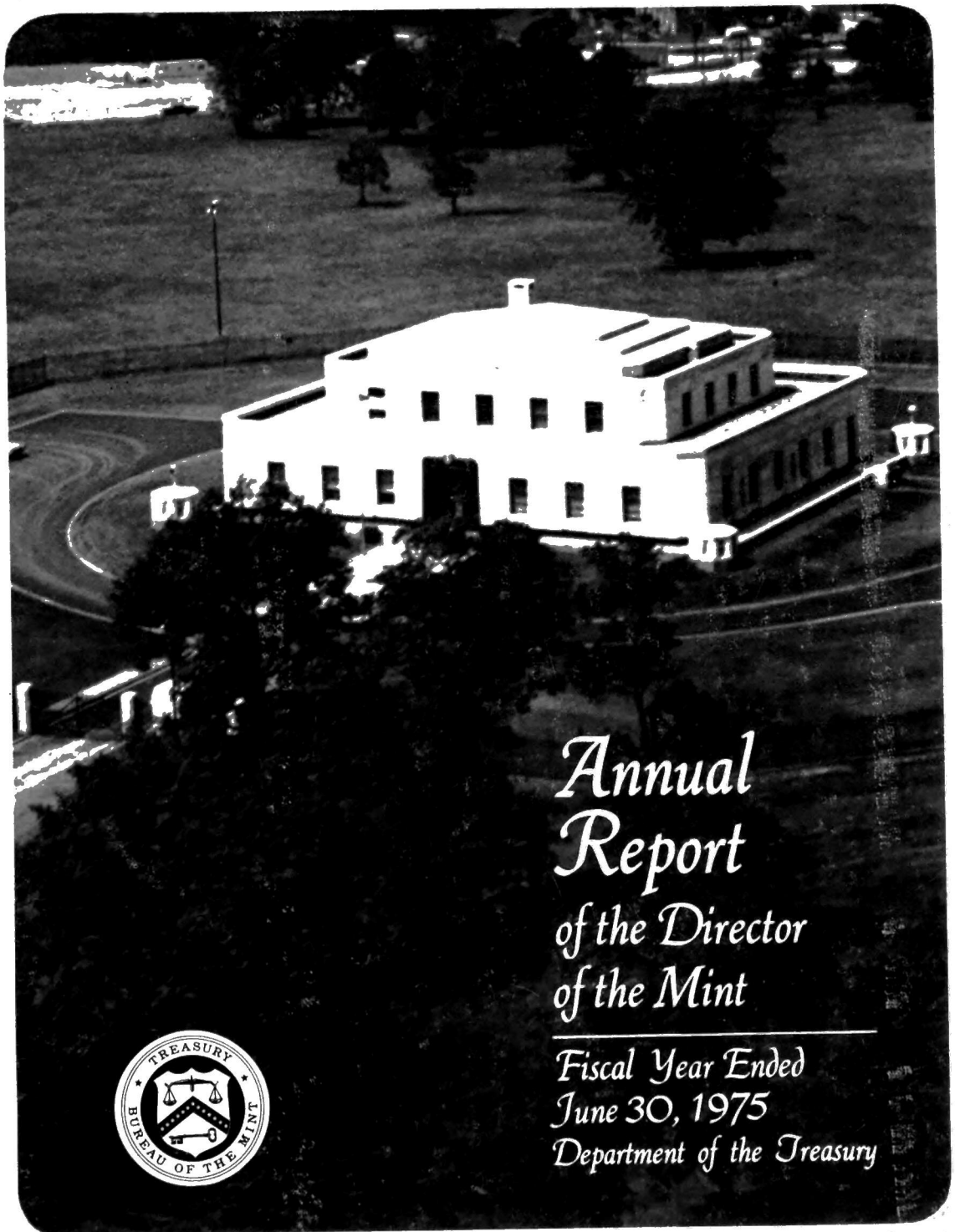
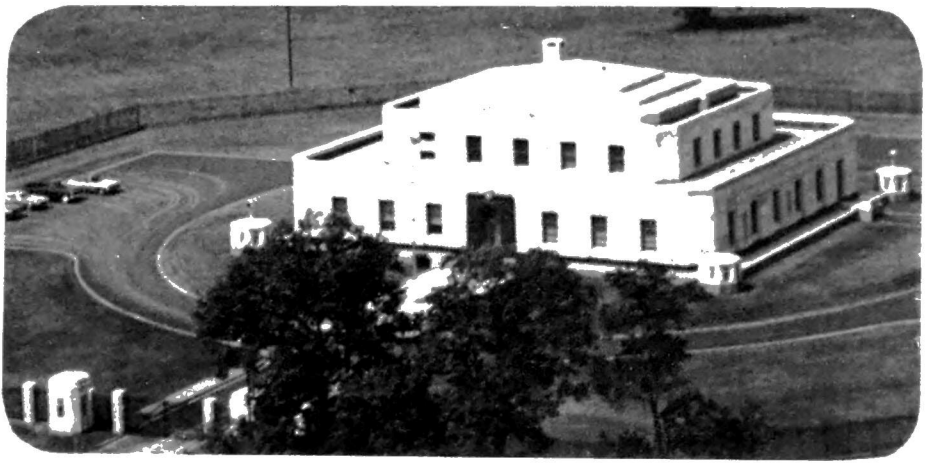


Annual Report of the Director of the Mint

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1975

Department of the Treasury

An illustration of the U.S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Kentucky, where most of the U.S. gold stock is stored, appears on the Cover.



Annual Report

of the Director of the Mint

Fiscal Year Ended
June 30, 1975
Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Mint

Rec. 12/20/76

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DOCUMENT NO. 3268

Director of the Mint

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D.C., May 3, 1976.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the One Hundred and Third Annual Report of the Director of the Mint, since the Mint became a Bureau within the Department of the Treasury in 1873. The first Annual Report, in this series, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, was presented to the Honorable William A. Richardson by H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint. Annual reports of Mint activities have been made to the Secretary of the Treasury since 1835, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774). Annual reports of the Mint have been made since it was established in 1792.

This report is submitted in compliance with Section 345 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d Edition (1878), 31 U.S.C. 253. It includes a review of the operations of the mints, assay offices, and bullion depositories for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1975. For the calendar year 1974 this document includes reports on the U.S. gold, silver, and coinage metals and the world's monetary stocks of gold, silver, and coins.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the Mint.

Hon. WILLIAM E. SIMON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Secretaries of the Treasury, 1834–1975

The U.S. Mint was under the supervision of the Secretary of State from its establishment in 1792 to 1799. It then became an independent agency reporting directly to the President of the United States. The act of March 3, 1835 (4 Stat. 774) stated that the Director of the Mint was to direct the business of the Mint "—subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury—." Later the Director was authorized to report to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Treasury. The act of February 12, 1873 (31 U.S.C. 251, 253) established the Mint as a bureau within the Department of the Treasury.

Term of service		Secretaries of the Treasury	Served under—
From—	To—		President
July 1, 1834	Mar. 3, 1841	Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire	Jackson, Van Buren.
Mar. 6, 1841	Sept. 11, 1841	Thomas Ewing, Ohio	Harrison, Tyler.
Sept. 13, 1841	Mar. 1, 1843	Walter Forward, Pennsylvania	Tyler.
Mar. 8, 1843	May 2, 1844	John C. Spencer, New York [1]	Tyler.
July 4, 1844	Mar. 7, 1845	Geo. M. Bibb, Kentucky	Tyler, Polk.
Mar. 8, 1845	Mar. 5, 1849	Robert J. Walker, Mississippi	Polk.
Mar. 8, 1849	July 22, 1850	Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania	Taylor, Fillmore.
July 23, 1850	Mar. 6, 1853	Thos. Corwin, Ohio	Fillmore.
Mar. 7, 1853	Mar. 6, 1857	James Guthrie, Kentucky	Pierce.
Mar. 7, 1857	Dec. 8, 1860	Howell Cobb, Georgia	Buchanan.
Dec. 12, 1860	Jan. 14, 1861	Philip F. Thomas, Maryland	Buchanan.
Jan. 15, 1861	Mar. 6, 1861	John A. Dix, New York	Buchanan.
Mar. 7, 1861	June 30, 1864	Salmon P. Chase, Ohio	Lincoln.
July 5, 1864	Mar. 3, 1865	Wm. P. Fessenden, Maine	Lincoln.
Mar. 9, 1865	Mar. 3, 1869	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [2]	Lincoln, Johnson.
Mar. 12, 1869	Mar. 16, 1873	Geo. S. Boutwell, Massachusetts	Grant.
Mar. 17, 1873	June 3, 1874	Wm. A. Richardson, Massachusetts	Grant.
June 4, 1874	June 20, 1876	Benj. H. Bristow, Kentucky	Grant.
July 7, 1876	Mar. 9, 1877	Lot M. Morrill, Maine	Grant, Hayes.
Mar. 10, 1877	Mar. 3, 1881	John Sherman, Ohio	Hayes.
Mar. 8, 1881	Nov. 13, 1881	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [3]	Garfield, Arthur.
Nov. 14, 1881	Sept. 4, 1884	Chas. J. Folger, New York	Arthur.
Sept. 25, 1884	Oct. 30, 1884	Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana	Arthur.
Oct. 31, 1884	Mar. 7, 1885	Hugh McCulloch, Indiana [2]	Arthur, Cleveland.
Mar. 8, 1885	Mar. 31, 1887	Daniel Manning, New York	Cleveland.
Apr. 1, 1887	Mar. 6, 1889	Chas. S. Fairchild, New York	Cleveland, Harrison.
Mar. 7, 1889	Jan. 29, 1891	Wm. Windom, Minnesota [3]	Harrison.
Feb. 25, 1891	Mar. 6, 1893	Chas. Foster, Ohio	Harrison, Cleveland.
Mar. 7, 1893	Mar. 5, 1897	John G. Carlisle, Kentucky	Cleveland, McKinley.
Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1902	Lyman J. Gage, Illinois	McKinley, Roosevelt.
Feb. 1, 1902	Mar. 3, 1907	L. M. Shaw, Iowa	Roosevelt.
Mar. 4, 1907	Mar. 7, 1909	George B. Cortelyou, New York	Roosevelt.
Mar. 8, 1909	Mar. 5, 1913	Franklin MacVeagh, Illinois	Taft.
Mar. 6, 1913	Dec. 15, 1918	W. G. McAdoo, New York	Wilson.
Dec. 16, 1918	Feb. 1, 1920	Carter Glass, Virginia	Wilson.
Feb. 2, 1920	Mar. 3, 1921	David F. Houston, Missouri	Wilson.
Mar. 4, 1921	Feb. 12, 1932	Andrew W. Mellon, Pennsylvania	Harding, Coolidge, Hoover.
Feb. 13, 1932	Mar. 3, 1933	Ogden L. Mills, New York	Hoover.
Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	William H. Woodin, New York	Roosevelt.
Jan. 1, 1934	July 22, 1945	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York	Roosevelt, Truman.
July 23, 1945	June 23, 1946	Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky	Truman.
June 25, 1946	Jan. 20, 1953	John W. Snyder, Missouri	Truman.
Jan. 21, 1953	July 28, 1957	George M. Humphrey, Ohio	Eisenhower.
July 29, 1957	Jan. 20, 1961	Robert B. Anderson, Connecticut	Eisenhower.
Jan. 21, 1961	Apr. 1, 1965	Douglas Dillon, New Jersey	Kennedy, Johnson.
Apr. 1, 1965	Dec. 20, 1968	Henry H. Fowler, Virginia	Johnson.
Dec. 21, 1968	Jan. 20, 1969	Joseph W. Barr, Indiana	Johnson.
Jan. 22, 1969	Feb. 10, 1971	David M. Kennedy, Illinois	Nixon.
Feb. 11, 1971	June 12, 1972	John B. Connally, Texas	Nixon.
June 12, 1972	May 8, 1974	George P. Shultz, New York	Nixon.
May 8, 1974	----------	William E. Simon, New Jersey	Nixon, Ford.

[1] Spencer resigned as Secretary of the Treasury May 2, 1844; McClintock Young (Chief Clerk), was ad interim Secretary of the Treasury from May 2 to July 3, 1844.

[2] Hugh McCulloch was Secretary from Mar. 9, 1865, to Mar. 3, 1869, and from Oct. 31, 1884, to Mar. 7, 1885.

[3] William Windom was Secretary from Mar. 8, 1881, to Nov. 13, 1881, and also from Mar. 7, 1889, to Jan. 29, 1891.

Directors of the United States Mint 1792–1975

The Director of the Mint is appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The length of the term of office was not fixed by law from 1792 to 1873. The Act of February 12, 1873, fixed the term of the Director at 5 years. However, there is no restriction on the reappointment of Directors.

Term of service		Directors of the Mint
From—	To—	
Apr. 1792	June 1795	David Rittenhouse, Pennsylvania.
July 1795	Oct. 1795	Henry William de Saussure, South Carolina.
Oct. 1795	July 1805	Elias Boudinot, New Jersey.
Jan. 1806	July 1824	Robert Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1824	July 1835	Samuel Moore, Pennsylvania.
July 1835	July 1851	Robert Maskell Patterson, Pennsylvania.
July 1851	Apr. 1853	George N. Eckert, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1853	May 1853	Thomas M. Pettit, Pennsylvania.[1]
June 1853	Apr. 1861	James Ross Snowden, Pennsylvania.
May 1861	Sept. 1866	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1866	Apr. 1867	William Millward, Pennsylvania.[2]
Apr. 1867	Apr. 1869	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
May 1869	Mar. 1873	James Pollock, Pennsylvania.
Apr. 1873	Dec. 1878	Henry Richard Linderman, Pennsylvania.
Feb. 1879	June 1885	Horatio C. Burchard, Illinois.
July 1885	Oct. 1889	James P. Kimball, Pennsylvania.
Oct. 1889	May 1893	Edward O. Leech, District of Columbia.
Nov. 1893	Feb. 1898	Robert E. Preston, District of Columbia.
Feb. 1898	July 1907	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Sept. 1907	Nov. 1909	Frank A. Leach, California.
Nov. 1909	June 1910	A. Piatt Andrew, Massachusetts.
July 1910	Nov. 1914	George E. Roberts, Iowa.
Mar. 1915	July 1916	Robert W. Woolley, Virginia.
Sept. 1916	Feb. 1917	F. J. H. von Engelken, Florida.
Mar. 1917	Mar. 1922	Raymond T. Baker, Nevada.
Mar. 1922	Sept. 1923	F. E. Scobey, Texas.
Nov. 1923	May 1933	Robert J. Grant, Colorado.
May 1933	Apr. 1953	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Wyoming.
July 1954	Jan. 1961	William H. Brett, Ohio.
Oct. 1961	Aug. 1969	Eva Adams, Nevada.
Sept. 1969	----------	Mary Brooks, Idaho.

[1] Died in office.

[2] President Andrew Johnson appointed William Millward Director in October 1866 while the Senate was in recess. The President forwarded his nomination for the position of Director in a letter to the Senate dated Jan. 2, 1867. The Senate rejected the nomination on Jan. 26, 1867. However, William Millward remained in the Mint until the confirmation of Director Linderman.

MINT OPERATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1975

Mint Operations

Introduction

The Mint became an operating bureau of the Department of the Treasury in 1873, pursuant to the Coinage Act of 1873 (31 U.S.C. 251). All U.S. coins are manufactured at Mint institutions. The Bureau of the Mint distributes the coins to and among the Federal Reserve banks and branches, which in turn release them, as required to commercial banks. In addition, the Mint maintains physical custody of Treasury monetary stocks of gold and silver; handles various deposit transactions including inter-Mint transfers of bullion; refines and processes gold and silver bullion; and, moves, places into storage, and releases them from custody for such purposes as authorized. Functions performed by the Mint on a reimbursable basis during fiscal year 1975 included: The manufacture and sale of numismatic Eisenhower dollars (through December 1974); the production and sale of proof coin sets and uncirculated coin sets; the manufacture and sale of medals of a national character; the production and sale of medals commemorating the Bicentennial, including America's First pewter medals and the ARBA medals; and, as schedules permitted, the manufacture of foreign coins.

Organization

The headquarters of the Bureau of the Mint is situated in Washington, D.C. The operations necessary for the conduct of the business of the Mint are performed at seven field facilities. Mints are located in Philadelphia, Pa. and Denver, Colo.; assay offices are in New York, N.Y. and San Francisco, Calif.; bullion depositories are situated at Fort Knox, Ky. (for gold) and West Point, N.Y. (for silver); the Old Mint, San Francisco, houses the Mint Data Center, the Mint Museum, and the Special Coinage and Medals Division (order processing facility). The U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, operates as a mint. The West Point Depository, an adjunct of the New York Assay Office, assumed the additional work of producing coins during fiscal 1975.

The number of employees in the headquarters and field installations ranged from 2,654 on June 30, 1974, to 3,092 on June 30, 1975.

The inherent advantages of the decentralization of the Mint Internal Audit Staff during fiscal 1974 were underscored in fiscal 1975 by improved results in the wider range of areas audited and more frequent reviews in established areas, in accordance with the Bureau's Long Range Audit Plan. During the year a resident auditor was as-

signed to New York to service both the New York Assay Office and the West Point Bullion Depository.

Audits were made of controls over coinage dies, storeroom and purchasing activities, data processing operations, disbursement vouchers, payroll operations, appropriation and monetary accounting, and numismatic activities.

An audit of the gold stored at the U.S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky., was performed beginning September 24, 1974.[1] The Committee included auditors from the General Accounting Office (GAO), the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, the U.S. Customs Service, the Bureau of Government Financial Operations, as well as the Mint. In addition, Mint technicians experienced in assaying and weighing gold bullion were on the Committee. Audit procedures and guidelines developed by auditors from the Mint and GAO were designed to determine the reliability of the recorded values stored at Fort Knox. The final GAO audit report submitted to the Congress concluded that the gold stored at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository agreed with the records of the Depository.

The Mint security program provides appropriate and continuous protection of all employees and assets under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of the Mint. This is accomplished through the operation of the Mint Security Force, protective electronic and mechanical alarm systems, vaults, and sophisticated locking devices, security surveys and internal inspections, as well as a personnel security clearance program.

During fiscal 1975 a new, highly sophisticated perimeter fence alarm system was installed at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository. This equipment has greatly enhanced the outside security at this important installation.

On September 23, 1974, a significant and extraordinary security exercise took place at the U.S. Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Ky. Extensive security measures were employed inasmuch as the occurrence constituted a rare change from the existing "no visitor" policy. For additional data, see "Fort Knox Bullion Depository" pages 23–4.

During the fiscal year 1975 a new police-type basic training school was initiated in cooperation with the Department of the Treasury's Consolidated Law Enforcement Training Center. Fifty-two Mint security officers completed the 5-week course during the year.

A security survey was conducted of the Museum at the Old Mint, San Francisco, in preparation for the public display of the multimillion dollar exhibit of gold bars. Extensive security devices including closed circuit video equipment and special doors were installed. In October 1974 the gold was moved from the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, to the Museum Exhibit Area under armed escort.

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[1] See exhibit 9.

Protective equipment was installed, following a security survey, at a warehouse leased by the Mint in South San Francisco. This building, which was used primarily as the Bicentennial Proof Coin Distribution Center, was guarded by Special Police personnel on a 24-hour basis, 7 days a week.

A protective alarm system was installed within the newly expanded Mint Sales Area in the Main Treasury Building in Washington. The Mint Security Staff coordinated with the Treasury Security Force for protective support.

The required pistol marksmanship proficiency program for Mint security personnel was updated to conform with modern police standards. A combat-type course was added to the basic requirements, which served to improve the training program as well as to provide the officers with additional confidence and experience in the use of their weapons.

Coinage Activities

Study of coinage requirements

In recent years the growth in demand for U.S. coins has surpassed all forecasts. The sharp and unexpected increase in coin requirements appears to be the result of a complex of forces, including population growth, changing economic patterns, expanded use of coin-operated equipment, and an unpredictable response to expectations of coinage changes. During part of 1974 the temporarily high price of copper caused extensive hoarding of pennies.

Faced with high coin demand and questions about the availability and cost of raw materials, the Bureau of the Mint decided to contract for a comprehensive review of all aspects of U.S. coinage requirements to the year 1990. While problems of coin demand and production have been studied in the past, this study is to be the most comprehensive overview undertaken. It is intended to both update and synthesize past work and develop new, innovative approaches to solving Mint coinage problems.

In May 1975 a contract was awarded to Research Triangle Institute, an independent contractor in North Carolina, to conduct the coinage study.[1]

The coinage review was to be approached in two phases. The first phase, which was to assume the current U.S. denominational system and alloys, was to review and recommend changes in the existing forecasting system, production facilities, production scheduling, inventory distribution, and logistics. It was to cover any economic effects of the recommended changes.

The second phase of the study was to develop an "ideal" coinage system. This phase was to explore denominational and alloy changes

[1] See exhibit 26.

and recommend a total system of forecasting, production, scheduling, and distribution. The contractor was directed to consider all elements of society which might be affected by changes, contact such elements, and make recommendations for a system that would be as acceptable as possible to all concerned.

Findings of the report, which is scheduled for completion in May 1976, will be included in the next Annual Report.

Bicentennial coinage

Production of dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar coins bearing reverse designs emblematic of the Bicentennial [1] and the years 1776–1976 on the obverse was begun during the fiscal year 1975, although legislation precluded their release before July 5, 1975. Public Law 93–127, the Bicentennial Coinage Act, was amended on December 26, 1974, by Public Law 93–541,[2] to permit the minting of the 40-percent silver-clad Bicentennial coins prior to July 4, 1976, rather than requiring their production prior to July 4, 1975.

By June 30, 1975, 602 of the silver clad proof Bicentennial coin sets and 594 sets of the uncirculated variety had been minted at the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco. In addition, 22,792,710 dollars, 200,674,000 half dollars, and 28,196,000 quarter dollars commemorative of the Bicentennial had been produced for general issue after July 4, 1975.

Other domestic coinage

During fiscal 1975 U.S. mints produced, for general circulation, cupronickel clad dollars, half dollars, quarters, and dimes, cupronickel 5-cent pieces, and 1-cent coins composed of 95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc. The Philadelphia Mint manufactured 6,464,997,000 coins with a face value of $448,746,330; the Denver Mint produced 5,710,432,210 coins with a face value of $302,420,921; the San Francisco Assay Office made 69,740,588 dimes and 299,142,922 1-cent pieces with a combined face value of $9,965,488; and 833,347,027 1-cent coins were manufactured at the recently activated coinage facility at the West Point Bullion Depository. During the fiscal year Mint installations produced a total of 13,377,659,747 coins for general issue (an increase of 2,939,474,601 from 1974) with a face value of $769,466,209.[3]

All traditional proof coin sets, both types of silver-clad Bicentennial coin sets, as well as both varieties of the 1974-dated silver-clad Eisenhower dollars were minted at the San Francisco Assay Office and bore the "S" mint mark. A total of 11,195,369 numismatic coins with a face value of $5,750,317 were manufactured during the year.

---

[1] For details on the designs, see 1974 Annual Report of the Director of the Mint. See also Special Coinage and Medals, below.
[2] See exhibit 16.
[3] See table 1.

1975 Annual Assay Commission

The Act of April 12, 1792, which established the United States Mint, also provided for the Annual Assay Commission. It is believed that the Assay Commission has met almost every year since 1792. The law provides that the Annual Assay Commission shall be composed of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Assayer of the New York Assay Office, and such other persons as the President shall designate.[1] The Commission meets on the second Wednesday in February at the Philadelphia Mint for the purpose of verifying the quality of U.S. coins. Coins reserved from each mint's regular production of the previous calendar year are examined and tested. From the cupronickel clad coins one piece was selected at random from every 100,000 pieces or fractional part thereof. The coins selected are sealed in envelopes and forwarded for the annual assay of coins.

The following table indicates the annual assay coins that were reserved during the calendar year 1974 for the February 12, 1975, meeting of the Annual Assay Commission. The Commission reported at the conclusion of the proceedings that the trial was satisfactory in all respects.

Annual assay coins reserved at various mints during the calendar year 1974

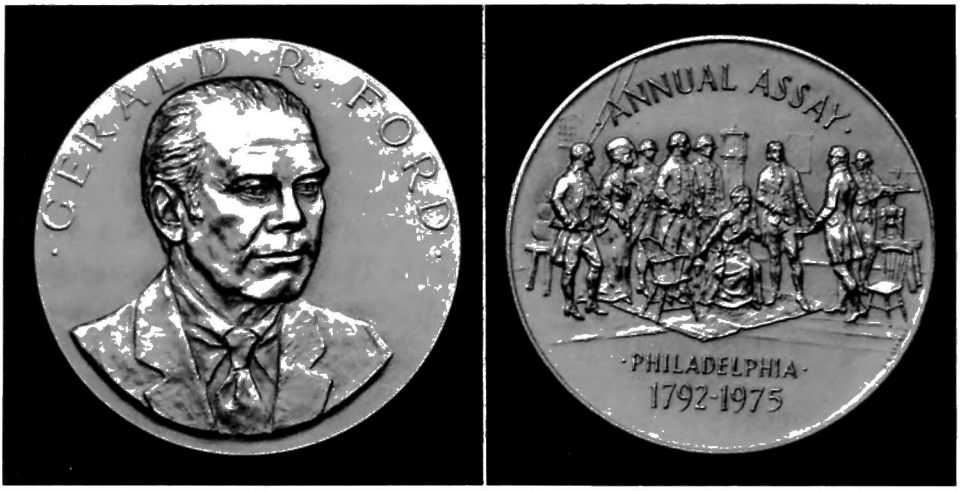
Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		San Francisco Assay Office	
	Pieces	*Value*	*Pieces*	*Value*	*Pieces*	*Value*
Cupronickel clad dollars	367	$367.00	464	$464.00		
Uncirculated silver clad dollars					80	$80.00
Cupronickel half dollars	2,550	1,275.00	1,296	648.00		
Cupronickel quarter dollars	7,037	1,759.25	4,388	1,097.00		
Cupronickel dimes	9,415	941.50	11,378	1,137.80		
Total	19,369	4,342.75	17,526	3,346.80	80	80.00

As a token of the Government's appreciation to the members of the Assay Commission for their services, a 2½-inch bronze medal designed and executed by Frank Gasparro, the Mint's Chief Sculptor and Engraver, was presented to each commisisoner. The 1975 Annual Assay Medal, as shown below, bore the likeness of President Ford on the obverse and, on the reverse, a metallic rendition of the 1914 Dunsmore painting "Inspecting the First Coins."

Stock and distribution of U.S. coinage

The face value of the stock of U.S. fractional coins outstanding on June 30, 1975,[2] was $8,217,205,000, of which $195,857,040 was held by the Treasury, $340,503,927, was held by the Federal Reserve banks,

[1] See exhibit 19.
[2] See table 8.



1975 Assay Commission medal

and $7,680,844,033 was in circulation. On the same date $380,649,000 worth of cupronickel clad dollars were outstanding.[1] Of these, $28,167,243 were held by the Treasury, $18,697,096 were held by the Federal Reserve Banks, and $333,784,661 were in circulation.

Standard silver dollars outstanding remained at $481,781,898 throughout the fiscal year.

The Mint distributes coins for general circulation through the facilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and their 25 branches and the U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C. During the fiscal year the Mint shipped approximately 12,596,377,200 newly manufactured U.S. coins with a face value of $607,047,622,[2] to these facilities for distribution. The total included almost 118 million Bicentennial coins for release after July 4, 1975.

Due primarily to preparations for the Bicentennial coin distribution, Mint inventories on June 30, 1975,[3] exceeded those of June 30, 1974, by approximately 713 million coins.

Foreign coinage

U.S. Mint facilities produced coinage for six foreign countries during the fiscal year 1975: The Republic of China (Taiwan), Honduras, Liberia, Nepal, the Republic of Panama, and the Philippines.[4] The Denver Mint manufactured 45,239,040 foreign coins, the Philadelphia Mint produced 99,380,000, and the San Francisco Assay Office minted 95,527,297 coins for other countries.

Through December 31, 1974, U.S. mints had produced a total of 9,789,627,893 coins for 42 foreign countries.[5]

[1] See table 9.
[2] See table 6.
[3] See table 7.
[4] See table 15.
[5] See tables 29 and 30.

Technology

The coining facilities experienced a smooth transition to the newly-dated coining dies in January 1975, which was partially attributed to extensive development work, including simulated production runs, performed during the latter part of 1974.

The Mint through the facilities of its Laboratory in Washington continued to serve as technical authority on the authenticity of U.S. coins. During the fiscal year laboratory examination of 2,680 questioned coins relative to 196 cases were performed for the U.S. Secret Service. A member of the Mint's Technical Staff testified in one court case pertaining to the authenticity of U.S. coins.

In October 1974 a comprehensive report, "One Cent Coinage," was issued. It is a summary of the 1973–74 Treasury–Federal Reserve Committee studies on our lowest denomination coin. Items covered include calculations of the size of the circulating pool and its rate of loss, suggested means for reducing cent demand, a summary of long range forecasting methods, and a discussion of inventory, distribution and storage of cents.

Public Law 93–441, approved October 11, 1974,[1] authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to change the alloy and weight of the 1-cent piece whenever in his judgement such action is necessary to assure an adequate supply of such coins to meet the national needs.

Production

During fiscal year 1975, Mint installations produced 2,923,474,601 more coins than were manufactured in the previous year.

The mintwide April 1975 monthly production of 1,262,736,000 coins exceeded the previous record established in June 1974 by 124,540,000 pieces. Production at the Philadelphia Mint exceeded 30 million coins on a number of days during the year, setting single Mint production records of 30,634,000 on October 2, 1974, and 30,884,000 on February 11, 1975, with a monthly maximum of 610,959,000 reached in October. Annual production totals at both the Philadelphia Mint and the Denver Mint exceeded previous annual totals at each facility.

The West Point Depository began production of 1-cent coins on July 29, 1974, and by the fiscal yearend was producing over 7 million cents per day. The coins bore no mint mark. The San Francisco Assay Office, while concentrating on Bicentennial and regular numismatic coin programs, produced approximately 299 million 1974-dated 1-cent pieces, as well as about 70 million 1975-dated 10-cent coins for general

[1] See exhibit 12.

circulation. Like the West Point cents, no mint mark designation is on the San Francisco circulating dimes.

Production of the one dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar circulating coins with the Bicentennial design reverses and obverses bearing the dates 1776–1976 was begun during fiscal 1975. The distribution of these coins was to be made after July 4, 1975.

In addition to the production of domestic coinage for general circulation, the Mint was engaged in manufacturing foreign coinage, various numismatic items including Bicentennial proof and uncirculated coin sets, the American Revolution Bicentennial medals, America's First Medals (pewter alloy), as well as the national "List" medals. A significant increase in demand for the various medals increased production requirements.

At the Philadelphia Mint, 12 four-strike coin presses were added, as nine lesser-production presses were retired from service. Four improved type upset mills were delivered.

At the Denver Mint culmination of planning coordinated over the previous 2 years resulted in the sale and removal of obsolete 1-cent coinage strip fabrication equipment. This move made space available for new manufacturing equipment, the installation of which was expected to be accomplished in the fall of 1975. Coin storage facilities were expanded by the modification and use of an auxiliary on-site facility. A 35,000 square foot warehouse at Rocky Mountain Arsenal was acquired from the Department of Defense.

Continuing improvements incorporated in clad coinage strip manufacturing have resulted in an increase from 140,000 pounds per week to 250,000 pounds per week of quality clad strip, at a significant reduction in the unit cost. Production of bronze strip for 1-cent coinage was similarly increased to 500,000 pounds per week.

The Mint-wide standard coinage die and coin press tooling program was fully implemented during the fiscal year. The results include major economies in die manufacturing, coin press tooling fabrication, inventory systems, and capability for interchange between coining facilities. Parameters for the standardization of blanking die sets were developed.

Public Services

Liaison with Federal Reserve banks

The Mint's primary mission is to assure the availability of domestic coins in quantities sufficient for the conduct of public commerce. To achieve this goal, the Mint continued its close liaison with the Federal Reserve in determining coinage requirements. U.S. coins, manufactured by the Mint, are shipped to the Federal Reserve banks and their 25 branches, and the United States Treasury. During the fiscal year

1975 the Mint shipped approximately 2.1 billion more coins to these facilities than in the previous year. Coin balances held by the Federal Reserve banks and the Treasury totaled about 2.892 billion coins on June 30, 1975,[1] an increase of more than 60 percent from 1974.

Penny Redemption Campaign

On July 23, 1974, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David R. Macdonald and the Director of the Mint held a meeting with 28 executives of the Nation's largest mass merchandisers, supermarkets, and fast food chains to discuss a campaign to keep pennies in circulation.[2] Mrs. Brooks announced that the Treasury Department citation, first made available in fiscal year 1974, would continue to be available through December to anyone turning in $5 or more in pennies to a bank or retail establishment. The Director suggested a number of ways business establishments might encourage the public to put their hidden pennies back in circulation. It was emphasized that the careless habit of diverting these low-denomination coins from circulation was not in the public interest, it caused an undue hardship on businesses and banks, which need them for change, and wasted the taxpayers money by causing the Mint to utilize a major portion of its production capacity to manufacture increasing numbers of pennies.

Special coinage and medals

The Eisenhower dollar program.—The manufacture and sale of the 40-percent silver-clad proof and uncirculated Eisenhower dollars to the public at premium prices was continued through December 1974. During this first half of the fiscal year 1975, 1,306,071 proof coins and 1,900,052 of the uncirculated variety were produced. Public Law 93-441, October 11, 1974,[3] authorized the transfer of 10 percent of the moneys derived from the sale of Eisenhower proof dollars to Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, N.Y.

Coin sets.—As is customary, the Mint offered sets of proof coins which included one coin of every U.S. denomination from the dollar through the penny for sale to the public. During the fiscal year 1,330,909 proof coin sets dated 1974 were manufactured, packaged in self-standing cases, and sent by registered mail from the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco. In addition, 34 proof sets of the 1975 variety with Bicentennial designs and dates on the three higher denomination coins had been produced for issue after July 4, 1975.

The regular uncirculated coin sets annually contain one specimen of each demonimation produced at each Mint for general circulation. The 1974 sets contained 13 coins bearing the year 1974 (one of each

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[1] See table 7.
[2] See exhibits 2, 3, and 4.
[3] See exhibit 12.



July 23, 1974, meeting at Treasury Department on Penny Redemption Campaign

denomination made at the Denver Mint and the Philadelphia Mint, as well as a San Francisco cent). The 1975 regular uncirculated sets contained 12 coins: A dime, nickel, and penny dated 1975 and 1776–1976 dated dollars, half dollars, and quarters from both Denver and Philadelphia. No cents were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office for general issue in 1975, so none were available for inclusion in the uncirculated sets.

Bicentennial coin sets.—The 40-percent silver-clad proof and uncirculated Bicentennial coin sets with newly designed reverses (a Liberty Bell and Moon combination on the dollar, Independence Hall on the 50-cent piece, and a colonial drummer on the 25-cent coin) were offered to the public through a nationwide campaign, including circularization of the 3 million customers on the Mint's mailing list. Display posters and brochures with order forms for the Bicentennial coin sets were placed at approximately 100,000 locations throughout the country including banks, post offices, and credit unions. In addition, commercial banks, as a public service, mailed more than 10 million order forms with their monthly statements.

The sets were originally priced at $15 for the proof variety and $9 for the uncirculated variety. On January 19, 1975, the Director of the Mint [1] announced a price reduction of $3 per set for the proof Bicentennial sets. The lower price was made possible through the introduction of a new automated system for the production of proof coins. Begining March 14, 1975, refunds were made to persons who had ordered the proof sets for $15. The price of the uncirculated sets was unchanged.

Before the end of fiscal 1975, 602 Bicentennial-designed proof sets and 594 sets of the uncirculated variety had been manufactured for distribution after July 4, 1975.

Medals.—The Mint continued, as part of the Government's observance of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, to reproduce in antique-finished pewter the first 10 medals authorized by the Continental Congress. The second unit of two of the 1½-inch medals was offered to the public during September and October 1974.[2] Approximately 162,000 of this unit, with medals honoring General Anthony Wayne and Colonel Francois Louis DeFleury, were sold. On March 25, 1975, the Director of the Mint announced [3] that during April and May orders would be accepted for the third two-medal unit of America's First Medals. The medals in the third unit, of which approximately 212,000 were sold, honor Major Henry Lee and General Daniel

[1] See exhibit 18.
[2] See exhibit 6.
[3] See exhibit 21.



America's Bicentennial coins



Mrs. Brooks presenting set of proof Bicentennial coins to President Ford

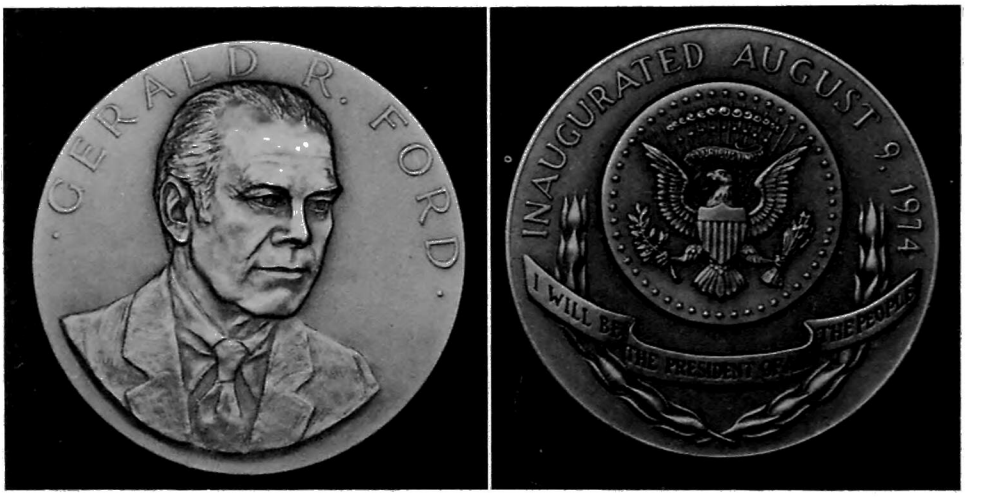
Morgan. The remaining two units will be offered during fiscal year 1976.

Early in the fiscal year 1975, the third of the 1½-inch bronze medals commemorating the American Revolution Bicentennial, authorized by Public Law 92–228, February 12, 1972, was released. The 1974 medal commemorates the 200th anniversary of the meeting of the First Continental Congress at Philadelphia. It features a bust of John Adams on the obverse; on the reverse, a colonial figure in the foreground holding a quill pen in his hand is silhouetted against a relief map of the 13 colonies. The inscription reads "For the recovery of our just rights." The medal was designed by Robert A. Weinman, president of the National Sculpture Society. Approximately 530,000 medals were sold as part of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration's (ARBA) Philatelic Numismatic Commemorative (PNC) package (consisting of the ARBA medal and a block of four commemorative postage stamps, postmarked July 4, 1974, Philadelphia, Pa.) In addition 189,000 of the bronze "unique" packages (similar medal, dated 1974 in a self-standing case) and 156,000 silver "unique" packages (a silver medal, dated 1974 in an individual self-standing case) were sold to the public.

The Mint continued its cooperative arrangement with the U.S. Customs Service whereby the Mint manufactured medals of historic customhouses. The remaining five of the 10 customhouses selected to be honored with these 1$\frac{5}{16}$-inch bronze medals were dedicated during the year. Medals were issued at the New Orleans Customhouse on September 1, 1974, the Galveston, Texas, Customhouse on October 3, 1974, the Galena, Illinois, Customhouse on May 18, 1975, and the Providence, Rhode Island, Customhouse on June 12, 1975. The customhouse at New York was not dedicated until August 4, 1975.



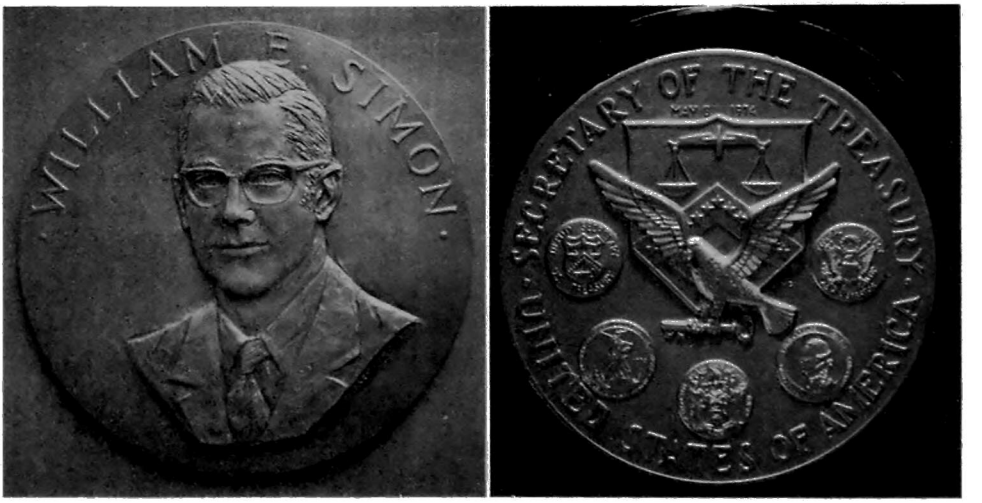
The final five historic Customhouse medals



President Ford's Official Medal

President Ford's official medal, as illustrated, was struck by the Mint during the year. The President's portrait which appears on the obverse was executed by Frank Gasparro, the Mint's chief sculptor and engraver. The reverse design was executed by Mint engraver, Matthew Peloso.

The 3-inch medal honoring Secretary of the Treasury Simon which was made available to the public during the fiscal year is shown below.



Official medal of Secretary of the Treasury Simon

In late August 1974 the Director of the Mint presented the first strikes of the Cable Car Centennial National Medal to the Mayor of San Francisco at ceremonies at the San Francisco Assay Office. The

strikes were the first "national medals" ever struck at the San Francisco facility. As provided by Public Law 93–114, the medals were sold by the San Francisco Cable Car Centennial Committee, rather than by the Mint.

On January 20, 1975, the Director of the Mint was present at the trial strike ceremony for the Colorado Statehood Centennial medal at the Denver Mint. This was the first congressional medal ever struck at the Denver Mint.

Public Law 93–617, approved January 2, 1975, extended the deadlines for striking national medals commemorative of Jim Thorpe and the San Francisco Cable Car from December 31, 1974, to December 31, 1975, and the deadline for the EXPO '74 medal to March 31, 1975.

The Mint continued to manufacture national "List" medals in the traditional 3-inch size, as well as the $1\frac{5}{16}$-inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch sizes throughout the fiscal year.[1] Approximately 1,412,511 list medals were produced at mint installations during fiscal 1975.

A descriptive list of the more than 300 historic medals which may be purchased from the U.S. Mint, with ordering information, is available from: The Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint St., San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

Administration and Management

Financial operations

Revenues.—The Bureau of the Mint deposited $668,196,347 into the general fund of the Treasury during fiscal year 1975.[2] Seigniorage on U.S. coins accounted for $626,372,479 of the deposit. This consisted of approximately $1.4 million from the production of silver clad coinage; $548.5 million seigniorage derived from cupronickel clad coinage; and $76.5 million from minor coinage.

Financial management.—One Financial Management Conference was held during the fiscal year. The Conference covered further implementation of a Financial Management Information System utilizing the Mint's computer. The system will be implemented and developed as resources permit.

Monetary assets and liabilities

ASSETS	*June 30, 1974*	*June 30, 1975*
Gold bullion	$11,273,703,093.84	$11,221,569,676.29
Silver bullion	[1] 44,497,953.29	[1] 43,674,182.25
Subsidiary coin	30,805,960.90	163,520,411.35
Minor coin	6,602,011.49	15,892,735.24
Coinage metal other than silver	369,963,041.12	356,518,092.34
All other	17,003,416.00	33,491,849.72
Total assets	11,742,575,476.54	11,834,666,947.19

Footnote at end of table.

[1] See tables 11, 12, 13, and 14.
[2] See table 23.

Monetary assets and liabilities—Continued

LIABILITIES

	June 30, 1974	*June 30, 1975*
Bullion fund	$11,371,793,202.39	$11,470,889,743.71
Coinage metal fund	365,803,504.78	356,736,841.55
All other	4,978,769.47	7,040,361.93
Total liabilities	11,742,575,476.54	11,834,666,947.19

[1] Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at $10,764,539.26.

NOTE.—For details by mint institution, see table 24.

Income, expenses, and application of funds, fiscal year 1975

INCOME

	In thousands
1. Coins manufactured (face value)	$775,217
2. Appropriation	34,600
3. Special Mint coin reimbursements	30,618
4. Medal sales	3,899
5. Foreign coinage orders	2,096
6. Charges collected on deposits, etc	24
7. Fines, penalties, and forfeitures	171
8. Sales of miscellaneous products	7,050
9. Sales of Government property, etc	22
10. Miscellaneous reimbursements	4,197
11. Miscellaneous revenues	32
Total income	857,926

COST OF OPERATIONS

1. Accrued cost of operations (Includes depreciation):		
a. Coinage (domestic)	$24,257	
b. Deposits	1,856	
c. Protection	3,042	
d. Refining	2,341	
e. Executive direction	263	
Total operation cost		31,759
2. Cost of metal used in domestic coinage		105,663
3. Distribution of domestic coinage		2,317
4. Cost of manufacturing special Mint coins		30,618
5. Cost of manufacturing medals		3,277
6. Cost of manufacturing foreign coinage		2,110
7. Cost of processing miscellaneous services		4,197
8. Less depreciation (included in cost of operations)		−1,575
9. Administrative costs applied to reimbursables		325
Total cost of operations		178,691
Excess of income over cost		679,235

APPLICATION OF NET INCOME

1. Deposits to the general fund of the Treasury	668,196
2. Undeposited revenues (Seigniorage)	6,481
3. Expired appropriation	74
4. Inventory changes	4,341
5. Net increase in Coinage Profit Fund	143
Total funds applied	679,235

Gold and silver

Refining.—The Mint's electrolytic refinery in the U.S. Assay Office at New York produced approximately 4.6 million fine troy ounces of silver during the fiscal year.[1]

No gold was refined during fiscal 1975, although approximately 451,000 fine troy ounces were melted.

Approximately 47 ounces of surplus gold and about 4,559 ounces of surplus silver were recovered by the New York Assay Office in fiscal 1975. In addition the Mint accepted scrap containing silver from the

[1] See table 21.

Defense Supply Agency, refined the silver extracted, and returned the silver to that Agency.

Unrefined bullion stocks.—On June 30, 1975, a total of 21.7 million fine troy ounces of unrefined gold bullion and 8.8 million fine troy ounces of unrefined silver bullion were held at the two assay offices and the Denver and Philadelphia mints.[1]

Gold.—On June 30, 1975, the Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository, the assay offices, and mints held a total of 266,700,077 fine troy ounces of gold bullion.[2] This gold was valued at $11,260,663,973.[3]

Silver.—At the fiscal yearend the Bureau of the Mint's silver balance totaled 43,819,863.92 fine troy ounces, which was worth $56,966,537.54.[4]

Labor relations

The first nationwide labor agreement between the Bureau of the Mint and the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE) was signed on December 19, 1974. The agreement covers all professional and nonprofessional employees, excluding guards, supervisors, and management and confidential employees at the Office of the Director, as well as at all field installations. The term of agreement is 2 years. Supplemental agreements covering the unique characteristics of the major field offices were being negotiated at the fiscal yearend. The Bureau's first national labor management relations conference, mandated by the agreement, was scheduled for early in fiscal year 1976.

Automatic data processing

The implementation of the Bureauwide automated Payroll, Personnel, and Labor Distribution System (DIPS) was begun during the fiscal year. The Washington Headquarters was converted to DIPS before June 30, 1975. Conversion of other Mint facilities to the system was expected to be accomplished during the first half of the next fiscal year.

The Bureau of the Mint engaged in the preliminary design and development work for management information systems concerning production management, maintenance management, die management, and coin pallets during fiscal 1975. The Bureau computer participated in the Government Computer Share Program, with the facility receiving an award from GSA for saving over $135,000 under the program.

Planning and evaluation

The Mint engaged in developing a maintenance information and planning system for the Philadelphia Mint during the year.

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[1] See table 22.
[2] See table 16.
[3] See table 17.
[4] See tables 18 and 19.

Field Installations

The Philadelphia Mint

The exceptional production effort of the Philadelphia Mint was recognized during the year. On October 16, 1975, Deputy Assistant Secretary Clawson, during a special visit to the Mint, read to the employees a letter from Assistant Secretary David R. Macdonald, which expressed the appreciation of the Department and the Nation for their fine performance.

Coin production at the Philadelphia Mint reached a maximum monthly total of 610,959,000 pieces in October.

Twelve new four-strike Bliss coin presses were added during the year to increase productivity.

The Mint acquired a 135,000 square foot Defense Personnel Support Center (DPSC) warehouse from the Department of Defense.

During the fiscal year approximately 299 thousand persons toured the Philadelphia Mint. The public area was open from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. 5 days a week to permit more tourists to visit the Mint. Additional personnel was made available to conduct guided tours of the facility and handle sales of numismatic items to the public.

The Denver Mint

The outstanding production effort of the Denver Mint was recognized on December 20, 1974, when the Director of the Mint presented an honor award to the Superintendent, Mrs. Betty Higby. The award was "for superior achievement and long term sustained high level productivity during a period of accelerating coin demand under adverse conditions of obsolescence in the movement and processing of coinage materials."

The melting and rolling operations were discontinued and the equipment removed. The areas thus vacated were remodeled and utilized to increase coin production capacity. Twenty-four new coining presses, six new blanking presses, one 4,000 pound per hour annealing and cleaning line, as well as additional upset mills and counting machines were installed to increase the coin production capability to approximately 31 million pieces per day.

The storeroom facility was remodeled to accommodate greater centralization of indirect materials storage. This is expected to improve stock level control and parts maintenance and provide better service.

A dock and staging area were constructed to facilitate the bulk handling of coin shipments and to reduce handling in the production to shipment process. Previous shipping facilities were retained to permit the accommodation of more shipments, as required.

Numerically controlled milling equipment was installed in the Machine Shop to permit programmed production of mass-produced parts and greater dimensional control of critical tolerances.

Existing areas and buildings on Mint property were remodeled to accommodate additional onsite storage of coin.

United States Assay Office at San Francisco

In January 1975 a major reorganization of the Assay Office was undertaken to meet the demands of the Bicentennial coin production program. The reorganization was designed to enable the USAO to accomplish its assigned Bicentennial programs, which represented a 23-percent increase in work from the previous year, with a substantially simplified organization and a reduced supervisory force. The elimination of eight supervisory positions and 14 organizational subdivisions, served to broaden the authority of production branch heads and to clarify lines of communication.

The chromeplating of proof dies on an experimental basis resulted in significant improvement in die life and coin quality. During the testing period, the life of chromeplated dies was two to four times greater than that of untreated dies. Engineering studies to determine the feasibility of a chromeplating facility within the Assay Office were initiated.

The first prototype semiautomatic proof coin press was installed during the fiscal year. It was undergoing an extensive evaluation at the fiscal yearend. This press automatically feeds dollar blanks into dies and deposits the finished coins into trays. This is the Mint's first effort to automate the proof coin operation.

A completely equipped electronic shop was established in response to the increased maintenance workload on equipment in electronic control systems.

During fiscal year 1975, the San Francisco Assay Office began production of proof and uncirculated Bicentennial coins. In January 1975 the function of packaging and mailing the 12-coin uncirculated sets was reassigned to this Office. Space limitations at the facility necessitated the acquisition of leased warehouse space at South San Francisco, which was converted to a packaging and mailing facility through the joint efforts of SFAO and General Services Administration personnel.

Approximately 200 temporary and intermittent production and maintenance personnel, representing half of the additional workers necessary to accomplish the Bicentennial assignments were hired and placed in concentrated training programs.

Significant increases were achieved in the placement of minority, female, and disadvantaged persons during the year. For example, 33

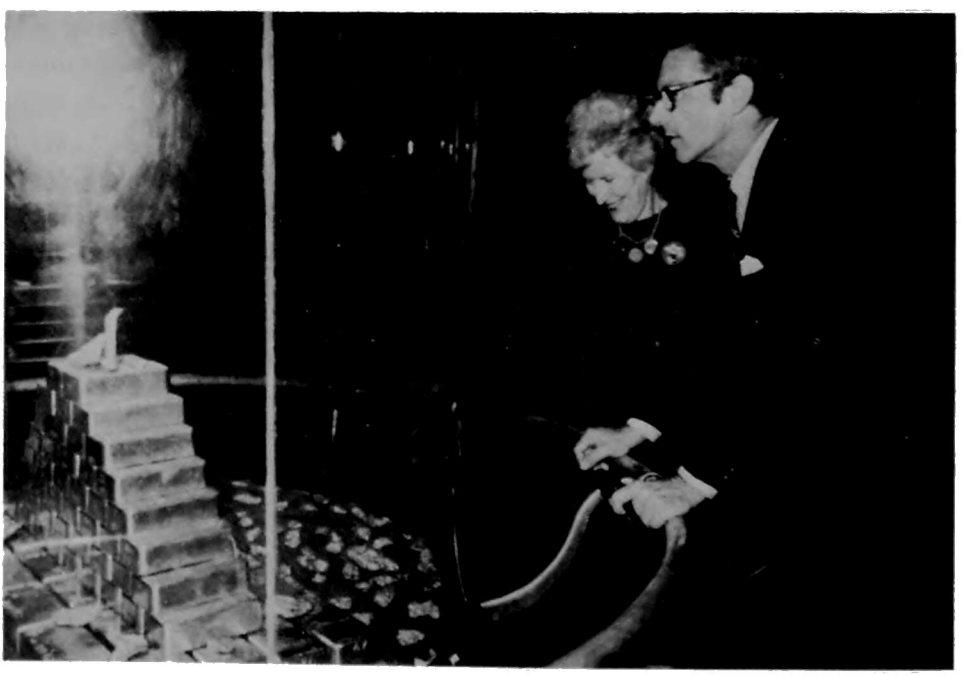
handicapped persons were employed, bringing the total in this category at USAO to 50. A total of 44 persons were hired from the Worker Trainee Register. Thirteen additional women entered the Pressroom; two additional female Production Leaders were named; and, the first two women were hired as Heavy Laborers in the Material Treatment Branch. The Assay Office also hired a woman as its first full-time Employee Development Specialist. The same person handles the Upward Mobility Program.

The Old Mint

In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Old Mint, the award-winning film, "The Granite Lady," and a new million dollar gold display, consisting of bars and nuggets, were presented to the public on December 10, 1974, at the Old Mint Museum.[1] Encased in a glass cylinder, the 71 bars of .999 fine gold are a small part of the Nation's gold store from the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco. The gold nuggets, valued at over $250,000 are on loan from Sierra County, California, where they were taken from the Ruby Drift Mine.

Other exhibits added to the Mint Museum during the fiscal year included:

A redwood section prepared by the University of California and donated by the California Redwood Association.



Secretary of the Treasury Simon and the Director of the Mint viewing the million dollar gold display at the Old Mint

[1] See exhibit 15.

A Victorian bedroom scene with furniture from the private collection of the late Governor George C. Pardee of California.

A 45-piece Victrola collection owned by Horace O. Hays, on display under the auspices of the Society of California Pioneers.

Approximately 128 thousand visitors toured the Old Mint Museum during the fiscal year.

A contract for the restoration of the exterior stonework of the Old Mint building was awarded to C.O. Jones Company of San Francisco for $1,888,888. A notice to proceed was issued on June 18, 1975. It is expected that the work will be completed by September 1976. This restoration contract brought about a need for additional building security, since the scaffolding on the outside walls presented a means of intrusion to the upper floors. A window alarm system was installed to alleviate the problem.

United States Assay Office at New York

During the fiscal year 1975 the Mint refinery at the New York Assay Office produced and transferred approximately 4.6 million fine troy ounces of silver.

The Assay Office reviewed, packaged, and mailed both the Eisenhower and regular 1974 uncirculated coin sets during the first half of the fiscal year. It had handled 1,900,166 of the Eisenhower uncirculated 40-percent silver-clad dollars and 2,000,000 of the 13-coin 1974 uncirculated sets by the end of December 1974.

The conversion of part of the West Point Bullion Depository for the production of coinage was completed and minting of 1-cent coins began on July 29, 1974. An average of 7.2 million coins per day were being manufactured by the fiscal yearend.

The function of safeguarding most of the silver owned by the United States was continued at the U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point.

Fort Knox Depository

It was announced by the Director of the Mint that an inspection of the U.S. gold stocks stored at the Fort Knox, Kentucky, Bullion Depository by Members of Congress would be held on September 23, 1974.[1] This unique departure from the long standing, rigidly enforced "no visitor" policy was in accordance with the new "open door" policy of the Government endorsed by President Ford. Over 100 news media representatives accompanied the congressional delegation to the gold vault. For the first time in history photographers were permitted inside the Depository.

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[1] See exhibit 9.

The photograph below was taken during the September 1974 inspection of Fort Knox.



Mrs. Brooks at Gold Vault, Fort Knox Gold Bullion Depository

EXHIBITS

Exhibits

Exhibit 1.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, July 16, 1974, concerning the selection of a site for the new Denver Mint, Denver, Colorado

I am pleased to be here this morning in Denver, the heart of the Rocky Mountain West, to make a statement regarding the selection of a location for our new Denver Mint. This is a long overdue occasion. Probably we should have made this decision at least 1 year ago, as the design and preparations for construction of the new mint, with its greatly increased production capacity, have been delayed until this site matter could be resolved.

You are all familiar, I believe, with our previous selection, in the spring of 1973, of the site along the South Platte River. We were hopeful of proceeding on that location, as it would have been beneficial for the downtown area of Denver, particularly for the South Platte River Valley, and it would have been a good area for the new mint. However, this was effectively stopped by the railroad companies, who were and are insistent on constructing the mainline north-south railroad tracks through Denver immediately adjacent to this long, narrow site.

During the time that we have been searching for a new location, and while the necessary environmental studies, statements and reviews have been in progress, I have read with amazement the many statements originating from the Denver community that, I feel, have endangered the mint remaining in Colorado. Senator Montoya, the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee handling Treasury Department appropriations, raised this issue during hearings this spring. Senator Montoya stated that the site question could not be delayed much longer and reminded me that other cities, including Albuquerque, might be interested in having the mint. I assured the Senator that the Denver community was extremely interested in retaining the mint, and that we anticipated solving the matter at an early date so that we could proceed with the project.

My first inclination was that the Federal Center should be selected, as it is an excellent site, is in the Denver metropolitan area, the land is already owned by the Federal Government, and I am opposed to unnecessary spending of taxpayers' money. However, leaving all political arguments out of our final decision, and after exhaustive and thorough analysis of the merits of the two sites by some very competent people, both here and in Washington, we have come to the conclusion that the Clayton Trust Property site at Park Hill in Denver is more suitable. This conclusion has the concurrence of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David R. Macdonald and is based on the following reasons:

a. Both sites discussed in our Final Environmental Impact Statement are excellent and practically identical with respect to engineering factors such as area, dimensions, foundation conditions, absence of flood problems, availability of utility services, and space for future expansion.

b. There are no significant differences between the two sites relative to primary environmental matters such as air and water quality, noise, automotive traffic additions, and appropriateness of the proposed land use.

c. There are considerable differences between the two sites with respect to secondary socioeconomic impacts. The Department of Housing and Urban De-

velopment has stressed that moving the mint out of the City of Denver would be counterproductive to the previous and continuing efforts of the Federal Government to stimulate and renew the core city, which serves as the sustaining element for the entire Denver Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. HUD also has emphasized favorable factors for all employees with the mint remaining in Denver, regarding availability of housing, social services, and cultural facilities, particularly for the 41 percent of the present employees who are members of minority groups. The Office of Economic Opportunity also stressed these considerations.

d. The Park Hill site will be more convenient to public visitors as it is closer to the Central Business and hotel district and is in the corridor between downtown Denver and Stapleton Airport.

e. Lastly, we feel that for sentimental historic reasons, there is some advantage in retaining the association of the mint with the City proper. The Denver Mint is now a widely known Federal institution dating back to the 1890's.

