mm.), minimum 0.73 inch (18.5 mm.).

[d] Square coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim. Diameter across flat sides 0.684 inch (17.4 mm.), across corners 0.778 inch (19.8 mm.).

[e] Shape and diameters of nickel-brass half anna are the same as cupronickel half anna.

[f] Round coin with diameter 0.84 inch (21.3 mm.) and central hole with diameter 0.37 inch (9.4 mm.).

[g] Round coin without central hole. First coined in 1955.

[h] Twelve scallops with unmilled rim. Maximum diameter 23 mm., minimum diameter 21.80 mm.

[i] Square coin with rounded corners and unmilled rim. Diameter across flat sides 18.6 mm., across corners 21 mm.

PANAMA (REPUBLIC OF)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 balboa	.....	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38	2.9
0.50 balboa	700,000	12.5	....do	30.6	2.2
0.25 balboa	4,000,000	6.25	....do	25	1.7
0.10 balboa	5,000,000	2.5	....do	18	1.3
5 centesimos	2,600,000	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	2
2 1/2 centesimos	.....	3.3	....do	18	1.8
1 1/4 centesimos	.....	3.11	95 copper, 5 zinc and tin	20	1.6
1 centesimo	.....	3.11	....do	19	1.6
Do	2,000,000	3.11	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	19	.....
Total	14,300,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

United States coins also circulate in Panama.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

PARAGUAY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 centimos	.....	6	92 copper, 8 aluminum	25	1.5
Do[1]	.....	6.8	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	25	1.80
25 centimos	.....	5	92 copper, 8 aluminum	23	1.5
Do[1]	.....	5.2	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	23	1.68
15 centimos[1]	.....	3.9	....do	21	1.47
10 centimos[1]	.....	2.9	....do	19	1.39
Do	.....	4	92 copper, 8 aluminum	21	1.45
5 centimos	.....	3	....do	19	1.32
1 centimo	.....	2	....do	17	1.1
Total	.....				

[1]Scalloped 12 waves, diameter to the outer edge (plain edge).

PERU

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 soles	9,678	46.8071	900 gold, 100 copper	37	2.533
50 soles	3,319	23.40355	....do	30	1.967
20 soles	2,282	9.36142	....do	23	1.347
10 soles	676	4.68071	....do	18	1.096
5 soles	550	2.34036	....do	15	.803
1 libra	6,203	7.988	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper	22	1.245
1/2 libra	4,286	3.994	....do	19.3	.812
1/5 libra[1]	5,431	1.598	....do	14.5	.577
1 sol	5,101,552	14	70 copper, 30 zinc	33	2
Do	.....	14	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	33	2
1/2 sol	3,540,026	7.5	70 copper, 30 zinc	27	1.6
Do	.....	7.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	27	1.6
20 centavos	7,357,064	3.8	70 copper, 30 zinc	24	1
Do	.....	7	....do	24	1.9
10 centavos	14,598,070	2.7	....do	20	1
Do	.....	4	....do	20	1.6
5 centavos	11,064,042	1.87	....do	17	1
Do	.....	3	....do	17	1.6
2 centavos	.....	1.4	95 zinc, 5 copper	17	0.8
Do	.....	10	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc	24	2.3
Do	.....	5	95 copper, 5 zinc	24	1.3
1 centavo	2,600,030	1.1	95 zinc, 5 copper	15	0.8
Do	.....	5	95 copper, 3 tin, 2 zinc	19	2
Do	.....	2.5	95 copper, 5 zinc	19	0.9
Total	44,293,209				

Reported coinage Peruvian Mint.
Gold coins of Peru are minted for private account, and are not in circulation.
The sol and half sol denominations are issued by the Central Reserve Bank; all other denominations are issued by the State.
[1]Equivalent to one-fifth of the old Peruvian pound.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

PHILIPPINES

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 peso.....	.....	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper.....	38.1	2.74
Do.....	.....	20	800 silver, 200 copper.....	35.7	2.3
50 centavos.....	.....	12.5	900 silver, 100 copper.....	30.6	2.03
Do.....	.....	10	750 silver, 250 copper.....	27.6	2.1
Do.....	.....	10.22138	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	30.6	2.03
25 centavos.....	40,000,000	5.11069	....do.....	24.3	1.65
20 centavos.....	.....	4	750 silver, 250 copper.....	20.8	2.1
10 centavos.....	.....	2	....do.....	16.7	1.6
Do.....	50,000,000	2.04428	70 copper, 18 zinc, 12 nickel.....	17.9	1.19
5 centavos.....	.....	4.87	65 copper, 12 zinc, 23 nickel.....	19.1	2.3
Do.....	40,000,000	4.85344	80 copper, 20 zinc.....	21.2	1.90
1 centavo.....	.....	5.184	95 copper, 5 zinc.....	24.8	1.5
Do.....	6,485,000	3.11	....do.....	19.1	1.52
Total.....	136,485,000				

Reported coinage United States Mint, Philadelphia. Coins manufactured during 1962 were dated 1962.
Paper currency in 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavo denominations is used to supplement present issue of coins.

PORTUGAL

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 escudos.....	.....	21	800 silver, 200 copper.....	34	2.3
10 escudos.....	.....	12.5	680 silver, 320 copper.....	30	1.7
Do.....	.....	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper.....	30	1.7
5 escudos.....	.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper.....	25	1.4
2 1/2 escudos.....	.....	3.5	....do.....	20	1.1
1 escudo.....	2,757,000	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	26.8	1.6
50 centavos.....	6,678,136	4.5	....do.....	22.8	1.3
20 centavos.....	2,500,000	3	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20.5	1.1
10 centavos.....	14,980,000	2	....do.....	17.5	1
Total.....	26,915,136				

Reported coinage Portuguese Mint.
Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira and the Azores.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, MOZAMBIQUE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 escudos.....	.....	10	720 silver, 280 copper.....	30	1.5
10 escudos.....	.....	5	....do.....	24	1.2
5 escudos.....	.....	4	600 silver, 400 copper.....	22	1
2 1/2 escudos*.....	.....	3.5	650 silver, 350 copper.....	20	1.1
Do.....	.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	20	1.3
1 escudo*.....	.....	8	80 copper, 20 nickel.....	26.8	1.6
Do.....	.....	7.5	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26.8	1.6
Do*.....	.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	26.8	1.6
Do.....	600,150	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	26	1.8
50 centavos.....	.....	4	....do.....	22.8	1.3
Do*.....	.....	4.5	80 copper, 20 nickel.....	22.8	1.3
Do*.....	.....	4.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel.....	22.8	1.3
Do.....	.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20	1.5
20 centavos*.....	.....	5	96 copper, 4 zinc.....	25	1.2
Do.....	.....	3	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	20.5	1.1
Do.....	.....	2.5	....do.....	18	1
10 centavos*.....	.....	4	96 copper, 4 zinc.....	22.5	1.2
Do[1].....	.....	1.8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin.....	16	1.1
Total.....	600,150				

Reported coinage Portuguese Mint.
10 and 5 escudo silver coins of 835 and 650 fineness, respectively, were withdrawn from circulation by Order No. 10092 of Nov. 21, 1953.
[1] First coined in 1960, first issued in 1961.
*Demonetized during 1962. The period of withdrawal extends through 1963.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

PORTUGUESE MACAO

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 patacas	.....	15	720 silver, 280 copper	31	2
1 pataca	.....	3	....do	19	1.1
50 avos	.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.3
10 avos	.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	22	1.2
5 avos	.....	2	....do	17	1.1
Total	.....				

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
6 escudos	.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper	25	2
3 escudos	.....	3.5	....do	20	1.5
1 escudo	.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	26.8	2
60 centavos	.....	4.5	....do	22.8	1.5
30 centavos	.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	22	1.4
10 centavos	.....	2	....do	18	1.1
Total	.....				

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, ANGOLA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 escudos	.....	10	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.5
10 escudos	.....	5	....do	24	1.2
2 1/2 escudos	.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo	.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	26	1.8
50 centavos	5,860,737	4	....do	20	1.6
Do	.....	4.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	22.8	1.3
20 centavos	.....	4.5	....do	23	.....
Do	.....	3	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	20.5	1.1
Do	3,000,000	2.5	....do	18	1.2
10 centavos	.....	2.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	19	.....
Do	.....	2	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	17.5	1
5 centavos	.....	1.35	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	15	.....
Total	8,860,737				

Reported coinage Portuguese Mint.
Note--Name of the monetary unit of Angola changed from ANGOLAR to ESCUDO by Decree-law No. 39515 of Jan. 20, 1954.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, CAPE VERDE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 escudos	.....	5	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.2
2 1/2 escudos	.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo	.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	26	1.8
Do	.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	26.8	1.6
50 centavos	.....	4.5	....do	22.8	1.3
20 centavos	.....	5	96 copper, 4 zinc	25	1.2
10 centavos	.....	4	....do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos	.....	3	....do	19	.....
Total	.....				

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
20 escudos	.....	10	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.5
10 escudos	.....	5	....do	24	1.2
2 1/2 escudos	.....	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo	.....	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	26	1.8
Do	.....	7.5	....do	26.8	1.6
Do	.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	26.8	1.6
50 centavos	.....	4.5	....do	22.8	1.3
Do	.....	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	22.8	1.3
Do	.....	4	....do	20	1.5
20 centavos	.....	5	96 copper, 4 zinc	25	1.2
10 centavos	.....	4	....do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos	.....	3	....do	19	.....
Total	.....				

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 escudos	.....	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper	30	1.7
Do.	.....	12.5	720 silver, 280 copper	30	1.7
5 escudos	88,000	4	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.2
Do.	.....	7	650 silver, 350 copper	25	1.4
2 1/2 escudos	.....	3.5	....do	20	1.1
Do.	144,000	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.3
1 escudo	160,000	8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	26	1.8
Do.	.....	8	80 copper, 20 nickel	26.8	1.6
Do.	.....	8	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	26.8	1.6
50 centavos	480,000	4	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	20	1.6
Do.	.....	4.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	22.8	1.3
20 centavos	250,000	2.5	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	18	1.2
Do.	.....	4.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	23	.....
10 centavos	500,000	1.8	95 copper, 3 zinc, 2 tin	16	1.1
Do.	.....	2.5	61 copper, 20 zinc, 19 nickel	19	.....
Total	1,622,000				

Reported coinage Portuguese Mint.

