

FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN

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Money and Bank Credit in 1962

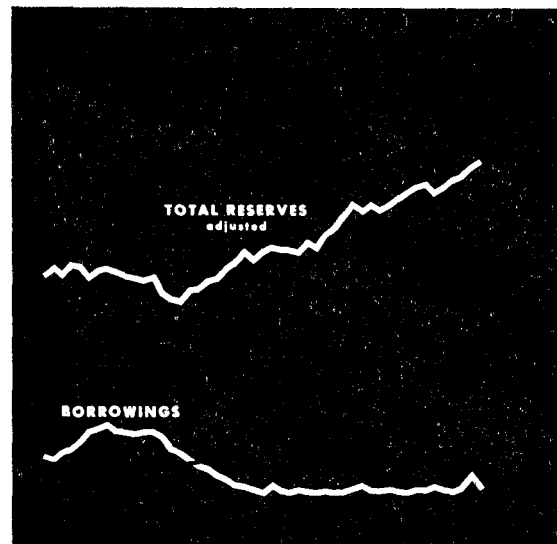
MONETARY POLICY continued to be expansive in 1962. Reserves were readily available to commercial banks, and their loans and investments outstanding rose \$19 billion, a record amount for the postwar period. With credit generally in large supply, long-term interest rates declined somewhat despite rather strong financing demands. Short-term rates rose slightly over the year and in early 1963.

An exceptionally rapid expansion in time and savings deposits at commercial banks, influenced by the rise in interest rates paid on such deposits early in the year, contributed to the growth in bank credit. The active money supply—privately held currency and demand deposits—rose moderately, with the growth concentrated in the last few months of the year. The money supply increased somewhat on the average in January 1963, while time and savings deposits expanded rapidly.

FEDERAL RESERVE OPERATIONS AND BANK RESERVES

In 1962, as in other recent years, the Federal Reserve had to take both domestic economic expansion and the state of the balance of payments into account in its policy decisions and operations. To facilitate domestic economic growth, it supplied reserves in ample volume to member banks. But it supplied them in ways that kept downward pressures on short-term interest rates at a minimum and which moderated incentives to outflows of volatile short-term capital. For instance, open market operations continued

to be conducted throughout the maturity range of U.S. Government securities. Over the year the System's net acquisitions of Government securities totaled \$1.9 billion, of which \$1.8 billion were issues maturing in more than a year. These were concen-



NOTE.—Monthly averages of daily figures. Total reserves adjusted are seasonally adjusted and are based on actual figures for the period beginning with Nov. 1962 when the latest change in reserve requirements became effective. In order to eliminate the effects of differences in reserve requirements in earlier months, figures for those months were constructed by taking the sum of actual excess reserves and a figure for required reserves obtained by applying Nov. 1962 reserve requirements against demand and time deposits by class of bank. Excess reserves and borrowings of all member banks at F. R. Banks. Latest figures, Jan., preliminary.

trated in the 1-5 year maturity range. The Treasury also purchased longer-term Government securities for its agency and trust accounts and helped to maintain upward pressures on short-term interest rates by raising most of the new cash it needed through the sale of Treasury bills.

In other actions, the Board in late Octo-

ber and early November lowered from 5 to 4 per cent the reserves that member banks are required to maintain against savings and time deposits. This action released about \$780 million of reserves in anticipation of the banking system's large seasonal need for reserves in the closing months of the year. Such reserves would otherwise have been made available through open market operations, principally purchases of Treasury bills because the volume of buying would have been large. Thus, the action kept some downward pressures off short-term interest rates.

Meanwhile, the cost of reserves borrowed by member banks from Federal Reserve Banks—the discount rate—remained at 3 per cent. The cost of borrowing reserve funds through the Federal funds market rose, however. Early in the year the Federal funds rate—the rate of interest on excess reserves that banks lend mainly to each other—was generally well below the discount rate, as it had been in the last part of 1960 and in 1961. In the latter part of 1962, though, the Federal funds rate was generally at or only slightly below the discount rate as demand for reserve funds rose relative to the supply of excess reserves that commercial banks were willing to lend.

Actual total reserves of member banks declined slightly in 1962. However, after adjustment for the reserves released by the reduction in time deposit reserve requirements, total reserves rose about \$700 million. This was more than in most other recent years, after adjustment for reserve requirement changes, but somewhat less than in 1958 or 1961. Nevertheless, the greater increase during 1962 in time deposits, which require much smaller reserves than demand deposits, contributed to a growth in total bank credit that was larger than in each of the two earlier years. Reserve growth occur-

red mainly in the spring and autumn, after changing little in winter when inflows to time and savings deposits were at their peak.

Federal Reserve actions added enough to member bank reserve availability to more than offset the impact of other factors that drained bank reserves in 1962. An unusually large outflow of currency into circulation, amounting to \$1.1 billion, absorbed reserves, and so did a continued decline in the U.S. gold stock, which amounted to about \$950 million on a monthly average basis.

With ample reserves available from Federal Reserve operations, member bank borrowings from Federal Reserve Banks generally stayed near minimal levels except in midsummer and again late in the year. In the meantime, member banks' excess reserves fluctuated but changed little on balance. As a result, their net free reserves—excess reserves less borrowings—fluctuated between \$370 million and \$470 million on a monthly average basis after the early part of the year and then declined in December. In January 1963 free reserves averaged \$385 million.

During the whole course of economic expansion since the early 1961 cyclical trough, bank borrowings have been much lower than excess reserves. This has reflected the ample supply of funds to banks relative to the demand for bank credit. Another consideration, though, is the fact that yields on 3-month Treasury bills and on Federal funds were below the discount rate for most of the period, which limited the incentive for member banks to borrow from Federal Reserve Banks when they experienced temporary reserve deficiencies.

TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

The ability of commercial banks to extend credit last year was enhanced by the un-

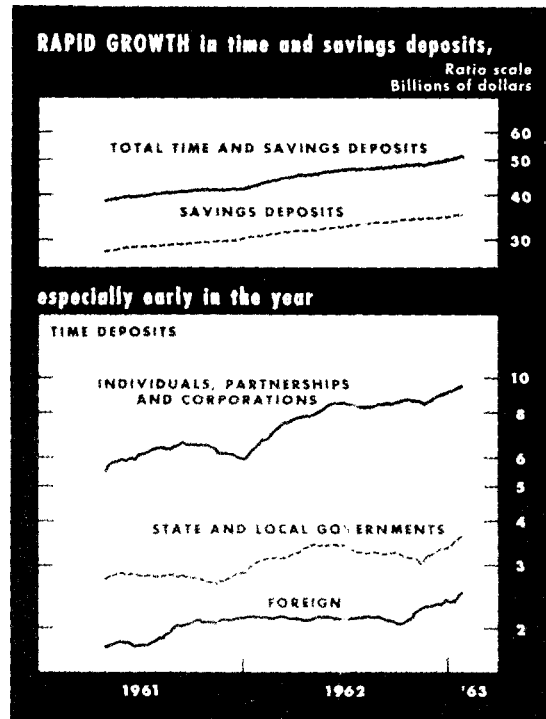
usually large inflow of funds to time and savings deposits. About \$15 billion, net, flowed into such deposits in 1962. This increased the volume outstanding by 18 per cent, the largest increase for any postwar year.

The volume of time and savings deposits responded quickly to the higher interest rates offered by commercial banks early in the year, after the ceiling on these rates was raised as of January 1. After the first quarter the rate of increase slowed and returned to a rate just above that of 1961, when it was 13 per cent. Late in the year and in early 1963 growth in these deposits accelerated.

The temporary character of the rapid first-quarter increase seems to indicate that it may have been caused to a certain extent not by new saving, but by consumers and businesses shifting the types of assets they held, or would otherwise have held, in reaction to the higher interest rates at commercial banks. The distribution of the increase in time and savings deposits between passbook savings and other time deposits provides a basis for evaluating to what extent this was true, not only in the first quarter but also throughout the year.

A part of the greater increase in time and savings accounts during the first quarter was additional passbook savings of individuals. Net inflows of such funds remained high throughout the year, although tapering off from first-quarter rates. Only a small part of the increase in passbook savings accounts, either in the first quarter or later, seemed to represent funds diverted from closely competitive assets such as savings and loan shares or deposits in mutual savings banks. In the aggregate, funds flowed into those institutions in record volume during the year, although there were areas of the country in which inflows to such institu-

tions were affected by increased competition from commercial banks. To the extent that there was a diversion of funds from other assets into savings deposits at commercial banks, it would appear to have been more a movement away from marketable securities and demand deposits.



NOTE.—Weekly reporting member banks in leading cities. Foreign includes deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, and international institutions. Total includes deposits of U. S. Govt., domestic and foreign commercial banks, and mutual savings banks, not shown separately. Latest figures, Jan. 30.

Most of the increased inflow to time and savings deposits in the first quarter was accounted for by a sharp increase in time deposit accounts of individuals, partnerships, and corporations following a decline in the fourth quarter of 1961. Business funds constituted a substantial, if not the major, portion of this shift, although individual savers also apparently increased funds held in these accounts. Funds placed in time deposits

might otherwise have been left in demand accounts or invested in Treasury bills or other short-term market instruments. There were apparently large declines in business demand deposits in the first half of the year, after allowance for seasonal variation, while business acquisitions of Federal obligations were moderate.

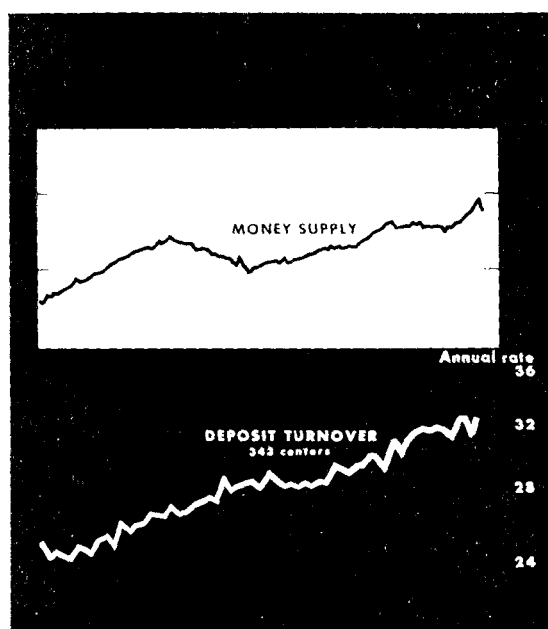
After the first quarter of 1962 the net flow of funds into other time deposits fell off. In late October and November there was a relatively large increase in time deposits of foreign governments and official institutions in response to the raising of interest rates at some banks after Congress exempted such deposits from interest rate regulation for a period of 3 years beginning October 15. Rates were apparently raised mainly on deposits maturing within 3 months so that the deposits would be competitive with securities of the shortest term.

In summary, there may have been some diversion of funds to time and savings deposits from marketable securities by investors and from demand deposits, especially early in the year by businesses and individual holders having larger balances than currently needed. There may also have been some small diversion to commercial banks of funds that would otherwise have gone into savings and loan associations.

Such shifts among assets as did occur, however, were within the context of an enlarged flow of financial saving. In particular, individuals acquired an estimated \$41 billion of financial assets of all types in 1962. This was about 20 per cent more than in 1961, with growth in time and savings deposits accounting for the bulk of the rise. At the same time, there was a rise in consumer borrowing. Nevertheless, the margin of funds available from consumers to other sectors of the economy continued to be large.

MONEY SUPPLY

The privately held money supply increased by about 1.5 per cent over the year, about the same as the average annual rate for the past 10 years. The increase was concentrated in the last quarter, when the annual rate of rise was 8 per cent. Earlier, the money supply had declined slightly, in part because of the strong rise in time and savings deposits early in the year and in part because of a larger than usual build-up in



NOTE.—Seasonally adjusted. Money supply, semimonthly averages of daily figures. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks, other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U. S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection and F. R. float; (2) foreign demand balances at F. R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, the Federal Reserve, and the vaults of all commercial banks. Turnover, monthly, of demand deposits except interbank and U. S. Govt., at 343 centers outside New York. Latest figures, Jan., preliminary.

U.S. Government deposits, which reached a peak in early summer. Government deposits generally remained high until early fall, when they began to be drawn down. The ensuing decline in Government deposits, together with strengthened demand for bank

loans, contributed to growth in the privately held money supply over the last few months of the year.

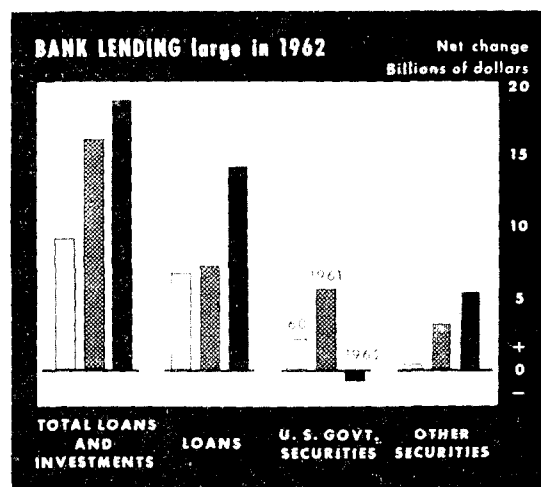
With growth in demand deposits moderate over the year, and with strong public preference for other liquid assets, existing demand deposits were used more intensively to support growth in income and transactions in the economy. The turnover of money at 343 reporting centers outside New York City rose, and in the fourth quarter of 1962 it averaged about 8 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1961.

COMMERCIAL BANK CREDIT

Most of the rapid growth in bank credit during 1962 was in loans. In consequence, the loan-deposit ratio for all commercial banks rose during the year, and at the year-end was close to 57 per cent, or just slightly below the recent peak in mid-1960.

Bank holdings of State and local government securities grew by an unusually large amount, as banks stressed longer-term and higher-yielding investments in an effort to increase earnings in the face of the persistent rise in time and savings deposits at the higher interest rates. Holdings of U.S. Government securities declined slightly on balance, in sharp contrast to 1958 and 1961, when a rapid expansion of total bank credit included substantial growth in holdings of U.S. Government securities. In those years demand for bank loans was not so strong, and banks were rebuilding liquidity.

Loans. Outstanding business loans of banks rose by more than \$4 billion during 1962, or 9 per cent, which was twice as much as in the year before. Business demand for bank loans was strongest in the second half of the year. Borrowing by public utilities was large; outstanding loans to durable goods producers declined much less than they usually have in the last 6 months of



NOTE.—Based on data for Dec. 31. Figures for 1962 estimated. Interbank loans excluded.

recent years; and loans to retail and wholesale trade concerns rose more than usual.

The strength of demand in the second half can be explained only partly by business developments. Inventory accumulation, for instance, was slight, and expansion in economic activity was comparatively slow with employment and industrial production changing little. Unexpectedly large sales of autos and other durable goods, especially in the fourth quarter, however, may have increased the need for bank loans. But financial conditions also seem to have influenced business bank loan demand. Some corporations may have substituted bank credit for capital market financing because they found more favorable terms at banks or because they expected a further decline in long-term market rates of interest.

Banks were very active in the mortgage market last year as they sought higher earnings through longer-term investments. Real estate loans increased by \$4 billion, more of an increase than in other postwar years.

Consumer loans of banks increased moderately during the year in line with the general increase in the demand for consumer

credit. Loans for purchasing or carrying securities also increased, especially early in the year during Treasury financing operations and again in December. In that month, U.S. Government security dealers were financing an unusually large inventory of securities.

Securities. Bank holdings of non-U.S. Government securities, principally State and local government issues, rose a record \$5.3 billion. This was another sign of their emphasis on longer-term investments. In making portfolio adjustments they also showed a preference for longer-term U.S. Government issues. They were generally net sellers of securities maturing within a year, while they added on balance to their holdings of longer-term issues through participation in Treasury financings and through market purchases. Passage of time, however, brought some existing U.S. Government security holdings into the "within 1 year" category, which in part offset the effect of market sales and redemptions on short-term holdings for the year as a whole.

The ratio of banks' liquid asset holdings—Government securities maturing within a year together with net free reserves—to demand deposits fell in the last few months of the year, partly because of the spurt in loan demand and partly because of continued efforts by banks to lengthen maturities of security holdings. At year-end the ratio was, at 16 per cent, still high by standards of recent years and only 1 percentage point lower than at the end of 1961.

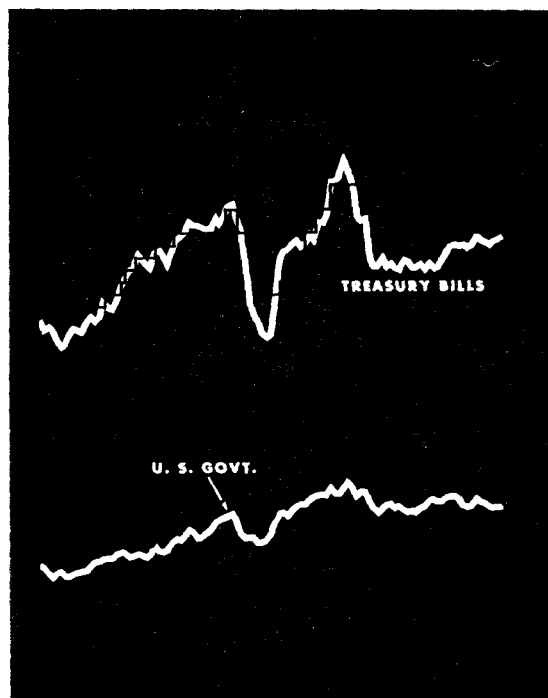
INTEREST RATES

The heavy inflow of saving to commercial banks and to savings institutions contributed to a decline in long-term rates of interest last year. The impact of banks' concentration on longer-term investments fell most

directly on yields on State and local government securities, especially in the first few months of the year. Interest rates on mortgages also came under some downward pressure, as there was a large supply of mortgage funds not only from commercial banks but also from savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks, which invest the bulk of their funds in mortgages.

Rates on U.S. Government intermediate- and long-term issues also declined, as did high-grade corporate bond yields. The latter fell to some extent in sympathy with the declines in other long-term rates but also because of a decline in corporate demands for new long-term funds.

The general downward movement of long-term bond yields contrasts with a small advance in short-term rates. This diverse



NOTE.—Monthly averages. Treasury bills, market yields on 3-month bills. Corporate and State and local govt. bonds, Moody's Investors Service. U.S. Govt. bonds, issues maturing or callable in 10 years or more. Bank prime rate, rate charged by large banks on short-term loans to business borrowers of the highest credit standing. Latest figures shown, Jan.

movement of long- and short-term rates was influenced in part by Treasury and Federal Reserve actions and by banks' portfolio preferences. Although short-term rates were firm, bank and other short-term credit was available in ample supply to meet domestic short-term financing demands.

In fact, with conditions in credit markets generally easy, nonfinancial sectors of the

economy raised a record \$58 billion of short- and long-term funds last year. This was about 25 per cent more than in 1961. The highest previous year was 1959 when the comparable figure was \$53 billion. In general, funds were in ample supply last year to sustain economic expansion, with commercial banks taking an especially active role in meeting the nation's financial needs.

Statements to Congress: Monetary Policy and the Economy

Statement by William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Joint Economic Committee, February 1, 1963.

The focus of my remarks will be on the financial aspects of the economic situation and particularly on the role of monetary policy.

Individuals, business concerns, and governments—national, State, and local—obtained financing in record volume in 1962.

Altogether, through borrowing and the issuance of securities, they acquired additional funds in the net amount of \$58 billion. That surpassed 1959's previous record by \$5.5 billion. It exceeded 1961 by \$12 billion.

Mortgage loans registered a record expansion of \$24 billion. Consumer credit outstanding showed a marked rise of \$5.5 billion, three times as much as in 1961. Corporations cut back the issuance of bonds and stocks but stepped up their short-term borrowing. New borrowing by the Federal government equaled that of the previous year, while new borrowing by State and local governments continued in about the same record volume as in 1961.

A considerable part in supplying the financial needs of the nation was played by the banking system. Commercial banks increased their outstanding loans and investments by a record \$19 billion. The increase in loans amounted to \$14 billion; purchases

of State and local securities accounted for the rest. The rate of expansion, 8.5 per cent for the year as a whole, was rising more rapidly as the last 5 months went by.

One particular display of enterprise by the banks seems worthy of special attention. The story behind it begins with the start of 1962 when, taking swift advantage of authorizations from the Federal Reserve and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, banks in impressive numbers set out to gain deposits by raising the interest rates they pay for savings accounts and also for time deposits of 6 months or more.

The results were dramatic: the public responded to the higher rates by increasing its time and savings deposits some \$15 billion, net, or 18 per cent—at an annual rate—a development unequaled in postwar experience. Also dramatic was the aftermath: the banks responded to the mounting inflow of funds by lending on real estate in an amount unmatched since the war and by purchasing State and local securities in a volume unprecedented in history. Meanwhile, in further reflection of the effect produced by the rising supply of savings, interest rates on mortgages and interest yields on State and local securities moved generally lower despite rising borrower demands. Thus, the flow of funds that was given impetus by the offer of benefits for savers brought about benefits for borrowers as well, and, I might add, for the entire economy.

To backstop and sustain that movement of funds—plus the still more massive process of total bank credit extensions—the Federal Reserve provided the reserves required to support the considerable expansion of deposits entailed. Indeed, it went beyond that, so that, at all times in 1962, the banks had an extra margin of reserves that would have enabled them to meet an even greater loan demand than actually materialized. Over the course of 1962, the Federal Reserve provided a total of \$1.9 billion of reserve funds, through its payments for Government securities purchased in the open market, to support bank credit and monetary expansion. For this purpose, it also released in late autumn another \$750 million in bank reserves by reducing from 5 to 4 per cent the reserves required against savings and time deposits.