I trust that with this significant milestone, we can proceed on this important project without further delay. Coinage requirements in recent years have grown at an annual rate of about 10 percent, and as our recent problem with meeting demands for pennies has emphasized, we urgently need the increased production capability which the new mint will provide. Thank you for your kind attention.

Exhibit 2.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, July 17, 1974, concerning meeting on July 23, 1974, on penny redemption

Twenty-eight executives of the Nation's largest mass merchandisers, supermarkets, and fast food chains are expected to attend a meeting on July 23, 1974, at the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., to discuss a proposed national business campaign to keep pennies in circulation.

More than 64 billion pennies in the same design have been minted in the last 15½ years. Thus, it is hardly likely they would become a collector's item.

Many, many millions of pennies are needed by businesses across the country every day in order to make change and continue their regular business activities. Because of the low value of the penny, when individuals find a quantity of them in their change, many people remove them and put them in a jar, box, or drawer.

In order to carry on normal business transactions, the Mint has been manufacturing 35 million pennies every working day. This is wasteful of materials, minting facilities, and taxpayers' money.

The Mint is enlisting the help of these business leaders to encourage the public to bring 10 billion or more pennies now in retirement back into circulation.

A representative of the Federal Reserve Board will join me in briefing the business community representatives as to the cause and effect of the spot shortages and explore ways each of the participating organizations can assist in keeping pennies in circulation.

The meeting will be held from 2 to 4 p.m., July 23, in Room 4426, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.

Exhibit 3.—Remarks by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Enforcement, Operations and Tariff Affairs) Macdonald, July 23, 1974, on the National Business Campaign for Penny Redemption

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the Treasury Department. We have ample evidence here today of the truism that when you need to get

something done, ask the busy people for help. You are the ones who always seem able to crowd in another project. And we at the Treasury Department and at the Federal Reserve Board deeply appreciate your taking the time from your heavy schedules—and at your own expense—to come here to talk about pennies.

I suppose it's only natural to smile when a Government official talks about pennies. But it's no laughing matter to the businesses caught short of a supply to make correct change.

Nevertheless, I, too, smiled inwardly when Director of the Mint Mary Brooks first took up with me the subject of a shortage of cents—an artificial shortage at that.

Much like she and Maury (Maurice) McWhirter, Associate Director of Bank Operations, Federal Reserve Board, will do today, Mary spared no details in outlining the problem to me.

Here, I might add, the Mint and Fed jointly launched Penny Redemption Month the latter part of May. Because of the initial success of this June program, it was decided to enlarge and continue the effort through the summer.

Since my first talk wtih Mary, I know I've been paying a whole lot more attention to what I do with my pennies. In fact, there's no more nice guy at home leaving pennies in his wake. I even ordered a search of the house for pennies and those I found are now back in circulation.

It's the "hidden" pennies you are going to hear about today. There are about 30 billion of them and a business campaign to lure them back into circulation would save millions of tax dollars and conserve copper, a natural resource we cannot afford to waste.

After a mutual exchange of ideas, I hope any suggestions proposed to get the penny out of hiding will receive your serious consideration and support.

Thank you.

Exhibit 4.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, July 23, 1974, on the National Business Campaign for Penny Redemption

I think this is a rather unique meeting. We have you gentlemen who represent the top chain retail stores of the Nation. You have the combined resources of the Treasury, the U.S. Mint, the Department of Commerce, and the Federal Reserve Board. To my knowledge this is unusual and I am very proud of the fine cooperation between different departments of Government and industry.

As Mr. Macdonald has implied, we are a Nation of penny hoarders, mostly through carelessness rather than deliberate action. Pennies have been a nuisance and it has been difficult to get rid of them. They are hidden when they are parted from the everyday change we carry. They are placed in piggy banks, shoe boxes, or any other handy container, that gets them out of sight, and consequently, out of circulation. I have even heard of people dropping them in the wastebasket or vacuuming them up. I assure you that the country now is aware that the penny has some value.

This careless national practice is not in the best public interest and is causing undue hardship to you, the businessmen, and to the banks, not to speak of the U.S. Mint. Last year, at this time, we were making 22 million cents per day. Today we are making between 35 million and 37 million pennies every working day. This is very wasteful—wasteful of copper and wasteful of tax dollars.

Our penny program is a way for the little man to help fight inflation. When you have enough pennies in your cash registers, you do not need to round off your pennies to the nearest nickel.

It is a way to help the environment by saving many, many tons of copper. In the last 15½ years we have made 65 billion Lincoln cents without any change

in the design. These are not numismatically valuable because of the huge mintage. We hope we can enlighten the public that removing pennies from circulation is not in the best interest of the taxpayers, is self-defeating as an investment, and hurts business. Self-government is a privilege.

There is no hope of making a profit in copper cents. Changing to an aluminum cent has been rejected by both the Mint and Congress. The price of copper has dropped from a high of $1.38 to 80 cents today. It is also illegal to melt copper cents and very uneconomical even if the melting ban did not exist. Consequently, our national campaign to return these neglected, unwanted, hidden pennies to circulation is of advantage to businesses, banks, taxpayers, and the Government.

1. Pennies brought out of hiding can be deposited in interest-bearing accounts.

2. When a special effort is made by businesses to attract, accept, and use pennies already in circulation, these pennies are available on the premises to make change. This relieves the pressure on commercial banks to replace these pennies that have been laying around the houses of the Nation, and permits the banks wider latitude to meet new demand and normal growth in demand.

In addition to this roundrobin of diminishing return, not having to make so many pennies would lessen the need of the Mint to buy so much copper; a truly wasteful expenditure of a natural resource. And of course, and most important, a lessening of demand benefits the taxpayers who foot the bill for penny production. Presently it costs about a cent to make and deliver a cent to you. Not having to make 10 billion pennies would save $100,000,000 for the taxpayers. We estimate there are 30 billion pennies just laying around in the homes of the country neglected, unwanted, and useless.

Because we thought it eminently worthwhile to reach the public with the utter foolishness of removing pennies from circulation, the Mint, in cooperation with the Federal Reserve, and through the banking industry, offered to award a Special Citation to anyone turning in $25 or more in pennies during June.

Our campaign took off like a rocket. Our latest count shows participation by over 10,000 banks. I have tried to carry $25 in pennies myself. No woman or child could lift that many pennies and carry them any distance. This we discovered later, to our dismay. Also, many children have become involved in the campaign. So, for the summer months and into the fall, we are reducing the amount necessary to earn a Citation to $5. The mail and the clippings are pouring in from around the country. We are changing our certificate, striking the words "June, 1974," and having it read "the 1974 appeal to American citizens to return the U.S. penny to circulation."

The quick success of this phase of the penny drive made me realize the campaign had struck a responsive chord and caught the imagination of the press and the public. I believe any businessman who participates in the drive will also find this to be true.

Some of you are already cooperating, as you will note from the copies of ads and stories in your information kits. You naturally are far better qualified to tailor the drive to the needs of your particular business with the aid of the imagination and inventiveness of your public relations people. I am sure many interesting approaches will emerge. I'd like to hear from each of you in this regard today.

We are prepared to continue offering the Treasury Department Special Citation to anyone turning in $5 or more in pennies, whether it be to a bank or a retail establishment. All you need to do is send me the name and address of the person to be cited. Send to: Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

I'd like to suggest several proposals for a national business campaign to encourage the public to turn in hidden pennies:

1. A sales leader offer for a specific number of rolls of pennies.
2. Chances paid for in pennies to win a savings bond or any item of merchandise.
3. Ads showing the store is cooperating in the national drive to return the penny to circulation.
4. A gadget counter of items for sale for pennies only.
5. A booth swapping other currency for pennies and recording the names and addresses of the individuals returning pennies for receipt of the Treasury Department Special Citation. Pennies can be weighed as well as rolled, 145 average per pound.
6. Make penny wrappers available to the customers and suggest that they return the rolls to you for even exchange.

Exhibit 5.—Press release, August 6, 1974, announcing the first trial strikes of the Bicentennial coinage

For the first time in the history of our country, coins honoring our Nation's Bicentennial will be struck at the Philadelphia Mint on Monday, August 12, 1974, at 11:00 a.m.

The first trial strikes of the new Bicentennial dollar, half-dollar, and quarter dollar will be struck by Director of the Mint Mary Brooks and the three winners of the National Bicentennial Coin Design Competition.

The designers are:

Jack L. Ahr of Arlington Heights, Ill., whose design of a colonial drummer will appear on the reverse of the quarter.

Seth G. Huntington of Minneapolis, Minn., whose design of Independence Hall will appear on the reverse of the half dollar.

Dennis R. Williams, a student at the Columbus College of Art and Design, Columbus, Ohio, whose design of the Liberty Bell and Moon combination will appear on the reverse of the dollar.

The three, who each received $5,000 for his design, will be available for press interviews.

Because of the great public interest in the issuance of these coins, Director Brooks is inviting the news media to see the preliminary production process. Distribution plans for these coins will be announced at a later date.

Exhibit 6.—Press release, August 7, 1974, concerning U.S. Mint's offer of America's first medal series

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today announced that during September and October 1974, orders will again be taken for America's first medals series. The 10-medal series, part of the Treasury Department's Bicentennial program, consists of 1½ inch pewter reissues of the first medals voted by the Continental Congress to honor the bold commanders and successful Revolutionary War battles that won for a new Nation its freedom and independence.

The first two medals in the series, offered earlier this year, were so well received, Mrs. Brooks said, that it was decided to offer the opportunity to preorder the entire 10 medal series at this time. Therefore, collectors may order either the second two-medal unit or the entire series. Those who ordered the first unit last April and May will be sent their special order card beginning August 15.

The 10-medal series will be packaged in a handsome display album which will include a 43-page illustrated booklet "Medals Commemorating Battles of the American Revolution," authored by Vladimir and Elvira Clain-Stefanelli of the National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The two medals offered in the second unit are:

General Anthony Wayne, who was presented a gold medal for leading the bold assault on Stony Point on the Hudson River in 1779. The Battle at Stony Point was the last important military action in the north and enabled General George Washington to tighten his grip on the Hudson and especially on West Point, "the key to the continent." Engraved by Nicolas Marie Gatteaux.

Colonel Francois Louis Teisseidre de Fleury, a French volunteer in the American Army and commander of one of the attacking columns at the Battle of Stony Point; awarded a silver medal. He was the first to enter the recaptured fort and swiftly struck the British flag with his own hands. Engraved by Duvivier.

The price of the two-medal unit is $10, with a maximum order of five units. The entire series, including the display album with illustrated booklet, is priced at $55, with a maximum order of five sets. Those who preorder the entire series will receive the medals as they are available. The series will take until July 4, 1976, to complete, by which time the album and booklet will be sent.

Exhibit 7.—Press release, August 8, 1974, concerning Mrs. Brooks' oath of office for a second term as 28th Director of the Mint

Mrs. Mary T. Brooks of Carey, Idaho, today took the oath of office for her second 5-year term as the 28th Director of the Bureau of the Mint. Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon administered the oath at a ceremony in his office in the Treasury Department at 2:45 p.m.

Reflecting on her first 5-year term, Secretary Simon said, Mrs. Brooks' "many accomplishments are a tribute to her forceful and imaginative leadership, and are representative of the high standards of her public service."

As Director of the Mint and its six field institutions, Mrs. Brooks is responsible for an adequate supply of coinage for the daily commerce of our ever-growing economy. She directs the largest and most modern government coin-producing facilities in the world. In addition to coin production, the Mint produces hundreds of national medals authorized by Congress and numerous numismatic items for sale to the public.

Mrs. Brooks' accomplishments in her first 5-year term are notable. Briefly, she initiated and guided the most sweeping reorganization and modernization of the Mint in order to meet the fast-growing coin demand. She has launched a series of imaginative and far-reaching programs for the benefit of all people, especially the young. Her intense interest in the preservation of our national treasures led to the acquisition of the Old San Francisco Mint building, now used as a museum for the public and the Mint's computer center. She salvaged invaluable Tiffany glass mosaics from the old Philadelphia Mint, as well as many pieces of Victorian furniture, used in the Mint during that historic period.

Mrs. Brooks was born in Colby, Kansas. She attended Mills College and received a B.A. from the University of Idaho. She is the daughter of former Senator John Thomas of Idaho and served as his Administrative Assistant prior to his death in 1945. She worked in the family's banking chain and managed and developed a large sheep and cattle ranch in Idaho.

From 1957 to 1963, she served as a member of the Republican National Committee and was elected Vice Chairman in 1960. From 1965–69, she served as Assistant Chairman. In 1964, Mrs. Brooks was elected Senator in the Idaho State Legislature, and was reelected in 1966 and 1968.

In March 1969, she was appointed by President Nixon for a 5-year term as the 28th Director of the United States Mint, the third woman to fill this important position.

Since taking the oath of office in September 1969, for her first term, Mrs. Brooks has received numerous awards of recognition. Among them are: Idaho's Woman of the Year; election to the University of Idaho's Hall of Fame; Treasury's Exceptional Service Award; California Historical Society's Certificate of Merit; and Kappa Kappa Gamma High Achievement Award. She also holds membership in many civic, social, and political organizations.

Mrs. Brooks was reappointed for a second term in April, 1974.

Exhibit 8.—Excerpts from remarks by the Director of the Mint, August 17, 1974, at the 83d Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Bal Harbour, Florida

I have several announcements to make regarding "S" cents and our Bicentennial coins which I hope will please both numismatists and the general public at large.

As you well know, my first responsibility as Director of the Mint is to assure adequate supplies of circulating coin for the Nation's commerce.

This obligation was uppermost in mind when I reached the decision to reject the idea of the Mint marketing "S" cents through its computerized mail order process. To do so would be too expensive and too time-consuming. Moreover, it would seriously overburden our numismatic operations at a time when we must crank in our Bicentennial coin program which by law requires that the silver coins be minted by July 4, 1975.

Therefore, the Mint is going to make as wide a distribution of "S" cents as is in its power to do. The Federal Reserve has agreed to mix "S" cents in other cent bags destined for distribution to the commercial banks. "S" cent bags are then to be returned to the San Francisco Assay Office. Hopefully, this unusual distribution system will prevent anyone from acquiring a bag of 1974 "S" cents and will insure widespread availability of the coin.

I, of course, cannot continue to argue for production of a circulating coin that, in fact, does not widely circulate. Add to this the tactics of a few selfish coin dealers and you can see why I may not, in good conscience, be able to support the production of "S" cents next year.

For the time being, the fate of the "S" cent depends on whether the 1974 "S" cents are unfairly pulled from circulation or not.

Recently, I've been deeply pleased to notice a new surge of interest in our Bicentennial celebrations and, as we draw closer to 1976, it is sure to build.

The last few months' orders for our bronze national medals have escalated. And the pewter editions of the first 10 medals authorized by the Continental Congress are causing a great deal of favorable comment.

The pewter medals are a part of the Mint's tribute to the Bicentennial and mark the first issuance of medals in pewter by the Mint. Judging from orders for the first two of the 10-piece series, the Bicentennial medals program will be a success.

I'm sure, however, there's no possibility of it matching our Bicentennial coins program. Everyone asks me about the new designs and they are anxiously awaiting the issuance of our 1776–1976 dollars, halves, and quarters.

On November 15, this year, and continuing through January 31, 1975, we will take orders for the 40-percent silver proof and uncirculated Bicentennial coins.

The three piece proof set will cost $15.00 per set.

The three piece uncirculated set will cost $9.00 per set.

There will be a limit of five sets per customer of each set.

In addition, cupronickel specimens of the dollar, half dollar, and quarter will be included in the 1975 proof and uncirculated coin sets.

This unusual offering of our Bicentennial coin mintage permits us to make these coins available in both 1975 and 1976, and gives more people the opportunity to obtain them.

The Mint must by law produce at least 45 million silver Bicentennial coins and they will be handsomely packaged in 15 million sets. Our proof coins are beautiful but, as you know, production capacity is limited. So we will be able to produce only 4 million (or a little less) Bicentennial proof coin sets.

We still have a few kinks to work out regarding the release and distribution of the Bicentennial cupronickel circulating coins. And I will let you know about this when our plans are firm.

In the meantime, I hope you have all seen the silver Bicentennial coins and our Bicentennial pewter medals on display at the Mint exhibit.

When I look back at the frustration and turmoil associated with giving birth to these projects, I'm amazed that we have arrived at where we are today. Nevertheless, I am proud of what the Mint has accomplished and I'm keeping my fingers crossed that our good fortune continues.

This reminds me that the ANA has asked us for an old coin press. Right now we are holding on to every piece of equipment we have in our possession. If it runs, we are using it. If it's out of order, we are fixing it. In fact, until the Bicentennial crunch is over, we are shipping old presses, ordinarily due for replacement, to West Point to be put to work again. One day this pressure has to subside. When it does, the ANA will be first in line for one of these presses that has done more than its share in helping the Mint break production records never before thought attainable with present equipment and facilities.

Exhibit 9.—Press release, September 20, 1974, concerning inspection of gold at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository

The inspection by Members of Congress on September 23, 1974, of U.S. gold stocks stored at the Fort Knox (Ky.) Bullion Depository marks a unique departure from the long standing and rigidly enforced policy of absolutely no visitors, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

"On April 28, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt inspected the Bullion Depository," Mrs. Brooks said. "His visit was the one and only time a gold vault was opened for inspection for anyone other than authorized personnel.

"The congressional inspection adheres to the new open door policy of the Government announced by President Ford. Treasury Secretary William E. Simon issued the invitation to Congressmen to inspect the gold at Fort Knox. By also inviting the press to witness the congressional inspection, the Mint is clearing away the cobwebs and reassuring the public that their gold is intact and safe. For the first time photographing is being permitted inside the Depository."

After the congressional inspection, the Bullion Depository will once again be closed to visitors.

On September 24, 1974, a special settlement (audit) is scheduled to begin and at its conclusion a report on the audit will be issued.

The audit will be performed by a committee of auditors from the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Department of the Treasury. The auditors from the Treasury will be drawn from the Office of the Secretary, the Bureau of Government Financial Operations, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Bureau of the Mint. In addition, the Committee will include technicians from the Bureau of the Mint who are trained in assaying and weighing gold bullion.

The monetary gold stock of the United States totals 276.0 million fine troy ounces valued at $11.7 billion at the official rate of $42.2222 per fine troy ounce, and is stored in various depositories (table below), the largest of which is at Fort Knox, Kentucky. In 13 vault compartments at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository 147.4 million fine troy ounces, valued at $6.2 billion, are stored.

Monetary gold stock of the United States

[In millions of fine troy ounces]

Account of the U.S. Treasury:		
Fort Knox	147.4	
Denver Mint	54.9	
New York Assay Office	54.1	
San Francisco Assay Office	10.6	
Federal Reserve Bank of New York—Special Custody Account	4.2	
Bank of England	1.3	
Bank of Canada	1.4	
Other	.1	
Subtotal		274.0
Exchange Stabilization Fund		2.0
Grand total		276.0

Audit of Gold at Fort Knox

The special settlement (audit) at the United States Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Kentucky, is scheduled to begin after the Director of the Mint removes the seals and opens selected vault compartments to permit an inspection by Members of Congress on September 23, 1974.

As of June 30, 1974, 147,353,827.327 fine troy ounces of gold were stored in 13 vault compartments at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Kentucky. The gold, at the official rate of $42.2222 per fine troy ounce, has a total value of $6,221,602,767.87.

The audit will be performed by a committee of auditors from the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Department of the Treasury. The auditors from the Treasury will be drawn from the Office of the Secretary, the Bureau of Government Financial Operations, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Bureau of the Mint. In addition, the Committee will include technicians from the Bureau of the Mint who are trained in assaying and weighing gold bullion.

The Audit Committee will be divided into two groups for control purposes. One group will be designated "Director's Representatives" (representing the Director of the Mint) and the second group will be designated "Institution Representatives" (representing the Officer in Charge of the Depository). It is the responsibility of both the Director's and Institution's representatives to verify the information on the Gold Bar Schedules. This information is summarized below.

1. Year—the year the metal was melted is stamped on each bar. This is significant in identifying the material because it is associated with melt numbers that are repeated in different years.
2. Melt number—the identifying number stamped on bars cast from the molten metal poured from a particular crucible.

3. Number of bars—the number of bars cast from one melt.
4. Gross weight—the weight of the entire melt including base metals.
5. Fineness—the percentage of gold content as determined by assay at the time of melting.
6. Fine troy ounces—the gold content of the melt.
7. Value—the value as determined by multiplying fine troy ounces by the official rate ($42.2222).

The audit approach will be to inventory the entire contents of three bullion compartments. A statistical sample of the contents will also be weighed and assayed.

In the interest of maintaining security and an orderly audit at the Depository, no outside visitors will be admitted after September 23. The number of people who may appear for admission to the Depository on September 23, will require the observance of special security measures. Only authorized press representatives will be allowed to take cameras into the Depository and photographs will be limited to specified areas. Of course, no weapons will be allowed inside the secure area and visitors are subject to search through the use of electronic scanning devices.

Bureau of the Mint, Department of the Treasury
Official Joint Seals

Purpose of joint seals.—The purpose of joint seals is to avoid the necessity of verifying all assets in each annual or special settlement (audit). The tremendous quantities of bullion and coin in the Mint institutions make it impossible, for practical reasons, to weigh, count, assay, and check all values on the occasion of each settlement. These actions, having once been performed by an authorized committee, in accordance with established procedures, will not have to be repeated as long as the assets verified remain under an unimpaired joint seal. Thereafter, the assets under such a seal may be considered as verified and will be accepted for settlement purposes after the Settlement Committee has examined the seal and is satisfied that the seal has not been impaired in any manner.

In summary, the purpose of a joint seal is to place values under such control that representatives of the Director of the Mint can accept, for settlement (audit) purposes, the verifications made by a previous duly authorized committee as to the weight, count and/or value of impounded assets.

Joint Sealing Committee.—A Director's representative, whether a single individual or committee group, is responsible for personally knowing the facts recorded on joint seals. The Director's Committee is considered as a unit, one or all members of the Committee may act for the Committee as a whole, since it is impossible for any one individual to personally perform all of the verifications. From the time assets are weighed, or counted, the Director's representatives must retain the values within their view and/or control at all times until they have been placed under point seal. If continuity of control is broken, the work must be rechecked to insure that the values present are exactly those that have been verified. Control refers to the Director's representatives as well as the representatives of the Superintendent or Officer in Charge of the Institution.

The representatives of neither principal (Director, Superintendent, or Officer in Charge) are permitted to accept knowledge, or data, of the representatives of the other principal; and neither principal's representative may be absent from his post of duty at any time when joint sealing operations are in progress.

Before placing any material in a compartment, the Committee will examine the compartment to be used to make certain that eyed lugs have been placed on both the hinge and opening side of the door, and that access to the material cannot be had without breaking a seal.

Methods of verification.—For refined gold bars, including those with copper content suitable for coinage or market, the Committee will witness the weighing, and check the actual weights with those on the schedules. The schedules must bear the Assayer's certification of finenesses. All computations and additions on the schedules must be verified by the committee. All schedules must be initialed by the committee members performing the various acts of verification.

Bars of unrefined bullion will be verified in the same manner as outlined above, except that samples will be taken from a representative selection of bars for test assay purposes.

Methods of affixing joint seals.—After preparation of the seal, all copies are taken to the Superintendent or Officer in Charge who, with his representatives, signs the original and all copies. The Committee members also sign the original and all copies. Signatures must be placed with a good quality permanent ink.

All parties signing the seal must be present at the compartment to be sealed. Special printed tape "Official Mint Tape," after careful inspection for major defects, will be applied to the eyed lugs, without knotting, in such manner that the compartment cannot be entered without breaking the tape. The tape is then tied, leaving only such slack in the tape as is necessary to allow for vibration or shrinkage. One strand of the tape is then passed through the grommet at the top of the seal from the front, and again knotted on the back of the seal. The selected griplock seal[1] is carefully attached close to and directly below this knot with the numbered side out. The tape is then brought down over the back of the seal. As close as possible to the griplock seal,[1] a wire staple is then fastened through the seal and tape with the bent prongs of the staple on the tape side. Hot wax is then applied over the tape and the seal, as close as possible to the top wire staple. The tape is then brought down and more wax added so as to cover the prongs of the lower staple. The impression of the metal seal of one of the parties participating is impressed in this wax. All others signing the seal impress their metal seal in hot wax in the same manner as for the first seal impression.

The seal is placed by the institution in a protective cellophane envelope, which in turn, is later tied to a lug, or a supporting wire, in such manner that the weight of the seal is on the envelope tape and not the sealing tape. The institution copy of the seal is delivered to the Superintendent or his representative; the Chairman retains his copy; and the Bureau copy is forwarded to the Bureau with the Committee Report.

At the conclusion of the sealing operations all participating impress the metal seal they have used, in wax on a card, and sign their name, in ink, close to the impression. This card is sent to the Bureau to be photographed for future audits.

Removal of joint seals.—Joint seals may be removed only in the presence of, and by consent of, representatives of the Director of the Mint and the Superintendent or Officer in Charge of the Mint Institution. The only exception is in cases where the entire contents of a joint sealed compartment are released for

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[1] The griplock seal, a prenumbered metallic fastener, is a critical element in the sealing process. The griplock is fastened on the Mint tape and serves to prevent any unauthorized removal of the seal. It is a device so designed that once attached and removed, it cannot be reused. The serial number on the selected griplock seal is entered in the space provided on the Official Joint Seal.

use in Mint operations. In such cases the Superintendent of the Mint Institution may remove the seal after inspecting it, as provided below, without the presence of a Director's representative. However, specific authorization must be obtained from the Director of the Mint before such removal. There must be two or more witnesses to such removal who shall attest to the same in the space provided on all available copies of the Official Joint Seal.

In the event a joint seal is broken, a report must be immediately made to the Director of the Mint with full information as to the circumstances involved. This fact must be noted on the original seal over the signature of the Superintendent or Officer in Charge. Appropriate instructions are issued by the Director of the Mint in each individual case.

The Director's representative, individual or group, together with the representative of the Superintendent or Officer in Charge must carefully inspect the seal to assure that it is unimpaired before removing it. This inspection includes all of the steps of verification outlined below.

After the inspection has been completed the seal is to be removed by carefully cutting the tape, above the eyelet, and without removing the griplock or wax seals or in any way disturbing the tape affixed to the seal. The certification of removal on the lower part of the seal, is signed by the Director's representatives and the representatives of the Superintendent or Officer in Charge. The seal is filed by the Superintendent or Officer in Charge of the institution. The Official Mint Tape removed from the compartment door is destroyed by burning in the presence of the Committee Chairman or a member of the Committee designated by the Chairman.

All parties to the removal are also required to fill in and sign the certificate on the original of the seal and all available copies. The Institution's copy is filed with the original seal and the Director's copy forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint with the Committee's report.

Where a joint seal is removed by institution employees, in the case of the release of an entire compartment for future use, the Official Mint Tape is forwarded to the Bureau for disposal.

Inspection of joint seals.—All values placed under joint seal in accordance with Mint regulations, may be accepted for Settlement purposes after verification of the integrity of the seal in the manner described below.

The data on the original seal must be carefully checked against the Director's copy and must be in full agreement. Signatures on the seal are compared with signatures on the Bureau copy. All wax impressions are compared with signatures on the Bureau copy. All wax impressions are compared carefully with the photographs furnished by the Bureau. The distinctive tape is examined to make sure that it has been attached to the compartment or vault and to the seal in such a manner that no material could have been removed without impairing the seal, and that the seal has not been tampered with in any way. The inspection and examination will be documented on an "Official Joint Seal Inspection Report."

If the joint seals are at any time found to show signs of deterioration that might result in impairment, a full report must be made promptly to the Bureau of the Mint in order that action may be taken to replace them. Particular attention must be given this matter by each Settlement Committee and by the Superintendent or Officer in Charge of the Institution in connection with the inspections referred to in the following paragraph.

The Superintendent or Officer in Charge of each institution is required to arrange for examination of all joint seals by his representatives at least monthly, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, to determine whether they have been impaired in any manner.

Control of joint sealing materials.—The joint sealing materials, i.e., the serially numbered seals, the distinctive tape, and metal griplock seals, are forwarded to the Director's representative at the time of a joint sealing operation. The Director's representative is required to keep these materials under strict control at all times. All spoiled seals and copies must be plainly marked "VOID" and *must be returned by registered mail,* to the Director of the Mint together with all unused seals, metal griplocks, and distinctive tape.

Exhibit 10.—Press release, September 26, 1974, announcing discontinuance of acceptance of orders for 1974 uncirculated Eisenhower dollars

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today that the Mint will discontinue the acceptance of orders for 1974 Uncirculated 40 percent silver Eisenhower dollars on September 30, 1974. The Mint began accepting orders for these coins on August 1, 1974, and has received orders for more than 1.6 million coins.

These coins will be mailed between October 15 and December 31, 1974.

Exhibit 11.—Excerpts from remarks by the Director of the Mint, September 27, 1974, before the Mayor's Bicentennial Meeting, Denver, Colorado

I'm delighted to be here today.

First, because your meeting confirms that our Bicentennial celebration is indeed going to involve every city and town in America and reach out to every citizen.

Second, because it gives me another chance to talk about the Mint's Bicentennial programs.

I must admit to some discouragement these past few years as I hammered away at the importance of appropriate recognition of our Nation's 200th anniversary of freedom. My words seemed to fall on deaf ears. But early planning was essential for the Mint if it was going to play a significant role in celebrating the Bicentennial.

Lately, I'm happy to report, I've sensed a quickening interest in getting things done and it's happening right at the time the Mint is in the midst of focusing attention on many of its projects.

I couldn't be more pleased. And I hope you already know we are changing the designs on three of our Nation's coins in honor of the Bicentennial and are reissuing, in pewter, the first ten medals voted by the Continental Congress.

Additionally, we are producing the national medal for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and, for the Customs Service, we are producing a series of commemorative medals honoring historic Customhouses.

Through our convention exhibits and those in our public areas, we are featuring our Nation's historical development through coins and medals. And the preservation and restoration of the Old San Francisco Mint, and the historical, cultural and educational displays there, call further attention to our rich and varied heritage.

Those many, many months ago when we first made plans for our Bicentennial projects, even I had my fingers crossed that each would debut in proper order and on time.

Congress didn't pass legislation authorizing the design changes on our coins as quickly as I anticipated. Nevertheless, we went forward with a national com-

petition to select reverse designs for the quarter, half dollar, and dollar within a severely curtailed time limit and during a period of national crises.

This past August we displayed the newly designed coins for the first time. And, beginning November 15 and continuing through January 31, 1975, we are going to take orders for the 40-percent silver proof and uncirculated specimens of the Bicentennial coins.

Last spring, we began to take orders for the first two of the 10-piece America's First Medals series commemorating Battles of the American Revolution. And I have for each of you a pamphlet first published by the Smithsonian Institution about these historic pieces which the Mint is reprinting. These pewter medals bear witness to those moments in history that gave birth to our Nation.

The Customhouse medals and the ARBA series are also in full swing and we have been accepting these orders at scheduled intervals during the year.

By 1976, I hope to cap our Bicentennial projects with the completion of the restoration of the exterior of the Old San Francisco Mint. This is a national landmark building of great historical and architectural significance.

We have already refurbished the interior and authentically restored the rooms in the museum area. The Old Mint first opened in 1874. We reopened it a little over a year ago and the museum rapidly became a visitor attraction in a city famous for its beauty and places to see. The exhibits emphasize the cultural, historical, and economic growth of the West and most gratifying is the number of tour requests we receive from school groups.

Most important to let other Bicentennial project planners know, perhaps, is that all of these programs are proving successful. People want to become involved in the Bicentennial and they want to know about our contribution and yours. So I urge you to get on with your individual endeavors. Time is growing short. And I know we all want to do what we can to enhance this milestone occasion in our history.

Exhibit 12.—An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to change the alloy and weight of the one-cent piece and to amend the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 to authorize grants to Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York

[Public Law 93–441, 93d Congress, H.R. 16032, Oct. 11, 1974]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3515 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 317) is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately prior to "The minor coins" and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

Penny, composition change; Eisenhower College, N.Y., grants.

"(b) Whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury such action is necessary to assure an adequate supply of coins to meet the national needs, he may prescribe such composition of copper and zinc in the alloy of the one-cent piece as he may deem appropriate. Such one-cent pieces shall have such weight as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

88 Stat. 1261

"(c) (1) The Secretary of the Treasury may change the alloy of the one-cent piece to such other metallic composition as he shall determine— 88 Stat. 1262

"(A) whenever he determines that the use of copper in the one-cent piece is not practicable;

"(B) after he issues an order stating the pertinent physical properties, including content, weight, dimensions, shape, and design; and in determining such physical property takes into consideration the use of such coins in coin-operated devices; and

"(C) after he notifies in writing, on the same day as the issuance of the order under subparagraph (B), the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate of the contents of the determinations and orders made under paragraph (1), and a period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of Congress commencing after the date of such notification elapses.

"(2) There shall be no coinage pursuant to this subsection after December 31, 1977.

"(3) For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) continuity of session is broken only by an adjournment of Congress sine die; and

"(B) the days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment of more than three days to a day certain are excluded in the computation of the sixty-day period."

SEC. 2. (a) Except as provided by subsection (b) and after receiving the assurances described in subsection (c), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to take one-tenth of all moneys derived from the sale of $1 proof coins minted and issued under section 101(d) of the Coinage Act of 1965 (31 U.S.C. 391(d)) and section 203 of the Bank Holding Company Act Amendments of 1970 (31 U.S.C. 324b) which bears the likeness of the late President of the United States, Dwight David Eisenhower, and transfer such amount of moneys to Eisenhower College, Seneca Falls, New York. 31 U.S.C. 391 note. Transfer of funds.

(b) For the purposes of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $10,000,000. Appropriation.

(c) Before the Secretary of the Treasury may transfer any moneys to Eisenhower College under this Act, Eisenhower College must make satisfactory assurances to him that an amount equal to 10 per centum of the total amount of moneys received by Eisenhower College under this Act shall be transferred to the Samuel Rayburn Library at Bonham, Texas. Samuel Rayburn Library, Tex. Transfer of funds.

Approved October 11, 1974.

Exhibit 13.—Press release, October 25, 1974, concerning Bicentennial coins and medals available for ordering during 1975

The United States Mint is pleased to announce new offerings of Bicentennial coins and medals available for ordering the latter part of this year and during 1975, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, said today.

"The Mint had to get an early start if it was to significantly participate in celebrating the Bicentennial," Mrs. Brooks said. "And now that so many of our new projects are reaching fulfillment, we have had to make changes in our order-

ing cycles to permit the smooth inclusion of the new special Bicentennial coins and medals programs."

Attached is a list of ordering periods for Bicentennial coins and medals during 1975. Please be aware that cutoff dates could be earlier than noted if orders exceed the Mint's production capacity for each separate offering and that orders are limited to a maximum of five sets, or units, per person.

Persons already on the Mint's mailing list will automatically receive order cards at the appropriate time for all special coins and medals made available by the Mint. Those not on the list may obtain order forms for the new silver Bicentennial coins at local banks and Post Offices. Persons using these order forms will be added to the Mint's mailing list. Others wishing to be added to the list should write to: Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94175.

	Order period	*Price*
Three piece 40% silver Bicentennial proof set	11/15/74– 1/31/75	$15 per set.
Three piece 40% silver Bicentennial uncirculated set	11/15/74– 1/31/75	$9 per set.
Nonsilver 1975 proof set (containing three coins with new Bicentennial designs).	1/ 2/75– 2/28/75	$7 per set.
Nonsilver 1975 uncirculated set (includes new Bicentennial designs)	3/ 3/75– 4/30/75	$6 per set.
America's First Medals (third unit) struck in pewter	4/ 1/75– 5/30/75	$10 per unit.
America's First Medals (fourth unit)	9/ 1/75–10/31/75	$10 per unit.

In addition, the Mint, in cooperation with the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, will take orders for the ARBA national medals during the following time periods. Prices will be announced by the ARBA.

ARBA Philatelic-Numismatic Combination (maximum of three PNCs per order)	7/1/75– 7/31/75
ARBA Unique Package of National Medals:	
Silver specimen (orders limited to three medals)	10/1/75–10/31/75
Bronze edition (orders limited to four medals)	10/1/75–10/31/75

Exhibit 14.—Press release, November 13, 1974, concerning presentation of first strikes of silver Bicentennial proof coins to President Ford by the Director of the Mint

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, presented first strikes of newly designed Bicentennial silver proof coins to the President today at the White House.

The new reverse designs on the double-dated 1776–1976 quarter, half dollar, and dollar were chosen in a national design competition. In accordance with Public Law 93–127, the new designs are slated to appear on cupronickel circulating coins as well as on proof and uncirculated specimens in cupronickel and 40-percent silver.

This is the first time circulating coinage has been redesigned to honor an anniversary of American Independence. The Mint hopes the wide distribution of the three coins will call appropriate attention to our Bicentennial and serve as reminders of our Nation's rich heritage and dedication to freedom.

The new designs will appear on all circulating quarters, halves, and dollars issued for distribution by the Federal Reserve System beginning July 4, 1975, and continuing through the Bicentennial year. Orders for the three piece silver proof and uncirculated sets will be taken beginning November 15, 1974, and continue through January 31, 1975, or until reaching maximum production capacity.

Exhibit 15.—Press release, December 2, 1974, announcing the opening of the film "The Granite Lady" and a new gold display at the Old Mint

In celebration of the Old Mint's 100th birthday, the award-winning film, "The Granite Lady," and a new Million Dollar Gold Display will open to the public at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, December 10, 1974, at the Old Mint in San Francisco, California, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

Last month, the Council on International Nontheatrical Events (CINE) conferred its top award, a Golden Eagle, on "The Granite Lady," starring the Old San Francisco Mint.

Narrated by Actress Mercedes McCambridge, the 28-minute color film is a rich tapestry of historical events set against the creation, abandonment, rescue, preservation, and restoration of the Old Mint.

The romance of the Old West, the realism of the economic impact of the discovery of gold, the horror of the San Francisco earthquake and fire, and the leading role played by the Old Mint, then and now, make the film a fine blend of quality entertainment and of historical and educational value.

Not only a salute to the years embracing the Old Mint, the film also celebrates our Bicentennial, emphasizing the diversity of our cultural, architectural, and historical heritage as our Nation grew and prospered.

The glitter and magnetism of gold can be seen in the new Million Dollar Gold Display. Encased in a cylinder of glass are 71 bars of .999 fine gold, the purest of gold, and a 1,000 ounce gold nugget collection considered the finest in the world.

The gold nuggets, valued at over $250,000, are on loan from Sierra County, California, and were taken from the Ruby Drift Mine near Downieville.

The fine gold bars, a tiny part of the Nation's gold store, are from the San Francisco Assay Office. The 71 bars weigh a little over a ton (28,169 troy ounces) and, when valued at the official price of $42.22 per ounce, are worth a bit over $1 million. On the open market, the bars would be worth four times as much.

Sophisticated security and sensing devices made it possible to put the gold on public view in steel walk-through vaults in the museum area of the Old Mint.

The Old Mint, 5th and Mission Streets, San Francisco, Calif., is open to the public Tuesdays through Sundays, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. No admission charge.

Exhibit 16.—An act amending the National Housing Act to clarify the authority of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation with respect to the insurance of public deposits, and for other purposes

[Public Law 93–541, 93d Congress, S.J. Rec. 263, Dec. 26, 1974]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 405 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1728) is amended— Insurance of public deposits.

(1) by inserting after "this subsection" in the second sentence of subsection (a) thereof a comma and the following: "subsection (d) of this section,";

(2) by striking out "this subchapter" in subsection (d) and inserting in lieu thereof "this title";

(3) by inserting immediately after "or of the Virgin Islands" in subsection (d) (1) (iv) a comma and the following: "or of any territory or possession of the United States"; and

(4) by striking out "or the Virgin Islands" in subsection (d)(1)(iv) and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "the Virgin Islands, or any such territory or possession".

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 302(b)(1) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1717(b)(1)) is amended by striking out "to a public agency" and inserting in lieu thereof "or guaranteed".

SEC. 3. The first sentence of section 7(a) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1427) is amended by striking "twelve", "four", and "one-half" and inserting in lieu thereof "fourteen", "six", and "three-fourths", respectively.

Coinage, continuation of minting authority. 31 USC 324i.

SEC. 4. Public Law 93–127 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6. Nothing in this Act prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury, when he deems it necessary to assure an adequate supply of coins to meet the national needs, from continuing the minting for issuance during the calendar year 1975 of dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins bearing the design and coinage date provided for in section 3517 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 324).".

31 USC 324g.

SEC. 5. The first sentence of section 4 of Public Law 93–127 is amended by striking out "July 4, 1975, for issuance on and after such date" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 4, 1976, for issuance on and after July 4, 1975".

SEC. 6. Section 8a of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (12 U.S.C. 1428a) is hereby amended by striking the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There is hereby created a Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council, which shall continue to exist as long as the Board biannually determines, as a matter of formal record, after consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, with timely notice in the Federal Register to be in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Council by law. The Council shall, in all other respects, be subject to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The Council shall consist of one member for each Federal Home Loan Bank district to be elected annually by the board of directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank in such district and twelve members to be appointed annually by the Board to represent the public interest."

Publication in Federal Register.

Approved December 26, 1974.

Exhibit 17.—Press release, January 13, 1975, concerning Mint Director's comments on deceptive advertising by a Connecticut store

"I am releasing the attached telegram which I have sent to American Consumer Store of Westport, Conn., in hopes of alerting the American people to a shoddy attempt to mislead them," Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, said today.

"My outrage concerns deceptive and misleading statements in an advertisement for sale of a 'Giant 1-Pound Copper Penny' by American Consumer Store that the 'U.S. Mint plans to stop minting copper pennies' and that the price of

copper is 'shooting sky-high throughout the world.' The ad was carried in the January 5, 1975, issue of the New York Times.

"The false statements are designed to hoodwink the unsuspecting public," Mrs. Brooks said. "I have repeatedly stated, and my remarks have been widely disseminated, that the U.S. Mint has no intention of abandoning production of copper cents.

"Additionally, at the very time copper prices are depressed and supplies plentiful, the misrepresentation of the price of copper is deceitful and potentially harmful to those not acquainted with the true picture. The price per pound has dropped over 60 percent since last summer.

"The U.S. Mint has produced over 70 billion pennies during the past 16 years. Present daily production is about 35 million pennies.

"This enormous production is wasteful of copper and of tax dollars. For almost a year I have been conducting a campaign urging the American people to return the penny to circulation. It is estimated that a total of 30 billion pennies are in hiding somewhere in practically every home in the Nation. Every 1 billion pennies put back in circulation will save the taxpayers $10 million.

"The Penny Retrieval Campaign is a continuing one and I urge every American to join in putting the penny back to work."

January 13, 1975.

American Consumer Store
Dept. LHP–3, 60 Wilton Road, Westport, CT. 06880

Your advertisement offering for sale a giant one pound copper penny appearing in the January 5, 1975, issue of the New York Times is deceptive and misleading in stating that "The U.S. Mint is going to stop making copper pennies." Further you fraudulently advise the American public that the price of copper is "Shooting sky-high throughout the world." The U.S. Mint has no intention of ever stopping production of copper cents and has so stated to the public on numerous occasions. Additionally, the price of copper has dropped more than 60 percent since last summer and supplies are plentiful at current low prices. The Federal Trade Commission and U.S. Postal authorities are being advised of your attempt to decieve the public by this false advertisement, as well as the Secret Service for investigation of any violations of the counterfeit laws.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the Mint.

Exhibit 18.—Press relaease, January 19, 1975, announcing lower price for three-coin silver Bicentennial proof sets

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today announced a price reduction of $3 for the three-piece 40-percent silver Bicentennial proof coin set and the removal of the limitation on orders for both the proof and uncirculated silver sets commemorating the 200th anniversary of American Independence.

The lower price of $12 per set for the silver proof coins and the unlimited number of sets individuals may now order anytime through July 4, 1976, is made possible through the planned introduction of a new automated system for the production of proof coins. The new breakthrough in automation will increase production and substantially replace the current slow manual production and inspection methods of proof coins.

The old price of $15 per set was determined during the oil embargo, a time of uncertainty as to the availability, price, and future delivery of crucial packaging materials.

"I'm exceedingly proud and happy to pass on to the consumer the lower manufacturing costs realized from new and faster production techniques for special coins," Mrs. Brooks said. "The newly designed coins in our Bicentennial silver sets are historic pieces. Our added production capacity, together with the extended 18-month ordering period, will greatly help toward reaching our goal of making these sets available to every American wanting them."

Congress has imposed a production limit of at least 45,000,000 silver Bicentennial coins and shipment of the mail-ordered sets begins after July 4, 1975.

United States proof coins are celebrated for their gemlike, virtually flawless quality. Heretofore, their production required operators to hand feed the presses and singly inspect each double struck coin.

The new Automatic Proof Coin Handling System automates the feeding of blanks to a proof coin press and places the finished coin into a color coded coin tray providing faster inspection of the finished product. Minimal handling also results in less rejects due to accidental scratching.

The prototype system is presently operational to handle dollar coins at the rate of 22 coins per minute and, by spring, will be further developed to handle 25-cent and 50-cent pieces.

Beginning March 14, refunds will be sent to those persons who have already ordered the three-piece silver Bicentennial proof sets at the higher price.

Others wishing to place new orders, or additional orders, for the silver Bicentennial proof sets at $12 each and the silver uncirculated specimens at $9 each, should write to: Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94175.

This is the first time in the Nation's history that designs on circulating coins have been changed in honor of an anniversary of American Independence. The Bicentennial proof and uncirculated coins are the only U.S. coins presently containing silver.

A national competition was conducted to select the three new designs featuring a colonial drummer on the reverse of the quarter, Independence Hall on the back of the half dollar, and the Liberty Bell and Moon on the dollar reverse.

Exhibit 19.—Press release, February 10, 1975, concerning 1975 Annual Assay Commission meeting

President Ford has appointed 26 men and women from throughout the Nation to the 1975 Annual Assay Commission, Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The Commission meets in all-day session on Wednesday, February 12, 1975, at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5th and Arch Streets.

An ardent interest in coins draws people to serve on the annual Assay Commission, without compensation, but similarities in background stop there. Among the 1975 Commissioners are an orthopedic surgeon, a former pro-football player and athletic coach, a college professor of engineering, a dentist, a pharmacist, attorneys, museum curators, businessmen, and authors of books and magazine and newspaper articles about coins.

Mrs. Brooks will preside at the meeting, an annual historical tradition adopted in the United States in 1792. That year the first Assay Commission met at the Philadelphia Mint to count, weigh, and assay a representative sample of the Nation's coinage.

The Presidential appointees will follow the ancient "Trial of the Pyx," a ceremony officially begun in England in the 13th Century to discourage counterfeiting

and bolster public confidence in all coins of the realm by requiring that they be struck in compliance with specific standards.

The 1975 Commission members will test a reserved selection of 1974 coins produced at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office for content and weight to determine whether the coins have been struck in accordance with weight and metal provisions of the law.

The Commissioners will report their findings to the President.

The list of members of the 1975 Assay Commission follows:

Dr. Nelson Page Aspen
633 N. Church Street
West Chester, Pa. 19380

Frederick W. Bertram
104–20 Queens Boulevard
Forest Hills, N.Y. 11375

Mrs. Gerda H. M. Birkholz
826 Dunlop Avenue
Forest Park, Ill. 60130

Edward J. Black
197 Duane Place
Lakeland, Fla. 33801

Federico Claveria
163 Cedar Lane
Santa Barbara, Calif. 93180

James H. Cohen
3311 Octavia Street
New Orleans, La. 70125

Edward K. Elder
816 Morningside Drive, NE
Albuquerque, N.M. 87110

William E. Elms
3 Joan Street
Brunswick, Me. 04011

Roy T. Englert
6720 Bellamy Avenue
Springfield, Va. 22152

J. Eric Engstrom
550 Nims
Wichita, Kans. 67203

Arthur M. Fitts, III
602 Park Terrace
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903

George D. Hatie
1126 Whittier Road
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich. 48230

Gordon B. Hunt
260 E. Graham Avenue
Elsinore, Calif. 92330

William F. Krieg
934 Rundale Avenue
Yeadon, Pa. 19050

Wayne A. Lawrence
Route 2, Mill Creek Road
Sidney, Ohio 45365

Claude B. Layfield, Jr.
323 Brookside Drive
Auburn, Ala. 36830

Charles F. Long
31 West Leigh Drive
Charlottesville, Va. 22901

F. Morton Reed
1572 Bellevue Drive
Wooster, Ohio 44691

Andrew Reiz
10001 Howe Drive
Leawood, Kans. 66206

Rudi F. Saenger
8126 Lilly Stone Drive
Bethesda, Md. 20034

Mark P. Sawyer
Oakland Road
Chadds Ford, Pa. 19317

David J. Shapiro
245 Pierce Road
Highland Park, Ill. 60035

Mr. Fay C. Smith
125 Dwiggins Street
Griffith, Ind. 46319

Dr. Charles R. Stearns
5329 Antelope Lane
Stone Mountain, Ga. 30083

Robert E. Steele
303 Superior Avenue
Tomah, Wis. 54660

Adna G. Wilde, Jr.
29 Friendship Lane
Colorado Springs, Colo. 80904

Exhibit 20.—Press release, February 26, 1975, announcing acceptance of orders for 1975 uncirculated coin sets

The Mint will begin accepting orders for the 12-piece 1975 uncirculated coin sets on March 3, 1975, Director of the Mint, Mary Brooks, announced today. Beginning February 19, 1975, order cards were sent to persons already on the Mint mailing list.

The 1975 uncirculated, 12-coin set will include uncirculated specimens of each coin produced for circulation—from the 1-cent piece to the dollar—at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints. The dollar, half dollar, and quarter will have the new Bicentennial design and be dated 1776–1976. The dime, nickel, and cent will be dated 1975.

As in 1974, the price of $6 per set includes first-class, registered mail fees. Orders are limited to a maximum of five sets per person.

All orders and/or correspondence regarding uncirculated coin sets should be sent to the Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA 94175.

Orders for 1975 proof sets will be discontinued on February 28, 1975. These sets will also contain coins with the Bicentennial designs.

Under provision of the law authorizing the Bicentennial coins, no coins can be issued until on or after July 4, 1975. Therefore, none of the above sets will be mailed prior to that date.

Exhibit 21.—Press release, March 25, 1975, announcing Mint offering of America's First Medals

Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, today announced that during April and May 1975, orders will be taken for the third two-medal unit of the America's First Medals pewter series.

The 10-medal series, part of the Treasury Department's Bicentennial program, consists of 1½-inch pewter reissues of the first medals voted by the Continental Congress to honor the bold commanders and successful Revolutionary War battles that won for a new nation its freedom and independence.

The two medals offered in the third unit honor:

Major Henry ("Light Horse Harry") Lee, who was granted a gold medal for his daring predawn assault in 1779 "with a handful of men" at Paulus Hook, a British occupied fort in what is now Jersey City, N.J. He captured 158 prisoners and safely retreated after the successful completion of his mission. Designed by Joseph Wright, the first engraver of the U.S. Mint.

General Daniel Morgan, who was presented a gold medal for leading his troops to the brilliant tactical victory at the Cowpens in South Carolina in 1781. The victory ended a bitter 2-year period of defeat and persecution in the struggle for independence and brought renewed spirit to the fight. Engraved by Augustin Dupre.

The price of the two-medal unit is $10.00, with a maximum order of five units per person.

All five units of the series will be offered by July 4, 1976. At the conclusion of the series, the Mint will also make available a handsome display album which will include a 43-page illustrated booklet, "Medals Commemorating Battles of the American Revolution," by Vladimir and Elvira Clain-Stefanelli of the National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

The Series Membership, which allows the customer to preorder the entire series, is not available during this offering. During the offering of the last pair

of America's First Medals (Unit 5), earlier units will again be offered, along with the case and booklet, for those who wish to fill gaps in their series. We presently expect to make this offering in the spring of 1976.

Exhibit 22.—Press release April 10, 1975, concerning the first strikes of the three 40-percent silver Bicentennial coins

The first production strikes of the three 40 percent silver bicentennial coins are scheduled to begin on April 23, 1975, at the San Francisco Assay Office, San Francisco, Calif., Mrs. Mary Brooks, Director of the Mint, announced today.

The newly designed coins represent the most important coinage change to occur since the founding of our Government and mark the first time designs on circulating coins are being changed in honor of an anniversary of American Independence.

A colonial drummer, Independence Hall, and a combination Liberty Bell and Moon are the three designs chosen in a national competition to appear on the backs of the quarter, half dollar, and dollar, respectively. The double date, 1776–1976, is to appear on the front of the coins.

The circulating coins will be released to the public by the Federal Reserve System through commercial banks beginning July 7, 1975. These coins are being produced at the Philadelphia and Denver mints.

The silver proof and uncirculated specimens of the Bicentennial coins will be struck at the San Francisco Assay Office and are available by mail order. The first mailing of the special silver sets already ordered also starts July 7, 1975.

In anticipation of unusual demand for quality mementoes of our 200th anniversary, Congress directed the Mint to strike 45 million silver specimens of the Bicentennial coins for sale to the public.

Recognizing the historical significance of the new designs, the Mint is making these special coins available by mail order anytime through July 4, 1976, and has lifted the limitation on the number of sets that may be ordered.

The introduction of a new automated system for the production of proof coins made possible a reduction in the price of the silver proof sets. The three piece silver Bicentennial proof sets are now available at $12.00 each. The three piece Bicentennial uncirculated sets are $9.00 each. Please address all new, and additional, orders to: Bureau of the Mint, 55 Mint Street, San Francisco, CA 94175.

Exhibit 23.—Statement by the Director of the Mint, April 15, 1975, before the Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to be here today to present the fiscal year 1976 appropriation request of the Bureau of the Mint.

We are requesting an appropriation of $41.4 million for salaries and expenses for the year, an increase of $6.8 million over the total of $34.6 million authorized for the current fiscal year. We will be able to produce 1.8 billion more coins in fiscal year 1976 than in fiscal year 1975. For the transition period July through September 1976, we are requesting an appropriation of $10.4 million.

While our 1976 appropriation request is $41 million, revenues resulting from operations of the Bureau of the Mint to be deposited to the Treasury are projected at over $700 million, including seigniorage and miscellaneous revenues.

COIN REQUIREMENTS

The Mint and Federal Reserve Board are continuing in their joint effort to refine procedures for projecting coin needs on both a short and long term basis. Our production estimate for fiscal year 1976 of 13.9 billion coins was based on this forecasting program. The Federal Reserve Board, which estimates the coin requirements for the 37 Federal Reserve banks and branches, is continuing its analysis of the number of coins required to meet the special demand for Bicentennial coins. Recent studies indicate that fiscal year 1976 demand could go as high as 16 billion pieces. This would place considerable pressure on our production capabilities and would require additional resources.

Since 1959, over 67 billion cents have been placed in circulation; studies show that only 37 billion are circulating. We are continuing our campaign to the public to circulate the other 30 billion. Substantial savings in natural resources would be realized if this program is successful.

Since early last summer when our Penny Retrieval Program began, nearly 120,000 special Treasury citations have been issued to individuals, with the cooperation of 33,744 financial institutions, for the return of over 160 million pennies. We are currently soliciting the participation of 33,000 elementary schools and 39,000 financial institutions for their support of the program through 1975. I wish to thank everyone for their past support of this program. This planned effort, together with planned production, has almost satisfied demand.

COIN PRODUCTION

This request will allow us to produce a record 13.9 billion coins. Fiscal year 1976 will see full production of the new Bicentennial dollar, half dollar, and quarter for general circulation. Production of 115 million dollars, 235 million half dollars, and 1.15 billion quarters is planned. Each of the three denominations retain the current obverse design with the dates 1776–1976 added, but will use three new historically related reverse designs commemorating the Bicentennial year of the Nation. The continuing high demand for the cent makes it mandatory that production of that denomination be increased over preceding years. Nearly 10 billion cents are programed for fiscal year 1976. This is in excess of our total coin production for fiscal year 1973. Production of other denominations, including Bicentennial coinage, increases the total to nearly 14 billion coins for fiscal year 1976.

It is with satisfaction that we report that the strip cladding operation at the Philadelphia Mint is greatly improving. Procedural changes have resulted in meeting output goals of 250,000 pounds per week and reducing direct costs to the point where they are competitive with commercially procured strip. Further productivity improvement in this area, expected before the end of fiscal year 1975, will result in even greater output at no increase in operating costs.

Plans for a special coinage study have recently been completed. It is expected that the actual study will begin about the last of April 1975. It is anticipated that the results of this study will have great bearing on the ways the Mint conducts its daily business and plans for ongoing programs.

DEPOSIT ACTIVITY

Deposit activity includes the cost of preparing and loading coins for shipment from the Mints; the exchange of gold and silver bullion; and of shipping, storing, and verifying bullion and coins. The major element of cost of this activity involves the issue of new coins. Because of the anticipated record production of coins in 1976, we are requesting an increase of $276 thousand for this activity.

PROTECTION

The stock of gold and silver bullion for which the Mint is responsible is valued at about $11.3 billion. Bullion is held at seven different Mint installations and requires guard force protection 24 hours per day throughout the year. An additional $151 thousand is needed to maintain the current level of support for the guard force. This support includes salaries, uniforms, and various police equipment and supplies, as well as an expanding use of metal detection devices.

REFINING

Operation of the electrolytic refinery at the New York Assay Office will continue, with no increase in personnel, at the annual production level of 5 million troy ounces, of which 3.5 million is silver and 1.5 million gold. This level of production will enable that office to continue the reduction in the backlog of almost 33 million fine troy ounces of unrefined gold and silver bullion still to be processed. We are requesting an additional $336 thousand to maintain the current level of support. The Assay Office is continuing with the silver scrap refining for the Defense Supply Agency. The silver is extracted, refined, and returned to that Agency. The Bureau of the Mint charges only for the cost of the work and the amount is reimbursed to the Mint's appropriation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION

This activity covers the salaries and personnel benefits of the Director, Deputy Director, and five Assistant Directors of the Mint. An additional amount of $6 thousand is requested in this activity.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION

The acquisition of equpiment and renovation of facilities for expansion necessary to meet the 1980 forecast of 18 billion coins is proceeding satisfactorily.

Of the $4.5 million requested for equipment, $3 million is for planned expansion of production capacity, the balance is required to replace, upgrade, and supplement existing capability.

NUMISMATIC AND OTHER REIMBURSABLE OPERATIONS

We expect our reimbursable programs to be very active with an estimated cost of approximately $52,100,000 for the budget year. The following programs will be conducted: Proof and uncirculated Bicentennial coin sets; proof and uncirculated coin sets; America's First Medals; "List" medals; and three medal programs for the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

Public Law 93–127, which authorized the Bicentennial coinage also requires the Mint to manufacture at least 45 million 40-percent silver-clad coins commemorating the Bicentennial. We plan to produce 15 million sets consisting of a dollar, half-dollar, and quarter which will be sold to the public on as wide a distribution basis as possible. Originally, we were ordered by Congress to complete the production and packaging by July 4, 1975. However, recent legislation [1] extended the date to July 4, 1976. We now have orders for about 2.2 million proof sets and 1.4 million uncirculated sets.

In further commemoration of our Bicentennial, the Mint is producing an America's First Medals series. The medals are being struck in antiqued pewter and are 10 of the first medals voted by the Continental Congress. Originally struck in gold and silver, they were awarded in recognition of the bold commanders

[1] Public Law 93–541, Dec. 26, 1974. Exhibit 16.

and successful Revolutionary War battles. Sales of this medal series began in April 1974 and will continue through July 4, 1976.

We have made excellent progress with the renovation of the Old Mint in San Francisco, which is a national historical site at 5th and Mission Streets. The Mint's entire numismatic order processing activities were moved to this facility in April of 1973. This function is supported by the Mint's computer which is in operation there.