REUNION

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 francs	1,000,000	6	Pure nickel	24	.....
20 francs	190,000	4	91 copper, 9 aluminum	23.5	.....
10 francs	.....	3	....do	20	.....
5 francs	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	.....
2 francs	.....	2.2	....do	27	.....
1 franc	.....	1.3	....do	23	.....
Total	1,190,000				

Reported coinage French Government Mint.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, FEDERATION OF

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Half crown (2 1/2 s.)	.....	14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel	32.3	2.31
Two shillings (2 s.)	.....	11.31036	....do	28.5	2.31
One shilling (1 s.)	.....	5.65518	....do	23.6	1.73
Six pence (6 d.)	2,800,000	2.82759	....do	19.4	1.40
Three pence (3 d.)	4,000,000	1.41379	....do	16.3	.99
One penny[1] (1 d.)	.....	6.4798	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	27	1.68
Do[1]	6,000,000	6.4798	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	27	1.68
Half penny[1] (1/2 d.)	.....	2.9159	....do	21	.....
Do.	.....	2.9159	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	21	1.24
Total	12,800,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

[1] Round coin with central hole measuring 5 mm. in diameter.

The Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland occurred in 1953 and the first Rhodesia and Nyasaland coins were dated 1955.

British coins ceased to be legal tender in Southern Rhodesia in 1939 and in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1955.

The first Southern Rhodesia coins of the 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. denominations were of .925 silver and were dated 1932. The first 1d. and 1/2d. coins were of cupro-nickel and dated 1934.

Southern Rhodesia coins were first issued in Nyasaland in 1933 and in Northern Rhodesia in 1934.

In 1942, the composition of the 1d. and 1/2d. denominations was changed from cupro-nickel to bronze and in 1944 the fineness of the silver coins was reduced from .925 to .500.

The last minting of silver coins was in 1946; thereafter the composition of the 2/6d., 2/-, 1/-, 6d. and 3d. denominations was cupro-nickel.

In 1953, a commemorative issue of 125,000 silver crown pieces of .500 fineness was made to mark the centenary of the birth of Cecil John Rhodes, the Founder of Southern Rhodesia.

Former coins referred to are described in previous issues of this Report.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

RWANDA AND BURUNDI

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 franc.....	.....	3.75	70 copper, 30 zinc.....	21	1.3
Total.....	.....				

SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
2 francs.....	.....	2.2	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium.....	27	.....
1 franc.....	.....	1.3	....do.....	23	.....
Total.....	.....				

SAN MARINO

(Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino)

SARAWAK

(See Malaysia)

SAUDI ARABIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Saudi sovereign.....	.....	7.98805	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22	1.7
1 riyal.....	.....	11.6638	916 2/3 silver, 83 1/3 copper.....	30.5	1.7
1/2 riyal.....	.....	5.8319	....do.....	24.4	1.4
1/4 riyal.....	.....	2.916	....do.....	19.5	1.1
4 girsh.....	.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	30	2.180
2 girsh.....	.....	6	....do.....	26	1.2
1 girsh.....	.....	3	....do.....	22	1.219
Do.....	.....	6.5	....do.....	26	1.5
1/2 girsh.....	.....	5.5	....do.....	23	1.5
1/4 girsh.....	.....	4.25	....do.....	20	1.4
Total.....	.....				

There are 20 girsh in one riyal.

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

SEYCHELLES

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 rupee	.....	11.6638	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, 50 nickel.	30	.....
Do	.....	11.6638	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	.....
1/2 rupee	.....	5.8319	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, 50 nickel.	23.6	.....
Do	.....	5.8319	75 copper, 25 nickel	23.6	.....
25 cents	.....	2.916	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 zinc, 50 nickel.	19	
Do	.....	2.916	75 copper, 25 nickel	19	.....
10 cents[1]	.....	6.8039	....do	25	.....
Do	.....	6.156	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	(a)	.....
5 cents	.....	9.7198	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	28.4	.....
2 cents	.....	3.8879	....do	23.1	.....
Do	.....	3.8879	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	23.1	.....
1 cent	.....	1.944	....do	17.8	.....
Do	.....	1.944	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc	17.8	.....
Total	.....				

[1] Scalloped, 12 waves.
[a] Twelve sided coin, 21.1 mm. across flats; 21.9 mm. diagonally.

SIERRA LEONE

(See Africa, West)

SINGAPORE

(See Malaysia)

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 somalo	.....	7.6	250 silver, 550 copper, 100 nickel, 100 zinc.	26.7	1.80
50 centesimi	.....	3.8	....do	21.1	1.50
10 centesimi	.....	10	95 copper, 5 zinc	30	1.90
5 centesimi	.....	6	....do	25.1	1.60
1 centesimo	.....	3	....do	20.1	1.35
Total	.....				

The Somali Republic, dating from July 1, 1960, consists of a Southern Region (the former Trust Territory of Italian Somalia) and a Northern Region (the former British Protectorate of Somaliland). East African shillings which circulated in the Northern Region of the Somali Republic ceased to be legal tender on June 26, 1961.

SOMALILAND, FRENCH

(See French Somaliland)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF[1]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters[2]	Thickness in millimeters[2]
Decimal coins[1]					
2 rand[3]	1,014,688	7.98805	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper	22.2	1.22
1 rand[3]	8,643	3.99402	....do	19.5	.79
50 cents[4]	28,222	28.2759	500 silver, 500 copper[5]	39	2.58
20 cents[4]	3,575,497	11.31036	....do	28.6	1.91
10 cents[4]	2,454,534	5.65518	....do	23.6	1.40
5 cents[4]	4,195,487	2.82759	....do	19.3	1.04
2 1/2 cents[4]	16,433	1.41379	....do	16.3	.74
Cent[4]	21,936,544	9.44984	75 copper, 24.5 zinc, 0.5 tin	30.9	1.37
Half-cent[4]	17,902,920	5.6699	....do	25.5	1.22
Total[6]	51,132,968				

Reported coinage South African Mint.

[1] On February 14, 1961 South Africa introduced the decimal system of coinage in accordance with the Decimal Coinage Act, No. 61 of 1959 and Proclamation No. 376 of 1960. The monetary unit, the rand, is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to 10 shillings or one-half pound. Coins of the pound, shilling, pence system, which are described on page 133 of the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1961, will continue to circulate at present along with decimal coins in South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, South West Africa, and Swaziland.

[2] Mean diameters and thicknesses used in practice, are of fillets from which coin blanks are punched.

[3] Gold 2 and 1 rand coins minted in 1962 are sold to coin collectors and dealers, and not issued for general circulation. Includes 2,344 proof coins manufactured during 1962.

[4] Includes 3,844 proof coins.

[5] Fineness of South African silver coins changed from 800 to 500 March 1, 1951.

[6] Includes 31,596 proof coins.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in South West Africa)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

(See Rhodesia and Nyasaland)

SPAIN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 pesetas	874,283	12.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	30	1.98
25 pesetas	323,000	8.5	....do	26.5	1.73
5 pesetas	70,963,361	5.75	....do	23	1.56
2 1/2 pesetas	.....	7	90 copper, 10 aluminum	25	1.87
1 peseta	66,251,501	3.5	....do	21	1.33
50 centimos*	3,969,232	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.48
10 centimos	.....	1.85	97.5 aluminum, 2.5 copper	23	1.66
Do	10,784,206	0.75	96.5 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium	17.3	1.19
5 centimos	.....	1.15	97:5 aluminum, 2.5 copper	20	1.64
Total	153,165,583				

Reported coinage Spanish Mint.

*Round coin with central hole measuring 4.0 mm. in diameter.

ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT (WINDWARD ISLANDS)

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

SUDAN, THE

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 piastres	.....	10	75 copper, 25 nickel	27.7	1.89
5 piastres	.....	5	....do	23.6	1.3
2 piastres	250,000	2	....do	17.5	0.95
10 milliemes	2,000,000	5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	(a)	1.15
5 milliemes	2,000,000	4.16	....do	(b)	1.15
2 milliemes	.....	3.2	....do	(c)	1.1
1 millieme	.....	1.79	....do	16	1
Total	4,250,000				

Reported coinage Sudanese Mint.
a Twelve scallops, measuring 25.5 mm. across scallops, 24.3 mm. inside scallops.
b Twelve scallops, measuring 22.8 mm. across scallops, 21.8 mm. inside scallops.
c Twelve scallops, measuring 20.2 mm. across scallops, 19.4 mm. inside scallops.

SURINAM

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 guilder	50,000	10	720 silver, 280 copper	28	2
25 cents	400,000	3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	1.5
Do	.....	3.575	640 silver, 360 copper	19	1.7
10 cents	800,000	2	75 copper, 25 nickel	16	1.4
Do	.....	1.4	640 silver, 360 copper	15	1.1
5 cents*	400,000	4	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	18	1.8
Do*	.....	4.2	64 copper, 21 zinc, 15 nickel	18-21.3	1.7
1 cent	1,400,000	2.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	18	1.4
Do	.....	2.5	....do	19	1.4
Do	.....	2.5	95 copper, 4 zinc, 1 tin	19	1.4
Do (1943)	.....	2.5	70 copper, 30 zinc	19	1.4
Total	3,050,000				

Reported coinage Netherlands Mint.
*Square coins with rounded corners.