Bearing in mind that the course of the economy is determined by a whole complex of individual, business, and Government decisions in which monetary policy plays only a modest part, it seems to me that the Federal Reserve System did just about what could and should have been expected of it in 1962. Monetary policy most certainly did not provide—nor could it have provided—a solution to the major economic problems which confronted us during the year. But it did contribute to credit conditions that were, I think, conducive to that end.

The American economy progressed in many respects in 1962. For the year as a whole, gross national product (in constant dollars) rose 5 per cent, industrial production nearly 8 per cent, nonagricultural employment 2 per cent, personal incomes 6 per cent, and corporate profits 12 per cent. Consumer prices rose 1.2 per cent during the year, but wholesale prices remained virtually unchanged.

Yet we continue to be plagued by relatively high unemployment and by a substantial deficit in our international balance of payments.

The number of people having jobs rose 1.2 million in 1962—and at the seasonal peak of employment last summer there were almost 70 million people at work, suggesting that we may indeed top the 70-million-job milestone this coming summer. Yet the average rate of unemployment declined only to 5.6 per cent in 1962 from 6.7 per cent in 1961. Furthermore, despite an increase in industrial production to a level 8 per cent above the previous high in the first quarter of early 1960, the number of workers on the production lines of the nation's factories declined 500,000, or 4 per cent, in the same period.

And even though continuing efforts to reduce the deficit in our international payments registered some success, the gap between our payments abroad and our receipts from international transactions continued large for the fifth consecutive year. In 1962, that deficit is now estimated at somewhat more than \$2 billion, even though it was held down, as it had been the year before, by large prepayments by foreign governments of long-term debt to the United States. Noteworthy, imports of merchandise, given impetus by expansion in the American economy, rose more than exports. In consequence, the trade surplus on which we count to help cover our military expenditures abroad, foreign aid programs, and our capital outflow narrowed to less than \$4.5 billion in 1962, compared with nearly \$5.5 billion in 1961.

Let me say here that providing a sound financial basis for healthy growth in the United States and maintaining international confidence in the dollar as a reserve cur-

rency are but two sides of one indivisible problem. There is no set of policies that is truly good for the domestic economy, but bad for the dollar; and there is no course of action that is really good for the dollar, as an international currency, which is not good for the American economy.

There is the tendency to speak of international versus domestic goals. This seems to me to be only the latest version of a series of problem formulations in terms of unrealistic alternatives. Over the years, we have seen counterposed full employment *or* price stability, social objectives *or* financial objectives, and stagnation *or* inflation. In the last case there was even serious discussion of the number of percentage points of inflation we might trade off for a percentage point increase in our growth rate. The underlying fallacy in this approach is that it assumes that we can concentrate on one major goal without considering collateral, and perhaps deleterious, side effects on other objectives. But we cannot. If we were to neglect international financial equilibrium, or price stability, or financial soundness in our understandable zeal to promote faster domestic growth, full employment, or socially desirable programs, we would be confronted with general failure.

In the search for an appropriate policy in the monetary sphere, many factors must be weighed together to strike a balance. There is no ideal policy that will solve at one and the same time the balance of payments problem, the unemployment problem, the growth problem, the wage-price problem, the profit squeeze problem, the housing problem, or any other problem—for none of these problems can be attacked in isolation through monetary policy.

As we enter 1963, the banking system continues to be in a favorable position to ex-

tend further credits. Taken altogether, the banks continue to have more reserves than they are required to carry, and only a very small fraction of these excess reserves are attributable to borrowing from the Federal Reserve System. In other words, the banks as a group have a considerable margin of "free reserves." They also have a sizable portfolio of near-term Government securities that they can use to raise further funds for loan expansion as opportunities to extend private credit arise.

In the language of the market place, the posture of monetary policy has been and remains "easy." At the same time, we have tried to avoid placing banks in a position which would impel them to reach beyond the bounds of prudence and good financial judgment in extending credit. We have tried to keep enough "give" in the credit structure to meet the growing needs of the economy, but not so much as to encourage speculative excesses. This program has served the dual purpose of maintaining the soundness of domestic credit developments and at the same time lessening incentives to transfer short-term funds abroad.

Keeping day-to-day policy in consonance with these basic System objectives is a never-ending process of evaluating the continuously changing scene, on both the domestic and international economic and financial fronts. One of the great strengths of the Federal Reserve System is that it has a 7-man Board of Governors and 12 regional Reserve Banks from which a wide variety of views is brought to bear on all monetary decisions.

Quite naturally, and I believe quite helpfully, there have been some differences of view in the System over the precise course of current action most likely to achieve the objectives upon which we have been mutually

agreed. On several occasions some members of our Open Market Committee have felt that we would contribute more to the achievement of healthy expansion by increasing slightly the availability of reserves, while others have felt that the situation, particularly for balance of payments reasons, called for a modest move in the opposite direction. Yet the range of these differences was narrow and consequently the differences between the policies adopted and the alternatives proposed were, typically, quite small.

It is not my practice to attempt to forecast the future course of economic events or to comment on the monetary and credit policies that would be appropriate to them. Over the years I have found that viewing the economic prospects for the United States in the year ahead with cautious optimism is as good a working assumption as I have been able to discover. I agree with the statement in the President's *Economic Report* that the broad outlook is for continued moderate expansion.

Without in any way retreating from my position of cautious optimism, I would like to call attention to three things that concern me as I review our national situation and its prospects. First, the problem of financing the large Federal deficit that seems inevitable for fiscal 1964, whether or not the tax reductions recommended by the President are enacted. Second, the problem of finding an economically sound and workable program to reduce unemployment and to take care of those who, despite their efforts to find work, are caught in a maelstrom of economic forces that causes them prolonged joblessness. Third, and finally, the problem of achieving a satisfactory equilibrium in our balance of payments.

Let me take first the matter of deficit financing. As a widely read financial

writer¹ put it—very well, I thought—in a recent column:

The method of financing the deficit can (1) lay the base for another inflationary upsurge and weaken the dollar's value. Or it can (2) have some stimulating impact on the economy, just because the government is putting more money into our pockets than it is taking out in taxes. But it must not flood the business stream with extra money, set off another speculative spiral, or undermine the dollar's value here or abroad.

This is the crucial point, but it is so much in the sphere of technical high finance

—and mind you I am still reading from the article—

that very few people out of Washington grasp what it means.

Consider what is happening to this year's budget deficit.

We are running a budget deficit now estimated at \$8.3 billion. Most of the money to cover this deficit already has been borrowed by the Treasury.

How has it been borrowed? Almost entirely outside of the banking system—which is the heart of the whole matter.

United States corporations have bought large amounts of the Treasury's short-term securities and have put their extra cash into Treasury I.O.U.s instead of spending it. Foreign investors and foreign central banks have bought big chunks of the Treasury's I.O.U.s and have been investing their extra cash instead of spending it. There is nothing inflationary about these operations at this time.

Had the Treasury borrowed the money from the United States banking system, though, the picture could be drastically different. For when banks buy the Treasury's securities, they simply place a deposit in the Treasury's name on their books; they put up only a fraction of their own cash. When these deposits in the Treasury's name are on the books of the banks, the Treasury has the money to spend.

As the Treasury spends the money for goods and services, the extra cash goes into the hands of the public in the form of profits and paychecks. This means the nation has more buying power—and unless the supply of goods and services also rises, the

¹ Sylvia Porter, *The Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.). Jan. 28, 1963.

base for potentially inflationary price increases is established.

Today, there are no shortages of goods and services. Today, the supply of money and credit is ample, but it is not flooding the business stream. The Treasury has managed its borrowing in a primarily non-inflationary way. The Federal Reserve System has kept its control over the money supply. The result is that price inflation is hardly a problem now. . . .

This year's \$8.8 billion deficit is not causing inflation. Next year's deficit need not do so either. It all depends on how the deficit is financed.

As a comment of my own, let me add that, in my judgment, the Open Market Committee of the Federal Reserve System would be derelict in its responsibilities were it—in the light of a large deficit—to add to bank reserves and to bring about substantial credit expansion solely to facilitate the financing of the deficit. It would be improper to risk unsettling the balance of payments or to tempt banks to make imprudent investments through a sudden expansion of liquidity. Above all, it would be ill-advised to generate the danger of inflation, either long-run or short-run, by creating redundant dollars, in order to make easier the financing of a deficit.

In our system of government, it is the duty and responsibility of the Congress and of the President to make the decisions on Government expenditure and tax policies by which the size of Federal deficits is determined. Determination of those policies is not the responsibility of the Federal Reserve, but the System does have a responsibility in helping to finance any deficits. It is the manner in which help is provided that is critical.

So, seeing to it that the Treasury is able to carry out its borrowing operations in an orderly manner is an obligation binding upon the Federal Reserve. On the other

hand, there is a reciprocal obligation on the part of the Treasury to conduct its operations with recognition of the Federal Reserve's responsibility for healthy credit and economic conditions, and for stability of the dollar. The Treasury obviously would not expect the Federal Reserve to inflate the money supply, thereby putting the entire economy in jeopardy, merely so that the Treasury could get money at an artificially low rate. So, with complementary responsibilities, the Federal Reserve and the Treasury must work together in complementary fashion. Neither can ignore the forces of supply and demand that are reflected in the market place. Instead, both must assess market forces and determine their policies accordingly.

The accommodation of the Treasury's financing needs, without disrupting the money and capital markets, is always one important objective of Federal Reserve policy. But this does not mean that bank credit should be expanded automatically by the amount of each Treasury issue that goes to market. Our objective at all times must be, as it has been in the past, to foster growth and employment, a stable value for the dollar, and equilibrium in the balance of payments.

This question of financing deficits has raised, and will doubtless continue to raise, troublesome semantic problems. The word "saving" has many meanings. As I pointed out to your committee last summer, the total expansion of bank credit in our financial structure reflects both savings placed with banks as intermediaries and the creation of money through the expansion of demand deposits. After the fact of creation these deposits become incorporated in our accounting of financial savings.

Once the semantic difficulties have been

cut through, the difference of view among thoughtful people seems to me to be very small. I have never said that there should be no monetary expansion in a year in which the Federal Government is incurring a deficit, and, as the Council of Economic Advisers points out in its *Report*, no one seriously contemplates that the Federal Reserve should increase bank reserves in an amount equal to the deficit. What we should do, and will try to do, is to maintain conditions of reserve availability in the banking system which will help to match the rate of total bank credit and monetary growth to the needs of the total economy. This is not financing deficits with bank created money. Nor is it offsetting or stifling any constructive impulse to economic expansion that may flow from tax reduction.

Let me turn now to the second of the problems I have singled out for special mention. Unemployment is a complex problem that has no simple solution. Many workers have gone through the cyclical ups and downs of the postwar period with little direct experience with unemployment, while some groups of workers have suffered severe hardship from it. Large clusters of unemployment have plagued certain communities, occupations, age brackets, and racial groups.

The continuing high levels of persistent unemployment reflect a combination of demand and structural forces. We need a higher rate of sustainable growth to absorb the unemployed and provide jobs for a rapidly growing labor force, and fiscal and monetary policies can help to bring that about. But other measures are needed to deal with structural problems.

Unemployment is not merely a count of interchangeable units of labor. The unemployed are people whose characteristics and abilities vary greatly. The existence of high

and growing levels of long-term unemployment among certain groups in our population in good times and bad indicates some very serious imbalances between the developing demand for labor and the existing supply.

Demands for labor must be sufficient in total terms. But the characteristics and location of workers who are seeking employment must also be suited to those demands. Actions taken to upgrade the work force, to increase its mobility and productivity, will make it much easier for unemployed workers and new workers to meet the requirements of rapidly changing technology and job demands.

In the recession-recovery periods since 1953 the same underlying employment patterns have recurred. Although total employment and industrial production rebounded in 1962 to new record levels, as after each of the preceding recessions, the number of factory and related industrial workers required to produce an increased volume of goods declined. In contrast, in service occupations, both private and public, employment has continued to expand and new employment records are set month after month.

As we look toward the future, two features of special importance may complicate efforts to achieve low unemployment. First, technological changes in the economy have had an important influence in sharply altering the character and content of job opportunities. These changes are bound to continue, perhaps at an accelerated pace. They foreshadow a further rapid upgrading in the demand for labor which will outpace the upgrading of the labor supply. The transition to new jobs will be slow and difficult for the displaced worker. Action will be needed to ease the burdens of those who become unemployed lest restrictive work

practices reduce productive efficiency.

Second, we also face the inescapable challenge of a faster growing population of working age. Many more jobs will have to be found each year. About a million and a quarter persons are expected to be added to the labor force in each of the next 5 years compared with only about 800,000 in the past 5 years. By 1965, the burgeoning population of 18-24 years of age will account for more than half of the annual growth in the labor force. Unemployment rates are now very high among these young people, especially those with insufficient education. The long anticipated expansion in demand for homes, cars, and all sorts of goods and services will hardly materialize if we fail to find job opportunities for our growing population.

The likely characteristics of unemployment caused by structural change in the coming years also indicate the need for a wide range of approaches by State and local governments, the educational system, the parties to collective bargaining, and other private organizations. Foremost is the need for continued increases in the productivity and quality of our work force to meet the rapidly changing content of jobs. For our youth we must provide better vocational guidance and greater opportunities to get training for skilled and professional work.

Experimental programs for training and retraining unemployed workers have had some success in increasing skills and occupational mobility. Such training should be given to more of the unemployed. More intensive efforts are required to get unemployed workers in depressed areas to areas where jobs are available.

The reduction in unemployment which we are able to achieve will continue to depend importantly on the success we have in shift-

ing the composition of the labor supply to meet the changing needs of our economy. At the same time, of course, I recognize that we need also to pursue fiscal and monetary policies that will help to encourage growth in the total demand for our labor force. The important thing, as I stated to this committee 2 years ago, is to proceed simultaneously, on the one hand, to invigorate the economy and, on the other, to alleviate unemployment resulting from structural changes.

Finally, let me comment briefly on our balance of payments problem. At the beginning of my remarks, I pointed out that balance in international payments is not a goal that monetary policy can pursue apart from its domestic goals. Indeed, the objective of payments equilibrium must be achieved at the same time we are achieving orderly and vigorous economic growth domestically or we will risk achieving neither objective.

As a result of five large successive deficits, we have transferred to foreigners some \$7 billion from our monetary gold stock and added another \$9 billion to our liquid liabilities. Through a combination of market processes and through some shifting in the balance of Government transactions, we have made progress in lowering the size of our deficit. But I agree with the view expressed recently by your subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Reuss, that this progress had not been satisfactory. Accordingly, we must more firmly pursue those policies that hold promise of eliminating our payments deficit and establishing a viable equilibrium in our international accounts.

The volume of Government expenditures abroad—for economic aid to the less developed nations and for the defense of the free world—is and must be determined by broad considerations of national interest and security. The administration has been press-

ing with some success for a greater sharing of these burdens by our allies. As your Subcommittee has recommended, continued efforts in this direction are certainly appropriate and will be made, I am sure.

But correction of the imbalance in our international transactions requires persistent improvement in the competitive position of our export industries and our industries competing with imports, and a related increase in the attractiveness of investing in the United States compared with investing in other industrial countries. This method can be effective only in the long run, but in the long run it is bound to be effective. Its accomplishment, however, requires the combined efforts of all of us.

Business management has a vital role to play because of its organizing role in a private enterprise economy. Businesses must meet the test of constant adaptation to the most efficient production techniques, and they must design and price their products with a view to the widest profitable distribution at home and abroad. Competitive pricing is vital.

Moderation in wage demands is also vital to our international competitive effort. Sustainable increases in wages can be achieved only within limits of realizable increases in productivity. And we need to remember that over-rapid increases in labor costs add to the problem of unemployment by creating exaggerated incentives to economize on the use of labor.

To me, an encouraging development of recent years has been an increasing awareness by both business and labor that these considerations—which were always in their own interest—are now urgently in the national interest because of our difficult payments position. Part of the progress we have been able to make in reducing the payments

deficit since 1959 comes from the relative stability of prices and labor costs in this country as compared with those in Europe.

Our national financial policies have a vital role to play in strengthening our competitive position internationally, both in markets for goods and services and in investment potential. Fiscal policy will need to avoid, on the one hand, a too heavy burden on economic incentives to invest and consume and, on the other, budget deficits too large to be financed without inflation. Monetary policy will need to facilitate the meeting of legitimate bank credit demands in our growing economy, but it must avoid a domestic monetary expansion so rapid as to induce rising costs and prices, unwise speculation, and excessive capital outflows to other countries.

In connection with our balance of payments problem, we need always to keep in mind the central role that the dollar plays in the international payments system and the fact that this role is founded upon freedom from exchange restrictions. Whatever temporary advantage might be gained for our payments deficit by direct controls over our international transactions would be more than offset by the damage such controls would do to the widespread use of the dollar in settlement of international transactions.

With the economies of the free world becoming more closely knit together by an international payments system based on convertible currencies and open competitive markets, cooperative international efforts are needed to restore and maintain payments equilibrium and to guard against disruptive exchange market developments. Fortunately, the need is widely recognized and the responsibility widely accepted.

This past year the Federal Reserve System gave formal recognition to this responsibility by inaugurating foreign currency op-

erations under the supervision of the Federal Open Market Committee. This action put the System in a position to intervene in the exchange markets for the protection of the dollar under conditions of transitional unsettlement of those markets arising from volatile shifts in the stream of international payments. The System has further supported its participation in foreign currency operations by cooperating more actively and directly with the central banks of our principal trading partners and with international organizations playing a coordinating role in the functioning of the world payments system.

Because of our balance of payments situation, the newly inaugurated Federal Reserve operations in foreign currencies have concentrated this past year on the establishment of a network of mutual currency credits with other central banks, principally on a standby basis. We now have arrangements totaling more than \$1 billion with the central banks of Europe and Canada and the Bank for International Settlements in Basle, which are capable at our call of providing foreign currencies to that amount if needed to meet undesirable exchange market developments. It is our hope that these arrangements will remain a useful international device and a continuing symbol of active cooperation in preserving and strengthening the world payments system.

Closer cooperation among leading central banks has already contributed much to greater resiliency and flexibility of the world's payments mechanism. This was demonstrated in 1962 by its absorption of the shock of sharp worldwide decline in equity values in the late spring and early summer, of the potentially disruptive effects of the difficulties encountered by the Canadian dol-

lar following its devaluation in the spring, and of the unsettlement of international markets occasioned by the Cuban crisis. And to the extent that the world's payments system absorbed these adverse developments with little unsettlement, the impact of these developments on the domestic financial markets was also cushioned.

From my remarks today, it should be clear that the year 1963 will confront us with important and difficult problems. We must work toward a solution of structural unemployment at the same time that we generate more aggregate demand for our manpower by healthy over-all expansion of the economy. We must finance our prospective deficit in a noninflationary way. And finally, we need to make decisive gains in restoring our balance of payments equilibrium. If your review a year hence shows substantial progress in meeting these problems, it will indeed be a gratifying occasion.

Statement of George W. Mitchell, Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, before the Joint Economic Committee, February 1, 1963.

Two problems—slack growth in the domestic economy and an adverse balance of payments in our international accounts—now occupy the stage of economic policy discussion. Not so many years ago, a persistently rising price level and an apparent dollar shortage in the world economy were the dominant problems of such discussion.

Though the problems have changed, the tools to deal with them are unchanged: fiscal policy, monetary policy, and structural alterations in particular institutions, prac-

tices, or programs. The mix of these alternative and complementary approaches depends on varying judgments of their relative efficacy and on the current economic environment and outlook. In my remarks today, I want mainly to focus on the recent role of monetary policy in coping with both problems and to suggest in very general terms the role that monetary policy might play in the developing situation.

Much of the commentary on the recent performance of the U.S. economy has noted that 1962 was the most prosperous year in our history. This is true but not especially notable. Real output per capita rose during the year but 1 per cent. Total output increased less than 3 per cent from the end of 1961 to the end of 1962 even though we had excessive unemployment and idle plant capacity throughout the year.

At the same time, the continuing deficit in our balance of payments acted as a constraint on efforts to stimulate higher levels of domestic economic activity. A trade surplus of between \$4 billion and \$5 billion was exceeded by our payments abroad on account of private capital, military outlays, and foreign aid. To reduce this deficit is a most pressing problem for the year ahead.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

At the moment, it seems to me that the immediate economic prospects are favorable—more favorable than for some time past. Spurred by the excellent public reception of the 1963 model cars, retail sales rose substantially in the fourth quarter, and consumer demand generally now appears more vigorous than at any time during 1962. Government purchases, especially at State and local levels, are clearly destined to continue upward, under the pressure of our defense,

space, and international requirements and the needs of our rapidly growing population. Total construction expenditures have been running at record highs, and the recent volume of contract awards suggests a continued high level of construction activity in the period ahead.

The expansion in final sales, if continued, should soon call for a higher rate of industrial output and should serve to augment business demands as well. Business inventories, for example, have changed very little in recent months, but with final sales up strongly, some restocking to accommodate a larger volume of business may now be in order.

The outlook as regards business capital outlays is more doubtful. The rate of expansion in such outlays last year was disappointing, reflecting mainly the lack of pressure on existing productive facilities, and the official surveys project a small decline in the current quarter. But operating rates in many industries have been inching upward, and it seems to me that the combination of rising final sales, continued high-level profits, and the considerable incentives provided by the tax-credit and accelerated depreciation actions last summer and the prospective tax reduction for this year should give renewed impetus to investment plans and outlays as the year progresses.