The manufacture of coins for foreign governments continues to be an important part of the Mint's reimbursable program. Foreign coinage is negotiated through the Department of State. We expect that the foreign countries for which we have been providing service in the past will again require these services in fiscal year 1976.

Our medal program continues to expand and is expected to grow even more in future years, particularly during the Bicentennial period. This includes congressionally authorized medals made for sale to the public, over the counter as well as through the mail, and those for various Government agencies.

The number of visitors at the Mint institutions is increasing each year and we are expecting an exceptionally heavy influx during the Nation's Bicentennial celebration. The Museum and public area at the Old Mint in San Francisco has also become a particularly popular attraction for tourists and school groups.

The Mint Youth Education Program continues to grow as evidenced by the interest in the items sold in the sales areas, particularly our miniature Presidential Medals series which is within the price range of school age children.

Since the cost of reimbursable work is recovered from the proceeds of our various products, no appropriated funds are requested to finance these activities.

CONSTRUCTION OF MINT FACILITIES

Our request for construction is $40.6 million for fiscal year 1976, contingent upon authorizing legislation. Authorizing legislation submitted to the 93d Congress was not enacted; therefore, resubmission of the authorization request for funding in the current congressional session is necessary. The authorization request will be for a total amount of approximately $115 million.

In fiscal year 1972, $1.5 million was appropriated for the purchase of a new Mint site in Denver and, in fiscal year 1973, an additional $2 million was appropriated for initial architect/engineering services. These amounts have been transferred to the General Services Administration, but only the $1.5 million for the site has been obligated.

After a great deal of difficulty we have selected the Park Hill Clayton Trust property site for our new Denver Mint. GSA, on behalf of the Government, entered into an agreement with the City of Denver which provides that this 35-acre site will be sold to the Government no later than September 15, 1975.

Our budget request will provide for the completion of facility design, site development work, purchase of long leadtime production equipment, preparation of equipment installation drawings, building construction, and construction supervision. With these funds we can proceed with the timely design, construction, and equipping of the new Mint.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING

The Mint is in the process of instituting a Bureau-wide automated payroll, personnel, and labor distribution system as part of an overall review and revision of our financial management area (Financial Management Information System).

We have installed in our Washington office the first of our planned computer network terminals, linking the Bureau headquarters with our mints and assay

offices. We recently used the Washington terminal in conjunction with our computer in San Francisco to assist GSA in processing the gold sales and to assign individual gold bars to successful bidders. We also have been sharing this ADP resource with our sister Bureau, the U.S. Customs Service, and other Government agencies.

FORT KNOX GOLD AUDIT

An audit was made of the gold stored at the United States Bullion Depository, Fort Knox, Kentucky, in the fall of 1974. The Depository contains over 147 million troy ounces of gold worth $6.2 billion, which represents about 55 percent of the gold stored by the Bureau of the Mint.

The audit was made by General Accounting Office and Treasury Department auditors. The auditors conducted a physical inventory of all gold stored in 3 of 13 compartments, containing about 21 percent of the gold at the Depository. Based on a random sample verification of the weights and physical characteristics of the bars inventoried, the auditors found the gold to be in agreement with the records.

We have agreed with a General Accounting Office preliminary recommendation to include a periodic inventory of the gold at all depositories as a part of our annual settlement of accounts.

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM

The objective of the Mint's Safety and Health Program is to identify and eliminate health and safety hazards to all Mint employees. This is accomplished by: Assuring Bureau consistency with the occupational safety and health standards pursuant to section 6 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970; adequate staffing; periodic inspections of workplaces by technically competent personnel, assuring prompt abatement of unsafe or unhealthful working conditions; safety training for supervisors and employees, and encouraging participation in Federal field safety councils.

This past year, the Mint has conducted a survey of its total operations to assess compliance with OSHA standards. The Mint safety, engineering, and technical staffs will examine this survey and establish priorities and budgets to insure compliance with Executive Order 11807 and OSHA standards.

It is a pleasure to appear before this committee to present our program for the coming year. We shall be happy to answer any questions.

Exhibit 24.—Statement of Assistant Secretary David R. Macdonald, May 6, 1975, before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House Committee on Public Works

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to be here today to testify in support of H.R. 5620, which would enable the Department to move forward with the construction of a new mint at Denver. The Department fully endorses this measure, which would authorize the appropriation of funds necessary to construct and equip a new and modern coinage facility. This bill would raise the total funding authorized by the Congress for Mint construction to $105 million since 1963. Of that amount, $40 million has been used for constructing and equipping the new Philadelphia Mint; thus, this measure would authorize the funding of up to $65 million to construct a new coinage facility in place of the existing mint at Denver.

Enactment of this measure would assure production of coins in the volume our Nation will need by the 1980's and beyond. The present facilities of the

Mint cannot do so. The demand for coins, which has historically increased at a rate of about 10 percent per year, has almost doubled since 1970. Even if the present rate of increase levels off somewhat in the future, the Mint with its present capacity will have great difficulty in meeting coinage demands by the end of this decade. The Congress should, therefore, take action now to prevent the occurrence of a coin shortage similar to the one experienced in the early 1960's, one which would naturally hinder retail transactions throughout the Nation and seriously inconvenience our citizens.

The ever increasing coinage demand of the Nation cannot be met indefinitely through the addition of production equipment in existing mint facilities. Indeed, it has been clear for some time that these needs can only be supplied by replacing the existing Denver mint, which began its coinage operations in 1906, with a new and modern facility. The Congress recognized the necessity for a new mint at Denver when it appropriated $3.5 million for fiscal years 1972 and 1973 for site acquisition and design services for a new Denver mint under the authority of the 1963 Mint construction legislation. However, since the authorization contained in that act expired at the end of fiscal year 1973, enactment of the bill before your subcommittee is essential so that the Department may proceed with the construction of a new facility.

Except for the amount of authorization, the bill before your subcommittee is the same as the measure proposed by the Administration in early 1973 and which this subcommittee, after hearings, approved in the fall of 1973. While the passage of the earlier measure was recommended by the full committee, and passed by the Senate, it failed to gain the votes necessary for suspension of rules in the closing days of the 93d Congress. The $10 million increase in the present authorization proposal has been caused by revised estimates due to inflationary factors during the past 2 years. In fact I am concerned that the longer this project is delayed, the higher will be its price tag because of constantly higher construction costs.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I want to point out that the funds authorized by this legislation would be returned many-fold to our taxpayers in the years ahead. The Mint is one of the few Government operations that is essentially profitmaking in nature. In fiscal year 1975, for example, $613 million is being returned to the general fund in the form of net seigniorage, which is the profit our Government makes on coinage. In fiscal year 1976, the Department expects to deposit some $672 million in the form of net seigniorage in the general fund. In summary, Mr. Chairman, I believe that we can properly view the authorization contained in H.R. 5620 as a wise and prudent investment which will benefit all our taxpayers.

Exhibit 25.—Statement of the Director of the Mint, May 6, 1975, before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House Committee on Public Works

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, I welcome the opportunity to appear before you in support of proposed legislation which would enable the construction of a new mint at Denver, Colorado. Specifically, the bill before your subcommittee, H.R. 5620, would amend legislation enacted by Congress in 1963 which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Administrator of General Services, to acquire sites for, and to construct and equip, such buildings as may be necessary in connection with the operations of the Bureau of the Mint.

The bill before your subcommittee would amend that act to authorize an increase of $60 million in the amount of money that can be appropriated to the Treasury Department for the construction of Mint facilities. This would raise the total authorized by Congress since 1963 for Mint construction to $105 million. The expenditure of the additional $60 million authorized by the bill would be spread over a 4-year period extending through fiscal year 1979. In addition, the bill would extend the time during which the funds so authorized could be appropriated from July 1, 1973, to July 1, 1983.

Although the proposed bill would authorize expenditures for general construction and equipment requirements of the Mint, its primary objective is to permit us to go forward with the construction of a new facility in the Denver area. At the present time, four Mint facilities produce coinage for the entire Nation. These are the new Mint at Philadelphia, which began operations in August 1969; the San Francisco Assay Office, which was brought back into production in the fall of 1966; the Denver Mint, which was built around the turn of the century; and a temporary operation at the West Point Silver Depository. It has been clear to the Treasury Department for about 10 years that the Nation's increasing coinage needs would, at the minimum, require an expansion and modernization of the outmoded production facilities of the Denver Mint. This need was brought to the attention of the Congress, which in the 1966 Supplemental Appropriation Act, designated $100,000 to develop plans for a cladding capability and for related construction at the existing Denver Mint. However, a study undertaken by a private architect-engineering firm recommended that, instead of expanding the present Denver facility, construction of a new Mint on a new site was the optimum plan in order to bring the Denver facility to a production capability sufficient to meet growing coinage needs.

The national coinage demand, according to our most recent forecasts, is estimated to rise to 18 billion coins per year by 1980, from the present 12 billion coins per year. As you well know, Mr. Chairman, we are now producing the new Bicentennial design quarters, half-dollars, and dollars to be issued after July 4, 1975. The anticipated demand by collectors for these bicentennial pieces, together with increasing commercial demand for coinage, will reach a point by 1977 or 1978 where the need for coinage could exceed our current production capability. With existing facilities, we can produce only about 13 billion pieces per year by working three shifts at full capacity. Thus, well before the new Mint is completed, we will need to take action to increase our current productivity by installing additional equipment in our present facilities.

The plan to replace the old Mint at Denver was presented to the Congress in 1971. In its fiscal year 1972 budget, the Department included $1.5 million for the acquisition of the new Mint site. The Congress agreed with the need for a new facility and appropriated the requested amount. For fiscal year 1973, the Congress appropriated an additional $2 million to enable the Mint to enter into a contract for architectural and engineering services, necessary to permit the construction and equipping of the new facility in a timely manner. Both of these appropriations were made under the authority of the 1963 Mint construction statute and were included in the $45 million total authorized by that law. However, as I mentioned before, Mr. Chairman, the authority contained in that act expired on July 1, 1973. Forty million dollars appropriated by the Congress under the 1963 statute were utilized for the design and construction of the Philadelphia Mint. Of the $3.5 million so far appropriated for the new Denver Mint, only $80,000 have been expended, as we are awaiting congressional approval of the full authoriza-

tion before proceeding on irrevocable activities regarding design and construction of the new facility. Also, $1.5 million of the previous authorization was never used.

In May of 1973, we reached an agreement with the City of Denver for the acquisition of an appropriate site for the new Mint. Under the agreement, the City was to assemble an approximately 33 acre land package along the South Platte River in Denver. However, because of plans of the Burlington Northern Railroad Company to relocate the main north-south railroad trackage through Denver immediately adjacent to this constricted, long, narrow site, we abandoned this proposed location and renewed our site selection actions. After a thorough and intensive examination of many alternatives, carried out in cooperation with all concerned Federal, State, and local entities, and after completion of clearance in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, a new site was selected on July 16, 1974. This site, in northeast Denver about halfway between the downtown business district and the Denver airport, is a part of the Clayton Trust Property in the Park Hill area. This is an excellent site which provides sufficient space for presently envisaged and future expansion requirements, is well-served by public transportation and utilities, is readily accessible for public visitors, and maintains the historic ties of a Mint with the City and County of Denver. As the site is on a part of an existing golf course, the City of Denver is presently rebuilding the golf course, including transplanting of trees and shrubs, on the eastern portion of the Clayton Trust Property. This eastern portion of the property is unused and grown up in weeds. The net effect will be to preserve open space and beneficial plant life in the site vicinity. We have executed an agreement with the City of Denver regarding acquisition and conveyance of the approximate 34 acres involved, at a cost to the Federal Government not to exceed $1.5 million. Site conveyance is scheduled presently for September 15, 1975.

In conjunction with the General Services Administration, we have made arrangements for the development of the design for the project, including the design of the production process, by an architect-engineering firm. For that purpose, we have already transferred to the General Services Administration the $2 million appropriate to us by Congress in 1973.

The design, construction, and equipping of the new Mint at Denver, which we expect to be operational by 1980, will involve two stages. The authorization we are now requesting from Congress pertains to the first stage of the project. This stage includes the site acquisition and design preparation activities, for which the necessary funds have already been authorized and appropriated, as well as the construction and equipping of a modern coin production and administrative facility which would be covered by the authorization here sought. Under our current estimates, the total cost of this stage of the project will be $65 million, including the $3.5 million already appropriated for that purpose by the Congress. The legislation now pending before you would authorize appropriations for the full cost of this first stage.

The new mint is planned for an initial production capacity of 10.5 billion coins per year. When fully equipped, it could manufacture 16 billion coins per year and would thus enable us to meet the evergrowing coinage demands of the Nation. In addition, however, we intend to include a strip fabrication facility in the new Denver Mint. The construction of such a facility, which would be the second phase of the project, is essential to assure the constant supply of high quality strip at a reasonable price for coinage blanks.

The authorization in H.R. 5620 will not cover the cost of construction of this strip facility and therefore we will have to come back to Congress for additional authorization. The reason we are unable to request authorization for the

strip fabrication facility at this time is that we are currently examining the longrange nature of the overall coinage situation, including a study of demand forecasting, denominations, and composition of coins.

In the meantime, Mr. Chairman, we consider it in the best interest of the Nation that we go forward with the construction of the new Mint at Denver. We recommend that the language of the bill before you be changed slightly, by changing the date *July 1, 1983, to October 1, 1983*, so that it is in agreement with the provisions of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974, Public Law 93–344.

I respectfully urge you to give favorable consideration to the proposed legislation which would enable the Mint to meet the coinage needs of the public.

Exhibit 26.—Press release, May 12, 1975, concerning coinage study contract

Director of the Mint Mary Brooks announced today that a contract to conduct a comprehensive review of U.S. coinage requirements to the year 1990 has been awarded to Research Triangle Institute of Triangle Park, N.C.

The study will examine methods for projecting long and short range coin requirements, and the system for production, inventory, and distribution needed to meet these demands. Consideration will be given to options for changes in coin denominations, including size, shape, and composition of future coins. Public acceptability and the economic effects of following different coinage options will be a primary part of the study.

Ten bids were received for this project. The winning bidder, Research Triangle Institute, is experienced in demand forecasting and other economic projections, as well as analysis of production inventory and distribution systems, and market research. The company is also highly qualified in metallurgy and other technical skills required to assess alternative materials for coin composition.

The study will begin immediately and is scheduled for completion in 12 months. Project Manager is Mr. John Buck, of the Treasury's Office of Management and Organization.

Exhibit 27.—Documents pertaining to the regulation of the acquisition of, holding of, or other transactions in gold

An act to provide for increased participation by the United States in the International Development Association and to permit United States citizens to purchase, hold, sell, or otherwise deal with gold in the United States or abroad

[Public Law 93–373, 93d Congress, S. 2665, Aug. 14, 1974]

International Development Association. U.S. participation, increase. Gold commerce. U.S. citizen participation. 74 Stat. 293; 86 Stat. 60. 22 USC 284l. Appropriation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the International Development Association Act (22 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 14. (a) The United States Governor is hereby authorized to agree on behalf of the United States to pay to the Association four annual installments of $375,000,000 each as the United States contribution to the Fourth Replenishment of the Resources of the Association.

"(b) In order to pay for the United States contribution, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation four annual installments of $375,000,000 each for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.".

SEC. 2. Subsections 3 (b) and (c) of Public Law 93–110 (87 Stat. 352) are repealed and in lieu thereof add the following: Repeals. 31 USC 442 notes.

"(b) No provision of any law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and no rule, regulation, or order in effect on the date subsections (a) and (b) become effective may be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing, holding, selling, or otherwise dealing with gold in the United States or abroad.

"(c) The provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section shall take effect either on December 31, 1974, or at any time prior to such date that the President finds and reports to Congress that international monetary reform shall have proceeded to the point where elimination of regulations on private ownership of gold will not adversely affect the United States' international monetary position.". Effective date. Presidential report to Congress.

SEC. 3. The International Development Association Act (22 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: Development of nuclear explosive devices, loan restrictions. 22 USC 284m. *Supra.*

"SEC. 15. The United States Governor is authorized and directed to vote against any loan or other utilization of the funds of the Association for the benefit of any country which develops any nuclear explosive device, unless the country is or becomes a State Party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483)."

Approved August 14, 1974.

Executive Order 11825, December 31, 1974

REVOCATION OF EXECUTIVE ORDERS PERTAINING TO THE REGULATION OF THE ACQUISITION OF, HOLDING OF, OR OTHER TRANSACTIONS IN GOLD

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 1 of the Act of August 8, 1950, 64 Stat. 419, and section 5(b) of the Act of October 6, 1917, as amended (12 U.S.C. 95a), and as President of the United States, and in view of the provisions of section 3 of Public Law 93–110, 87 Stat. 352, as amended by section 2 of Public Law 93–373, 88 Stat. 445, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Executive Order No. 6260 of August 28, 1933, as amended by Executive Order No. 6359 of October 25, 1933, Executive Order No. 6556 of January 12, 1934, Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, Executive Order No. 10896 of November 29, 1960, Executive Order No. 10905 of January 14, 1961, and Executive Order No. 11037 of July 20, 1962; the fifth and sixth paragraphs of Executive Order No. 6073, March 10, 1933; sections 3 and 4 of Executive Order No. 6359 of October 25, 1933; and paragraph 2(d) of Executive Order No. 10289 of September 17, 1951, are hereby revoked.

SECTION 2. The revocation, in whole or in part, of such prior Executive orders relating to regulation of the acquisition of, holding of, or other transactions in gold shall not affect any act completed, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding finished or started in any civil or criminal cause prior to the revocation, but all such liabilities, penalties, and forfeitures under the Executive orders shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the revocation had not been made.

This order shall become effective on December 31, 1974.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
December 31, 1974.

Amendments and revisions to the gold regulations, April 7, 1975

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE: TREASURY

Chapter I—Monetary Offices, Department of the Treasury

GOLD REGULATIONS AND GOLD LICENSING FUNCTIONS, PROCEDURES, AND FORMS

Termination

Pub. L. 93–110, 87 Stat. 352, and Pub. L. 93–373, 88 Stat. 445, provide that, effective December 31, 1974, sections 3 and 4 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 442 and 443) are repealed and no provision of any law, and no rule, regulation, or order in effect on that date may be construed to prohibit any person from purchasing, holding, selling, or otherwise dealing with gold in the United States or abroad.

On December 31, 1974, President Ford promulgated Executive Order 11825 (40 FR 1003) revoking prior Executive orders and provisions of Executive orders insofar as they pertained to the regulation of the acquisition of, holding of, or other transactions in gold.

Accordingly, the Gold Regulations (31 CFR Part 54) providing for the prohibition, regulation and licensing of the acquisition of, holding of, or other transactions in gold by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States ceased to have any legal force and effect as of December 31, 1974. In conformity with the legal termination of the gold restrictions, the Gold Regulations are formally revoked herein. Therefore, the gold licensing functions, procedures, and forms of the Office of Domestic Gold and Silver Operations contained in Part 93 are unnecessary and are accordingly revoked as provided herein.

Section 121.25 of the Emergency Banking Regulations, relating to gold for use in trade, profession, or art, was superseded by Treasury licensing procedures and is revoked consistent with the revocation of such procedures in Part 93. Finally, certain conforming amendments are made to §§ 90.6 and 100.4 of this chapter to eliminate references to the gold restrictions.

All of the foregoing amendments constitute technical implementation of the termination of the gold restrictions and remove legally obsolete provisions from the Code of Federal Regulations. In that these provisions implement section 3 of Pub. L. 93–110, as amended by Pub. L. 93–373, which took effect on December 31, 1974, and relieve restrictions, it is deemed that notice and public procedures are unnecessary and impractical.

The revocation or amendment of any regulation herein shall not be deemed to authorize retroactively any act or omission not authorized by such regulation, or any license issued pursuant thereto, as in effect at any time prior to the date hereof, and 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 said date, but all such liabilities, penalties, and forfeitures shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said revocation or amendment had not been made.

Specifically, the provisions of section 4 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (31 U.S.C. 443), providing for forfeiture and a double penalty for violation of the Act or any regulation thereunder, and section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (12 U.S.C. 95a), providing for a $10,000 fine and 10 years in prison for any willful violation of any regulation or order promulgated pursuant thereto, shall apply to any violation occurring prior to the effective date hereof whether or not such violation was on such date the subject of an investigation or pro-

ceeding. Part 406 of Chapter IV of this title, providing for seizure by the Secret Service and forfeiture of gold for violations of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the Gold Regulations, is not being revoked and will remain in effect.

PART 54—GOLD REGULATIONS

1. Part 54 is revoked in its entirety.

PART 90—TABLE OF CHARGES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROCESSING SILVER AND ASSAYING BULLION, METALS AND ORES

2. Section 90.6 is revised to read as follows:

§ 90.6 Charges for special assays and assays of ores and fine gold certification.

(a) *Bullion Special Assays:* Gold or silver bullion samples for special assay will be accepted at the U.S. Assay Office in New York and at the U.S. Mint in Denver. Charges will be in accordance with the following table of charges:

Charges per assay

	Gold or silver bullion (under 800 base metal)	Plated or filled goods and white gold
Gold	$11	$12
Silver	11	12
Gold and silver (same sample)	19	23
Additional charge when the sample contains any of the platinum group metals	5	5

(b) *Assay of ores:* Assays of ore samples will be made at the U.S. Mint in Denver. The charge for each metal determined will be:

	Charge
Gold	$5
Silver	5
Gold and silver (same sample)	8
Lead	8
Zinc	8
Copper	7

PART 93—OFFICE OF DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER OPERATIONS PROCEDURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF FORMS

§ 93.1–93.3, 93.10, 93.41–93.62 [Revoked]

3. Part 93 is amended by the revocation of §§ 93.1–93.3, 93.10, and 93.41–93.62.

PART 100—EXCHANGE OF PAPER CURRENCY AND COIN

4. Section 100.4 is revised to read as follows:

§ 100.4 Gold coin and gold certificates in general.

Gold coins, and gold certificates of the type issued before January 30, 1934, are exchangeable, as provided in this part, into other currency or coin which may be lawfully issued.

PART 121—EMERGENCY BANKING REGULATIONS

§ 121.25 [Revoked]

5. Section 121.25 is revoked.

Dated: April 7, 1975.

[SEAL]

JACK F. BENNETT,
Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs.

TABLES

Tables

TABLE 1.—*U.S. coins manufactured, fiscal year 1975*

[For metallic composition see table 4]

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic [1]		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel	70,529,710	$70,529,710.00	1,330,943	$1,330,943.00	71,860,653	$71,860,653.00
Silver clad			[2] 3,207,319	3,207,319.00	3,207,319	3,207,319.00
50 cents:						
Cupronickel	407,663,100	203,831,550.00	1,330,943	665,471.50	408,994,043	204,497,021.50
Silver clad			[3] 1,196	598.00	1,196	598.00
25 cents:						
Cupronickel	1,013,819,100	253,454,775.00	1,330,943	332,735.75	1,015,150,043	253,787,510.75
Silver clad			[3] 1,196	299.00	1,196	299.00
10 cents	951,215,688	95,121,568.80	1,330,943	133,094.30	952,546,631	95,254,663.10
5 cents	929,607,100	46,480,355.00	1,330,943	66,547.15	930,938,043	46,546,902.15
1 cent	[4] 10,004,825,049	100,048,250.49	1,330,943	13,309.43	10,006,155,992	100,061,559.92
Total	[5] 13,377,659,747	769,466,209.29	11,195,369	5,750,317.13	13,388,855,116	775,216,526.42

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS [6]

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel	14,454,000	$14,454,000.00	56,075,710	$56,075,710.00	70,529,710	$70,529,710.00
50 cents	256,612,000	128,306,000.00	151,051,100	75,525,550.00	407,663,100	203,831,550.00
25 cents	735,192,000	183,798,000.00	278,627,100	69,656,775.00	1,013,819,100	253,454,775.00
10 cents	510,718,000	51,071,800.00	370,757,100	37,075,710.00	881,475,100	88,147,510.00
5 cents	540,908,000	27,045,400.00	388,699,100	19,434,955.00	929,607,100	46,480,355.00
1 cent	4,407,113,000	44,071,130.00	4,465,222,100	44,652,221.00	8,872,335,100	88,723,351.00
Total	6,464,997,000	448,746,330.00	5,710,432,210	302,420,921.00	12,175,429,210	751,167,251.00

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar·						
Cupronickel			1,330,943	$1,330,943.00	1,330,943	$1,330,943.00
Silver clad			[2] 3,207,319	3,207,319.00	3,207,319	3,207,319.00
50 cents:						
Cupronickel			1,330,943	665,471.50	1,330,943	665,471.50
Silver clad			[3] 1,196	598.00	1,196	598.00
25 cents:						
Cupronickel			1,330,943	332,735.75	1,330,943	332,735.75
Silver clad			[3] 1,196	299.00	1,196	299.00
10 cents	69,740,588	$6,974,058.80	1,330,943	133,094.30	71,071,531	7,107,153.10
5 cents			1,330,943	66,547.15	1,330,943	66,547.15
1 cent	299,142,922	2,991,429.22	1,330,943	13,309.43	300,473,865	3,304,738.65
Total	368,883,510	9,965,488.02	11,195,369	5,750,317.13	380,078,879	15,715,805.15

[1] All numismatic coins were manufactured at the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco and included 1,330,909 proof sets dated 1974, 34 proof sets of the 1975 variety (dollar, half dollar, and quarter dollar dated 1776–1976; all other denominations dated 1975), 602 Bicentennial proof sets, and 594 Bicentennial uncirculated sets.

[2] Consists of 1,900,052 1974-dated uncirculated Eisenhower dollars, 1,306,071 1974-dated proof Eisenhower dollars, 594 uncirculated and 602 proof dollars for inclusion in Bicentennial coin sets.

[3] Consists of 602 proof coins and 594 uncirculated coins for inclusion in Bicentennial sets.

[4] Includes 833,347,027 1-cent coins produced at the U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point.

[5] Includes 22,792,710 Bicentennial dollars, 200,674,000 Bicentennial half dollars, and 28,196,000 Bicentennial quarter dollars.

[6] For general circulation.

TABLE 2.—*Subsidiary clad coins manufactured under the Coinage Act of 1965, 1970–June 1975*

Calendar year or month	Number of pieces			
	Half dollars	Quarter dollars	Dimes	Total subsidiary coinage
1970 [1]	4,782,810	556,394,174	1,103,144,910	1,664,321,894
1971 [2]	460,485,562	371,142,566	543,828,378	1,375,456,506
1972 [3]	298,337,667	529,383,399	765,097,667	1,592,818,733
1973 [4]	150,905,024	582,671,024	773,472,050	1,507,048,098
Total 1970–73	914,511,063	2,039,591,163	3,185,543,005	6,139,645,231
1974:				
January	11,308,138	30,996,138	38,180,138	80,484,414
February	18,512,898	27,234,898	60,524,898	106,272,694
March	16,119,199	28,401,199	98,039,199	142,559,597
April	10,539,694	8,547,694	104,021,694	123,109,082
May	7,744,326	32,540,326	63,224,326	103,508,978
June	10,700,086	42,524,086	125,092,086	178,316,258
Subtotal Jan.–June 1974	74,924,341	170,244,341	489,082,341	734,251,023
July	13,876,248	59,264,248	21,592,248	94,732,744
August	25,872,617	60,956,617	62,464,617	149,293,851
September	23,389,291	78,725,291	86,231,291	188,345,873
October	23,446,216	39,994,216	176,396,216	239,836,648
November	22,854,385	86,100,385	105,276,385	214,231,155
December	9,485,252	92,001,252	102,905,252	204,391,756
Subtotal July–Dec. 1974	118,924,009	417,042,009	554,866,009	1,090,832,027
Total Jan.–Dec. 1974 [5]	193,848,350	587,286,350	1,043,948,350	1,825,083,050
1975:				
January	27,830,000	98,536,000	68,690,000	195,056,000
February	19,620,004	117,780,004	61,630,138	199,030,146
March	30,382,036	120,784,036	108,070,260	259,236,332
April	50,540,000	103,356,000	89,390,174	243,286,174
May	80,092,056	89,016,056	47,060,010	216,168,122
June	91,607,134	68,637,134	22,840,040	183,084,308
Subtotal Jan.–June 1975 [6]	300,071,230	598,109,230	397,680,622	1,295,861,082
Cumulative total	1,408,430,643	3,224,986,743	4,627,171,977	9,260,589,363

[1] Includes 2,632,810 proof coin sets, i.e., 2,632,810 coins of each denomination (7,898,430 subsidiary coins).
[2] Includes 3,224,138 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,224,138 coins of each denomination (9,672,414 subsidiary coins).
[3] Includes 3,267,667 proof coin sets, i.e., 3,267,667 coins of each denomination (9,803,000 subsidiary coins).
[4] Includes 2,769,624 proof sets, i.e., 2,769,624 coins of each denomination (8,309,872 subsidiary coins).
[5] Includes 2,617,350 proof sets, i.e., 2,617,350 coins of each denomination (7,852,050 subsidiary coins).
[6] Includes 34 regular proof coin sets, i.e., 34 coins of each denomination (102 subsidiary coins); 602 Bicentennial proof 40-percent silver-clad half dollars and quarters and 594 Bicentennial uncirculated 40-percent silver-clad half dollars and quarters.

NOTE.—All special Mint and proof coins from 1970 through June 1975 were manufactured at the San Francisco Assay Office.

TABLE 3.—*Production of Kennedy half dollars, fiscal years 1964–75*

[Number of pieces]

Fiscal year	For general circulation				Proof and Special Mint coins [4]	Total
	90 percent silver [1]	40 percent silver [2]	Nonsilver clad [3]	Total		
1964	91,851,612			91,851,612	1,864,859	93,716,471
1965	192,536,358			192,536,358	2,085,903	194,622,261
1966	145,121,480	54,533,338		199,654,818	2,350,000	202,004,818
1967		300,476,355		300,476,355	2,968,734	303,445,089
1968		307,314,000		307,314,000	2,438,263	309,752,263
1969		100,011,930		100,011,930	3,468,945	103,480,875
1970		79,787,800		79,787,800	2,435,255	82,223,055
1971		[5] 2,150,000	278,909,904	281,059,904	[6] 3,175,571	284,235,475
1972			352,933,520	352,933,520	2,545,587	355,479,107
1973			215,687,700	215,687,700	3,018,002	218,705,702
1974			126,573,600	126,573,600	3,241,388	129,814,988
1975			407,663,100	407,663,100	[7] 1,332,139	408,995,239
Total	429,509,450	844,273,423	1,381,767,824	2,655,550,697	30,924,646	2,686,475,343

[1] Composition of coins was 900 parts silver and 100 parts copper.
[2] 3-layer composite coin: outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver, 791 parts copper. The average silver content was 40 percent of the standard gross weight.
[3] Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel, bonded to a core of pure copper.
[4] Available only in sets.
[5] Produced for inclusion in uncirculated sets with overrun for replacement of lost sets.
[6] Consists of 1,432,678 coins of 40 percent silver and 1,742,893 nonsilver clad coins.
[7] Consists of 1,330,909 1974-dated nonsilver clad coins, 34 Bicentennial nonsilver clad coins, and 1,196 Bicentennial 40-percent silver-clad coins.

TABLE 4.—*Specifications, metallic composition, and designs of U.S. coins currently manufactured*

SPECIFICATIONS

Denomination	Face value	Shape of coins	Type of edge	Diameter		Thickness		Standard gross weight	
				Inches	Millimeters	Inches	Millimeters	Grains	Grams
Dollar: [1]									
Silver clad [2] [3]	1 dollar	Round	Milled	1.500	38.10	0.100	2.54	379.50	24.592
Cupronickel	do	do	do	1.500	38.10	.100	2.54	350.00	22.680
Half dollar:									
Silver clad [3]	50 cents	do	do	1.205	30.61	.086	2.18	177.50	11.500
Cupronickel	do	do	do	1.205	30.61	.086	2.18	175.00	11.340
Quarter dollar:									
Silver clad [3]	25 cents	do	do	.955	24.26	.067	1.70	88.73	5.750
Cupronickel	do	do	do	.955	24.26	.067	1.70	87.50	5.670
Dime	10 cents	do	do	.705	17.91	.053	1.35	35.00	2.268
5-cent piece	5 cents	do	Smooth	.835	21.21	.078	1.98	77.16	5.000
1-cent piece	1 cent	do	do	.750	19.05	.062	1.57	48.00	3.110

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Specifications, metallic composition, and designs of U.S. coins currently manufactured*—Continued

METALLIC COMPOSITION

Denomination	Type	Proportions of metals
Dollar:		
Silver clad [2] [3]	3-layer composite	Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and and 791 parts copper.
Cupronickel [4]	do	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.
Half dollar:		
Silver clad [3]	do	Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and 791 parts copper.
Cupronickel	do	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.
Quarter dollar:		
Silver clad [3]	do	Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and 791 parts copper.
Cupronickel	do	Outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.
Dime	do	Do.
5-cent piece	Homogeneous alloy	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel.
1-cent piece	do	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc.

DESIGNS ON COINS CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED [5]

Denomination	Portraits on obverse	Reverse	First coined	First issued
Dollar:				
Regular	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Eagle symbolic of the Apollo 11 Moon landing.	June 1971	November 1971.
Bicentennial. [3]	do	Liberty Bell overlapping Moon.	March 1975	October 1975.
Half dollar:				
Regular	John F. Kennedy	Presidential coat of arms.	February 1964	March 1964.
Bicentennial. [3]	do	Independence Hall	April 1975	July 1975.
Quarter dollar:				
Regular	George Washington	Eagle	April 1932	August 1932.
Bicentennial. [3]	do	Colonial drummer	May 1975	August 1975.
Dime	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Torch of Liberty	January 1946	January 1946.
5-cent piece	Thomas Jefferson	Monticello	October 1938	November 1938.
1-cent piece	Abraham Lincoln [6]	Lincoln Memorial [6]	January 1959	January 1959.

[1] Amendments to the Coinage Act of 1965, Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar coins.

[2] Public Law 91-607, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue not more than 150,000,000 silver-clad dollars. These numismatic coins were first released in August 1971.

[3] Public Law 93-127, Oct. 18, 1973, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar, half-dollar, and quarter-dollar coins with designs on the reverse emblematic of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution. This law provided that these coins could be produced but not issued prior to July 4, 1975. The same legislation authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint 45,000,000 silver-clad coins (of the 150,000,000 authorized under the act of Dec. 31, 1970) of the same designs for inclusion in special 3-coin proof and uncirculated sets.

[4] Dollars for general circulation were authorized by Public Law 91-607, and were first manufactured and issued during fiscal 1972. Coins with identical characteristics were made in proof quality for inclusion in proof coin sets beginning in January 1973.

[5] The design of a U.S. coin may not be changed more frequently than once in 25 years, except by act of Congress.

[6] The Abraham Lincoln 1-cent piece with wheat wreath design on the reverse was coined from June 1909 through December 1958.

TABLE 5.—*Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, fiscal year 1975*

[Based on standard weight of individual coins. See table 4]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total
Dollars:					
Regular issue		1,616.392	146.880		1,763.272
Numismatic:					
Cupronickel		30.502	2.772		33.274
Silver clad	34.778	52.166			86.944
Total	34.778	1,699.060	149.652		1,883.490
Half dollars:					
Regular issue		4,671.388	424.486		5,095.874
Numismatic:					
Cupronickel		15.251	1.386		16.637
Silver clad	.006	.009			.015
Total	.006	4,686.648	425.872		5,112.526
Quarter dollars:					
Regular issue		5,808.647	527.828		6,336.475
Numismatic:					
Cupronickel		7.626	.693		8.319
Silver clad	.003	.005			.008
Total	.003	5,816.278	528.521		6,344.802
Dimes:					
Regular issue		2,179.985	198.094		2,378.079
Proof coins		3.050	.277		3.327
Total		2,183.035	198.371		2,381.406
5-cent pieces:					
Regular issue		3,842.686	1,280.895		5,123.581
Proof coins		5.502	1.834		7.336
Total		3,848.188	1,282.729		5,130.917
1-cent pieces:					
Regular issue		32,583.498		1,714.921	34,298.419
Proof coins		4.335		.228	4.563
Total		32,587.833		1,715.149	34,302.982
Summary:					
Regular issue		50,702.596	2,578.183	1,714.921	54,995.700
Numismatic:					
Cupronickel		53.379	4.851		58.230
Silver clad	34.787	52.180			86.967
Proof coins		12.887	2.111	.228	15.226
Grand total	34.787	50,821.042	2,585.145	1,715.149	55,156.123

TABLE 6.—*Shipments by the Bureau of the Mint of newly manufactured U.S. coins for general circulation, fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975*

Denomination	Number of coins	Face value	Gross weight
	FISCAL YEAR 1973		
			Short tons
1 dollar	60,050,027	$60,050,027.00	1,501.28
50 cents	228,029,973	114,014,986.50	2,850.42
25 cents	498,060,832	124,515,208.00	3,112.93
10 cents	814,244,006	81,424,400.60	2,035.64
5 cents	582,808,890	29,140,444.50	3,212.18
1 cent	6,523,487,520	65,234,875.20	22,363.74
Total	8,706,681,248	474,379,941.80	35,076.19
	FISCAL YEAR 1974		
			Short tons
1 dollar	31,000,000	$31,000,000.00	775.01
05 cents	178,609,834	89,304,917.00	2,232.66
25 cents	524,356,064	131,089,016.00	3,277.28
10 cents	836,906,500	8,369,065.00	2,092.30
5 cenrs	629,791,200	31,489,560.00	3,471.13
1 cent	8,247,873,600	82,478,736.00	28,275.26
Total	10,448,537,198	373,731,294.00	40,123.64
	FISCAL YEAR 1975		
			Short tons
1 dollar	56,267,000	$56,267,000.00	1,406.70
50 cents	308,164,000	154,082,000.00	3,954.02
25 cents	674,344,000	168,586,000.00	4,214.72
10 cents	913,980,000	91,398,000.00	2,284.99
5 cents	756,960,000	37,848,000.00	4,172.03
1 cent	9,886,662,200	98,866,622.00	33,893.33
Total	12,596,377,200	607,047,622.00	49,925.79

NOTE.—Coins are shipped for distribution through the facilities of the 12 Federal Reserve banks and thier 25 branch banks and the U.S. Treasury, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 7.—*Inventories of U.S. coins, June 30, 1974, and June 30, 1975*

[Number of pieces]

Denomination	June 30, 1974			June 30, 1975		
	Mints	Federal Reserve banks and U.S. Treasury	Total	Mints	Federal Reserve banks and U.S. Treasury	Total
1 dollar	11,000,000	16,685,139	27,685,139	26,100,000	19,778,580	45,878,580
50 cents	8,200,000	31,851,632	40,051,632	102,700,000	163,550,826	266,250,826
25 cents	50,300,000	375,796,364	426,096,364	383,000,000	565,103,688	948,103,688
10 cents	140,100,000	758,295,860	898,395,860	163,500,000	886,998,640	1,050,498,640
5 cents	71,900,000	327,843,480	399,743,480	242,800,000	529,535,220	772,335,220
1 cent	299,100,000	263,904,700	563,004,700	375,200,000	726,734,000	1,101,934,000
Total	580,600,000	1,774,377,175	2,354,977,175	1,293,300,000	2,891,700,954	4,185,000,954

TABLE 8.—*Location of U.S. fractional coins on selected dates, June 1970–June 1975*

[Face value of 50, 25, 10, 5, and 1 cent denominations combined]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation [1]	Total outstanding
1970:				
June	$13,924,455	$217,401,466	$5,646,416,079	$5,877,742,000
December	23,358,707	220,410,604	5,799,729,689	6,043,499,000
1971:				
June	44,286,259	282,535,012	5,989,912,729	6,316,734,000
December	44,321,753	241,795,654	6,209,125,593	6,495,243,000
1972:				
June	87,774,629	267,578,476	6,383,441,895	6,738,795,000
December	52,945,004	268,083,504	6,615,295,492	6,936,324,000
1973:				
January	57,657,519	309,049,985	6,598,587,496	6,965,295,000
February	65,317,520	324,608,081	6,610,314,399	7,000,240,000
March	88,380,673	317,795,456	6,634,834,871	7,041,011,000
April	104,836,913	281,758,129	6,689,472,958	7,076,068,000
May	106,017,413	266,599,639	6,746,130,948	7,118,748,000
June	95,011,636	263,581,703	6,793,148,661	7,151,742,000
July	67,111,242	267,736,823	6,832,115,935	7,166,964,000
August	72,253,483	270,390,562	6,863,030,955	7,205,675,000
September	76,136,605	280,241,177	6,879,297,218	7,235,675,000
October	71,008,389	278,276,451	6,921,546,160	7,270,831,000
November	62,413,630	274,745,326	6,968,804,044	7,305,963,000
December	68,546,158	243,297,881	7,025,749,961	7,337,594,000
1974:				
January	71,439,608	283,637,824	7,005,791,568	7,360,869,000
February	81,504,921	279,302,609	7,029,380,470	7,390,188,000
March	91,145,373	259,515,858	7,072,201,769	7,422,863,000
April	74,613,300	218,970,797	7,156,528,903	7,450,113,000
May	55,148,880	206,268,488	7,219,577,632	7,480,995,000
June	45,784,085	201,854,697	7,274,671,218	7,522,310,000
July	37,241,930	185,935,781	7,335,889,289	7,559,067,000
August	32,784,372	195,467,570	7,376,910,058	7,605,162,000
September	40,558,290	215,991,380	7,397,458,330	7,654,008,000
October	44,395,986	226,574,477	7,435,371,537	7,706,342,000
November	49,926,339	213,366,098	7,499,729,563	7,763,022,000
December	52,996,828	221,644,601	7,538,733,571	7,813,375,000
1975:				
January	66,457,701	308,115,504	7,489,446,795	7,864,020,000
February	84,176,108	341,256,514	7,493,986,378	7,919,419,000
March	120,953,766	332,049,493	7,535,435,741	7,988,439,000
April	156,637,093	324,222,378	7,579,931,529	8,060,791,000
May	170,564,603	345,814,088	7,624,111,309	8,140,490,000
June	195,857,040	340,503,927	7,680,844,033	8,217,205,000

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

SOURCE.—"Statement of United States Currency and Coin," Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 9.—*Location of U.S. clad dollars, fiscal years 1972–76*

[Face value]

End of month	Held by the Treasury	Held by the Federal Reserve banks	In circulation [1]	Total outstanding
1971:				
July	$7,749,000			$7,749,000
August	15,578,844	$13,300,156		28,879,000
September	13,871,011	37,429,989		51,301,000
October	13,058,018	56,250,982		69,309,000
November	8,724,269	15,279,773	$59,857,958	83,862,000
December	14,391,505	18,022,951	83,966,544	116,381,000
1972:				
January	16,569,548	23,616,118	99,296,334	139,482,000
February	17,079,989	35,811,495	116,308,516	169,200,000
March	22,240,891	43,131,886	128,818,223	194,191,000
April	25,718,309	46,660,814	135,970,877	208,350,000
May	29,423,639	50,077,847	144,147,514	223,649,000
June	28,549,115	50,415,192	151,116,693	230,081,000
July	30,846,564	49,493,223	156,586,213	236,926,000
August	39,576,934	50,195,159	162,151,907	251,924,000
September	50,421,019	50,084,793	166,883,188	267,389,000
October	55,825,478	48,713,939	174,511,583	279,051,000
November	53,106,353	45,755,859	182,765,788	281,628,000
December	47,365,037	44,625,301	189,637,662	281,628,000
1973:				
January	45,405,428	43,515,300	193,664,272	282,585,000
February	43,257,001	41,321,445	198,805,554	283,384,000
March	40,702,426	39,983,776	203,712,798	284,399,000
April	33,648,708	40,396,766	210,948,526	284,994,000
May	29,031,319	38,010,361	218,581,320	285,623,000
June	21,719,291	40,804,999	223,098,710	285,623,000
July	18,404,593	38,791,199	228,427,208	285,623,000
August	16,469,919	36,812,675	232,340,406	285,623,000
September	14,533,123	35,018,202	236,071,675	285,623,000
October	11,007,014	33,874,130	240,706,856	285,588,000
November	8,747,304	31,157,018	245,683,678	285,588,000
December	6,702,505	27,434,158	251,451,337	285,588,000
1974:				
January	5,442,220	27,272,510	254,436,270	287,151,000
February	8,092,403	25,596,053	258,924,544	292,613,000
March	10,782,422	19,570,434	267,563,144	297,916,000
April	13,279,552	15,279,690	273,459,758	302,019,000
May	12,167,613	15,824,808	278,552,579	306,545,000
June	11,418,589	16,135,321	283,174,090	310,728,000
July	10,573,109	15,313,647	288,707,244	314,594,000
August	11,337,229	16,158,649	293,577,122	321,073,000
September	7,634,230	19,211,014	297,015,756	323,861,000
October	7,655,503	18,275,303	302,009,194	327,940,000
November	9,460,166	19,261,420	305,949,414	334,671,000
December	17,850,433	19,109,238	310,917,329	347,877,000
1975:				
January	17,772,472	19,513,070	313,525,458	350,811,000
February	23,266,465	19,324,024	318,937,511	361,528,000
March	33,342,988	18,808,941	322,250,071	374,402,000
April	33,975,332	22,433,412	324,308,256	380,717,000
May	29,361,137	21,626,814	331,530,049	382,518,000
June	28,167,243	18,697,096	333,784,661	380,649,000

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

SOURCE.—"Statement of United States Currency and Coin," Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Department of the Treasury.

TABLE 10.—*Summary of uncurrent U.S. coins withdrawn from circulation, fiscal years 1974 and 1975*

Denomination	Fiscal year 1974		Fiscal year 1975	
	Pieces	Value	Pieces	Value
Standard silver dollars				
Cupronickel dollars	91,702	$91,702	67,613	$67,613
50 cents	232,395	116,198	88,315	44,158
25 cents	3,829,280	957,320	1,966,189	491,547
10 cents	4,351,896	435,190	2,367,233	236,723
5 cents	3,550,107	177,505	1,669,568	83,478
1 cent	11,475,787	114,757	4,313,041	43,130
Total	23,531,167	1,892,672	10,471,959	966,649

NOTE.—Represents coins received at the mints.

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1973–75*

List No.	Medals Subject	Number of medals produced Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Presidential			
101	George Washington	795	955	5,825
102	John Adams	144	89	769
103	Thomas Jefferson	703	452	2,040
104	James Madison	219		634
105	James Monroe	210		721
106	John Quincy Adams	239		711
107	Andrew Jackson	234		904
108	Martin Van Buren	234		340
109	William Henry Harrison	238		700
110	John Tyler	216		724
111	James K. Polk	235		906
112	Zachary Taylor			717
113	Millard Fillmore			757
114	Franklin Pierce			773
115	James Buchanan		209	790
116	Abraham Lincoln	956	1,379	5,044
117	Andrew Johnson	221		397
118	Ulysses S. Grant			291
119	Rutherford B. Hayes	238		680
120	James A. Garfield			766
121	Chester A. Arthur	224		655
122	Grover Cleveland			1,000
123	Benjamin Harrison			951
124	William McKinley			806
125	Theodore Roosevelt			621
126	William H. Taft			946
127	Woodrow Wilson			558
128	Warren G. Harding			323
129	Calvin Coolidge	316	109	222
130	Herbert Hoover			1,619
131	Franklin D. Roosevelt	330	421	1,743
132	Harry S. Truman	1,209	828	9,628
133	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	553		1,154
134	Dwight D. Eisenhower (2d term)	281	539	680
135	John F. Kennedy	2,356	1,978	4,601
136	Lyndon B. Johnson (1st term)		240	655
137	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	448	404	1,081
138	Richard M. Nixon (1st term)	2,173	321	3,692
139	Richard M. Nixon (2d term)	1,229	1,485	9,553
140	Gerald R. Ford			3,945
	Total Presidential series	14,001	9,409	68,922

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1973–75*—Con.

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Secretaries of the Treasury			
201	Alexander Hamilton		60	447
202	William Windom	30		265
203	John G. Carlisle			281
204	Daniel Manning	74		175
205	Lyman J. Gage			125
206	Leslie M. Shaw			106
207	George B. Cortelyou			105
208	Franklin MacVeagh			108
209	William McAdoo			282
210	Carter Glass			322
211	Andrew W. Mellon			276
212	Ogden L. Mills			369
213	William H. Woodin			214
214	Henry Morgenthau, Jr	32		279
215	Fred M. Vinson	31		110
216	John W. Snyder			
217	George M. Humphrey			120
218	Robert B. Anderson			
219	Douglas Dillon			270
220	Henry H. Fowler			162
221	Albert Gallatin	55		286
222	Joseph W. Barr			224
223	David M. Kennedy			165
224	John B. Connally	111	104	179
225	George P. Shultz	578		126
226	William E. Simon			657
	Total Secretaries of the Treasury	911	164	5,653
	Directors of the Mint			
301	David Rittenhouse, Philadelphia, Pa			118
302	Robert M. Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa			170
303	J. Ross Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa	30		105
304	James Pollock, Philadelphia, Pa			
305	Henry R. Linderman, Washington, D.C			
306	Horatio C. Burchard, Washington, D.C			
307	James P. Kimball, Washington, D.C			
308	Edward O. Leech, Washington, D.C			110
309	Robert E. Preston, Washington, D.C	30		170
310	George E. Roberts, Washington, D.C			
311	F. J. H. von Engelken, Washington, D.C			
312	Robert W. Woolley, Washington, D.C			
313	Raymond T. Baker, Washington, D.C			186
314	F. E. Scobey, Washington, D.C			168
315	R. J. Grant, Washington, D.C			
316	Nellie Tayloe Ross, Washington, D.C			112
317	William H. Brett, Washington, D.C			
318	Eva Adams (1st term) Washington, D.C			167
319	Eva Adams (2d term) Washington, D.C			112
320	Mary Brooks, Washington, D.C			383
	Total Directors of the Mint	60		1,801
	Army			
401	Washington before Boston	205	559	633
402	Maj. Gen. Gates, for Saratoga	34	110	322
403	Brig. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens		106	338
404	Lt. Col. John E. Howard, for Cowpens		108	217
405	Lt. Col. W. A. Washington, for Cowpens	35	106	319
406	Count DeFleury, for Stony Point	30		231
407	Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, for Stony Point			219
408	Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene, for Eutaw Springs	55	111	122
409	Maj. Henry Lee, Paulus Hook	34		372
410	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara			121
411	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie			113
412	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie			
413	Maj. Gen. Brown, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie			167
414	Brig. Gen. Miller, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie	31		112
415	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie			
416	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg			106
417	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans	147		883
418	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for Thames		108	
419	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for Thames			165
420	Col. George Croghan, for Sandusky		24	266
421	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Palo Alto			109
422	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey			160
423	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista	173		492
424	Maj. Gen. Scott, for battles in Mexico	171	116	430
425	Maj. Gen. Grant	176		872

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1973-75*—Con.

Medals		Number of medals produced		
List No.	Subject	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Army—Continued			
427	Maj. Gen. Scott (Commonwealth of Virginia)		214	
428	Kittanning destroyed	69		243
	Total Army series	1,160	1,562	7,012
	Navy			
501	John Paul Jones, for Serapis	338	307	3,128
502	Capt. Thomas Truxtun, for action with La Vengeance	55		111
503	Capt. Preble before Tripoli	61	112	287
504	Capt. Hull, for capture of Guerriere	65	116	195
505	Capt. Jacob Jones, for capture of Frolic			123
506	Capt. Decatur, for capture of Macedonian	59		218
507	Capt. Bainbridge, for capture of Java	39	105	230
508	Capt. Burrows, for capture of Boxer		107	
509	Lt. McCall, for capture of Boxer		104	
510	Capt. Perry, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie	119	79	241
511	Capt. Elliott, capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie			140
512	Capt. Lawrence, capture of Peacock			126
513	Capt. Macdonough, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain			
514	Capt. Henley, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain			114
515	Lt. Cassin, capture of British Fleet on Lake Champlain	31	105	
516	Capt. Warrington, capture of Epervier	32		107
517	Capt. Blakely, capture of Reindeer	31		113
518	Capt. Biddle, capture of Penguin	32		108
519	Capt. Stewart, capture of Cyane and Levant		113	
520	Rescue of officers and crew of brig Sommers	77		116
521	Capt. Ingraham	33		111
522	Capt. Perry (State of Pennsylvania) capture of fleet on Lake Erie			120
522A	Pennsylvania Volunteers, action on Lake Erie			
523	Cornelius Vanderbilt		116	
525	To Rescuers of Passengers, Officers & Men of Steamship San Francisco, by Congress	30	153	234
526	Commodore M. C. Perry, from merchants of Boston	66		219
527	Metis (shipwreck) Medal	75		127
528	John Horn	65		
529	Lt. Victor Blue (State of South Carolina)		129	
532	Departure of American Fleet	85	152	317
533	Vice Adm. Hyman George Rickover		55	358
	Total Navy series	1,293	1,753	6,843
	Miscellaneous			
601	Time Increases His Fame	456	216	615
602	Cabinet Medal	434		
603	Washington and Jackson	332		448
604	Commencement of Coin Cabinet	55		
605	Presidency Relinquished			
606	Allegiance			442
607	Washington and Lincoln	752	218	1,750
608	Washington and Grant	335		197
609	Washington Wreath	351	218	1,244
610	Washington Bicentennial		165	220
611	James Garfield			
612	Lincoln and Garfield			508
613	Pennsylvania Bicentennial	217		1,043
614	Valley Forge Centennial		106	239
615	Lincoln and Grant	336		471
616	Lincoln, Broken Column	472		1,118
617	Japanese Embassy		108	429
618	Frederick Rose		110	169
619	Louis Agassiz	32	112	
620	Indian Peace Medal (George II)	124	108	547
621	David Hosack			108
622	First Steam Coinage	302	340	623
623	Union Pacific Railroad	247	55	591
624	Emancipation Proclamation	612		119
625	Cyrus W. Field			
626	Joseph Pancoast			
627	Indian Peace (Grant)	169	123	567
628	Hayes, Indian Peace (oval)	203	107	497
629	Garfield, Indian Peace	110	159	423
630	Arthur, Indian Peace	201		452
631	Cleveland, Indian Peace	122	109	365
632	Harrison, Indian Peace	139	110	256
633	Let Us Have Peace (Grant)	54		380
634	Seward-Robinson			164

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1973–75*—Con.

List No.	Medals: Subject	Number of medals produced: Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Miscellaneous—Continued			
635	U.S. Diplomatic (July 4, 1776)	115	387	446
636	Great Seal Centennial Medal, 1782-1882	402	579	1,386
637	Joseph Francis		57	285
638	Lincoln Centennial	61	108	408
639	Wright Brothers	293	155	1,540
640	Abraham Lincoln		108	456
641	Woodrow Wilson			
642	Warren G. Harding			
643	Calvin Coolidge			
644	Herbert Hoover			
645	Charles A. Lindbergh	296	162	4,458
646	Franklin D. Roosevelt			
647	Mount Vernon			224
648	Benjamin Franklin	217	342	1,375
649	Franklin D. Roosevelt			289
650	Harry S. Truman			
651	Vice President Alben W. Barkley			121
652	Dr. Jonas E. Salk		53	391
653	Dr. Robert H. Goddard	123	112	333
654	Robert Frost			352
655	Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III	66	110	111
656	Sam Rayburn			283
657	U.S. Secret Service 100th Anniversary	222	271	230
658	Diplomatic Courier	60	109	
659	Transpo '72		371	184
702	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)	222	219	588
707	U.S. Treasury Building	1,295		805
770	Georgetown Customhouse		902	1,713
	Total Miscellaneous series	9,427	6,409	29,963
	Bronze Miniature Presidential (1 5/16")			
801	George Washington		29,232	54,320
802	John Adams			6,004
803	Thomas Jefferson		25,000	28,961
804	James Madison			6,228
805	James Monroe			3,885
806	John Quincy Adams			3,938
807	Andrew Jackson			5,885
808	Martin Van Buren			1,266
809	William Henry Harrison			2,288
810	John Tyler			4,637
811	James K. Polk			5,749
812	Zachary Taylor			5,575
813	Millard Fillmore			2,479
814	Franklin Pierce			6,505
815	James Buchanan			6,071
816	Abraham Lincoln		39,609	41,508
817	Andrew Johnson			7,081
818	Ulysses S. Grant			4,159
819	Rutherford B. Hayes			3,986
820	James A. Garfield			6,024
821	Chester A. Arthur			2,278
822	Grover Cleveland			2,986
823	Benjamin Harrison			6,593
824	William McKinley			7,085
825	Theodore Roosevelt			10,136
826	William H. Taft			4,396
827	Woodrow Wilson			4,415
828	Warren G. Harding			6,387
829	Calvin Coolidge			1,279
830	Herbert Hoover			6,290
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	5,020	27,500	31,683
832	Harry S. Truman			13,389
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)		25,000	28,773
835	John F. Kennedy	5,573	40,814	51,897
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)			9,543
838	Richard M. Nixon	16,993	8,285	20,147
839	Richard M. Nixon (2d term)		8,560	22,497
840	Gerald R. Ford			22,196
	Total Bronze Miniature Presidential series	27,586	204,000	458,519

TABLE 11.—*Medals produced by the Philadelphia Mint, fiscal years 1973–75*—Con.

List No.	Medals: Subject	Number of medals produced: Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Gold plated Miniature Presidential (1 5/16")			
801	George Washington	865	1,443	1,084
802	John Adams	129	199	390
803	Thomas Jefferson	286	520	503
804	James Madison	132	162	245
805	James Monroe	293	201	218
806	John Quincy Adams	95	309	125
807	Andrew Jackson	89	215	190
808	Martin Van Buren	91	281	127
809	William Henry Harrison	40	327	218
810	John Tyler	244	212	168
811	James K. Polk	86	148	222
812	Zachary Taylor	265	84	132
813	Millard Fillmore	43	84	243
814	Franklin Pierce	312	176	296
815	James Buchanan	296	223	230
816	Abraham Lincoln	483	687	1,597
817	Andrew Johnson	74	237	223
818	Ulysses S. Grant	96	83	596
819	Rutherford B. Hayes	37	209	385
820	James A. Garfield	318	133	266
821	Chester A. Arthur	194	77	350
822	Grover Cleveland	259	101	449
823	Benjamin Harrison	320	110	378
824	William McKinley	285	139	533
825	Theodore Roosevelt	111	295	621
826	William H. Taft	166	142	482
827	Woodrow Wilson	346	235	391
828	Warren G. Harding	95	139	449
829	Calvin Coolidge	273	279	353
830	Herbert Hoover	124	278	661
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	424	576	544
832	Harry S. Truman	357	415	816
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	698	518	325
835	John F. Kennedy	1,260	1,230	2,528
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	280	546	579
838	Richard M. Nixon	541	375	1,046
839	Richard M. Nixon (2d term)		644	1,405
	Total gold plated Miniature Presidential series	10,007	12,032	19,368
	Miniature Miscellaneous (1 5/16")			
660	Transpo '72		3,600	2,346
701	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)	7,782	6,185	17,808
705	First Coinage	5,096		7,973
706	White House	10,927	11,468	28,798
708	New York Assay Office	5,586		6,091
709	U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point	4,818		7,121
710	U.S. Bullion Depository at Fort Knox	7,554		9,112
713	U.S. Treasury Building	7,446		7,604
714	Opening of New Mint at Phila. (Aug. 14, 1969)[1]	10,097	6,701	36,121
750	New Orleans Mint [1]			3,344
771	Georgetown Customhouse		2,000	6,951
772	Boston Customhouse		2,833	7,869
774	Wheeling Customhouse		2,000	7,626
775	Savannah Customhouse		2,300	7,536
776	New Orleans Customhouse			14,385
777	Galveston Customhouse			8,385
779	Galena Customhouse			10,186
780	Providence Customhouse			10,254
	Total miscellaneous miniature	59,306	37,087	199,510
	Grand total, all series	123,751	272,416	797,591

[1] Medals are 1½ inches in diameter, rather than 1 5/16 inches.