SWAZILAND

(Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Swaziland)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

SWEDEN

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 kronor	.....	25	900 silver, 100 copper	36	.....
Do	.....	22.88	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	36	.....
Do	256,100	18	....do	34	2.579
2 kronor	.....	15	800 silver, 200 copper	31	.....
Do	.....	14	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	31	2.424
1 krona	.....	7.5	800 silver, 200 copper	25	.....
Do	7,479,175	7	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	25	1.875
50 ore	.....	5	600 silver, 400 copper	22	.....
Do	.....	4.8	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	22	1.607
Do	.....	4.8	75 copper, 25 nickel	22	.....
Do	1,400,000	4.5	....do	22	1.607
25 ore	.....	2.42	600 silver, 400 copper	17	.....
Do	.....	2.32	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	17	1.362
Do	.....	2.4	75 copper, 25 nickel	17	.....
Do	3,770,000	2.18	....do	17	1.362
10 ore	.....	1.45	400 silver, 600 copper	15	.....
Do	11,138,000	1.44	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	15	1.144
Do	.....	1.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	15	1.2
Do	6,000,000	1.35	....do	15	1.144
5 ore	22,305,500	8	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	27	1.925
Do	.....	6.94	Iron	27	.....
2 ore	9,341,250	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	21	1.61
Do	.....	3.47	Iron	21	.....
1 ore	20,875,000	2	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	16	1.385
Do	.....	1.74	Iron	16	.....
Total	82,565,025				

Reported coinage Swedish Mint.

SWITZERLAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces[1]	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
50 francs[2]	.....	11.29	900 gold, 100 copper	25	2
25 francs[2]	.....	5.645	....do	20	1.5
5 francs	400,000	15	835 silver, 165 copper	31	2.6
2 francs	1,972,000	10	....do	27	2.2
1 franc	6,220,000	5	....do	23	1.6
50 centimes	15,800,000	2.5	....do	18	1.35
20 centimes	30,145,000	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.8
Do	.....	4	Nickel	21	1.8
10 centimes	34,965,000	3	75 copper, 25 nickel	19	1.55
Do	.....	3	Nickel	19	1.6
5 centimes	.....	2	75 copper, 25 nickel	17	1.35
Do	.....	2	Nickel	17	1.4
2 centimes	.....	3	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	20	1.45
1 centime	.....	1.5	....do	16	1.15
Total	89,502,000				

Reported coinage Swiss Federal Mint.

[1] 1962 coinage: 5 francs dated 1963, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Red Cross; 2 francs dated 1961; 1 franc, 50, 20, and 10 centimes dated 1962. The 1-centime coined during 1961 was dated 1962.

[2] Not in active circulation.

Swiss coins circulate in Liechtenstein.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC (1961)

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 piastres		10	680 silver, 320 copper	28	2
50 piastres		5	600 silver, 400 copper	24	1.2
25 piastres		2.5	....do	20	.83-.84
10 piastres		4	75 copper, 25 nickel	21	1.5
Do		4	92 copper, 8 aluminum	21	1.5
5 piastres		3	75 copper, 25 nickel	19	1.5
Do		4.2	Bronze-aluminum	22.5	1.5
2 1/2 piastres		2	92 copper, 8 aluminum	17	1.1
Do		2	75 copper, 25 nickel	17	1.5
Do*		2.9	Bronze-aluminum	21	1.5
Total					

*Perforated.

TANGANYIKA

(See Africa, East)

THAILAND

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Tical or baht	.....	15	900 silver, 100 copper	30	2.5
Do	.....	7.5	64 copper, 23 nickel, 10 zinc, 3 silver	27	1.51
Do[1]	.....	9	75 copper, 25 nickel	27	1.82
Do	.....	7.5	....do	27	1.84
2 slung	.....	7.5	650 silver, 350 copper	25	2
1 slung	.....	3.75	....do	20	1.6
50 satang	.....	7.5	....do	25	2
Do	.....	5	90 tin, 10 copper	25.5	1.7
Do	17,600,000	4.5	91 copper, 9 aluminum	23	1.48
25 satang	.....	3.75	650 silver, 350 copper	20	1.6
Do	.....	2.5	90 tin, 10 copper	20.5	1.4
Do	7,800,000	2.5	91 copper, 9 aluminum	20.5	1.2
20 satang	.....	3	650 silver, 350 copper	22	1.2
10 satang	.....	2.5	....do	19	1.3
Do	.....	3.5	Pure nickel	20	1.5
Do	.....	5	90 tin, 10 copper	20	2
Do	22,000,000	1.75	....do	17.5	1.3
Do	.....	1.75	91 tin, 9 copper	17.5	1.2
Do	11,250,000	1.75	91 copper, 9 aluminum	17.5	1.16
Do	.....	1.75	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	17.5	1.16
5 satang	.....	1.5	650 silver, 350 copper	16.5	1.1
Do	.....	2	Pure nickel	17.5	1.2
Do	.....	3	90 tin, 10 copper	17.5	2
Do	.....	1.25	....do	15	1.1
Do	.....	1.25	91 tin, 9 copper	15	1.1
Do	2,800,000	1.25	91 copper, 9 aluminum	15	1.1
Do	.....	1.25	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	15	1.1
1 satang	.....	1.5	90 tin, 10 copper	15	1.3
Do	.....	5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	22.5	1.9
Do	.....	3.5	....do	20.5	1.5
1/2 satang	.....	2	....do	19	1.1
Total	61,450,000				

Reported coinage Royal Mint of Thailand.
[1] Commemorative coin first coined in 1960, first issued in 1961.

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

TONGA

(United Kingdom and Australian coins are legal tender in Tonga)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

TUAMOTU ISLANDS

(See French Polynesia)

TUNISIA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
100 francs	.....	12	75 copper, 25 nickel	31	2.25
50 francs	.....	8	....do	27	2.10
20 francs	.....	5.5	....do	23	1.95
5 francs	.....	2.3	....do	18	1.29
2 francs	.....	8	91.5 copper, 8.5 aluminum	27	.....
1 franc	.....	4	....do	23	m 1.7
100 millimes	.....	7.5	Mixed metals	27	.....
50 millimes	.....	6	....do	25	.....
20 millimes	.....	4.5	....do	22	.....
10 millimes	.....	3.5	....do	19	.....
5 millimes	.....	1.5	96 aluminum, 4 magnesium	24	.....
2 millimes	.....	1	....do	21	.....
1 millime	.....	0.65	....do	18	.....
Total	.....				

The dinar replaced the franc as the monetary unit during the latter part of 1958. The dinar equals 1,000 millimes.

TURKEY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 liras	.....	15	830 silver, 170 copper	34	1.6
2 1/2 liras	3,651,000	12	"Acmonital" (steel)	30	2.7
1 lira (pound)	4,269,000	8	....do	27	2.4
Do	.....	7.25	75 copper, 25 nickel	27	1.40
25 kurus	10,802,000	5	"Acmonital" (steel)	22.6	2.2
Do	.....	4.5	70 copper, 30 zinc	22.6	1.35
10 kurus	9,849,000	4	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	21	1.7
Do	.....	2.75	70 copper, 30 zinc	18	1.35
5 kurus	15,550,000	2.5	95 copper, 4 tin, 1 zinc	17	1.5
Do	.....	2.25	70 copper, 30 zinc	16	1.35
2 1/2 kurus	.....	3.125	....do	(a)	1.15
1 kuru	3,680,000	1	....do	14	.85
Do	.....	2.25	....do	(b)	1.15
Total	47,801,000				

Reported coinage Turkish Mint.
[a] Round coin 21 mm. in diameter with central hole 5 mm. in diameter.
[b] Round coin 18 mm. in diameter with central hole 4 mm. in diameter.
One lira and 50 kurus silver coin were demonetized during 1961.

UGANDA

(See Africa, East)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND[a]

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces*	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
Imperial coins					
Sovereign (pound)...	.....	7.98805	916 2/3 gold, 83 1/3 copper.....	22.1	1.63
Crown (5 s.).....	.....	28.2759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	38.7	3
Do.....	.....	28.2759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	38.7	3
Half-crown (2 1/2 s.)	.....	14.13795	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	32.3	2.4
Do.....	23,998,112	14.13795	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	32.3	2.31
Florin (2 s.).....	.....	11.31036	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	28.5	2.4
Do.....	35,129,903	11.31036	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	28.5	2.31
Shilling (1 s.).....	.....	5.65518	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	23.6	1.9
Do.....	52,673,689	5.65518	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	23.6	1.73
Sixpence (6 d.).....	.....	2.82759	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	19.4	1.7
Do.....	158,355,270	2.82759	75 copper, 25 nickel.....	19.4	1.40
Threepence (3 d.)...	.....	1.41379	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	16.3	1
Do.....	47,241,600	6.80388	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel.....	(b)	2.79
Penny (1 d.).....	137,640,000	9.44984	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	30.9	.....
Do.....	.....	9.44984	95.5 copper, 3 tin, 1.5 zinc.....	30.9	2
Halfpenny (1/2 d.)..	.....	5.6699	....do.....	25.5	1.65
Do.....	37,300,800	5.6699	97 copper, 2.5 zinc, 0.5 tin.....	25.5	1.65
Maundy Money[c]					
Fourpence (4 d.)....	1,197	1.88506	925 silver, 75 copper.....	17.6	1.02
Threepence (3 d.)...	1,125	1.41379	....do.....	16.3	.94
Twopence (2 d.).....	1,197	0.94253	....do.....	13.4	.89
Penny (1 d.).....	1,127	0.47126	....do.....	11.2	.69
Total.....	492,344,020				

Reported coinage Royal Mint, London.

*Coins manufactured during 1962 were dated 1962 with the following exceptions: 3,767,633 of the 158,355,270 sixpence coins were dated 1961 and 8,611,400 of the 137,640,000 pennies were dated 1961.

[a] United Kingdom coins circulate in: Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, and Malta. United Kingdom coins circulate in the eastern group of Caribbean Territories, Guernsey, Jamaica, and Jersey which have their own coins.

[b] 12-sided coin, 21.1 mm. between parallel sides, 21.9 mm. diagonally.

[c] Maundy Money does not actively circulate. It is minted for distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday. (Issued under Coinage Act of 1946).

The farthing (¼ d.) was demonetised effective January 1, 1961, by the Proclamation of October 26, 1960.

The last coinage of Maria Theresa thalers by the Royal Mint, London was in 1961. (See the Austrian Table for a description of the coin.)