The basis for accelerated economic expansion which I have sketched here owes much to the dramatic turn in business and public psychology which followed the quick and successful conclusion of the Cuban crisis. Since then, the pronounced recovery in stock market prices, the more buoyant attitude of consumers revealed by recent surveys, the strength in new car sales and housing starts—all point to a marked improve-

ment in the business tone. It is important to note also that the stimulating effect of tax reduction on consumer buying and business investment plans will be buttressed by the record increase last year in public holdings of liquid assets and by the ready availability of credit on relatively favorable terms.

I have characterized the balance of payments problem as a most urgent issue. I say this because delay in its solution increasingly exposes us to pressure from our creditors and because it inhibits our freedom to stimulate a sluggish domestic economy, which has performed below par for several years.

I fully agree with those who say that we cannot neglect either the domestic or the international problem as we pursue a solution to the other. On the other hand, the two problems may call for different types of solution.

In these circumstances, what contribution can monetary policy make to achievement of fuller use of domestic resources and to improvement in the balance of payments?

MONETARY POLICY IN 1962

The bare financial facts usually used in an evaluation of monetary policy over the past year are as follows: While GNP in current dollars rose about 4 per cent, bank credit—that is, total loans and security holdings of commercial banks—increased about 9 per cent. The money supply, narrowly defined as currency and demand deposits, increased about 1.5 per cent, but time and savings deposits went up 18 per cent. The rate of turnover of the money supply increased about 8 per cent. Market interest rates were relatively stable over the year, as long-term yields crept downward and short-term rates edged up.

On the surface, these facts are conflicting in that (1) bank credit and time deposits

rose by large amounts and this would seem to indicate that monetary policy was strongly stimulative; but (2) the money supply rose very little for the year as a whole, and not at all until the fourth quarter, and its rate of use increased sharply, suggesting that monetary policy was not actively expansionary. When analyzed in the context of other developments during the year, these facts seem to me to show that monetary policy was inhibited throughout much of the year by balance of payments considerations and was less stimulative than was appropriate to the domestic situation.

All of the monetary and credit magnitudes for 1962 were significantly affected by the upward movement a year ago in the interest rates paid on commercial bank time deposits, following the change in the Board's Regulation Q. In order to interpret and appraise monetary developments during the year, it is vital to disentangle the various effects of this change, which enabled commercial banks to attract a large inflow of time and savings deposits.

Where did these time and savings deposits come from? Do they represent in effect a net addition to the community's stock of money, which the public chooses to hold as time rather than as demand deposits? Or, does the build-up in time deposits reflect a rechanneling of the flows of saving, as the public decided to hold more of its financial assets in the form of interest-earning deposits at commercial banks and less of its financial assets in the form of securities and deposits in other institutions?

I believe it is correct to say that a sizable fraction of the build-up in time and savings deposits at commercial banks last year simply represented a shift in the public's attitude toward the commercial bank as a financial intermediary. We know, for ex-

ample, that individuals acquired a considerably smaller volume of State and local government bonds and corporate stock in 1962 than in earlier years, even though their total savings increased. It is reasonable to think that as individuals reduced their purchases of securities, they put the funds into time and savings deposits, on which interest payments were now higher. Similarly, corporations acquired a substantial volume of newly available negotiable certificates of deposit at commercial banks in 1962. These funds, too, would presumably have gone directly into Treasury bills and other short-term securities if they had not gone into commercial bank time accounts.

What happened, in other words, was that, to a degree, the public chose to invest indirectly through acquiring commercial bank time balances rather than directly by purchasing securities. The banks' role as financial intermediaries between savers and credit market was thereby enlarged. To the extent that this happened, the resulting increase in total bank deposits and total bank assets should not be regarded as constituting monetary expansion or as contributing to total credit expansion. Rather, it represented merely a rechanneling of the financial flow of funds, as the public exchanged securities for bank time deposits.

Another portion of the increase in commercial bank time deposits includes funds that would have gone into other savings institutions if commercial banks had not raised their rates. Although deposits at mutual savings banks and shares at savings and loan associations increased substantially in 1962, they might have gone up even more if commercial banks had not become more attractive as savings depositories. Here again, to the extent that commercial banks increased their role as savings institutions at the ex-

pense of these other outlets for savings, the resulting increase in bank assets and deposits does not represent injections of new money and credit into the economy.

Finally, there is no doubt that the advance in bank interest rates induced some individuals and business corporations to shift from demand deposits to interest-earning time deposits at commercial banks. That is, the attractiveness of a prominent near-money asset was enhanced, and the public was thereby induced to economize further its holdings of cash balances. Or to put it differently, as bank credit expanded in 1962, the public found it desirable to place the monetary counterpart of the credit expansion into time and savings deposits. To the extent that such conversions occurred, our comparative statistics on money supply fail to take into account the increased substitution of time for demand deposits.

It is unfortunate that we are unable to measure and compare these various components of the build-up in time deposits. All we can say is that the growth of total bank credit and deposits exaggerates the degree of monetary stimulus in 1962, while the growth of money supply understates the contribution of monetary policy to economic expansion. Let us, therefore, examine two other variables that usually express the extent to which the economy has been supplied with new money and bank credit.

The turnover of demand deposits, a measure of the velocity or rate of use of money balances, has trended upward in the postwar period. If we look at the cycles around this rising trend, we find that they conform rather well to the business cycle. We also find that turnover has generally increased faster in years of monetary restraint and slower in years of monetary ease. In the year just ended, the rate of turnover rose by as much

as it did in some earlier years of vigorous economic expansion and restrictive monetary policy. I take this as an indication that the public has not been supplied with redundant amounts of new money in relation to its transactions and income.

This observation is confirmed by what happened to interest rates in 1962. As I noted earlier, short-term rates crept up during the year. Although long-term rates sank a little, they remain high by historical standards. Reflecting, as they do, the interaction of the supply of funds with the demand for funds, interest-rate movements in 1962 reveal to us that the supply was not pressing very strongly on demand.

All in all, therefore, I would characterize monetary policy in 1962 as having been passively responsive to the bank credit and monetary needs of the economy but not actively stimulative. And this judgment is borne out by the fact that it was not until the final quarter of the year, when business and consumer psychology strengthened and business loan demand picked up, that money supply rose. It was at this point that the economy overtook the monetary posture of supplying reserves on terms consistent with a short-term rate pattern based on balance of payments considerations.

Could monetary policy have done more to encourage economic expansion in 1962? I believe that the answer is "yes" but judgments may differ on this—and particularly would they differ as to the consequences on the balance of payments. The range of difference is not very wide and would not cover, so far as I am concerned, a sufficiently aggressive monetary policy to have single handedly restored the economy to full use of its resources. As far as long-run growth is concerned, the major contribution that monetary policy can make is in shortening

the duration, and cutting down the amplitude, of cyclical downswings and extending the period and amplitude of upswings. The secular tilt of the economy is more appropriately the concern of fiscal actions and structural reforms.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS CONSIDERATIONS

Just how is monetary policy constrained by balance of payments considerations? Since 1961 the objective has been to maintain a level of short-term interest rates in the United States that is tolerably competitive, exchange risk considered, with the level of short-term rates in other money markets, mainly in London and, to a lesser extent, Western Europe. This competitive level has succeeded in limiting, though not eliminating, incentives that U.S. banks and corporations, or foreigners with short-term dollar holdings, would otherwise have to add to the U.S. balance of payments deficit by switching from short-term dollar investments to short-term investment abroad.

Flows of funds of this kind are sometimes interpreted by important dollar holders, domestic as well as foreign, not as rate-conscious money seeking gain from interest differentials, but as the consequence of apprehensions about the strength of the dollar. Thus, monetary policy has in effect been directed at maintaining a psychology of international confidence in the dollar.

This is a perfectly proper objective for monetary policy to pursue, but it is not one that can have a significant impact on correcting whatever basic imbalance exists in our trading-investing relationships with the rest of the world. And it is only through changes in these basic factors that a real solution to the problem can be achieved. Can monetary policy also play a role here? First, as to investing relationships.

A number of domestic and foreign observers have noted that our international transactions on current account and Government economic aid have in fact given rise to nearly equal U.S. payments and receipts in recent years. In consequence, they have identified our deficit on all transactions with our deficit on private capital account. They have argued that in order to bring our overall payments flows into balance, we must sharply reduce net outflows of private capital. They have thought this result might readily be accomplished by a tightening of monetary policy and a rise in interest rates.

I would not deny that reduced credit availability and higher interest rates might have some significant and lasting effects in reducing net capital outflows. They could; but much depends on the circumstances. In the economic environment of today, my judgment is that it would take more monetary action than is desirable to significantly curtail net capital exports.

The largest outflows of U.S. capital represent direct investments by U.S. corporations in foreign branches and subsidiaries. Basically, these investment decisions must take into account the relationship between long-term interest yields on market investments and the prospective profit yield of a particular investment. If credit conditions in this country should tighten as a result of vigorous, but noninflationary, domestic economic expansion in which the relative profitability of investment in this country was rapidly improving, then indeed U.S. firms would invest more at home and less abroad, and foreign capital, too, would be attracted here. But if last year's climate of less than vigorous growth, with some slack in resource use, were to continue and credit conditions were tightened by restrictive monetary policy alone, a large retarding effect on

the direct foreign investments of U.S. business could only be significantly effective at the expense of declines in other closely linked sectors of the domestic capital markets and therefore domestic expenditure.

Other flows of capital are probably more responsive than direct investments to changes in credit and interest-rate conditions, but some of these flows, too, are less responsive than is often supposed. Much foreign borrowing last year, for example, through bond issues in our markets—the second largest category of capital outflow—was by foreign governments whose demands for external funds were not very flexible because they could find no other international capital market open and able to accommodate their transactions. Also, a good deal of lending abroad by U.S. banks was associated with U.S. exports whose financing could not readily be transferred to foreign credit markets.

Furthermore, it can hardly be argued that reduced credit availability and higher interest levels could have big effects on international capital flows but only minor effects on domestic credit flows. To have tightened monetary policy last year enough to have exerted significant restraint on those outflows of capital that are responsive could, in my judgment, also have had a strong braking effect on the lagging domestic economic expansion.

How could monetary policy be used to improve our basic trading position—to make our exports of goods and services more competitive? There is traditional orthodox prescription for a certain situation. The classical case for the application of “monetary discipline,” so called, is that in which a country is suffering from excess demand and is attempting to deal with the twin phenomena of inflation at home and a deficit abroad.

Here monetary restraint has the dual purpose of tempering the climate of the domestic economy and reducing the deficit in the international accounts. But our current domestic problem is not one of inflation but of lagging expansion, and to attack the balance of payments problem with stringent monetary measures would risk imposing a costly drag on an already sluggish pace of economic growth.

Thus, the role of monetary policy can be, under present circumstances, only of limited effectiveness in dealing with the basic balance of payments problem just as it is of limited effectiveness in dealing with the domestic problem of lagging long-run economic growth.

In the past 2 years a good deal of direct attention has been given to the conditions and environments which can be altered to improve our basic international economic position—through the reduction of tariffs, lowering of barriers to capital outflow by other high-savings industrial nations, the tying of foreign aid, and the fuller sharing of free world burdens for mutual security. But the situation fails to show the degree of improvement needed to clearly indicate to the rest of the world our capacity and intent to reach an equilibrium payments position. We probably should be giving consideration to alternatives that up to now have been rejected.

For example, we might consider a more direct attack on the capital outflow problem. The United States has the largest and most accessible capital market in the world, and it ought to be kept free of exchange restrictions. It is proper and desirable that capital-poor developing countries should utilize this market to meet a portion of their enormous needs for foreign capital. It is not so clear, however, that it is either necessary

or desirable for advanced countries, with balance of payments surpluses, to have recourse to our capital market on the recent large scale while they restrict and hamper entry of outside borrowers to their own capital markets. If these countries are unwilling to open their capital markets, possibly we should look toward tax measures that might help to remedy this unbalanced position. In general, we need to explore the possibilities of various tax measures that might, consistent with our obligations as an international good neighbor, and with the status of the dollar as a world reserve currency, discourage capital movements that appear to flow "uphill" to countries that are already capital-rich.

We also need to explore the possibility that tax measures might be used to encourage exports. As a matter of principle, there is no good reason why our exports should bear U.S. taxes. Taxation is a means by which we pay for government services. Why should foreign purchasers of our exports help to pay for the services provided by the U.S. Government to its citizens, and why should our exporters be expected to be so competitive that their product prices have to absorb U.S. as well as foreign taxes and tariffs?

It may be that foreign countries in their tax policies also discriminate against their nationals' exporting activities. This is not easy to ascertain given the complication of various national, State, and local tax laws and conditions under which tax burdens are shifted to customers. But the discrimination against exporters of our country can hardly be doubted.

MONETARY AND FISCAL POLICY IN THE YEAR AHEAD

If the proposed tax reduction is successful in stimulating more rapid economic expansion, bank credit and monetary needs will in all

likelihood accelerate. Business demands for loans will increase, consumers will impose larger calls on credit markets, and the Treasury will be financing an enlarged deficit. In such circumstances, the supply of bank credit and money can increase without downward pressures on interest rates and aggravation of capital outflows. In fact, bank credit, the money supply, and interest rates might well rise more in relation to advancing gross national product than in comparable periods of expansion. This is so because monetary expansion has lagged during the past year. The fact that deposit turnover or velocity has continued to rise rapidly over the past year suggests that we cannot count as much as in other recent periods on past monetary creation to satisfy future monetary needs.

As to the question of how the enlarged budget deficit will be financed, I see this as a problem that can only be considered in the economic environment in which it occurs. The budget went into deficit during the recession of 1960 and, just as the recovery in the economy has been incomplete, the restoration of balance in the budget has been incomplete. The past year's deficit has been successfully financed outside the banking system.

The proposed tax cut will enlarge the deficit, but gradually rather than all at once. In view of the purpose of the tax cut, which is to stimulate the economy, a consistent national policy would hardly call for monetary action to offset its effects if the economy continued to operate well below its capacity. Similarly, if excess demand develops, generating inflationary pressures and psychology, offsetting action by the Federal Reserve would be clearly appropriate. Thus, the economic climate at the time should determine the posture of our monetary policy. In judg-

ing monetary policy in relation to deficit financing, what matters most is not whether the banks or the nonbank public purchase the securities to finance the deficit, but whether the economy as a whole is provided with a volume of money and bank credit consistent with sustainable expansion at relatively stable prices. This is not to say that the Treasury does not have a debt maturity problem. Its market offerings need to be fitted into a balanced structure of maturities. In financing an enlarged deficit, the Treasury may find it necessary at various points to compete with other borrowers in the different maturity sectors of the market. Under the economic environment that we hope to achieve, the competition may prove to be strong and the Treasury should be prepared to meet it.

Statement of Eliot J. Swan, President of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, before the Joint Economic Committee, February 1, 1963.

I will not attempt to review the record of the economy in detail in 1962, since that has been done for you most capably by a number of others. I will offer some general observations in this regard, however, for what they may be worth.

Since early 1961, we have had a broadly based recovery, with remarkably few distortions. The economy absorbed without serious difficulty a sharp stock market decline earlier this year, took the Cuban crisis in stride, and shows little indication of unsustainable growth or speculative weaknesses in inventories or new plant and equipment, the principal areas of fluctuation in

the past. The index of wholesale prices has been remarkably stable, the behavior of consumer prices not quite as satisfactory. At the same time, however, over-all growth has been disappointingly modest, the level of unemployment continues to be of real concern, and there seems to be no clear and imminent prospect of a significantly more rapid upward pace of business activity.

The other pressing problem that has persisted throughout the recovery is the deficit in our balance of payments. The improvement in 1962 over 1961 was disappointingly small, and there is clearly a considerable way yet to go to reach a satisfactory position.

Despite these serious and persistent problems, I believe monetary policy was reasonably satisfactory in 1962. Continued reserve availability resulted in a record increase in bank credit; longer-term interest rates declined, in contrast to their behavior in other periods of rising activity; and short-term rate levels, in combination with foreign currency operations of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve, helped to discourage outflows of short-term funds, whether for speculative reasons or because of interest-rate differentials.

There are those who would say that the level of unemployment requires a much easier monetary policy, and there are those who would say that the balance of payments situation requires a much tighter monetary policy. I fear that I could not satisfy either group of critics under present circumstances, although I am fully aware that a significant decline in business activity or a real loss of confidence in the dollar leading to a run to other currencies and gold—neither of which I hope will occur—might well raise considerations of a marked policy shift in the one direction or the other. While I do not

believe developments so extreme in either direction are imminent, I do not believe that either might well be encouraged by an arbitrary and abrupt switch in monetary policy at this time. At this point, shift to really tight money could place a roadblock in the upward path of the economy; a shift to substantially easier money could contribute to a loss of confidence in the dollar and to an exchange crisis. Under present conditions, I see no alternative to making haste slowly with monetary policy, frustrating as that may be to the impatient who hope for simple solutions to extremely complex problems.

In no sense am I decrying the importance of monetary policy. The wrong monetary policy can do incalculable harm, and the right monetary policy can help to provide a climate in which appropriate adjustments can take place. However, no monetary policy can directly make or assure such adjustments—nor should it, so long as we depend on the greater share of our economic decisions taking place through market processes.

In my opinion, monetary policy has been easy in 1962. Time deposits increased markedly throughout the year, and demand deposits have risen significantly since August. Business spending, however, must be motivated by prospective profits, which result in large measure from market opportunities that can be developed from new processes at lower costs and new products. Some portion of our unemployment appears most unlikely to respond directly to increased demand. Job opportunities and unemployment unfortunately may be found together, as evidenced by the demands of defense-related industries on the West Coast for skilled personnel, even though we have many people looking for jobs in the same areas.

Under present circumstances, relative price stability is doubly important; not only to discourage unsound and speculative developments in the domestic economy, but also to encourage our industries to become increasingly competitive throughout the world, if we are to increase exports further relative to imports. But again, the search for new markets in other countries and the development of products and marketing efforts that will expand markets abroad are essential. Many other factors in the balance of payments are also obviously outside of the realm of monetary policy. The need for greater sharing of military and foreign aid burdens by our allies, for lowering of barriers to our exports, and for removal of limitations in foreign capital markets are familiar problems to all of you.

Certainly, I share the compelling concern for economic growth. But growth that is not sustainable, growth that creates imbalances that lead to severe readjustments and recession, growth that does not reflect the mix of goods and services desired by the American people, as expressed both in the market and collectively through the processes of government, is not an adequate answer.

In the monetary area, policy should basic-

ally be directed toward facilitating the flow of funds in the money and capital markets without inflation, and this is what the Federal Reserve is seeking to accomplish. In this connection, the question of the degree to which the prospective Federal deficit should be financed through the banking system, which has been given further currency by the proposed tax reductions, involves the difficulty of seeking an answer, in isolation, to a problem that cannot be isolated. I do not believe a categorical answer can be provided, since the problem is really the ever-present one of the sources of funds to meet total credit demands, both public and private. This is a continuous process, involving a continuing judgment about the relation of bank credit expansion to the flow of saving and spending, the availability of labor and other productive resources, the behavior of the price level, and our international economic position.

Monetary policy can assist significantly in providing a climate or a setting favorable to balanced and sustainable economic growth, but such growth itself can only be the result of a complex of factors related to the whole range of private decisions and public policy.

Farm Debt as Related to Value of Sales

This is the second in a series of articles based on the debt portion of the Sample Survey of Agriculture conducted by the Bureau of the Census in 1960.

The article was prepared by Raymond J. Doll, Vice-President of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City and Chairman of the System Committee on Agriculture. Other articles analyzing the results of the debt portion of the Survey will appear in future issues of the BULLETIN. It is also contemplated that the Board will publish a handbook of the more important statistics on farm debt and related characteristics of farms and farm operators and landlords.

Innovation in agriculture, as in many other sectors of the economy, has resulted in increasing investment, output, and specialization in recent years. Capital resources have been partially substituted for labor and land resources. The number of small farms has declined, and the number of large ones has increased. With these changes, the need for farm capital and credit has increased.

Analysis of data collected in the 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture indicates that value of sales is an extremely important variable in determining the amount of credit that farmers use. Thus, for analytical purposes farms are often grouped into "economic classes" with different levels of sales volume. Subsequent evaluation of the data by region, tenure, type of farm, and age of operator becomes more meaningful if comparisons are made among farmers in the

Agencies cooperating in the debt Survey were the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Reserve Banks. These agencies will also publish reports on findings from the Survey data.

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

Among those contributing to this study were Fred Garlock and Philip Allen, Department of Agriculture; Martin Planting, Farm Credit Administration; and Wilellyn Morelle, J. H. Atkinson, Emanuel Melichar, and Lewis N. Dembitz, Board of Governors.

same economic class who differ with respect to these other variables. For example, for farms of similar economic class, operators in the West used more credit than operators in the South.¹ Except on the largest farms, younger operators used more credit than older operators. Debt also varied by tenure and type of farm within the same economic class.

In this article, farm debt is analyzed by economic class of farm and other economic characteristics on the basis of data from the Bureau of the Census' 1960 Sample Survey

¹ In tabulations of the Sample Survey, the West is defined to include North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and all States to the west of these. The South includes Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and States to the south, and the North encompasses the remaining States. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the Survey.

of Agriculture. For information on the reliability of the data obtained from the Survey and the reasons for the differences between Survey data and other estimates relating to farm debt see the technical note at the end of the article.

ECONOMIC CLASSES OF FARMS

In the 1960 Sample Survey, the Census Bureau grouped farms into two major economic categories, commercial farms and other farms, mainly on the basis of total value of products sold. In general, all farms with annual sales amounting to \$2,500 or more were classified as commercial. Farms with annual sales of \$50-2,499 were classified as commercial if the farm operator was under 65 years of age and (1) he did not work off the farm 100 or more days during the year, and (2) the income that he and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated was less than the total value of farm products sold. The commercial farms were further divided into six economic classes according to value of farm products sold, as follows: I, \$40,000 and over; II, \$20,000-39,999; III, \$10,000-19,999; IV, \$5,000-9,999; V, \$2,500-4,999; and VI, \$50-2,499.