TABLE 12.—*Medals produced by the Denver Mint, fiscal years 1973–75*

List No.	Medals Subject	Number of medals produced Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Miniature Presidential (15/16")			
801	George Washington	7,706	3,681	20,670
802	John Adams	27	2,209	6,205
803	Thomas Jefferson	2,884	1,278	13,578
804	James Madison	1,084	3,491	5,349
805	James Monroe	2,254	2,286	6,618
806	John Quincy Adams	2,448	216	9,042
807	Andrew Jackson	1,123	2,373	7,338
808	Martin Van Buren	949	216	7,582
809	William Henry Harrison	2,692	206	7,508
810	John Tyler	1,171	2,208	8,094
811	James K. Polk	1,180	2,240	6,783
812	Zachary Taylor	1,084	2,344	7,656
813	Millard Fillmore	1,077	2,239	7,631
814	Franklin Pierce	2,314	2,299	6,796
815	James Buchanan	2,258	2,122	6,514
816	Abraham Lincoln	8,161	3,127	19,770
817	Andrew Johnson	1,062	2,326	7,441
818	Ulysses S. Grant	1,723	2,278	8,183
819	Rutherford B. Hayes	2,297	2,035	6,840
820	James A. Garfield	1,604	2,444	7,339
821	Chester A. Arthur	1,651	2,269	7,534
822	Grover Cleveland	1,145	218	8,380
823	Benjamin Harrison	1,676	2,302	7,379
824	William McKinley	2,614	2,259	6,821
825	Theodore Roosevelt	2,098	2,039	11,645
826	William H. Taft	2,065	2,384	6,090
827	Woodrow Wilson	2,698	367	8,931
828	Warren G. Harding	1,045	2,299	7,582
829	Calvin Coolidge	1,041	216	9,239
830	Herbert Hoover	8,332	5,223	10,283
831	Franklin D. Roosevelt	3,647	370	10,784
832	Harry S. Truman	14,102	12,061	23,412
833	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1st term)	11,243	2,485	17,173
835	John F. Kennedy	981	2,621	21,271
837	Lyndon B. Johnson (2d term)	17,717	17,244	17,029
838	Richard M. Nixon	15,920	6,639	19,010
839	Richard M. Nixon (2d term)		3,396	12,575
840	Gerald R. Ford			11,747
	Total Miniature Presidential series	133,073	106,010	393,822
	Miniature Miscellaneous (15/16")			
703	Denver Mint Medal	37,479	60,626	127,245
	Grand total	170,552	166,636	521,067

TABLE 13.—*Medals produced by the San Francisco Assay Office, fiscal years 1973–75*

List No.	Medals Subject	Number of medals produced Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Miniature Miscellaneous			
704	United States Assay Office San Francisco [1]			7,551
773	San Francisco Customhouse [1]		[2] 7,300	9,490
751	San Francisco Mint [3]		21,279	33,400
	Total		28,579	50,441

[1] Diameter 1 5/16 inches.
[2] Includes 300 medals composed of 900 parts silver, 100 parts copper.
[3] Diameter 1½ inches.

TABLE 14.—*Medal produced by the Old San Francisco Mint, fiscal years 1973–75*

List No.	Medal Subject	Number of medals produced Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
	Miniature Miscellaneous (1½")			
751	San Francisco Mint	10,646	40,409	43,412

TABLE 15.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, fiscal year 1975*

Country and denomination	Coins manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		*Grams*	*mm.*	*mm.*	
China, Republic of (Taiwan):[1]						
5 dollars	39,380,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	9.50	29.00	2.00	Reeded.
Haiti:[2]						
50 centimes	1,200,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	9.88	29.00	1.90	Smooth.
20 centimes	4,000,000	do	7.50	26.00	1.90	Do.
10 centimes	12,000,000	do	4.00	22.70	1.40	Do.
5 centimes	16,000,000	do	2.75	19.90	1.30	Do.
Total	33,200,000					
Liberia:[2 3]						
5 dollars	20,153	900 silver, 100 copper	35.64	42.00	3.12	Reeded.
1 dollar	9,362	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	17.94	34.00	2.74	Do.
50 cents	9,362	do	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents	9,362	do	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents	9,362	do	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents	2,009,362	do	4.15	19.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent	5,009,362	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total	7,076,325					
Nepal:[2 4]						
1 rupee	10,543	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	10.00	27.50	1.85	Reeded.
50 pice	10,543	do	5.00	23.50	1.31	Do.
25 pice	10,543	do	3.00	19.00	1.21	Do.
10 pice	10,543	66 percent copper, 34 percent zinc	4.00	21.00	1.34	Smooth.
5 pice	10,543	100 percent aluminum	1.20	20.50	1.31	Do.
2 pice	10,543	do	.90	18.50	1.21	Do.
1 pice	10,543	do	.60	16.50	1.01	Do.
Total	73,801					

Panama: [2] [5]						
1 balboa	29,566	900 silver, 100 copper	26.73	38.10	2.72	Reeded.
½ balboa	17,521	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	11.50	30.61	1.98	Do.
¼ balboa	17,521	do	5.67	24.26	1.83	Do.
1/10 balboa	17,521	do	2.27	17.91	1.30	Do.
5 centisimos	17,521	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	5.00	21.21	1.78	Smooth.
1 centisimo	10,017,521	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	3.11	19.05	1.63	Do.
Total [6]	10,117,171					
Philippines: [7]						
1 piso	60,012,178	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	14.50	33.50	2.20	Corrugated.
50 sentimos	5,014,043	do	8.00	27.50	1.96	Reeded.
25 sentimos	5,010,000	do	4.00	21.00	1.75	Do.
10 sentimos	10,217,872	do	2.00	17.90	1.24	Do.
5 sentimos	10,034,947	60 percent copper, 40 percent zinc	2.50	18.40	1.45	Smooth.
1 sentimo	60,010,000	95 percent aluminum, 5 percent magnesium	.49	15.25	1.36	Do.
Total	150,299,040					
Grand total	240,146,337					

[1] Manufactured at U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.
[2] Manufactured at U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco.
[3] Includes 9,362 proof coin sets.
[4] Proof coins.
[5] Includes 17,521 proof coin sets plus 12,045 proof 1 balboa coins.
[6] Includes 10 million coins manufactured at the West Point Bullion Depository.
[7] Consists of: 10,000 proof sets, 40 million 1 piso coins, and the 25 sentimo pieces for general circulation produced by the San Francisco Assay Office; the balance of the 1 piso pieces, the 50, 10, and 5 sentimos coins were manufactured at the U.S. Mint, Denver; the 1 sentimo pieces for general issue were made at Philadelphia.

TABLE 16.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1975*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institutions	Balance on hand June 30, 1974	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1975
Philadelphia	855		855	5	850
San Francisco	10,608,102	4	10,608,106	4,458,566	6,149,540
Denver	54,993,251	6	54,993,257	4,302,990	50,690,267
New York	54,051,420	[1] 9,202,003	63,253,423	747,748	62,505,675
Fort Knox	147,353,827		147,353,827	82	147,353,745
Total	267,007,455	9,202,013	276,209,468	9,509,391	266,700,077

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institutions	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Total receipts
Philadelphia				
San Francisco			4	4
Denver		6		6
New York	[2] 461,139	216	[1] 8,740,648	9,202,003
Fort Knox				
Total	461,139	222	8,740,652	9,202,013

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Total disbursements
Philadelphia		1	4	5
San Francisco		8,013	4,450,553	4,458,566
Denver		12,977	4,290,013	4,302,990
New York	6,109	741,639		747,748
Fort Knox			82	82
Total	6,109	762,630	8,740,652	9,509,391

[1] Includes 927,362 fine ounces in transit between Denver and New York on June 30, 1975.
[2] Includes 454,678 fine ounces transferred from the Secretary's Special Account in December 1974.

TABLE 17.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1975, dollar value*

[Valued at $42.2222 per fine troy ounce]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand June 30, 1974	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand June 30, 1975
Philadelphia	$36,074		$36,074	$209	$35,865
San Francisco	447,897,414	$154	447,897,568	188,250,459	259,647,109
Denver	2,321,936,016	246	2,321,936,262	181,681,680	2,140,254,582
New York	2,282,169,867	[1] 388,528,824	2,670,698,691	31,571,560	2,639,127,131
Fort Knox	6,221,602,768		6,221,602,768	3,482	6,221,599,286
Total	11,273,642,139	388,529,224	11,662,171,363	401,507,390	11,260,663,973

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints and assay offices	Total receipts
Philadelphia				
San Francisco			$154	$154
Denver		$246		246
New York	[2] $19,470,324	9,111	[1] 369,049,389	388,528,824
Fort Knox				
Total	19,470,324	9,357	369,049,543	388,529,224

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints and assay offices	Total disbursements
Philadelphia		$55	$154	$209
San Francisco		338,319	187,912,140	188,250,459
Denver		547,913	181,133,767	181,681,680
New York	$257,916	31,313,644		31,571,560
Fort Knox			3,482	3,482
Total	257,916	32,199,931	369,049,543	401,507,390

[1] Includes bullion valued at $39,155,251 in transit between Denver and New York on June 30, 1975.
[2] Includes bullion valued at $19,197,530 transferred from the Secretary's Special Account in December 1974.

TABLE 18.—*Summary of silver receipts, issues, and balances of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal years 1934–75*

Item	Fine ounces	Value
Balances June 30, 1933:		
Silver bullion ordinary	13,831,051.05	$6,588,389.06
Recoinage silver	13,925,846.32	19,251,049.27
	27,756,897.37	25,839,438.33
Receipts (July 1, 1933–June 30, 1975):		
Silver Purchase Act silver (act of June 19, 1934, 48 Stat. 1178)	2,048,490,530.48	1,027,637,216.75
Nationalized silver (Executive Order 6814, Aug. 9, 1934)	113,032,915.78	56,528,353.08
Foreign debt silver (title III, act of May 12, 1933, 48 Stat. 31, 53)	22,734,824.35	11,367,412.18
Newly-mined domestic silver:		
Executive Proclamation silver (E.P. 2067 of Dec. 21, 1933, and amendments)	301,226,723.50	216,588,371.53
Act of June 6, 1939 (53 Stat. 998)	206,287,208.67	146,693,123.94
Act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)	376,686,164.80	340,919,995.60
	884,200,096.97	704,201,491.07
Silver bullion ordinary	404,591,388.17	290,151,708.43
900 fine subsidiary coin melted	275,660,797.81	390,876,583.90
Recoinage bullion from uncurrent silver dollars	45,936,330.61	61,818,618.00
Seigniorage accruing from revaluation of silver		1,179,406,984.67
Silver bullion for coinage or for sale at $1.29+	163,844.32	211,839.12
Silver for silver clad coin	452,631.60	606,278.78
Silver bullion from GSA stockpile (act of Dec. 31, 1970, 84 Stat. 1769) [1]	25,500,000.00	32,969,696.95
Total receipts	3,820,763,360.09	3,755,776,182.93
Total silver available fiscal years 1934 through 1975	3,848,520,257.46	3,781,615,621.26
Issues (July 1, 1933–June 30, 1975):		
Silver processed into U.S. coins	1,981,360,828.85	1,898,081,184.66
Silver lend-leased to foreign governments (act of Mar. 11, 1941)	410,814,344.19	191,713,360.44
Silver sold:		
Under Green Act (act of July 12, 1943, 57 Stat. 520)	167,380,240.92	78,110,778.17
Under act of July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 750)	138,971,143.85	103,749,218.68
Other	386,659,570.08	513,746,460.44
Wasted in operation	1,127,602.95	863,017.29
Melting losses-uncurrent coin		9,535,449.86
Silver used for redemption of silver certificates	553,386,662.70	715,516,281.00
Silver transferred to stockpile (act of June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77) [2]	165,000,000.00	213,333,333.18
Total issues	3,804,700,393.54	3,724,649,083.72
Balances June 30, 1975:		
Silver bullion ordinary: Bureau of the Mint	24,781,002.37	32,550,974.39
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02	1,883.01
Silver for silver clad coin	19,037,446.53	24,413,680.14
Total balances	43,819,863.92	56,966,537.54
Total issues and balances	3,848,520,257.46	3,781,615,621.26

[1] For silver clad coin.

[2] Silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Bureau of the Mint, amounting to 120,371,251.81 fine ounces valued at $155,631,517.38 was transferred to the U.S. Government stockpile during the fiscal year 1968. In addition, silver bullion of the Treasury in custody of the Atomic Energy Commission, amounting to 44,628,748.19 fine ounces valued at $57,701,815.80, was transferred to the stockpile during fiscal 1968, making total transfers of 165,000,000 fine ounces valued at $213,333,333.18. (Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, Public Law 520, approved July 23, 1946, 60 Stat. 596, 50 U.S.C. 98, 98a-g (1951); Public Law 90–29, approved June 24, 1967, 81 Stat. 77, 31 U.S.C. 405a-1, a-2, a-3 (supp. 1967), and 31 U.S.C. 324 (supp. 1967).)

TABLE 19.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1975*

	Fine troy ounces
Balances on hand June 30, 1974:	
Silver bullion ordinary	25,627,541.85
Silver bullion for coinage	8,325,698.34
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver	11,063,548.03
Total	45,018,203.24
Increases during the fiscal year:	
At market value	39,963.66
Deposits in exchange for bars	4,088,187.85
All other	[1] 191,733.28
Total increases	4,319,884.79
Decreases during the fiscal year:	
Sold	414,377.73
Manufactured into U.S. silver-clad coin	1,014,691.58
Bars issued in exchange for deposits	4,088,187.85
All other	966.95
Total decreases	5,518,224.11
Balances on hand June 30, 1975:	
Silver bullion ordinary	24,781,002.37
Silver bullion for coinage	8,325,698.34
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver	10,711,748.19
Total	43,819,863.92

[1] Includes 162,377.65 ounces of cashier's coin bars.

TABLE 20.—*Monetary metals operated on and operating gains and losses of the mints and assay offices, 1975* [1]

Operating division and unit of quantity	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office	Total
METALS OPERATED ON					
Gold bullion:					
Melting and refining—fine troy ounces				5,022,042.637	5,022,042.637
Cash and deposits—do					
Coining (medals)—do	3.636				3.636
Silver bullion:					
Melting and refining—do				9,425,233.07	9,425,233.07
Cash and deposits—do					
Coining (medals)—do	21,314.54				21,314.54
Silver clad alloy:					
Melting and refining—gross ounces					
Coining—do		14,172,158.57			14,172,158.57
Cupronickel clad alloy:					
Melting and refining—avoirdupois pounds	11,128,406.00				11,128,406.00
Coining—do	43,629,297.00	1,785,986.00	53,099,337.00		98,514,620.00
Strip—do	22,694,639.00				22,694,639.00
Cupronickel alloy:					
Melting and refining—do	23,526,880.00				23,526,880.00
Coining—do	9,152,945.00	73,694.00	16,715,338.00		25,941,977.00
Strip—do	19,586,615.00				19,586,615.00
Bronze alloy:					
Melting and refining—do	26,922,794.00				26,922,794.00
Coining—do	59,039,908.00	2,913,790.00	106,010,590.00	6,775,953.00	174,740,241.00
Strip—do	24,708,534.00				24,708,534.00
Copper:					
Melting and refining (alloy)—do	23,936,245.00				23,936,245.00
Coining—do					
Strip—do	20,502,286.00				20,502,286.00

OPERATING GAINS AND LOSSES [2]

Gold bullion:						
Melting and refining	fine troy ounces			71.051	47.056	118.107
Cash and deposits	do					
Coining (medals)	do	−.662				−.662
Silver bullion:						
Melting and refining	do			711.20	4,559.36	5,270.56
Cash and deposits	do		678.59			678.59
Coining	do	426.97				426.97
Silver clad alloy:						
Melting and refining	gross ounces					
Coining	do	1.24	−3,896.69			−3,895.45
Cupronickel clad alloy:						
Melting and refining	avoirdupois pounds	17,539.00				17,539.00
Coining	do	−62,621.00	1,025.00	−24,585.00		−86,181.00
Strip	do	70.00				70.00
Cupronickel alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	−2,804.00				−2,804.00
Coining	do	−24,636.00	−1,007.00	−3,264.00		−28,907.00
Strip	do	−15,918.00				−15,918.00
Bronze alloy:						
Melting and refining	do	−144,433.00		1,484.00		−142,949.00
Coining	do	−51,513.00	−2,024.00	−76,540.00	7,676.00	−122,401.00
Strip	do	−20,560.00				−20,560.00
Copper:						
Melting and refining	do	−1,322.00		432.00		−890.00
Coining	do					
Strip	do	14,600.00				14,600.00

[1] This table is based on the Annual Settlements, which were performed at the New York Assay Office as of July 31, 1975; and at the Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the San Francisco Assay Office as of Dec. 31, 1975.

[2] Gains and losses as determined by inventories on dates indicated in footnote [1].

NOTE.—This table does not include operations on coinage metals processed for foreign governments.

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TABLE 21.—*Refined gold and silver produced by the electrolytic process at the New York Assay Office, fiscal year 1975, by months*

Month	Gold	Silver
1974	*Fine troy ounces*	*Fine troy ounces*
July		
August		
September		443,718.71
October		430,927.86
November		450,831.34
December		550,214.51
1975		
January		511,842.36
February		532,376.73
March		673,630 46
April		522,410.56
May		527,942.89
June		
Total fine ounces		4,643,895.42
Tonnage (short tons)		159.22

TABLE 22.—*Stocks of unrefined gold and silver bullion held at the mints and assay offices, June 30, 1975*

Institution	Gold bullion	Silver bullion
	Fine troy ounces	*Fine troy ounces*
Philadelphia	451.658	10.11
San Francisco	2,636,270.516	1,245,905.90
Denver	40.713	10.63
New York	19,072,331.830	7,556,477.91
Total	21,709,094.717	8,802,404.55
Tonnage (short tons)	744.31	301.80

TABLE 23.—*Detail of revenues deposited into the general fund of the Treasury by the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1975*

Item	Office of the Director	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office [1]	Old Mint	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
GENERAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS								
Seigniorage, minor coinage		$40,454,316.25	$1,600,109.08		$31,695,055.57	$2,711,240.72		$76,460,721.62
Seigniorage, cupronickel clad coinage	($34,525,591.70)	355,156,553.70	8,895,810.70		218,977,685.17			548,504,457.87
Seigniorage, silver clad coinage			1,407,299.50					1,407,299.50
Forfeitures of unclaimed money and property						10.88		10.88
Fines, penalties, and forfeitures, not otherwise classified		1,504.59				169,689.03		171,193.62
Contributions to "conscience fund"					1.00			1.00
Rent of equipment and other personal property		400.00						400.00
Sales of publications and reproductions, not otherwise classified	150.00							150.00
Recovery of mint manufacturing expenses	34,525,591.70							34,525,591.70
Sales of miscellaneous products and byproducts	5,958,996.44	41,037.70			64,169.45	985,306.45		7,049,510.04
Fees and other charges for accounting and auditing services		266.58	121.71	$200.02	71.59	95.94		755.84
Service charges-savings account pay allotments (Public Law 90-365)	178.26	805.20	366.36	631.42	207.12	12.48		2,200.84
Fees and other charges for other services	16.60							16.60
Commissions on telephone pay stations		918.88	687.70	102.27	164.61			1,873.46
Fees and other charges for communication and transportation services, not otherwise classified	726.48							726.48
Fees-testing, inspection, and grading services						16,636.00		16,636.00
Business concessions					413.00			413.00
Bullion charges			12.24		11,133.59	13,041.27		24,187.10
Other fees and charges for miscellaneous services		81.00			71.76			152.76
Proceeds from sale of equipment and other personal property, not otherwise classified					6.64			6.64
Sale of scrap and salvage materials		8,051.41	5,579.73	1,341.60	6,416.87	360.40		21,750.01
Recoveries for Government property lost or damaged		48.50			8.00			56.50
Miscellaneous recoveries and refunds, not otherwise classified	196.15	7,643.43	16.87		379.20			8,235.65
Total general account receipts	5,960,263.93	395,671,627.24	11,910,003.89	2,275.31	250,755,783.57	3,896,393.17		668,196,347.11

[1] Coinage operations authorized by sec. 201 of Public Law 89-91, approved July 23, 1965, a result of which is the receipt of coinage seigniorage shown in this column.

TABLE 24.—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, June 30, 1975*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	$96,676.59	$259,647,108.57	$2,140,254,581.86	$2,599,972,023.24	$6,221,599,286.03	$11,221,569,676.29
Silver bullion	231,706.94	1,627,269.55	135,587.49	[1] 41,679,618.27	----------	43,674,182.25
Subsidiary coin	105,423,971.30	4,573,000.00	39,123,440.05	14,400,000.00	----------	163,520,411.35
Minor coin	9,176,949.20	33,500.00	4,617,786.04	2,064,500.00	----------	15,892,735.24
Coinage metal other than silver	355,233,868.15	16,985,412.38	−19,275,073.10	3,573,884.91	----------	356,518,092.34
All other	1,848,107.48	4,734,180.12	24,412,841.47	2,496,720.65	----------	33,491,849.72
Total assets	472,011,279.66	287,600,470.62	2,189,269,163.81	2,664,186,747.07	6,221,599,286.03	11,834,666,947.19
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	116,777,378.15	270,155,622.93	2,201,934,730.78	2,660,422,725.82	6,221,599,286.03	11,470,889,743.71
Coinage metal fund	356,128,145.53	16,866,213.99	−19,729,337.22	3,471,819.25	----------	356,736,841.55
All other	−894,244.02	578,633.70	7,063,770.25	292,202.00	----------	7,040,361.93
Total liabilities	472,011,279.66	287,600,470.62	2,189,269,163.81	2,664,186,747.07	6,221,599,286.03	11,834,666,947.19

[1] Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at $10,764,539.26.

TABLE 25.—*Number of employees of the Bureau of the Mint, fiscal year 1975*

Functions	Office of the Director[1]	Philadelphia Mint	Denver Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Old Mint	New York Assay Office	West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total June 30, 1975	Total June 30, 1974
General Administration[2]	178	49	30	33	92	27	6	3	418	368
Coining		359	276	69			40		744	639
Melting and Refining		54	4			71			129	162
Cash and Deposits		19	15	34		69	5		142	127
Numismatic Services		97	7	442	176				722	540
Guard Force		52	49	61	34	31	27	24	278	239
Building and Mechanical		146	83	64	12	20	12	3	340	328
Engraving		74							74	65
Assaying		28	12	9		13	4		66	47
Custodial		56	28	63	16	11	5		179	139
Total June 30, 1975	178	934	504	775	330	242	99	30	3,092	
Total June 30, 1974	120	845	493	604	215	238	108	31		2,654

[1] In fiscal 1975, the Office of the Director was composed of five divisions: Administrative Support; Planning, Analysis and Information Systems; Public Services; Production; and Technology. In addition, there were four special staffs: Legal, Internal Audit, Security, and Equal Employment Opportunity.

[2] Includes executive direction, accounting, personnel, production, technical, etc.

TABLE 26.—*U.S. coins manufactured, calendar year 1974*

[For specifications, metallic composition, and designs, see table 4]

I. SUMMARY

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel	62,832,000	$62,832,000.00	2,617,350	$2,617,350.00	65,449,350	$65,449,350.00
Silver clad			[1] 3,214,774	3,214,774.00	3,214,774	3,214,774.00
50 cents	191,231,000	95,615,500.00	2,617,350	1,308,675.00	193,848,350	96,924,175.00
25 cents	584,669,000	146,167,250.00	2,617,350	654,337.50	587,286,350	146,821,587.50
10 cents	1,041,331,000	104,133,100.00	2,617,350	261,735.00	1,043,948,350	104,394,835.00
5 cents	879,125,000	43,956,250.00	2,617,350	130,867.50	881,742,350	44,087,117.50
1 cent	[2] 8,879,277,751	88,792,777.51	2,617,350	26,173.50	8,881,895,101	88,818,951.01
Total	11,638,465,751	541,496,877.51	18,918,874	8,213,912.50	11,657,384,625	549,710,790.01

II. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, PHILADELPHIA AND DENVER MINTS [3]

Denomination	Philadelphia Mint		Denver Mint		Total	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar: Cupronickel	27,366,000	$27,366,000.00	35,466,000	$35,466,000.00	62,832,000	$62,832,000.00
50 cents	126,606,000	63,303,000.00	64,625,000	32,312,500.00	191,231,000	95,615,500.00
25 cents	365,444,000	91,361,000.00	219,225,000	54,806,250.00	584,669,000	146,167,250.00
10 cents	470,248,000	47,024,800.00	571,083,000	57,108,300.00	1,041,331,000	104,133,100.00
5 cents	601,752,000	30,087,600.00	277,373,000	13,868,650.00	879,125,000	43,956,250.00
1 cent	4,103,183,000	41,031,830.00	4,235,098,000	42,350,980.00	8,338,281,000	83,382,810.00
Total	5,694,599,000	300,174,230.00	5,402,870,000	235,912,680.00	11,097,469,000	536,086,910.00

III. NUMBER AND FACE VALUE OF COINS PRODUCED, SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE

Denomination	General circulation		Numismatic		Total coinage	
	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value	Number of pieces	Face value
1 dollar:						
Cupronickel			2,617,350	$2,617,350.00	2,617,350	$2,617,350.00
Silver clad			[1] 3,214,774	3,214,774.00	3,214,774	3,214,774.00
50 cents			2,617,350	1,308,675.00	2,617,350	1,308,675.00
25 cents			2,617,350	654,337.50	2,617,350	654,337.50
10 cents			2,617,350	261,735.00	2,617,350	261,735.00
5 cents			2,617,350	130,867.50	2,617,350	130,867.50
1 cent	412,039,228	$4,120,392.28	2,617,350	26,173.50	414,656,578	4,146,565.78
Total	412,039,228	4,120,392.28	18,918,874	8,213,912.50	430,958,102	12,334,304.78

[1] Consists of 1,314,608 silver clad proof Eisenhower dollars (8,029 dated 1973; 1,306,579 dated 1974) and 1,900,166 of the uncirculated variety (dated 1974) all manufactured at the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco.
[2] Includes 128,957,523 1-cent coins manufactured at the U.S. Bullion Depository at West Point.
[3] For general circulation.

TABLE 27.—*Consumption of metals in the manufacture of U.S. coins, calendar year 1974*

[Based on standard weight of individual coins. See table 4]

Denomination	Metallic content—short tons				
	Silver	Copper	Nickel	Zinc	Total
Dollars:					
Regular issue		1,439.98	130.85		1,570.83
Numismatic:					
Cupronickel		59.98	5.45		65.43
Silver clad	34.86	52.29			87.15
Total	34.86	1,552.25	136.30		1,723.41
Half dollars:					
Regular issue		2,191.31	199.12		2,390.43
Proof coins		29.99	2.73		32.72
Total		2,221.30	201.85		2,423.15
Quarter dollars:					
Regular issue		3,349.84	304.40		3,654.24
Proof coins		15.00	1.36		16.36
Total		3,364.84	305.76		3,670.60
Dimes:					
Regular issue		2,386.51	216.86		2,603.37
Proof coins		6.00	.54		6.54
Total		2,392.51	217.40		2,609.91
5-cent pieces:					
Regular issue		3,634.01	1,211.34		4,845.35
Proof coins		10.82	3.61		14.43
Total		3,644.83	1,214.95		4,859.78
1-cent pieces:					
Regular issue		28,917.84		1,521.99	30,439.83
Proof coins		8.52		.45	8.97
Total		28,926.36		1,522.44	30,448.80
Summary:					
Regular issue		41,919.49	2,062.57	1,521.99	45,504.05
Numismatic:					
Cupronickel		59.98	5.45		65.43
Silver clad	34.86	52.29			87.15
Proof coins		70.33	8.24	.45	79.02
Grand total	34.86	42,102.09	2,076.26	1,522.44	45,735.65

TABLE 28.—*Foreign coins manufactured by U.S. mints, calendar year 1974*

Country and denomination	Coins manufactured	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness	Type of edge
	Pieces		*Grams*	*mm.*	*mm.*	
China, Republic of (Taiwan): [1]						
5 dollars	181,938,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	9.50	29.00	2.00	Reeded.
1 dollar	132,316,000	55 percent copper, 27 percent zinc, 18 percent nickel	6.00	25.00	1.60	Do.
Total	314,254,000					
Honduras: [2]						
50 centavos	4,400,000	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	5.00	21.00	2.00	Reeded.
Liberia: [2 3]						
5 dollars	28,353	900 silver, 100 copper	35.64	42.00	3.12	Reeded.
1 dollar	10,542	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	17.94	34.00	2.74	Do.
50 cents	1,010,542	do	8.97	29.00	1.91	Do.
25 cents	2,010,542	do	4.49	23.00	1.50	Do.
10 cents	10,542	do	1.79	16.99	1.17	Do.
5 cents	10,542	do	4.15	19.99	1.73	Smooth.
1 cent	10,542	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	2.59	17.91	1.40	Do.
Total	3,091,605					
Nepal: [2 4]						
1 rupee	8,891	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	10.00	27.50	1.85	Reeded.
50 pice	8,891	do	5.00	23.50	1.31	Do.
25 pice	8,891	do	3.00	19.00	1.21	Do.
10 pice	8,891	66 percent copper, 34 percent zinc	4.00	21.00	1.34	Smooth.
5 pice	8,891	100 percent aluminum	1.20	20.50	1.31	Do.
2 pice	8,891	do	.90	18.50	1.21	Do.
1 pice	8,891	do	.60	16.50	1.01	Do.
Total	62,237					

Panama: [5]						
1 balboa	30,161	900 silver, 100 copper	26.73	38.10	2.72	Reeded.
½ balboa	16,946	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	11.50	30.61	1.98	Do.
¼ balboa	16,946	do	5.67	24.26	1.83	Do.
⅒ balboa	16,946	do	2.27	17.91	1.30	Do.
5 centisimos	16,946	75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel	5.00	21.21	1.78	Smooth.
2½ centisimos	2,000,000	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75 percent copper, 25 percent nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	1.63	15.00	1.35	Do.
1 centisimo	16,946	95 percent copper, 5 percent zinc	3.11	19.05	1.63	Do.
Total	2,114,891					
Philippines: [6]						
1 piso	19,371,000	70 percent copper, 18 percent zinc, 12 percent nickel	14.50	33.50	2.20	Corrugated.
50 sentimos	5,000,000	do	8.00	27.50	1.96	Reeded.
25 sentimos	5,000,000	do	4.00	21.00	1.75	Do.
10 sentimos	10,000,000	do	2.00	17.90	1.24	Do.
5 sentimos	10,000,000	60 percent copper, 40 percent zinc	2.50	18.40	1.45	Smooth.
Total	49,371,000					
Grand total	373,293,733					

[1] 5 dollar coins manufactured at U.S. Mint, Philadelphia. 1 dollar coins manufactured at U.S. Mint, Denver.

[2] Manufactured at U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco.

[3] Includes 10,542 proof sets, 27,853 proof 5 dollar coins, and 500 uncirculated 5 dollar coins.

[4] Proof coins.

[5] Consists of 16,946 proof sets and 13,215 proof 1 balboa coins manufactured at U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, and 2,000,000 2½ centisimo FAO circulating coins manufactured at U.S. Mint, Philadelphia.

[6] Manufactured at U.S. Mint, Denver, except for the 25 sentimos and 10,244,000 of this 1 piso which were made at the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco.

TABLE 29.—*Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by country, through Dec. 31, 1974*

Country	Number of pieces produced	Country	Number of pieces produced
Argentina (blanks)	64,058,334	Honduras	115,929,500
Australia	168,000,000	Indo-China	135,270,000
Belgian Congo	25,000,000	Israel	91,000
Belgium	25,000,000	Korea	295,000,000
Bolivia	30,000,000	Liberia	42,829,001
Brazil (blanks)	406,249,266	Mexico	91,076,840
Canada	85,170,000	Mexico (blanks)	175,714,411
China	39,720,096	Nepal	121,807
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	428,172,000	Netherlands	562,500,000
Colombia	133,461,872	Neth. E. Indies	1,716,368,000
Costa Rica	131,798,820	Nicaragua	26,080,000
Cuba	496,559,888	Panama (Republic)	113,521,191
Curacao	12,000,000	Peru	136,045,669
Dominican Republic	53,920,207	Philippines	2,857,584,332
Ecuador	214,451,060	Poland	6,000,000
El Salvador	226,695,351	Saudi Arabia	124,712,574
Ethiopia	375,433,730	Siam (Thailand)	20,000,000
Fiji	4,800,000	Surinam (Netherlands Guiana)	21,195,000
France	50,000,000	Syria	7,350,000
Greenland	100,000	Venezuela	306,762,944
Guatemala	7,835,000		
Haiti	55,100,000	Total (42 countries)	9,789,627,893
Hawaii [1]	1,950,000		

[1] Coined prior to Aug. 21, 1959, when Hawaii became the 50th State of the Union.

TABLE 30.—*Summary of foreign coinage by the U.S. mints, by calendar year through Dec. 31, 1974*

Calendar year	Number of pieces produced	Calendar year	Number of pieces produced
July 1, 1875–Dec. 31, 1905	155,896,973	1941	208,603,500
1906	10,204,504	1942	307,737,000
1907	45,253,047	1943	186,682,008
1908	29,645,359	1944	788,498,000
1909	11,298,981	1945	1,802,376,004
1910	7,153,818	1946	504,528,000
1911	7,794,406	1947	277,376,094
1912	6,244,348	1948	21,950,000
1913	7,309,258	1949	156,687,940
1914	17,335,005	1950	2,000,000
1915	55,485,190	1951	25,450,000
1916	37,441,328	1952	45,857,000
1917	25,208,497	1953	193,673,000
1918	60,102,000	1954	19,015,000
1919	100,269,195	1955	67,550,000
1920	99,002,334	1956	38,793,500
1921	55,094,352	1957	59,264,000
1922	7,863,030	1958	152,575,000
1923	4,369,000	1959	129,647,000
1924	12,663,196	1960	238,400,000
1925	13,461,000	1961	148,500,000
1926	14,987,000	1962	256,485,000
1927	3,650,000	1963	293,515,000
1928	16,701,000	1964	
1929	34,980,000	1965	
1930	3,300,120	1966	7,440,000
1931	4,498,020	1967	176,196,206
1932	9,756,096	1968	416,088,658
1933	15,240,000	1969	348,653,046
1934	24,280,000	1970	483,988,392
1935	109,600,850	1971	207,959,692
1936	32,350,000	1972	392,723,895
1937	26,800,000	1973	295,408,674
1938	48,579,644	1974	373,293,733
1939	15,725,000		
1940	33,170,000	Total	9,789,627,893

NOTE.—For details of foreign coins produced by U.S. mints, 1876–1973, see separate Mint report, "Domestic and Foreign Coins Manufactured by Mints of the United States 1793-1973," pages 85–121. For calendar year 1973 data, see table 28 of the 1974 annual report; for 1974 data, see table 28 of this report.

TABLE 31.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1974*

[In fine ounces rounded to whole ounces]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1973	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1974
Philadelphia	1,002		1,002	152	850
San Francisco	10,608,102	[1] 3	10,608,105		10,608,105
Denver	62,305,440	6	62,305,446	7,312,325	54,993,121
New York	46,744,058	7,774,057	54,518,115	12,836	54,505,279
Fort Knox	147,353,827		147,353,827	82	147,353,745
Total	267,012,429	7,774,066	274,786,495	7,325,395	267,461,100

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers from mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total receipts
Philadelphia				
San Francisco			[1] 3	3
Denver		6		6
New York	[2] 461,427	218	7,312,412	7,774,057
Fort Knox				
Total	461,427	224	7,312,415	7,774,066

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia		1	151	152
San Francisco				
Denver		143	7,312,182	7,312,325
New York	6,525	6,311		12,836
Fort Knox			82	82
Total	6,525	6,455	7,312,415	7,325,395

[1] In transit between Philadelphia and San Francisco on Dec. 31, 1974.
[2] Includes 454,678 fine ounces transferred from the Secretary's Special Account in December 1974.

TABLE 32.—*Gold transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1974, dollar value*

[Valued at $42.2222 per fine ounce]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1973	Receipts (including transfers)	Total	Disbursements (including transfers)	Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1974
Philadelphia	$42,323	----------	$42,323	$6,458	$35,865
San Francisco	447,897,415	[1] $154	447,897,569	6	447,897,563
Denver	2,630,672,735	246	2,630,672,981	308,742,448	2,321,930,533
New York	1,973,636,973	328,237,796	2,301,874,769	541,956	2,301,332,813
Fort Knox	6,221,602,768	----------	6,221,602,768	3,482	6,221,599,286
Total	11,273,852,214	328,238,196	11,602,090,410	309,294,350	11,292,796,060

DETAILED RECEIPTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Deposits	Surplus bullion recoveries	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Increment on revaluation	Total receipts
Philadelphia	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
San Francisco	----------	----------	[1] $154	----------	$154
Denver	----------	$246	----------	----------	246
New York	[2] $19,482,467	9,111	308,746,128	$90	328,237,796
Fort Knox	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	19,482,467	9,357	308,746,282	90	328,238,196

DETAILED DISBURSEMENTS OF GOLD BULLION

Institution	Fine bars issued to depositors	Sold in sweeps, operating losses, etc.	Transfers to mints, assay offices, and other Federal depositories	Total disbursements
Philadelphia	----------	$55	$6,403	$6,458
San Francisco	----------	6	----------	6
Denver	----------	6,051	308,736,397	308,742,448
New York	$275,482	266,474	----------	541,956
Fort Knox	----------	----------	3,482	3,482
Total	275,482	272,586	308,746,282	309,294,350

[1] Includes bullion valued at $39,155,251 in transit between Philadelphia and San Francisco on Dec. 31, 1974.
[2] Includes bullion valued at $19,197,530 transferred from the Secretary's Special Account in December 1974.

TABLE 33.—*Silver bullion transactions of the Bureau of the Mint, calendar year 1974*

	Fine troy ounces
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1973:	
Silver bullion ordinary	24,153,017.33
Silver bullion for coinage	8,325,698.34
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver	12,658,764.36
Total	45,138,895.05
Increases during the calendar year:	
At market value	22.76
Deposits in exchange for bars	3,165,014.01
All other	[1] 172,030.29
Total increases	3,337,067.06
Decreases during the calendar year:	
Sold	247,316.26
Manufactured into U.S. silver clad coin	1,016,705.32
Bars issued in exchange for deposits	3,165,014.01
All other	18,080.32
Total decreases	4,447,115.91
Balance on hand Dec. 31, 1974:	
Silver bullion ordinary	23,546,168.56
Silver bullion for coinage	8,325,698.34
900 fine silver coin bars	1,415.02
Coinage metal fund silver	12,155,564.28
Total	44,028,846.20

[1] Includes 160,290.25 ounces of cashier's coin bars.

TABLE 34.—*Analysis of monetary assets and liabilities of the Bureau of the Mint, Dec. 31, 1974*

Item	Philadelphia Mint	San Francisco Assay Office	Denver Mint	New York Assay Office and West Point Depository	Fort Knox Depository	Total
ASSETS						
Gold bullion	$96,676.59	$447,897,408.98	$2,321,930,533.03	$2,301,332,955.98	$6,221,599,286.03	$11,292,856,860.61
Silver bullion	498,410.43	3,769,140.85	135,821.64	[1] 40,660,653.96		45,064,026.88
Subsidiary coin	25,413,583.75		13,460,137.45	90,115.30		38,963,836.50
Minor coin	6,890,622.42	39,900.00	1,904,457.48	146,505.53		8,981,485.43
Coinage metal other than silver	350,908,980.68	18,842,325.76	−10,518,857.91	6,646,570.21		365,879,018.74
All other	6,656,723.92	314,060.66	11,114,795.24	2,987,127.20		21,072,707.02
Total assets	390,464,997.79	470,862,836.25	2,338,026,886.93	2,351,863,928.18	6,221,599,286.03	11,772,817,935.18
LIABILITIES						
Bullion fund	29,684,980.83	451,535,838.57	2,345,375,077.89	2,345,065,915.56	6,221,599,286.03	11,393,261,098.88
Coinage metal fund	350,886,763.64	18,605,409.43	−10,766,211.65	6,541,310.49		365,267,271.91
All other	9,893,253.32	721,588.25	3,418,020.69	256,702.13		14,289,564.39
Total liabilities	390,464,997.79	470,862,836.25	2,338,026,886.93	2,351,863,928.18	6,221,599,286.03	11,772,817,935.18

[1] Includes silver bullion for coinage valued at $10,764,539.26.

U.S. GOLD, SILVER, AND COINAGE METALS: Production and Market Prices

U.S. Mine Production of Gold and Silver, 1974

Mines in the United States produced 1,126,886 fine troy ounces of recoverable domestic gold and 33,761,874 fine troy ounces of recoverable domestic silver during 1974. The Bureau of Mines, which is the source of detailed and widely used gold and silver industry information, has provided the data that follows.

Mine production of recoverable gold in the United States, by States, calendar years 1970–74

[Content of ores]

State	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounce*
Alaska	34,776	13,012	8,639	7,107	9,146
Arizona	109,853	94,038	102,996	102,848	90,586
California	4,999	2,966	3,974	3,647	5,049
Colorado	37,114	42,031	61,100	63,422	52,083
Idaho	3,128	3,596	2,884	2,696	2,898
Montana	22,456	15,613	23,725	27,806	28,268
Nevada	480,144	374,878	419,748	260,437	298,754
New Mexico	8,719	10,681	14,897	13,864	15,427
Oregon	256	244	(1)	(1)	(1)
South Dakota	578,716	513,427	407,430	357,575	343,723
Tennessee	124	192	176	r 68	18
Utah	408,029	368,996	362,413	307,080	254,909
Other States [2]	55,008	55,434	41,961	r 29,200	26,025
Total	1,743,322	1,495,108	1,449,943	1,175,750	1,126,886

[1] Production combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data is included with "Other States."
[2] Includes Pennsylvania (1970–71), North Carolina (1971), Oregon (1972–74), and Washington.
r Revised.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

207-953 O - 76 - 8

Mine production of recoverable silver in the United States, by States, calendar years 1970–74

[Content of ores]

State	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*	*Fine ounces*
Alaska	2,189	868	288	828	547
Arizona	7,330,417	6,169,623	6,652,800	7,199,251	6,355,528
California	451,150	443,761	175,467	55,897	41,894
Colorado	2,933,363	3,389,748	3,663,832	r3,598,208	2,783,978
Idaho	r19,114,829	19,139,575	14,250,725	13,619,824	12,435,701
Maine	63,227	41,193	16,251	(1)	(1)
Michigan	891,579	670,052	785,100	850,273	642,944
Missouri	1,816,978	1,660,879	1,971,530	2,057,732	2,387,250
Montana	4,304,326	2,747,557	3,325,052	4,349,869	3,512,161
Nevada	718,011	601,470	595,351	623,660	872,243
New Mexico	781,952	782,441	1,016,880	1,111,269	1,194,800
New York	23,830	17,928	25,070	54,345	64,463
Oregon	3,594	3,790	2,252	1,282	8,925
South Dakota	119,766	106,785	99,992	71,939	62,474
Tennessee	94,770	131,349	83,466	73,104	20,053
Utah	6,029,737	5,294,477	r4,299,604	3,619,038	3,207,923
Other States	325,887	362,646	269,262	r198,050	170,990
Total	45,005,605	41,564,142	r37,232,922	r37,483,570	33,761,874

[1] Production combined to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data and included with "Other States".
r Revised.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Gold and Silver Issued for Nonmonetary Use

During the last 3 calendar years it is estimated that the following amounts of gold and silver were consumed for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes in the United States.

Gold and silver issued for industrial, professional, and artistic use in the United States

Calendar year	Gold	Silver
	Fine ounces	*Fine ounces*
1972	7,285,000	[1] 151,100,000
1973	6,729,000	[1] 195,500,000
1974	4,651,000	[1] 177,000,000

[1] Estimate of Handy & Harman.

Prices of Gold, Silver, and Coinage Metals

Gold

The monetary value of gold in the United States has been $42.22 per fine troy ounce since October 18, 1973, when, pursuant to the amendments to Par Value Modification Act of September 21, 1973, it was changed from $38 per fine troy ounce. The gold content of the dollar is 12.63157895 grains of gold 9/10 fine or "0.828948 Special Drawing Right or, the equivalent in terms of gold of 42⅔ dollars per fine troy ounce of gold." The following table shows the monetary value of gold from the establishment of the U.S. monetary system under the Constitution in 1792. Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold from September 8, 1933, through January 1934 are also presented.

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 1 dollar	Fineness (thousandths)	Number of grains of pure gold in 1 dollar	Value of 1 fine troy ounce of gold (480 grains)
Act of Apr. 2, 1792	27	916¾	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
Act of Mar. 31, 1972 (effective May 8, 1972)	14.03508772	900	12.63157895	38.00
Act of Sept. 21, 1973 (effective Oct. 18, 1973)	12.63157895	900	11.36842105	42.2222222

Daily price quotations for newly mined domestic gold in the United States from Sept. 8, 1933, to Jan. 31, 1934 [1]

[Per fine ounce]

Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Day of month	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1			$32.26	$34.01		17		$29.86	$33.56		$34.45
2		$31.88	32.36	34.01	$34.06	18	$31.44	30.33	33.56	$34.06	34.45
3		32.12	32.57		34.06	19	31.64	29.18		34.06	34.45
4		31.79	32.67	34.01	34.06	20	32.28	29.13	33.66	34.06	34.45
5		31.55		34.01	34.06	21	31.33	29.01	33.76	34.06	
6		31.72	32.84	34.01	34.06	22	31.75		33.76	34.06	34.45
7		31.20		34.01		23	31.86	29.59	33.76	34.06	34.45
8	$29.62		33.05	34.01	34.06	24		29.80	33.76		34.45
9	29.12	31.14	33.15	34.01	34.06	25	31.30	31.36	33.76		34.45
10		31.26	33.20		34.06	26	31.49	31.54		34.06	34.45
11	29.10	30.91	33.32	34.01	34.06	27	31.35	31.76	33.76	34.06	34.45
12	29.21			34.01	34.06	28	31.05	31.82	33.85	34.06	
13	29.48	30.62	33.45	34.01	34.06	29	31.33		33.93	34.06	34.45
14	29.77	29.83	33.56	34.01		30	31.46	31.96		34.06	34.45
15	30.41		33.56	34.01	34.06	31		32.12			34.45
16	30.49	29.00	33.56	34.01	34.45						

[1] Prices shown from Sept. 8 through Oct. 24, 1933, represent the price at which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell newly mined domestic gold received on consignment under authority of Executive order of Aug. 29, 1933. Quotations from Oct. 25, 1933, through Jan. 15, 1934, represent the price fixed for newly mined domestic gold by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, which was offered in payment for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under authority of Executive order of Oct. 25, 1933. (This order revoked the Executive order of Aug. 29.) Quotations from Jan. 15, to Jan. 31, 1934, represent the price at which the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as fiscal agent purchased newly mined domestic gold consigned to the mints and assay offices. Payment for this gold when coined was made by the Treasury with a special issue of Treasury bonds, series of Apr. 16, 1934 (see note 1 on p. 8). Under regulations issued by the Treasury Department Jan. 31, 1934, the mints are authorized to purchase newly mined domestic gold, unmelted scrap gold, and gold imported into the United States after Jan. 30, 1934, at $35 less one-fourth of 1 percent and less mint charges.

SOURCE.—"Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934," p. 205.

From January 30, 1934, until March 1968, the gold transactions of the U.S. Government for both monetary and industrial purposes were made at $35 per fine ounce, plus or minus a handling charge of one quarter of 1 percent and less mint charges. In 1968 a two-tiered gold system was instituted under which the private commodity price of gold is permitted to fluctuate without official intervention, while the official price and role of monetary gold remain unchanged among monetary authorities.

Following the termination of Treasury gold dealings on March 18, 1968, the Treasury issued gold licenses to certain banks and commodity firms to perform this service. The accompanying tables contain the daily market quotations for gold issued by two firms during the calendar years 1974 and 1975.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1974

[Lowest prices at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	$130.80	$167.80	$174.40	$169.80	(*)
2	$116.80	(*)	(*)	177.30	169.95	(*)
3	121.55	(*)	(*)	179.80	169.30	155.80
4	118.80	133.80	166.30	176.55	(*)	154.75
5	(*)	140.30	159.30	173.55	(*)	162.05
6	(*)	138.30	160.30	(*)	166.30	159.30
7	121.80	139.30	166.30	(*)	163.30	155.80
8	126.80	143.30	165.30	167.30	158.05	(*)
9	124.30	(*)	(*)	170.30	166.55	(*)
10	120.30	(*)	(*)	173.55	168.00	157.70
11	122.30	145.30	165.80	173.80	(*)	157.55
12	(*)	146.80	163.30	(*)	(*)	156.80
13	(*)	144.30	164.80	(*)	166.80	157.30
14	125.05	146.30	164.80	(*)	166.55	160.80
15	125.80	149.15	164.15	174.05	164.70	(*)
16	126.55	(*)	(*)	172.55	164.30	(*)
17	128.65	(*)	(*)	170 20	165.80	157.80
18	130.30	(*)	164.30	170.30	(*)	155.80
19	(*)	149.80	169.30	172.30	(*)	153.90
20	(*)	150.30	176.30	(*)	163.20	152.05
21	138.55	157.05	175.30	(*)	161.30	154.05
22	137.70	163.30	177.80	175.05	163.30	(*)
23	134.80	(*)	(*)	175.00	159.80	(*)
24	141.30	(*)	(*)	171.05	162.00	150.30
25	141.20	169.80	177.05	169.30	(*)	150.05
26	(*)	175.30	172.55	169.30	(*)	146.80
27	(*)	174.30	174.30	(*)	(*)	144.80
28	139.80	162.80	174.80	(*)	154.30	144.55
29	137.80	----------	173.30	169.55	155.80	(*)
30	135.85	----------	(*)	169.55	162.30	(*)
31	132.80	----------	(*)	----------	157.05	----------

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$143.30	$159.65	(*)	$156.05	$168.05	(*)
2	137.25	156.80	(*)	154.30	(*)	$186.05
3	136.75	(*)	$158.05	155.95	(*)	183.25
4	(*)	(*)	157.20	159.30	169.50	174.50
5	134.30	153.90	157.75	(*)	174.05	178.75
6	(*)	155.30	157.30	(*)	178.25	181.15
7	(*)	154.80	(*)	157.80	177.50	(*)
8	141.25	152.30	(*)	155.35	183.25	(*)
9	145.75	154.55	155.80	155.95	(*)	180.75
10	139.00	(*)	154.75	158.50	(*)	178.25
11	137.25	(*)	153.20	157.25	182.25	175.00
12	137.25	152.55	154.70	(*)	180.25	176.00
13	(*)	151.80	153.25	(*)	185.55	180.00
14	(*)	156.55	(*)	(*)	188.50	(*)
15	139.05	153.30	(*)	155.30	187.75	(*)
16	141.30	155.85	153.05	155.25	(*)	183.25
17	141.05	(*)	148.00	155.25	(*)	188.75
18	144.25	(*)	148.25	155.50	190.80	187.25
19	145.80	155.55	149.80	(*)	188.00	186.50
20	(*)	156.30	146.30	(*)	180.80	187.25
21	(*)	155.80	(*)	157.30	182.75	(*)
22	143.30	154.80	(*)	158.25	182.30	(*)
23	144.25	154.30	148.30	158.05	(*)	193.25
24	144.55	(*)	147.80	162.25	(*)	192.25
25	149.30	(*)	147.50	163.60	184.00	(*)
26	149.30	154.30	145.70	(*)	186.25	194.50
27	(*)	153.80	146.05	(*)	184.55	195.25
28	(*)	154.65	(*)	167.75	(*)	(*)
29	157.80	154.80	(*)	168.50	(*)	(*)
30	157.30	156.30	151.55	168.25	(*)	195.50
31	156.25	(*)	----------	167.30	----------	186.75

*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y., for 1975

[Lowest prices at which offers can be obtained by Handy & Harman for gold, minimum 99.95 percent purity, for nearby delivery at New York in quantities sufficient to meet its needs]

Day	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	$177.25	$166.00	(*)
2	$175.25	(*)	(*)	177.25	165.50	$161.90
3	174.25	$176.50	$182.10	175.60	(*)	165.35
4	(*)	174.50	180.00	173.65	(*)	165.85
5	(*)	175.25	178.80	(*)	163.50	164.60
6	173.75	173.65	180.75	(*)	164.00	165.25
7	169.75	174.75	178.25	172.60	165.25	(*)
8	180.30	(*)	(*)	174.10	166.25	(*)
9	179.25	(*)	(*)	173.10	165.75	165.45
10	177.50	174.25	176.55	172.50	(*)	166.10
11	(*)	174.75	179.20	171.90	(*)	164.95
12	(*)	175.20	177.75	(*)	165.40	165.70
13	180.55	178.85	179.05	(*)	165.50	164.45
14	177.35	184.25	178.25	167.50	166.75	(*)
15	178.50	(*)	(*)	164.00	166.00	(*)
16	176.25	(*)	(*)	166.50	165.75	164.10
17	174.00	(*)	178.00	167.50	(*)	164.10
18	(*)	181.25	178.75	170.25	(*)	163.85
19	(*)	184.50	178.75	(*)	167.75	162.95
20	175.25	184.05	177.50	(*)	166.90	162.60
21	176.00	185.00	176.50	165.60	168.50	(*)
22	175.75	(*)	(*)	165.50	174.75	(*)
23	174.25	(*)	(*)	168.00	173.40	162.50
24	177.75	185.50	177.25	167.20	(*)	162.50
25	(*)	185.25	177.05	166.10	(*)	164.10
26	(*)	183.25	177.95	(*)	(*)	164.10
27	179.25	182.50	177.25	(*)	172.00	164.60
28	176.75	182.00	(*)	166.50	171.15	(*)
29	178.25	----------	(*)	167.05	168.40	(*)
30	177.50	----------	(*)	167.00	167.20	166.35
31	176.05	----------	176.00	----------	(*)	----------

Day	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$166.60	$167.00	(*)	$143.75	(*)	$138.15
2	165.10	(*)	$149.40	144.90	(*)	139.55
3	164.10	(*)	150.60	139.15	$143.40	139.70
4	(*)	166.75	153.50	(*)	144.10	139.10
5	(*)	166.30	153.40	(*)	146.00	138.10
6	(*)	165.10	(*)	141.00	145.15	(*)
7	162.60	165.55	(*)	142.65	144.85	(*)
8	164.10	164.60	152.50	139.55	(*)	137.35
9	165.85	(*)	148.70	140.15	(*)	137.50
10	163.25	(*)	150.15	142.40	144.30	139.50
11	165.35	162.15	147.80	(*)	144.50	140.45
12	(*)	163.75	148.25	(*)	143.95	138.80
13	(*)	162.55	(*)	(*)	143.95	(*)
14	166.85	162.00	(*)	140.75	142.25	(*)
15	165.05	162.25	148.40	143.00	(*)	138.25
16	164.20	(*)	147.25	143.50	(*)	138.90
17	164.30	(*)	143.05	145.05	142.25	139.10
18	164.05	161.95	139.65	(*)	139.50	139.00
19	(*)	161.60	135.65	(*)	142.00	139.35
20	(*)	162.85	(*)	145.00	142.50	(*)
21	164.45	162.15	(*)	(*)	141.45	(*)
22	165.50	162.20	136.85	144.75	(*)	142.50
23	164.45	(*)	128.90	144.40	(*)	140.90
24	165.05	(*)	133.00	143.75	140.85	140.35
25	(*)	162.25	134.65	(*)	141.50	(*)
26	(*)	162.00	136.45	(*)	140.70	(*)
27	(*)	161.65	(*)	143.05	(*)	(*)
28	167.20	162.15	(*)	142.85	(*)	(*)
29	168.60	160.00	139.50	143.00	(*)	141.85
30	167.50	(*)	141.40	144.00	(*)	140.85
31	166.95	(*)	----------	143.05	----------	140.35

* Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Murray Hill, N.J., for 1974 [1]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	$131.00	$168.00	$174.60	$170.00	(*)
2	$117.00	(*)	(*)	177.50	170.15	(*)
3	121.75	(*)	(*)	180.00	169.50	$156.00
4	119.00	134.00	166.50	176.75	(*)	155.00
5	(*)	140.50	159.50	173.75	(*)	162.25
6	(*)	138.50	160.50	(*)	166.50	159.50
7	122.00	139.50	166.50	(*)	163.50	156.00
8	127.00	143.50	165.50	167.50	166.75	(*)
9	124.50	(*)	(*)	170.50	168.20	(*)
10	120.50	(*)	(*)	173.75	(*)	157.90
11	122.50	145.50	166.00	174.00	(*)	157.75
12	(*)	147.00	163.50	(*)	(*)	157.00
13	(*)	144.50	165.00	(*)	167.00	157.50
14	125.25	146.50	165.00	(*)	166.75	161.00
15	126.00	149.40	164.35	174.25	164.90	(*)
16	126.75	(*)	(*)	172.75	164.50	(*)
17	128.85	(*)	(*)	170.40	166.00	158.00
18	130.50	(*)	164.50	170.50	(*)	156.00
19	(*)	150.00	169.50	172.50	(*)	154.10
20	(*)	150.50	176.50	(*)	163.40	152.25
21	138.75	157.25	175.50	(*)	161.50	154.25
22	137.90	163.50	178.00	175.25	163.50	(*)
23	135.00	(*)	(*)	175.20	160.00	(*)
24	141.50	(*)	(*)	171.25	162.25	150.50
25	141.40	170.00	177.25	169.50	(*)	150.25
26	(*)	175.50	172.75	169.50	(*)	147.00
27	(*)	174.50	174.50	(*)	(*)	145.00
28	140.00	163.00	175.00	(*)	154.50	144.75
29	138.00	----------	173.50	169.75	156.00	(*)
30	136.05	----------	(*)	169.75	162.50	(*)
31	133.00	----------	(*)	----------	157.25	----------

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$143.50	$159.90	(*)	$156.25	$168.25	(*)
2	137.50	157.00	(*)	154.50	(*)	$186.25
3	137.00	(*)	$158.25	156.15	(*)	183.50
4	(*)	(*)	157.40	159.50	169.75	174.75
5	134.50	154.10	158.00	(*)	(*)	179.00
6	(*)	155.50	157.50	(*)	178.50	181.40
7	(*)	155.00	(*)	158.00	177.75	(*)
8	141.50	152.50	(*)	155.60	183.50	(*)
9	146.00	154.75	156.00	156.20	(*)	181.00
10	139.25	(*)	155.00	158.75	(*)	178.50
11	137.50	(*)	153.40	157.50	182.50	175.25
12	137.50	152.75	154.90	(*)	180.50	176.25
13	(*)	152.00	153.50	(*)	185.75	180.25
14	(*)	156.75	(*)	155.35	188.75	(*)
15	139.25	153.50	(*)	155.50	188.00	(*)
16	141.50	156.00	153.25	155.50	(*)	183.50
17	141.25	(*)	148.25	155.50	(*)	189.00
18	144.50	(*)	148.50	155.75	191.00	187.50
19	146.00	155.75	150.00	(*)	188.25	186.75
20	(*)	156.50	146.50	(*)	181.00	188.00
21	(*)	156.00	(*)	157.50	183.00	(*)
22	143.50	155.00	(*)	158.50	182.50	(*)
23	144.50	154.50	148.50	158.30	(*)	193.50
24	144.75	(*)	148.00	162.50	(*)	(*)
25	149.50	(*)	147.75	163.75	184.25	(*)
26	149.50	154.50	145.90	(*)	186.50	194.75
27	(*)	154.00	146.25	(*)	184.75	(2)
28	(*)	154.85	(*)	168.00	(*)	(*)
29	158.00	155.05	(*)	168.75	(*)	(*)
30	157.50	156.50	151.75	168.50	(*)	(2)
31	156.50	(*)	----------	167.50	----------	(2)

[1] Buying prices were discontinued on May 7, 1974, so only selling prices are shown for the year. Prices are for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.
[2] Discontinued.
*Market closed.