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF

(See Africa, West)

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

URUGUAY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
10 pesos[1]	3,000,000	12.5	900 silver, 100 copper	33	
1 peso		9	720 silver, 280 copper	27	
Do		6	75 copper, 25 nickel	26	
50 centesimos		4.5	....do	22	
Do		7	720 silver, 280 copper	24	
25 centesimos	5,900,000	3	75 copper, 25 nickel	18	
20 centesimos		3	720 silver, 280 copper	18.5	
10 centesimos	22,250,000	5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	24	
Do		4.5	....do	24	
Do		4.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	22	
5 centesimos	18,100,000	3.5	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	20	
Do		3.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	20	
2 centesimos		2.5	....do	17	
Do	5,000,000	2	79 copper, 20 zinc, 1 nickel	16	
1 centesimo		1.5	75 copper, 25 nickel	15	
Total	54,250,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.
[1] Commemorative issue.

VATICAN CITY

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
500 Vatican lire	90,000	11	835 silver, 165 copper	29	2
100 Vatican lire		5.1966	900 gold, 100 other	20.7	1.3
Do	2,349,000	8	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18 percent chrome).	27.8	2
50 Vatican lire	300,000	6.25	....do	24.8	2
20 Vatican lire	150,000	3.6	"Bronsital" (91.6 copper, 8 aluminum, 0.4 titanium).	21.3	1.6
10 Vatican lire	150,000	1.6	"Italma" (96.2 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium, 0.3 manganese).	23.3	1.6
Do		3	....do	29	1.7
5 Vatican lire	75,000	1	....do	20.2	1.5
Do		2.5	....do	26.7	1.8
2 Vatican lire	75,000	0.8	....do	18.3	1.4
Do		1.75	....do	24.1	1.5
1 Vatican lira	75,000	0.625	....do	17.2	1.2
Do		1.25	....do	21.6	1.3
Total	3,264,000				

Reported coinage Italian Government Mint.
The 1962 coinage includes a special series of 2,176,000 coins for Oecumenical Council Vatican II, as follows: 500-lire, 60,000; 100-lire, 1,566,000; 50-lire, 200,000; 20-lire, 100,000; 10-lire, 100,000; and 50,000 each in the 5, 2, and 1-lira denominations.

Coinage of Nations and Coins in Circulation in 1962--Continued

VENEZUELA

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
5 bolivares	.....	25	900 silver, 100 copper	37	2.4
2 bolivares	.....	10	835 silver, 165 copper	27	2
1 bolivar	.....	5	....do	23	1.6
1/2 bolivar	.....	2.5	....do	18	1.3
1/4 bolivar	.....	1.25	....do	16	0.9
12 1/2 centimos	.....	5	75 copper, 25 nickel	23	1.65
5 centimos	.....	2.5	....do	19	1.17
Total	.....				

VIET-NAM

Denomination	Coinage during year--number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
1 piastre	24,500,000	4	75 copper, 25 nickel	22.5	.....
50/100 de piastre	.....	3.8	96.5 aluminum, 3.5 magnesium	31	.....
Do	.....	3.5	95 aluminum, 5 magnesium	31	2.36
20/100 de piastre	.....	2.2	....do	27	2.06
10/100 de piastre	.....	1.3	....do	23	1.70
Total	24,500,000				

Reported coinage Mints in the United Kingdom.

WINDWARD ISLANDS--ATLANTIC GROUP

(See Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group)

WINDWARD ISLANDS--PACIFIC GROUP

(See French Polynesia)

YEMEN

(The Maria Theresa thaler (trade coin) circulates in Yemen. For characteristics of thaler see Austria)

ZANZIBAR

(See Africa, East)

Coinage of Nations--Calendar Year 1961--Guatemala

(For coinage of other countries see pages 169-218 of the Annual Report of the Director of the Mint Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1962)

GUATEMALA[1]

Denomination	Coinage in 1961 number of pieces	Gross weight in grams	Composition (proportion of metals)	Diameter in millimeters	Thickness in millimeters
25 centavos	546,350	8 1/3	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.7
10 centavos	1,327,253	3 1/3	....do	21	1.3
5 centavos	3,921,467	1 2/3	....do	16	1.1
1 centavo	1,826,320	3	70 copper, 30 zinc	21	1.2
Total[2]	7,621,390				

Reported coinage Guatemalan Mint.

[1] For characteristics of other coins in circulation see the 1962 table in this Report.

[2] Metallic content 23.1 short tons, including 12.3 tons of silver, 9.0 tons of copper, and 1.8 tons of zinc.

Summary--Consumption of metals in the 1955-62 Coinage of Nations

Metal	Gross weight--short tons							
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961[1]	1962
Gold.....	1.6	0.4	18.1	86.0	67.9	10.0	8.4	15.6
Silver.....	1,821.1	1,945.1	2,891.5	2,723.0	2,940.2	3,582.2	4,067.3	4,281.8
Nickel.....	2,303.2	2,384.6	2,693.9	2,701.5	3,735.1	5,260.6	4,541.4	4,270.5
Copper.....	11,620.9	15,202.1	17,610.0	17,970.8	20,229.9	21,903.9	26,503.7	28,875.5
Zinc.....	533.1	773.6	780.5	928.8	1,048.3	1,244.1	1,731.3	1,797.4
Tin.....	76.8	212.0	167.1	221.6	219.4	75.6	69.0	130.5
Aluminum...	1,712.1	1,421.4	2,033.4	1,747.7	1,406.7	1,341.0	1,401.1	986.6
Magnesium..	32.4	8.2	14.2	17.6	11.5	11.6	8.9	2.4
Manganese..	4.7	2.5	.1	.5	.2	.2	(2)	(2)
Steel.....	1,635.2	2,046.5	2,171.8	1,626.9	2,409.4	1,773.5	971.1	1,970.6
Iron.....	939.2	938.6	1,213.3	963.3	1,194.7	811.8	941.6	1,356.4
Titanium...	.....	.....	.9	1.3	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Other[3].....	7.6	.....	1.0	1.6	14.0	6.9	7.9	1.5
Total.	20,687.9	24,935.0	29,595.8	28,990.6	33,277.4	36,026.4	40,251.7	43,688.8

[1] Revised.
[2] Less than 0.1 ton.
[3] Not available.

Silver coins withdrawn from active circulation in specified countries during the calendar year 1962

Country	Nominal (face) value in monetary unit of issuing country	Silver content--fine troy ounces[1]
United States[2].....	3,441,285 United States dollars.....	2,583,677
Africa, East.....	3,153,040 East African shillings[3].....	196,600
Australia.....	190,910 Australian pounds.....	562,978
Belgium.....	185,000 Belgian francs.....	1,187
Canada.....	88,632 Canadian dollars.....	55,247
Ceylon.....	741 Ceylonese rupees.....	(4)
Colombia.....	3,000 Colombian pesos.....	723
Finland.....	300,000 Finnish markkaa.....	216
Germany, Federal Republic.....	64,175 Deutsche Marks.....	2,889
Guatemala.....	189,400 Guatemalan quetzales.....	146,144
Honduras.....	295 Honduran lempiras.....	107
India.....	21,168,214 Indian rupees[5].....	(4)
Ireland.....	124,337 Irish pounds.....	339,100
Japan.....	31,398,600 Japanese yen.....	29,073
Malaya.....	10,072 Malayan dollars.....	4,768
Mexico.....	8,389,181 Mexican pesos.....	2,307,963
Mozambique.....	28,500,000 Mozambique escudos.....	(4)
Norway.....	180 Norwegian kroner.....	64
Philippines.....	174 Philippine pesos.....	54
South Africa.....	418,509 South African rand.....	521,383
Sweden.....	58,382 Swedish kronor.....	8,137
Switzerland.....	3,723,500 Swiss francs.....	368,865
United Kingdom.....	1,238,926 pounds sterling.....	2,123,099
Uruguay.....	5,307 Uruguayan pesos.....	1,476
Sum of stated ounces.....	.....	9,253,750

[1] Approximate; not necessarily the actual amount of silver recovered.
[2] Consists of worn silver coin unfit for further circulation withdrawn by the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and shipped to the Mints during the calendar year. Silver content shown is calculated at standard weight and fineness of the coin and thus will exceed actual silver recovery when melted for recoinage into new coin.
[3] Represents net decrease of silver coin in circulation between June 30, 1961 and June 30, 1962.
[4] Data not available.
[5] For financial year 1961-62 (April 1961-March 1962).

Estimated quantity of gold and silver issued for or used in the industrial arts in specified countries during the calendar year 1962

Country	Gold	Silver	Country	Gold	Silver
	Fine troy ounces	Fine troy ounces		Fine troy ounces	Fine troy ounces
United States[1]	3,576,000	110,400,000	Malagasy Rep.[2]	3,649	8,000
Argentina	51,441	626,939	Malaya, Federation	[10] 4,613	([5])
Australia	[2] 68,958	[3] 2,350,505	Mexico[11]	143,950	3,296,305
Austria	145,096	181,845	Netherlands	177,302	844,015
Belgium	321,507	4,822,611	Nicaragua[11]	12,931	1,538
Canada[2]	230,000	4,790,000	Norway	22,506	2,411,306
Ceylon[4]	16,417	9,862	Pakistan[12]	301	4,465
China, Rep.	[2] 1,600	([5])	Panama, Rep.[9]	8,681	9,259
Colombia	26	34,398	Philippines	([5])	[3] 2,251
El Salvador	[2] 415	([5])	Peru	[3] 80,377	[13] 757,586
Finland[3]	43,427	753,405	Portugal[14]	259,492	1,210,410
Germany, Federal Rep.[2]	2,863,763	36,331,175	South Africa	32,971	258,105
Ghana	[3] 1,425	([5])	Spain[3]	321,507	7,394,671
Guatemala	367	[6] 5,626	Surinam	[11] 6,456	([5])
Haiti	[2] 1,714	([5])	Sweden	[15] 198,016	([5])
Japan	[7] 338,869	[8] 14,112,343	United Kingdom	([5])	[16] 20,000,000
Korea, Rep.[2]	107,632	412,912	Venezuela	[2] 154,205	[9] 206,729
Lebanon	[2] 128,603	[3] 64,301			
Libya	[9] 8,407	([5])	Total reported	9,332,624	211,300,562

[1] Official United States Government estimate by Director of the Mint.
[2] Official data or estimate.
[3] Trade data or estimate.
[4] Estimate of Rural Development and Cottage Industries Department.
[5] Data not available.
[6] Exported from the United States in 1962.
[7] Based on report under Gold Control Law No. 62, 1953.
[8] Represents domestic production less amounts for exports and monetary silver.
[9] Imported in 1962.
[10] Represents production plus imports less exports.
[11] Industrial sales by the Central Bank.
[12] Used by the Government Mint in the manufacture of medals.
[13] Industrial Bank estimate.
[14] Source of data: The Government Mint.
[15] Represents issues of Guldcentralen (organization for distribution of gold) and the Government Mint, and direct imports (after license) by jewelers.
[16] Estimate as published in the Annual Bullion Review, Samuel Montagu & Co., Ltd., London.