Noncommercial farms were divided into three economic classes. Farms with sales of \$50-2,499 were classified as part-time (Class VII) if the operator was under 65 years of age and he either worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1960 or the income he and members of his family received from sources other than the farm operated was greater than the total value of farm products sold. Farms with sales of farm products of \$50-2,499 on which the operator was 65 years old or over were considered part-retirement farms (Class VIII). Finally, all institutional farms and Indian reservations were placed in Class IX.

In this article, references to economic classes are to the groupings set up by the Census Bureau, with one exception: the group referred to as Class VIII is a combination of Census Classes VIII (part-retirement farms) and IX (institutional farms and Indian reservations).

Because of the limited size of the sample and of the necessity to avoid making estimates for small groupings where there would be undue risk of large sampling errors, it was necessary to combine economic classes when different cross classifications were made. In evaluating debt by such cross classifications as region, source, tenure, type of farm, and age of operator, the economic classes of farms were combined into three categories—Classes I and II, Classes III and IV, and Classes V-VIII.

Class I farms comprised 3.2 per cent of the total number of farms, but the operators of these farms worked 25 per cent of the farm land, representing—together with buildings—more than 20 per cent of the value of all farm land and buildings. They produced 33 per cent of the total value of farm products sold and collected 20 per cent of the net cash income from sale of farm products.² At the other extreme for commercial farms, operators of Class VI farms accounted for 9.4 per cent of the total number of farms but farmed only 2.6 per cent of the land and collected 2.4 per cent of the net cash income from sale of farm products.

Between these extremes, the number of operators on commercial farms increased through Class IV and then declined. The percentage of total resources employed and volume of farm products sold, however,

² In computing net cash income from the sale of farm products no cost was deducted for such items as family labor and interest on operator's equity in the business. The relative importance of these non-cash costs varies, of course, by economic class of farm.

tended to decline from Class I through VI.

Operators of Class VII and VIII farms—the noncommercial farms—accounted for 30 per cent of all operators, farmed 10 per cent of the land, and collected 4 per cent of the net cash income derived from sale of farm products.

The total amounts of income from off-farm sources varied with the number of farmers in each class rather than with the total size of their farm operations. There were more operators in Class VII than in any other class and, by definition, they either worked off the farm 100 or more days in 1960 or had larger incomes from nonfarm sources than from the sale of farm products. Hence operators in this class received by far the largest proportion of all income from off-farm sources. There were also many operators in Classes III, IV, and V, and they also received relatively large proportions of their income from off-farm sources. Largely by definition, operators of Class VI farms received an unusually small proportion of such income. Had they received very large off-farm incomes they would have been considered part-time farmers (Class VII).

VARIABILITY IN FARM OPERATOR DEBT

According to the Sample Survey, the operators of 58 per cent of the farms in the United States at the time of enumeration had some debt (Table 1). A relatively large proportion of the operators on the larger commercial farms had debt—approximately three-fourths on Class I, II, and III farms—while less than half of those on Class VI farms were in debt. More than half of the Class VII farmers had debt. This probably can be explained by the fact that these farmers had relatively large incomes from off-farm sources and relied on this income for debt repayment.

On the average, operators of Class I and VIII farms without debt had a larger acreage and handled a higher value of land and buildings than did indebted operators. In the other economic classes there was a tendency toward the opposite situation, but the differences were not significant.

Because credit in agriculture is used largely for financing nonlabor resources, it was to be expected that the operators of the larger farms would use relatively large amounts of the dollar volume of credit. The indebted operators on Class I, II, and III farms accounted for only 19 per cent of all operators, but they used 65 per cent of all agricultural credit.

The data in Table 1 show the distribution of operator debt by economic class of farm for total debt, major real estate debt, and non-real-estate and related debt.³ It should be pointed out that, to the extent non-real-estate debt may have been underreported more than real estate debt in the Survey, comparisons of these two types of debt may not be fully accurate.

The average debt per indebted operator was closely related to class of farm. For those on Class I farms the average debt was 23 times as large as that of Class VI operators (the smallest commercial unit). The average size of operator debt on the larger

³ Major real estate debt is defined to exclude real-estate-secured debt owed to production credit associations and to merchants and dealers. It includes all real-estate-secured debt to Federal land banks, life insurance companies, and individuals from whom the farm was purchased. Loans of the Farmers Home Administration, banks, other institutions, and individuals other than those from whom the farm was purchased were included only if they were the largest (or the only) real estate loans owed by borrowers.

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

TABLE 1
FARM-OPERATOR DEBT, 1960

Class of farm	Operators with debt						Amount of debt					
	Number ¹ (thousands)			Per cent of all operators in class			Total (millions of dollars)			Average (dollars)		
	Any debt	Major real estate debt	Non-real-estate and related debt	Any debt	Major real estate debt	Non-real-estate and related debt	Total debt	Major real estate debt	Non-real-estate and related debt	Total debt	Major real estate debt	Non-real-estate and related debt
Commercial:												
I.....	80	48	67	76	46	65	3,919	2,131	1,788	48,813	26,540	22,273
II.....	170	89	141	75	39	62	3,017	1,701	1,315	17,744	10,007	7,737
III.....	359	197	313	73	40	64	3,928	2,332	1,596	10,936	6,494	4,443
IV.....	390	205	328	66	35	56	2,149	1,704	1,044	7,044	4,368	2,676
V.....	296	146	235	55	27	44	1,249	775	474	4,220	2,619	1,601
VI.....	145	54	121	47	17	40	303	173	130	2,094	1,193	900
Other:												
VII.....	382	219	276	57	33	41	1,507	1,055	453	3,950	2,764	1,186
VIII.....	75	31	55	24	10	18	126	85	41	1,666	1,125	540
All classes.....	1,897	988	1,538	58	30	47	16,798	9,956	6,841	8,853	5,247	3,606

¹ Figures for farm operators with major real estate debt and for those with non-real-estate and related debt cannot be added because some farmers had both types of debt.
NOTE.—Unpublished data, 1960 Sample Survey of Agriculture, Bureau of the Census. Data are estimates based on information obtained from a sample of farms. See technical note at the end of this article for references on the sampling procedure, estimated sampling errors, and definitions of terms.

Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the Survey. Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Economic classes of farms are as defined by the Bureau of the Census, except that data shown for Class VIII are the combined totals for Census Classes VIII and IX.

TABLE 2
SOURCES OF FARM OPERATORS' LARGEST DEBTS, 1960

Source	All classes			Class of farm								
	Debt			I and II			III and IV			V-VIII		
	Operators with debt (thousands)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Per cent	Operators with debt (thousands)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Per cent	Operators with debt (thousands)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Per cent	Operators with debt (thousands)	Amount (millions of dollars)	Per cent
	Major real estate debt ¹											
Federal land banks.....	231	1,836	19.4	36	647	18.2	103	828	21.3	93	361	17.7
Commercial banks ²	262	1,713	18.1	32	627	17.6	91	604	15.5	139	483	23.7
Insurance companies.....	96	1,676	17.7	25	951	26.8	45	564	14.5	26	161	7.9
Seller of farm: ³												
By mortgage or deed of trust.....	134	1,384	14.6	13	475	13.4	55	556	14.3	66	353	17.3
By contract.....	85	1,381	14.6	12	498	14.0	44	695	17.8	28	188	9.2
All other.....	180	1,496	15.6	17	358	10.0	64	648	16.6	98	489	24.2
All sources.....	988	9,485	100.0	136	3,555	100.0	402	3,896	100.0	450	2,034	100.0
	Non-real-estate and related debt ¹											
Commercial banks ²	526	2,422	42.3	88	1,203	46.0	232	837	38.9	206	383	39.9
Merchants and dealers.....	521	1,066	18.6	55	421	16.1	206	405	18.8	260	239	25.0
Production credit associations.....	145	1,016	17.8	27	532	20.4	78	399	18.5	39	86	8.9
All other.....	347	1,220	21.3	39	457	17.5	125	512	23.8	183	251	26.2
All sources.....	1,538	5,724	100.0	209	2,613	100.0	641	2,152	100.0	688	958	100.0

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

² Includes savings banks and trust companies.

³ Individual sellers.

NOTE.—See also notes to Table 1.

farms indicates that many rural banks may have problems in financing these operators because the amount that may be lent to a single borrower is limited, in relation to size of bank, by the National Banking Act and by various State laws as well as by bankers' own prudence.

There was considerable regional variation in both the total amount and the average size of farm-operator debt. The West had 27 per cent of the farm operators and was using 43 per cent of the outstanding credit, while the South had 32 per cent of the operators and was using only 17 per cent of the outstanding credit. The North accounted for 41 per cent of the operators and 40 per cent of the credit.

Part of the reason for this variability is that the West had more Class I and II farms and fewer Class V-VIII farms than other regions. The South, on the other hand, had fewer Class I and II farms and more Class V-VIII ones.

Not all the regional difference in average size of debt, however, is explained by the relative importance of the different economic classes of farms. Even when comparisons are made within economic classes of farms, the average size of loan tended to be substantially larger in the West than in the South and somewhat larger than in the North. For example, in Classes III and IV the average loan per indebted operator was \$10,709 in the West; \$8,749 in the North; and \$6,317 in the South.

Part of the difference can probably be attributed to variation in type of farm. The South has a large number of cotton and tobacco farms. Debt on these farms is near a seasonal low late in the year, at which time the Survey was taken. At that time only 51 per cent of the farmers in the South were indebted as compared with 63 per cent in the

West and 61 per cent in the North. However, as pointed out above, part of this difference probably is caused by regional variation in the proportion of farms in each economic class.

CREDIT SOURCE

Each farm operator was classified according to the source of his largest debt. The amounts of these debts owed to each source are shown in Table 2.

Individuals from whom the farm was purchased were the most important source of major real estate debt, providing 29 per cent of the total. The three major types of institutional lenders—Federal land banks, commercial banks, and insurance companies—each provided about 18 or 19 per cent of the total.⁴ The individuals and financial agencies lending to farmers vary with respect to the kinds of operators they finance. Some agencies provide a relatively large proportion of the financing for operators of larger farms, while others emphasize financing smaller farmers. Insurance companies were the leading institutional source of real estate credit for operators of Class I and II farms but were relatively unimportant as a source of credit for operators of Class V-VIII farms. The "all other" category and commercial banks were relatively most important as sources for operators of smaller farms. The Federal land banks provided about the same proportion of the financing for each of the economic classes of farms, as did the "seller of farm" groups.

Commercial banks provided about 40 per cent of the largest non-real-estate and related debt of farm operators, merchants and dealers about 19 per cent, and production credit associations (PCA's) 18 per cent.

⁴ "Commercial banks" as used here includes savings banks and trust companies.

Commercial banks were the major source of non-real-estate and related credit for all economic classes but provided a somewhat larger proportion of this kind of credit used on Class I and II farms. PCA's provided relatively more of the financing for the larger farms and were relatively less important as a source of credit for Classes V-VIII. Merchants and dealers and the "all other" groups were relatively more important as sources of credit for the smaller farms and less important for the larger farms.

DEBT BY TENURE

Farm operators have several means for acquiring the assets needed in their businesses. They may use their own funds for purchasing needed resources, borrow to do so, or lease resources. Since land is a resource that lends itself readily to renting, it is common for a farm operator to rent either all or part

of his land. In the 1960 Sample Survey, farm operators were classified into four tenure groups—full owner, part owner, manager, and tenant. The manager group is not discussed in this article because the number of managers in the sample was not large enough to give the data adequate statistical reliability.

Aggregate debt varied significantly by tenure, with the full-owner and part-owner groups each using more than four times as much credit as tenants (Table 3). Part of the difference can be attributed to the fact that there were more indebted full-owner and part-owner operators than indebted tenant operators. Of all indebted operators, 48 per cent were full owners, 30 per cent part owners, and 21 per cent tenants. The other 1 per cent were managers.

The aggregate debt also was influenced by average size of loan. For part owners, this was about three times and for full owners about twice that for tenants. Even though there were 55 per cent more indebted full owners than indebted part owners, the aggregate amount of debt used by full owners was only a little more than that used by part owners because the average loan of full owners was so much smaller. A greater proportion of the part-owner operators were on large farms—Classes I and II—and had larger loans on the average. The 117,000 part owners in these two classes were using \$3.4 billion of credit in late 1960, more than one-fifth of all farm debt on the Survey date. In each economic class, however, average debt of full owners was not significantly different from that of the part owners.

The extent to which an operator rents land also influences the amount and type of his debt. Full owners and part owners must finance all or part of their real estate invest-

TABLE 3
DEBT STATUS AND TENURE OF FARM OPERATORS, 1960

Debt status and tenure	All classes ¹	Class of farm		
		I and II	III and IV	V-VIII
Operators without debt:				
All operators (number, in thousands).....	1,349	82	331	936
Full owners.....	828	31	142	655
Part owners.....	235	31	96	109
Tenants.....	276	17	89	169
Operators with debt:				
All operators (number, in thousands).....	1,897	250	749	898
Full owners.....	906	67	280	559
Part owners.....	582	117	280	186
Tenants.....	396	58	188	150
Total debt (millions of dollars).....				
All operators.....	16,798	6,936	6,676	3,185
Full owners.....	7,326	1,948	3,132	2,248
Part owners.....	6,919	3,446	2,797	676
Tenants.....	1,584	643	735	207
Average debt per indebted operator (dollars).....				
All operators.....	8,853	27,709	8,910	3,548
Full owners.....	8,085	29,213	11,165	4,020
Part owners.....	11,882	29,565	9,992	3,636
Tenants.....	3,997	11,000	3,919	1,373

¹ Totals shown include data for manager-operators not listed separately.
See also Note to Table 1.

ments in addition to their non-real-estate investments. Tenants, by definition, only need to finance their non-real-estate investments. Because indebted part owners operated more of the larger units, their average investment in owned real estate was larger than that of full owners. Indebted part owners had an average investment in owned real estate of \$34,346, compared with \$28,380 for indebted full owners. The average real estate debt of indebted part owners was \$7,390, compared with \$5,578 for full owners. If non-real-estate and related debt is used for comparing variation in debt by tenure, the average indebtedness was: full owners, \$2,507; part owners, \$4,493; and tenants, \$3,997. It also should be pointed out that the proportion of part owners with debt was larger than the proportion of either full owners or tenants.

DEBT BY TYPE OF FARMING

Resource requirements, organization, management, and financing needs vary by type of farm within each economic class. In the 1960 Sample Survey the Bureau of the Census classified the different types of farms by major source of income from farm sales. To be classified as a particular type, a farm had to have sales of a particular product or group of products amounting to 50 per cent or more of the total value of all farm products sold during the year.

The sample used in the 1960 Sample Survey was not large enough to permit evaluation of debt statistics by economic class within type-of-farm groups except by combining the classes, as indicated earlier. Generally, the largest proportion of indebted operators in each type-of-farm group was in Classes I and II, the next largest in Classes III and IV, and the smallest in Classes V-VIII (Table 4). However, a large proportion of the dairy farm operators in Classes

III and IV were indebted, making the percentage for this combined class somewhat larger than that for Classes I and II.

Average debt per indebted operator varied substantially by type of farm. The average for livestock farms other than dairy and poultry farms was considerably larger than for any other type-of-farming group. This was true for all three of the combined economic classes. Operators of cash-grain farms in Classes I and II had a smaller-than-

TABLE 4
TOTAL DEBT RELATED TO TYPE OF FARM, 1960

Type of farm	All classes	Class of farm		
		I and II	III and IV	V-VIII
Number of operators with debt (thousands)				
Commercial—total.....	1,440	250	749	441
Cash-grain.....	276	50	165	61
Livestock ¹	346	80	174	92
Cotton.....	119	21	28	69
Tobacco.....	115	4	43	68
Dairy.....	282	29	197	56
Other ²	303	66	142	95
Other.....	457			457
All types.....	1,897	250	749	898
Indebted operators as per cent of all operators in group				
Commercial—total.....	64	75	69	52
Cash-grain.....	67	76	69	56
Livestock ¹	62	78	67	47
Cotton.....	54	70	58	49
Tobacco.....	54	(2)	58	50
Dairy.....	71	67	78	54
Other ²	60	78	69	57
Other.....	46			46
All types.....	58	75	69	49
Average debt per indebted operator (dollars)				
Commercial—total.....	10,529	27,709	8,910	3,522
Cash-grain.....	10,312	21,455	9,100	4,392
Livestock ¹	14,958	34,466	11,133	5,318
Cotton.....	7,313	27,875	6,182	1,410
Tobacco.....	3,170	(2)	4,159	2,126
Dairy.....	9,456	26,003	8,667	3,499
Other ²	10,724	25,895	8,290	3,775
Other.....	3,573			3,573
All types.....	8,853	27,709	8,910	3,548

¹ Other than dairy and poultry.

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

³ Includes other field crops, vegetables, fruits, poultry, general, and miscellaneous types.

See also Note to Table 1.

average debt per indebted operator compared with the average for all farms in these classes, whereas in the Class V-VIII group they had a larger-than-average debt per indebted operator.

Within the Class III and IV and the Class V-VIII categories, the average debt per indebted operator was significantly smaller than for all types on tobacco and cotton farms and larger on livestock farms other than dairy and poultry. Some factors that probably influenced this variation by type of farm include season of year when the Survey was taken, difference in size of farm by type, differences in kind and amount of collateral by type, regional variation in type of farm, and regional differences in average size of debt.

DEBT BY AGE OF OPERATOR

The debt status and amount of credit used varied by age of operator. The young operator, in his effort to start farming, usually has not had much opportunity to accumulate an equity in his business and must make an intensive effort to obtain supplementary resources through renting and borrowing. Thus, a relatively large proportion of the younger operators were tenants or part owners, and were indebted. In the under 35 age group, 44 per cent of the operators were tenants and 25 per cent part owners, while in the 55 and over age group only 10 per cent were tenants and 20 per cent part owners.

Table 5 indicates that a large percentage of younger operators were indebted. This is true for all economic classes, with a higher percentage of the young operators on the larger farms being indebted and a somewhat lower percentage on the smaller farms. A relatively large percentage of the operators in the 35-54 age group also were indebted.

**TABLE 5
INDEBTED FARM OPERATORS, BY AGE, 1960**

Age group	All classes	Class of farm		
		I and II	III and IV	V-VIII
Number (thousands)				
Under 35.....	260	42	127	92
35-54.....	953	132	412	409
55 and over.....	494	55	157	282
All ages ¹	1,897	250	749	898
Indebted operators as per cent of all operators in group				
Under 35.....	77	85	83	68
35-54.....	68	78	74	61
55 and over.....	42	65	53	36
All ages ¹	58	75	69	49
Average debt per indebted operator (dollars)				
Under 35.....	9,568	19,781	9,692	4,741
35-54.....	9,351	27,732	8,987	3,794
55 and over.....	6,636	25,242	7,901	2,273
All ages ¹	8,853	27,709	8,910	3,548

¹ Includes farmers who did not report their age. See also Note to Table 1.

In Classes I and II, indebted operators under 35 had a substantially lower average debt than did older operators. In Classes III and IV and Classes V-VIII, however, average debt tended to decrease as age increased. For all classes, the average indebtedness of operators over 54 was lower than the average for either of the younger groups.

The younger operators on Class I and II farms operated somewhat smaller units than did the older operators. The average value of the farm products they sold in 1960 was \$40,096, compared with \$49,257 for operators in the 35-54 year age group and \$46,342 for the oldest group. The average value of land and buildings operated per indebted operator was also about a fifth less for the younger operators. The difference did not exist in the other economic classes. Since there is a close relationship between size of farm and average indebtedness, the variations in relative size of operation probably

account in part for the difference in debt between older and younger farmers in Classes I and II.

FARM LANDLORDS' DEBT

Up to this point, all evaluations have been based upon operator debt. For a complete

TABLE 6
INDEBTED LANDLORDS, 1960

Class of farm	Number (thousands)	Amount of debt	
		Total (millions of dollars)	Average (dollars)
Commercial.....	428	2,896	6,766
I.....	33	589	17,854
II.....	65	787	12,104
III.....	123	827	6,725
IV.....	109	474	4,353
V.....	64	170	2,649
VI.....	34	49	1,439
Other.....	53	203	3,834
VII.....	43	197	4,586
VIII.....	10	6	600
All classes.....	481	3,099	6,443

See Note to Table 1.

analysis of farm debt, one must evaluate landlord debt, too.

It was estimated that 481,000 landlords had a total outstanding debt of \$3,099 million in 1960 (Table 6). For commercial farms, landlords of Class I operators had the largest average debt and those of Class VI the smallest. Average size of debt per landlord declined consistently from Class I through Class VI. Landlords of part-time operators (Class VII) had a larger average debt than did landlords of operators in Classes V or VI.

Most landlord debt was owed to institutions extending real estate mortgage credit and was secured by a real estate mortgage, deed of trust, or land-purchase contract. A substantial amount of landlord borrowing, however, was done through commercial banks, individuals, and merchants and dealers without the use of real estate as security.

TECHNICAL NOTE

The estimates given in the accompanying article are based on unpublished Census data collected from a sample of the farms existing in the 48 States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, at the time of the Survey in 1960. All farms were represented and had a chance to be included in the sample. A stratified random sampling procedure was used, which allowed heavier sampling rates for farms with higher values of farm products sold.

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

Brief working definitions of several terms appear in the text. For comprehensive definitions of such terms as farm, farm operator, economic class, off-farm income, type of

farm, and value of farm products sold, see U. S. Census of Agriculture: 1959, *Volume II, General Report*, Statistics by Subjects—Introduction and Chapter II. For a listing of items reported as debt, see excerpt from the survey questionnaire shown in the December 1962 BULLETIN.