Daily market prices for industrial gold in the United States, quoted by Engelhard Minerals & Chemicals Corp., Murray Hill, N.J., for 1975 [1]

Day	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	$177.75	$166.50	(*)
2	$175.50	(*)	(*)	177.75	166.00	$162.25
3	174.50	$176.75	$182.35	176.10	(*)	165.75
4	(*)	174.75	180.25	174.15	(*)	166.25
5	(*)	175.50	179.00	(*)	164.00	165.00
6	174.00	173.90	181.00	(*)	164.50	165.75
7	170.00	175.00	178.50	173.10	165.75	(*)
8	180.50	(*)	(*)	174.50	166.75	(*)
9	179.50	(*)	(*)	173.60	166.25	165.85
10	177.75	174.50	176.75	173.00	(*)	166.40
11	(*)	175.00	179.40	172.40	(*)	165.25
12	(*)	175.40	178.00	(*)	165.90	166.00
13	180.75	179.10	179.25	(*)	166.00	164.85
14	177.60	184.50	178.50	168.00	167.25	(*)
15	178.75	(*)	(*)	164.50	166.50	(*)
16	176.50	(*)	(*)	167.00	166.25	164.50
17	174.25	(*)	178.25	168.00	(*)	164.50
18	(*)	181.50	179.00	170.75	(*)	164.25
19	(*)	184.75	179.00	(*)	168.25	163.35
20	175.50	184.25	177.75	(*)	167.40	163.00
21	176.25	185.25	176.75	166.10	169.00	(*)
22	176.00	(*)	(*)	166.00	175.25	(*)
23	174.50	(*)	(*)	168.50	173.90	162.90
24	178.00	185.75	177.50	167.70	(*)	162.90
25	(*)	185.50	177.25	166.60	(*)	164.50
26	(*)	183.50	178.25	(*)	(*)	164.50
27	179.50	182.75	177.75	(*)	172.50	165.00
28	177.00	182.25	(*)	167.00	171.50	(*)
29	178.50	----------	(*)	167.55	168.75	(*)
30	177.75	----------	(*)	167.50	167.50	166.75
31	176.30	----------	177.00	----------	(*)	----------

Day	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$167.00	$167.25	(*)	$144.00	(*)	$138.40
2	165.50	(*)	$149.75	145.15	(*)	139.80
3	164.50	(*)	150.85	139.40	$143.75	139.95
4	(*)	167.00	153.75	(*)	(*)	139.35
5	(*)	166.55	153.75	(*)	146.40	138.50
6	(*)	165.35	(*)	141.25	146.40	(*)
7	163.00	165.80	(*)	143.00	145.10	(*)
8	164.50	164.85	152.75	139.80	(*)	137.75
9	166.35	(*)	149.00	140.50	(*)	137.75
10	163.75	(*)	150.40	142.75	144.70	139.90
11	165.80	162.40	148.15	(*)	144.75	140.70
12	(*)	164.00	148.50	(*)	144.35	139.20
13	(*)	162.80	(*)	142.50	144.35	(*)
14	167.25	162.30	(*)	141.00	142.50	(*)
15	165.50	162.60	148.75	143.25	(*)	138.65
16	164.60	(*)	147.60	143.75	(*)	139.30
17	164.60	(*)	143.40	145.40	142.50	139.35
18	164.50	162.20	140.00	(*)	139.75	139.40
19	(*)	161.85	136.00	(*)	142.25	139.60
20	(*)	163.20	(*)	145.25	142.90	(*)
21	164.75	162.40	(*)	146.75	141.85	(*)
22	165.75	162.45	137.10	145.00	(*)	142.90
23	164.75	(*)	129.25	144.65	(*)	141.30
24	165.35	(*)	133.25	144.00	141.10	(*)
25	166.75	162.50	135.00	(*)	141.90	(*)
26	(*)	162.35	136.80	(*)	141.00	(*)
27	(*)	161.90	(*)	143.40	(*)	(*)
28	167.50	162.40	(*)	143.20	(*)	(*)
29	168.90	160.30	139.75	143.25	(*)	142.25
30	167.75	(*)	141.75	144.25	(*)	141.25
31	167.20	(*)	----------	143.40	----------	140.75

[1] Selling prices for 100-ounce bars 99.95 percent fine or better in lots of 1,000 ounces.
*Market closed.

Silver

The New York market prices of silver during the calendar years 1974 and 1975 are contained in the first two of the three tables that follow. The third table provides the annual extremes and averages of silver prices, per troy ounce, for the calendar years 1874–1975.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1974

[See following table for annual high, low, and average prices]

Day of month	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	$4.120	$5.420	$5.240	$5.540	(*)
2	$3.345	(*)	(*)	5.225	5.580	(*)
3	3.355	(*)	(*)	5.055	5.640	$4.590
4	3.270	4.295	5.525	5.120	(*)	4.705
5	(*)	4.455	4.985	5.045	(*)	5.075
6	(*)	4.430	4.985	(*)	5.450	5.080
7	3.315	4.685	5.330	(*)	5.250	5.160
8	3.400	4.840	5.195	4.640	5.275	(*)
9	3.385	(*)	(*)	4.650	5.650	(*)
10	3.350	(*)	(*)	4.640	5.660	5.329
11	3.425	5.375	5.200	4.370	(*)	5.110
12	(*)	5.700	5.290	(*)	(*)	5.030
13	(*)	5.150	5.470	(*)	5.825	5.055
14	3.470	5.305	5.438	(*)	6.060	5.073
15	3.498	5.620	5.030	4.315	5.810	(*)
16	3.495	(*)	(*)	4.400	5.970	(*)
17	3.648	(*)	(*)	4.500	5.785	4.890
18	3.715	(*)	5.405	4.695	(*)	5.020
19	(*)	5.525	5.640	4.970	(*)	4.800
20	(*)	5.620	5.695	(*)	5.540	4.830
21	3.900	5.965	5.525	(*)	5.370	4.800
22	3.895	5.910	5.538	5.300	5.535	(*)
23	3.760	(*)	(*)	5.420	5.150	(*)
24	3.887	(*)	(*)	5.550	4.970	4.685
25	4.010	6.075	5.470	5.740	(*)	4.685
26	(*)	6.700	5.010	5.500	(*)	4.630
27	(*)	6.420	5.025	(*)	(*)	4.650
28	3.980	5.630	5.335	(*)	4.630	4.725
29	4.015	----------	5.325	5.600	4.750	(*)
30	3.950	----------	(*)	5.780	5.080	(*)
31	3.945	----------	(*)	----------	4.980	----------
Monthly average	3.63695	5.35895	5.32552	5.03595	5.43182	4.89610

Day of month	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$4.600	$4.780	(*)	$4.485	$4.760	(*)
2	4.355	4.585	(*)	4.510	(*)	$4.540
3	4.245	(*)	$3.990	4.780	(*)	4.260
4	(*)	(*)	3.880	4.870	4.780	4.170
5	4.135	4.550	4.030	(*)	4.925	4.285
6	(*)	4.580	4.200	(*)	5.050	4.200
7	(*)	4.600	(*)	4.730	4.929	(*)
8	4.310	4.450	(*)	4.745	5.160	(*)
9	4.390	4.470	4.050	4.820	(*)	4.085
10	4.080	(*)	4.060	4.920	(*)	4.150
11	4.025	(*)	3.965	4.740	4.980	4.160
12	3.945	4.255	4.090	(*)	5.010	4.150
13	(*)	4.525	3.990	(*)	4.820	4.260
14	(*)	4.470	(*)	(*)	4.865	(*)
15	4.220	4.410	(*)	4.620	4.750	(*)
16	4.050	4.465	3.980	4.660	(*)	4.440
17	3.990	(*)	3.850	4.570	(*)	4.475
18	4.280	(*)	3.895	4.715	4.475	4.480
19	4.300	4.515	3.935	(*)	4.255	4.575
20	(*)	4.380	3.935	(*)	4.360	4.470
21	(*)	4.335	(*)	4.840	4.360	(*)
22	4.250	4.510	(*)	5.010	4.300	(*)
23	4.570	4.500	3.990	4.850	(*)	4.590
24	4.700	(*)	4.090	5.085	(*)	(*)
25	4.875	(*)	4.245	5.130	4.470	(*)
26	4.830	4.440	4.100	(*)	4.390	4.815
27	(*)	4.195	4.295	(*)	4.545	4.820
28	(*)	4.125	(*)	5.200	(*)	(*)
29	5.170	4.250	(*)	5.090	(*)	(*)
30	4.910	4.100	4.405	4.975	(*)	4.570
31	4.910	(*)	----------	4.910	----------	4.370
Monthly average	4.41545	4.43136	4.04875	4.82977	4.69389	4.39325

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

Daily spot silver quotations per troy ounce for commercial bars 999/1000 fine in New York in 1975

[See following table for annual high, low, and average prices]

Day	January	February	March	April	May	June
1	(*)	(*)	(*)	$4.275	$4.300	(*)
2	$4.270	(*)	(*)	4.225	4.320	$4.390
3	4.360	$4.150	$4.400	4.160	(*)	4.450
4	(*)	4.080	4.375	4.090	(*)	4.390
5	(*)	4.131	4.250	(*)	4.300	4.435
6	4.050	4.110	4.325	(*)	4.420	4.420
7	4.220	4.240	4.245	4.050	4.500	(*)
8	4.210	(*)	(*)	4.135	4.475	(*)
9	4.190	(*)	(*)	4.095	4.500	4.500
10	4.185	4.285	4.335	4.140	(*)	4.530
11	(*)	4.270	4.450	4.110	(*)	4.560
12	(*)	4.390	4.430	(*)	4.560	4.530
13	4.350	4.470	4.530	(*)	4.565	4.460
14	4.305	4.490	4.460	4.045	4.630	(*)
15	4.430	(*)	(*)	4.050	4.500	(*)
16	4.205	(*)	(*)	4.130	4.550	4.480
17	4.070	(*)	4.425	4.230	(*)	4.490
18	(*)	4.445	4.420	4.355	(*)	4.470
19	(*)	4.570	4.325	(*)	4.620	4.430
20	3.970	4.570	4.300	(*)	4.630	4.480
21	4.040	4.575	4.250	4.245	4.650	(*)
22	3.945	(*)	(*)	4.280	4.760	(*)
23	4.050	(*)	(*)	4.280	4.685	4.475
24	4.250	4.590	4.215	4.287	(*)	4.485
25	(*)	4.470	4.210	4.330	(*)	4.580
26	(*)	4.395	4.230	(*)	(*)	4.577
27	4.320	4.400	4.220	(*)	4.665	4.580
28	4.220	4.400	(*)	4.340	4.600	(*)
29	4.250	----------	(*)	4.410	4.550	(*)
30	4.250	----------	(*)	4.340	4.520	4.560
31	4.095	----------	4.235	----------	(*)	----------
Monthly average	4.19250	4.37005	4.33150	4.20918	4.53810	4.48914

Day	July	August	September	October	November	December
1	$4.500	$5.030	(*)	$4.525	(*)	$4.075
2	4.530	(*)	$4.385	4.535	(*)	4.125
3	4.515	(*)	4.460	4.445	$4.220	4.057
4	(*)	5.180	4.540	(*)	4.265	(*)
5	(*)	5.110	4.510	(*)	4.309	4.015
6	(*)	5.075	(*)	4.440	4.390	(*)
7	4.500	5.225	(*)	4.465	4.420	(*)
8	4.550	5.175	4.470	4.375	(*)	3.990
9	4.650	(*)	4.405	4.285	(*)	3.945
10	4.635	(*)	4.540	4.325	4.430	4.015
11	4.655	5.000	4.550	(*)	4.460	4.045
12	(*)	5.085	4.625	(*)	4.420	3.985
13	(*)	5.000	(*)	(*)	4.405	(*)
14	4.720	4.860	(*)	4.285	4.380	(*)
15	4.665	4.870	4.615	4.335	(*)	3.910
16	4.660	(*)	4.610	4.310	(*)	4.020
17	4.640	(*)	4.500	4.355	4.345	4.090
18	4.600	4.862	4.555	(*)	4.280	4.040
19	(*)	4.770	4.550	(*)	4.340	4.100
20	(*)	4.890	(*)	4.375	4.330	(*)
21	4.645	4.860	(*)	(*)	4.255	(*)
22	4.740	4.835	4.505	4.315	(*)	4.210
23	4.700	(*)	4.440	4.250	(*)	4.280
24	4.790	(*)	4.490	4.280	4.255	4.270
25	(*)	4.850	4.520	(*)	4.270	(*)
26	(*)	4.810	4.540	(*)	4.210	(*)
27	(*)	4.660	(*)	4.175	(*)	(*)
28	4.935	4.710	(*)	4.190	(*)	(*)
29	5.085	4.570	4.520	4.240	(*)	4.210
30	5.025	(*)	4.505	4.230	(*)	4.180
31	4.960	(*)	----------	4.155	----------	4.165
Monthly average	4.70000	4.92510	4.51595	4.32810	4.33244	4.08635

*Market closed.

SOURCE.—Handy & Harman, New York, N.Y.

Price of silver per troy ounce in New York, 1874–1975 [1]

Calendar year	High	Low	Average
1874	$1.29375	$1.25500	$1.27195
1875	1.26125	1.21000	1.23883
1876	1.26000	1.03500	1.14950
1877	1.26000	1.16000	1.19408
1878	1.20750	1.08500	1.15429
1879	1.16750	1.06500	1.12088
1880	1.15000	1.11250	1.13931
1881	1.14500	1.11000	1.12823
1882	1.15000	1.09000	1.13855
1883	1.11750	1.09500	1.10874
1884	1.13250	1.08000	1.11161
1885	1.09500	1.02750	1.06428
1886	1.03500	.92500	.99880
1887	1.03500	.95000	.97899
1888	.97750	.92000	.94300
1889	.97250	.92500	.93634
1890	1.20500	.95750	1.05329
1891	1.07500	.94750	.99033
1892	.95250	.83000	.87552
1893	.85000	.65000	.78219
1894	.70000	.59500	.64043
1895	.69000	.60000	.66268
1896	.70250	.65625	.68195
1897	.66125	.52750	.60774
1898	.62250	.55125	.59064
1899	.64750	.58625	.60507
1900	.65750	.59750	.62065
1901	.64500	.54750	.59703
1902	.56875	.47375	.52815
1903	.62375	.47500	.54208
1904	.62500	.53375	.57843
1905	.66500	.55625	.61008
1906	.72375	.63125	.67379
1907	.71000	.52750	.65978
1908	.58875	.48250	.53496
1909	.54500	.50750	.52163
1910	.57625	.50750	.54245
1911	.57500	.52125	.54002
1912	.65625	.55250	.62006
1913	.65125	.58000	.61241
1914	.60875	.49000	.56331
1915	.58000	.47750	.51062
1916	.79125	.57250	.67151
1917	1.16500	.73125	.84000
1918	1.01937	.88937	.98445
1919	1.38250	1.01375	1.12087
1920	1.37875	.60375	1.01940
1921	.73813	.53188	.63096
1922	.74188	.62875	.67934
1923	.69000	.62875	.65239
1924	.72375	.63000	.67111
1925	$0.73187	$0.66812	$0.69406
1926	.68937	.51812	.62428
1927	.60312	.54187	.56680
1928	.63937	.56812	.58488
1929	.57812	.46812	.53306
1930	.46875	.30750	.38154
1931	.37250	.25750	.28701
1932	.31000	.24250	.27892
1933	.45000	.24500	.34727
1934	.55750	.41750	.47973
1935	.81000	.49750	.64273
1936	.49750	.44750	.45087
1937	.46750	.44750	.44883
1938	.44750	.42750	.43225
1939	.42750	.34750	.39082
1940	.35625	.34750	.34773
1941	.35125	.34750	.34783
1942	.44750	.35125	.38333
1943	.44750	.44750	.44750
1944	.44750	.44750	.44750
1945	.70750	.44750	.51928
1946	.90125	.70750	.80151
1947	.86250	.59750	.71820
1948	.77500	.70000	.74361
1949	.73250	.70000	.71930
1950	.80000	.71750	.74169
1951	.90160	.80000	.89368
1952	.88000	.82750	.84941
1953	.85250	.83250	.85188
1954	.85250	.85250	.85250
1955	.92000	.85250	.89099
1956	.91625	.90000	.90826
1957	.91375	.89625	.90820
1958	.90375	.88625	.89044
1959	.91625	.89875	.91202
1960	.91375	.91375	.91375
1961	1.04750	.91375	.92449
1962	1.22000	1.01250	1.08521
1963 [2]	1.29300	1.21000	1.27912
1964 [2]	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1965 [2]	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1966 [2]	1.29300	1.29300	1.29300
1967 [2]	2.17000	1.29300	1.54968
1968	2.56500	1.81000	2.14460
1969	2.02500	1.54000	1.79067
1970	1.93000	1.57200	1.77082
1971	1.75200	1.28800	1.54564
1972	2.04800	1.38700	1.68445
1973	3.28000	1.96200	2.55756
1974	6.70000	3.27000	4.70798
1975	5.22500	3.91000	4.41852

[1] Prices are as follows:
1874–1917: Asked price per fine ounce (unrefined).
1918–29: Mean of bid and asked prices per fine ounce (unrefined).
1930–61: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (unrefined).
1962–66: Official quotations per ounce 999/1000 fine (refined). Quotations for refined silver are one-fourth cent above prices for unrefined silver.

[2] The price of $1.293 per ounce was effective continuously from Sept. 9, 1963 through May 18, 1967.

HISTORICAL NOTE.—There was no open-market price of silver as such in the United States under the bimetallic monetary standard which existed from Apr. 2, 1792, until Feb. 12, 1873. The ratios of the silver dollar to the gold dollar in this period were:

Act of	*Ratio of silver to gold*
Apr. 2, 1792	15 to 1
June 28, 1834	16.002 to 1
Jan. 18, 1837	15.988+ to 1

Coinage metals

During 1975 four metals were used in the manufacture of coins of the United States. Silver for the numismatic Bicentennial coins was supplied from the Treasury's stock of silver bullion. Nickel and zinc were obtained from the U.S. Government's stockpile of these metals. Copper was obtained partially from the Government stockpile and partially from purchases on the open market.

The market quotations for 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1975 for these three base metals in specified categories applicable to the Mint's operations are contained in the accompanying tables.

Daily copper quotations, electrolytic "cathode, full plate" 1971–75

[Domestic producers. Delivered U.S. destinations. In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1971	
Jan. 4 (Mon.) through Jan. 12 (Tues.)	52. 00–52. 875
Jan. 13 (Wed.) through Jan. 14 (Thurs.)	50. 00–52. 875
Jan. 15 (Fri.) through Mar. 26 (Fri.)	49. 125–50. 00
Mar. 29 (Mon.) through Mar. 30 (Tues.)	49. 125–52. 375
Mar. 31 (Wed.) through Nov. 19 (Fri.)	51. 75–52. 375
Nov. 22 (Mon.)	49. 875–52. 375
Nov. 23 (Tues.) through Dec. 30 (Thurs.)	49. 25–49. 875
1972	
Jan. 3 (Mon.) through Feb. 24 (Thurs.)	49. 25–49. 875
Feb. 25 (Fri.)	49. 25–52. 125
Feb. 28 (Mon.) through June 30 (Fri.)	51. 50–52. 125
July 3 (Mon.)	49. 50–52. 125
July 5 (Wed.) through Dec. 29 (Fri.)	49. 50–50. 125
1973	
Jan. 2 (Tues.) through Jan. 9 (Thurs.)	49. 50–50. 125
Jan. 10 (Fri.) through Feb. 14 (Wed.)	52. 00–52. 625
Feb. 15 (Thurs.) through Feb. 28 (Wed.)	55. 00–55. 625
Mar. 1 (Thurs.) through Mar. 5 (Mon.)	55. 00–59. 625
Mar. 6 (Tues.) through June 12 (Tues.)	59. 00–59. 625
June 13 (Wed.)	59. 00–64. 625
June 14 (Thurs.) through Dec. 7 (Fri.)	59. 00–59. 625
Dec. 10 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Mon.)	68. 00
1974	
Jan. 2 (Wed.) through Apr. 30 (Tues.)	68. 00
May 1 (Wed.) through May 31 (Fri.)	80. 00
June 3 (Mon.) through June 4 (Tues.)	80. 00–85. 00
June 5 (Wed.) through Sept. 13 (Fri.)	85. 00
Sept. 16 (Mon.) through Sept 17 (Tues.)	79. 00–85. 00
Sept. 18 (Wed.) through Oct. 15 (Tues.)	79. 00
Oct. 16 (Wed.) through Nov. 22 (Fri.)	75. 00
Nov. 25 (Mon.)	72. 00–75. 00
Nov. 26 (Tues.) through Dec. 27 (Fri.)	72. 00
Dec. 30 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Tues.)	68. 00–72. 00
1975	
Jan. 2 (Thurs.)	68. 00–72. 00
Jan. 3 (Fri.) through Jan. 28 (Tues.)	68. 00
Jan. 29 (Wed.) through Jan. 31 (Fri.)	63. 00–68. 00
Feb. 3 (Mon.) through June 17 (Tues.)	63. 00
June 18 (Wed.)	60. 00–63. 00
June 19 (Thurs.)	60. 00
June 20 (Fri.) through July 28 (Mon.)	60. 00–63. 00
July 29 (Tues.) through Dec. 31 (Wed.)	63. 00

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

Nickel electrolytic cathode prices in the United States, 1929–75[1]

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1929 through January 1939 inclusive	[2] 35.00
February 1939 through Nov. 25, 1946	[3] 35.00
Nov. 26, 1946, through December 1947	35.00
Jan. 1, 1948, through July 21, 1948	33.75
July 22, 1948, through May 30, 1950	40.00
May 31, 1950, through Dec. 12, 1950	48.00
Dec. 13, 1950, through May 31, 1951	50.50
June 1, 1951, through Jan. 13, 1953	56.50
Jan. 14, 1953, through Nov. 23, 1954	60.00
Nov. 24, 1954, through Dec. 5, 1956	64.50
Dec. 6, 1956, through June 30, 1961	74.00
July 1, 1961, through May 23, 1962	81.25
May 24, 1962, through Sept. 27, 1965	79.00
Sept. 28, 1965, through Oct. 31, 1966	77.75
Nov. 1, 1966, through Sept. 14, 1967	85.25
Sept. 15, 1967, through Dec. 27, 1968 (Fri.)	94.00
Dec. 30, 1968 (Mon.) through Nov. 21, 1969 (Fri.)	103.00
Nov. 24, 1969 (Mon.) through Oct. 14, 1970	128.00
Oct. 15, 1970, through Sept. 1, 1972	133.00
Sept. 4, 1972 (Mon.) through Dec. 31, 1973	153.00
1974	
Jan. 2 (Wed.) through Jan. 3 (Thurs.)	153.00
Jan. 4 (Fri.) through May 15 (Wed.)	162.00
May 16 (Thurs.) through May 22 (Wed.)	162.00–185.00
May 23 (Thurs.) through June 27 (Thurs.)	162.00
June 28 (Fri.) through Dec. 20 (Fri.)	185.00
Dec. 23 (Mon.) through Dec. 31 (Tues.)	201.00
1975	
Jan. 2 (Thurs.) through Aug. 29 (Fri.)	201.00
Sept. 2 (Tues.) through Dec. 31 (Wed.)	220.00

[1] Base spot prices for electrolytic nickel cathodes in the United States, quoted by The International Nickel Co., f.o.b. Port Colborne, Ontario. Includes duty in U.S. money, per pound as follows:

3 U.S.¢	January 1929–December 1938.
2½–U.S.¢	January 1939–December 1947.
1¼–U.S.¢	January 1948–September 27, 1965.

Duty suspended from Sept. 28, 1965.

[2] Contract, large quantities — 32.00 U.S.¢

[3] Contract, large quantities — 31.50 U.S.¢

Source.—American Metal Market.

Daily zinc quotations, 1971–75—"Domestic special high grade delivered"

[In U.S. cents per avoirdupois pound]

1971	
Jan. 4 (Mon.) through Mar. 19 (Fri.)	16. 00
Mar. 22 (Mon.) through May 10 (Mon.)	16. 00–16. 50
May 11 (Tues.) through May 13 (Thurs.)	16. 00–17. 00
May 14 (Fri.) through July 9 (Fri.)	16. 50–17. 00
July 12 (Mon.) through July 23 (Fri.)	17. 00
July 26 (Mon.)	17. 00–18. 00
July 27 (Tues.) through Dec. 30 (Thurs.)	18. 00
1972	
Jan. 3 (Mon.) through Mar. 15 (Wed.)	18. 00
Mar. 16 (Thurs.) through May 8 (Mon.)	18. 00–19. 00
May 9 (Tues.) through Dec. 19 (Tues.)	19. 00
Dec. 20 (Wed.) through Dec. 22 (Fri.)	19. 00–19. 50
Dec. 26 (Tues.) through Dec. 29 (Fri.)	19. 00–19. 55
1973	
Jan. 2 (Tues.) through Jan. 17 (Wed.)	19. 00–19. 55
Jan. 18 (Thurs.) through Jan. 19 (Fri.)	19. 00–20. 00
Jan. 22 (Mon.) through Jan. 24 (Wed.)	19. 50–20. 50
Jan. 25 (Thurs.) through Jan. 29 (Mon.)	20. 20–20. 50
Jan. 30 (Tues.) through Feb. 1 (Thurs.)	20. 00–20. 50
Feb. 2 (Fri.) through Mar. 8 (Thurs.)	20. 20–20. 50
Mar. 9 (Fri.) through Mar. 20 (Tues.)	20. 20–21. 50
Mar. 21 (Wed.) through Mar. 22 (Thurs.)	20. 25–21. 50
Mar. 23 (Fri.) through Mar. 27 (Tues.)	20. 50–21. 50
Mar. 28 (Wed.) through Dec. 7 (Fri.)	21. 25–21. 50
Dec. 10 (Mon.) through Dec. 11 (Tues.)	21. 25–33. 00
Dec. 12 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Mon.)	28. 50–33. 50
1974	
Jan. 2 (Wed.) through Jan. 14 (Mon.)	28. 50–33. 50
Jan. 15 (Tues.) through Jan. 31 (Thurs.)	32. 50–33. 50
Feb. 1 (Fri.) through Feb. 7 (Thurs.)	33. 00–33. 50
Feb. 8 (Fri.) through Mar. 14 (Thurs.)	33. 50
Mar. 15 (Fri.) through Mar. 21 (Thurs.)	33. 50–36. 50
Mar. 22 (Fri.) through Mar. 27 (Wed.)	32. 80–42. 00
Mar. 28 (Thurs.)	33. 50–36. 50
Mar. 29 (Fri.) through July 9 (Tues.)	36. 50
July 10 (Wed.) through July 23 (Tues.)	36. 50–41. 50
July 24 (Wed.) through Dec. 31 (Tues.)	39. 00–41. 50
1975	
Jan. 2 (Thurs.) through Feb. 20 (Thurs.)	39. 00–41. 50
Feb. 21 (Fri.) through Feb. 24 (Mon.)	39. 00–39. 50
Feb. 25 (Tues.) through Oct. 9 (Thurs.)	39. 50
Oct. 10 (Fri.) through Oct. 29 (Wed.)	39. 50–41. 50
Oct. 30 (Thurs.) through Dec. 31 (Wed.)	39. 50

SOURCE.—American Metal Market.

THE WORLD'S MONETARY STOCKS OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COINS, CALENDAR YEAR 1974

Acknowledgment of Source Data

The United States Mint gratefully acknowledges the generous and continuing cooperation of the many foreign governments which respond to its interrogatories. The official data contributed by these governments have been incorporated in this publication.

Particular appreciation is expressed to those governments which sent photographs of their coinage for this Report. Future editions will include illustrations of the coinage of other countries made available to the U.S. Mint with their interrogatories.

The assistance of the Department of State, Washington, D.C., and its posts overseas in receiving and transmitting the data is greatly appreciated.

Additional sources of data include the publications and releases of central banks, foreign government mints, treasuries, or other monetary agencies, and the international monetary institutions. Nongovernment sources include bullion firms, mining, and various trade organizations.

Statistics on the world production of gold and silver are provided by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

MARY BROOKS,
Director of the United States Mint.

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Government Coinage Mints of the World

Country	Name of mint	Location
United States	Office of Director of the Mint	Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C. 20220.
Do	Philadelphia Mint	Independence Mall, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.
Do	Denver Mint	Colfax and Delaware Sts., Denver, Colo. 80204.
Do	San Francisco Assay Office (minting operations).	155 Hermann St., San Francisco, Calif. 94102.
Do	Fort Knox Bullion Depository (gold storage, etc.).	Fort Knox, Ky. 40121.
Do	New York Assay Office (electrolytic refining of gold and silver, etc.).	32 Old Slip, New York, N.Y. 10005.
Do	West Point Bullion Depository (adjunct of New York Assay Office).	West Point, N.Y. 10996.
Afghanistan	Royal Afghan Mint	Dehmanzan, Kabul.
Argentina	Casa de Moneda de la Nacion	Avenida Arntartida Argentina s/n°, Buenos Aires.
Australia	Royal Australian Mint	Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.
Austria	Österreichisches Hauptmünzamt	Postfach 225, A-1031 Vienna.
Belgium	Monnaie Royale de Belgique	95 Rue de l'Hotel des Monnaies, 1060 Bruxelles.
Bolivia	Casa de la Moneda de Potosi	Potosi.
Brazil	Casa da Moeda	Praca da República, 173, Rio de Janeiro.
Canada	Royal Canadian Mint	320 Sussex Dr., Ottawa 2, Ontario.
Chile	Casa de Moneda de Chile	Quinta Normal, Santiago.
China, Republic of	Central Mint of China	44 Chiuchuan St., Taipei, Taiwan.
Colombia	Casa de Moneda	Calle 11, No. 4-93, Bogotá.
Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovak State Mint	Mennicy, Kremnica, CSSR.
Denmark	Den Kongelige Mønt	Amager Boulevard 115, 2300 South Copenhagen.
Egypt (UAR)	Minting House	Abbassia, Cairo.
Finland	Suomen Rahapaja	Katajanokanlaituri 3, Helsinki 16.
France	Administration des Monnaies et Médailles.	11, quai de Conti 75, Paris (6°).
Do	Monnaie de Paris Etablissement de Pessac.	Pessac.
Germany, East	Staatsmunzamt Deutsche Demokratischen Republik.	Berlin, DDR.
Germany, Federal Republic of.	Bayerisches Hauptmünzamt	Hofgraben 4, 8 München 1.
Do	Staatliche Münze (new mint)	Taubenheimstrasse 77, 7 Stuttgart 50 (Bad Cannstatt).
Do	Staatliche Münze	Stephanienstrasse 28, 75 Karlsruhe.
Do	Hamburgische Münze	Nordestrasse 66, 2 Hamburg 1.
Greece	Greek Mint	Athens.
Guatemala	Casa de Moneda	Avenida de Petapa No. 43-81, Zona 12, Guatemala City.
Hungary	Állami Pénzverde	1450 Budapest, Pf. 6.
India	Indian Government Mint	Fort Bombay No. 1, Bombay.
Do	do	Alipore, Calcutta.
Do	do	Hyderabad (Deccan).
Indonesia	Perum Peruri	Djalan Palatehan No. 4, Blok 5, Kebajoran Baru, Djakarta.
Iran	Mint of Central Bank of Iran	Avenue Saltanatabad, Tehran.
Israel	Israel Mint (new mint)	Myriam HaHashmonait St., Jerusalem.
Italy	La Zecca	Via Principe Umberto, 4, Rome.

Government Coinage Mints of the World—Continued

Country	Name of mint	Location
Japan	Mint Bureau	1, Shinkawasaki-Machi, Kita-ku, Osaka.
Do	Tokyo Branch	3277, 1 chome, Nishisugamo, Toshima-ku, Tokyo-to, Tokyo.
Do	Hiroshima Branch	Itsukamachi, Saheki-gun, Hiroshima Prefecture.
Do	Kumamoto Sub-branch (refining, etc.)	Shinminami, Sendanbata-cho Kumamoto City, Kumamoto Prefecture.
Korea, Republic of	Korean Mint	407, Onchom-Dong, Dongrae-Ku, Pusan.
Malaysia	Kilang Wang	Bank Negara, Malaysia Shah'alam, Selangor.
Malta[1]	Order of Malta Mint	Via Condotti, Rome, Italy.
Mexico	Casa de Moneda (old mint)	Calle de Apartado No. 13, Mexico 1, D.F.
Do	Casa de Moneda (new)	Avenida Casa de Moneda, Mexico City.
Nepal	His Majesty's Mint, Dharahara	Bhimsenstambha, Kathmandu.
Netherlands	's Rijks Munt	Leidseweg 90, Utrecht.
Nigeria	Nigerian Security Printing and Minting Co., Ltd.	Ahmadu Bello Rd., Victoria Island, Lagos.
Norway	Den Kongelige Mynt	Postboks 53, N-3601, Kongsberg.
Pakistan	Pakistan Mint	Baghban Pura, Lahore (Punjab).
Peru	Casa Nacional de Moneda	Junin 791, Lima.
Poland	Mennica Panstwowa	ul. Pereca 21, Warsaw.
Portugal	Casa da Moeda	Avenida Dr. Antonio Jose de Almeida, Lisbon 1.
Romania	State Mint, People's Republic of Romania.	Treasury Dept., Bucarest.
Singapore	Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd.	249 Jalan Boon Lay, Jurong, Singapore, 22.
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	Mynvtrierket	Box 401, 631 06 Eskilstuna 1.
Switzerland	Swiss Federal Mint	28, Bernastrasse, Bern 3003.
Thailand	Royal Mint	Pradipat, Bangkok.
Turkey	T. C. Darphane ve Damga Matbassi	Istanbul.
United Kingdom	Royal Mint (old mint)	Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3.
Do	Royal Mint (new mint)	Llantrisant, County of Glamorgan, Wales.
U.S.S.R	Leningrad Mint	Leningrad, Russia.
Yugoslavia	National Bank of Yugoslavia	Bulevar, Rivalucije No. 15, Beograd.

[1] Unofficial data.

Summary–Coinage of nations, calendar year 1974 [1]

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
	Pieces	*Short tons*
United States of America	11,657,384,625	45,735.65
Afghanistan	46,550,000	179.95
Africa, Equitorial States	82,500,000	475.65
Africa, West (Occidentale)	39,330,000	176.74
Argentina	283,847,197	1,075.49
Australia	380,906,000	2,001.82
Austria	207,209,400	1,117.76
Bahamas	4,407,386	34.53
Bangladesh	420,990,000	641.66
Barbados	18,549,688	81.21
Belgium	170,000,000	793.11
Belize	810,000	2.86
Bermuda	1,500,000	6.18
Bhutan	1,218,001	6.52
Bolivia	30,000,000	165.35
Brazil	598,141,024	3,736.98
Brunei	1,844,000	7.99
Canada	1,195,834,972	4,898.63
Cayman Islands	384,308	8.19
Chile	82,100,000	301.88
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	1,069,027,000	8,110.13
Colombia	178,527,401	903.27
Costa Rica	40,000,000	85.54
Cyprus	5,000,000	31.22
Denmark	155,645,981	579.40
Dominican Republic	7,063,200	42.91
Ecuador	23,100,000	165.51
El Salvador	30,006,000	126.79
Ethiopia	38,030,000	255.30
Fiji	860,000	5.06
Finland	166,711,000	249.33
France	573,343,000	1,847.83
French Polynesia	400,100	.97
Gambia, The	2,000,000	3.92
Germany, Federal Republic of	933,812,911	3,903.21
Greece	88,930,500	498.00
Guatemala	24,075,000	58.55
Guernsey	514,000	1.40
Guyana	7,500,000	17.09
Honduras	4,440,650	24.35
Hong Kong	50,450,000	411.33
Iceland	12,741,857	52.33
India	2,201,900,000	5,165.17
Indonesia	412,468,465	2,282.21
Iran (year ended Mar. 21, 1975)	123,438,657	589.61
Iraq	73,600,000	381.57
Ireland	20,500,000	128.96
Israel	103,355,343	366.61
Italy	254,955,000	1,398.72
Jamaica	5,000,000	26.18
Japan	5,610,000,000	20,250.01
Jordan	1,000,000	6.61
Kenya	10,160,000	67.24
Korea	102,000,000	491.81
Kuwait	5,560,000	22.29
Liberia	3,091,605	21.36
Libya	9,550,000	49.81
Luxembourg	3,000,000	26.46
Malagasy Republic	3,650,000	11.03
Malawi	7,512,082	15.09
Malaysia	115,226,511	496.55
Malta	2,760,000	11.52
Mauritius	10,900,000	60.12
Mexico	655,884,000	3,181.99
Morocco	100,703,180	411.52
Nepal	29,437,948	43.39
Netherlands	151,005,750	335.81
Netherlands Antilles	5,560,133	20.15
New Hebrides	150,000	1.65
New Zealand	93,200,000	421.89
Nicaragua	3,800,000	6.28
Norway	103,208,538	393.09
Oman	3,501,550	14.77
Pakistan	83,224,000	176.60
Panama, Republic of	2,114,891	5.00
Papua New Guinea	26,400,000	203.53
Peru	97,612,400	398.28
Philippines	49,371,000	380.17
Portugal	134,238,055	604.03
Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique)	65,500,150	398.33

Summary–Coinage of nations, calendar year 1974 [1]—Continued

Country	Total coins manufactured	Gross weight of coins
Portuguese Macao	2,544,478	16.55
Portuguese West Africa (Angola)	9,823,925	68.73
Rhodesia	9,658,000	40.20
Rwanda	26,000,000	123.79
San Marino	3,209,296	11.77
Saudi Arabia	535,000	2.95
Seychelles	415,115	3.39
Sierra Leone	74,402	2.32
Singapore	46,590,489	157.43
South Africa	118,583,592	551.60
Spain	283,338,213	1,364.51
Sri Lanka	33,488,000	76.34
Sudan	9,314,000	42.09
Surinam	3,000,000	9.09
Swaziland	11,135,661	33.53
Sweden	152,661,787	483.51
Switzerland	180,049,000	764.82
Tanzania	20,000,000	132.27
Thailand	253,189,000	1,562.68
Trinidad and Tobago	778,594	6.64
Turkey	75,466,500	362.14
Turks and Caicos Islands	51,809	1.62
Uganda	25,000,000	124.66
United Arab Emirates	8,100,000	51.66
United Kingdom	736,853,224	3,266.30
Vatican City	2,501,440	15.77
Venezuela	201,500,006	936.96
Yemen Arab Republic	37,620,000	155.76
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	40,000,000	44.53
Yugloslavia	154,931,000	640.07
Zaire	5,000,000	49.60
Zambia	4,005,000	32.10
Total (112 countries)	31,775,641,990	128,822.38

[1] For details, see tables for individual countries.

Coinage of Nations and World Coins, 1974

Explanatory notes on tables

In the country tables which follow the decimal system of money prevailt unless otherwise indicated. Under the decimal system, the basic monetary unis generally is divided into 100 subunits. The table "World monetary units" gives the name of the principal currency unit and subunit for each country.

Do or *do* are abbreviations for ditto, meaning that the information is the same as that appearing immediately above.

Numbers in the tables are expressed in figures arranged to conform to usage in the United States, that is, in groups of three figures separated by a comma (,). For example, one thousand is written 1,000 and one million is written 1,000,000. Fractional or decimal parts of a whole number are set off by a period (.). For example, one tenth is written 0.1, one hundredth 0.01, one thousandth 0.001, and so on.

Coinage in 1974: Pieces.—The figures in this column indicate the number of pieces reported as actually manufactured by a coinage mint or mints during the calendar year. Leaders (short dashes ____) in this column indicate that no coins of that particular type were manufactured in 1974, but earlier issues of the coins remained in circulation.

Specifications of coins.—Specifications are for a single coin of the stated denomination and, in general, represent standards provided by law, decree, or regulation of the issuing government. However, details concerning tolerances of weight and fineness, and other minting controls and procedures are not published. For uniformity, different units of weight are converted to grams and different units of measure are converted to millimeters. The following conversion factors were used:

Weight units	*Measurement units*
1 gram = 15.43235639 grains.	1 inch = 25.4 millimeters.
1 grain = 0.0647989182 gram.	1 millimeter = 0.03937 inch.
	(Abbreviation for millimeter: mm.)

Gross weight.—This refers to the overall weight of one coin of the specified denomination.

Metallic composition.—The proportions of metals are expressed either in percentages (symbol %) with the proportions adding to 100 percent; or, for gold and silver coins, in thousands with the proportions of precious metal and base metal adding to 1,000 parts.

Thickness.—Thicknesses of coins are not prescribed by governmental decree or law as in the case of diameters. Thicknesses cannot be so specified since they vary according to minting practices and other factors relating to coins. Thicknesses in the tables are to be regarded as averages which may vary slightly over or under the figures shown.

Shape of coins.—Coins are round unless otherwise indicated.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U.S. coins produced and in active circulation in 1974

Denomination [1]	Coinage in 1974 [2]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Dollar: [3]					
Cupronickel:					
Regular issue	62,832,000	22.68	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	38.10	2.54
Proof	2,617,350	22.68	do	38.10	2.54
Numismatic coins:					
Proof	1,314,608	24.59	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper, bonded to a core of approximately 209 parts silver and 791 parts copper.	38.10	2.54
Uncirculated	1,900,166	24.59	do	38.10	2.54
Half dollar:					
Regular issue	191,231,000	11.34	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	30.61	2.18
Numismatic coins	2,617,350	11.34	do	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar:					
Regular issue	584,669,000	5.67	do	24.26	1.70
Numismatic coins	2,617,350	5.67	do	24.26	1.70
Dime:					
Regular issue	1,041,331,000	2.268	do	17.91	1.35
Numismatic coins	2,617,350	2.268	do	17.91	1.35
5 cents:					
Regular issue	879,125,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.21	1.98
Numismatic coins	2,617,350	5.00	do	21.21	1.98
1 cent:					
Regular issue	8,879,277,751	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.57
Numismatic coins	2,617,350	3.11	do	19.05	1.57
Summary:					
Regular issue	11,638,465,751				
Numismatic coins	18,918,874				
Total	11,657,384,625				

[1] Regular issue coins are for general circulation. Silver clad dollars, both proof and uncirculated, were sold to the public at premium prices. Other numismatic coins were packaged in sets of 6 coins (one of each denomination) and sold by the Mint. The 1974 numismatic dollar coins and proof sets were made at the San Francisco Assay Office. The designs on general circulation and numismatic coins are identical.

[2] 1974 coinage was manufactured at Philadelphia and Denver Mints and the U.S. Assay Office at San Francisco. All coins made in 1974 for general circulation bear the year 1974.

[3] Public Law 91-607, Dec. 31, 1970, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to mint dollar coins. It included the provision that he could mint and issue not more than 150,000,000 silver-clad dollars. These coins bear the likeness of the late U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower on the obverse and an eagle symbolic of the Apollo 11 Moon landing on the reverse.

*Reeded edges: $1, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.



Coinage of the United States of America

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued

Previous issues of U.S. coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Year of most recent coinage	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
		Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
Standard silver dollar	1935	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38.10	2.90
Half dollar	1966	12.50	do	30.61	2.18
Do	1970	11.50	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 800 parts silver, 200 parts copper bonded to a core of approximately 200 parts silver and 800 parts copper.	30.61	2.18
Quarter dollar	1966	6.25	900 silver, 100 copper	24.26	1.70
Dime	1966	2.50	do	17.91	1.35
5 cents	1945	5.00	56% copper, 35% silver, 9% manganese.	21.21	1.98
Bronze 1 cent	1962	3.11	95% copper with 5% zinc and tin.	19.05	1.57
Steel 1 cent	1943 (1 year only)	2.70	Steel covered with zinc coating not exceeding 0.001 inch.	19.05	1.57

*Reeded edges: $1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Coins have not been demonetized, but few, if any, are in active circulation.

AFARS AND ISSAS

[Formerly French Somaliland. The monetary unit is the Djibouti franc]

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	n.a.
50 francs		7.0	do	25.5	n.a.
20 francs		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	n.a.
5 francs		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
2 francs		2.2	do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	n.a.
Total					

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins. Reeded edge: 100 and 50 franc coins.
n.a. Not available.

AFGHANISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 afghani	5,250,000	7.00	90% steel, nickel clad	27.50	2.0
2 afghani	n.a.	5.24	do	25.00	1.7
1 afghani	n.a.	4.09	do	23.00	1.5
50 pul	23,250,000	3.50	Steel, copper clad	21.00	1.7
25 pul	18,050,000	2.50	Steel, brass clad	20.00	1.2
Total	46,550,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the date 1352.
* Plain edges: 50 and 25 pul coins, and 2 afghani. Reeded edges: 5 and 1 afghani coins.
n.a. Not available.

AFRICA, EQUATORIAL STATES

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs [2]	24,500,000	7.0	Pure nickel	25.5	1.90
50 francs		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.0	2.21
25 francs	13,500,000	8.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27.0	2.35
10 francs	18,500,000	4.0	do	23.0	1.70
5 francs	26,000,000	3.0	do	20.0	1.70
2 francs		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	2.00
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	1.70
Total	82,500,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made at the French Government Mint, Paris, was dated 1972.
[2] Consists of: 11 million coins for Cameroun, 5 million for Tchad, 4 million for Gabon, 2.5 million for the Congo, and 2 million pieces for Central African Republic.
*Reeded edges: 50 and 100 francs. Smooth edges: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 francs.

NOTE.—Currency area includes Cameroun, Central African Republic, Tchad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon. The currency unit, the CFA Franc (Communauté Financiére Africaine), is divided into 100 centimes. The Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique Equatoriale et du Cameroun issues notes and coins.

AFRICA, WEST

[Etats de l' Afrique Occidentale which includes Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta]

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 francs		25.0	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	2.90
100 francs	8,500,000	7.0	Pure nickel	26.0	2.00
50 francs	3,000,000	5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.0	1.86
25 francs		8.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27.0	2.25
10 francs	10,000,000	4.0	do	23.5	1.61
Do		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	1.61
5 francs	13,326,000	3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.0	1.61
Do		3.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	20.0	1.61
2 francs		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	1.60
1 franc	4,504,000	1.3	do	23.0	1.54
Total	39,330,000				

[1] Made at French Government Mint, Paris. Coins were dated 1974.
* Reeded edges: 500, 100, 50, and 25 francs. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 francs.

AJMAN—*See* United Arab Emirates

ALGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dinar		7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.00	1.80
50 centimes		5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	24.00	1.58
20 centimes		4.00	do	22.00	1.50
10 centimes		2.50	do	19.00	1.30
5 centimes		0.80	95% aluminum, magnesium, and other metals 5%.	21.00	0.99
2 centimes		.60	do	18.00	n.a.
1 centime		.50	do	16.00	1.09
Total					

*Reeded edges: 1 dinar, 50 centimes. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centimes.
n.a. Not available.

AMERICAN SAMOA—U.S. coins circulate in American Samoa

ANDORRA

[Spanish money principal circulating medium in Andorra. French money also circulates]

ARGENTINA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 peso	77,292,377	5.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.00	1.6
50 centavos	63,063,074	4.35	do	20.50	1.6
20 centavos	41,024,281	3.10	do	18.50	1.4
10 centavos	79,155,998	2.12	do	16.50	1.2
5 centavos	18,149,876	.92	96% aluminum, 4% magnesium	17.50	1.4
1 centavo	5,161,591	.62	do	15.50	1.2
Total	283,847,197				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by Casa de Moneda de la Nacion, Buenos Aires.
*Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centavos coins. Reeded edges: 1 peso and 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

NOTE.—Argentine Law 18,188 Apr. 15, 1969, authorized the Central Bank of Argentina to issue a new monetary unit not later than Jan. 1, 1970. The new unit, designated "peso," as opposed to "peso moneda nacional," is divided into 100 centavos. The legislation provided that new coins in 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos denominations be issued beginning in January 1970.

Previous issues of Argentine coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 pesos (12 sided)	6.5	90% steel, nickel clad	25.50	2.0
10 pesos (12 sided)	5.0	do	23.00	1.8
5 pesos (12 sided)	4.0	do	21.00	1.8

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NOTE.—Pursuant to Law 18,188, these coins became equivalent in value to 20, 10, and 5 centavos, respectively.

AUSTRALIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents	12,836,000	15.55	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.64	2.64
20 cents	35,036,000	11.31	do	28.50	2.34
10 cents	46,550,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.85
5 cents	62,504,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.35
2 cents	76,260,000	5.18	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.59	1.88
1 cent	147,720,000	2.59	do	17.53	1.40
Total	380,906,000				

[1] Coins dated partly 1973 and partially 1974. Coinage made at Australian Government Mint, Canberra.
*Smooth edges: 2 and 1 cent coins. Milled edges: All others except the 50 cent piece. 50 cent piece is 12-sided with a smooth edge.

NOTE.—Australian coins circulate in Papua, New Guinea Trust Territory administered by Australia, Norfolk Island, Nauru, the Territory of Heard and McDonald Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory, and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

AUSTRIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 schillings [2]	2,122,000	24.0	640 silver, 360 copper	36.0	2.70
50 schillings [3]	146,400	20.0	900 silver, 100 copper	34.0	2.45
Do [4]	9,661,600	20.0	640 silver, 360 copper	34.0	2.45
25 schillings [5]	17,400	13.0	800 silver, 200 copper	30.0	2.10
10 schillings	1,710,000	7.5	640 silver, 360 copper	27.0	1.60
Do	59,911,000	6.2	75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to pure nickel core.	23.5	1.40
5 schillings	18,624,000	4.8	do	23.5	1.40
1 schilling	39,871,000	4.2	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum	22.5	1.55
50 groschen	14,888,000	3.0	do	19.5	1.50
10 groschen	51,736,000	1.1	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.	20.0	1.60
5 groschen	4,977,000	2.5	Zinc	19.0	1.50
2 groschen	3,233,000	.9	98.5% aluminum, 1.5% magnesium.	18.0	1.50
1 groschen	15,000	1.8	Zinc	17.0	1.30
1 reichspfennig		1.8	do	17.0	1.30
Trade coins:					
Maria-Theresia thaler.	307,000	28.1	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ copper	39.5	2.50
Total	207,209,400				

[1] Coinage by Austrian Mint, Vienna. All Maria-Theresia thalers are dated 1780. Other coins for general issue are dated as follows:

	1973	*1974*
10 schillings	1,710,000	59,911,000
5 schillings	658,000	17,966,000
1 schilling	673,000	39,198,000
50 groschen	1,168,000	13,720,000
10 groschen	5,372,000	46,364,000
5 groschen	2,457,000	2,520,000
2 groschen	2,011,000	1,212,000

[2] Commemorating the 12th winter Olympic games at Innsbruck.
[3] 32,200 coins commemorate the 500th anniversary of the building of the Bummerlhaus at Steyr and 114,200 honor the centennial of the birth of Theoder Korner. Both coins where dated 1973.
[4] Consists of: 2,456,600 coins commemorating the Vienna International Horticultural Exhibition; 2,425,000 coins commemorating the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Austrian gendarmerie; 2,375,400 coins commemorating the 1,200th anniversary of the building of the Salzburg cathedral; and 2,404,600 coins commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Austrian Broadcasting Corp. These coins were dated 1974.
[5] Coins dated 1973, commemorate the centennial of the birth of Max Reinhardt.
* Lettered edges: 100, 50, 25 schillings and Maria Theresia thaler. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 schillings, 10, 2, and 1 groschen coins. Reeded edges: 10 schillings, 50 and 5 groschen pieces.

AZORES—Coins of Portugal circulate in the Azores

BAHAMAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 dollars [1]	134	39.94	916.6 gold	36.02	n.a.
50 dollars [1]	134	19.97	do	28.40	n.a.
20 dollars [1]	2,069	7.99	do	22.05	n.a.
10 dollars [1]	2,174	3.99	do	19.30	n.a.
Do [2]	42,822	48.60	925 silver, 75 copper	50.00	3.12
Do [2]	4,825	41.99	75% copper, 25% nickel	50.00	3.12
5 dollars [2]	93,776	42.12	925 silver, 75 copper	45.01	3.20
Do [2]	31,942	36.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	45.01	3.20
2 dollars [2]	123,718	29.81	925 silver, 75 copper	40.01	2.84
Do [2]	36,632	25.77	75% copper, 25% nickel	40.01	2.84
1 dollar [2]	93,776	18.14	800 silver, 200 nickel	34.54	2.44
Do [2]	11,604	16.01	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.54	2.44
50 cents [2]	93,776	10.37	800 silver, 200 nickel	29.01	1.98
Do [2]	12,204	9.15	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.01	1.98
25 cents [3]	107,180	6.80	100% nickel	24.26	2.03
15 cents [2]	108,280	6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.59	2.06
10 cents [3]	1,110,780	5.51	do	23.50	1.80
5 cents [4]	1,116,780	3.89	do	21.00	1.52
1 cent [5]	1,414,780	3.11	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.05	1.42
Total	4,407,386				

[1] Manufactured by the Royal Canadian Mint, bearing year 1972.
[2] Coins, manufactured by the Franklin Mint, a private mint in the United States, bore the year 1974. The silver coins were numismatic coins.
[3] 1 million coins manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom were dated 1973; the remaining coins were made by the Franklin Mint and bore the year 1974.
[4] 1 million coins manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom were dated 1973; the remaining coins were made by the Franklin Mint and dated 1974.
[5] 1,250,000 coins, made by mints in the United Kingdom, were dated 1973; the remaining coins were made by the Franklin Mint and dated 1974.
*Smooth edges: 1, 5, 10, and 15 cent coins. Reeded edges: All other denominations.
n.a. Not available.

BAHRAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 dinars		16.00	916 ⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	28.40	n.a.
500 fils		18.14	800 silver, 200 copper	34.54	n.a.
250 fils		15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.98	2.34
100 fils		6.50	do	25.00	n.a.
50 fils		3.10	do	20.00	n.a.
25 fils		1.75	do	16.51	1.19
10 fils		4.75	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	23.50	1.47
5 fils		2.00	do	18.50	.84
1 fils		1.5	do	15.00	n.a.
Total					

*Milled edges: 100 dinars, 250, 100, 50, and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.
n.a. Not available.

BANGLADESH

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 poisha	18,000,000	4.00	Copper, nickel, zinc alloy	22.00	n.a.
25 poisha [2]	26,408,000	2.65	Stainless steel	19.00	n.a.
10 poisha [3]	92,480,000	2.00	Aluminum with 2.8% magnesium.	(4)	n.a.
5 poisha [3]	123,902,000	1.40	do	[5] 18.80	n.a.
1 poisha	160,200,000	.51	do	16.00	n.a.
Total	420,990,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by an unspecified foreign mint. Coins for general issue were dated partially 1973 and partially 1974. The 50-poisha coins were all dated 1973.
[2] Includes 1,480,000 numismatic coins dated 1974.
[3] Includes 980,000 numismatic coins dated 1974.
[4] 8 scallops: Outer circle 24 mm; inner circle 21.40 mm.
[5] Square coin.
*Reeded edges: 50 and 25 poisha coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 poisha coins.
n.a. Not available.

BARBADOS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 dollars		38.00	925 silver	42.00	n.a.
5 dollars		32.10	800 silver	40.00	n.a.
2 dollars		20.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	36.00	n.a.
1 dollar	1,955,014	10.00	do	28.50	n.a.
25 cents	969,100	5.65	do	23.60	n.a.
10 cents	3,932,192	2.26	do	17.78	n.a.
5 cents	4,676,301	3.75	80% copper, 20% zinc	21.00	n.a.
1 cent	7,017,081	3.11	98% copper, 1.5% zinc, .5% tin	19.00	n.a.
Total	18,549,688				

[1] Coinage bore the date 1973 for issue in 1974 and was produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa.
n.a. Not available.
*Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins. Reeded edges: All other denominations, including $1, which is a 7-sided coin.

NOTE.—Coins issued by East Caribbean Currency Authority were legal tender in Barbados until Apr. 30, 1974.

BELGIUM

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs	10,000,000	8.00	Pure nickel	27	1.90
5 francs	50,000,000	6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	1.70
1 franc	60,000,000	4.00	do	21	1.51
50 centimes	10,000,000	2.75	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	19	1.39
25 centimes	40,000,000	1.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	16	1.00
Total	170,000,000				

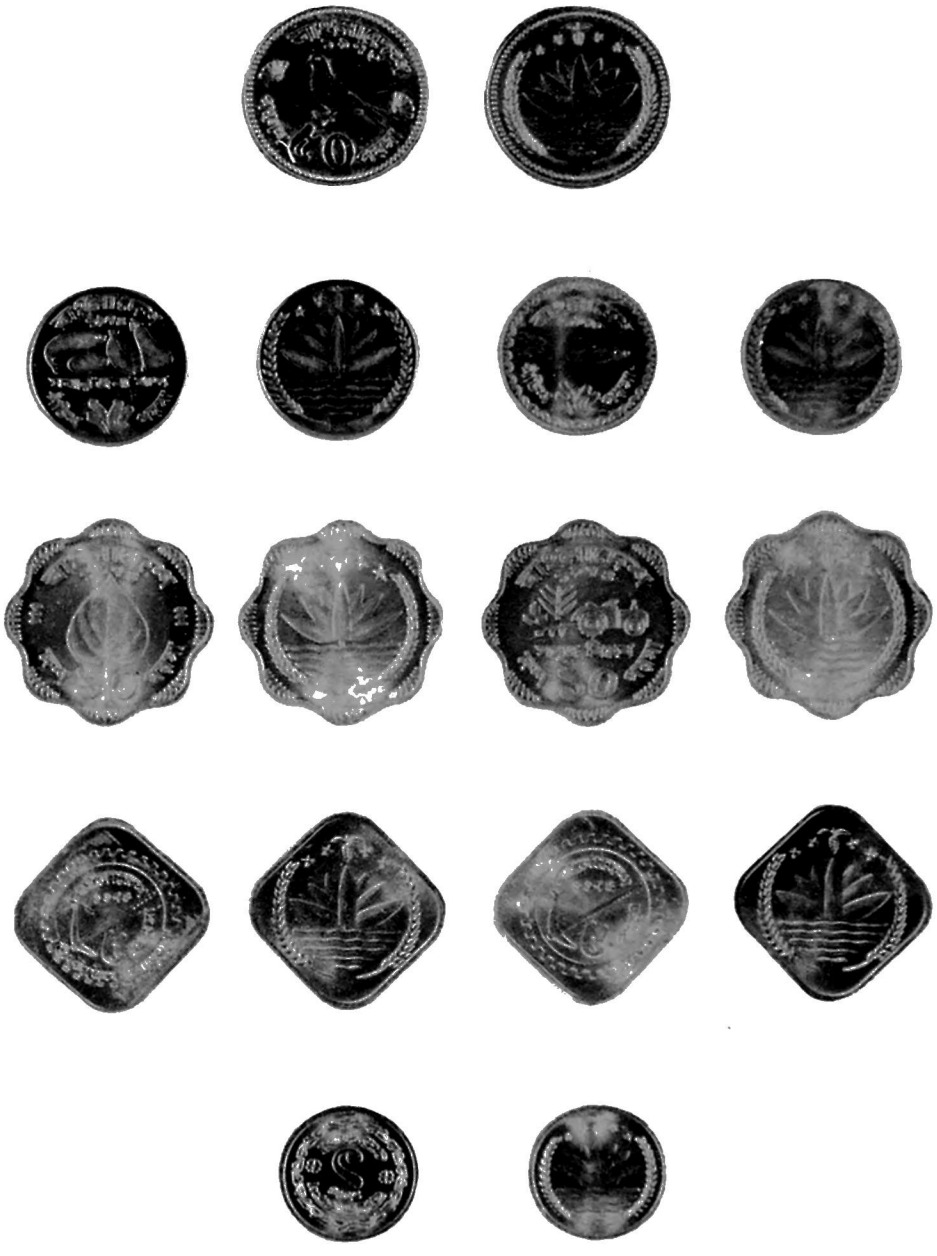
[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Belgian Government Mint, was dated 1974.
*Milled edges: 5 and 1 franc. Smooth edges: 10 francs, 50 and 25 centimes.