Secondary gold and silver deposited with the monetary authority in specified countries during the calendar year 1962

Note: Includes old jewelry, plate, and other scrap materials. Does not include uncurrent or worn coin withdrawn from circulation (on a separate table).

Government Mint	Gold content	Silver content
	Fine troy ounces	Fine troy ounces
United States	380,817	2,223,706
Australia	21,875	69,378
Canada	5,607	984
Pakistan	6	4
South Africa	74	2,546

World production of gold by countries,[1] [2] 1953-57 (average) and 1958-62

(Troy ounces)

Country[1]	1953-57 (average)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
North America:						
Canada	4,356,376	4,571,347	4,483,416	4,628,911	4,473,699	4,156,233
Central America and West Indies:						
Costa Rica[3]	[4] 620	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuba[3]	1,161	804	615	348	.....	.....
Dominican Republic	115	780	513	[3] 308	.....	.....
El Salvador	6,914	2,372	2,394	1,121	.....	.....
Guatemala[3]	320	370	.....	.....	.....	[3] 8
Honduras	14,481	1,714	[3] 2,798	[3] 2,172	[3] 1,685	[3] 2,132
Nicaragua	230,453	214,882	218,302	210,200	226,250	221,984
Mexico	389,963	332,246	313,663	300,256	268,684	236,758
United States[6]	1,874,206	1,759,000	1,635,000	1,679,800	1,566,800	1,556,000
Total	6,875,000	6,884,000	6,657,000	6,823,000	6,537,000	6,173,000
South America:						
Argentina	7,739	3,054	[3] 1,782	[3] 201	[3] 1	.....
Bolivia (exports)	29,256	19,115	35,246	45,457	81,216	35,052
Brazil	151,400	186,000	125,000	120,000	[5] 120,000	[5] 120,000
British Guiana	20,795	17,500	3,448	2,364	1,702	1,903
Chile	117,955	110,952	78,640	107,030	[5] 100,000	[5] 100,000
Colombia	391,810	371,715	397,929	433,947	401,060	396,825
Ecuador	19,077	19,685	18,450	15,159	15,210	20,591
French Guiana	5,520	20,000	16,100	18,940	7,944	5,273
Peru	156,054	159,127	150,299	141,001	137,418	126,223
Surinam	6,742	4,258	5,826	4,932	4,011	2,592
Venezuela	60,800	76,009	53,766	46,868	30,071	28,774
Total[5]	967,000	987,000	886,000	936,000	899,000	837,000
Europe:						
Finland	19,181	22,152	23,374	20,351	20,609	15,249
France	35,340	35,559	42,150	46,040	48,676	45,011
Germany, West	4,590	2,485	1,929	1,283	[5] 2,000	[5] 2,000
Greece	5,541	5,787	4,340	4,823	.....	.....
Italy	7,292	4,802	3,261	3,310	600	.....
Portugal	21,528	17,747	20,769	21,927	22,377	22,500
Spain	10,360	14,211	15,239	13,986	8,231	7,588
Sweden	98,021	127,574	102,979	94,266	83,174	[5] 90,000
U.S.S.R.[5] [7]	9,400,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000	11,800,000	12,200,000
Yugoslavia	44,567	55,364	59,640	63,980	67,195	[5] 80,000
Total[1] [5]	9,800,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	11,600,000	12,500,000	12,900,000
Asia:						
Burma	245	190	212	304	194	[5] 170
Cambodia	[4] 1,045	322	4,823	4,180	4,180	965
India	212,371	170,110	165,383	160,593	156,510	163,326
Japan	241,224	260,630	261,547	261,496	294,534	286,200
Korea:						
North[8]	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Republic of	46,475	72,071	65,690	65,814	84,105	107,880
Malaya	18,697	22,484	26,739	20,745	12,486	6,923
Philippines	420,387	422,833	402,615	410,618	423,983	423,394
Sarawak	584	864	2,450	3,326	4,132	2,885
Saudi Arabia	23,173	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taiwan	26,798	21,345	13,497	15,699	17,490	24,029
Total[1] [5] [7]	1,340,000	1,410,000	1,380,000	1,380,000	1,435,000	1,455,000
Africa:						
Angola	29	26	42	42	48	77
Bechuanaland	733	215	198	203	261	288
Cameroun, Republic of	2,725	2,009	971	416	538	.....
Central Africa, Republic of	569	932	495	291	80	100
Congo, Republic of	9,718	6,048	3,665	2,628	3,376	3,718
Congo, Republic of the (formerly Belgian)	366,983	352,276	347,967	316,195	232,611	[5] 200,000
Eritrea	2,145	6,430	16,718	5,144	5,529	2,315
Ethiopia	26,670	36,369	41,439	40,915	[5] 41,500	43,000
Gabon, Republic of	33,212	16,558	16,172	17,696	15,304	16,075
Ghana	726,665	852,834	913,141	893,113	852,619	888,038
Kenya	9,394	7,753	9,145	8,646	12,299	8,917
Liberia	710	[5] 400	1,401	1,036	2,088	2,184
Malagasy Republic	1,164	804	193	273	347	325
Morocco	2,127	.....	.....	104	136	.....
Mozambique	1,327	695	295	225	105	91
Nigeria	586	646	950	994	676	384

See footnotes at end of table.

World production of gold by countries,[1] [2] 1953-57 (average) and 1958-62--Continued

(Troy ounces)

Country[1]	1953-57 (average)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Africa:--Continued						
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of:						
Northern Rhodesia	2,925	3,729	4,685	6,300	4,279	3,625
Southern Rhodesia	526,970	554,838	566,883	562,703	570,095	554,647
Ruanda-Urundi	3,922	3,858	3,119	1,566	900	[5] 2,900
South Africa, Republic of	14,541,486	17,656,447	20,065,515	21,383,019	22,941,561	25,491,993
Sudan	1,903	1,571	1,419	2,116	1,500	[5] 1,500
Swaziland	52	.....	.....	806	1,325	2,214
Tanganyika[9]	71,265	68,250	95,794	107,009	101,067	101,597
Uganda (exports)	408	346	405	744	453	412
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	9,774	1,812	2,486	1,000	[5] 1,000	[5] 1,000
Upper Volta	725	4,598	4,019	1,161	15,497	[5] 43,400
Total	16,340,000	19,580,000	22,100,000	23,350,000	24,810,000	27,370,000
Oceania:						
Australia	1,071,145	1,103,980	1,085,104	1,086,709	1,068,690	1,068,724
Fiji	72,379	86,794	72,565	72,203	83,417	87,354
New Guinea	85,678	43,254	46,663	45,019	41,820	39,007
New Zealand	32,614	24,981	36,758	33,326	28,294	21,742
Papua	438	558	156	132	31	45
Total	1,262,254	1,259,567	1,241,246	1,237,389	1,222,252	1,216,872
World total (estimate)[1]	36,600,000	40,600,000	42,800,000	45,300,000	47,400,000	50,000,000

[1] Gold is also produced in Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Rumania, and Thailand, but production data are not available; estimates for these countries are included in the total. For some countries accurate figures cannot be obtained owing to clandestine trade in gold (as, for example, in former French West Africa).

[2] This table incorporates some revisions. Data do not add exactly to totals shown because of rounding where estimated figures are included in the detail.

[3] Imports into the United States.

[4] Average annual production 1956-57.

[5] Estimate.

[6] Refinery production.

[7] Output from U.S.S.R. in Asia included with U.S.S.R. in Europe.

[8] Estimate according to Minerais et Métaux (France), except 1962.

[9] Including gold in lead concentrates exported amounting to 6,816 ounces in 1953-57 (average), 11,951 ounces in 1958, 10,391 ounces in 1959, 8,963 ounces in 1960, and 521 ounces in 1961.

Compiled by Foreign Statistics, Division of Foreign Activities, Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

World production of silver, by countries, [1] [2] [3] 1953-57 (average) and 1958-62

(Troy ounces)