A more extended technical note appeared in the BULLETIN for December 1962 at the end of the first article in this series, "A New Look at the Farm Debt Picture." That note discussed reasons for differences between the estimates of debt of farm operators and farm landlords for 1960 in the Survey and those made by other agencies on the basis of other surveys. It also discussed the statistical reliability of estimates obtained in the 1960 Sample Survey and contained tables that gave measures of sampling errors.

Directors of Federal Reserve Banks and Branches

Following is a list of the directorates of the Federal Reserve Banks and branches as at present constituted. The list shows, in addition to the name of each director, his principal business affiliation, the class of directorship, and the date when his term expires. Each Federal Reserve Bank has nine directors; three Class A and three Class B directors, who are elected by the stockholding member banks, and three Class C directors, who are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Class A directors are representative of the stockholding member banks. Class B directors must be actively engaged in their district in commerce, agriculture, or some industrial pursuit, and may not be officers, directors, or employees of any bank. For the purpose of electing Class A and Class B directors, the member banks of each Federal Reserve district are classified by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System into three groups, each of which consists of banks of similar capitalization, and each group elects one Class A and one Class B director. Class C directors may not be officers, directors, employees, or stockholders of any bank. One Class C director is designated by the Board of Governors as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Federal Reserve Agent and another as Deputy Chairman. Federal Reserve Bank branches have either five or seven directors, of whom a majority are appointed by the board of directors of the parent Federal Reserve Bank and the others are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. One of the directors appointed by the Board of Governors at each branch is designated annually as Chairman of the Board in such manner as the Federal Reserve Bank may prescribe.

District 1—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Class A:</i>		
ARTHUR F. MAXWELL	President, The First National Bank of Biddeford, Maine	1963
WILLIAM M. LOCKWOOD	President, The Howard National Bank and Trust Company, Burlington, Vt.	1964
OSTROM ENDERS	Chairman, Hartford National Bank and Trust Company, Hart- ford, Conn.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
WILLIAM R. ROBBINS	Vice President and Controller, United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn.	1963
JAMES R. CARTER	President, Nashua Corporation, Nashua, N. H.	1964
JOHN R. NEWELL	President, Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
WILLIAM WEBSTER ²	President, New England Electric System, Boston, Mass.	1963
ERWIN D. CANHAM ¹	Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.	1964
WILBUR H. NORTON	President, Gorham Corporation, Providence, R. I.	1965

¹ Chairman.

² Deputy Chairman.

District 2—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Class A:</i>		
A. LEONARD MOTT	President, The First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y.	1963
GEORGE CHAMPION	Chairman of the Board, The Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, N. Y.	1964
RALPH H. RUE	Chairman, The Schenectady Trust Company, Schenectady, N. Y.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
ALBERT L. NICKERSON	Chairman of the Board, Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc., New York, N. Y.	1963
B. EARL PUCKETT	Chairman of the Board, Allied Stores Corporation, New York, N. Y.	1964
KENNETH H. HANNAN	Executive Vice President, Union Carbide Corporation, New York, N. Y.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
EVERETT N. CASE	President, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, New York, N. Y.	1963
JAMES DECAMP WISE ²	Formerly Chairman of the Board, Bigelow-Sanford, Inc., Frenchtown, N. J.	1964
PHILIP D. REED ¹	Formerly Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company, New York, N. Y.	1965

BUFFALO BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

JOHN M. GALVIN	Chairman, Executive Committee, The Marine Trust Company of Western New York, Buffalo, N. Y.	1963
ANSON F. SHERMAN	President, The Citizens Central Bank, Arcade, N. Y.	1964
ELMER B. MILLIMAN	President, Central Trust Company Rochester N. Y.	1964
J. MONROE HODGES	President, The Exchange National Bank of Olean, N. Y.	1965

Appointed by Board of Governors:

THOMAS E. LAMONT ¹	Farmer, Albion, N. Y.	1963
WHITWORTH FERGUSON	President, Ferguson Electric Construction Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.	1964
MAURICE R. FORMAN	President, B. Forman Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.	1965

District 3—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA

Class A:

J. MILTON FEATHERER	Executive Vice President and Trust Officer, The Penn's Grove National Bank and Trust Company, Penns Grove, N. J.	1963
EUGENE T. GRAMLEY	President, Milton Bank and Safe Deposit Company, Milton, Pa.	1964
BENJAMIN F. SAWIN	Vice Chairman of the Board, Provident Tradesmens Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	1965

Class B:

LEONARD P. POOL	President, Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., Allentown, Pa.	1963
FRANK R. PALMER	Chairman of the Board, The Carpenter Steel Company, Reading, Pa.	1964
RALPH K. GOTTSBALL	Chairman of the Board and President, Atlas Chemical Industries, Inc., Wilmington, Del.	1965

¹ Chairman.² Deputy Chairman.

District 3—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF PHILADELPHIA—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Class C:</i>		
WALTER E. HOADLEY ¹	Vice President and Treasurer, Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.	1963
WILLIS J. WINN	Dean, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	1964
DAVID C. BEVAN ²	Vice President, Finance, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, Pa.	1965

District 4—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND

<i>Class A:</i>		
PAUL A. WARNER	President, The Oberlin Savings Bank Company, Oberlin, Ohio	1963
C. N. SUTTON	President, The Richland Trust Company, Mansfield, Ohio	1964
FRANK E. AGNEW, JR.	Chairman of the Board, Pittsburgh National Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
EDWIN J. THOMAS	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio	1963
DAVID A. MEEKER	President, The Hobart Manufacturing Company, Troy, Ohio	1964
WALTER K. BAILEY	Chairman of the Board, The Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
AUBREY J. BROWN	Professor of Agricultural Marketing and Head of Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.	1963
JOSEPH B. HALL ¹	Chairman of the Board, The Kroger Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	1964
LOGAN T. JOHNSTON ²	President, Armco Steel Corporation, Middletown, Ohio	1965

CINCINNATI BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

JOHN W. HUMPHREY	President, The Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio	1963
H. W. GILLAUGH	President, The Third National Bank and Trust Company of Dayton, Ohio	1963
G. CARLTON HILL	Chairman of the Board and President, The Fifth Third Union Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	1964
JOHN W. WOODS, JR.	President, The Third National Bank of Ashland, Ashland, Ky.	1965

Appointed by Board of Governors:

WALTER C. LANGSAM	President, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio	1963
BARNEY A. TUCKER	President, Burley Belt Plant Food Works, Inc., Lexington, Ky.	1964
HOWARD E. WHITAKER ¹	Chairman of the Board, The Mead Corporation, Dayton, Ohio	1965

¹ Chairman.² Deputy Chairman.

District 4—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CLEVELAND—Continued

PITTSBURGH BRANCH

Term
expires
Dec. 31*Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:*

CHAS. J. HEIMBERGER	President, The First National Bank of Erie, Pa.	1963
S. L. DRUMM	President, West Penn Power Company, Greensburg, Pa.	1963
JAMES B. GRIEVES	President, Commonwealth Bank and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1964
ALFRED H. OWENS	President, The Citizens National Bank of New Castle, Pa.	1965

Appointed by Board of Governors:

G. L. BACH	Maurice Falk Professor of Economics and Social Science, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1963
WILLIAM A. STEELE ¹	Chairman of the Board and President, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.	1964
F. L. BYROM	President, Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1965

District 5—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND

Class A:

ADDISON H. REESE	President, North Carolina National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.	1963
J. MCKENNY WILLIS, JR.	Director, Maryland National Bank (Baltimore), Easton, Md.	1964
DAVID K. CUSHWA, JR.	President, The Washington County National Savings Bank, Williamsport, Md.	1965

Class B:

ROBERT E. L. JOHNSON	Chairman of the Board, Woodward & Lothrop, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.	1963
ROBERT R. COKER	President, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company, Hartsville, S. C.	1964
R. E. SALVATI	Chairman of the Board, Island Creek Coal Company, Huntington, W. Va.	1965

Class C:

WILLIAM H. GRIER ²	President, Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.	1963
EDWIN HYDE ¹	President, Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Richmond, Va.	1964
WILSON H. ELKINS	President, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.	1965

BALTIMORE BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

J. N. SHUMATE	President, The Farmers National Bank of Annapolis, Md.	1963
HARVEY E. EMMART	Senior Vice President and Cashier, Maryland National Bank, Baltimore, Md.	1964
MARTIN PIRIBEK	Executive Vice President, The First National Bank of Morgantown, W. Va.	1964
JOSEPH B. BROWNE	President, Union Trust Company of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.	1965

¹ Chairman.² Deputy Chairman.

District 5—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND—Continued
BALTIMORE BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
HARRY B. CUMMINGS ¹	Vice President & General Manager, Metal Products Division, Koppers Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md.	1963
LEONARD C. CREWE, JR.	President and Treasurer, Maryland Fine & Specialty Wire Co., Inc., Cockeysville, Md.	1964
E. WAYNE CORRIN	President, Hope Natural Gas Company, Clarksburg, W. Va.	1965

CHARLOTTE BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
W. W. MCEACHERN	President, The South Carolina National Bank, Greenville, S. C.	1963
JOE H. ROBINSON	Senior Vice President, Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Charlotte, N. C.	1964
WALLACE W. BRAWLEY	President, The Commercial National Bank of Spartanburg, S. C.	1964
G. HAROLD MYRICK	Executive Vice President and Trust Officer, The First National Bank of Lincolnton, N. C.	1965
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
GEORGE H. AULL ¹	Agricultural Economist, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.	1963
CLARENCE P. STREET	President, McDevitt & Street Company, Charlotte, N. C.	1964
J. C. COWAN, JR.	Vice Chairman of the Board, Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N. C.	1965

District 6—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA

<i>Class A:</i>		
GEORGE S. CRAFT	President, Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.	1963
D. C. WADSWORTH, SR.	President, The American National Bank, Gadsden, Ala.	1964
M. M. KIMBREL	Chairman of the Board, First National Bank, Thomson, Ga.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
W. MAXEY JARMAN	Chairman, Genesco, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.	1963
JAMES H. CROW, JR.	Vice President, The Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.	1964
MCGREGOR SMITH	Chairman of the Board, Florida Power & Light Company, Miami, Fla.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
HENRY G. CHALKLEY, JR. ²	President, The Sweet Lake Land & Oil Company, Lake Charles, La.	1963
JACK TARVER ¹	President, Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.	1964
J. M. CHEATHAM	President, Dundee Mills, Incorporated, Griffin, Ga.	1965

BIRMINGHAM BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
FRANK A. PLUMMER	Chairman of the Board and President, Birmingham Trust National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.	1963
JOHN H. NEILL, JR.	President, Union Bank & Trust Co., Montgomery, Ala.	1964
W. H. MITCHELL	President, The First National Bank of Florence, Ala.	1964
A. CALVIN SMITH	President, First National Bank, Greenville, Ala.	1965

¹ Chairman.

² Deputy Chairman.

District 6—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA—Continued
BIRMINGHAM BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
Selden Sheffield ¹	Cattleman, Greensboro, Ala.	1963
C. Caldwell Marks	Chairman of the Board, Owen-Richards Company, Inc., Birmingham, Ala.	1964
Jack W. Warner	Chairman of the Board and President, Gulf States Paper Corporation, Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1965

JACKSONVILLE BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
Godfrey Smith	President, Capital City National Bank of Tallahassee, Fla.	1963
J. T. Lane	Chairman of the Board, The Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.	1964
Harry Fagan	President, First National Bank in Fort Myers, Fla.	1964
Arthur W. Saarinen	President, Broward National Bank of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1965
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
J. Ollie Edmunds	President, Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.	1963
Harry T. Vaughn ¹	President, United States Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, Fla.	1964
Claude J. Yates	Vice President and General Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Jacksonville, Fla.	1965

NASHVILLE BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
D. W. Johnston	Executive Vice President, Third National Bank in Nashville, Tenn.	1963
Travis Hitt	President, Farmers National Bank, Winchester, Tenn.	1964
Harry M. Nacey, Jr.	President, Hamilton National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	1964
R. S. Walling	President, First National Bank, McMinnville, Tenn.	1965
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
W. N. Krauth ¹	President and General Manager, Colonial Baking Company of Nashville, Tenn.	1963
V. S. Johnson, Jr.	Chairman of the Board and President, Aladdin Industries, Inc., Nashville, Tenn.	1964
Andrew D. Holt	President, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.	1965

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
Giles W. Patty	President, First National Bank, Meridian, Miss.	1963
Lewis Gottlieb	Chairman of the Board, City National Bank, Baton Rouge, La.	1964
John Oulliber	President, The National Bank of Commerce in New Orleans, La.	1964
J. R. McCravey, Jr.	Vice President, Bank of Forest, Miss.	1965

¹ Chairman.

District 6—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ATLANTA—Continued
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
FRANK A. GODCHAUX, III	Vice President, Louisiana State Rice Milling Company, Inc., Abbeville, La.	1963
KENNETH R. GIDDENS ¹	President, WKRG-TV, Inc., Mobile, Ala.	1964
J. O. EMMERICH	Editor, Enterprise-Journal, McComb, Miss.	1965

District 7—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHICAGO

<i>Class A:</i>		
DAVID M. KENNEDY	Chairman of the Board, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill.	1963
JOHN H. CROCKER	Chairman of the Board, The Citizens National Bank of Decatur, Ill.	1964
HARRY W. SCHALLER	President, The Citizens First National Bank of Storm Lake, Iowa	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
G. F. LANGENOHL	Treasurer and Assistant Secretary, Allis-Chalmers Manufactur- ing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	1963
WILLIAM E. RUTZ	Director, Giddings & Lewis Machine Tool Company, Fond du Lac, Wis.	1964
WILLIAM A. HANLEY	Director, Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
JOHN W. SHELDON	President, Chas. A. Stevens & Co., Chicago, Ill.	1963
ROBERT P. BRIGGS ¹	Executive Vice President, Consumers Power Company, Jackson, Mich.	1964
JAMES H. HILTON ²	President, Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames, Iowa	1965

DETROIT BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
WILLIAM A. MAYBERRY	Chairman of the Board, Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit, Mich.	1963
FRANKLIN H. MOORE	President, The Commercial and Savings Bank, St. Clair, Mich.	1963
DONALD F. VALLEY	Chairman of the Board, National Bank of Detroit, Mich.	1964
C. LINCOLN LINDERHOLM	President, Central Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1965
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
MAX P. HEAVENRICH, JR.	President and General Manager, Heavenrich Bros. & Company, Saginaw, Mich.	1963
JAMES WILLIAM MILLER ¹	President, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1964
GUY S. PEPIATT	President, Federal-Mogul-Bower Bearings, Inc., Detroit, Mich.	1965

¹ Chairman.

² Deputy Chairman.

District 8—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Class A:</i>		
H. LEE COOPER	President, Ohio Valley National Bank of Henderson, Ky.	1963
ARTHUR WERRE, JR.	Executive Vice President, First National Bank of Steeleville, Ill.	1964
HARRY F. HARRINGTON	Chairman of the Board and President, The Boatmen's National Bank of Saint Louis, Mo.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
EDGAR M. QUEENY	Chairman of the Finance Committee and member of Board of Directors, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.	1963
RAYMOND REBSAMEN	Chairman of the Board, Rebsamen & East, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.	1964
HAROLD O. MCCUTCHAN	Senior Executive Vice President, Mead Johnson & Company, Evansville, Ind.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
JESSE D. WOOTEN	Executive Vice President, Mid-South Chemical Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.	1963
J. H. LONGWELL ²	Director, Special Studies and Programs, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.	1964
ETHAN A. H. SHEPLEY ¹	Of Counsel, Shepley, Kroeger, Fisse & Shepley, St. Louis, Mo.	1965

LITTLE ROCK BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

J. W. BELLAMY	President, National Bank of Commerce of Pine Bluff, Ark.	1963
R. M. LAGRONE, JR.	President, The Citizens National Bank of Hope, Ark.	1963
ROSS E. ANDERSON	President, The Commercial National Bank of Little Rock, Ark.	1964
H. C. ADAMS	Executive Vice President, The First National Bank of De Witt, Ark.	1965

Appointed by Board of Governors:

FREDERICK P. BLANKS ¹	Planter, Parkdale, Ark.	1963
WALDO E. TILLER	President, Tiller Tie and Lumber Company, Inc., Little Rock, Ark.	1964
CAREY V. STABLER	President, Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark.	1965

LOUISVILLE BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

RAY A. BARRETT	President, The State Bank of Salem, Ind.	1963
JOHN G. RUSSELL	President, The Peoples First National Bank & Trust Company of Paducah, Ky.	1963
JOHN R. STROUD	Executive Vice President, The First National Bank of Mitchell, Ind.	1964
JOHN H. HARDWICK	President, The Louisville Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.	1965

¹ Chairman.² Deputy Chairman.

District 8—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF ST. LOUIS—Continued

LOUISVILLE BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
PHILIP DAVIDSON ¹	President, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.	1963
RICHARD T. SMITH	Farmer, Madisonville, Ky.	1964
C. HUNTER GREEN	Vice President and General Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Louisville, Ky.	1965

MEMPHIS BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
JOHN E. BROWN	Chairman of the Board and President, Union Planters National Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	1963
SIMPSON RUSSELL	Chairman of the Board, The National Bank of Commerce of Jackson, Tenn.	1963
LEON C. CASTLING	President, First National Bank at Marianna, Ark.	1964
CHARLES R. CAVINESS	President, National Bank of Commerce of Corinth, Miss.	1965
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
EDWARD B. LEMASTER ¹	President, Edward LeMaster Company, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	1963
FRANK LEE WESSON	President, Wesson Farms, Inc., Victoria, Ark.	1964
WILLIAM KING SELF	President, Riverside Industries, Marks, Miss.	1965

District 9—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS

<i>Class A:</i>		
HAROLD C. REFLING	Cashier, First National Bank in Bottineau, N. Dak.	1963
ROLLIN O. BISHOP	Consultant, The American National Bank of Saint Paul, Minn.	1964
CURTIS B. MATEER	Executive Vice President, The Pierre National Bank, Pierre, S. Dak.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
RAY C. LANGE	President, Chippewa Canning Company, Inc., Chippewa Falls, Wis.	1963
T. G. HARRISON	Chairman of the Board, Super Valu Stores, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.	1964
HUGH D. GALUSHA, JR.	Lawyer and Certified Public Accountant, Helena, Mont.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
JUDSON BEMIS ²	President, Bemis Bro. Bag Co., Minneapolis, Minn.	1963
JOHN H. WARDEN	President, Upper Peninsula Power Company, Houghton, Mich.	1964
ATHERTON BEAN ¹	President, International Milling Company, Minneapolis, Minn.	1965

HELENA BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
O. M. JORGENSON	Chairman of the Board, Security Trust and Savings Bank, Billings, Mont.	1963
ROY G. MONROE	Chairman of the Board and President, The First State Bank of Malta, Mont.	1964
HARALD E. OLSSON	President, Ronan State Bank, Ronan, Mont.	1964

¹ Chairman.² Deputy Chairman.

District 9—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS—Continued
HELENA BRANCH—Continued

	<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>	
JOHN M. OTTEN ¹ Farmer and rancher, Lewistown, Mont.	1963
HARRY K. NEWBURN President, Montana State University, Missoula, Mont.	1964

District 10—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY

<i>Class A:</i>	
HAROLD KOUNTZE Chairman of the Board, The Colorado National Bank of Denver, Colo.	1963
W. S. KENNEDY President and Chairman of the Board, The First National Bank of Junction City, Kans.	1964
BURTON L. LOHMULLER President, The First National Bank of Centralia, Kans.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>	
MAX A. MILLER Livestock rancher, Omaha, Nebr.	1963
ROBERT A. OLSON President, Kansas City Power & Light Company, Kansas City, Mo.	1964
K. S. ADAMS Chairman of the Board, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>	
HOMER A. SCOTT ¹ Vice President and District Manager, Peter Kiewit Sons' Company, Sheridan, Wyo.	1963
DOLPH SIMONS ² Editor and President, The Lawrence Daily Journal-World, Lawrence, Kans.	1964
DEAN A. MCGEE President, Kerr-McGee Oil Industries, Inc., Oklahoma City, Okla.	1965

DENVER BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>	
EUGENE H. ADAMS President, The First National Bank of Denver, Colo.	1963
J. H. BLOEDORN President, The Farmers State Bank of Fort Morgan, Colorado	1964
J. P. BRANDENBURG President, The First State Bank of Taos, N. Mex.	1964
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>	
ROBERT T. PERSON ¹ President, Public Service Company of Colorado, Denver, Colo.	1963
R. A. BURGHART Ingle Land and Cattle Company, Colorado Springs, Colo.	1964

OKLAHOMA CITY BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>	
C. P. STUART Chairman of the Board, The Fidelity National Bank & Trust Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1963
R. L. KELSAY Chairman of the Board and President, The First National Bank in Hobart, Okla.	1964
GUY L. BERRY, JR. President, The American National Bank and Trust Company, Sapulpa, Okla.	1964

¹ Chairman.

² Deputy Chairman.