Other Belgian coins in active circulation during 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs "Dynastie"	18.0	835 silver, 165 copper	33	2.05

*Milled edges.

NOTE.—The 50 F coin was demonetized Feb. 22, 1974.



Coinage of Bangladesh

BELIZE (formerly British Honduras)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.74	n.a.
25 cents	100,000	5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
10 cents	100,000	2.40	do	16.99	n.a.
5 cents	210,000	3.63	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20.19	1.32
1 cent	400,000	2.59	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.51	1.04
Total	810,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and bore the year 1974.
*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.
n.a. Not available.

BERMUDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 dollars		n.a.	916.6 gold	n.a.	n.a.
1 dollar		28.35	925 gold, 75 copper	38.00	n.a.
Do		28.35	500 gold, 500 copper	38.00	n.a.
50 cents		12.64	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.60	1.98
25 cents		5.96	do	25.27	1.45
10 cents		2.43	do	17.91	1.09
5 cents	500,000	5.00	do	21.21	1.51
1 cent	1,000,000	3.11	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.05	1.24
Total	1,500,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. 856,000 1-cent pieces were dated 1974, while the remaining coins bore the year 1975.
*Serrated edges: $1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.
n.a. Not available.

BHUTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
15 ngultrums	24,001	22.50	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	39.00	3.00
1 ngultrum		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
25 chetrums		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
20 chetrums	1,194,000	4.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.00	1.85
10 chetrums		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
5 chetrums		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total	1,218,001				

[1] 1974 coinage, manufactured by the Indian Government Mint, Bombay, was produced in connection with the FAO coin plan and bore the year 1974.
n.a. Not available.
*Serrated edges: 15 ngultrums and 20 chetrums.
NOTE.—Coins of India also circulate in Bhutan.

BOLIVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 peso-boliviano	15,000,000	6.00	90% steel, nickel clad	27.0	1.57
50 cents	15,000,000	4.00	do	24.0	1.40
25 cents		3.50	do	22.5	1.35
20 cents		3.00	do	21.5	1.30
10 cents		2.50	90% steel, copper clad	19.0	1.38
5 cents		1.75	do	16.0	1.32
Total	30,000,000				

[1] Made in West Germany by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke, in cooperation with Stuttgart Mint, and dated 1974.
*Serrated edge: 1 peso-boliviano. Smooth edges: other denominations.

BOTSWANA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa are legal tender and circulate in Botswana

BRAZIL

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
300 cruzeiros [2]		16.65	920 gold	27.50	1.80
20 cruzeiros [2]		18.04	900 silver	34.10	2.10
1 cruzeiro [2]	1,000	10.08	Pure nickel	29.00	1.70
Do	24,135,256	10.25	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.00	1.70
50 centavos	163,789,153	7.71	do	27.00	1.50
20 centavos	158,821,153	6.55	do	25.00	1.50
10 centavos	114,598,153	4.22	do	23.00	1.30
5 centavos	91,086,103	2.69	Stainless steel	21.00	1.00
2 centavos	28,193,103	2.21	do	19.00	1.00
1 centavo	27,517,103	1.77	do	17.00	1.00
Total	608,141,024				

[1] 1974 coinage for general issue was made by the Brazilian Mint. The 5, 2, and 1 centavos coins bore the date 1969; the 50 and 20 centavos were dated 1970; the $1 and 10 centavos coins bore the year 1974.
[2] Coins commemorate the 150th anniversary of Brazil's Independence. The coins have a common obverse bearing the year 1972.
*Serrated edges: 1 cruzeiro, 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 centavos coins. Lettered edges: 300, 20, and 1 cruzeiro commemoratives.

BRUNEI

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 sen	164,000	9.33	75% copper, 25% zinc	27.76	1.73
20 sen	500,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.45
10 sen	860,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.10
5 sen	320,000	1.41	do	16.25	.76
1 sen		1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	.91
Total	1,844,000				

[1] Made by mints in the United Kingdom, coins were dated 1974.
*Security edge: 50 sen. Reeded edges: 20, 10, and 5 sen coins. Smooth edge: 1 sen.

BURMA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 kyat		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.5	2.24
50 pyas		7.78	do	26.0	1.93
25 pyas (Scalloped)		6.80	do	22.5, 24.0	2.03
10 pyas (Square)		4.54	do	19.8, 23.4	1.73
5 pyas (Scalloped)		3.24	do	18.5, 19.5	1.55
1 pya		2.27	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	18.0	1.20
Do		2.27	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.0	n.a.

*Type of edge not available.
n.a. Not available.

BURUNDI

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs		8.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	28	1.8
5 francs		2.17	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	25	1.6
1 franc		4.11	70% copper, 30% zinc	23	1.1
Do		.87	Aluminum	19	1.4
Total					

*Milled edges: all coins.

CAMBODIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 riel		2.8	75% copper, 25% nickel	19.38	n.a.
50 sen		3.8	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.00	2.43
20 sen		2.2	do	27.00	2.05
10 sen		1.3	do	23.00	1.56
Total					

*Type of edge not available except for 1 riel, which has reeded edge.
n.a. Not available.

CANADA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 dollars [2]	3,949,878	48.60	925 silver	45.01	2.97
5 dollars [2]	3,981,140	24.30	do	38.00	2.11
1 dollar [3]	977,644	23.72	500 silver, 500 copper	36.07	2.84
Do	2,799,363	15.62	Pure nickel	32.13	2.62
50 cents		11.66	800 silver, 200 copper	29.72	2.03
Do	3,436,650	8.10	Pure nickel	27.13	1.88
25 cents		5.83	800 silver, 200 copper	23.88	1.78
Do		5.83	500 silver, 500 copper	23.88	1.78
Do	192,360,598	5.05	Pure nickel	23.88	1.78
10 cents	201,566,565	2.07	do	17.91	1.22
5 cents	94,704,645	4.54	do	21.21	1.78
1 cent	692,058,489	3.24	98% copper, 1.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.05	1.65
Total	1,195,834,972				

[1] Coinage produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, and dated as follows:

	1973	*1974*
10 dollars	2,392,354	1,557,524
5 dollars	2,470,715	1,510,425
1 dollar (silver)	297,990	679,654
1 dollar (nickel)	80,668	2,718,695
50 cents	52,828	3,383,822
25 cents	1,844,829	190,515,769
10 cents	492,828	201,073,737
5 cents	12,424,828	82,279,817
1 cent	50,215,825	641,842,664

[2] Commemorating the Olympic Games to be held in Montreal in 1976.
[3] Commemorating the centennial of the City of Winnipeg.
*Milled edges on all denominations except the 5 and 1 cent pieces, which are smooth.

CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES, EASTERN GROUP

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
4 dollars		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.6	3.00
50 cents		13.00	do	30.1	n.a.
25 cents		6.50	do	24.0	1.98
10 cents		2.60	do	18.1	1.50
5 cents		5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.0	2.00
2 cents		9.45	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	30.9	1.78
Do		9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.78
1 cent		5.67	do	25.5	1.60
Do		5.67	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.5	1.60
Total					

n.a. Not available.
*Milled edges: $4, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents, and 1 cent pieces.

NOTE.—The currency area currently includes Barbados, the Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and Montserrat), and the Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica).

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 dollars	6,529	14.32	500 gold	27.10	n.a.
Do	127,779	51.84	925 silver	45.00	n.a.
5 dollars		42.12	do	42.00	n.a.
2 dollars		29.81	do	40.00	n.a.
1 dollar		18.14	do	35.00	n.a.
50 cents		10.37	do	28.50	n.a.
25 cents		5.67	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.26	n.a.
10 cents		3.90	do	20.96	n.a.
5 cents		2.20	do	18.00	n.a.
1 cent	250,000	2.85	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.00	n.a.
Total	384,308				

[1] The $25 coins dated 1972, were made by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. The 1-cent coins, dated 1972 were made by mints in the United Kingdom.
*Reeded edges: $25, $5, $2, $1, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.
n.a. Not available.

CHILE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 escudos [2]	32,100,000	5.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.0	1.51
50 escudos [2]	6,000,000	4.00	do	21.0	1.45
10 escudos	33,750,000	2.00	100% aluminum	25.0	1.53
5 escudos	8,000,000	1.50	do	23.0	1.36
Do	2,100,000	4.50	68% copper, 16% zinc, 16% nickel.	23.0	1.32
1 escudo	150,000	2.75	do	19.0	1.20
50 centesimos		4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.0	1.30
20 centesimos		3.00	do	20.0	1.20
10 centesimos		2.50	do	18.0	1.20
Do		8.00	92% copper, 8% aluminum	27.0	1.75
5 centesimos		4.00	do	23.5	1.20
2 centesimos		3.00	do	20.0	1.18
Total	82,100,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by the Government Mint of Chile. It was all dated 1974, except for the (copper, nickel, zinc) 5 and 1 escudos, which were dated 1973.
[2] 12-sided coins.
*Milled edges: 1 and 5 escudo coins of copper, nickel, zinc composition. Smooth edges: All others.

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 dollars	418,068,000	9.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.0	2.00
1 dollar	535,605,000	6.00	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.	25.0	1.60
50 cents	43,424,000	3.70	65% copper, 34% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.0	1.30
20 cents		1.80	Aluminum	22.8	1.63
10 cents	71,930,000	1.15	99% aluminum, 1% magnesium.	19.0	1.70
Total	1,069,027,000				

[1] 181,938,000 $5 coins made by U.S. Mint, Philadelphia; 132,316,000 $1 made by U.S. Mint, Denver; 200,000,000 $5 and 400,000,000 $1 coins made by Korean Mint; all other coins produced by Central Mint of China Taipei. All coins marked 63d year of the Republic of China.

*Reeded edges: All denominations.

COLOMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Numismatic coins: [2]					
2,000 pesos		12.90	900 gold, 100 other metal	28.00	n.a.
1,500 pesos	4,911	19.10	do	25.40	2.50
Do		8.60	do	24.00	n.a.
1,000 pesos		4.30	do	20.00	n.a.
500 pesos		21.50	do	35.00	1.80
300 pesos		12.90	do	28.00	1.75
200 pesos		8.60	do	24.00	1.25
100 pesos		4.30	do	20.00	1.00
Subtotal	4,911				
Regular issue:					
5 pesos		10.00	90% steel nickel clad	30.00	2.20
1 peso	56,019,900	6.75	65% copper, 20% zinc, 15% nickel.	25.00	2.06
50 centavos [3]	19,540,700	4.50	do	23.00	1.70
20 centavos	45,941,400	4.50	do	23.00	1.70
10 centavos	49,740,170	2.50	do	18.00	1.45
5 centavos	5,310,320	3.25	do	21.00	1.30
1 centavo	2,000,000	2.00	do	17.00	1.35
Subtotal	178,522,490				
Total	178,527,401				

[1] All regular issue 1974 coinage bore the year 1974 and was made by Casa de Moneda, Bogota, except for 50 million of the 1 peso coins, which were made in West Germany by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A.G. in cooperation with the Stuttgart mint.

[2] Numismatic coins, manufactured by the Royal Canadian Mint show the famous gold urn with four lids on the obverse with 1923 and 1973.

[3] 12-sided coin.

*Reeded edges: All numismatic coins, 1 and 5 pesos, 20, and 10 centavos pieces. Smooth edges: 50, 5, and 1 centavos pieces.

n.a. Not available.



Coinage of the Republic of China

COLOMBIA—Continued

Previous issues of Colombian coins in circulation in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 pesos (R)	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	35	1.95
1 peso (R)	25.0	900 silver, 100 copper	37	2.5
1 peso, decagonal shape (S)	12.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.35
50 centavos (R)	12.5	do	30	2.0
20 centavos (R)	5.0	300 silver, 588 copper, 112 zinc	23	1.4
Do	5.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.6
10 centavos (R)	2.5	do	18	1.45
5 centavos (S)	4.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	21	1.6
Do	4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.6
2 centavos (S)	3.0	84% copper, 16% zinc	19	1.5
Do	3.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	19	1.5
Do	3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	19	1.5
1 centavo (S)	2.0	95% copper, 5% nickel	17	1.5
Do	2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.5
Do	2.0	90% steel, cupronickel clad	17	1.5

*Type of edge is given in the denomination column. Reeded edge is denoted by letter R. Smooth edge is denoted by letter S.

COMORO ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 francs		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	
5 francs		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	
2 francs		2.2	do	27.0	
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	

[1] The most recent coinage was 1965.
*Type of edges not available.

COSTA RICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 colones		14.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	32	2.28
Do		12.00	Stainless steel (17% chrome)	32	2.00
1 colon		8.66	do	29	2.00
Do	2,000,000	10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	29	2.08
50 centimos		7.00	do	26	1.70
25 centimos	8,000,000	3.45	do	23	1.30
10 centimos		2.00	do	18	1.10
Do		1.75	Stainless steel (17% chrome)	15	1.00
5 centimos		.875	do	15	.80
Do	30,000,000	1.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.00
Subtotal	40,000,000				
Numismatic coins:					
1,000 colones		149.04	900 gold, 100 copper	60	n.a.
500 colones		74.52	do	55	n.a.
200 colones		29.80	do	40	n.a.
100 colones		14.90	do	30	n.a.
50 colones		7.45	do	23	n.a.
25 colones		53.90	1000/1000 pure silver	60	n.a.
20 colones		43.12	do	50	n.a.
10 colones		21.56	do	40	n.a.
5 colones		10.78	do	28	n.a.
2 colones		4.31	do	21	n.a.
Subtotal					
Grand total	40,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A.G., West Germany, and dated 1974, except the 5 centimos pieces which were produced by Guatemalan Mint and dated 1973.

* Lettered edges: 2 and 1 colones, 25 and 50 centimos. Reeded edges: All numismatic coins and 10 and 5 centimos.

n.a. Not available.

CYPRUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 mils		22.62	75% copper, 25% nickel	36.07	2.57
Do		22.62	800 silver, 200 copper	36.07	2.57
100 mils	500,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.49	2.29
50 mils	1,000,000	5.66	do	23.59	1.73
25 mils	1,000,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.32
5 mils	2,500,000	5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.48	1.60
3 mils		2.83	do	20.19	n.a.
1 mil		1.00	91.15% aluminum, 6.8% magnesium, 2.05% other metals.	(2)	1.70
Total	5,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.

[2] Twelve-sided coin measures 18.3 mm. across the flats.

*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 25 mils. Smooth edges: 500, 5, 3, and 1 mils.

n.a. Not available.



Coinage of Czechoslovakia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Commemorative: [2]					
100 crowns	90,000	15.00	700 silver, 300 copper	33.0	n.a.
50 crowns	60,000	13.00	do	31.0	2.20
20 crowns	----------	9.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	29.0	2.00
Regular issue:					
5 crowns	n.a.	7.00	80% copper, 20% nickel	26.0	1.90
2 crowns	n.a.	6.00	do	24.0	1.90
1 crown	n.a.	4.00	91% copper, 8% aluminum, 1% manganese.	23.0	1.53
50 heller	n.a.	3.00	90% copper, 10% zinc	21.5	1.30
20 heller	n.a.	2.60	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.5	1.40
10 heller	n.a.	1.18	97.6% aluminum, 2% magnesium, 0.4% manganese.	22.0	1.20
Do	n.a.	.90	do	18.2	2.30
5 heller	n.a.	.80	do	20.0	1.00
Total	150,000				

[1] All coins produced by Czechoslovak State Mint, Kremnica. The number of coins manufactured for general circulation is not available, but they bore the year 1974.

[2] Commemorative coins valid as legal tender. The 100 Kc coins commemorate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Bedrich Smetana, the Czech composer, and bear the dates 1824–1974. The 50 Kc coins commemorate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Janko Jesensky, the Slovakian poet, and bear the dates 1874–1974.

*Incused edges: 1 Kcs, 50 and 10 h coins. Smooth edge: 5 and smaller 10 h. Reeded edges: 20 and 10 h pieces. Smooth engraved: 20, 5, and 2 Kcs. Smooth with engraved ornaments, Jesensky 50 Kcs. Plastic lettered edge: 25th anniversary 50 Kcs. Lettered edge: 100 Kcs.

n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Czechoslovakian coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 crowns	7.00	80% copper, 20% nickel	26.0	1.50
3 crowns	5.50	do	23.5	1.35
25 heller	1.43	97.6% aluminum, 2% magnesium, 0.4% manganese.	24.0	1.20
3 heller	.66	do	18.0	1.00
1 heller	.50	do	16.0	1.00

*"Smooth, engraved" edges: 5 and 3 Kcs coins. Incused edge: 25 h. Smooth edges: 3 and 1 h coins.

DAHOMEY, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

DENMARK

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 kroner		20.5	800 silver	36.00	2.20
5 kroner	5,239,477	15.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	33.00	2.35
1 kroner	17,742,196	6.8	do	25.50	1.85
25 ore		4.5	do	23.00	1.50
25 ore with hole [2]	22,178,519	4.3	do	23.00	1.25
10 ore	38,569,787	3.0	do	18.00	1.58
5 ore		6.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	24.00	1.75
Do	71,796,002	1.6	90% steel, copper clad	15.50	1.25
2 ore		3.2	Zinc	21.00	1.55
Do	120,000	3.6	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	19.50	1.47
1 ore		1.6	do	16.00	1.31
Total	155,645,981				

[1] Made at the Royal Mint of Denmark.
[2] The diameter of central hole is 4.6 mm.
*Reeded edges: 10, 5 and 1 kroner. Smooth edges: all other coins.

DOMINICA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
30 pesos	19,000	11.70	900 gold, 100 copper	24.30	n.a.
1 peso		27.30	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.10	2.90
Do	45,200	26.70	900 gold, 100 copper	38.10	n.a.
50 centavos		12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.62	2.20
25 centavos	1,999,500	6.25	do	24.31	1.70
10 centavos		2.50	do	17.91	1.00
5 centavos	4,999,500	5.00	do	21.20	1.90
1 centavo		3.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	19.05	1.57
Total	7,063,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The coins were dated 1974.
*Smooth edges: All centavos coins. Reeded edges: 30 and 1 peso gold coins.
n.a. Not available.

DUBAI—*See* United Arab Emirates

ECUADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 sucre	23,100,000	6.50	90% steel, nickel clad	26	1.95
50 centavos		5.00	do	23	2.00
20 centavos		3.60	do	21	1.70
10 centavos		2.75	do	19	1.50
5 centavos		2.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.00
Total	23,100,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
*Reeded edges: 1 sucre and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centavos.

EGYPT—*See* United Arab Republic

EIRE—*See* Ireland, Republic of

EL SALVADOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos		3.88	Pure nickel	19.99	n.a.
25 centavos		2.50	do	17.88	n.a.
10 centavos		7.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.00	2.50
5 centavos	10,002,000	5.00	do	23.00	1.63
3 centavos	10,002,000	4.00	70% copper, 30% nickel	19.00	2.00
2 centavos	10,002,000	2.50	do	17.00	1.50
1 centavo		2.50	95% copper, 5% zinc	16.00	1.68
Total	30,006,000				

[1] 1974 coins manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the year 1974.
*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 centavos coins. Reeded edges: 50 and 25 centavos coins.
n.a. Not available.

ETHIOPIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 cents [2]		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc	26	1.82
Do [2]		6.80	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	26	1.82
10 cents	38,030,000	6.09	do	23	2.13
Do		6.09	95% copper, 5% zinc	23	2.13
5 cents		4.02	do	20	1.88
Do		4.02	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	20	1.88
1 cent		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc	17	1.88
Do		2.85	95% copper, 5% zinc and tin	17	1.88
Total	38,030,000				

[1] Coins, manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom, were dated 1936.
[2] Scalloped coin.
*Milled edge: 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cents.

FALKLAND ISLANDS—Use coins of the United Kingdom

FAROE ISLANDS—Use coins of Denmark

FIJI

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	n.a.
Do		28.28	925 silver, 75 copper	38.61	n.a.
20 cents	252,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	n.a.
10 cents		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 cents	608,000	2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 cents		3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 cent		1.94	do	17.53	n.a.
Total	860,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, manufactured by the Royal Australian Mint, bore the year 1974.
*Milled edges: 1 dollar, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.
n.a. Not available.

FINLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 markka		24.20	500 silver, 450 copper, 50 zinc	35.00	3.10
5 markka	300,000	8.0	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	26.30	2.05
1 markka		6.4	350 silver, 570 copper, 80 zinc.	24.00	1.77
Do	18,065,000	6.1	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	1.77
50 pennia	5,049,000	5.5	93% copper, 5% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.00	1.9
20 pennia	12,705,000	4.5	do	22.50	1.9
10 pennia	8,930,000	3.0	do	20.00	1.5
5 pennia	21,530,000	2.6	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.00	1.4
1 penni		1.6	do	15.80	1.1
Do	100,132,000	0.45	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	15.80	1.1
Total	166,711,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Mint of Finland, bears the date 1974.
*Lettered edge: 5 and 1 markka. Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 pennia. Smooth edges: 10 markka, 5, and 1 pennia.

FRANCE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 francs	447,000	30.00	900 silver, 100 copper	41.0	n.a.
10 francs	2,010,000	10.00	92% copper, 6% nickel, 20% aluminum.	26.0	2.70
5 francs	26,888,000	10.00	Pure nickel bonded to core of 75% copper, 25% nickel.	29.0	2.10
1 franc	82,235,000	6.00	Pure nickel	24.0	1.90
½ franc	37,072,000	4.50	do	19.5	2.10
20 centimes	54,250,000	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	1.50
10 centimes	91,990,000	3.00	do	20.0	1.50
5 centimes	103,890,000	2.00	do	17.0	1.20
1 centime	7,850,000	1.65	17% chrome steel	15.0	1.50
Total	406,632,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by the French Government Mint, Paris.
*Lettered edges 50 and 10 francs. Reeded edges: 5, 1, and ½ francs. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 centime coins.
n.a. Not available.

FRENCH GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA } Use coins of metropolitan France
FRENCH MARTINIQUE

FRENCH POLYNESIA

Denomination (CFP francs)	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 francs		15.0	Pure nickel	33.0	2.2
20 francs		10.0	do	28.5	2.1
10 francs		6.0	do	24	1.8
5 francs		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31	2.5
2 francs	400,100	2.2	do	27	1.9
1 franc		1.3	do	23	1.7
50 centimes		0.7	do	18	n.a.
Total	400,100				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by the French Government Mint, Paris.
*Reeded edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 2 francs. Other denominations not available.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French Polynesia is administratively divided into the following circumscriptions: The Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, Tuámotu group, Austral Islands, and the Marquezas Islands.













Coinage of France



Coinage of France

THE GAMBIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dalasi		18.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.29	n.a.
50 bututs		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
25 bututs		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
10 bututs		6.20	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	25.91	n.a.
5 bututs		3.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	20.32	n.a.
1 butut	2,000,000	1.78	do	17.15	n.a.
Total	2,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974 and was an FAO coin.
*Reeded edges: 1 dalasi, 50 and 25 butut coins. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 butut coins.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Converted to the decimal system on July 1, 1971, when new unit, a dalasi, equal to 4 shillings, with fractional unit, the butut, was introduced.

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 Deutsche Mark [2]		15.5	625 silver, 375 copper	32.50	2.25
5 Deutsche Mark [3]	39,153,900	11.2	do	29.00	2.07
Do [4]	48,494,200	10.0	75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to pure nickel core.	29.00	2.07
2 Deutsche Mark [5]	15,327	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.75	1.79
Do	29,057,906	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to pure nickel core.	26.75	1.79
1 Deutsche Mark	49,539,172	5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	23.50	1.75
50 pfennig	53,548,696	3.5	do	20.00	1.58
10 pfennig	132,422,954	4.0	90% steel brass clad	21.50	1.70
5 pfennig	132,562,066	3.0	do	18.50	1.70
2 pfennig	142,951,594	2.9	90% steel copper clad	19.25	1.52
1 pfennig	306,067,096	2.0	do	16.50	1.38
Total	933,812,911				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by German Federal Government Mints. Dates on coins vary, indicating the years in which the minting order was given.
[2] Commemorative to mark the XX Olympic games held at Munich in 1972.
[3] Includes commemorative coins.
[4] Coins bore year 1975, for issue after Feb. 1, 1975.
[5] Withdrawn from circulation as of Aug. 1, 1973.
*Lettered edges: 10, 5, and 2 DM. Plain edge with arabesque: 1 DM. Smooth edges: 50, 10, 5, 2, and 1 Pf.

GHANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
New decimal series:					
20 pesewas		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	2.00
10 pesewas		5.66	do	23.60	1.70
5 pesewas		2.83	do	19.41	1.30
2½ pesewas (12 scallops).		3.24	do	19.51	1.40
1 pesewa		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.48	1.50
½ pesewa		2.83	do	20.19	1.20
Total					

*Reeded edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ pesewas. Smooth edges: 1 and ½ pesewa.

GIBRALTAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 new pence		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	38.6	n.a.
Do		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.6	2.79
Total					

*Milled edges.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—U.K. coins also circulate in Gibraltar.

GREECE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 drachmas		12.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.00	2.15
Do	4,794,000	11.00	do	29.00	2.20
10 drachmas		10.00	do	30.00	2.00
Do	10,918,000	7.50	do	27.00	1.90
5 drachmas		9.00	do	28.00	2.00
Do	9,137,500	9.00	do	25.00	2.45
2 drachmas		6.00	do	24.00	1.85
Do	18,565,000	6.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	24.00	1.95
1 drachma	15,580,000	4.00	do	21.00	1.70
Do		4.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.00	1.50
50 lepta		2.30	do	18.00	1.20
Do	19,356,000	2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	18.00	1.40
20 lepta	5,920,000	1.30	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	22.00	1.70
10 lepta	4,660,000	1.10	do	20.00	1.60
5 lepta		.85	do	20.00	1.10
Total	88,930,500				

[1] Greek Government Mint produced 1974 coinage, which bore the year 1973.
* Smooth edges: 12 gr. 32 mm. 20 drachmas, 10 gr. 30 mm. 10 drachmas, 9 gr. 25 mm. 5 drachmas, 20, 10, and 5 lepta coins. Reeded edges: All other coins, except the 11 gr. 20 drachmas, which had lettered edge.

GREENLAND—Coins of Denmark circulate in Greenland

GRENADA (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

GUATEMALA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos		11.00	720 silver, 280 copper	31.0	2.05
25 centavos		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	27.0	2.00
Do		8¼	720 silver, 280 copper	27.0	1.75
10 centavos	3,500,000	3.2	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	21.0	1.08
Do		3½	720 silver, 280 copper	21.0	1.40
5 centavos	10,575,000	1.6	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	16.0	1.92
Do		1⅔	720 silver, 280 copper	16.0	1.20
2 centavos		6.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	25.5	1.60
1 centavo	10,000,000	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	19.0	1.06
Do		3.0	do	21.0	1.35
Do		3.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20.0	1.52
½ centavo		1.5	do	16.0	.70
Total	24,075,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made at the Guatemalan Mint, bears the date 1974.
*Reeded edges: 50, 10, and 5 centavos. Lettered edge: 25 centavos. Smooth edges: 2, 1, and ½ centavos.

GUERNSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Pound-shilling-pence system:					
10 shillings [2]		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.40	n.a.
Threepence (12 scallops).		6.80	do	21.00	n.a.
Do		3.53	do	21.00	n.a.
8 doubles		9.72	do	30.90	n.a.
Do		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	31.60	n.a.
Do		9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.90	n.a.
4 doubles		4.86	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	25.50	n.a.
Do		4.86	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	26.40	n.a.
2 doubles		3.56	do	22.20	1.30
1 double		2.27	do	19.00	1.30
Decimal system: [3]					
50 new pence		13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.03
25 new pence		28.28	925 silver	38.74	n.a.
Do		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	n.a.
10 new pence		11.31	do	28.50	2.03
5 new pence		5.66	do	23.60	1.73
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.80
1 new penny	202,000	3.56	do	20.32	1.52
½ new penny	312,000	1.78	do	17.15	1.12
Total	514,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom and bears the year 1971.
[2] Square coin with rounded corners, measuring 25.4 mm. across flats, dated 1966. A commemorative issue.
[3] The decimal currency system was adopted on Feb. 15, 1971.
*Smooth edge: 50, 2, 1, and ½ new pence coins. Milled edges: 25, 10, and 5 new pence.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins also circulate in Guernsey.

GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Commemorative issues:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10,000 francs		40	900 gold, 100 silver	45.00	n.a.
5,000 francs		20	do	32.00	n.a.
2,000 francs		8	do	23.00	n.a.
1,000 francs		4	do	18.00	n.a.
500 francs		28.91	Silver	42.00	n.a.
250 francs		14.45	do	36.00	n.a.
200 francs		11.56	do	30.00	n.a.
100 francs		5.78	do	21.00	n.a.
Total					
Regular issue:					
100 francs		17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.00	n.a.
50 francs		12.50	do	30.61	2.13
25 francs		9.00	do	27.00	2.03
10 francs		6	do	23.50	1.75
5 francs		3.5	do	20.00	1.52
1 franc		1.5	do	17.00	.89
Total					
Grand total					

* Incused lettered edge: 50 francs. Milled edge: 100 francs. Other edges unknown.
n.a. Not available.

GUYANA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar		19.08	75% copper, 25% nickel	35.56	2.16
50 cents		7.50	do	26.00	1.85
25 cents	1,000,000	4.25	do	22.00	1.52
10 cents		2.75	do	18.06	1.47
5 cents	1,500,000	2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	19.51	1.22
1 cent	5,000,000	1.50	do	16.00	.86
Total	7,500,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by the Royal Mint, London, and bore the year 1974.
*Milled edges: $1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

HAITI

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Regular issue:					
50 centimes		9.88	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.0	1.9
20 centimes		7.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	26.2	1.9
Do		7.55	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.0	1.8
10 centimes		4.00	do	22.0	1.3
Do		4.00	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	22.7	1.4
5 centimes		2.65	75% copper, 25% nickel	20.0	1.1
Do		2.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	19.9	1.3
Total					

*Smooth edges: all denominations.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Haiti.

HONDURAS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 lempira		12.50	900 silver, 100 copper	31	2.5
50 centavos		6.00	do	24	2.0
Do	4,400,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	2.0
20 centavos		2.50	900 silver, 100 copper	18	1.5
Do	40,650	2.27	75% copper, 25% nickel	18	1.5
10 centavos		7.00	do	26	2.0
5 centavos		5.00	do	21	2.0
2 centavos		3.00	95% copper, 5% tin	20	1.5
1 centavo		1.50	do	15	1.0
Total	4,440,650				

[1] 50 centavos coins struck by U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, while the 20 centavos coins were struck by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. The 50 centavos were FAO coins, dated 1973 and issued in 1974.
*Reeded edges: 1 lempira, 50 and 20 centavos. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 centavos.

HONG KONG

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar	18,950,000	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	1.85
50 cents	8,000,000	5.83	do	23.6	1.60
10 cents	23,500,000	4.54	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20.6	1.98
5 cents		2.59	do	16.5	1.80
Total	50,450,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bears the date 1975.
*Reeded edges: 1 dollar, 50 cents, 10, and 5-cent pieces.





Coinage of Honduras

HUNGARY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 forint [2]	55,000	22.00	640 silver	37.0	2.60
50 forint [2]	30,000	16.00	do	34.0	2.20
10 forint	n.a.	8.83	Nickel	28.0	1.90
5 forint	n.a.	5.73	do	24.3	1.63
2 forint	n.a.	4.44	"Brass 72"	22.4	1.64
1 forint	n.a.	1.40	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	22.8	1.80
50 fillér	n.a.	1.20	do	21.5	1.60
20 fillér	n.a.	.90	do	20.4	1.40
10 fillér	n.a.	.60	do	18.5	1.20
5 fillér	n.a.	.60	99.5% aluminum	17.0	1.36
2 fillér	n.a.	.65	do	18.0	1.11

[1] 1974 coinage, produced by Allami Pénzverde, Budapest, bore the year 1974.
[2] 25,000 commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Comecon bearing years 1949–1974. Other 100 forints commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Bank of Hungary.
[3] Commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Bank of Hungary and bear dates 1924–1974.
n.a. Not available.
*Smooth edges: 10 and 2 forint and 50, 10, 5, and 2 filler pieces. Reeded edges: 1 and 5 forint and 20 filler coins. Flower patterns: 100 and 50 forint coins.

ICELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10,000 kronur [2]	19,283	15.50	900 gold	27.75	n.a.
1,000 kronur [2]	111,287	30.00	925 silver	39.00	n.a.
500 kronur [2]	111,287	20.00	do	35.00	n.a.
50 kronur		12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.00
10 kronur	1,500,000	6.50	do	25.00	1.80
5 kronur	700,000	4.00	do	20.75	1.70
2 kronur		9.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	28.00	2.08
1 krona	5,000,000	4.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22.50	1.50
50 aurar	1,500,000	2.40	do	19.00	1.20
25 aurar		2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.00	1.45
10 aurar		1.50	do	15.00	1.22
Do	3,800,000	.45	Aluminum	15.00	1.15
1 eyrir		1.60	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	15.00	1.27
Total	12,741,857				

[1] 1974 coins were struck at mints in the United Kingdom. The coins for general issue were dated 1974, except for the 1 krona coins which were dated 1975.
[2] Coins commemorating the 1,100th anniversary of settlement in Iceland, bear the dates 874–1974. The 10,000 kronur coin honors Ingolfur Arnarson, a Norwegian Chieftain and traditionally the first settler. The 1,000 kronur coin shows that men appropriated land for themselves by lighting a fire at sunrise, which burned until sunset. The fires marked the outer limits of their land. The 500 kronur indicates that a woman was allocated land on the basis of the area she could walk around with a heifer between sunrise and sunset on one spring day.
*Milled edges: 10,000, 1,000, 500, and 2 kronur, 1 krona, 50, 25, and 10 aurar. Smooth edges: 50, 10, and 5 kronur, and 1 eyrir.
n.a. Not available.

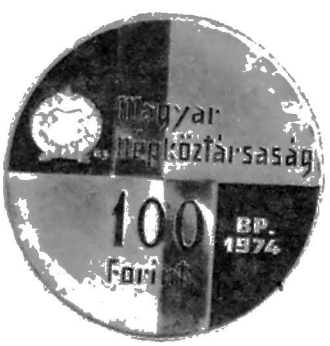












Coinage of Hungary









Coinage of Iceland

INDIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 rupees [2]		30.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	44.00	n.a.
10 rupees [2]		22.50	do	39.00	2.50
50 paise [3]	150,320,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	1.55
25 paise	416,160,000	2.50	do	19.00	1.20
10 paise (12 scallops)	822,060,000	2.30	Aluminum with 3.5% to 4% magnesium.	26.00	2.25
5 paise (Square)	524,010,000	1.50	do	(4)	2.35
3 paise (Hexagonal)		1.25	do	(5)	1.95
2 paise (8 scallops)	289,350,000	1.00	do	20.00	1.75
1 paisa (Square)		.75	do	(6)	1.85
Total	2,201,900,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced at Indian Government Mints at Alipore, Bombay, and Hyderabad. The coins for regular issue bear the year 1974.
[2] New "Development oriented design" coins produced in connection with FAO. Although initially sold to collectors by the Indian Mint, the coins are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, should they at any time be utilized as ordinary coins.
[3] Includes "Development oriented design" coins.
[4] Across corners 22 mm. Across flats 19 mm.
[5] Across corners 21 mm. Across flats 19.55 mm.
[6] Across flats 14.70 mm. Between opposite corners 17 mm.
*Serrated edges: 20 and 10 rupees, 50, and 25 paise coins. Smooth edges: Other denominations.
n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Indian coins in circulation in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 paise	5.00	Pure nickel	24.00	1.55
25 paise	2.50	do	19.00	1.30
20 paise	4.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	22.00	1.85
10 paise (8 scallops)	4.25	do	23.00	1.75
Do	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	23.00	1.85

*Serrated edges: 50, 25, and 20 paise coins. Smooth edge: 10 paise.

INDONESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thichness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Commemorative coins: [1]					
100,000 rupiah [2 3]	6,419	33.44	900 gold	34.00	2.49
25,000 rupiah		61.71	do	55.00	2.00
20,000 rupiah	25	49.37	do	50.00	2.00
10,000 rupiah		24.68	do	40.00	1.60
5,000 rupiah		12.34	do	30.00	1.50
Do [2 4]	16,024	35.00	925 silver	42.00	2.87
Do [2 5]	25,418	31.65	500 silver	42.00	2.87
2,000 rupiah	150	4.93	900 gold	18.00	1.60
Do [2 4]	20,000	28.28	925 silver	38.61	2.75
Do [2 5]	37,529	25.31	500 silver	38.61	2.75
1,000 rupiah	100	40.00	1000 silver	55.00	2.10
750 rupiah	150	30.00	do	45.00	2.30
500 rupiah	1,300	20.00	do	40.00	2.00
250 rupiah	1,200	10.00	do	30.00	1.80
200 rupiah	150	8.00	do	26.00	1.90
Subtotal	108,465				
Regular issue: [6]					
100 rupiah	70,000,000	9.72	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	2.10
50 rupiah	100,000,000	6.06	do	24.00	1.50
25 rupiah	80,000,000	3.52	do	20.00	1.25
10 rupiah	6,360,000	1.80	do	16.00	1.00
Do [7]	16,000,000	4.00	90% steel brass clad	22.00	1.60
5 rupiah [8]	140,000,000	3.10	Aluminum	28.50	1.78
2 rupiah		2.29	do	26.00	2.00
1 rupiah		1.42	do	22.00	1.75
Subotal	412,360,000				
Total	412,468,465				

[1] Mint producing commemorative coinage was not reported.
[2] Conservation coins, part of an international series, drawing attention to endangered species of wildlife. were produced by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1974.
[3] Consists of 1,309 proof and 5,110 uncirculated coins.
[4] Proof coins.
[5] Uncirculated coins.
[6] Coins for regular issue were minted by Perum Peruri. The 50, 25, and cupronickel 10 rupiahs were dated 1971; the 100 rupiah pieces were dated 1973; and 40 million of the 5 rupiah coins were dated 1970.
[7] FAO coins dated 1974.
[8] Includes 100 million new design FAO coins bearing a symbol of the Family planning program dated 1974 (issued Apr. 22, 1974).
*Smooth edges: Steel brass clad 10 rupiahs, 5 rupiahs, and the commemorative pieces, except the Conservation coins. Milled edges: 50, 25, and cupronickel 10 rupiahs, and all Conservation coins. Lettered edge: 100 rupiahs.













Coinage of Indonesia

IRAN (Year ended March 20, 1975)

Denomination	Coinage [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2,000 rials		26.06	900 gold	40.00	n.a.
1,000 rials		13.03	do	30.00	n.a.
750 rials		9.77	do	26.00	n.a.
500 rials		6.51	do	21.00	n.a.
200 rials		60.00	999 silver	50.00	n.a.
100 rials		30.00	do	38.00	n.a.
75 rials		22.50	do	34.00	n.a.
50 rials		15.00	do	30.00	n.a.
25 rials		7.50	do	26.00	n.a.
20 rials	12,600,506	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.00	n.a.
10 rials	22,233,959	7.00	do	28.00	n.a.
5 rials	26,366,996	4.60	do	25.00	n.a.
2 rials	28,477,200	3.00	do	22.50	n.a.
1 rial	33,699,996	1.75	do	18.50	n.a.
50 dinars	60,000	2.50	91.5% copper, 8.5% aluminum	20.00	n.a.
Total	123,438,657				

[1] Coinage, bearing the date 1353 in Arabic, was made by the Mint of the Central Bank of Iran.
*Serrated edges.
n.a. Not available.

IRAQ

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 dinars [2]		13.57	916.6 gold	28.40	n.a.
1 dinar [2]		31.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	40.00	3.10
250 fils		15.00	Pure nickel	33.00	n.a.
100 fils		10.00	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	29.00	n.a.
Do	4,800,000	11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.00	n.a.
50 fils	20,000,000	5.50	do	23.00	1.73
25 fils	20,000,000	2.27	do	20.00	1.24
10 fils [3]		6.75	do	26.00	n.a.
Do	13,000,000	5.75	Stainless, iron, 13% chromium	26.00	n.a.
5 fils [3]		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.00	n.a.
Do	15,800,000	4.00	Stainless iron, 13% chromium	22.00	n.a.
1 fils [4]		2.50	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	19.00	n.a.
Total	73,600,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. The coins bore the dates 1395–1975, except for 2 million of the 10 fils and 1.8 millon of the 5 fils which bore 1394–1974.
[2] To commemorate Golden Jubilee of the Iraqi Army.
[3] Coins have 12 scallops.
[4] Coin is 10-sided. Diameter, inside measurement.
*Incuse lettered: 100 fils. Milled edges: 5 and 1 dinars, 50, 25, and 10 fils. Smooth edge: 1 fils and cupronickel 10 and 5 fils coins.
n.a. Not available.

IRELAND, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins: [2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 new pence	1,000,000	13.51	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.50
10 new pence	2,500,000	11.31	do	28.50	2.23
5 new pence	7,000,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.78
1 new penny	10,000,000	3.56	do	20.32	1.50
½ new penny		1.78	do	17.14	1.09
Total	20,500,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, produced by Royal Mint, Llantrisant, United Kingdom, bore the year 1974.
[2] Ireland converted to the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
*Milled edges: New 5 and 10 pence coins. Smooth edges: New 50, 2, 1, and ½ pence coins.

ISLE OF MAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Crown		28.28	925 silver, 75 copper	38.61	n.a.
Do		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	n.a.
50 new pence [1]		13.50	do	30.00	n.a.
10 new pence		11.37	do	28.50	n.a.
5 new pence		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.	25.91	n.a.
1 new penny		3.56	do	20.32	n.a.
½ new penny		1.78	do	17.15	n.a.
Total					

[1] Seven-sided coin.
* Milled edges: 1 crown, 10, and 5 pence coins. Smooth edges: 50, 2, 1, and half new pence pieces.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—British coins are in general circulation on the Isle of Man. The new pence coins were placed in circulation in October 1971.

ISRAEL

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Commemorative coins:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 pounds [1]	53,500	28.00	900 gold, 100 copper	35.00	2.15
200 pounds		27.00	do	33.00	n.a.
100 pounds		13.50	do	27.00	n.a.
50 pounds		7.00	do	22.00	n.a.
25 pounds [1]	211,003	26.00	935 silver, 65 copper	37.00	3.25
20 pounds		7.99	900 gold, 100 copper	22.00	1.60
10 pounds		26.00	935 silver, 65 copper	36.70	3.00
Do [2]	340,000	26.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36.70	3.25
Do [3]	199,825	20.00	500 silver, 500 copper	34.00	3.25
Do		22.00	Gold 900/100	30.00	3.25
5 pounds		20.00	750 silver, 250 copper	34.00	n.a.
1 pound		14.10	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.20	2.40
½ pound		12.00	do	29.50	2.40
Subtotal	804,328				
Trade coins: [4]					
1 pound	7,087,000	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.50	2.20
½ pound	4,285,015	6.80	do	24.50	2.00
25 agorot	4,488,000	6.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.50	1.90
10 agorot	25,735,000	4.20	do	21.50	1.80
5 agorot	15,350,000	2.32	do	17.50	1.50
1 agora	45,606,000	1.03	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	20.00	1.35
Subtotal	102,551,015				
Grand total	103,355,343				

[1] Coins honoring former Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion were dated 1974. The 500 IL coins and 75,000 of the 25 IL ones were produced by the Swiss Federal Mint. The remaining 25 pound pieces were made by the Israeli Mint, Jerusalem.

[2] Consists of two commemorative designs produced by the Israeli Mint: 180,000 "Revival of the Hebrew Language," of which 50,000 were proof and 130,000 ordinary; and 160,000 Pidyon HaBen, of which 45,000 were proof and 115,000 ordinary.

[3] 75,000 proof and 124,825 ordinary coins commemorating Damascus Hannuka.

[4] Trade coins with Hebrew dates corresponding to 1974 were struck by the Israeli Mint, except for 33,948,200 1 agora, 18,106,281 10 agorot, and 4,000,875 1 pound coins which were manufactured at the Royal Canadian Mint. Includes 100,000 mintmarked coins of each denomination.

*Smooth edges: Nonproof commemorative 50, 25, and 10 pounds, 25, 10, and 5 agorot coins. Milled edges: 500, 200, 100, 50, 10, and 5 pound proofs, and ½ pound trade coin. Alternating milled and plain edges: 1 pound trade coin. The 1 agora has 12 scallops.

n.a. Not available.

ITALY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1,000 lire		14.60	"Lega argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	31.4	2.5
500 lire		11.00	do	29.0	2.2
100 lire [2]	83,880,000	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 lire	63,300,000	6.25	do	24.8	2.0
20 lire	16,875,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.6
10 lire	84,300,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire	6,600,000	1.00	do	20.2	1.5
2 lire		.80	do	18.3	1.4
1 lira		.625	do	17.2	1.2
Total	254,955,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1974.

[2] Includes 22,860,000 coins commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph.

*Lettered edge: 1,000 and 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.

NOTE.—Coins of Italy circulate in San Marino, concurrently with new San Marino coinage.

IVORY COAST, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

JAMAICA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 dollars		15.75	500 gold	27.10	n.a.
1 dollar		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	n.a.
25 cents		14.14	do	32.31	1.93
20 cents		11.31	do	28.50	2.03
10 cents	2,000,000	5.66	do	23.60	1.45
5 cents		2.83	do	19.41	1.09
1 cent	3,000,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	1.35
Total	5,000,000				

[1] Coins made by mints in the United Kingdom. The 1 cent pieces were dated 1974, the 10 cent coins bore the year 1972.
*Reeded edges: $1, 25, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.
n.a. Not available.

JAPAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 yen	660,000,000	4.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.6	1.70
50 yen	470,000,000	4.00	do	[2] 21.0	1.75
10 yen	1,780,000,000	4.50	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.50
5 yen	950,000,000	3.75	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc.	[3] 22.0	1.50
1 yen	1,750,000,000	1.00	Pure aluminum	20.0	1.50
Total	5,610,000,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Japanese Government Mint, bears the date 49th year of the Showa.
[2] With central hole 4 mm. in diameter.
[3] With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.
*Milled edges: 100 and 50 yen. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 yen coins.

Previous issues of Japanese coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1,000 yen (Commemorative)	20.00	925 silver, 75 copper	35.0	2.50
100 yen	4.80	600 silver, 300 copper, 100 zinc	22.6	1.70
Do	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	2.00
Do	12.00	do	30.0	2.38
50 yen	5.50	Pure nickel	25.0	1.60
Do	5.00	do	[1] 25.0	1.60
10 yen	4.50	95% copper, 4%-3% zinc, 1%-2% tin.	23.5	1.50
5 yen	4.00	60%-70% copper, 40%-30% zinc	[2] 22.0	1.64

[1] With central hole 6 mm. in diameter.
[2] With central hole 5 mm. in diameter.
*Milled edges: 1,000 and 100 yen; 50 yen of 5.5 gram weight; 10 yen and 5 yen. Smooth edges: 50 yen of 5 gram weight.













Coinage of Jamaica



Coinage of Jamaica



Coinage of Japan

JERSEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 new pence		13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.29
10 new pence		11.31	do	28.50	2.31
5 new pence		5.66	do	23.60	1.72
2 new pence		7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin	25.91	1.55
1 new penny		3.56	do	20.32	1.27
½ new penny		1.75	do	17.15	.89
Total					

*Smooth edge: 50, 2, 1, and ½ pence pieces. Milled edges: 10 and 5 pence coins.

NOTE.—Jersey converted to the decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971, which was "D Day" for the United Kingdom. United Kingdom coins also circulate in Jersey.

JORDAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
250 fils		17.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	34	2.4
100 fils		12.00	do	30	2.2
50 fils		7.50	do	26	1.9
25 fils		4.75	do	22	1.7
20 fils		3.75	do	20	1.6
10 fils		10.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	28	2.2
Do		10.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	28	2.2
5 fils		6.00	do	24	1.8
Do	1,000,000	6.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	24	1.8
1 fil		3.00	do	18	1.6
Do		3.00	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	18	1.6
Total	1,000,000				

[1] Coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, bore the years 1394–1974.
*Milled edges: 250, 100, 50, 25, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.

KENYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 shillings		13.90	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	33.00	n.a.
2 shillings		14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.30	2.26
1 shilling	5,520,000	7.78	do	27.74	1.45
50 cents	4,640,000	3.89	do	20.96	1.32
25 cents		2.59	do	18.06	1.35
10 cents		9.43	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	30.86	1.47
5 cents		5.67	do	25.48	1.30
Total	10,160,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
*Milled edges: 2 shillings, 1 shilling, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 5 shillings and 10 and 5 cents.
n.a. Not available.

KOREA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Regular:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 won	50,000,000	5.42	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	n.a.
50 won[2]	25,000,000	4.16	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	21.60	n.a.
10 won	15,000,000	4.06	65% copper, 35% zinc	22.86	n.a.
5 won		2.95	do	20.40	n.a.
1 won	12,000,000	.73	Pure aluminum	17.20	1.39
Subtotal	102,000,000				
Commemorative:					
25,000 won		96.80	900 gold, 100 copper	60.00	n.a.
20,000 won		77.44	do	55.00	n.a.
10,000 won		38.72	do	40.00	n.a.
5,000 won		19.36	do	32.00	n.a.
2,500 won		9.68	do	26.00	n.a.
1,000 won		3.87	do	18.00	n.a.
Do		56.02	Pure silver	55.00	n.a.
500 won		28.01	do	40.00	n.a.
250 won		14.00	do	30.00	n.a.
200 won		11.20	do	28.00	n.a.
100 won		5.60	do	21.00	n.a.
50 won		2.80	do	16.00	n.a.
Subtotal					
Grand total	102,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by Korean Mint, Pusan, was dated 1974.
[2] First manufactured in 1972.
*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 won coins. Reeded edges: 100 and 50 wons.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—In addition to coins described above, former issues of hwan coins circulate. Their specifications are as follows:

	Weight Grams	*Diameter mm.*	*Thickness mm.*	*Metallic composition*
50 hwan (5 won)	3.69	22.86	1.27	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.
10 hwan (1 won)	2.46	19.10	1.17	95% copper, 5% zinc.
1 won	1.70	17.20	1.13	60% copper, 40% zinc.

KUWAIT

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 fils	480,000	6.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.0	1.68
50 fils	1,000,000	4.50	do	23.0	1.47
20 fils	1,600,000	3.00	do	20.0	1.32
10 fils	1,280,000	3.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin.	21.0	1.52
5 fils	1,200,000	2.50	do	19.5	1.22
1 fil		2.00	do	17.0	n.a.
Total	5,560,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The dates on the coins were 1394–1974.
*Milled edges: 100, 50, and 20 fils. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 fils.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Kuwaiti Dinar is divided into 1,000 fils.

LAOS—No metallic coins have been in circulation in Laos since 1958

LEBANON

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 livre (pound)		9.5	Pure nickel	28.0	n.a.
50 piastres		6.0	do	24.0	1.75
25 piastres		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
10 piastres		3.2	do	21.0	n.a.
5 piastres		2.2	do	18.0	n.a.
Total					

*Milled edges: all denominations.
n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Lebanese coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 piastres	5.0	600 silver, 400 copper	24.0	1.4
25 piastres	4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	1.4
5 piastres	2.9	do	22.0	1.6
2½ piastres [1]	2.75	do	20.0	1.6
1 piastre [2]	2.0	do	18.0	1.6

[1] Round coin with central hole measuring 4 mm. in diameter. Few 2½ piastres are in circulation.
[2] Round coin with central hole measuring 6 mm. in diameter. Few 1 piastres are in circulation.
*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 piastres. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 piastres.

LEEWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

LESOTHO—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in Lesoth

LIBERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 dollars		23.31	910 silver, 90 copper	30.20	2.30
5 dollars [2]	28,353	35.64	900 silver, 100 copper	42.00	3.12
1 dollar	10,542	17.94	75% copper, 25% nickel	34.00	2.74
50 cents	1,010,542	8.97	do	29.00	1.91
25 cents	2,010,542	4.49	do	23.00	1.50
10 cents	10,542	1.79	do	16.99	1.17
5 cents	10,542	4.15	do	19.99	1.73
1 cent	10,542	2.59	95% copper, 5% zinc	17.91	1.40
Total	3,091,605				

[1] 1974 coinage, made at the U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco, included 10,542 proof sets. Coins were dated 1973 except for the 50 and 25 cent circulating issues, which bear the year 1974.
[2] Consists of 27,853 proof and 500 uncirculated coins.
*Reeded edges: 5 and 1 dollars, 50, 25, and 10 cent coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.
NOTE.—Minor amounts of U.S. coins circulate in Liberia.





Coinage of Liberia



Coinage of Liberia

LIBYA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 milliemes	700,000	11.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30	2.0
50 milliemes	1,500,000	7.00	do	([2])	1.8
20 milliemes	2,000,000	6.00	do	24	1.8
10 milliemes	3,000,000	3.25	do	20	1.5
5 milliemes	1,500,000	2.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	([3])	1.2
1 millieme	850,000	1.75	do	16	1.0
Total	9,550,000				

[1] Coinage, produced by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1965.
[2] Twelve scallops, measuring 26.0 mm. across scallops, and 24.3 mm. inside scallops.
[3] Twelve scallops, measuring 20.0 mm. across scallops, and 18.7 mm. inside scallops.
*Milled edges: 100, and 10 milliemes. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 5, and 1 millieme coins.

NOTE.—The name of the pound was changed to the Libyan dinar, with units of dirhams, on Sept. 1, 1971.

LIECHTENSTEIN—Coins of Switzerland circulate in Liechtenstein

LUXEMBOURG

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
250 francs		25.00	835 silver, 165 copper	37	2.30
100 francs		18.00	do	33	2.05
10 francs	3,000,000	8.00	Pure nickel	27	2.00
5 francs		6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24	1.75
1 franc		4.00	do	21	1.51
25 centimes		.76	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	19	1.00
Total	3,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage made by Belgian Government Mint, Brussels, was dated 1974.
*Milled edges: 250, 100, 5, and 1 franc coins. Smooth edge: 10 francs and 25 centimes.

NOTE.—Belgian coins also circulate in Luxembourg.

MADEIRA ISLANDS—Coins of Portugal circulate in Madeira Islands

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 francs		6.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	24.5	1.70
Do		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	1.70
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	1.70
Do		3.5	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.0	1.70
5 francs		5.0	Stainless steel	22.0	2.00
Do		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	2.30
2 francs	1,250,000	3.4	Stainless steel	19.0	1.88
Do		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	1.90
1 franc	2,400,000	2.4	Stainless steel	17.0	1.66
Do		1.3	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	23.0	1.40
Total	3,650,000				

[1] 1974 coins, manufactured by French Government Mint, Paris, bore year 1974.
*Smooth edges.

MALAWI

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Decimal coins:					
10 kwacha[2]	12,082	28.28	925 silver	38.6	n.a.
1 kwacha		28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.7	n.a.
20 tambala		11.31	do	28.5	2.31
10 tambala		5.66	do	23.6	1.45
5 tambala		2.83	do	19.4	1.40
2 tambala		3.56	97% copper, 2.5% nickel, 0.5% zinc.	20.3	n.a.
1 tambala	7,500,000	1.78	do	17.2	n.a.
Total	7,512,082				

[1] 1974 coinage, produced by the Royal Mint, London, was dated 1974.
[2] Believed to be a commemorative coin marking the 10th anniversary of Malawi's independence from Great Britain.
*Smooth edges: 2 and 1 tambala. Reeded edges: 10 kwacha, 20, 10, and 5 tambala. Incuse-lettered edge: 1 kwacha.
n.a. Not available.

MALAYSIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 dollars		18.66	917 gold, 83 copper	27.76	2.21
5 dollars		29.03	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.00	3.20
1 dollar		16.85	do	33.35	2.41
50 cents	7,033,992	9.33	do	27.76	2.18
20 cents	37,019,399	5.66	do	23.60	1.75
10 cents	50,001,629	2.83	do	19.41	1.47
5 cents	13,726,573	1.41	do	16.26	1.04
1 cent	7,444,918	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.27
Total	115,226,511				

[1] All 1974 coinage was struck by Kilang Wang (New Malaysian Mint). All coins were dated 1973.
*Milled edges: $100, $5, and 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Lettered edges: $1 and 50 cent pieces. Smooth edges: 1 cent coin.
NOTE.—The basic currency unit is being changed to ringgit, with the fractional unit, the sen. Date of change is unknown.



Coinage of Malaysia

MALDIVE REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 laris		5.66	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.60	n.a.
25 laris		4.15	do	20.19	n.a.
10 laris		5.18	do	(1)	n.a.
5 laris		2.59	do	(2)	n.a.
2 laris		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	(3)	n.a.
1 lari		1.50	do	15.01	n.a.
Total					

[1] Twelve scallops, measuring 23.1 mm. across scallops, 21.6 mm. inside scallops.
[2] Eight scallops, measuring 20.3 mm. across scallops, 17.8 mm. inside scallops.
[3] Square coin with rounded corners, 18.2 mm. across flats, 21.5 mm. across diagonals.
*Security edges: 50 and 25 laris. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 lari coins.
n.a. Not available.

MALI

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition [1]	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 francs		2.50	Aluminum	27.0	1.6
10 francs		1.50	Magnesium	23.5	1.6
5 francs		1.00	Manganese	20.0	1.7

[1] Proportions of metals unknown to Malians.
* Reeded edges: all denominations.

MALTA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 cents		13.60	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.19	n.a.
10 cents		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
5 cents		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
2 cents	1,260,000	2.26	do	17.78	n.a.
1 cent	1,000,000	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	n.a.
5 mils		2.11	Aluminum	26.00	n.a.
3 mils		1.45	do	23.11	n.a.
2 mils	500,000	.95	do	20.31	n.a.
Total	2,760,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by Royal Mint, London, bore the year 1972.
*Smooth edges: 50 cent pieces and 5, 3, 2 mils. Reeded edges: 10, 5, 1, and 2 cent coins.
n.a. Not available.

MARQUEZAS ISLANDS—*See* French Polynesia

MAURITANIA, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

MAURITIUS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
200 rupees		15.56	916.6 gold	27.76	n.a.
1 rupee		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.44
50 cents	450,000	5.83	do	23.60	n.a.
25 cents	2,700,000	2.92	do	19.00	n.a.
10 cents (12 scallops)	1,750,000	5.18	do	23.50	1.75
5 cents		9.72	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	28.40	1.70
Do	2,500,000	9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.	28.40	1.70
2 cents	2,000,000	3.89	do	23.10	1.02
Do		3.89	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	23.10	1.02
1 cent		1.94	do	17.80	.91
Do	1,500,000	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% nickel.	17.80	.91
Total	10,900,000				

[1] Coins were made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1971.
*Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins. Milled edge: 200 rupees and 25 cents. Security edge: 1 rupee.
n.a. Not available.

MEXICO

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 pesos		22.50	720 silver, 280 copper	38.00	2.56
10 pesos	3,900,000	10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.50	n.a.
5 pesos	34,500,000	14.00	do	33.00	2.22
1 peso	63,700,000	9.00	do	29.00	1.91
50 centavos		6.50	do	25.00	1.83
20 centavos	112,000,000	3.00	do	20.00	1.36
Do	34,200,000	10.00	95% copper, 5% zinc	28.50	2.18
10 centavos	6,000,000	1.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	15.00	1.16
5 centavos	401,584,000	2.75	85% copper, 15% zinc	18.00	1.45
1 centavo		1.50	do	13.00	1.48
Total	655,884,000				

[1] Made by the Mexican Government Mints. Coins were dated 1974.
*Milled edge: 1 peso, cupronickel 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 10 pesos, 20, 5, and 1 centavo coins. Lettered edge: 25 and 5 pesos coins.
n.a. Not available.