Country	1953-57 (average)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
North America:						
Canada	28,931,327	31,163,470	31,923,969	34,016,829	31,381,977	30,669,028
Central America and West Indies:						
Cuba (U.S. imports)	212,157	325,278	215,000	121,415	.....	.....
El Salvador	233,787	197,629	199,080	76,809	.....	.....
Guatemala	429,404	320,621	[4] 88,000	[5] 663,121	[5] 515,905	[4] 32,400
Honduras	3,032,022	2,762,932	3,167,376	2,947,021	3,544,702	2,479,658
Nicaragua	245,553	304,277	298,413	326,673	417,253	500,050
Mexico	45,191,070	47,592,358	44,075,291	44,526,463	40,349,181	41,249,402
United States[6]	37,449,902	36,800,000	23,000,000	36,800,000	34,900,000	36,345,000
Total	115,725,200	119,466,600	102,967,100	119,478,300	111,109,000	111,275,500
South America:						
Argentina	1,394,393	1,543,200	1,549,600	1,671,838	1,430,675	1,318,150
Bolivia (exports)	5,986,836	6,051,284	4,504,126	4,887,138	3,901,203	3,760,383
Brazil	199,637	185,317	225,152	252,930	260,415	350,861
Chile	1,645,192	1,504,365	1,767,230	1,434,277	2,156,768	2,184,271
Colombia	111,836	105,162	102,678	134,333	127,943	131,599
Ecuador	60,874	84,522	162,608	126,419	101,190	127,739
Peru	22,164,445	25,918,353	27,225,216	30,755,496	34,161,707	36,016,676
Total	31,563,000	35,390,000	35,540,000	39,260,000	42,140,000	43,890,000
Europe:						
Austria	3,408	.....	58,193	58,193	58,193	64,300
Czechoslovakia[7]	1,608,000	1,608,000	1,608,000	1,608,000	1,608,000	1,608,000
Finland	278,374	560,709	522,739	390,374	456,155	380,495
France	620,998	770,267	944,750	1,039,851	1,126,658	800,000
Germany:						
East[7]	4,740,200	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
West	2,239,692	2,112,304	1,897,730	1,842,559	1,879,790	1,957,562
Greece	81,811	99,410	150,273	105,487	113,396	[4] 128,600
Hungary[7]	64,300	64,300	64,300	64,300	64,300	64,300
Italy	915,724	1,334,256	1,060,749	943,946	973,139	929,832
Norway	87,450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland[7]	122,180	128,600	128,600	128,600	128,600	128,600
Portugal	58,701	45,783	54,141	52,920	48,258	48,258
Rumania[7]	643,000	643,000	643,000	643,000	643,000	643,000
Spain	1,346,711	1,774,850	2,206,698	1,739,677	4,526,599	[4] 4,000,000
Sweden	2,251,870	2,944,301	3,098,142	2,659,448	2,825,246	3,367,777
U.S.S.R.[4]	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000
United Kingdom	28,066	20,553	13,655	7,097	4,744	[4] 4,700
Yugoslavia	2,842,151	3,751,702	2,827,336	3,025,160	3,454,083	3,750,931
Total[4]	42,930,000	45,700,000	45,100,000	44,100,000	47,700,000	49,700,000
Asia:						
Burma	1,303,150	1,961,472	2,041,395	1,984,263	1,743,302	1,980,038
China[7]	448,000	600,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
India	112,037	109,828	124,777	132,718	191,008	126,706
Japan	6,170,113	6,552,032	6,650,928	6,912,602	7,960,202	8,620,482
Korea:						
North[7]	164,000	400,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Republic of	131,165	247,788	241,898	329,649	460,341	412,812
Philippines	524,332	497,987	504,085	1,133,343	812,793	675,570
Saudi Arabia	42,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taiwan	56,121	52,380	60,974	52,579	77,303	80,129
Total[4]	8,950,000	10,400,000	10,900,000	11,800,000	12,550,000	13,200,000

See footnotes at end of table.

World production of silver, by countries, [1] [2] [3] 1953-57 (average) and 1958-62--Continued

(Troy ounces)

Country	1953-57 (average)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Africa:						
Algeria (recoverable)[8]	219,670	225,000	400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Bechuanaland	239	44	42	24	39	33
Congo, Republic of the (formerly Belgian)	4,085,003	3,793,788	4,768,180	3,962,836	3,472,280	1,189,577
Ghana (exports)	37,286	45,762	16,839	14,160	7,027	3,187
Kenya	20,519	44,146	46,420	35,797	40,731	46,307
Morocco	2,181,729	2,411,000	1,234,303	1,097,273	907,905	858,469
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of:						
Northern Rhodesia[9]	487,916	558,535	937,678	920,601	744,084	697,054
Southern Rhodesia	78,822	264,630	328,947	392,026	106,801	83,540
South Africa, Republic of	1,449,131	1,795,384	2,020,780	2,226,204	2,288,279	2,549,206
South-West Africa (recoverable)	1,255,281	1,719,990	1,966,955	1,004,921	1,833,437	1,253,200
Tanganyika (exports)	380,874	737,802	536,407	614,279	64,144	23,725
Tunisia	87,392	135,194	43,339	34,401	69,767	24,325
Uganda (exports)	57	36	54	109	70	39
Total	10,285,000	11,730,000	12,300,000	10,600,000	9,830,000	7,030,000
Oceania:						
Australia	14,222,210	16,270,181	15,160,631	15,215,956	13,061,549	17,250,000
Fiji	21,358	25,375	23,652	31,319	37,712	38,935
New Guinea	46,520	24,952	36,796	33,037	30,242	24,500
New Zealand	27,819	2,339	4,873	1,353	804	416
Total	14,318,000	16,323,000	15,226,000	15,282,000	13,130,000	17,314,000
World total (estimate)	223,800,000	239,000,000	222,000,000	240,500,000	236,500,000	242,400,000

[1] A negligible amount of silver is produced in Bulgaria, Mozambique, Panama, and Turkey, for which countries no estimate has been included in the total.

[2] This table incorporates some revisions. Data do not add exactly to totals shown because of rounding where estimated figures are included in the detail.

[3] Data derived in part from the Yearbook of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics and the 49th annual issue of Metal Statistics (Metallgesellschaft) Germany.

[4] Estimate.

[5] Recoverable.

[6] Refinery production.

[7] Estimate, according to 49th annual issue of Metallgesellschaft (Germany) except 1962 which is an extension of the previous year's estimate.

[8] Estimated recoverable silver content of lead and zinc concentrates, according to 1961 annual issue of Minerais et Metaux (France) except 1962 which is an extension of the previous year's estimate.

[9] Partially recovered from refinery sludges and blister copper.

Compiled by Foreign Statistics, Division of Foreign Activities, Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior.

Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at end of calendar year 1962

Country or international institution	Monetary unit	Exchange rate: New York Dec. 1962 average, or internal rate as noted	Par value Dec. 1962 for members of the International Monetary Fund	Gold bullion and coin held by Government agencies		Silver bullion and coin--U.S. dollar value			
				Number of fine troy ounces (000 omitted)	U.S. dollar value[1] (000 omitted)	Bullion held by Government agencies[2] (000 omitted)	Coin held by Government agencies[3] (000 omitted)	Coin (estimated) in circulation, including coin in commercial banks[3] (000 omitted)	Total silver (000 omitted)
United States of America	Dollar	$1.00	$1.00	[4] 458,778	[4] $16,057,224	[5] $2,168,853	[6] $97,391	[7] $2,148,544	$4,414,788
Africa, East (June 30)[8]	Shilling	[9] .14	.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,137	5,137
Algeria	Franc (new)	[9] .204043	.....	162	5,682	.....	.....	.....	.....
Argentina	Peso	.007057	([10])	1,732	60,608	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia	Pound	2.2337	2.24	5,402	189,057	3,871	2,421	[11] 101,556	107,848
Austria	Schilling	.038694	.0384615	12,962	453,659	667	2,293	50,604	53,564
Belgium	Franc	.020098	.02	38,999	1,364,950	359	3,698	35,019	39,076
Bolivia	Boliviano[12]	[9] .00008414	([10])	[13] 85	[13] 2,958	.....	73	.....	73
Brasil	Cruseiro	[9] .00210526	([10])	7,870	275,449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma	Kyat	[9] .209205	.21	[14] 1,200	[14] 42,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canada	Dollar	.92924	[15] .925	[14] 20,243	[14] 708,500	18,926	144	151,256	170,326
Ceylon	Rupee	.21013	.21	.....	.....	.....	51	205	256
Chile	Escudo	[9] .607903	([10])	1,223	42,822	.....	.....	.....	.....
China, Rep. of (Taiwan)	NT dollar	[9] .024981	([16])	.....	.....	2,152	.....	.....	2,152
Colombia	Peso	[9] .11111	([10])	1,636	57,271	95	([17])	398	493
Costa Rica	Colon	[9] .15106	.15093	60	2,108	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	Krone	.14498	.144778	[13] 886	[13] 31,026	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominican Rep. (Jan.)	Peso	[9] 1.00	1.00	86	3,001	.....	437	2,778	3,215
Ecuador	Sucre	[9] .0055006	.0555556	544	19,056	22	653	197	872
Egypt, United Arab Rep	Pound	[9] 2.30	2.87156	4,968	173,880	([18])	([18])	([18])	([18])
El Salvador	Colon	[9] .40	.40	509	17,819	.....	731	2,266	2,997
Ethiopia	Dollar	[9] .40258	.4025	[19] 229	[19] 8,000	.....	2,282	8,856	11,138
Finland	Markka[20]	.003106	([20])	1,739	60,860	([18])	1,245	4,529	5,774
France	New franc[21]	.20404	.20255	73,914	2,587,000	([18])	([18])	([18])	([18])
Germany, Federal Rep	Deutsche Mark	.25031	.25	105,117	3,679,099	923	2,265	124,750	127,938
Ghana	Pound	[9] 2.80	2.80	160	5,596	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	Drachma	[9] .0333333	.0333333	2,209	77,302	.....	([18])	([18])	([18])
Guatemala	Quetzal	[9] 1.00	1.00	673	23,538	938	766	4,917	6,621
Haiti	Gourde	[9] .20	.20	21	736	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honduras	Lempira	[9] .50	.50	3	109	.....	1,002	1,681	2,683
Iceland	Krona	[9] .0232234	.0232558	29	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....
India	Rupee	.20989	.21	7,066	247,297	([18])	([18])	([18])	([18])
Indonesia	Rupiah	[9] .022222	([16])	[14] 1,257	[14] 44,000	([18])	.....	.....	.....

See footnotes at end of table.

Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at end of calendar year 1962--Continued

Country or international institution	Monetary unit	Exchange rate: New York Dec. 1962 average, or internal rate as noted	Par value Dec. 1962 for members of the International Monetary Fund	Gold bullion and coin held by Government agencies		Silver bullion and coin--U.S. dollar value			
				Number of fine troy ounces (000 omitted)	U.S. dollar value[1] (000 omitted)	Bullion held by Government agencies[2] (000 omitted)	Coin held by Government agencies[3] (000 omitted)	Coin (estimated) in circulation, including coin in commercial banks[3] (000 omitted)	Total silver (000 omitted)
Iran (March 21)	Rial	[9] $.0132013	$.0132013	3,693	$129,243	$728	$206	[18]	$934
Iraq	Dinar	[9] 2.80	2.80	2,794	97,788	.....	742	$1,157	1,899
Ireland, Rep. of[22]	Pound	2.8033	2.80	511	17,886	.....	.....	2,726	2,726
Israel	Pound	[9] .333333	[15] .333333	1,171	40,981	.....	[18]	[18]	[18]
Italy	Lira	.0016105	.00160	64,097	2,243,395	6,598	7,537	70,733	84,868
Japan	Yen	.0027897	.00277778	8,250	288,759	25,277	2,856	73,865	101,998
Korea	Won[23]	[9] .0076923	[16]	53	1,847	32	.....	.....	32
Lebanon	Pound	[9] .3268	.456313	4,914	172,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberia	Dollar	[9] 1.00	[16]	1,521	53,241	.....	[24]	[24]	[24]
Libya	Pound	[9] 2.80	2.80	80	2,787	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaysia	Dollar	.32790	[15] .326667	80	2,787	.....	53	7,136	7,189
Mexico	Peso	.080056	.08	2,711	94,882	18,402	5,961	67,720	92,083
Morocco	Dirham	[9] .197628	.197609	821	28,726	.....	.....	6,100	6,100
Mozambique (Port. E. Africa)	Escudo	[9] .035	.....	781	27,325	[18]	2,272	4,859	7,131
Nepal	Rupee	[9] .131569	[16]	53	1,842	5,288	.....	.....	5,288
Netherlands	Guilder	.27779	.276243	[13] 45,195	[13] 1,581,820	1,305	3,538	59,614	64,457
Netherlands Antilles	Guilder	[9] .524934	.530264	557	19,448	.....	265	1,538	1,803
New Zealand	Pound	2.7756	2.78090	19	677	.....	[25]	[25]	[25]
Nicaragua	Cordoba	[9] .142857	.142857	18	614	6	.....	.....	6
Nigeria	Pound	[9] 2.80	[16]	571	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	Krone	.14000	.14	870	30,467	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pakistan	Rupee	[9] .2091175	.21	1,534	53,685	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama, Rep. of	Balboa	[9] 1.00	1.00	[17]	10	.....	[26] 3,635	[18]	[26] 3,635
Paraguay	Guarani	[9] .007365	[10]	2	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	[9] .0372856	[10]	1,354	47,398	.....	[17]	.....	[17]
Philippines	Peso	[9] .28490	.50	1,162	40,661	71	9,961	[25] 40,088	[25] 50,120
Portugal	Escudo	.034902	.0347826	13,457	471,000	622	861	11,861	13,344
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Pound	[9] 2.80	2.80	247	8,630	.....	.....	[25]	[25]
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	[9] .222222	.222222	2,222	77,779	.....	8,162	.....	8,162
South Africa	Rand	1.3964	1.40	14,246	498,616	1,914	1,536	39,239	42,689
Spain	Peseta	.016664	.0166667	12,757	446,483	.....	4,760	.....	4,760
Surinam	Guilder	.530264	.530264	278	9,713	.....	129	.....	129
Sweden	Krona	.19278	.193304	5,166	180,806	809	1,978	71,664	74,451
Switzerland	Franc	.23167	.....	[14] 76,200	[14] 2,667,000	8,994	3,977	104,020	116,991

See footnotes at end of table.

Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at end of calendar year 1962--Continued

Country or international institution	Monetary unit	Exchange rate: New York Dec. 1962 average, or internal rate as noted	Par value Dec. 1962 for members of the International Monetary Fund	Gold bullion and coin held by Government agencies		Silver bullion and coin--U.S. dollar value			
				Number of fine troy ounces (000 omitted)	U.S. dollar value[1] (000 omitted)	Bullion held by Government agencies[2] (000 omitted)	Coin held by Government agencies[3] (000 omitted)	Coin (estimated) in circulation, including coin in commercial banks[3] (000 omitted)	Total silver (000 omitted)
Syrian Arab Rep. (Jan.)	Pound	[9] $.27933	$.456313	532	$18,605	.....	.....	$4,940	$4,940
Thailand	Baht	[9] .047984	([16])	2,977	104,203	$236	$54	[25] 80	370
Tunisia	Dinar	[9] 2.80	([16])	96	3,353	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	[9] .111111	.111111	3,997	139,898	([18])	([18])	8,889	8,889
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	2.8033	2.80	73,760	2,581,600	([18])	.....	[25] 121,103	[25] 121,103
Uruguay	Peso	[9] .091075	.135135	5,129	179,509	.....	2,636	96	2,732
Venezuela	Bolivar	[9] .220264	.298507	11,447	400,640	.....	19,685	32,027	51,712
Viet-Nam	Piastre	[9] .016667	([16])	555	19,428	296	.....	.....	296
Yugoslavia	Dinar	[9] .001333	([10])	[14] 114	[14] 4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bank for International Settlements	Franc	.....	.....	[27] (-) [14] 1,423 1,600	[27] (-) [14] 49,802 56,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
European Fund	.....	.....	.....	62,723	2,195,321	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Monetary Fund	.....	.....	.....	1,178,654	41,252,754	2,267,384	196,256	3,372,148	5,835,788
Sum of items above	.....	.....	.....	[26] 5,203	[28] 182,246	([18])	([18])	([18])	([18])
Other	.....	.....	.....	[29] 1,183,857	[29] 41,435,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
World total	.....	.....	.....						

Footnotes on following page.

(Footnotes to Table--Gold and silver monetary stocks of principal countries of the world at the end of calendar year 1962)

[1] Gold is valued on the basis of the legal gold content of the United States dollar (symbol $). The dollar consists of 15-5/21 grains of gold nine-tenths fine. The equivalent value of fine gold is $35.00 per troy ounce; $1.125275986 per gram; and $1,125.275986 per kilogram.

[2] Value of silver bullion: United States, see footnote 5. Other countries, reported quantity valued at the Dec. 1962 average price for commercial bars in New York, which was $1.19875 per troy ounce of 999/1000 fineness; the corresponding value of fine silver is $1.19995 per troy ounce, $0.03858 per gram, and $38.58 per kilogram.

[3] Value of silver coin: United States, face or nominal value. Other countries, the reported face or nominal value in units shown converted to U. S. dollar value at the New York exchange rate where quoted, at par value established with the International Monetary Fund, or at internal rates as indicated.

[4] Consists of regular Treasury and U. S. Exchange Stabilization Fund gold holdings.

[5] Consists of Treasury holdings of 1,660,142,279 fine ounces of silver bullion at monetary value of $2,146,446,578 and 30,747,328 fine ounces at cost value of $22,406,244; the amount representing silver bullion held as security for silver certificates totaled 1,654,494,338 fine ounces valued at $2,139,144,190.

[6] U. S. silver coin held in the Treasury.

[7] U. S. silver coin held outside of the Treasury; that is, held in the Federal Reserve Banks (central banks), in commercial banks, and in hands of the public.

[8] East African currency area in 1962 included Aden, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Zanzibar. Silver coins are in process of withdrawal.

[9] U. S.$ equivalent converted from official rate, selling rate, or other principal rate applicable for the dollar in the country concerned.

[10] Par value previously established is not applicable in Dec. 1962.

[11] Includes silver coins held by the central bank which are considered as issued for circulation, and in hands of the public.

[12] A new monetary unit called the "peso boliviano", to be established Jan. 1, 1963, will have a ratio to the "boliviano" of 1 to 1,000.

[13] Central bank stocks only; does not include certain other official gold holdings that are not made public.

[14] Approximate.

[15] New par value established in 1962.

[16] Par value not established as of Dec. 31, 1962.

[17] Less than 500.

[18] Data not available.

[19] Includes holdings of State Bank and Government Treasury.

[20] Effective Jan. 1, 1963, a "new Finnish markka" equal to 100 "old markkaa" will be introduced. The par value established with the Fund will then change from U. S. $0.003125 to U. S. $0.3125 (3.20 markkaa to 1 U. S. $).

[21] Effective Jan. 1, 1963, the "new franc" established on Jan. 1, 1960 will be called the "franc", and references to the monetary unit prior to Jan. 1, 1960 will be designated by the term "old franc".

[22] Comparative gold holdings for Dec. 31, 1961 were 510,000 fine ounces valued at $17,865,000 (The ounces were incorrectly published as 210,000 in last year's table). No silver coins have been issued in recent years.

[23] In June 1962, a new monetary unit, the "won" replaced the "hwan", and a conversion rate of 10 hwan for 1 won was established.

[24] Both Liberian and United States coins circulate; amount not available.

[25] Silver coins are not issued at the present time.

[26] Includes Panamanian and United States coins held by the Government of Panama and by Panamanian commercial banks; amount in circulation not available.

[27] Represents net gold assets of BIS, that is, gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

[28] Represents difference between estimated world total shown below and sum of items shown above.

[29] World total gold stocks: Source of dollar value, Federal Reserve Bulletin for Dec. 1963, in which reserves are rounded to millions of dollars. Ounces are computed from the rounded value. World total excludes holdings of U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1962[1]

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
United States of America	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Afghanistan	Afghani	Af	Pul		
Africa, East	East African shilling	EA sh. or s.	Cent		Area includes Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Aden. 20 sh. = 1 pound sterling.
Africa, Equatorial	CFA Franc	CFA fr.	Centime		One CFA franc = .02 metropolitan "new" franc.
Africa, West	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	Area includes Gambia and Sierra Leone. 1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Africa, West--Monetary Union of	CFA Franc	CFA fr.	Centime		One CFA franc = .02 metropolitan "new" franc. Area includes the Republics of Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Upper Volta, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.
Algeria	New Franc	NF	Centime	Cme	
Argentina	Peso	m$n.	Centavo	ctv.	m$n refers to national money (paper). There is also a gold peso unit, oro sellado (o$s), equivalent for customs purpose to 2.2727 m$n.
Australia	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1£ = 20 s. = 240 d. The decimal system of currency is under consideration.
Austria	Schilling	S or Sch	Groschen (groschen)	g	
Belgium	Franc	F	Centime	c	
Bermuda	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Bhutan	Rupee	Re (Rs.)	Half rupee, pice		1 rupee = 16 annas; 1 anna = 4 pice; 1 pice = 3 pies. Indian money principal circulating medium.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Bs.	Centavo	ctv.	Effective January 1, 1963 the monetary unit becomes the peso boliviano. 1 peso boliviano = 1,000 bolivianos.
Brazil	Cruzeiro	Cr $	Centavo		
British Guiana	British West Indian Dollar.	BWI $	Cent		4.80 BWI $ = 1 pound sterling.
British Honduras	Dollar	BH $	Cent		4 BH $ = 1 pound sterling.
Burma	Kyat	K	Pya	P	The decimal system was adopted in 1952.
Cambodia	Riel	₰	Sen (sen)		Official conventional sign of the riel is barred Cambodian letter "ro", as follows ₰. Typewriters and fonts which do not include this character may use a barred Latin "J" as follows J̶. Units in effect since March 26, 1956, replacing the former Piastre and Centime.
Canada	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group	British West Indian Dollar.	BWI $	Cent		Area includes Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands. The decimal system was adopted in 1955. 4.80 BWI $ = 1 pound sterling.
Ceylon	Rupee	Re (Rs.)	Cent	ct.	