District 10—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF KANSAS CITY—Continued
OKLAHOMA CITY BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
JAMES E. ALLISON ¹	President, Warren Petroleum Corporation, Tulsa, Okla.	1963
OTTO C. BARBY	Attorney and rancher, Beaver, Okla.	1964

OMAHA BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
R. E. BARTON	President, The Wyoming National Bank of Casper, Wyo.	1963
HENRY D. KOSMAN	Chairman of the Board and President, Scottsbluff National Bank, Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1963
JOHN F. DAVIS	President, First National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	1964
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
JOHN T. HARRIS	Merchant and cattleman, McCook, Nebr.	1963
CLIFFORD MORRIS HARDIN ¹	Chancellor, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.	1964

District 11—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS

<i>Class A:</i>		
ROY RIDDEL	President, First National Bank at Lubbock, Tex.	1963
J. EDD McLAUGHLIN	President, Security State Bank & Trust Company, Ralls, Tex.	1964
RALPH A. PORTER	Executive Vice President, The State National Bank of Denison, Tex.	1965
<i>Class B:</i>		
D. A. HULCY	Chairman of the Board, Lone Star Gas Company, Dallas, Tex.	1963
H. B. ZACHRY	President and Chairman of the Board, H. B. Zachry Co., San Antonio, Tex.	1964
J. B. PERRY, JR.	President and General Manager, Perry Brothers, Inc., Lufkin, Tex.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
MORGAN J. DAVIS ²	Chairman of the Board, Humble Oil & Refining Company, Houston, Tex.	1963
LAMAR FLEMING, JR.	Member, Board of Directors, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc., Houston, Tex.	1964
ROBERT O. ANDERSON ¹	President, Hondo Oil & Gas Company, Roswell, N. Mex.	1965

EL PASO BRANCH

<i>Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:</i>		
FLOYD CHILDRESS	Vice Chairman of the Board, The First National Bank of Roswell, N. Mex.	1963
DICK ROGERS	President, First National Bank in Alpine, Tex.	1963
JOSEPH F. IRVIN	President, Southwest National Bank of El Paso, Tex.	1964
CHAS. B. PERRY	President, First State Bank, Odessa, Tex.	1965

¹ Chairman.

² Deputy Chairman.

District 11—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF DALLAS—Continued

EL PASO BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
WILLIAM R. MATHEWS ¹	Editor and Publisher, The Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz.	1963
DYSART E. HOLCOMB	Director of Research, El Paso Natural Gas Products Company, El Paso, Tex.	1964
ROGER B. CORBETT	President, New Mexico State University, University Park, N. Mex.	1965

HOUSTON BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

J. A. ELKINS, JR.	President, First City National Bank of Houston, Tex.	1963
JOHN E. GRAY	President, First Security National Bank of Beaumont, Tex.	1963
J. W. MCLEAN	President, Texas National Bank of Houston, Tex.	1964
M. M. GALLOWAY	President, First Capitol Bank, West Columbia, Tex.	1965

Appointed by Board of Governors:

MAX LEVINE ¹	President, Foley's, Houston, Tex.	1963
EDGAR H. HUDGINS	Ranching—Partner in Hudgins Division of J. D. Hudgins, Hungerford, Tex.	1964
D. B. CAMPBELL	Works Manager, Sabine River Works, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Orange, Tex.	1965

SAN ANTONIO BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

DONALD D. JAMES	Vice President, The Austin National Bank, Austin, Tex.	1963
FORREST M. SMITH	President, National Bank of Commerce of San Antonio, Tex.	1963
MAX A. MANDEL	President, The Laredo National Bank, Laredo, Tex.	1964
DWIGHT D. TAYLOR	President, Pan American State Bank, Brownsville, Tex.	1965

Appointed by Board of Governors:

G. C. HAGELSTEIN ¹	President and General Manager, Union Stock Yards San Antonio, Tex.	1963
HAROLD D. HERNDON	Independent Oil Operator, San Antonio, Tex.	1964
JOHN R. STOCKTON	Professor of Business Statistics and Director of Bureau of Busi- ness Research, The University of Texas, Austin, Tex.	1965

District 12—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO

Class A:

CARROLL F. BYRD	Chairman of the Board and President, The First National Bank of Willows, Calif.	1963
CHARLES F. FRANKLAND	President, The Pacific National Bank of Seattle, Wash.	1964
M. VILAS HUBBARD	President and Chairman of the Board, Citizens Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Pasadena, Calif.	1965

¹ Chairman.

District 12—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Class B:</i>		
JOSEPH ROSENBLATT	President, The Eimco Corporation, Salt Lake City, Utah	1963
WALTER S. JOHNSON	Chairman of the Board, American Forest Products Corporation, San Francisco, Calif.	1964
FRED H. MERRILL	President, Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, Calif.	1965
<i>Class C:</i>		
JOHN D. FREDERICKS ²	President, Pacific Clay Products, Los Angeles, Calif.	1963
FREDERIC S. HIRSCHLER	President, The Emporium Capwell Company, San Francisco, Calif.	1964
F. B. WHITMAN ¹	President, The Western Pacific Railroad Company, San Fran- cisco, Calif.	1965

LOS ANGELES BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

RALPH V. ARNOLD	President, First National Bank of Ontario, Calif.	1963
DOUGLAS SHIVELY	President, Citizens State Bank of Santa Paula, Calif.	1964
ROY A. BRITT	President, Citizens National Bank, Los Angeles, Calif.	1964

Appointed by Board of Governors:

ROBERT J. CANNON ¹	President, Cannon Electric Company, Los Angeles, Calif.	1963
S. ALFRED HALGREN	Vice President and Director, Carnation Company, Los Angeles, Calif.	1964

PORTLAND BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

C. B. STEPHENSON	Chairman of the Board, The First National Bank of Oregon, Portland, Oreg.	1963
D. S. BAKER	President, The Baker-Boyer National Bank, Walla Walla, Wash.	1964
E. M. FLOHR	President, The First National Bank of Wallace, Idaho	1964

Appointed by Board of Governors:

GRAHAM J. BARBEY	President, Barbey Packing Corporation, Astoria, Oreg.	1963
RAYMOND R. RETER ¹	Reter Fruit Company, Medford, Oreg.	1964

SALT LAKE CITY BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

OSCAR HILLER	President, Butte County Bank, Arco, Idaho	1963
J. E. BRINTON	President, The First National Bank of Ely, Nev.	1964
REED E. HOLT	President, Walker Bank & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah	1964

¹ Chairman.

² Deputy Chairman.

District 12—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO—Continued

SALT LAKE CITY BRANCH—Continued

		<i>Term expires Dec. 31</i>
<i>Appointed by Board of Governors:</i>		
HOWARD W. PRICE	Executive Vice President, The Salt Lake Hardware Co., Salt Lake City, Utah	1963
THOMAS B. ROWLAND ¹	President and General Manager, Rowland's Inc., Pocatello, Idaho	1964

SEATTLE BRANCH

Appointed by Federal Reserve Bank:

JOSHUA GREEN, JR.	Chairman of the Board, Peoples National Bank of Washington, Seattle, Wash.	1963
CHAS. H. PARKS	Executive Vice President, Seattle-First National Bank, Spokane and Eastern Division, Spokane, Wash.	1964
M. F. HASTINGS	President, The First National Bank of Ferndale, Wash.	1964

Appointed by Board of Governors:

HENRY N. ANDERSON ¹	President, Twin Harbors Lumber Company, Aberdeen, Wash.	1963
ROBERT D. O'BRIEN	President, Pacific Car and Foundry Company, Seattle, Wash.	1964

¹ Chairman.

Law Department

Administrative interpretations, new regulations, and similar material

Collection of Noncash Items

The Board of Governors, effective January 1, 1964, has amended Section 207.1 of Regulation G, entitled Collection of Noncash Items, by adding a new paragraph (d). The purpose of this amendment is to reduce the volume of items collected by the Federal Reserve Banks as "cash items" which, because of their physical nature, require special handling. The text of the amendment reads as follows:

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION G

Effective January 1, 1964, paragraphs (d) through (f) of Section 207.1 are redesignated as paragraphs (e) through (g), respectively, and the following new paragraph (d) is added:

SECTION 207.1—DEFINITION OF NONCASH ITEMS

* * * *

(d) Checks, drafts, and other items with special instructions or requiring special handling.

Maximum Interest on Savings Deposits Acquired from Absorbed Bank

The Board recently considered the question whether savings deposits that have been on deposit in another bank for a period of at least 12 months and which are acquired by a member bank through assumption of liability must remain on deposit for an additional 12 months in order to receive interest at the maximum 4 per cent rate.

Although the words "any savings deposit that has remained on deposit," as contained in the Supplement to Regulation Q (Section 217.6), contemplate that normally this means a deposit in the same bank, the Board is of the opinion that in cases where a member bank takes over another bank by merger, consolidation, or purchase of assets, savings accounts in such other bank may be treated as having been on deposit in the resulting bank for the time they were on deposit in the absorbed bank.

Grace Periods in Computing Twelve Months Interest on Savings Deposits

The Board recently was asked for an opinion as to whether the so-called "grace periods" permitted by Section 217.3(d) of Regulation Q, may be taken into account in determining the maximum rate of interest that may be paid on a savings deposit.

The Supplement to Regulation Q provides that a member bank may pay interest at the maximum rate of 4 per cent per annum, compounded quarterly, "on that portion of any savings deposit that has remained on deposit for not less than 12 months." Section 217.3(d) of Regulation Q provides that a member bank may pay interest on a savings deposit received during the first 10 calendar days of any calendar month at the applicable maximum rate permitted, calculated from the first day of such calendar month, and may pay interest on a savings deposit withdrawn during the last three business days of any calendar month ending a regular quarterly or semiannual interest period at the applicable maximum rate permitted by the Regulation, calculated to the end of such calendar month.

Accordingly, giving effect to the purpose of allowing these "days of grace," it is the Board's opinion that if, for example, funds were deposited in a savings account in a member bank during the first 10 calendar days of January 1962 and withdrawn during the last three business days of December 1962, Regulation Q permits interest to be paid thereon at the present maximum rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Applicability of Bank Service Corporation Act in Certain Bank Holding Company Situations

Questions have been presented to the Board of Governors regarding the applicability of the recently enacted Bank Service Corporation Act (Public Law 87-856, approved October 23, 1962) in cases involving service corporations that are subsidiaries of bank holding companies under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. In addition

to being charged with the administration of the latter Act, the Board is named in the Bank Service Corporation Act as the Federal supervisory agency with respect to the performance of bank services for State member banks.

(1) *Holding company-owned corporation serving only subsidiary banks.*—One question is whether the Bank Service Corporation Act is applicable in the case of a corporation, wholly owned by a bank holding company, which is engaged in performing “bank services,” as defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, exclusively for subsidiary banks of the holding company.

Except as noted below with respect to Section 5 thereof, the Bank Service Corporation Act is not applicable in this case. This is true because none of the stock of the corporation performing the services is owned by any bank and the corporation, therefore, is not a “bank service corporation” as defined in Section 1(c) of the Act. A corporation cannot meet that definition unless part of its stock is owned by two or more banks. The situation clearly is unaffected by Section 2(b) of the Act which permits a corporation that fell within the definition initially to continue to function as a bank service corporation although subsequently only one of the banks remains as a stockholder in the corporation.

However, although it is not a bank service corporation, the corporation in question and each of the banks for which it performs bank services are subject to Section 5 of the Bank Service Corporation Act. That section, which requires the furnishing of certain assurances to the appropriate Federal supervisory agency in connection with the performance of bank services for a bank, is applicable whether such services are performed by a bank service corporation or by others.

Section 4(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act prohibits the acquisition by a bank holding company of “direct or indirect ownership or control” of shares of a nonbanking company, subject to certain exceptions. Section 4(c)(1) of the Act exempts from Section 4(a)(1) shares of a company engaged “solely in the business of furnishing services to or performing services for” its bank holding company or subsidiary banks thereof. Assuming that the bank services performed by the corporation in question are “services” of the kinds contemplated by Section 4(c)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act (as would be true, for ex-

ample, of the electronic data processing of deposit accounts), the holding company’s ownership of the corporation’s shares in the situation described above clearly is permissible under that section of the Act.

(2) *Bank service corporation owned by holding company subsidiaries and serving also other banks.*—The other question concerns the applicability of the Bank Service Corporation Act and the Bank Holding Company Act in the case of a corporation, all the stock of which is owned either by a bank holding company and its subsidiary banks together or by the subsidiary banks alone, which is engaged in performing “bank services,” as defined in Section 1(b) of the Bank Service Corporation Act, for the subsidiary banks and for other banks, as well.

In contrast to the situation under question (1), the corporation in this case is a “bank service corporation” within the meaning of Section 1(c) of the Bank Service Corporation Act because of the ownership by each of the subsidiary banks of a part of the corporation’s stock. This stock ownership is one of the important facts differentiating this case from the first one. Being a bank service corporation, the corporation in question is subject to Section 3 of the Act concerning applications to bank service corporations by competitive banks for bank services, and to Section 4 forbidding a bank service corporation from engaging in any activity other than the performance of bank services for banks. Section 5, mentioned previously and relating to “assurances,” also is applicable in this case.

The other important difference between this case and the situation in question (1) is that here the bank service corporation performs services for nonsubsidiary banks, as well as for subsidiary banks. This is permissible because Section 2(a) of the Bank Service Corporation Act, which authorizes any two or more banks to invest limited amounts in a bank service corporation, removes all limitations and prohibitions of Federal law exclusively relating to banks that otherwise would prevent any such investment. From the legislative history of Section 2(a), it is clear that Section 6 of the Bank Holding Company Act is among the limitations and prohibitions so removed. But for such removal, Section 6(a)(1) of that Act would make it unlawful for any of the subsidiary banks of the bank holding company in question to own

stock in the bank service corporation subsidiary of the holding company, as the exemption in Section 6(b)(1) would not apply because of the servicing by the bank service corporation of non-subsidiary banks.

Because the bank service corporation referred to in the question is serving banks other than the subsidiary banks, the bank holding company is not exempt under Section 4(c)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act from the prohibition of acquisition of nonbanking interests in Section 4(a)(1) of that Act. The bank holding company, however, is entitled to the benefit of the exemption in Section 4(c)(4) of the Act. That section exempts from Section 4(a) "shares which are of the kinds and amounts eligible for investment by National banking associations under the provisions of Section 5136 of the Revised Statutes." Section 5136 provides, in part, that: "Except as hereinafter provided or otherwise permitted by law, nothing herein contained shall authorize the purchase by the association for its own account of any shares of stock of any corporation." As the provisions of Section 2(a) of the Bank Service Corporation Act and its legislative history make it clear that shares of a bank service corporation are of a kind eligible for investment by national banks under Section 5136, it follows that the direct or indirect ownership or control of such shares by a bank holding company are permissible within the amount limitation discussed below.

(3) *Limit on investment by bank holding company system in stock of bank service corporation.*—In the situation presented by question (2) the bank holding company clearly owns or controls, directly or indirectly, all of the stock of the bank service corporation. The remaining question, therefore, is whether the total direct and indirect investment of the bank holding company in the bank service corporation exceeds the amount permissible under the Bank Holding Company Act.

The effect of Sections 4(a)(1) and 4(c)(4) of the Bank Holding Company Act is to limit the amount of shares of a bank service corporation that a bank holding company may own or control, directly or indirectly, to the amount eligible for investment by a national bank, as previously indicated. Under Section 2(a) of the Bank Service Corporation Act, the amount of shares of a bank service corporation eligible for investment by a national bank may not exceed

"10 per centum [of the bank's] . . . paid-in and unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus."

The Board's view is that this aspect of the matter should be determined in accordance with the principles set forth in the January, 1963 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, at page 9, involving the application of Sections 4(a)(1) and 4(c)(4) of the Bank Holding Company Act in the light of Section 302(b) of the Small Business Investment Act limiting the amount eligible for investment by a national bank in the shares of a small business investment company to two per cent of the bank's "capital and surplus."

Except for the differences in the percentage figures, the investment limitation in Section 302(b) of the Small Business Investment Act is essentially the same as the investment limitation in Section 2(a) of the Bank Service Corporation Act since, as an accounting matter and for the purposes under consideration, "capital and surplus" may be regarded as equivalent in meaning to "paid-in and unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus." Accordingly, the maximum permissible investment by a bank holding company system in the stock of a bank service corporation should be determined in accordance with the formula prescribed in 1963 FEDERAL RESERVE BULLETIN, p. 9, referred to above.

Applicability of the Bank Holding Company Act to Industrial Banks

Questions have been presented to the Board of Governors regarding the applicability of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1841 et seq.) to the acquisition of the stock of so-called "industrial banks."

Section 2(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1841(c)) provides that the term "bank" means, for purposes of the Act, "any national banking association or any State bank, savings bank, or trust company * * *."

Industrial banks are State-chartered institutions which engage in the furnishing of consumer credit. Although these institutions customarily accept from borrowers instalment payments on "investment certificates" (or similar instruments, by whatever name called) the proceeds of which, when fully paid, may be used to retire the loan, they may also issue either instalment or paid-up investment certificates unrelated to loan transactions

and, in some States, may receive "savings deposits" evidenced by passbook or otherwise.

Since industrial banks are obviously not national banking associations, savings banks, or trust companies, the question is whether they are to be regarded as "State banks" under the Act.

It appears that a principal purpose of the Act was the control of concentration of commercial banking resources because of their influence on the money and credit system of the country. While not conclusive, statements in the Committee Reports on the Act indicate that it was directed principally at control of "commercial" banks, and statements made during debates on the bill suggest specifically that "industrial banks," as that term is usually understood, were not regarded as being engaged in commercial banking. In any event, it is clear that the Congress did not intend to include all financial intermediaries within the purview of the Act, as is evidenced by subsequent enactment of other legislation to regulate holding companies controlling savings and loan associations. Therefore, while the legislative history of the Act is not clear regarding the status of industrial banks thereunder, it seems reasonable to conclude that the key term "State bank" in the Act was employed by the Congress in its restrictive sense as a word of art (i.e., limited in applicability to those institutions engaged in operations characteristic of commercial banking) rather than as a "basket" provision.

In light of the foregoing, it is the opinion of the Board that, taking into account the spirit and purpose of the Act, industrial banks are not within the purview of the term "State bank" as used in the Act, *unless* in a particular case, regardless of the title of the institution or the form of the transaction, it accepts deposits subject to check or otherwise accepts funds from the public that are, in actual practice, repaid on demand, as are demand or savings deposits held by commercial banks.

Accordingly, the Board concludes that industrial banks and similar institutions that do not fall within the exception above stated are not "banks" within the meaning of the Act and control of such institutions does not cause a corporation to be a "bank holding company." It follows also, of course, that, since such an institution is not a bank for purposes of the Act, its stock may not be acquired by a bank holding company, unless the acquisition

falls within one of the exceptions set forth in Section 4 of the Act.

Orders Under Bank Merger Act

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

BANK OF JAMESTOWN, JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of Bank of Jamestown for approval of merger with Clymer State Bank.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

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

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 14th day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.
Voting for this action: Chairman Martin, and Gov-

ernors Balderston, Mills, Robertson, and Shepardson.
Absent and not voting: Governors King and Mitchell.

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Bank of Jamestown, Jamestown, New York ("Jamestown Bank"), with deposits of \$44.8 million as of June 29, 1962, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Clymer State Bank, Clymer, New York ("Clymer Bank"), with deposits of \$2.4 million as of the same date. The banks would merge under the charter and title of Jamestown Bank, which is a member State bank of the Federal Reserve System; and, as an incident to the merger, the sole office of Clymer Bank would become a branch of the resulting bank, increasing the number of its offices from 5 to 6.

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

Banking factors. Jamestown Bank has a satisfactory financial history. The bank also has a satisfactory financial condition, an adequate capital structure, and its earnings prospects are favorable. This would be equally true of the resulting bank which would be under the competent management of Jamestown Bank.

Clymer Bank has had a reasonably satisfactory financial history and capital structure, and its earnings have been above average for banks of comparable size. Recently, however, the bank's financial condition has deteriorated, partially because of the strain on its resources that has resulted from attempts to meet requests for loans.

Consummation of the proposal would provide strengthened management to what has been the

operation of Clymer Bank and also would solve the serious management succession problem that has followed the bank's quite recent loss of its two active officers through resignation and illness. No inconsistency with the purposes of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16, is indicated.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Jamestown (1960 city population 42,000 and trade area population 150,000) is situated in Chautauqua County in southwestern New York about 75 miles from Buffalo. The economy of the area, dependent principally on diversified manufacturing and agriculture, is stable. Four offices of Jamestown Bank are in Jamestown and the bank's remaining office is in the village of Sherman, about 22 miles west of Jamestown and 12 miles north of Clymer. The service area of Jamestown Bank is limited mainly to the communities of Jamestown and Sherman.

The unincorporated village of Clymer (population 1,400) is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of New York about 25 miles southwest of Jamestown. Clymer Bank is the only banking office in the village, and the area served by the bank has a population of about 2,000. This area, as well as that surrounding Sherman, is chiefly agricultural and has experienced little population growth over the past decade.

Consummation of the proposed merger would affect principally the convenience and needs of the Clymer area. The resulting bank plans to make available to the area through its Clymer branch a broader range of services, such as FHA and VA loans, and trust and other specialized services. Moreover, the resulting bank would be able to make more and larger loans for which there appears to be a demand in the Clymer area.

Competition. Little, if any, competition exists between Clymer Bank and the four offices of Jamestown Bank in Jamestown because of the intervening distance of 25 miles. There is moderate competition for business from the countryside between Clymer Bank and the branch of Jamestown Bank in Sherman, 12 miles north of Clymer. Although this competition would be eliminated if the proposal were effected, services of banks other than Jamestown Bank would remain reasonably accessible to persons in the communities of Clymer and Sherman. There are two banks in Corry, Pennsylvania, about 8 miles south of Cly-

mer, and one of the two other banks with main offices in Jamestown has a branch in Mayville, 9 miles northeast of Sherman. Consummation of the proposal would have no significant impact on banking competition in Jamestown.

Summary and conclusion. Effectuation of the proposal would replace Clymer Bank with a branch of Jamestown Bank and eliminate a moderate amount of competition between the former and the latter's branch at Sherman. Other sources of banking services, however, would remain reasonably accessible to persons in these two communities. This, together with the management strength and succession, and increased banking services and resources that the transaction would be expected to bring to the Clymer community, outweigh the adverse considerations relating to the competitive factor.