MONACO

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 francs		25.0	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	n.a.
5 francs		12.0	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.10
1 franc		6.0	Pure nickel	24.0	1.90
½ franc		4.5	do	19.5	2.10
50 centimes		7.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	25.0	n.a.
20 centimes		4.0	do	23.5	1.50
10 centimes		3.0	do	20.0	1.50

*Reeded edges: 10, 5, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 50, 20, and 10 centimes.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—French coins also circulate in Monaco.

MOROCCO

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm*	*mm.*
1 dirham	30	6.00	900 gold	24.00	1.82
Do	20,000,500	6.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	1.82
50 centimes	30	4.00	900 gold	21.00	2.20
Do	25,000,500	4.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.00	2.20
20 centimes	30	4.00	900 gold	23.00	1.60
Do	14,300,500	4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.00	1.60
10 centimes	30	3.00	900 gold	20.00	1.60
Do [2]	24,100,500	3.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.00	1.60
5 centimes	30	2.00	900 gold	17.50	1.90
Do [2]	9,000,500	2.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	17.50	1.90
1 centime	30	.70	900 gold	17.00	1.40
Do	8,300,500	.70	Aluminum	17.00	1.40
Total	100,703,180				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1394–1974 and included 500 proof sets.
[2] Issued in connection with the FAO coin plan.
*Reeded edges: 1 dirham, 50, 20, and 10 centimes. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 centimes.

NOTE.—From Juy 1974 the "centime" replaced the "franc" in Moroccan coinage, pursuant to Moroccan Law 1–72–123, July 27, 11972. The coins bear the centime designation in Arabic script.

Previous issues of Moroccan coins also outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 dirhams	11.75	720 silver, 280 copper	29	2.20
1 dirham	6.00	do	24	1.82
Do	6.00	Pure nickel	24	1.82
500 francs	22.50	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.70
200 francs	8.00	720 silver, 280 copper	27	1.70
100 francs	4.00	do	22	1.30
50 francs	8.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	27	2.20
20 francs	4.00	do	23	1.60
10 francs	3.00	do	20	1.60
5 francs	1.85	99% aluminum, 1% other	25	1.90
2 francs	1.20	do	22	1.60
1 franc	.80	do	19	1.40

*Milled edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins, 500, 200, 100, francs. Smooth edges: 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 franc coins.

NEPAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Das rupiya (10 rupees) [2].	14,325	8.0	600 copper, 250 silver, 150 nickel.	29.00	1.32
Dabal (1 rupee)	63,202	10.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.50	1.85
Mohar (50 pice)	75,421	5.0	do	23.50	1.31
Suka (25 pice)	1,749,551	3.0	do	19.00	1.21
Das paise (10 pice)	8,964	4.0	66% copper, 34% zinc	21.00	1.34
Panch paise (5 pice)	27,264,981	1.2	100% aluminum	20.50	1.31
Dui paise (2 pice)	252,613	.9	do	18.50	1.21
Ek paise (1 pice)	8,891	.6	do	16.50	1.01
Total	29,437,948				

[1] Production for general circulation by His Majesty's Government Mint, Kathmandu, Nepal. The coins bear Samvat Era date 2030 or 2031. Production includes 8,891 proof sets made by the San Francisco facility of the U.S. Mint.

[2] Proof coins struck by Nepalese Mint, and believed issued in connection with the FAO food and family planning programs.

*Milled edges: Das Rupiya, dabal, mohar, and suka. Smooth edges: Das, panch, dui, and ek paise.

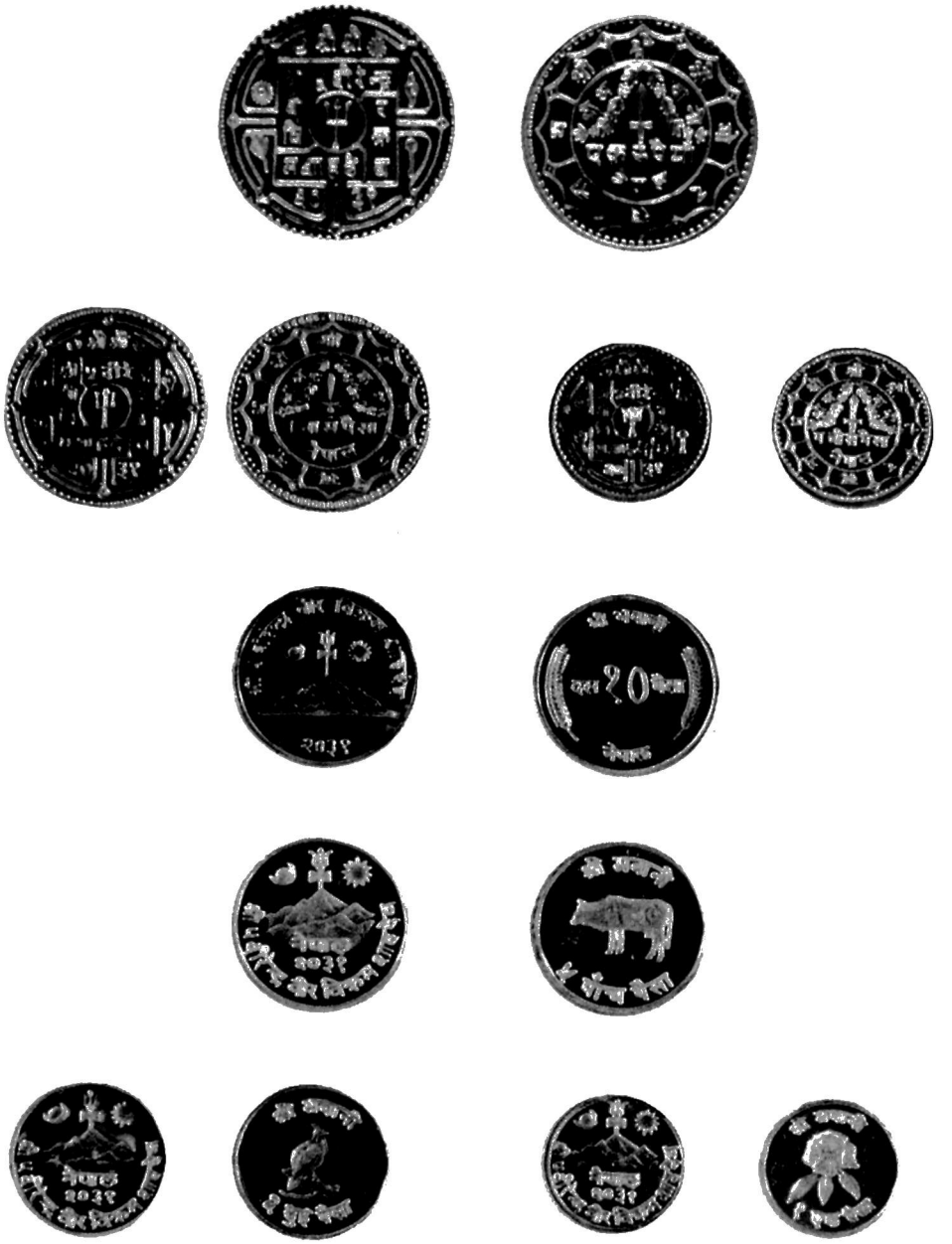
Previous issues of Nepalese coins

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
Bakla Ashrafi	11.66	995 gold, 5 other	25.2	1.22
Patla Ashrafi	5.83	do	25.2	.61
⅙ Ashrafi	1.94	do	18.29	.28
Dabal (rupee)	11.08	800 silver, 200 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	11.08	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	29.6	1.6
Do	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.6	1.9
Do	11.66	do	28.6	2.34
Mohar (50 pice)	5.54	800 silver, 200 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	5.54	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	25.2	1.2
Do	5.83	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.2	1.4
Do	5.83	do	24.8	1.4
Suka (25 pice)	2.92	do	19.1	1.16
Do	2.90	do	19.0	1.19
Pachanni	2.22	333.3 silver, 666.7 copper	18.3	.9
Do	2.33	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.8	1.1
Das paise (10 pice)	6.48	95% copper, 5% zinc	24.8	1.5
Do	5.00	do	24.8	1.3
Do	5.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum	24.8	1.3
Panch paise (5 pice)	3.89	95% copper, 5% zinc	22.2	1
Do	3.00	do	20.8	1
Do	3.00	95% copper, 5% aluminum	22.2	1
Do	3.24	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc	20.3	1
4 pice [1]	2.36	66% copper, 34% zinc	19.1	n.a.
Dui paise (2 pice)	3.89	do	22.9	1.1
Do	2.60	do	20.8	.9
Do	2.27	do	19.1	.9
Do	2.25	do	19.0	.9
Ek paise (1 pice)	1.50	do	16.5	.80
Do	1.43	do	16.5	.8
Do	1.94	do	20.1	.7
Do	1.62	do	18.3	.7

[1] Coin has central hole.

*Not available.

NOTE.—There are 100 pice to the dabal.



Coinage of Nepal

NETHERLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 guilders [2]	5,750	25.0	720 silver, 280 copper	38.0	2.6
2½ guilders		10.0	Pure nickel	29.0	2.3
1 guilder		6.0	do	25.0	1.8
25 cents	10,000,000	3.0	do	19.0	1.5
10 cents	75,000,000	1.5	do	15.0	1.2
5 cents	20,000,000	3.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	21.0	1.5
1 cent	46,000,000	2.0	do	17.0	1.3
Total	151,005,750				

[1] Coins made at Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht, and dated 1974.
[2] Commemorative coins marking 25th anniversary of the reign of Queen Juliana, bearing dates 1948–1973.
*Lettered edges: 10, 2½, and 1 guilders. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES (CURACAO)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 guilders [2]	60,133	42.12	925 silver	45.0	n.a.
1 guilder		10.00	720 silver, 280 copper	28.0	2.0
Do		9.00	Pure nickel	28.0	2.1
25 cents		3.58	640 silver, 360 copper	19.0	1.5
Do		3.50	Pure nickel	20.0	1.6
10 cents		1.40	640 silver, 360 copper	15.0	1.1
Do	1,000,000	2.00	Pure nickel	16.0	1.4
5 cents [3]	500,000	4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	18.0	1.8
2½ cents		4.00	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin	23.5	1.4
Do	1,000,000	4.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	22.0	1.6
1 cent	3,000,000	2.50	do	18.0	1.4
Do		2.50	95% copper, 4% zinc, 1% tin	19.0	1.4
Total	5,560,133				

[1] 1974 circulation coinage was made by Netherlands Government Mint, Utrecht. The year on the coins was 1974.
[2] Commemorative coin, marking Queen Juliana's 25th anniversary, produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, consisted of 29,945 proofs and 30,188 uncirculated coins. The first coins to use local Papiamento language.
[3] Square coin with rounded corners. (Diameter measurement across sides.)
*Lettered edges: 25 and 1 guilder. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 cent pieces. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cent coins.
n.a. Not available.

NEW CALEDONIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm*
50 francs		15.00	Pure nickel	33.0	2.2
20 francs		10.00	do	28.5	2.1
10 francs		6.00	do	24.0	1.8
5 francs		3.50	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
2 francs		2.20	do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc		1.30	do	23.0	n.a.
55 centimes		.70	do	18.0	n.a.
Total					

*Milled edges: 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 franc coins. Other denominations not reported.
n.a. Not available.



Coinage of the Netherlands

NEW GUINEA

Australian coins circulate in the United Nations Trust Territory of New Guinea (located in the northeastern portion of New Guinea and administered by Australia), as well as in Papua (located in the southeastern portion of New Guinea and owned by Australia). Each area was granted self government Dec. 1, 1973, with complete independence scheduled for 1975. (*See* Papua.)

NEW HEBRIDES

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs		25	835 silver, 165 copper	37.00	2.6
50 francs		15	Pure nickel	33.00	n.a.
20 francs	150,000	10	do	28.50	2.1
10 francs		6	do	24.00	1.8
5 francs		4	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.50	n.a.
2 francs		3	do	20.00	n.a.
1 franc		2	do	17.00	n.a.
Total	150,000				

[1] 1974 coinage made by French Government Mint, Paris.
*Reeded edges: 100, 50, 20, and 10 francs. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 franc pieces.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—In addition to the New Hebrides coins, Australian, metropolitan French, and United Kingdom coins circulate in New Hebrides.

NEW ZEALAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dollar		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	3.07
50 cents	1,200,000	13.61	do	31.75	2.36
20 cents	4,500,000	11.31	do	28.60	2.41
10 cents	4,500,000	5.66	do	23.65	1.88
5 cents	18,000,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
2 cents	50,000,000	4.15	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.25	1.68
1 cent	15,000,000	2.07	do	17.53	1.30
Total	93,200,000				

[1] All 1974 coinage was dated 1974 and was made by the Royal Australian Mint, Canberra.
* Edge of 50 cents has alternate milled and smooth sections. Milled edges: $1, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 2 cents and 1 cent.

Nondecimal coins of New Zealand in circulation in 1974

Denomination issued under pound-shilling-pence system	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
Florin (2 shillings)	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.57	2.29
Shilling	5.66	do	23.62	1.73
Sixpence	2.83	do	19.43	1.35

*Not reported.

NICARAGUA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 cordoba		9.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.0	n.a.
50 centavos		8.0	do	26.0	2.0
25 centavos		5.0	do	23.0	1.8
10 centavos		4.0	Steel core with 5% nickel bonded to each side.	20.0	1.8
5 centavos	3,800,000	1.5	Aluminum	21.5	n.a.
Total	3,800,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
*Lettered edges: all four denominations.
n.a. Not available.

NIGERIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins:[2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 kobo		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	n.a.	n.a.
10 kobo		4.00	do	22.80	n.a.
5 kobo		2.76	do	n.a.	n.a.
1 kobo		5.85	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.00	n.a.
½ kobo		3.50	do	21.60	n.a.
Subtotal					
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Florin (2s.)		9.97	75% copper, 25% nickel	26.92	2.6
Shilling (1s.)		4.98	do	22.86	1.9
Sixpence (6d.)		2.49	do	17.78	1.5
Threepence (3d.)[3]		3.24	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	19.05	1.5
Penny (1d.)[4]		7.56	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.94	1.9
Halfpenny (½d.)[5]		3.78	do	21.59	1.6
Subtotal					
Total					

[1] 1974 coinage data made available to the U.S. Mint did not appear consistent with quantities previously reported and mint producing coins was not indicated; therefore, 1974 production is not included. Efforts will be made to clarify and report Nigerian data in the next report.
[2] Nigeria converted to a decimal system of currency on Jan. 1, 1973.
[3] 12-sided coin.
[4] Round coin with central hole measuring 6.5 mm. in diameter.
[5] Round coin with central hole measuring 5.0 mm. in diameter.
n.a. Not available.
*Security (beaded) edges: All decimal coins, 2s., and 1s. Smooth edges: All other coins.

NORWAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 kroner		29.0	875 silver, 125 copper	39.0	2.90
5 kroner	1,983,423	11.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	29.5	2.23
1 krone	16,537,223	7.0	do	25.0	1.83
50 ore	8,494,223	4.8	do	22.0	1.63
25 ore	8,048,223	2.4	do	17.0	1.40
10 ore	30,995,223	1.5	do	15.0	1.18
5 ore		8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27.0	1.75
Do	37,150,223	3.0	do	19.0	1.48
2 ore [2]		4.0	do	21.0	1.50
1 ore [2]		2.0	do	16.0	1.38
Total	103,208,538				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Royal Mint of Norway, bears the date 1974.
[2] Demonetized on Jan. 1, 1974.
*Incused lettered edge: 5kr. Milled edges: 1kr, 50, 25, and 10 ore. Smooth edges: 5, 2, and 1 ore.

Previous issues of Norwegian coins in circulation in 1974

Denomination and years issued	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 kroner (1924–51)	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	[1] 25	2.05
1 krone (1951–57)	7.0	do	[2] 25	1.94
50 ore (1924–51)	4.8	do	[1] 22	1.80
50 ore (1951–57)	4.8	do	[2] 22	1.75
25 ore (1924–51)	2.4	do	[1] 17	1.60
25 ore (1951–57)	2.4	do	[2] 17	1.42
10 ore (1924–51)	1.5	do	[1] 15	1.33
10 ore (1951–57)	1.5	do	[2] 15	1.20
5 ore (1924–51)	8.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	[2] 27	1.88
5 ore (1951–57)	8.0	do	[2] 27	1.88

[1] Perforated.
[2] Not perforated.
*Smooth edges: all denominations.

OMAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
15 rial	300	22.05	916.6 gold	22.05	n.a.
1 rial	250	46.65	do	38.74	n.a.
½ rial	250	25.60	do	33.02	n.a.
100 baiza		11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	2.24
Do	250	22.74	916.6 gold	28.50	n.a.
50 baiza		6.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	23.98	1.85
Do	250	12.89	916.6 gold	24.08	n.a.
25 baiza		3.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.98	n.a.
Do	250	5.96	916.6 gold	18.00	n.a.
20 baiza		n.a.	75% copper, 25% nickel	n.a.	n.a.
10 baiza	1,500,000	4.76	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.48	1.60
5 baiza	2,000,000	3.11	do	19.00	n.a.
2 baiza		1.75	do	15.98	1.24
Total	3,501,550				

[1] 1974 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. The gold coins were dated 1394, the others 1395.
* Milled edges: 15, 1, and ½ rials and 100, 50, and 25 baiza. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 2 baiza. 20 baiza edge unknown.
n.a. Not available.

PAKISTAN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 paisa	1,128,000	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.00	19.0
25 paisa	9,756,000	4.00	do	20.00	1.75
10 paisa (Scalloped)	4,780,000	4.00	do	22.00	1.45
Do	18,640,000	1.60	Pure aluminum	22.00	1.35
5 paisa (Square)	7,695,000	3.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.00	1.50
Do	23,395,000	1.25	Pure aluminum	21.00	1.30
2 paisa (Scalloped)	3,600,000	1.00	Pure aluminum	19.50	1.45
2 paisa		2.25	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	n.a.	1.30
1 paisa		.75	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	20.60	.76
Do	14,230,000	.75	Pure aluminum	17.00	1.25
Total	83,224,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced at Pakistan Mint, Lahore. The 50 paisa coins were dated 1972, other denominations were dated 1974.
* Serrated edges: 50 and 25 paisa. 12 scallops with waved, smooth edges: 10 and 2 paisa coins. 8 scallops with waved, serrated edges: 2 paisa aluminum coins. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 paisa.
n.a. Not available.

Previous issues of Pakistani coins in circulation in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 rupee	11.66	Pure nickel	27.94	2.39
½ rupee	5.38	do	24.13	1.73
¼ rupee	2.92	do	19.05	1.50
50 paisa	5.83	do	24.00	1.70
25 paisa	2.92	do	19.00	1.50
10 paisa	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	[1]	1.75
2 paisa	.75	Pure aluminum	18.00	1.50
1 paisa	1.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% tin	17.00	1.02

[1] 12 scallops with greater diameter of 23 mm. and lesser diameter of 21.89 mm.
*Serrated edges: 1, ½, ¼ rupees, 50, and 25 paisa. Waved edge: 10 paisa. Smooth edge: 1 paisa.



Coinage of Pakistan









Coinage of Pakistan

PANAMA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 balboas		132.20	925 silver, 75 copper	61.00	5.72
5 balboas		35.12	do	39.00	3.20
1 balboa [2]	30,161	26.73	900 silver, 100 copper	38.10	2.72
½ balboa		11.50	3-layer composite: outer cladding 800 silver, 200 copper bonded to core of approximately 200 silver, 800 copper.	30.61	1.98
Do	16,946	11.50	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	30.61	1.98
¼ balboa [2]	16,946	5.67	do	24.26	1.83
1/10 balboa [2]	16,946	2.27	do	17.91	1.30
5 centesimos [2]	16,946	5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.21	1.78
2½ centesimos	2,000,000	1.63	3-layer composite: outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure copper.	15.00	1.35
1 centesimo [2]	16,946	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.63
Total	2,114,891				

[1] Proof coins were made by the San Francisco Assay Office, U.S. Mint, and bore year 1973. The new 2½ centesimo coin, an FAO food plan coin, made at the Philadelphia Mint, was dated 1973.
[2] Proof coins.

*Reeded edges: 20, 5, 1, ½, ¼, and 1/10 balboa coins. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 centesimo coins.

NOTE.—U.S. coins also circulate in Panama.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 kina	4,000,000	14.52	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.87	n.a.
10 toea	22,400,000	5.65	do	23.59	n.a.
Total	26,400,000				

[1] These coins, the first for issue by the new Nation, were made by mints in the United Kingdom and dated 1975.
*Reeded edges.
n.a. Not available.

PARAGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
300 guaranies		26.73	720 silver, 280 copper	38.10	4

*Incused lettered edge.

PERU

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Gold: [2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 soles		46.81	900 gold, 100 copper	37.0	2.53
50 soles		23.40	do	30.0	1.97
50 soles (Inca)		33.44	900 gold, 60 copper, 40 silver	34.0	2.12
20 soles		9.36	900 gold, 100 copper	23.0	1.35
10 soles		4.68	do	18.0	1.10
5 soles		2.34	do	15.0	.80
1 libra		7.99	916 ⅔ gold, 83 ⅓ copper	22.0	1.25
½ libra		3.99	do	19.3	.81
⅕ libra		1.60	do	14.5	.58
Silver: [2]					
200 soles	5,290	22.00	800 silver, 200 copper	37.0	2.00
100 soles		22.00	do	37.0	2.00
50 soles [3]		22.00	do	37.0	2.00
20 soles		8.00	900 silver, 100 copper	26.4	1.42
Copper-zinc:					
10 soles	1,521,007	11.63	60% copper, 25% zinc, 15% nickel.	31.0	1.80
5 soles	814,011	7.80	do	25.5	1.80
1 sol	14,966,019	9.00	70% copper, 30% zinc	28.0	1.72
½ sol	14,518,019	4.20	do	22.5	1.24
25 centavos	10,893,018	3.20	do	21.0	1.07
10 centavos	34,667,019	2.20	do	18.0	1.02
5 centavos	20,228,017	1.50	do	15.0	.98
Cupronickel:					
10 soles		10.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.0	n.a.
5 soles		5.00	do	25.5	n.a.
Total	97,612,400				

[1] 1974 coinage was made by Government Mint of Peru and was dated 1974.
[2] The gold and silver coins of Peru were minted for private account and are not in circulation.
[3] Numismatic coins commemorating the 150th Anniversary of Peru's Independence.
*Serrated edges: 200, 100, 10, 5, 1 sols, and 50 centavos. Smooth edges: 25, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PHILIPPINES

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 piso	19,371,000	14.50	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	33.50	2.20
50 sentimos	5,000,000	8.00	do	27.50	1.96
25 sentimos	5,000,000	4.00	do	21.00	1.75
10 sentimos	10,000,000	2.00	do	17.90	1.24
5 sentimos	10,000,000	2.50	60% copper, 40% zinc	18.40	1.45
1 sentimo		.49	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	15.25	1.36
Total	49,371,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by U.S. Government Mint, Denver, except for the 25 sentimos and 10,244,000 of the 1 piso coins, which were made at U.S. Assay, Office, San Francisco. All coins were dated 1974.
*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 sentimos. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 sentimos coins. Corrugated edge: 1 piso.

NOTE.—Philippine coins since 1967 have been inscribed in the national Tagalog language.

Other Philippine coins in circulation in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 centavos	10.22	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel	30.61	2.03
25 centavos	5.11	do	24.26	1.65
10 centavos	2.04	do	17.91	1.19
5 centavos	4.85	80% copper, 20% zinc	21.21	1.90
1 centavos	3.11	95% copper, 5% zinc	19.05	1.52

*Reeded edges: 50, 25, and 10 centavos. Smooth edges: 5 centavos and 1 centavo.

POLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 zloty [2]	50,000	16.50	625 silver	32.0	2.30
20 zloty	n.a.	10.15	Copper, nickel (proportions not available).	29.0	2.20
10 zloty	n.a.	9.50	do	28.0	2.20
5 zloty	n.a.	3.45	Aluminium	29.0	2.70
2 zloty	n.a.	2.70	do	27.0	2.30
1 zloty	n.a.	2.20	do	25.0	2.20
50 grosz	n.a.	1.60	do	23.0	1.90
20 grosz	n.a.	1.00	do	20.0	1.50
10 grosz	n.a.	.70	do	17.5	1.30
5 grosz	n.a.	n.a.	do	16.0	1.45
Total	n.a.				

[1] All 1974 coins were manufactured at Mennica Państwowa, Warsaw, and bore the year 1974.
[2] Commemorates 500th anniversary of the birth of Nicholas Copernicus, the father of modern astronomy. Coin bears the year 1973.
*Reeded edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 zloty and 50 grosz coins. Smooth edges: 100 zloty, 20 and 10 grosz coins.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGAL

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 escudos		18.0	650 silver, 350 copper	34.0	2.4
10 escudos	4,042,900	10.0	3-layer composite coin. Outer cladding 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to a core of pure nickel.	28.0	2.2
5 escudos	4,809,953	7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos	22,913,449	3.5	do	20.0	1.5
1 escudo	21,023,207	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	2.1
Do		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	2.0
50 centavos		4.5	do	22.8	1.5
Do	37,429,372	4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.5	1.5
20 centavos	26,975,456	1.8	do	16.0	1.2
10 centavos	17,043,718	.5	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	15.0	1.3
Total	134,238,055				

[1] 1974 coinage was made at Portuguese Government Mint, Lisbon. Coins were dated partially 1973 and partially 1974.
*Serrated edges: 5, 2½, and old 1 escudos pieces. Smooth edges: 1 escudo and 50, 20, and 10 centavos. Lettered edges: 10 and 50 escudos.

NOTE.—Coins of continental Portugal circulate in Madeira and the Azores.

Commemorative issues of Portuguese coins also outstanding

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 escudos	18.0	650 silver, 350 copper	34	2.4
20 escudos	21.0	800 silver, 200 copper	34	2.7
Do	21.0	do	34	2.8
Do	10.0	650 silver, 350 copper	30	1.8
10 escudos	12.5	835 silver, 165 copper	30	2.2
Do	12.5	680 silver, 320 copper	30	2.3
5 escudos	7.0	650 silver, 350 copper	25	1.9
20 centavos	3.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	21	1.3
10 centavos	2.0	do	18	1.2

*Serrated edges, all commemorative, except three issues of the 50 escudos, which had lettered edges.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper	30.0	1.70
Do		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper	30.0	1.50
Do		12.0	Pure nickel	30.0	2.12
10 escudos	3,365,576	9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	2.00
Do		9.0	75% copper, 25% zinc	28.0	2.10
5 escudos		4.0	600 silver, 400 copper	22.0	1.00
Do		7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.5	2.00
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20.0	1.50
1 escudo	25,281,070	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	2.10
50 centavos	23,809,869	4.5	do	22.5	1.50
20 centavos		3.0	do	20.5	1.10
Do	13,043,635	1.8	do	16.0	1.20
10 centavos		1.8	do	16.0	1.10
Total	65,500,150				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, was dated partially 1973 and partially 1974.
*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

PORTUGUESE MACAO

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 patacas		10.0	650 silver, 350 copper	30.0	2.50
1 pataca		3.0	do	19.0	1.10
Do		10.6	Pure nickel	28.5	2.10
50 avos	2,544,478	5.9	75% copper, 25% nickel	23.6	1.83
10 avos		4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.0	1.20
Do		4.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	22.0	1.65
5 avos		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	17.0	1.10
Do		2.6	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	17.0	1.50
Total	2,544,478				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by the Portuguese Government Mint, was dated 1973.
*Serrated edges: 5 patacas, 1 pataca (silver), and 50 avos. Smooth edges: 1 pataca (nickel), 10, and 5 avos.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 escudos		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	2.0
5 escudos		7.0	do	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20.0	1.6
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.8	2.1
60 centavos		4.5	do	26.8	1.5
50 centavos		4.0	do	20.0	1.7
20 centavos		2.5	do	22.0	1.3
10 centavos		2.0	do	18.0	1.1
Total					

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavo pieces.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper	30.0	1.5
Do		12.0	Pure nickel	30.0	2.12
10 escudos		5.0	720 silver, 280 copper	24.0	1.2
Do		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	2.0
5 escudos		7.0	do	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos	3,609,987	3.5	do	20.0	1.3
1 escudo	6,213,938	8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	2.1
50 centavos		4.0	do	20.0	1.6
20 centavos		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	23.0	n.a.
Do		3.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20.5	1.1
Do		2.5	do	18.0	1.2
10 centavos		2.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	19.0	n.a.
Do		2.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	17.5	1.0
5 centavos		1.35	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	15.0	n.a.
Total	9,823,925				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made at the Portuguese Government Mint, bears the date 1974.
*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (CAPE VERDE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 escudos		5.0	720 silver, 280 copper	24.0	1.2
5 escudos		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.0	1.4
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20.0	1.3
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	1.8
Do		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.5	do	22.8	1.3
Do		4.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	20.0	1.5
20 centavos		5.0	96% copper, 4% zinc	25.0	1.2
10 centavos		4.0	do	22.5	1.2
5 centavos		3.0	do	19.0	n.a

*Serrated edges: 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10, and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (GUINEA)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		10.0	720 silver, 280 copper	30.0	1.5
10 escudos		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	1.2
5 escudos		7.0	do	24.5	2.0
2½ escudos		3.5	do	20.0	1.3
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	2.1
Do		7.5	do	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.0	do	22.8	1.3
Do		4.0	do	20.0	1.5
20 centavos		1.8	do	16.0	1.2
10 centavos		.5	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	22.5	1.2
5 centavos		3.0	96% copper, 4% zinc	19.0	n.a.
Total					

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centavos.
n.a. Not available.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (SAN TOME AND PRINCIPE)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 escudos		12.0	Pure nickel	30.0	2.12
10 escudos		12.5	720 silver, 280 copper	30.0	1.7
Do		9.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.0	2.0
5 escudos		7.0	650 silver, 350 copper	25.0	1.4
Do		7.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.5	1.9
2½ escudos		3.5	650 silver, 350 copper	20.0	1.4
Do		3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20.0	1.3
1 escudo		8.0	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	26.0	1.8
Do		8.0	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	26.8	1.6
50 centavos		4.5	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	22.5	1.4
Do		4.5	61% copper, 20% zinc, 19% nickel.	22.8	1.3
20 centavos		1.8	95% copper, 3% zinc, 2% tin	16.0	1.2
10 centavos		1.8	do	16.0	1.1
Do		6	97.5% aluminum, 2.5% magnesium.	16.0	1.3
Total					

*Serrated edges: 20, 10, 5, and 2½ escudos. Smooth edges: 1 escudo, 50, 20, and 10 centavos.

QATAR

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 dirhams		6.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	25	n.a.
25 dirhams		3.5	do	20	1.32
10 dirhams		7.5	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27	n.a.
5 dirhams		3.75	do	22	1.37
1 dirham		1.5	do	15	n.a.
Total					

*Milled edges: 50, 25, and 10 dirhams. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 dirham coins.
n.a. Not available.

RAS AL KHAIMA—*See* United Arab Emirates

REUNION

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 francs		8.5	Pure nickel	26.5	n.a.
50 francs		6.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	24.0	n.a.
Do		6.0	Pure nickel	24.0	n.a.
20 francs		4.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.5	n.a.
Do		4.0	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.5	n.a.
10 francs		3.0	do	20.0	n.a.
Do		3.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	20.0	n.a.
5 francs		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
2 francs		2.2	do	27.0	n.a.
1 franc		1.3	do	23.0	n.a.
Total					

*Reeded edges: 100 and 50 francs. Smooth edges: all others.
n.a. Not available.

RHODESIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Pound-shilling-pence coins:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Half crown (2½s.)		14.14	75% copper, 25% nickel	32.3	2.37
Two shillings (2s.)		11.31	do	28.5	2.33
One shilling (1s.)		5.66	do	23.6	1.78
Sixpence (6d.)		2.83	do	19.4	1.47
Threepence (3d.)		1.41	do	16.3	.99
One penny (1d.)		6.48	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	27.0	1.68
Do		6.48	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.0	1.68
Half penny (½d.)		2.92	do	21.0	n.a.
Do		2.91	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	21.0	1.24
Decimal coins:					
5 cents	2,040,000	n.a.	75% copper, 25% nickel	n.a.	n.a.
2½ cents		1.40	do	16.3	.99
1 cent	7,618,000	4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.4	n.a.
½ cent		3.00	do	20.2	n.a.
Total	9,658,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made by the South African Mint.
*Unofficial sources report smooth edges on new decimal coins.
n.a. Not available.

ROMANIA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

RWANDA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
200 francs [2]		18.00	800 silver, 200 copper	32.0	2.60
10 francs	6,000,000	10.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	2.00
5 francs		5.00	95% copper, 3% tin, 2% zinc	25.5	1.50
Do	7,000,000	5.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5%	25.5	2.00
2 francs (16 scallops)		1.50	Aluminum alloy	23.5	1.63
1 franc		3.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	21.0	1.20
Do	13,000,000	1.10	Aluminum with 2.8%–4% magnesium.	21.0	1.45
½ franc		.70	Aluminum alloy	16.0	1.63
Total	26,000,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
[2] An FAO coin.
* Reeded edge: Aluminum 1 franc. Smooth edges: 200, 2 and ½ franc coins.

SAINT PIERRE ET MIQUELON

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 francs		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27	n.a.
1 franc		1.3	do	23	n.a.

*Not reported.
n.a. Not available.



Coinage of Romania



Coinage of Rwanda

SAN MARINO

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 lire	276,162	11.00	"Argento" (835 silver, 165 copper).	29.0	2.2
100 lire	276,162	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% copper).	27.8	2.0
50 lire	276,162	6.25	do	24.8	2.0
20 lire	276,162	3.60	"Bronzital" (92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel).	21.3	1.6
10 lire	1,276,162	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
5 lire	276,162	1.00	do	20.3	1.5
2 lire	276,162	.80	do	18.3	1.4
1 lira	276,162	.625	do	17.2	1.2
Total	3,209,296				

[1] 1974 coinage for the Republic of San Marino bore the year 1974 and was made by the Italian Government Mint, Rome.
*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Reeded edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lire coins.

NOTE.—San Marino is the world's smallest republic, covering 24 square miles on three mountain peaks in Apennines mountains of northern Italy. It was founded about the fourth century. Italian coins also circulate.

SAUDI ARABIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
4 girsh		12.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	2.18
2 girsh		6.0	do	26.0	1.20
1 girsh		3.0	do	22.0	1.22
50 halala		6.5	do	26.0	1.70
25 halala [2]	535,000	5.0	do	23.0	1.60
10 halala		4.0	do	22.0	1.60
5 halala		2.5	do	19.5	1.20
Total	535,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, produced by Pakistan Mint, Lahore.
[2] An FAO food plan coin.
*Milled edges: All denominations.

NOTE.—There are 20 girsh in one riyal, and 5 halala in one girsh. There are several Anglicized spellings of the Arabic units.

SENEGAL, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

SEYCHELLES

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 rupees	14,600	28.28	925 silver	38.60	n.a.
5 rupees	515	15.00	do	30.00	n.a.
Do		15.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	n.a.
1 rupee	100,000	11.67	do	30.00	1.88
50 cents	100,000	5.83	do	23.60	1.52
25 cents	100,000	2.92	do	19.00	1.65
10 cents	100,000	6.16	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	(2)	2.08
5 cents (8 scallops)		.78	Aluminum alloy	17.01	1.70
2 cents		3.89	do	23.10	n.a.
1 cent		.70	do	16.60	.91
Total	415,115				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
[2] The 12-sided 10-cent coin is 21.1 mm. across flats and 21.9 mm. diagonally.
*Milled edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 5 rupees, 10, 5, 2, and 1 cents.
n.a. Not available.

SIERRA LEONE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 leone	54,500	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.60	n.a.
Do	19,902	28.28	925 silver	38.60	n.a.
50 cents		11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	n.a.
20 cents		8.23	do	22.92	1.64
10 cents		4.92	do	22.86	1.36
5 cents		2.49	do	17.78	1.14
1 cent		5.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.48	1.23
½ cent		2.84	do	20.19	.99
Total	74,402				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
n.a. Not available.
*Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Smooth edges: 1 cent and ½ cent.

SINGAPORE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 dollars		31.10	900 silver, 100 copper	40.11	2.34
Do	196,001	31.10	500 silver, 400 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	40.11	2.34
5 dollars		25.05	do	38.00	2.30
1 dollar	19,500	16.85	75% copper, 25% nickel	33.32	2.39
50 cents	2,961,350	9.33	do	27.76	2.03
20 cents	1,820,911	5.66	do	23.60	1.78
10 cents	24,273,340	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
5 cents	7,232,484	1.41	do	16.26	1.02
Do [2]		1.24	99.5% aluminum	21.23	1.27
1 cent	10,086,903	1.94	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.78	1.12
Total	46,590,489				

[1] 1974 coinage by Chartered Industries of Singapore, Ltd. $10 and $1 coins were dated 1975. The 50, 20, and 10 cent pieces bore the year 1973, 1974, or 1975. The 5 and 1 cent coins were partially dated 1974 and partially 1975.
[2] FAO food plan coin dated 1971.
*Milled edges: $10, $5, $1, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cent coins. Smooth edge: 1 cent and aluminum 5 cent piece.

SOMALI REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 shillings		28.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.00	n.a.
1 shilling [1]		7.6	do	26.79	n.a.
50 centesimi		3.8	do	21.11	n.a.
10 centesimi		4.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	22.50	n.a.
5 centesimi		2.5	do	19.51	n.a.
Total					

[1] The coin also reads "1 scellino" on the reverse.
*Reeded edges: 5, 1 shillings, and 50 centesimi. Smooth edges: 10 and 5 centesimi.
n.a. Not available.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter [2]	Thickness and edge [2*]
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
Decimal coins:					
Krugerrand [3]	3,180,075	33.93	916⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	32.7	2.36
2 rand [4]	237,046	7.99	do	22.2	1.22
1 rand [4]	39,373	3.99	do	19.5	.79
50 cents		28.28	500 silver, 500 copper	39.0	2.58
20 cents		11.31	do	28.6	1.91
10 cents		5.66	do	23.6	1.40
5 cents		2.83	do	19.3	1.04
2½ cents		1.41	do	16.3	.74
Cent		9.45	75% copper, 24.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.9	1.37
Half-cent		5.67	do	25.5	1.22
New series of decimal coins: [5]					
1 rand [6]	35,475	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	32.69	1.80
50 cents [6]	1,956,808	9.50	Pure nickel	27.84	1.75
20 cents [6]	2,450,792	6.00	do	24.21	1.47
10 cents [6]	9,911,600	4.00	do	20.70	1.35
5 cents [6]	19,933,186	2.50	do	17.35	1.22
2 cents [6]	25,315,507	4.00	95% copper, 4.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.45	1.14
1 cent [6]	54,954,730	3.00	do	19.05	1.19
½ cent [6]	509,000	2.00	do	16.30	1.12
Total	118,583,592				

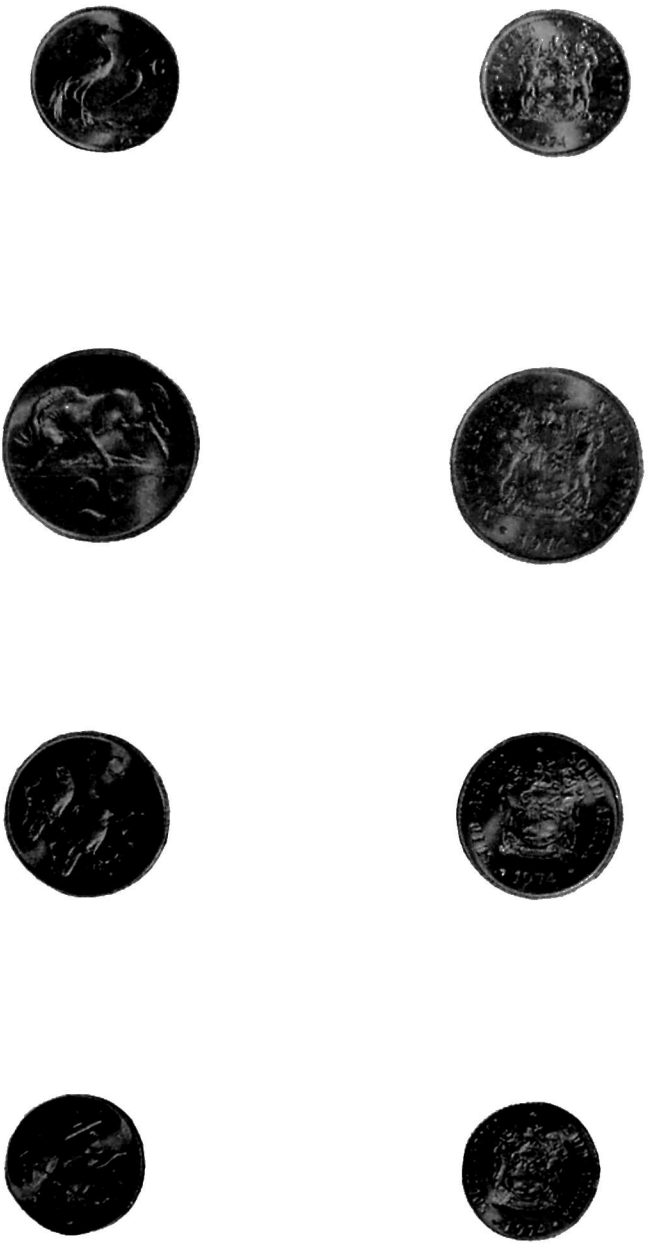
[1] Made by South African Mint, Pretoria.
[2] Mean diameters and thicknesses are of fillets from which coin blanks are punched. Law does not prescribe weight, diameter, or thickness.
[3] Includes 6,352 proof coins.
[4] Includes 16,600 proof coins.
[5] Authorized by the South African Mint and Coinage Act, No. 78 of 1964.
[6] Includes 15,000 proof coins.
[*] Reeded edges: Krugerrand, 2 and 1 rand and 2, 1, and ½ cent coins. Smooth edges: All other denominations.

NOTE.—The monetary unit, the rand, is divided into 100 cents, and is equal to 10 shillings or one-half pound. South African decimal coins circulate in Botswana, Lesotho, South West Africa, and Swaziland.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA—Coins of the Republic of South Africa circulate in South West Africa



Coinage of South Africa



Coinage of South Africa

SPAIN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 pesetas		19.00	800 silver, 200 copper	34.00	2.08
50 pesetas	25,000	12.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	1.98
25 pesetas	4,943,917	8.50	do	26.50	1.73
5 pesetas	98,384,069	5.75	do	23.00	1.56
2½ pesetas		7.00	90% copper, 10% aluminum	25.00	1.87
1 peseta	179,934,427	3.50	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	21.00	1.33
50 centimos	25,000	1.00	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.	20.00	1.25
10 centimos	25,800	.75	do	17.30	1.19
Total	283,338,213				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made at the Spanish Government Mint.
*Lettered edges: 100, 50, and 25 pesetas. Serrated edges: 5, 2½, and 1 peseta; 50 and 10 centimos.

SRI LANKA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 rupee		7.13	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.40	1.60
50 cents		5.51	do	21.46	1.93
25 cents		3.24	do	18.03	1.60
10 cents (8 scallops)	6,500,000	4.21	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	[2]	1.27
5 cents (square)	1,488,000	3.24	do	[3]	1.22
2 cents (8 scallops)	3,000,000	.78	Aluminum with 2.8%–4% nickel.	[4]	n.a.
1 cent	22,500,000	.70	do	16.00	1.32
Total	33,488,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was produced by mints in the United Kingdom. All coins were dated 1971.
[2] Diameter 23.11 mm. across and 20.96 mm. inside scallops.
[3] Square with round corners, 21.46 mm. diagonally and 18.24 mm. across.
[4] Diameter 18.42 mm. across and 17.02 mm. inside scallops.
*Security edges: 1 rupee, 50 and 25 cents. Smooth edges: 10, 5, 2, and 1 cent coins.
n.a. Not available.
NOTE.—Name of country changed from Ceylon to Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972.

ST. LUCIA AND ST. VINCENT (WINDWARD ISLANDS)—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

SUDAN, REPUBLIC OF THE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 piastres	142,000	22.45	75% copper, 25% nickel	40.0	2.10
10 piastres		10.00	do	27.7	1.89
5 piastres		5.00	do	23.6	1.30
2 piastres		2.00	do	17.5	0.95
Do		3.00	do	20.0	1.10
10 milliemes	3,000,000	5.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	[2]	1.15
5 milliemes	6,172,000	3.24	do	[3]	1.10
2 milliemes		3.20	do	[4]	1.10
1 millieme		1.79	do	16.0	1.00
Total	9,314,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was manufactured by the Sudan Mint and bore the year 1972. The 50 piastres and 5,500,000 of the 5 milliemes coins were FAO coins.
[2] Twelve scallops, measuring 25.5 mm. across scallops, 24.3 mm. inside scallops.
[3] Twelve scallops, measuring 22.8 mm. across scallops, 21.8 mm. inside scallops.
[4] Twelve scallops, measuring 20.2 mm. across scallops, 19.4 mm. inside scallops.
*Milled edges: 50 and 10 piastre coins. Smooth edge: 5 milliemes.

SURINAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 cents	1,500,000	3.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	20	1.5
10 cents	1,500,000	2.0	do	16	1.4
5 cents [2]		4.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	18	1.8
1 cent		2.5	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc.	18	1.4
Total	3,000,000				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Netherlands Government Mint, bears the date 1974.
[2] Square coin with rounded corners.
*Reeded edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent coins.

Previous issues of coins of Surinam also outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 guilder	10.0	720 silver, 280 copper	28	2.0
25 cents	3.6	640 silver, 360 copper	19	1.7
10 cents	1.4	do	15	1.1
5 cents (square, rounded corners)	4.2	64% copper, 21% zinc, 15% nickel	(1)	1.7
1 cent	2.5	94% copper, 1% tin, 5% zinc	19	1.4
Do	2.5	70% copper, 30% zinc	19	1.4

[1] Across flats, 18 mm. Across corners, 21.3 mm.
*Lettered edge: 1 guilder. Milled edges: 25 and 10 cents. Smooth edge: 1 cent.

SWAZILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 lilangeni	126,523	11.66	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	n.a.
Luhlanga			800 silver, 200 copper	32.50	n.a.
50 cents	251,523	8.76	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	n.a.
20 cents	501,523	5.55	do	25.20	n.a.
10 cents	751,523	3.63	do	22.00	n.a.
5 cents	1,251,523	2.11	do	18.50	n.a.
2 cents	2,251,523	2.79	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	18.60	n.a.
1 cent	6,001,523	2.05	do	17.78	n.a.
Total	11,135,661				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
*Reeded edge: 1 lilangeni. Smooth edges: All other denominations.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Coins of South Africa circulate in Swaziland.

SWEDEN

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 kronor [2]		8.07	830 silver, 170 copper	32.0	2.20
5 kronor		18.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	34.0	2.58
Do	1,030,800	9.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.5	2.00
2 kronor		13.30	do	31.0	2.42
1 krona	18,777,657	7.00	Clad coin. Outer layers 75% copper, 25% nickel; core 97% copper, 3% nickel.	25.0	1.88
50 ore	10,397,312	4.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.0	1.61
25 ore	19,739,768	2.18	do	17.0	1.36
10 ore	50,907,230	1.35	do	15.0	1.14
5 ore		8.00	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	27.0	1.93
Do	51,809,020	2.68	do	18.0	1.44
2 ore		4.00	do	21.0	1.61
1 ore		2.00	do	16.0	1.39
Total	152,661,787				

[1] The 1974 coinage was made at the Government Mint of Sweden and dated 1973.
[2] In commemoration of the 90th birthday of His Majesty Gustaf VI Adolf.
*Reeded edges: 2 kronor and 1 krona. Smooth edges: Cupronickel 5 kronor, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, and 1 ore coins. Lettered edge: Silver 5 kronor coin.

Previous issues of Swedish coins also outstanding in 1974

Denomination and type of edge	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 kronor (reeded)	25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	36	2.80
5 kronor (smooth)	22.88	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	36	2.80
2 kronor (smooth)	15.00	800 silver, 200 copper	31	2.44
Do	14.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	31	2.42
1 krona (smooth)	7.50	800 silver, 200 copper	25	1.91
Do	7.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	25	1.88
50 ore (smooth)	5.00	600 silver, 400 copper	22	1.71
Do	4.80	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	22	1.61
50 ore (reeded)	4.80	75% copper, 25% nickel	22	1.80
25 ore (smooth)	2.42	600 silver, 400 copper	17	1.43
Do	2.32	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	17	1.36
25 ore (reeded)	2.40	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.46
10 ore (smooth)	1.45	400 silver, 600 copper	15	1.14
Do	1.44	400 silver, 500 copper, 50 nickel, 50 zinc.	15	1.14
10 ore (reeded)	1.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	15	1.21

*See denomination column.

SWITZERLAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 francs	8,442,000	13.2	75% copper, 25% nickel	31	2.55
2 francs	15,009,000	8.8	do	27	2.15
1 franc	15,012,000	4.4	do	23	1.60
½ franc	45,006,000	2.2	do	18	1.35
20 centimes	30,024,500	4.0	do	21	1.80
10 centimes	30,007,000	3.0	do	19	1.50
5 centimes	30,002,000	2.0	do	17	1.30
2 centimes	3,539,500	3.0	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	20	1.35
1 centime	3,007,000	1.5	do	16	1.15
Total	180,049,000				

[1] 1974 coinage made by Swiss Federal Mint, bore the year 1974.
*Lettered edge: 5 francs. Reeded edges: 2 francs, 1, and ½ franc. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime coins.

Previous issues of Swiss coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 centimes	4.00	Pure nickel	21	1.80
10 centimes	3.00	do	19	1.50
5 centimes	2.00	do	17	1.30

*Lettered edge: 5 francs. Reeded edge: 2, 1, and ½ franc coins. Smooth edges: 20, 10, and 5 centimes.

NOTE.—On Apr. 1, 1971, the Swiss Federal Council withdrew all silver coins struck from 1834 through 1967 from circulation. They were redeemable at face value through Sept. 30, 1972, at the Swiss National Bank, Bern. After that date they were demonetized.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
100 piastres		10.0	680 silver, 320 copper	28	2.0
50 piastres		5.0	600 silver, 400 copper	24	1.2
25 piastres		2.5	do	20	.83–.84
10 piastres		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.5
Do		4.0	92% copper, 8% aluminum	21	1.8
5 piastres		3.0	do	19	1.6
Do		3.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	19	1.5
Do		4.2	Bronze-aluminum	22.5	1.5
2½ piastres		2.0	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel	17	1.5
Do		2.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	17	1.5
Do.[1]		2.9	Bronze-aluminum	21	1.5
Total					

[1] Perforated.
*Reeded edge: 2½ piastres. Other denominations not reported.



Coinage of Switzerland

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 shilingi [2]		13.48	75% copper, 25% nickel	([2])	n.a.
1 shilingi	10,000,000	8.00	do	27.74	n.a.
50 senti		4.00	do	20.96	n.a.
20 senti		5.00	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	24.00	n.a.
5 senti	10,000,000	4.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	22.48	n.a.
Total	20,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage by Royal Mint, London, was dated 1974.
[2] 10-sided coin alternate milled and plain sides, measuring 31.4 mm. across flats and 33 mm. across corners. An FAO food plan coin.
*Reeded edges: 1 shilingi and 50 senti. Smooth edges: 20 and 5 senti.
n.a. Not available.

THAILAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Regular:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 baht	20,159,000	9.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.00	n.a.
1 baht	114,552,000	7.00	do	25.00	1.51
50 stangs	32,992,000	4.50	91% copper, 9% aluminum	23.00	1.48
25 stangs	79,832,000	2.50	do	20.50	1.20
10 stangs	1,390,000	1.75	do	17.50	1.16
5 stangs	1,190,000	1.25	do	15.00	1.10
1 stang	230,000	1.20	90% tin, 10% copper	15.00	.98
Subtotal	250,345,000				
Commemorative:					
800 baht		20.00	900 gold, 30 silver, 70 copper	30.00	1.75
400 baht		10.00	do	23.00	1.50
50 baht		25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	40.00	2.05
Do. [2]	200,000	25.00	400 silver, 500 copper, 100 nickel	38.00	n.a.
10 baht		5.00	800 silver, 200 copper	20.50	1.60
1 baht [3]	2,644,000	7.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.00	1.51
Subtotal	2,844,000				
Grand total	253,189,000				

[1] Coinage was made by the Royal Mint of Thailand from October 1973–September 1974. Dates on coins are: 5 baht B.E. 2515 (1972); 1 baht, B.E. 2517 (1974); 50, 25, 10, and 5 stangs, B.E. 2500 (1957); and, 1 stang coins B.E. 2485 (1942).
[2] 50 baht coins commemorating 100th Anniversary of National Museum of Thailand bearing dates B.E. 2417–2517 (1874–1974).
[3] Issued in connection with FAO coin plan and dated B.E. 2515 (1972).
*Reeded edges: All denominations, except the 400 silver 50 baht and 5 baht coins which have smooth edges.
n.a. Not available.

TOGO, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West—Etats de l'Afrique Occidentale

TONGA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
2 pa'anga		42.12	75% copper, 25% nickel	45.01	n.a.
1 pa'anga		28.28	do	38.74	n.a.
50 seniti		18.14	do	34.54	n.a.
20 seniti		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
10 seniti		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 seniti		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 seniti		3.89	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 seniti		2.59	do	17.53	n.a.

*Milled edges: 2 and 1 pa'anga, 50, 20, 10, and 5 seniti. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 seniti.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Tonga adopted the decimal system of money Apr. 3, 1967. The monetary unit, the Pa'Anga is di vided into 100 Seniti.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 dollars	34,353	35.12	925 silver	42.00	2.89
5 dollars	29,690	29.81	do	40.00	2.31
1 dollar	28,256	18.37	75% copper, 25% nickel	36.00	n.a.
50 cents	394,597	7.07	do	26.01	1.85
25 cents	36,469	3.54	do	20.00	1.63
10 cents	70,731	1.41	do	16.26	1.02
5 cents	42,249	3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.21	1.35
1 cent	142,249	1.94	do	17.78	1.14
Total	778,594				

[1] 1974 coinage was made for Trinidad and Tobago by the Royal Canadian Mint (dated 1972) and The Franklin Mint (dated 1974). All 5 and 1 cent pieces were produced by The Franklin Mint. Production of other denominations was as follows:

	Royal Canadian Mint	*Franklin Mint*
10 dollars	10,158	24,195
5 dollars	10,067	19,623
1 dollar	9,757	18,499
50 cents	374,848	19,749
25 cents	14,220	22,249
10 cents	40,982	29,749

*Milled edges: $10, $5, $1, 50, 25, and 10 cents. Smooth edges: 5 and 1 cent pieces.
n.a. Not available.

TUNISIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dinar		18.00	680 silver, 320 copper	32	n.a.
Do		7.50	Mixed metals [1]	27	n.a.
½ dinar		6.00	do	25	n.a.
Do		12.00	Pure nickel	29	n.a.
100 millimes		7.50	69% to 72% copper, 31% to 28% zinc.	27	n.a.
50 millimes		6.00	do	25	n.a.
20 millimes		4.50	do	12	n.a.
10 millimes		3.50	do	29	n.a.
5 millimes		1.50	95.35% aluminum, 4% magnesium, 0.6% manganese, .05% copper.	24	n.a.
2 millimes		1.00	do	21	n.a.
1 millime		0.65	do	18	n.a.
Total					

[1] Alloy unknown.
*Reeded edge: all denominations.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Dinar is the monetary unit, divided into 1,000 millimes.

TURKEY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 lira	2,913,000	11.00	"Acmonital" (steel)	32.5	1.73
2½ lira		12.00	do	30.0	2.70
Do [2]	3,829,500	9.00	do	30.0	1.64
1 lira	11,724,000	7.00	do	27.0	2.07
50 kurus	14,506,000	6.00	do	25.4	1.86
25 kurus	16,656,000	4.00	do	22.5	1.75
10 kurus		2.50	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.0	1.50
Do	9,548,000	1.35	Pure aluminum	21.0	1.50
5 kurus		1.35	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	17.0	1.30
Do	13,770,000	.90	Pure aluminum	17.0	1.50
1 kurus		1.00	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	14.0	.85
Do	2,520,000	.40	Pure aluminum	14.0	1.00
Total	75,466,500				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Turkish Government Mint, bears the date 1974.
[2] The 2½ lira has lettered edge distinguishing it as an FAO coin.
*Incused edges: 2½ liras, 1 lira, and 50 kurus. Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 kurus.

Previous issues of Turkish coins also outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
25 kurus	4.50	70% copper, 30% zinc	22.6	1.35
10 kurus	2.75	do	18.0	1.35
5 kurus	2.25	do	16.0	1.35

*Lettered edges.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 crowns	51,809	38.88	925 silver	45.00	n.a.
Crown	----------	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.61	2.74
Total	51,809				

[1] 1974 coinage was made by the Royal Canadian Mint and dated 1974.
*Serrated edges.
n.a. Not available.

UGANDA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 shillings [2]	----------	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.0	3.00
2 shillings	----------	11.66	do	30.1	2.31
1 shilling	----------	6.67	do	26.0	1.80
50 cents	8,000,000	4.50	do	22.0	1.78
20 cents	2,000,000	9.72	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	28.4	2.18
10 cents	5,000,000	5.05	do	24.0	1.57
5 cents	10,000,000	3.24	do	20.2	1.52
Total	25,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, made by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974, except for 1 million of the 10 cent coins, which were dated 1972.
[2] New denomination issued on Jan. 25, 1973, to replace 5 shilling note.
*Milled edges: 5, 2, and 1 shilling and 50 cents. Smooth edges: 5 shillings (7 lobes), 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces.

NOTE.—Uganda coins were introduced on Jan. 2, 1967, to replace East African coins.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 dirham	1,500,000	11.31	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.50	n.a.
50 fils	1,200,000	6.50	do	25.00	n.a.
25 fils	1,600,000	3.50	do	20.00	n.a.
10 fils	1,200,000	7.50	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	27.00	n.a.
5 fils [2]	1,600,000	3.75	do	22.00	n.a.
1 fil [2]	1,000,000	1.50	do	15.00	n.a.
Total	8,100,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was struck by mints in the United Kingdom and bore the dates 1973–1393. The reverse designs on all denominations are similar, carrying the inscription "United Arab Emirates" in Arabic above and English below.
[2] For issue in connection with the FAO coin plan.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Federation, United Arab Emirates, formed in December 1971 by Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qawain. Ras al Khaima joined in February 1972.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974*	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 pounds [1]		52.0	875 gold, 25 silver, 100 copper	40	(*)
5 pounds [1]		26.0	do	33	(*)
Do [1]		42.5	do	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]		28.0	900 silver, 100 copper	40	(*)
Do [1]		20.0	720 silver, 280 copper	40	1.6
25 piastres [1]		10.0	do	30	1.44
Do [1]		17.5	do	35	1.8–1.9
20 piastres		14.0	do	33	1.6–1.7
Do		28.0	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ copper	40	2.2
10 piastres		7.0	720 silver, 280 copper	26	1.35
Do		7.0	do	27	1.3–1.4
Do		14.0	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ copper	33	1.6
Do		7.0	625 silver, 375 copper	26	1.35
Do [1]		5.0	720 silver, 280 copper	24	1.12
5 piastres [1]		2.5	do	19	.91
Do [1]		2.5	do	20	(*)
Do		3.5	do	22	.94–.96
Do		3.5	625 silver, 375 copper	22	.95
Do		7.0	833⅓ silver, 166⅔ 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		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		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	21	1.3
Do		4.0	95.5% copper, 3% tin, 1.5% zinc.	20	1.5
Do		3.6	92% copper, 8% aluminum	21	1.33
2 milliemes		2.33	do	18	1.15
1 millieme		1.8	do	16	1.15
Do		4.4	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	23	1.2

[1] Commemorative issue.
[2] Hexagonal shaped coin.
*Data not available.