See footnote at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1962[1]--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Chile	Escudo	E°	Centésimo, Milésimo		The escudo = 100 centesimos = 1,000 milesimos. New unit established January 1, 1960.
China, Republic of	New Taiwan Dollar	NT $	Cent		
Colombia	Peso	$ or P	Centavo	c., ¢, or Ctv.	
Congo, Republic of the (Leopoldville)	Franc congolais	FC	Centime		
Costa Rica	Colón (Colones)	₡ or ¢	Céntimo	¢	
Cuba	Peso	$	Centavo	¢	
Cyprus	Pound	£	Mil		1£ = 1,000 mils.
Denmark	Krone (Kroner)	Kr. or kr.	Øre (øre)		
Dominican Republic	Peso	RD $	Centavo	Ct.	
Ecuador	Sucre	S/.	Centavo		
Egypt, United Arab Republic	Pound	L.E.	Piastre, millieme	P.T. & Mill.	One pound = 100 piastres = 1,000 milliemes.
El Salvador	Colón (Colones)	₡ or ¢	Centavo	¢	
Ethiopia	Dollar	Eth. $ or E $	Cent	c.	
Fiji	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	There are 1.11 pounds per pound sterling. 1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Finland	Markka (Markkaa)	mk	Penni (pennia)	p.	A new markka equal to 100 old markkaa will be introduced on January 1, 1963. For clarity the new markka is abbreviated nmk (nykymarkka), and the old markka abbreviated as vmk (vanha markka).
France	New Franc	NF	Centime	Cme	A new franc equal to 100 old francs was introduced on January 1, 1960. The word "new" will be eliminated January 1, 1963.
French Guiana	Franc	F or fr.	Centime	Cme	Effective January 1, 1963 the monetary unit is the "new" franc at parity with the metropolitan franc.
French Polynesia	CFP Franc	CFP fr.	Centime		One CFP Franc = .055 metropolitan "new" franc.
French Somaliland	Djibouti Franc	Dj. fr.	Centime		
Germany, Federal Republic	Deutsche Mark*	DM	Pfennig*	Pf.	*For both singular and plural forms.
Ghana	Pound	£G	Shilling, penny (pence).	sh. & d.	1£ = 20 sh. = 240 d.
Greece	Drachma	Dr.	Lepton (lepta)		
Greenland	Krone (Kroner)	Kr. or kr.	Øre (øre)		
Guatemala	Quetzal (Quetzales)	₲ or Q	Centavo	¢	
Guernsey	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local coins; 8 doubles = 1 penny. Pound sterling system.
Guinea, Rep. of	Franc		Centime		
Haiti	Gourde	G.	Centime	¢	
Honduras	Lempira	L.	Centavo	¢	
Hong Kong	Dollar	HK $	Cent		16 Hong Kong dollars = 1 pound sterling.
Iceland	Króna (Krónur)	kr. or Kr.	Eyrir (aurar)	Plural aur. or au.	
India	Rupee	Re. (Rs.)	Naya Paisa (Naye Paise).	nP.	
Indonesia	Rupiah (Rupiah)	Rp.	Sen (sen)		

See footnote at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1962[1]--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Iran	Rial	Rl. (Rls.)	Dinar	D.	
Iraq	Dinar	ID	Fils (fils)		One dinar = 1,000 fils. Fils is not abbreviated.
Ireland, Republic of	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Israel	Pound	I£	Agora (agorot)	Ag.	Effective January 1, 1960, the Israel pound is divided into 100 agorot (formerly the pound equaled 1,000 prutot).
Italy	Lira (Lire)	L. or Lit.	Centesimo (centesimi).		
Jamaica	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Japan	Yen (Yen)	¥	Sen (sen)		
Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pound sterling system; local coins, threepence, penny, and halfpenny.
Jordan	Dinar	JD	Fils (fils)		One dinar = 1,000 fils.
Korea, Republic of	Won (Won)	W	Chon (chon)		Effective June 10, 1962 the unit of currency is the won divided into 100 chon. The ratio of hwan to won is 10 to 1.
Kuwait	Dinar	KD	Fils (fils)		A new currency in 1961. 1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Laos	Kip (Kip)	K, k	Centime, AT, or Pi		100 fils = 1 dirham.
Lebanon	Pound	L£ or LL	Piastre	LP	
Liberia	Dollar (Liberian or U. S.).	$	Cent	¢	
Libya	Pound	£L	Piastre, millieme	P, Pias, Mil	One pound = 100 piastres = 1,000 milliemes.
Luxembourg	Franc (Luxembourg or Belgian).	fr. or F	Centime	Ct.	
Malagasy Republic	CFA Franc	CFA fr.	Centime		One CFA Franc = .02 metropolitan "new" franc.
Malaysia	Dollar	$	Cent	c.	Malayan dollar is on a sterling exchange standard fixed at 2 shillings, 4 pence. Currency area includes the territories of Brunei, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, and Singapore.
Maldive Islands	Lari				A new currency in 1960.
Mauritius	Rupee	Re	Cent		13-1/3 rupees = 1 pound sterling.
Mexico	Peso	$	Centavo	¢	
Monaco	New Franc (French)	NF	Centime	Cme	Local coins and metropolitan French money.
Morocco	Dirham	DH	Franc		One dirham = 100 francs. The dirham replaced the Moroccan franc as monetary unit in October 1959.

See footnote at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1962[1]--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Muscat	Rial		Baizn		
Nepal	Rupee or Dabal	Rs.	Pice or paisa		
Netherlands	Guilder or Florin	f. or fl., g.	Cent	ct.	
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	Guilder or Florin	f. or fl.	Cent	ct.	1 Netherlands Antilles guilder = 1.919555 Netherlands guilders.
New Caledonia	CFP Franc	CFP fr.	Centime		One CFP Franc = .055 metropolitan "new" franc.
New Zealand	Pound	NZ£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Nicaragua	Córdoba	C$	Centavo	¢	
Nigeria	Pound	£N	Shilling, penny (pence).	sh. & d.	1 £ = 20 sh. = 240 d.
Norway	Krone (Kroner)	Kr.	Öre (öre)		
Pakistan	Rupee	R. or Re.	Paisa		Effective January 1, 1961 Pakistan adopted the decimal system.
Panama, Republic of	Balboa	B/.	Centesimo	¢	U. S. money also circulates.
Paraguay	Guarani (Guaranies)	₲	Céntimo		
Peru	Sol (Soles)	S/.	Centavo	ct.	
Philippines	Peso	₱	Centavo	¢	
Portugal	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Symbol ($) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1$00).
Portuguese East Africa, Mozambique	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo	Cent. or Ct.	....Do.
Portuguese Macao	Pataca		Avo		
Portuguese Timor	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		....Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Angola	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		....Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Cape Verde	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		....Do.
Portuguese West Africa, Guinea	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		....Do.
Portuguese West Africa, San Tome and Principe	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		....Do.
Reunion	CFA Franc	CFA fr.	Centime		One CFA Franc = .02 metropolitan "new" franc.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1 £ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Rwanda and Burundi	Franc	RBF			A new monetary unit in 1961.
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	CFA Franc	CFA fr.	Centime		One CFA Franc = .02 metropolitan "new" franc.
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	SR	Girsh or gursh		There are 20 girsh in one riyal and 5 hallah in one girsh by Decree No. 6 of December 31, 1959.
Seychelles	Rupee	Re	Cent		13-1/3 rupees = 1 pound sterling.
Somali Republic	Somali Shilling	Sh. So.	Centesimo (centesimi)		

See footnote at end of table.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1962[1]--Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
South Africa, Republic of	Rand (Rand)	R	Cent	c	On February 14, 1961, South Africa adopted the decimal system. The rand is equivalent to one-half the former South African pound.
Spain	Peseta	Pta. (Pts.)	Centimo	Cts.	
Sudan	Pound	£S or LSd	Piastre, milleme	m/m	One Sudanese pound = 100 piastres = 1,000 milliemes.
Surinam	Guilder	Sf	Cent	ct (cts)	1 Surinam guilder = 1.919555 Netherlands guilders.
Sweden	Krona (Kronor)	Kr. or kr.	Öre (öre)		
Switzerland	Franc	Fr.	Centime	Ct.	
Syrian Arab Republic	Pound or Lira	L.S.	Piastre	P.S.	
Thailand	Baht (Baht)	B	Satang	stg.	The baht is sometimes referred to as the tical.
Tonga	Pound	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1.25£ = 1 pound sterling.
Tunisia	Dinar	D	Millime	M	1 Dinar = 1,000 millimes. The Dinar replaced the Franc as monetary unit during latter part of 1958.
Turkey	Lira or Pound	TL.	Piastre or kuru	Krs.	
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	£	Shilling, penny (pence).	s. & d.	1£ = 20 s. = 240 d.
Uruguay	Peso	$	Centesimo	¢	
Vatican City	Vatican Lira (Lire)	L.	Centesimo (centesimi)		
Venezuela	Bolívar (Bolívares)	Bs.	Centimo		
Viet-Nam	Piastre	VN $ or Pr	Centime		
Yugoslavia	Dinar (Dinara)	Din.	Para (para)		

[1] The decimal system of money with one whole unit divided into 100 fractional units is in effect for each country shown except as otherwise indicated in the remarks column. The form, capitalization, position, etc., of units and their symbols or abbreviations may vary from that shown according to custom, usage, type of machines used, or for other reasons. Plural forms regularly are made by adding the letter "s", unless otherwise specified. CFA is the abbreviation for Colonies Francaises d'Afrique, and CFP is the abbreviation for Colonies Francaises du Pacifique. The terms do not necessarily refer to political status.

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