Accordingly, the Board finds this merger to be in the public interest.

LOCK HAVEN TRUST COMPANY, LOCK HAVEN, PENNSYLVANIA

In the matter of the application of Lock Haven Trust Company for approval of merger with The Mill Hall State Bank.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Lock Haven Trust Company, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and The Mill Hall State Bank, Mill Hall, Pennsylvania, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of The Mill Hall State Bank would be operated as a branch of Lock Haven Trust Company. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 17th day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,

Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Lock Haven Trust Company, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania ("Lock Haven Trust"), with deposits of \$13.8 million,* has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and The Mill Hall State Bank, Mill Hall, Pennsylvania ("Mill Hall Bank"), with deposits of \$3.4 million.* The banks would merge under the charter and title of Lock Haven Trust, which is a State-chartered member of the Federal Reserve System. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of Mill Hall Bank would become a branch of the resulting bank, increasing the number of its offices from one to two.

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

* Deposit figures are as of July 9, 1962, for Lock Haven Trust and as of April 16, 1962, for Mill Hall Bank.

Banking factors. Lock Haven Trust has owned over 50 per cent of the stock of Mill Hall Bank continuously since 1927, when stock control was first acquired as a measure to restore confidence in the latter bank. The same person is president of both banks which also have two common directors. These persons have been dominant in the satisfactory management of both banks and they will continue to be influential in the management of the resulting bank. Each bank has a sound financial condition, an adequate capital structure, and both have satisfactory earnings prospects. These attributes would also characterize the resulting bank which, together with its customers, would be expected to benefit from the simplification in management and related efficiencies implicit in the proposal. No inconsistencies with the purposes of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16 are indicated.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Lock Haven (1960 population 13,000) is the seat of Clinton County (1960 population 38,000) in central Pennsylvania, and is primarily an industrial community which is the chief trading center in the County. Lock Haven Trust's service area (i.e., the geographical area from which the bank derives 75 per cent or more of its deposits, both demand and time, of individuals, partnerships, and corporations, referred to as "IPC" deposits) has a population of at least 22,000.

Mill Hall (1960 population 1,700) is principally a residential community 3 miles southwest of Lock Haven. The service area of Mill Hall Bank has a population of over 7,000, and the bank's total area of service extends to Lock Haven. Virtually all of the service area of Mill Hall Bank is within the service area of Lock Haven Trust.

Consummation of the transaction would have its main effect on the convenience and needs of Mill Hall. The ownership and management ties between Lock Haven Trust and Mill Hall Bank long have been well-known publicly, and Mill Hall Bank has frequently referred its customers to Lock Haven Trust for banking accommodations which the smaller bank could not supply. Nevertheless, operation of Mill Hall Bank as a branch of Lock Haven Trust would make the facilities of the trust and instalment loan departments and the higher lending limit of the latter institution more conveniently available to bank customers in Mill Hall and vicinity. Moreover, the consequent

simplification in administration and related benefits, referred to previously, would tend to inure to the customers of the resulting bank and the communities involved.

Competition. Mill Hall Bank is the only banking office in Mill Hall. Lock Haven has one bank in addition to Lock Haven Trust, which is the larger of the two institutions. Consummation of the transaction would increase Lock Haven Trust's share of the total IPC deposits of commercial banks in its service area from around 40 per cent to 50 per cent, and its share of total loans of commercial banks in the area from about 44 per cent to 54 per cent. The other Lock Haven bank has about 33 per cent and 28 per cent of the total of such deposits and loans, respectively. Two smaller banks are located in Avis and Beech Creek which lie, respectively, about 9 miles northeast and about 10 miles southwest of Lock Haven.

While consummation of the transaction would increase Lock Haven Trust's dominant position in its service area, it does not otherwise appear that there would be any significant effect on competition. As indicated earlier, Lock Haven Trust has owned more than 50 per cent of the stock of Mill Hall Bank for over 35 years, and the same persons are dominant in the management of the two banks, the policies of which have been much the same. The controlling stock interest on which this durable relationship between the two banks has been based would seem much less likely to terminate than might reasonably be expected if the stock were owned by common individual owners. In view of these circumstances and those noted previously, effectuation of the transaction would unite two banks which have been operating as separate units, for the most part, in name only.

Summary and conclusion. The proposal would unite two banks which are already under common ownership and management, and between which little or no true competition exists. The merger would eliminate administrative duplication and tend to increase efficiency with probable benefits from increased availability of expanded banking services. Otherwise it is expected that there would be little or no change with respect to banking in the Lock Haven-Mill Hall area as a result of this transaction.

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

THE HACKENSACK TRUST COMPANY,
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

In the matter of the application of The Hackensack Trust Company for approval of merger with Bank of Bogota.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828 (c)), an application by The Hackensack Trust Company, Hackensack, New Jersey, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and the Bank of Bogota, Bogota, New Jersey, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of the latter bank would be operated as a branch of the former bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 30th day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Hackensack Trust Company, Hackensack, New Jersey ("Hackensack Trust"), with deposits of \$64.6 million,* has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and the Bank of Bogota, Bogota, New

Jersey ("Bogota Bank"), with deposits of \$8.6 million.* The banks would merge under the charter and title of Hackensack Trust, which is a State-chartered member bank of the Federal Reserve System. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of Bogota Bank would become a branch of Hackensack Trust, increasing the number of its offices from six to seven.

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

Banking factors. Hackensack Trust and Bogota Bank have satisfactory financial histories. The financial condition of Bogota Bank also is satisfactory, its capital structure is adequate, and the bank's earnings compare well with the average for banks of similar size in the Third Federal Reserve District. The management of Bogota Bank, while satisfactory at present, is lacking in depth, and the bank has not been successful in its efforts to recruit a successor to its present president.

The street on which Bogota Bank is located was once the main thoroughfare of Bogota. However, the elimination of railroad grade crossings a few years ago left the bank on a street ending at the railroad with access to the more densely populated areas restricted to a bridge and underpass. This appears to have had an unfavorable effect on the growth of Bogota Bank which has not kept pace with the growth of the more accessible larger bank in Bogota.

Hackensack Trust's financial condition is generally satisfactory, although its capital structure is somewhat below an appropriate level. The bank's earnings prospects are favorable, and its management is competent.

The resulting bank would be under the management of Hackensack Trust and would be ex-

* Deposit figures are as of June 30, 1962.

pected to have favorable earnings prospects. The financial condition of the resulting bank would compare favorably with that now prevailing at Hackensack Trust, but the need for some strengthening of capital structure would continue.

There is no evidence that the corporate powers of the banks are, or would be, inconsistent with 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Hackensack and the Borough of Bogota (1960 populations 31,000 and 8,000, respectively) are located in Bergen County, which is situated on the west bank of the Hudson River opposite New York City. Hackensack lies in the southern part of the County, of which it is the seat, about 6 miles west of New York City, and is separated from Bogota on the east by the Hackensack River. During the past decade the County (1960 population 780,000) has been one of the most rapidly developing industrial and residential sections of the State. While the areas for expansion in Hackensack and Bogota are quite limited, each benefits economically from the residential and industrial growth of neighboring communities.

Hackensack Trust, with its main office and one branch in Hackensack, is the second largest of the four commercial banks in the city. The four out-of-town branches of Hackensack Trust serve areas south and west of Hackensack. Bogota Bank is the smaller of the two banks in the borough. The areas served by Hackensack Trust and Bogota Bank encompass much of the commercial and industrial activity in the County.

Both Hackensack and Bogota are served by numerous other banks with offices in the County, as well as by New York City banks which advertise in the County and are conveniently accessible to the many residents of Hackensack and Bogota who commute to and from the City.

If the proposal were consummated, the resulting bank would have a loan limit to any one borrower of \$421,000, as against the present limits of \$300,000 for Hackensack Trust and \$80,000 for Bogota Bank. The aggregate credit needs of the County's highly diversified industrial and commercial complex are large, and Hackensack Trust has a number of customers with maximum credit lines. The resulting bank would be able to serve the credit needs of an increased number of borrowers who now seek credit accommodations from the two largest banks in the County, or from larger

out-of-County banks, including banks in New York City.

Consummation of the proposal also would make available to present and prospective customers of Bogota Bank a broader range of services, including financing of seasonal inventories and plant expansion, comprehensive personal loan service, property improvement loans, payroll deduction plans for industrial employees, and expanded trust services.

Competition. The main office of Hackensack Trust is about one mile west of Bogota Bank, which would become the larger bank's nearest branch if the proposed merger were effectuated. The Hackensack River separates the service areas of the banks (i.e., the areas from which each of the banks derives 75 per cent or more of its deposits, both demand and time, of individuals, partnerships, and corporations). Nevertheless, it is evident that the two banks are in competition with one another, as well as with the other banks in the immediate region, and with larger banks in the County and in New York City. There are 13 depositors with accounts in both banks, and no common borrowers. Of Hackensack Trust's total deposits and loans, 3.6 per cent and .58 per cent, respectively, originate in the service area of Bogota Bank, while 9.1 per cent and 13.6 per cent of the deposits and loans, respectively, of Bogota Bank originate in the service area of Hackensack Trust.

The relatively high proportion of deposits and loans from Hackensack which are held by Bogota Bank appears to be due to personal efforts of its president. In view of the difficulty which the bank has experienced in trying to provide for management succession, it seems probable that the bank's business originating in Hackensack would diminish with his retirement, and that the expanded loan limit and expanded services which the merger would bring to Bogota would serve to strengthen competition in the Hackensack-Bogota area.

Thirty-two commercial banks with 85 offices are located in Bergen County. If the proposed merger were consummated, Hackensack Trust would be the third, rather than fourth, largest bank in the County, but would continue to rank in second place in Hackensack. Additional competition in the County is provided by out-of-County banks; savings and loan associations in the service areas of the two banks offer strong competition for

savings and mortgage loans; and credit unions, sales finance companies and personal loan companies are also active competitors in the County.

Summary and conclusion. The Bank Merger Act requires the Board to take into consideration not only the effect on competition between the banks involved, but also the effect on the general competitive situation in the areas served by those banks. While consummation of the proposal would eliminate the moderate competition existing between Hackensack Trust and Bogota Bank, there would remain readily accessible to residents of Bogota a wide variety of alternative sources for bank services and credit. Furthermore, the transaction would replace Bogota Bank with the office of a bank offering a broader range of banking services, remove the present problem with respect to management depth and succession at Bogota Bank, strengthen the ability of Hackensack Trust to meet the credit needs of its customers, and enable that bank to compete more effectively in the heavily populated and highly industrialized area concerned without adverse effects on other banks serving Hackensack and Bogota.

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

DISSENTING STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR ROBERTSON, WITH WHICH GOVERNOR MITCHELL CONCURS

Today the majority of the Board is approving the merger of a small, exceptionally sound and well-managed neighborhood bank, which has been adequately serving the needs of its residential community, into an aggressive larger bank with a head office only 1.1 miles away. The small bank has been surprisingly successful in competing with the larger one, so much so that the larger one seeks to acquire it. This competition will be eliminated by the merger.

This constitutes a basic negative factor which is not outweighed by any of the reasons cited by the majority. For example:

1. Assuming that the success of the smaller bank has been due in part to the efforts of one man, the fact that this man will retire in a few years hardly justifies wiping the bank out of existence today.
2. If the location of the smaller bank, hemmed in beyond a railroad underpass, handicaps its operations, then it could move its office—

quite as easily as a larger bank can move a branch.

3. If the larger bank has a real need for an increased loan limit, in order to attract the business of larger concerns than it can now accommodate, there are other ways than merger of increasing its capital.
4. There is nothing in the record—especially in view of the residential character of the community—to indicate unsatisfied credit or service needs in Bogota on a scale that would justify approval of the application to merge a sound independent bank and eliminate the competition it affords.
5. There is nothing in the record to establish a likelihood that the merged institution, with its head office in Hackensack, will better serve (through a branch office) the banking needs of the people in Bogota than is now being done by the existing Bank of Bogota.

If there are needs on the part of some people in Bogota for banking services more specialized than those provided by the Bank of Bogota, those needs can admittedly be met with ease through remaining alternative sources. But the existence of those alternative sources of banking facilities does not comfort me, as it does the majority, for here it is being used as a justification for the elimination of competition which I think should be preserved.

I do not think Congress intended, in enacting the Bank Merger Act of 1960, that competitive neighborhood banks should be absorbed through mergers simply because larger banks would like to eliminate competition or because the neighborhood banks do not provide the whole gamut of specialized services which could be provided by larger institutions. Consequently, I would deny the application.

**ANN ARBOR BANK, ANN ARBOR,
MICHIGAN**

In the matter of the application of Ann Arbor Bank for approval of consolidation with The Dexter Savings Bank.

ORDER APPROVING CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Ann Arbor Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior

approval of the consolidation of that bank and The Dexter Savings Bank, Dexter, Michigan, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the consolidation, the sole office of The Dexter Savings Bank would be operated as a branch of Ann Arbor Bank. Notice of the proposed consolidation, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 5th day of February, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Ann Arbor Bank, Ann Arbor, Michigan, with deposits of \$63.7 million,¹ has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the consolidation of that bank and The Dexter Savings Bank, Dexter, Michigan ("Dexter Bank"), with deposits of \$4.4 million, under the charter and title of the former. Incident to the consolidation, the sole office of Dexter Bank would become a branch of the resulting bank, which would therefore have six offices, pending the opening of an additional one which Ann Arbor Bank has received permission to establish.

¹ Deposit figures herein are as of June 30, 1962.

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

Banking factors. Ann Arbor Bank's financial history and condition are satisfactory, its capital structure is adequate, and it has satisfactory management. The earnings prospects of Ann Arbor Bank, like the economic prospects for the area, are regarded as favorable.

A management problem at the Dexter Bank bears on its future prospects. In 1962 the chief executive officer and two directors of Dexter Bank died. Efforts of the bank to recruit an experienced managing officer have been unsuccessful, although some necessary counsel and advice have been obtained from Ann Arbor Bank. In addition, there exists a need for strengthening the asset condition and capital structure of Dexter Bank.

The financial condition, capital structure, earnings prospects, and management of the resulting bank would be satisfactory.

There is no indication that the powers exercised by the banks involved are or would be inconsistent with the purposes of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16.

Convenience and needs of the communities. Ann Arbor (1960 population about 67,000) is about 40 miles west of Detroit and is the center of a trade area with about 240,000 people. The University of Michigan helps to provide Ann Arbor and environs with a stable economic base, and the attraction of manufacturing and research facilities to the area has contributed to the substantial growth and economic development experienced during the past ten years by Ann Arbor, as well as by Washtenaw County, of which Ann Arbor is the seat.

Dexter (population about 1,700) is about 10 miles west of Ann Arbor. While its trade area of some 5,000 to 6,000 persons is essentially agricultural, there are two principal industries employing

about 1,800. Future growth of Dexter's economy is linked with the general growth in the area centering on Ann Arbor, in connection with which the interrelationship of the two communities would be expected to increase.

Ann Arbor is served principally by Ann Arbor Bank and the slightly smaller National Bank and Trust Company (deposits \$55.4 million). Ann Arbor Bank operates three branches within the city and one at Whitmore Lake, about 10 miles north. A fourth in-town branch has been approved but is not yet in operation. Ann Arbor Trust Company, the only other bank in the city, provides only fiduciary services. The organization of a new commercial bank in Ann Arbor, Huron Valley National Bank, received preliminary approval from the Comptroller of the Currency in October 1962.

Dexter Bank is the only banking office in Dexter; there are several other banks in the general area but none is nearer than nine miles and, except for the Ann Arbor banks, they do not serve Dexter to any material extent. Because of their size and since Dexter is to some extent a tributary community to Ann Arbor, the two commercial banks are alternate sources of banking service to Dexter residents and businesses, and Ann Arbor Bank has functioned as Dexter Bank's chief correspondent.

Consummation of the proposed consolidation would have little effect on the convenience and needs of Ann Arbor. However, there would be made available in Dexter an office of a bank with greater resources and higher loan limits than those of Dexter Bank which, it is reported, have frequently been inadequate to accommodate local requirements. There also would be more conveniently available in Dexter banking services not available at Dexter Bank, such as single payment loans to individuals, FHA insured and VA guaranteed real estate and improvement loans, trust services, night depository services, and other specialized services of the Ann Arbor Bank.

Competition. Some of Ann Arbor Bank's business derives from residents and businesses within the service area of the Dexter Bank. Present active competition is limited, however, with respect to the relatively high proportion of small customers in Dexter for which the Ann Arbor banks would be inconvenient alternatives and for which the scope of choice of banking service would there-

fore remain substantially unchanged by the consolidation. Similarly, as to needs for credit and specialized services beyond those available at Dexter Bank, that bank does not effectively compete with Ann Arbor Bank. Thus, present competition between the consolidating banks is not such as to be important to the preservation of a reasonable choice of banking service for the public concerned. This is particularly true now when Dexter Bank is depending on Ann Arbor Bank for important management assistance.

The consolidation would not significantly affect the present competitive situation in the immediate Ann Arbor area. It would increase Ann Arbor Bank's size further over that of National Bank and Trust Company, but not so as to give a significant advantage over that bank or so as to affect materially the smaller banks in the outlying areas, and the elimination of the Dexter Bank as an independent bank would not eliminate a significant alternative source of service for Ann Arbor. While the alternatives in Ann Arbor are limited, a new national bank is being organized there, as previously indicated.

Summary and conclusion. The prospects for adequate and convenient banking service to the Dexter community by Dexter Bank as an independent bank are presently in question because of the failure of the bank's efforts to obtain successor management. Consummation of the proposed consolidation with Ann Arbor Bank would solve this problem as well as the need for improvement in the capital position of Dexter Bank. Elimination of the moderate amount of competition between the two banks would be offset by these considerations. Furthermore, there also would be made available in Dexter the broader banking services of the larger bank.

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

FIRST STATE BANK, CANISTEO,
NEW YORK

In the matter of the application of First State Bank for approval of acquisition of assets of Greenwood Branch of Security Trust Company of Rochester.

ORDER APPROVING ACQUISITION OF BANK'S ASSETS

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by First

State Bank, Canisteo, New York, a member bank of the Federal Reserve System, for the Board's prior approval of its acquisition of the assets of and assumption of deposit liabilities in the Greenwood Branch of Security Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York, and, as an incident thereto, First State Bank has applied, under Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, for the Board's prior approval of the establishment of a branch by that bank at the present location of Greenwood Branch (Greenwood, New York) of Security Trust Company of Rochester. Notice of the proposed acquisition of assets and assumption of deposit liabilities, in form approved by the Board of Governors, has been published pursuant to said Bank Merger Act.

Upon consideration of all relevant material, including the reports furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Department of Justice on the competitive factors involved in the proposed transaction,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, for the reason set forth in the Board's Statement of this date, that said applications be and hereby are approved, provided that said acquisition of assets and assumption of deposit liabilities and establishment of a branch shall not be consummated (a) within seven calendar days following the date of this Order, or (b) later than three months after said date.

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of February, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,

Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First State Bank, Canisteo, New York ("First"), with deposits of \$4.6 million,* has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of its acquisition of the assets of and assumption of deposit liabilities in the Greenwood Branch of Security Trust Company of Rochester, Rochester, New York ("Security Trust"), with deposits

* Deposit figures herein are as of September 28, 1962.

(Greenwood Branch) of about \$900 thousand. Incident to such application, First has also applied, under Section 9 of the Federal Reserve Act, for the Board's prior approval of the establishment of a branch at the present location of the Greenwood branch of Security Trust. That office would be First's only branch.

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

Banking factors. The Greenwood branch was The First National Bank of Greenwood prior to 1956 when it was merged with Security Trust (deposits about \$195 million) largely at the instigation of the New York State Banking Department. The deposits of the branch have grown slightly since the merger, but its distance from Security Trust's principal area of operations (about 85 miles) has been an obstacle to economic operation of the branch since the demand for banking service in Greenwood (population about 840) appears to be sufficient to support only a limited operation that can work relatively closely with the main office. First, on the other hand, while much smaller than Security Trust, is located only 12 miles from Greenwood, which should enable First to improve the profitability of the office by improving the direct availability of service adequate to Greenwood's needs as well as by improving the efficiency with which such service is provided.

Thus, as to all the banking factors, the absorption of the Greenwood branch by First should be beneficial to the operation of that office, and it does not appear that it would be detrimental to First's own capital structure, financial condition

or prospects which, like its management, are satisfactory.

Convenience and needs of the communities. While the banking needs of Greenwood and environs may be limited, there is sufficient banking business, present and potential, to justify the step here proposed for continuing service to the area and to give promise that such service will be economically feasible. The similarity of the banking needs of the Greenwood area to those of the area now served by First reinforces the prospect of improved service to Greenwood. Moreover, it appears that First can expand its operations as proposed without detriment to the service of its present market.

Competition. The Greenwood office has not been a vigorous competitor for banking business in the area. The office seems to have relied more on physical convenience for the retention and attraction of business rather than on active competition in service or business development. Thus, although the absorption of that office by First would represent to some extent a reduction in alternative sources of service for the local Greenwood area, that area would not be losing an independent competitive force of the kind that tends actively to improve the nature of banking service offered to the public. Moreover, the absorption would not nullify any strong potential for competition in the future since discontinuation of the office is in prospect if it is not taken over by another bank in a position to operate it.

Summary and conclusion. The proposed transaction would forestall the possible loss to the Greenwood area of locally available banking service. It would also be likely to lead to improvement in such service. Therefore, considerations as to the convenience and needs of that area outweigh such slight adverse effects on banking competition as might result.