NOTE.—No information from official Egyptian sources has been made available for U.S. Mint reports for a number of years.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Decimal coins:	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 new pence [2]	25,401,254	13.50	75% copper, 25% nickel	30.00	2.29
25 new pence	----------	28.28	925 silver	38.74	2.00
Do	----------	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	2.00
10 new pence	89,463,842	11.31	do	28.50	2.31
5 new pence	344,842	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
2 new pence	138,842	7.13	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	25.91	1.80
1 new penny	276,002,842	3.56	do	20.32	1.52
½ new penny	344,226,842	1.78	do	17.15	1.12
Subtotal	735,578,464				
Pound-shilling-pence coins:					
Sovereign (1 pound)	1,000,000	7.99	916⅔ gold, 83⅓ copper	22.05	1.63
Crown (5s.)	----------	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	3.05
Halfcrown (2s. 6d.) [3]	33,788	14.14	do	32.31	2.31
Florin (2s.)	33,788	11.31	do	28.50	2.31
Shilling (1s.) [4]	67,576	5.66	do	23.60	1.73
Sixpence (6d.)	33,788	2.83	do	19.41	1.40
Threepence (3d.) [3 5]	33,788	1.41	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	21.08	2.79
Penny (1d.) [3]	33,788	9.45	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	30.86	1.91
Halfpenny (½d.) [3]	33,788	5.67	do	25.48	1.65
Subtotal	1,270,304				
Maundy money: [6]					
Fourpence	1,138	1.89	925 silver, 75 copper	17.63	1.02
Threepence	1,138	1.41	do	16.26	0.94
Twopence	1,042	0.94	do	13.44	0.89
Penny	1,138	0.47	do	11.15	0.69
Subtotal	4,456				
Total	736,853,224				

[1] 1974 coinage was made by mints in the United Kingdom. Production included 33,788 pound-shilling-pence proof sets, and 206,000 new 5 pence coins, dated 1970. 151,254 new 50 pence coins and 138,842 each of the 5 and 2 pence coins were dated 1971. The sovereigns and the Maundy coins were dated 1974. Other coins were dated as follows:

	1973	*1974*
50 pence	25,250,000	----------
10 pence	13,621,000	75,842,842
1 penny	14,464,000	261,538,842
½ penny	14,088,000	330,138,842

[2] The coin is 7-sided (an equilateral curve heptagon). Includes 383,491 coins commemorating Britain's entry into the European Economic Community.

[3] Coins have been demonetized and are no longer legal tender.

[4] Production consists of 33,788 coins for England and the same number for Scotland.

[5] Twelve-sided.

[6] Minted for special distribution of the Royal Maundy at Westminster Abbey on Maundy Thursday.

*Plain edges: 50p, 2p, 1p, ½p, and all Maundy coins. Milled edges: 25p, 10p, 6d, and 5p. Milling of the edge of the sovereign has approximately 105 serrations, 7½ thousandths of an inch deep.

NOTE.—United Kingdom coins circulate in the Falkland Islands. United Kingdom coins also circulate in: The Bahama Islands, Bermuda, the eastern group of Caribbean Territories, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Guyana, the Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, and Malta which have their own coins.

UPPER VOLTA, REPUBLIC OF—*See* Africa, West

URUGUAY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1,000 pesos		25.00	900 silver, 100 copper	37.0	3.40
100 pesos		8.00	70% copper, 20% nickel, 10% zinc.	27.5	1.40
50 pesos		5.25	70% copper, 15% nickel, 15% zinc.	24.5	1.30
10 pesos		3.25	do	21.5	1.22
20 pesos		4.00	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	23.0	1.24
5 pesos		3.00	do	20.0	1.22
1 peso		2.00	do	17.0	1.00
Total					

* Smooth edges: 1 and 5 peso pieces. Reeded edges: other denominations.

Previous issues of Uruguayan coins in circulation in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge *
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 pesos	9.0	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	28.00	2.25
5 pesos	7.0	do	25.00	2.15
1 peso	5.0	do	22.00	2.10

*Smooth edges: 10, 5, and 1 pesos.

VATICAN CITY

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
500 Vatican lire	145,000	11.00	835 silver, 165 copper	29.0	2.2
100 Vatican lire		5.20	900 gold, 100 other	20.7	1.3
Do	830,440	8.00	"Acmonital" (Steel containing 18% chrome).	27.8	2.0
50 Vatican lire	750,000	6.25	do	24.8	2.0
20 Vatican lire	210,000	3.60	"Bronzital" (91.6% copper, 8% aluminum, 0.4% titanium).	21.4	1.6
10 Vatican lire	170,000	1.60	"Italma" (96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese).	23.3	1.6
Do		3.00	do	29.0	1.7
5 Vatican lire	132,000	1.00	do	20.3	1.5
Do		2.50	do	26.7	1.8
2 Vatican lire	132,000	0.80	do	18.3	1.4
Do		1.75	do	24.1	1.5
1 Vatican lira	132,000	0.63	do	17.2	1.2
Do		1.25	do	21.6	1.3
Total	2,501,440				

[1] The 1974 coinage, made by the Italian Government Mint, bears the date 1974.
*Lettered edge: 500 lire. Serrated edges: 100, 50, and 2 lire. Smooth edges: 20, 10, 5, and 1 lira coins.





Coinage of Uruguay

VENEZUELA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 bolivars [1]	1,500,006	30.00	900 silver	39	3.15
2 bolivars		8.50	Pure nickel	27	2.00
1 bolivar		5.00	do	23	1.70
½ bolivar		3.50	do	20	1.40
¼ bolivar		1.75	do	17	0.90
12½ centimos		5.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	23	1.65
10 centimos		4.00	do	21	1.52
5 centimos		2.50	do	19	1.17
Do [2]	200,0000,00	2.00	90% steel, copper clad	18	1.20
Total	201,500,006				

[1] Produced by the Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa. A numismatic coin commemorating the 100th anniversary of Simon Bolivar, which bears dates 1873–1973.
[2] Made in West Germany by Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke A.G. in cooperation with Karlsruhe Mint and dated 1974.
*Milled edges: 2, 1, ½, and ¼ bolivars. Smooth edges: 12½, 10, and 5 centimos. Lettered edge: 10 bolivars.

VIETNAM

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
10 piastres (10 dong) [1]		5.0	90% steel nickel clad	25.5	1.27
Do		5.5	75% copper, 25% nickel	25.5	n.a.
5 piastres (5 dong) [1]		4.0	90% steel nickel clad	24.5	1.09
1 piastre (1 dong)		4.0	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.5	n.a.
50/100 piastres		3.8	96.5% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium.	31.0	n.a.
Do		3.5	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	31.0	2.36
Do (50 xu)		3.1	Aluminum	30.0	1.62
20/100 piastre		2.2	95% aluminum, 5% magnesium.	27.0	2.06
10/100 piastre		1.3	do	23.0	1.70
Total					

[1] Coin has eight scallops.
*Reeded edges: 10 and 1 dong coins. Smooth edge: 5 dong.
n.a. Not available.

WESTERN SAMOA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 tala		27.22	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.74	n.a.
50 sene		13.61	do	31.75	n.a.
20 sene		11.31	do	28.50	n.a.
10 sene		5.66	do	23.60	n.a.
5 sene		2.83	do	19.41	n.a.
2 sene		3.24	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 sene		1.75	do	17.53	n.a.
Total					

*Incuse-lettered edge: 1 tala commemorative. Wording on edge in English "Decimal Currency Introduced 10 JULY 1967." Milled edges: 50, 20, 10, and 5 sene. Smooth edges: 2 and 1 sene.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—Western Samoa adopted its own decimal system of currency on July 10, 1967. The new coins replace coins of New Zealand. The monetary unit, the Tala, is divided into 100 Sene.

WINDWARD ISLANDS, ATLANTIC GROUP—*See* Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group

WINDWARD ISLANDS, PACIFIC GROUP—*See* French Polynesia

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 fils	3,500,000	5.25	75% copper, 25% nickel	24.00	n.a.
25 fils	4,960,000	3.00	do	20.00	n.a.
10 fils	20,000,000	4.23	63% copper, 37% zinc	23.00	n.a.
5 fils	8,160,000	2.80	do	21.00	n.a.
1 fil	1,000,000	.60	Aluminum	15.00	n.a.
Total	37,620,000				

[1] Coinage, produced by mints in the United Kingdom, was dated 1974.
*Reeded edges: 50 and 25 fils. Smooth edges: All other denominations.
n.a. Not available.

YEMEN, THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 fils		9.07	75% copper, 25% nickel	27.74	n.a.
25 fils		4.54	do	20.96	n.a.
5 fils		4.50	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	23.14	1.47
Do	20,000,000	1.35	Aluminum	23.10	n.a.
2½ fils	20,000,000	.67	do	17.00	n.a.
1 fil		.78	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	19.81	n.a.
Total	40,000,000				

[1] Coinage produced by mints in the United Kingdom bore the year 1973.
n.a. Not available.
*Milled edges: 50 and 25 fils. Smooth edges: 5, 2½, and 1 fils.
NOTE.—The name of this area was changed from The People's Republic of Southern Yemen. The monetary unit remains the Southern Yemen Dinar, which is divided into 1,000 fils.

YUGOSLAVIA

Denomination	Coinage in 1974 [1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
5 dinar	6,054,000	6.75	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	27.5	1.75
2 dinar	10,989,000	5.00	do	24.5	1.55
1 dinar	42,724,000	3.80	do	21.8	1.45
50 paras	33,000	6.00	85% copper, 14.5% zinc, 0.5% aluminum.	25.5	1.57
20 paras	31,364,000	4.00	do	23.2	1.32
10 paras	60,139,000	3.00	do	21.0	1.25
5 paras	3,628,000	1.50	do	16.0	1.15
Total	154,931,000				

[1] 1974 coinage manufactured by the Bureau of Money, Engraving and Printing, Belgrad. All coins were dated 1974.
*Milled edges: all denominations.

Previous issues of Yugoslavian coins outstanding in 1974

Denomination	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Grams		*mm.*	*mm.*
50 dinar	6.00	91% copper, 9% aluminum	25.50	1.8
20 dinar	4.00	do	23.20	1.5
10 dinar	3.00	do	21.00	1.4

*Milled edges: all denominations.

ZAIRE

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
Zaire-likuta-sengi system[2]	*Pieces*	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
20 makuta		13.00	75% copper, 25% nickel	31.00	2.20
10 makuta	5,000,000	9.00	do	28.00	2.00
5 makuta		6.50	do	25.00	1.50
1 likuta		1.25	97% aluminum, 3% magnesium.	21.00	1.65
10 sengi		.70	do	16.99	1.50
Total	5,000,000				

[1] 1974 coinage, manufactured by Giesecke & Devrient, West Germany, bore the year 1975.
[2] Effective June 23, 1967, the Democratic Republic of the Congo introduced a new monetary unit, the zaire, equivalent to 1,000 francs. The zaire is divided into 100 likuta (plural, makuta), and each likuta is divided into 100 sengi.
*Reeded edges: 10, 5 makuta, 1 likuta, and 10 sengi. Serrated edges: 20 makuta.

NOTE.—Prior to 1972 this country was known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

ZAMBIA (formerly Northern Rhodesia)

Denomination	Coinage in 1974[1]	Gross weight	Metallic composition	Diameter	Thickness and edge*
	Pieces	*Grams*		*mm.*	*mm.*
1 kwacha	5,000	28.28	75% copper, 25% nickel	38.60	n.a.
50 ngwee (12 sided)	2,000,000	11.66	do	30.00	1.88
20 ngwee		11.31	60% copper, 20% nickel, 20% zinc.	28.50	2.26
10 ngwee		5.66	do	23.60	1.88
5 ngwee	2,000,000	2.83	do	19.41	1.42
2 ngwee		4.67	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	21.08	n.a.
1 ngwee		2.33	do	17.53	n.a.
Total	4,005,000				

[1] 1974 coinage was manufactured by mints in the United Kingdom. The 50 and 5 ngwee coins were dated 1972; the 1 kwacha coins were dated 1974.
*Milled edges: 1 kwacha, 20, 10, and 5 ngwee. Smooth edges: 50, 2, and 1 ngwee.
n.a. Not available.

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1974

[The decimal system of money, with the monetary unit divided into 100 fractional units, prevails in each country except as noted. 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," except as noted]

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
United States of America	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Afars and Issas	Djibouti franc	Dj. fr.	Centime		
Afghanistan	Afghani	Af.	Pul		
Africa, Equatorial States: Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), and Gabon.	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		
Africa, West (Monetary Union): Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Upper Volta.	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		
Albania	Lek		Qintar		100 qintars=1 lek.
Algeria	Dinar	DA	Centime	Cme	
Andorra					Uses French and Spanish money.
Argentina	Peso	$	Centavo	ctv.	New monetary unit, the Peso (1 peso=100 centavos), first issued Jan. 1, 1970, pursuant to Argentine Law 18,188, Apr. 15, 1969.
Australia	Dollar	$	Cent	c	
Austria	Schilling	S	Groschen	g	
Bahamas	Dollar	B$	Cent	c	
Bahrain	Dinar	BD	Fils (fils)		1 dinar = 1,000 fils.
Bangladesh	Taka	Tk.	Poisha		
Barbados	Dollar	BDS$	Cent		
Belgium	Franc	F or BF	Centime	c	
Belize	Dollar	$	Cent		
Bermuda	Dollar	$	Cent		Bermuda adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 6, 1970.
Bhutan	Ngultrum		Chetrum		Indian money is also in circulation.
Bolivia	Peso Boliviano	$b	Cents		
Botswana	South African rand	R	Cent	c	
Brazil	Cruzeiro	Cr. $	Centavo		
Brunei	Dollar		Sen (sen)		First issued in 1967.
Bulgaria	Lev		Stotinki		100 stotinki=1 lev.
Burma	Kyat	K	Pya	P	

Burundi	Franc Burundi	F.Bu			
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 £.
Canada	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Caribbean Territories, Eastern Group: Barbados, Leeward, and Windward Islands.	East Caribbean Dollar.	E.C. $	Cent		
Cayman Islands	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Ceylon (see Sri Lanka)					
Chile	Escudo	E°	Centésimo	¢	
China, Peoples Republic of	Yuan		Jiao		1 Yuan=10 jiao=100 fen.
China, Republic of	New Taiwan Dollar	NT $	Cent	¢	
Colombia	Peso	$ or P	Centavo	c., ¢, or Ctv.	
Comoro Islands	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		
Costa Rica	Colón (Colones)	₡ or ¢	Céntimo	¢	
Cyprus	Pound	c£	Mil	m	1£=1,000 mils.
Czechoslovakia	Crown	Kcs	Heller	h	
Denmark	Krone (Kroner)	Kr. or kr.	Øre (øre)		Danish money used in Faroe Islands and Greenland.
Dominican Republic	Peso Domincano	RD $	Centavo	ctv or ¢	
Ecuador	Sucre	S/.	Centavo	ctv.	
El Salvador	Colón (Colones)	₡ or ¢	Centavo	¢	
Ethiopia	Dollar	Eth. $	Cent	ct	
Fiji	Dollar	$	Cent	¢	
Finland	Markka (Markkaa)	mk	Penni (pennia)	p.	
France	Franc	F	Centime	C or Cme.	
French Guadeloupe, Guiana, and Martinique.					Use metropolitan French coins.
French Polynesia: Austral, Leeward, Marquezas and Windward Islands; and Tuâmotu group.	Colonies Françaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.	Centime		
Gambia, The	Dalasi		Butut	s. & d.	Adopted the decimal system of currency in 1971.
Germany, Federal Republic of	Deutsche Mark*	DM	Pfennig*	Pf.	*For both singular and plural forms.
Ghana	New Cedi	N₡	New pesewa	P	
Gibraltar	Crown		Pence		Adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971. United Kingdom coins also used.
Greece	Drachma	Dr.	Lepton (lepta)		
Greenland					Danish money is legal tender in Greenland.
Guatemala	Quetzal (Quetzales)	Q	Centavo		

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1974—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Guernsey	Pound		Pence		Converted to decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Guinea, Republic of	Guinea Franc	FG			
Guyana	Dollar	G$	Cent	¢	
Haiti	Gourde	G	Centime	¢	
Honduras	Lempira	L.	Centavo	¢	
Hong Kong	Dollar	HK $	Cent		
Hungary	Forint	Ft.	Fillér	Fill.	
Iceland	Króna (Krónur)	kr. or Kr.	Eyrir (aurar)	aur. or au.	
India	Rupee	Re. (Rs.)	Paisa (paise)	p.	
Indonesia	Rupiah	Rp.	Sen (sen)		
Iran	Rial	Rl. (Rls.)	Dinar		No symbol for dinar. 1 rial=100 dinars.
Iraq	Dinar	ID	Fils (fils)		1 dinar=1,000 fils.
Ireland, Republic of	Pound	£	Pence		The decimal system of currency was adopted on Feb. 15 1971.
Israel	Pound	I£	Agora (agorot)	Ag.	The I£ is divided into 100 ag.
Italy	Lira (Lire)	L. or Lit.	Centesimo (centesimi).		
Jamaica	Dollar	$	Cent	c	
Japan	Yen	¥	Sen (sen) Rin		
Jersey	Pound		Pence		Adopted decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971.
Jordan	Dinar	J.D.	Fils (fils)	FLS.	1 dinar=1,000 fils.
Kenya	Shilling	Sh.	Cent	ct.	100 cents=1 shilling.
Korea, Republic of	Won	W	Chon (chon) or Jeon.		The won is divided into 100 chon. The ratio of hwan to won is 10 to 1.
Kuwait	Dinar	KD	Fils (fils)		1 dinar=1,000 fils.
Laos	Kip	K, k	Centime, AT, or Pi.		
Lebanon	Pound	L£ or LL	Piastre	LP or PL	
Lesotho	South African rand	R	Cent	c	

Liberia	Dollar (Liberian or United States).	$	Cent		U.S. money is also legal tender.
Libya	Dinar	L.D.	Dirham		Pound changed to Libyan dinar on Sept. 1, 1971. 1,000 dirhams=1 dinar.
Liechtenstein					Uses Swiss money.
Luxembourg	Franc (Luxembourg or Belgian).	fr. or F	Centime	Ct.	Belgian money is also legal tender.
Malagasy Republic	Franc Malgache	FMG	Centime	Ct.	Coins issued by Malagasy Currency Institute.
Malawi	Kwacha		Tambala		At par with £ sterling. Adopted decimal system on Feb. 15, 1971.
Malaysia	Ringgit	$	Sen		Previously known as Malaysian dollar and cents.
Maldive Republic	Rupee		Lari	l	
Mali	Mali franc	MF			
Malta	Pound		Cent		First Maltese coinage issued in 1972. 100 cents=1 pound; 10 mils=1 cent.
Mauritius	Rupee	Re	Cent		1 rupee=100 cents.
Mexico	Peso	$	Centavo	¢	
Monaco	New Franc (French)	NF	Centime	Cme	Local coins and metropolitan French money circulate.
Morocco	Dirham	DH	Centime	C	1 dirham=100 centimes. Centimes replace francs from July 1974.
Mozambique	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo	Cent. or Ct.	Symbol ($) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1$00)
Nepal	Rupee or Dabal	Rs.	Pice or paisa		
Netherlands	Guilder	g.	Cent		
Netherlands Antilles (Curacao)	Guilder	f., fl., or NAfl.	Cent	ct. or c. ct.	
New Caledonia	Colonies Francaises du Pacifique franc.	CFP fr.	Centime		
New Hebrides	New Hebrides franc	NH fr.			Distinctive New Hebrides coins first minted in 1967.
New Zealand	Dollar	$	Cent	c.	
Nicaragua	Córdoba	C$	Centavo	¢	
Nigeria	Naira	N	Kobo	K.	Converted to decimal system on Jan. 1, 1973.
Norway	Krone (Kroner)	Kr.	Øre (øre)	ø	
Oman	Omani rial	ORl	Baiza		1 rial=1,000 baizas.
Pakistan	Rupee	Rs.	Paisa (paisa)	Ps.	
Panama, Republic of	Balboa	B/.	Centesimo	¢	U.S. money also circulates in Panama.
Papua New Guinea	Kina		Toea		New currency to be issued in March 1975 to replace Australian dollars as legal tender in Papua.
Paraguay	Guarani (Guaranies)	G	Centimo	ctmo	
Peru	Sol (Soles)	S/.	Centavo	ct.	
Philippines	Piso	P	Sentimo (centavo).	c, ¢	Since 1967 fractional coins have been inscribed in Tagalog national Philippine language, "sentimo."
Poland	Złoty	Zł.	Grosz	Gr.	
Portugal	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Symbol ($) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1$00.)
Portuguese Macao	Pataca	$	Avo		

WORLD MONETARY UNITS IN 1974—Continued

Country	Basic unit		Divisional (fractional) unit		Remarks
	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	Name	Symbol or abbreviation	
Portuguese Timor	Escudo	Esc. or $	Centavo		Symbol ($) is placed between escudos and centavos. (Example: 1$00.)
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.
Qatar	Riyal	QDR	Dirham		
Reunion	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		
Rhodesia	Pound	£	Cent	c	Decimal system adopted in February 1970.
Romania, Peoples Republic of	Leu	n.a.	Bani	n.a.	
Rwanda	Franc	FRW.	Cent	¢	
Saint-Pierre et Miquelon	Communauté Financière Africaine franc.	CFA fr.	Centime		
San Marino	Lira	L.	n.a.		
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	SR	Girsh		1 riyal=20 girsh=100 halalas.
Seychelles	Rupee	Re	Cent		13⅓ rupees=1 pound sterling.
Sierra Leone	Leone	Le.	Cent	c	
Singapore	Dollar	S$	Cent	¢	
Somali Republic	Somali Shilling	Sh. So.	Centesimo (centesimi).		
South Africa, Republic of	Rand	R	Cent	c	Coinage inscribed in Afrikaans and English.
Spain	Peseta	Pta. (Pts.)	Céntimo	ctmo.	
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Rupee	SL. Rs.	Sri Lanka cent	SL. cts.	Country name changed from Ceylon on May 22, 1972.
Sudan	Pound	£S, LSd, or LS.	Piastre, millieme	m/m	1 Sudanese pound=100 piastres=1,000 milliemes.
Surinam	Guilder	Sf	Cent	ct (cts)	

Swaziland	Lilangeni and Luhanga.		Cent		Coins of South Africa circulate.
Sweden	Krona (Kronor)	Kr. or kr.	Öre (öre)		
Switzerland	Franc	Fr.	Centimo	C.	
Syrian Arab Republic	Pound or Lira	L.S.	Piastre	P.S.	
Tanzania	Shilingi	sh., shs	Senti		
Thailand	Baht	B, b	Stang	stg.	The baht is sometimes referred to as the tical.
Tonga	Pa'anga	n.a.	Seniti (seniti)	n.a.	
Trinidad and Tobago	Dollar	T&T$	Cent	n.a.	
Tunisia	Dinar	D	Millime	M	1 Dinar=1,000 millimes.
Turkey	Lira	TL.	Kurus (kurus)	Krs.	
Uganda	Shilling	Sh.	Cent	ct.	Distinctive Ugandan coins were issued on Jan. 2, 1967.
United Arab Emirates	Dirham		Fil		Federation formed Dec. 2, 1971, by Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Sharjah, and Umm al-Qawain. Ras Al Khaima joined in February 1972.
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	Pound	L.E.	Piastre, millieme	P.T. & Mill.	1 pound=100 piastres=1,000 milliemes.
United Kingdom	Pound sterling	£	Pence		The United Kingdom adopted the decimal system of currency on Feb. 15, 1971. The pound, retained as the monetary unit, is divided into 100 pence.
Uruguay	Peso	$			
Vatican City	Vatican Lira (Lire)	L.	Centesimo (centesimi).		
Venezuela	Bolívar (Bolívars)	B.	Céntimo	c/or c	
Vietnam	Piastre	VN $ or Pr	Centime		The denominations of the coins are inscribed in "Dong."
Western Samoa	Tala	WS$	Sene		
Yemen, Arab Republic	Dinar		Fils		
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	Dinar	S.Y. £	Fils		Name of area changed, but unit of currency remained the Southern Yemen dinar, 1,000 fils = 1 dinar.
Yugoslavia	Dinar (Dinars)	Din.	Para (para)		A new dinar, equal to 100 old dinars, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1966.
Zaire	Zaire	Z	Likuta (makuta)	k	1Z=100 k. 1 k=100 s.
Zambia	Kwacha	K	Ngwee	n	The decimal system of money was adopted Jan. 16, 1968, replacing the £/s./d. system.

n.a. Not available.

Silver coins withdrawn from circulation in specified countries, calendar year 1974

Country	Nominal value in monetary unit of issuing country	Silver content [1]
		Fine ounces
Australia	96,300 Australian dollars	71,000
Belgium	529,931,150 Belgian francs	3,548,853
Canada	13,132 Canadian dollars	9,453
Dominican Republic	662,500 Dominican pesos	416,355
El Salvador	8 Salvadorian colones	2
Ethiopia	52,279 Ethiopian dollars	23,634
Finland	2,589,050 Finnish markka	185,953
Germany, Federal Republic of	1,448,645 Deutsche Mark	65,059
Guatemala	8 Guatemalan quetzales	9
Honduras	8,777 Honduran lempira	n.a.
India	6,869,640 Indian rupees	265,786
Japan	10,005,000 Japanese yen	9,262
Netherlands	3,375,500 Dutch guilders	489,423
Paraguay	51,000,000 Paraguayan guaranies	101,800
Philippines	3 Philippine pisos	1
South Africa, Republic of	30,605 South African rand	31,095
Switzerland	1,719,000 Swiss francs	182,841
United Kingdom	530,396 pounds sterling	893,825
Total ounces		6,294,351

[1] Approximate in some instances; not necessarily the actual amount of silver recovered or recoverable.
n.a. Not available.

Estimated quantity of gold and silver consumed for industrial, professional, and artistic purposes in specified countries during the calendar year 1974

Country	Gold (fine troy ounces)	Silver (fine troy ounces)	Source and reference notes
United States	4,651,000	177,900,000	Gold: U.S. Government estimate by Treasury Dept., Office of Foreign Exchange Operations. Silver: Handy & Harman.
Argentina	291,667	2,100,000	Banco Central de la Republica Argentina.
Australia	272,619	3,881,044	Official Government source.
Austria	77,355	187,149	Hauptpunzierungs-und Probieramt (Minting and Assay Office).
Belgium	270,000	n.a.	Private source.
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	Statistics Canada.
Chile	4,164	----	Central Bank of Chile.
El Salvador	1,222	----	Cooperativa de Joyeros y Relojeros de San Salvador.
Finland	n.a.	n.a.	Bank of Finland.
France	1,173,502	13,181,804	Ministére du Developpement Industriel et Scientifique.
Germany, Federal Republic of.	3,148,456	49,351,873	Bundesamt für Gewerblich Wirtschaft, Frankfort am Main (Federal Office for Industry and Crafts).
Ghana	104	----	External Trade Statistics.
Guatemala	1,498	1,108	Records of Banco de Guatemala.
Guyana	n.a.	n.a.	Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic Development.
Haiti	n.a.	n.a.	National Bank of Haiti.
Indonesia	7,041	57,357	P.N. Logam Mulia.
Japan	n.a.	57,744,627	Ministry of International Trade and Industry.
Malagasy Republic	2,186	----	Direction des Mines, et de l'Energie.
Malaysia	1,995	n.a.	Bank Negara Malaysia.
Mexico	332,214	6,451,848	Central Bank of Mexico.
Morocco	12,374	----	Office des Changes.
Netherlands	198,300	1,847,000	Director of Internal Financial Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
New Zealand	14,147	1,939	Department of Statistics; Mines Department.
Nicaragua	4,215	----	International Department, Banco Central de Nicaragua.
Norway	24,113	2,572,059	Central Bureau of Statistics.
Pakistan	1	1,017	
Peru	33,983	1,077,082	Gold, trade estimates. Silver, Industrial Bank of Peru.
Portugal	209,675	1,437,079	Casa de Moeda, Lisbon.
South Africa, Republic of	472	4,825	South African Treasury.
Spain	528,011	3,549,922	Sindicato Nacional de Metal.
Sri Lanka	7,933	8,347	Department of Small Industries and Central Bank of Ceylon.
Surinam	4,364	n.a.	Centrale Bank van Suriname and Comptroller of Customs. Includes sales by the Centrale Bank and new production.
Sweden	113,492	n.a.	Central Bank of Sweden.
Tunisia	23,278	n.a.	Foreign Bank Services, Tunisian Central Bank.
United Kingdom	1,724,078	35,000,000	Gold estimate compiled from submissions by members of London gold market. Silver estimate: 1974 ANNUAL BULLION REVIEW, Samuel Montague & Co., Ltd.
Zaire	7,566	----	Central Bank, Regulation Division.
Total	13,141,025	356,356,080	

n.a. Not available.

World production of gold by countries,[1] 1972–74

[Thousands of troy ounces]

Country [2]	1972	1973	1974 [p]
North America:			
Canada	[r] 2,078,567	1,954,340	1,718,000
Costa Rica	10,000	15,500	18,000
El Salvador	2,861	5,233	6,022
Haiti	[3]	[3]	
Honduras	2,021	795	2,124
Mexico	146,061	132,557	134,454
Nicaragua	112,340	85,051	82,639
United States	1,449,943	1,175,750	1,126,886
South America:			
Bolivia	[r] 20,059	35,964	[4] 41,600
Brazil	203,771	203,096	[e] 210,000
Chile	[r] 94,571	97,995	118,829
Colombia	[r] 188,137	215,876	265,195
Ecuador	12,623	10,420	7,752
French Guiana	997	1,350	[e] 1,400
Guyana	4,026	7,551	[e] 8,000
Peru	[r] 79,274	104,490	[e] 110,000
Surinam	547	96	[e] 100
Venezuela	[r] 20,292	19,105	17,023
Europe:			
Finland	17,619	19,773	20,737
France	[r] 58,386	55,235	42,085
Germany, West	2,710	2,087	1,313
Portugal	16,718	14,645	13,754
Romania [e]	60,000	60,000	60,000
Sweden	57,550	80,923	[e] 85,000
U.S.S.R. [e]	6,900,000	7,100,000	7,300,000
Yugoslavia	136,898	176,347	[e] 177,000
Africa:			
Angola	1,704	[e] 2,000	[e] 2,000
Cameroon	50	83	64
Central African Republic [e]	64	64	64
Congo (Brazzaville)	[r] 2,082	1,254	[e] 1,000
Ethiopia	20,784	19,575	15,754
Gabon	[r] 11,414	11,224	7,305
Ghana	724,051	722,531	[e] 760,000
Guinea [e]	4,000	4,000	4,000
Kenya	34	150	[e] 150
Liberia [5]	1,324		
Mali	[e] 30	[e] 30	
Malagasy Republic	190	71	77
Mozambique	5		
Nigeria	12	21	113
Rhodesia, Southern [e]	502,000	500,000	500,000
South Africa, Republic of	29,245,273	27,494,603	24,362,868
Sudan	95	49	309
Tanzania	213	56	42
Zaire	[r] 140,724	133,650	126,449
Zambia	8,858	1,608	5,755
Asia:			
China, People's Republic of [e]	50,000	50,000	50,000
India	105,776	105,390	101,114
Indonesia	[r] 35,274	42,785	64,678
Japan [6]	243,027	187,631	139,727
Khmer Republic [e]	4,000	4,000	4,000
Korea, North [e]	160,000	160,000	160,000
Korea, Republic of	17,072	16,268	23,406
Malaysia:			
Malaya	[r] 3,780	2,730	3,495
Sarawak	1,663	939	[e] 1,000
Philippines	606,730	572,319	536,399
Taiwan	17,832	22,197	22,850
Oceania:			
Australia	[r] 754,866	554,278	520,102
British Soloman Islands Protectorate	200	520	
Fiji	[r] 81,590	79,983	68,890
New Zealand	13,511	11,044	4,710
Papua-New Guinea	409,125	[7] 722,341	[7] 726,047
Total	[r] 44,843,374	42,997,573	39,780,281

[e] Estimate. [p] Preliminary. [r] Revised.

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, production is on the basis of mine output.

[2] Gold is also produced in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Spain, and probably in small quantities in Argentina, Burma, East Germany, Hungary, Thailand, and several other countries. However, available data are insufficient to make reliable output estimates. Data are lacking on clandestine activities.

[3] Revised to zero.

[4] Partial figure representing sales by medium mines to the Central Bank, excludes a relatively small quantity mined as byproduct of COMIBOL operations.

[5] Purchased by the Bank of Monrovia.

[6] Refinery production for Japan was as follows: 1972–[r] 846,239 ounces; 1973–1,052,775 ounces; 1974–1,123,474 ounces.

[7] Recoverable gold from copper ore; total content of copper ore was as follows in troy ounces: 173–1,057,782; 1974–1,094,082.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

World production of silver by countries,[1] 1972–74

[Thousands of troy ounces]

Country [2]	1972	1973	1974 [p]
North and Central America:			
Canada	44,792	47,488	42,079
Costa Rica	----------	[3]	e 3
El Salvador	177	123	168
Guatemala	6	e 10	e 10
Haiti e	17	17	20
Honduras	3,595	3,152	3,661
Mexico	37,483	38,788	37,546
Nicaragua	357	180	270
United States	37,233	37,484	33,762
South America:			
Argentina	r 3,274	2,441	e 2,400
Bolivia [4]	5,581	5,803	5,385
Brazil	r 320	322	251
Chile	4,689	5,035	6,646
Colombia	70	75	75
Ecuador	69	57	35
Peru	40,188	42,021	41,000
Europe:			
Austria [5]	192	192	----------
Czechoslovakia e	1,100	1,100	1,100
Finland	625	793	811
France	r 4,210	4,176	[5] 3,328
Germany East e	5,000	4,000	3,000
Germany, West	r 1,756	1,446	1,228
Greece [5]	r 371	588	575
Hungary e	6	7	7
Ireland	1,553	1,839	1,980
Italy	2,170	1,349	1,818
Poland e	r 4,000	4,800	6,000
Portugal	230	108	e 150
Romania e	1,000	1,100	1,100
Spain [5]	3,036	3,635	e 3,600
Sweden	4,255	4,690	e 4,500
U.S.S.R. e	40,000	41,000	42,000
Yugoslavia	3,582	4,302	4,702
Africa:			
Algeria e	r 210	170	200
Kenya	----------	[3]	20
Morocco	3,376	[6] 3,518	[6] 3,137
Rhodesia, Southern [7]	126	169	156
South Africa, Republic of	3,294	3,652	2,994
South West Africa, Territory of [8]	r 1,360	1,563	[9] 1,556
Tanzania	[3]	[3]	[3]
Tunisia	242	e 200	136
Zaire	2,078	1,995	1,649
Zambia [10]	109	78	287
Asia:			
Burma	r 1,155	754	722
China, People's Republic of e	800	800	800
India	142	138	e 140
Indonesia	r 304	616	739
Japan	r 10,047	8,552	7,314
Korea, North e	700	700	700
Korea, Republic of	1,770	1,490	1,291
Philippines	1,848	1,892	1,706
Taiwan	74	93	33
Oceania:			
Australia	r 21,888	22,423	21,615
Fiji	24	30	27
New Zealand	31	49	2
Papua and New Guinea	995	1,581	1,628
Total	r 301,510	308,584	295,562

e Estimate. p Preliminary. r Revised.

[1] Recoverable content of ores and concentrates produced unless otherwise noted.

[2] In addition to the countries listed Bulgaria, Thailand, Turkey and several African countries produce silver, but information is inadequate to make reliable estimates of output levels.

[3] Less than ½ unit.

[4] Includes production by the State mining company (COMIBOL) plus the exports of medium and small (private sector) mines.

[5] Smelter and/or refinery production.

[6] Partly estimated on the basis of silver content of lead ores exported.

[7] Output of Inyati mine only.

[8] Data represent recoverable content of Tsumeb Corp. Ltd. concentrates as well as recovery from copper refinery sludges.

[9] Includes estimate for Klein Aub Koper Maatskappy Ltd.

[10] Includes recovery from copper refinery sludges.

SOURCE.—Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1974

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. $42.22 per fine troy ounce [1]
	Thousands	*Thousands*
United States of America [2]	275,968	$11,652,000
Afghanistan [3]	932	39,346
Algeria [3]	5,484	231,533
Argentina	3,996	168,694
Australia	7,378	311,509
Austria	20,878	881,461
Belgium	42,173	1,78 ,555
Bolivia	408	17,217
Brazil [3]	1,327	56,026
Burma [3]	273	11,527
Canada	21,952	926,808
Chile	1,433	60,499
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	2,301	97,154
Colombia [3]	420	17,734
Costa Rica	60	2,540
Cyprus [3]	429	18,129
Denmark	1,813	76,558
Dominican Republic [3]	86	3,645
Ecuador [3]	385	16,257
El Salvador	486	20,504
Ethiopia	462	19,513
Finland	823	34,763
France	100,921	4,260,892
Germany, Federal Republic of	117,613	4,965,641
Ghana	160	6,764
Greece	3,610	152,414
Guatemala	491	20,750
Haiti [3]	2	99
Iceland	30	1,262
India	6,953	293,572
Indonesia	57	2,426
Iran	3,698	156,148
Iraq [3]	4,100	173,108
Ireland, Republic of	447	18,877
Israel	1,099	46,402
Italy [3]	82,493	3,482,844
Japan	21,110	891,254
Jordan	797	33,630
Korea	110	4,653
Kuwait [3]	3,505	147,984
Lebanon [3]	9,215	389,073
Libya [3]	2,450	103,451

Footnotes at end of table.

World's monetary stocks of gold bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1974—Continued

Country or international monetary institution	Fine troy ounces	Value at U.S. $42.22 per fine troy ounce [1]
	Thousands	*Thousands*
Malaysia	1,674	70,671
Malta [3]	352	14,877
Mexico	3,632	153,332
Morocco	607	25,642
Nepal	130	5,493
Netherlands	54,328	2,293,747
Netherlands Antilles	548	23,123
New Zealand	23	953
Nicaragua	20	834
Nigeria	571	24,126
Norway	979	41,323
Pakistan	1,554	65,629
Paraguay	2	99
Peru	1,003	42,346
Philippines	1,056	44,594
Portugal	28,257	1,193,000
Saudi Arabia [3]	3,080	130,052
South Africa, Republic of	18,252	770,612
Spain	14,268	602,400
Surinam	148	6,232
Sweden	5,790	244,450
Switzerland	83,199	3,512,658
Thailand	2,340	98,807
Tunisia	129	5,464
Turkey	3,466	146,330
United Kingdom [3]	20,979	885,736
Uruguay	3,536	149,295
Venezuela	11,180	472,027
Yugoslavia [3]	1,470	62,070
Zaire	500	21,092
Zambia [3]	168	7,094
Bank for International Settlements	5,927	[4]250,252
International Monetary Fund	153,411	6,477,007
All other	8,144	342,967
Total [5]	1,179,051	49,779,550

[1] The monetary value of gold in the United States was U.S. $42.22 per fine troy ounce on Dec. 31, 1974. The U.S. dollar was legally defined at 12.63157895 grains of gold nine-tenths fine.
[2] Consists of gold held by the Treasury.
[3] Approximate.
[4] Net gold assets of the BIS. Represents gold in bars and coins and other assets minus gold liabilities.
[5] Excludes holdings of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and the People's Republic of China.

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

World monetary stocks of silver bullion and coin held at the end of the calendar year 1974

Country	Monetary unit	Exchange rate December 1974 [1]	Silver bullion		Silver coin	Total silver
			Fine troy ounces	Value [2]	Value [3]	Value
			Thousands	*Thousands*	*Thousands*	*Thousands*
United States	Dollar	$1.00	[4] 44,029	$193,430	n.a.	$193,430
Afghanistan	Afghani	.02222	8,303	36,479		36,479
Australia	Dollar	1.31720			$17,429	17,429
Austria	Schilling	.05718	1,199	5,268	242,038	247,306
Bahamas	Dollar	1.00			635	635
Belgium	Franc	.02716	5,336	23,441	23,631	47,072
Bolivia	Peso-Boliviano	.05000	19	85	76	161
Brazil	Cruezeiro	.13450	7	31		31
Canada	Dollar	1.01192	583	2,560		2,560
Chile	Escudo	.00053			30	30
China, Republic of	NT dollar	.02628	1,951	8,573	7	8,580
Dominican Republic	RD peso	1.00			2,615	2,615
El Salvador	Colon	.40000			2,208	2,208
Ethiopia	Dollar	.48263	n.a.	n.a.	12,159	12,159
Finland	Markka	.28090	56,119	7,938	13,118	21,056
France	Franc	.22109			300,190	300,190
Germany, Federal Republic of.	Deutsche Mark	.40816	5,121	22,499	1,094,090	1,116,589
Ghana	Cedi	.87000			18	18
Greece	Drachma	.03333	3,618	15,895	n.a.	15,895
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.00	1,559	6,851	3,223	10,074
Honduras	Lempira	.50000			2,823	2,823
India	Rupee	.12352	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	Pound	2.32940			2,153	2,153
Israel	Pound	.16667			3,169	3,169
Italy	Lira	.00152	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	Yen	.00333	3,367	14,793	227,617	242,410
Korea	Won	.00207	27	117		117
Lebanon	Pound	.43478	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	Franc	.02716			407	407
Malaysia	Dollar	.42431			7,898	7,898
Mexico	Peso	.08000	7,154	31,430	95,692	127,122
Morocco	Dirham	.24067			8,357	8,357
Mozambique	Escudo	.04040	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nepal	Rupee	.09470	4,537	19,932		19,932
Netherlands	Guilder	.39331	535	2,346	41,713	44,059
Norway	Krone	.18873	167	734	9,604	10,338
Paraguay	Guarani	.00794	n.a.	n.a.	405	405
Peru	Sol	.02584			130	130
Philippines	Piso	.14144	204	894	12,391	13,285
Portugal	Escudo	.04040	3,098	13,610	10,970	24,580
Singapore	Dollar	.43290			1,732	1,732
South Africa	Rand	1.44700	1,447	6,358	23,213	29,571
Spain	Peseta	.01772	n.a.	n.a.	927	927
Sri Lanka	SL Rupee	.14970			183	183
Sweden	Krona	.23897	55	244	190,316	190,560
Switzerland	Franc	.38442	8,923	39,199		39,199
Thailand	Baht	.04890	378	1,659	1,114	2,773
Trinidad & Tobago	T&T dollar	.49020			438	438
Turkey	Lira	.07220			4,332	4,332
United Kingdom	Pound	2.32940	n.a.	n.a.	16,306	16,306
Uruguay	Peso	.00062			5	5
Venezuela	Bolivar	.23810			70,056	70,056
West African Monetary Union.	CFA franc	.00450	n.a.	n.a.	225	225
Total			157,736	454,366	2,443,643	2,898,009

[1] U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency. For the following 22 countries, the average December 1974 exchange rates for foreign currencies are based on the daily rate certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York: Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Canada, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Mozambique, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. For other countries they are the end-of-year rates for the dollar and/or the par value of the particular currency as established with the International Monetary Fund.

[2] The U.S. dollar value of silver bullion is based on the daily New York open market quotations for the month of December 1974. The December 1974 average is U.S. $4.39325 per troy ounce 999/1000 commercial fineness.

[3] The U.S. dollar value for foreign silver coin is based on the nominal face value in the country of issue and the exchange rate shown.

[4] Silver bullion held by the U.S. Mint.

n.a. Not available.

FAO Coin Issues

The following pages contain the listing of FAO national coins issued through December 1974, made available by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1974

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
						Grams	*mm.*	*mm.*	
Africa, West:									
50 francs	French Government Mint, Paris.	20,000,000	-------	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel	5.00	22.00	[1] 1.86	
Algeria:									
1 dinar	Prague, Czechoslovakia	10,000,000	-------	1972	75% copper, 25% nickel	7.00	25.00	[1] 2.10	
20 centimes	------do	20,000,000	-------	1972	79% copper, 20% zinc, 1% nickel.	4.00	22.00	[2] 1.50	
5 centimes	------do	40,000,000	-------	1970	Aluminum	1.50	22.00	[2] 1.70	Coins dated 1970/1973 (4 year development plan).
Do	------do	10,000,000	-------	1973	------do	1.50	22.00	[2] 1.70	Do.
Bahrain:									
250 fils	Royal Mint, London	40,000	-------	1969	75% copper, 25% nickel	15.00	32.00	[1] 2.40	Coins dated 1969–1389. Primarily a current coin.
Bangladesh:									
25 poisha	Berlin, Germany	5,000,000	-------	1974	Stainless steel	2.65	19.00	(1)	
10 poisha	------do	5,000,000	-------	1974	Aluminum	2.00	24.00	(3)	
5 poisha	------do	5,000,000	-------	1974	------do	1.40	22.50	(2)	
Bhutan:									
15 ngultrum	Indian Government Mint, Bombay.	24,000	-------	1974	500 silver	22.50	39.00	(1)	
20 chetrum	------do	994,000	-------	1974	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	4.50	22.00	(1)	
Bolivia:									
1 peso-boliviano	Germany	25,000	-------	1968	95% steel, 5% nickel	6.00	27.00	[1] 1.55	Coins dated Oct. 16, 1968 (FAO anniversary).
Burundi:									
10 francs	Royal Mint, London	2,000,000	-------	1968	75% copper, 25% nickel	8.00	28.00	[1] 1.80	Coins dated 1968.
Do	------do	2,000,000	-------	1971	------do	8.00	28.00	[1] 1.80	Coins dated 1971.
Caribbean, East:									
Antigua:									
4 dollars	------do	13,500	2,000	1971	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
Barbados:									
4 dollars	------do	30,000	2,000	1971	------do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
Dominica:									
4 dollars	------do	13,000	2,000	1971	------do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
Grenada:									
4 dollars	------do	13,000	2,000	1971	------do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
Montserrat:									
4 dollars	------do	13,000	2,000	1971	------do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla:								
4 dollars	do	13,000	2,000	1971	do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
St. Lucia:								
4 dollars	do	13,000	2,000	1971	do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
St. Vincent:								
4 dollars	do	13,000	2,000	1971	do	28.28	36.60	[1] 3.00	
Ceylon:								
2 rupees	do	500,000		1968	do	12.30	31.50	[1] 2.00	Coins dated 1968.
China, Republic of:								
1 dollar	Central Mint, Taipei	10,000,000		1969	55% copper, 27% zinc, 18% nickel.	6.00	25.00	[1] 1.60	Primarily commemorative.
Cyprus:								
500 mils	Royal Mint, London	80,000		1970	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.60	36.07	[2] 2.57	Primarily commemorative.
Do	do		5,000	1970	800 silver, 200 other	22.60	36.07	[2] 2.57	Coin has no rim.
Dominican Republic:								
1 centavo	do	5,000,000		1970	95% copper, 4.5% tin, 0.5% zinc.	3.00	19.00	[2] 1.60	Coins dated 1969. Primarily a current coin.
Gambia:								
1 Butut	do	2,000,000		1974	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	1.78	17.15	[2] n.a.	
Guyana:								
1 dollar	do	500,000	5,000	1970	75% copper, 25% nickel	19.00	35.56	[1] 2.50	Coins dated 1970. Planned partly as a commemorative. partly as a current coin, Issued Feb. 23, 1970, date Guyana became a Republic.
Haiti:								
50 centimes	U.S. Assay Office, San Francisco.	600,000		1973	75% copper, 25% nickel	9.88	29.00	[2] 1.90	Coins dated 1972.
20 centimes	do	1,500,000		1973	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	7.50	26.00	[2] 1.90	Coins dated 1972.
Honduras:								
50 centavos	do	4,400,000		1974	75% copper, 25% nickel	5.00	21.00	[1] 2.00	Coins dated 1973.
India:								
50 rupees	Indian Government Mint, Bombay.	50,000		1974	Silver (500 fine)	25.00	44.00	(1)	
20 rupees	do	64,377	12,423	1973	do	30.00	44.00	[1] 2.60	
10 rupees	Indian Government Mints, Bombay and Calcutta.	406,350	3,046	1970	800 silver, 200 copper	15.00	34.00	[1] 2.15	Coins dated 1970. Primarily commemorative.
Do	do	19,600	5,969	1971	do	15.00	34.00	[1] 2.15	Coins dated 1971. Primarily commemorative.
Do	Indian Government Mint, Bombay.	63,730	14,952	1973	Silver (500 fine)	22.50	39.00	[1] 2.40	
Do	do	50,000		1974	Cupronickel	25.00	39.00	[1] [2] n.a.	
50 paise	do	47,086,000	10,889	1973	Cupronickel	4.50	24.00	[1] 1.80	
20 paise	Indian Government Mints, Bombay and Calcutta.	10,172,500	3,046	1970	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	4.50	22.00	[1] 1.85	Coins dated 1970.
Do	do	59,600	4,375	1971	do	4.50	22.00	[1] 1.85	Coins dated 1971.
10 paise	do	360,000,000		1974	Aluminum	2.30	26.00	[4] 2.25	

Footnotes at end of table.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1974—Continued

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
						Grams	*mm.*	*mm.*	
Indonesia:									
10 rupiah	Djakarta	120,000,000		1971	75% copper, 25% nickel	1.80	16.00	[1] 1.00	One of six coins, which was part of the first regular issue since 1961.
Do	do	80,000,000		1974	90% brass clad steel	4.00	22.00	[2] 1.60	
5 rupiah	do	100,000,000		1974	Aluminum	3.10	28.50	[2] 1.78	
Iran:									
1 rial	Imperial Iranian Mint, Tehran.	8,605,000		1972	75% copper, 25% nickel	1.75	18.50	[1] 1.10	2,770,000 coins bore year 1350. 5,835,000 bore year 1351.
Do	do	1,395,000		1973	do	1.75	18.50	[1] 1.10	Coins dated 1352.
10 rials	do	150,000		1970	do	7.00	28.00	[1] 1.33	Coins dated 1348–1969.
Iraq:									
250 fils	Royal Mint, London	500,000	1,000	1970	Pure nickel	15.00	33.00	[4] 2.40	Intended as a commemorative and current coin to circulate indefinitely.
Jamaica:									
1 cent	do	645,000		1971	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	4.10	21.10	[2] 1.70	
Do	do	5,000,000		1972	do	4.10	21.10	[2] 1.70	
Do	do	5,500,000		1973	do	4.10	21.10	[2] 1.70	
Jordan:									
250 fils	do	60,000		1969	75% copper, 25% nickel	17.00	34.00	[1] 2.40	Coins dated 1969.
Korea:									
50 won	Korean Mint, Pusan	6,000,000		1972	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	4.16	21.60	[1] 1.60	
Do	do	40,000,000		1973	do	4.16	21.60	[1] 1.60	
Lebanon:									
1 pound	Sherritt Mint, Canada	300,000		1968	Pure nickel	9.50	28.00	[1] 1.70	Coins dated 1968, authorized as legal tender for 3 years after date of issue.
Madagascar:									
20 francs	French Government Mint, Paris.	15,000,000		1970	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	6.00	24.50	[2] 1.70	Issued on 16th anniversary of Independence.
10 francs	do	25,000,000		1970	do	3.50	21.00	[2] 1.70	Do.
Malta:									
3 scudi	Order of Malta Mint, Rome.		27,000	1968	Silver (800 fine)	10.00	33.00	[1] 1.40	
2 tari	do		27,000	1968	Bronze	10.00	33.00	[1] 1.60	
Morocco:									
10 centimes	Royal Mint, London	20,000,000		1974	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	3.00	20.00	[1] 1.90	
5 centimes	do	10,000,000		1974	do	2.00	17.50	[2] 1.40	

Nepal:									
10 rupees	Kathmandu	538,850		1968	Silver (600 fine)	15.50	32.00	[1] 2.10	Primarily commemorative.
10 pice	do	1,500,000		1971	66% copper, 34% zinc	4.00	21.00	[2] 1.34	Circulation coins.
5 pice	do	1,000,000		1974	Aluminum	1.20	20.50	[2] 1.31	
Pakistan:									
10 paisa	Pakistan Mint, Lahore	15,800,000		1974	Aluminum	1.60	22.00	[3] 1.35	
5 paisa	do	25,400,000		1974	do	1.25	21.00	[2] 1.30	
2 paisa	do	10,500,000		1974	do	1.00	19.50	[3] 1.45	
1 paisa	do	26,500,000		1974	do	.75	17.00	[2] 1.25	
Panama:									
5 balboas	United States Assay Office, San Francisco.	70,000	10,000	1972	925 silver, 75 copper	35.12	39.00	[1] 3.20	
2½ centesimos	U.S. Mint, Philadelphia	2,000,000		1974	3-layer composite: outer cladding, 75% copper, 25% nickel bonded to core of pure copper.	1.63	15.00	[1] 1.35	Coins are dated 1973.
Poland:									
10 zlotych (fish)	Polish Government Mint, Warsaw.	2,000,000		1971	Cupronickel	9.50	28.00	[1] 2.00	
Do (baby)	do	51,200		1971	do	9.50	28.00	[1] 2.00	"Pattern" coins.
Do (globe)	do	51,800		1971	do	9.50	28.00	[1] 2.00	Do.
Rwanda:									
200 francs	Royal Mint, London	30,000		1972	800 silver, 200 copper	18.00	32.00	[2] 2.60	
2 francs	do	5,000,000		1970	Aluminum alloy	1.50	23.50	[3] 2.00	New current denomination.
San Marino:									
10 lire	Italian Government Mint, Rome.	1,276,162		1974	96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese.	1.60	23.30	[2] 1.60	
Saudi Arabia:									
50 halala	Pakistan Mint, Lahore	500,000		1972	75% copper, 25% nickel	6.50	26.00	[1] 1.70	
25 halala	do	200,000		1974	do	5.00	23.00	[1] 1.60	Coins dated 1973.
Seychelles:									
5 cents	Royal Mint, London	2,200,000		1972	Aluminum alloy	.78	23.10	[2] 1.70	
1 cent	do	2,350,000		1972	do	.70	16.60	[1] .91	
Singapore:									
5 cents	Chartered Industries of Singapore.	3,049,046		n.a.	99.5% aluminum	1.24	21.23	[2] 1.27	
Somalia:									
5 shillings	Royal Mint, London	100,000	1,000	1970	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.00	38.00	[1] 3.00	Primarily a commemorative coin.
Sudan:									
50 piastres	Khartoum Mint	1,000,000		1972	75% copper, 25% nickel	22.45	40.00	[1] 2.10	
25 piastres	do		20,000	1968	do	15.50	32.00	[1] 2.10	Commemorative coins dated 1968–1388.
5 milliemes	do	6,000,000		1972	95% copper, 4% tin, 1% zinc	3.24	21.20	[2] 1.15	
Do	do	9,000,000		1973	do	3.24	21.20	[1] 1.15	
Syria:									
1 pound	Sherritt Mint, Canada	500,000		1969	Pure nickel	7.50	27.00	[1] 1.50	Current coins dated 1968–1388.
5 piastres	Royal Mint, London	15,000,000		1972	70% copper, 30% zinc	3.00	19.00	[1] 1.50	Current coins dated 1971–1391.

Footnotes at end of table.

FAO NATIONAL COIN ISSUES, THROUGH DEC. 31, 1974—Continued

Country and denomination	Coinage mint	Quantity issued		Year of issue	Metallic composition	Gross weight	Diameter	Thickness and edge	Remarks
		Regular	Proof						
						Grams	*mm.*	*mm.*	
Tanzania:									
5 shilingi	Royal Mint, London	1,000,000		1971	75% copper, 25% nickel	13.60	33.00	2.30	10-sided coin.
Do	do	8,000,000		1972	do	13.60	33.00	2.30	Do.
Do	do	5,000,000		1973	do	13.60	33.00	2.30	Do.
Thailand:									
1 baht	Royal Mint of Thailand	9,000,000		1973	Cupronickel	7.50	27.00	[1] 2.00	Coins dated 1972 (2515).
Trinidad and Tobago:									
1 dollar	Sherritt Mint, Canada	250,000		1970	Pure nickel	12.63	32.00	[1] 1.75	Intended for current circulation. Coin dated 1969.
Tunisia:									
1 dinar	French Government Mint, Paris.	100,000		1970	680 silver, 320 copper	18.00	32.00	[1] 2.50	Intended for current circulation. Legal tender for 2 years from issue date. Issued July 25, 1970, Republic Day.
Turkey:									
2½ lira	Turkish Government Mint, Istanbul.	200,000		1970	Chrome/steel	9.00	30.00	[5] 1.65	Intended for current circulation.
10 kurus	do	1,090,000		1971	97% copper, 2.5% zinc, 0.5% tin.	3.50	21.00	[2] 1.50	Do.
Do	do	500,000		1972	do	3.50	21.00	[2] 1.50	Do.
Do	do	500,000		1974	Aluminum	1.35	21.00	[2] 1.50	Do.
Uganda:									
5 shillings	Royal Mint, London	100,000	5,000	1968	75% copper, 25% nickel	28.00	38.00	[1] 3.00	
United Arab Republic:									
1 pound	Mint House, Cairo	50,000		1973	720 silver	25.00	40.00	[1] 2.65	
10 piastres	do	500,000		1970	do	6.00	27.00	[1] 1.35	Current coin.
5 milliemes	do	10,000,000		1973	Aluminum	1.50	21.00	[1] 2.00	
Uruguay:									
1000 pesos	Chilean Government Mint, Santiago.	500,100		1971	900 silver	25.00	37.00	[5] 2.60	Year on coins is 1969.
Do	do	11,000		1971	Bronze	22.00	37.00	[5] 2.60	Do.
Vatican City:									
500 lire	Italian Government Mint, Rome.	110,000		1968	835 silver, 165 copper	11.00	29.00	[4] 2.00	
100 lire	do	315,000		1968	Steel containing 18% chrome.	8.00	27.80	[1] 2.00	
50 lire	do	190,000		1968	do	6.25	24.80	[1] 2.00	
20 lire	do	105,000		1968	92% copper, 6% aluminum, 2% nickel.	3.60	21.30	[1] 1.60	

10 lire	do	110,000		1968	96.2% aluminum, 3.5% magnesium, 0.3% manganese.	1.60	23.30	[2] 1.60	
5 lire	do	100,000		1968	do	1.00	20.20	[2] 1.50	
2 lire	do	100,000		1968	do	.80	18.30	[1] 1.40	
1 lira	do	100,000		1968	do	.63	17.20	[2] 1.20	
Vietnam:									
20 piastres	Hamburg Mint, Germany.	500,000		1968	Nickel-clad steel	9.00	30.00	[2] 1.90	
10 piastres (10 dong)	Stuttgart Mint, Germany.	30,000,000		1974	Brass clad steel	4.50	24.50	[1] 1.55	
1 piastre	German State Mint, Karlsruhe.	30,000,000		1972	75% copper, 25% nickel	4.00	22.50	[1] n.a.	
Yugoslavia:									
5 dinar	Belgrade	500,000		1971	70% copper, 18% zinc, 12% nickel.	6.75	27.50	[1] 1.75	New high denomination coins intended for general circulation.
2 dinar	do	500,000		1971	do	5.00	24.50	[1] 1.55	Do.
Zambia:									
50 ngwee	Royal Mint, London	70,000		1969	75% copper, 25% nickel	11.70	31.00	[2] 1.90	Primarily a commemorative, but issued on a trial basis as a current coin.
Do	do	500,000		1973	do	11.70	31.00	[2] 1.90	

[1] Milled edge.
[2] Smooth edge.
[3] Scalloped edge.
[4] Relief edge.
[5] Incuse edge.
n.a. Not available.

NOTE.—The Food and Agriculture Organization national coin issues presented in this table represent the first international coin issue in monetary history. The coins draw attention to the important challenges of our time: providing food, training, and work for a rapidly expanding world population. The coins have two purposes: (1) to serve as daily reminders, over the period of a generation, of the national and international efforts necessary to meet the challenge of world food development, and (2) to provide, through seigniorage, funds to help finance such development.

SOURCE.—Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

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