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

**PEOPLES BANK OF GLEN ROCK,
GLEN ROCK, PENNSYLVANIA**

In the matter of the application of Peoples Bank of Glen Rock for approval of merger with Codorus National Bank in Jefferson.

ORDER APPROVING MERGER OF BANKS

There has come before the Board of Governors,

pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), an application by Peoples Bank of Glen Rock, Glen Rock, Pennsylvania, for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Codorus National Bank in Jefferson, Codorus (Jefferson Borough), Pennsylvania, under the charter and title of the former. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of the latter bank would be operated as a branch of the former bank. Notice of the proposed merger, in form approved by the Board, has been published pursuant to said Act.

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

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 8th day of February, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,

Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

Peoples Bank of Glen Rock, Glen Rock, Pennsylvania ("Peoples Bank"), with deposits of \$5.4 million, as of June 30, 1962, has applied, pursuant to the Bank Merger Act of 1960 (12 U.S.C. 1828(c)), for the Board's prior approval of the merger of that bank and Codorus National Bank in Jefferson, Codorus (Jefferson Borough), Pennsylvania ("Codorus National"), with deposits of \$1.5 million, as of the date previously mentioned. The banks would merge under the charter and title of Peoples Bank, a State member bank of the Federal Reserve System. As an incident to the merger, the sole office of Codorus National would become a branch of Peoples Bank, increasing the number of its offices from two to three.

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

Banking factors. Peoples Bank and Codorus National have satisfactory financial histories and conditions, and the capital structure of each is reasonably adequate. The earnings of Peoples Bank compare favorably with those of banks of similar size in the Third Federal Reserve District, and the bank's management is competent. Consummation of the proposal would provide a basis for needed improvement in earnings and would solve a management succession problem at Codorus National. Present management of Codorus National is satisfactory, but the circumstances indicate probable difficulty in attracting satisfactory personnel to the small bank to replace two senior officers who are past the usual retirement age. The resulting bank, which would be under the management of Peoples Bank, would have a satisfactory financial condition, a reasonably adequate capital structure, and favorable earnings prospects. There is no indication of any inconsistency with the provisions of 12 U.S.C., Ch. 16.

Convenience and needs of the communities. The main office of Peoples Bank is in Glen Rock, Pennsylvania (1960 population 1,500 and trade area population 8,600), fifteen miles south of York. The single branch office of Peoples Bank is eight miles to the north of Glen Rock in Jacobus (1960 population 1,000 and trade area population 8,400). Codorus National is the only bank in Codorus (population about 500). Codorus is in Jefferson Borough about 10 miles west of Glen Rock. The population of the borough is about 500 and that of the trade area 6,500. Glen Rock, Jacobus, and Codorus are located in the south-central section of York County, for which the economic outlook is favorable.

This merger would affect principally the service area of Codorus National. This bank has endeavored to meet the increasing needs of the

people within its area for larger and varied types of loans but has been handicapped principally by its low lending capacity. Consummation of this proposal would increase materially the bank lending limit at Codorus and would make available in that area broader banking services, such as business and consumer instalment loans and special purpose savings accounts.

Competition. The service area of Peoples Bank lies principally within a radius of five miles of Glen Rock, while that of Codorus National is slightly smaller. Although the service areas of the two banks overlap somewhat, this occurs in the hilly, sparsely populated region between Glen Rock and Codorus. No direct road connects Peoples Bank and Codorus National, and there is little competition between them.

Besides Peoples Bank and Codorus National, there are twelve banks operating offices in central and southern York County. Four of the twelve banks have one or two offices within five miles of one or the other of the banks involved in the proposed transaction, and all but one of the twelve have one or more offices within five to fourteen miles of Peoples Bank or Codorus National. Of the entire fourteen banks in this area, Peoples Bank and Codorus National are the smallest based on deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations. There is no evidence that the effect of the proposed merger would be adverse to banking competition in central and southern York County.

Summary and conclusion. Although this merger would eliminate the small amount of competition between the two banks, this would be offset by the resulting benefits. The transaction would solve the management succession problem, strengthen earnings prospects, increase the lending limit, and provide broader banking services at the only banking office in Codorus. There would be no significant competitive effect with respect to the other banks in central and southern York County.

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

Orders Under Section 3 of Bank Holding Company Act

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has issued the following Orders and Statements with respect to applications by bank holding companies for approval of the acquisition of voting shares of certain banks:

VALLEY BANCORPORATION, APPLETON,
WISCONSIN

In the matter of the application of Valley Bancorporation for permission to become a bank holding company through the acquisition of voting shares of three banks in the State of Wisconsin.

ORDER APPROVING APPLICATION UNDER BANK
HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(1) of the Board's Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(1)), an application by Valley Bancorporation, Appleton, Wisconsin, for the Board's approval of action that would result in Applicant becoming a bank holding company through acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Appleton State Bank and Northern State Bank, both in Appleton, Wisconsin, and of Bank of Black Creek, Black Creek, Wisconsin.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Commissioner of Banks of the State of Wisconsin of the receipt of the application and requested his views. The Deputy Commissioner replied that he had no objection to Applicant's becoming a holding company through the acquisitions proposed.

Notice of receipt of the application was published in the Federal Register on June 16, 1962 (27 Federal Register 5752), affording opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisitions. The time provided by the notice for filing comments and views has expired and the matter has been considered fully by the Board.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 24th day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,

[SEAL]

Secretary.

STATEMENT

Valley Bancorporation ("Applicant"), a Wisconsin corporation formed in 1962, with its principal place of business in Appleton, Wisconsin, has filed an application pursuant to Section 3(a)(1) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, for the Board's approval of its becoming a bank holding company through the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of Appleton State Bank, Appleton ("State Bank"); Bank of Black Creek, Black Creek ("Black Creek Bank"); and Northern State Bank, Appleton ("Northern Bank"), all in the State of Wisconsin.

As applied to this application, Section 3(c) of the Act requires the Board to take into consideration the following factors: (1) the financial history and condition of the Applicant and the banks concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and areas concerned; and (5) whether the effect of the proposed acquisition would be to create a bank holding company system of a size or extent beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

Banking factors. Since Applicant was organized recently, it has no financial history. If it becomes a bank holding company, its principal earning assets will consist of its shares of its subsidiary banks. Accordingly, its financial condition and prospects will depend primarily upon, and closely parallel, those of its subsidiary banks.

State Bank and Black Creek Bank, each in operation for more than 50 years, have sound financial histories and their present condition and prospects appear satisfactory. Northern Bank was opened for business on January 7, 1963. On the basis of its paid-in capital and its location in the rapidly expanding industrial and residential section of north Appleton, the projection made as to deposit growth for Northern Bank appears reasonable and supports the conclusion that its prospects are satisfactory. On the basis of the foregoing, it is concluded that Applicant's condition and prospects also would be satisfactory.

The management of the respective banks is experienced and appears competent. Since Applicant's management will be composed of officers

and directors of the respective subsidiary banks, it may be concluded that Applicant's management also will be competent and similarly satisfactory.

Convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and areas concerned. Geographically, the City of Appleton and environs may be considered the focal point in the Board's consideration of the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and areas concerned. State Bank's main office and Northern Bank are both located within the corporate limits of the City. Appleton, situated on the Fox River in the east-central part of the State, just north of Lake Winnebago and about 30 miles southwest of Green Bay, is the county seat of Outagamie County. Its population is approximately 48,500. Within an eight-mile radius of Appleton's downtown business district, in both an easterly and southerly direction, there are six cities or villages which, together with Appleton, are known as the Fox Cities. Appleton's trade area is described as encompassing all of the Fox Cities as well as a considerable portion of the agricultural area within a sixty-mile radius. The Fox Cities area encompasses residential, industrial, and agricultural communities. The industrial communities contain some of the nation's leading paper products manufacturers, as well as other industries producing wood, metal, concrete, knitted, and dairy products. Outagamie County ranks fifth in total farm income among Wisconsin counties.

State Bank, with June 30, 1962¹ total deposits of \$25.4 million, is the second largest of Appleton's three banks. In addition to its main office, State Bank operates three other offices in Outagamie County and one in adjoining Waupaca County. The four branches had aggregate deposits of \$5.6 million. The primary service area² of State Bank's main office is the City of Appleton. Its branch offices, located in villages that are situated, respectively, about 13 and 23 miles west, and 13 and 19 miles northwest of Appleton, derive a majority of their business from the villages in which they are located and from immediately surrounding agricultural areas.

Northern Bank's projected primary service area encompasses the northernmost one-third part of

Appleton and the area within a three-mile radius of the City's north boundary. The estimated population of the area is 20,000. Northern Bank's primary service area is described as having very good residential and industrial growth potentials. Sixty per cent of new homes constructed in Appleton in 1960 were erected in this northern area. Northern Bank is the only bank located within its designated primary service area.

Black Creek Bank, with total deposits of \$1.8 million, is located in the Village of Black Creek, Outagamie County, about 16 miles north of State Bank's main office. Its primary service area comprises the Village and surrounding agricultural area within a three-mile radius. The area's population is estimated at 2,900. While there are no other banks located in the primary service area of Black Creek Bank, five other banking offices, including an office of State Bank, compete, in varying degrees of intensity, for the business originating in the northern part of Outagamie County served by Black Creek Bank.

In support of its application, Applicant has set forth numerous banking services that it proposes to inaugurate, supplement, or facilitate through ownership of the banks in question. Applicant's presentation of its proposals makes clear that the communities served by State Bank have been and are presently afforded a full range of banking services, including the services of State Bank's trust department. This is true of the villages and rural areas served by its four offices—three in Outagamie County and one in Waupaca County. There is no evidence of an existing or reasonably foreseeable need on the part of State Bank's present or potential customers, particularly those in the downtown Appleton area, that is or cannot be served adequately by State Bank as presently owned and operated.

It is recognized that, in major respects, the banking needs of residents and businesses within Northern Bank's service area will be served, and perhaps wholly satisfied, whether or not Applicant's control of Northern Bank is realized. However, as a subsidiary of Applicant and affiliate of State Bank, Northern Bank would appear to be able to make available to its customers, present and prospective, a broader range of banking service more immediately than could be expected ordinarily of a newly opened bank. This fact, weighed in the light of the continuing rate of

¹Unless otherwise stated, all statistics are of this date.

²The area from which about 75 per cent of the bank's demand and time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations ("IPC") arises.

population increase, residential construction, and industrial development in the area served by Northern Bank, constitutes a benefit weighing in favor of approval of the application.

Moreover, it appears that in view of the continued residential expansion to and industrial location in Northern Bank's primary service area, many of State Bank's customers formerly located downtown will be more conveniently accommodated by access to the services and facilities of Northern Bank which, through its affiliation with State Bank under Applicant's ownership, will presumably offer services of breadth and quality comparable to those State Bank now offers.

Black Creek Bank, located in and serving a predominantly agricultural district of Outagamie County, wherein no marked population growth is anticipated, cannot, in the Board's judgment, be said to have any real need for a majority of the expanded bank services which Applicant asserts would be made available through its ownership of the banks. There is some evidence of an increasing demand within the area served by bank for fiduciary services and advice. State Bank is the only bank in Outagamie County operating a trust department. While certain services such as trust services and other assistance may be made more readily available through the form of affiliation proposed, Applicant concedes that there will be no change in operation of the Black Creek Bank except in ownership of capital stock. Fifty-two per cent of that stock has been owned by State Bank since prior to 1948. Applicant asserts that State Bank's ability to make available to Black Creek Bank managerial and other technical assistance had been impeded by an awareness of the fact that the minority stockholders of Black Creek Bank (owning 48 per cent of the bank's stock) are equal beneficiaries of the efforts and expenditures by State Bank.

Assuming acquisition by Applicant of 80 per cent or more of the stock of each of the three banks, it is reasonable to conclude that a greater degree of exchange and availability among the affiliated banks of experienced personnel and technical assistance will be realized than under the relationship presently existing among the banks. It follows that by thus facilitating access by the two smaller banks to the resources, technical skills, and managerial experience of State Bank, present

and potential customers of the two banks will be the better served.

In sum, it is the Board's conclusion that benefits to the communities and areas involved are sufficiently probable following the acquisitions here proposed, as to constitute a consideration favorable to approval of the application.

Effect of proposed acquisition on adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and banking competition. Previous statements by this Board reflect its concern over proposals that, if consummated, would result in holding company control of the largest banks in an area, or that would add to an already heavy concentration of large banks in a particular area or State controlled by one or another of several major banking groups. The fact of such resulting concentrations, among other reasons, has required the Board's denial of Section 3 applications involving existing and proposed holding companies.

The present application does not threaten such a concentration as to warrant similar concern or opposition. Approval of Applicant's proposal would bring under its control three banks, with aggregate deposits of \$27.2 million, exclusive of deposits held by the recently opened Northern Bank. Applicant would be the fifth largest bank holding company operating in the State, measured by deposits of subsidiary banks. These banks would control .8 per cent of the offices of all banks in the State and .6 per cent of their aggregate deposits. The three largest Wisconsin-based holding companies control, respectively, 18.3, 7, and 6.7 per cent of the aggregate deposits of all banks in the State. State Bank, with total deposits of \$25.4 million, ranks 30th in size of all Wisconsin banks. Thus measured, Applicant's proposed subsidiaries would not represent a concentration of control of banks or banking resources of such magnitude as to be inimical to banking competition and the public interest.

Turning to a consideration of the probable effects of the Applicant's formation upon banking and the banking public within the areas most immediately concerned, consummation of this proposal would result in Applicant's control of two of the four banking offices (including Northern Bank) in Appleton; the deposits held by State Bank's head office represented 25 per cent of the total deposits of the banking offices in Appleton. This percentage increases to 29.9 if the deposits

of all of State Bank's offices are included. In Outagamie County, Applicant would control 6 of 17 offices (35.3 per cent), and those offices, excluding Northern Bank, held 23.2 per cent of the deposits held by all offices in the County. In the Fox Cities area, Applicant would have 2 of 12 banking offices (16.7 per cent) and State Bank's entire deposits represented 15.9 per cent of the \$160.4 million of deposits of banks therein. Of the 26 commercial banking offices located in Outagamie County and in the three counties adjoining Outagamie County in which are located banks that compete with Applicant's proposed subsidiaries, Applicant would control seven of such offices (27 per cent) and \$27.2 million (14.4 per cent) of the \$188.7 million of aggregate deposits held by those offices, excluding Northern Bank.

Viewing the size of Applicant's proposed system as reflected in the comparisons relating to the particular areas above mentioned, it is the Board's judgment that approval of Applicant's proposal would not result in a concentration of control of banking resources within any of those areas that would be contrary to the public interest.

State Bank presently competes with the other two downtown Appleton Banks; and approximately 20 per cent of its IPC deposits originate in Northern Bank's primary service area. No other commercial banks are located within the respective primary service areas of State Bank's four branches. It does not appear that the acquisitions proposed would adversely affect State Bank's two downtown Appleton competitors. First National Bank is nearly twice the size of State Bank. The anticipated result from these acquisitions is that Northern Bank may be expected to offer First National Bank more vigorous competition for accounts of customers located in the north Appleton area. While the Outagamie County Bank is but two-fifths the size of State Bank, the competitive pattern established between these two banks should not be altered substantially, since Northern Bank's primary service area does not overlap to any significant extent the areas which the Outagamie County Bank is considered to serve.

As to competition between State Bank and Northern Bank, measured by the percentage of State Bank's IPC deposits originating in Northern Bank's primary service area, it would appear that competition between the banks could be sub-

stantial. However, in view of the fact that a majority of the directors and officers of Northern Bank are also directors and officers of State Bank, the existence of genuine competition between the two banks cannot be assumed. Similarly, State Bank's controlling ownership of Black Creek Bank renders improbable any genuinely vigorous effort on the part of either bank to compete for the small volume of deposits found to originate in the primary service area of each, but held by the other. Under the aforesaid circumstances, the question as to elimination of existing or potential competition between and among Applicant's proposed subsidiary banks is not of sufficient significance to constitute a consideration adverse to approval of Applicant's proposal.

Finally, the Board is satisfied that within the communities and areas herein discussed there will remain adequate alternative sources of banking services following consummation of Applicant's proposal to assure that in this respect, as in the other respects heretofore considered, the public interest will not be adversely affected.

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

FIRST WISCONSIN BANKSHARES CORPORATION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In the matter of the application of First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation for prior approval of acquisition of shares of American Bank and Trust Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

ORDER DENYING APPLICATION UNDER BANK HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(2)), an application by First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the

voting shares of common stock of American Bank and Trust Company, Racine, Wisconsin.

As required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board notified the Commissioner of Banks for the State of Wisconsin of the receipt of the application and requested his views. The Commissioner replied that he would interpose no objection to the Board granting its approval to the application.

A Notice of Receipt of Application was published in the Federal Register on June 27, 1962 (27 F.R. 6057), which provided an opportunity for the filing of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition, and the time for filing such comments and views has expired and all comments and views filed with the Board have been considered by it.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation ("Bankshares"), has applied to the Board of Governors, under the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for permission to acquire 80 per cent or more of the 30,000 outstanding voting shares of the common stock of American Bank and Trust Company, Racine, Wisconsin ("American").

In determining whether to approve the proposed acquisition, the Board is required by Section 3(c) of the Act (12 U.S.C. 1842) to take into consideration the following factors: (1) the financial history and condition of the proposed holding company and the banks concerned; (2) their prospects; (3) the character of their management; (4) the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and the area concerned; and (5) whether the effect of such acquisition would be to expand the size or extent of Bankshares' system beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

General background. Racine, with a population of almost 90,000, is the trading center of Racine County and a part of the industrial complex extending from Milwaukee to Chicago along the shores of Lake Michigan. In size, American is the second bank in Racine and the eighteenth in the State, with \$33.9 million in deposits,¹ about half those of its chief competitor, First National Bank and Trust Company, which has \$63 million in deposits, and ranks fifth among banks in the State.

It is a key fact to be remembered in scrutinizing banking in Wisconsin that the top banks decline very sharply in order of size. First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee ("First Wisconsin"), the leading bank in Applicant's system, has \$682.5 million in deposits. The second bank in size, Marshall and Ilsley Bank, of Milwaukee, has \$261.2 million, and the third, Marine National Exchange Bank, also of Milwaukee, has \$178.5 million. The fourth is a \$90 million bank in Madison which is a subsidiary of the Applicant. Each of the three largest banks is the dominant institution in a bank holding company system. Disregarding proposed acquisitions, total deposits of the respective holding company systems are: Bankshares—\$875 million, Marshall and Ilsley Bank Stock Corporation ("Bank Stock")—\$336 million, and the Marine Corporation ("Marine")—\$320 million. Bankshares now has 3.3 per cent of the offices and 18.3 per cent of the total deposits in the State, and Bank Stock and Marine have .8 and 7.0 per cent, and 1.6 and 6.7 per cent, respectively. In addition, there are three other holding companies having subsidiary banks in Wisconsin. All existing holding companies, taken together, now control 6.4 per cent of the banking offices and 33.7 per cent of the total deposits in the State.

Concurrently with the application discussed in this Statement, there were before the Board applications by Bankshares to acquire a controlling interest in Merchants & Savings Bank, Janesville, and by Marine to acquire a controlling interest in Beloit State Bank. The Department of Justice filed a Statement in opposition in respect to the present application, as it also did in regard to the applications in the Janesville and Beloit cases. Applicant filed a Rebuttal to the Statement, and

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, deposit figures herein stated are as of June 30, 1962.

the Board has considered all these documents in reaching its decision.

Banking factors. The financial history, condition, prospects, and managements of both Bankshares and American are satisfactory.

Applicant was organized as Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation in 1929 and adopted its present name in 1960. Bankshares' system includes seven banks and one trust company, a reduction from 43 banks and three trust companies in 1930. Bankshares states that none of its subsidiary banks has failed, and that no depositor of any of its subsidiary banks has suffered a deposit loss or been subjected to deferred payment. As of December 30, 1961, 93.9 per cent of its assets consisted of its investment in capital stock of the subsidiary banks and trust company. These banks include, in addition to First Wisconsin, Southgate National Bank, Milwaukee, with deposits of \$5.3 million, Mayfair National Bank, of Wauwatosa, with deposits of \$4.2 million, First National Bank, Fond du Lac, with deposits of \$30.7 million, First National Bank of Madison, with deposits of \$90.8 million, Union National Bank, Eau Claire, with deposits of \$25.8 million, and First National Bank, Oshkosh, with deposits of \$33.7 million. The deposits of the First Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee, were \$2.3 million. Their condition and the condition of Bankshares itself are satisfactory, and on the basis of their size and location and their record of past operations, the Board considers Bankshares' prospects to be favorable. Its management is highly competent, and it conducts a management training program jointly with First Wisconsin for which more than 30 young college graduates with both general and professional technical training have been hired within the last three years.

American was organized in 1916 under the name of American Trades and Savings Bank, and assumed its present name in 1932. In 1933, The Racine City Bank merged with it, and the sole office of that bank became, and still is, the only branch of American. Racine County is one of the most industrialized counties in Wisconsin, and it has experienced a vigorous economic growth in recent years. In this favorable climate, the rate of growth of American, as measured by IPC deposits,² slightly exceeded that of its larger rival,

² Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations.

First National Bank and Trust Company, during the years from 1948 through 1961. Prospects for its continued growth are favorable, whether or not it joins the Bankshares system. American has sold no stock since it was organized in 1916, and while Applicant states it would furnish additional capital if the proposed acquisition is approved, the Board is of the opinion that any capital increase which the bank believed necessary could be effected directly by American as an independent bank.

Management of American is satisfactory. However, Applicant contends that the bank's executive management is not supported by sufficient replacements to fill the gaps which will appear, in the relatively near future, as key executives reach normal retirement age. Access to the pool of trained management provided by the joint program of First Wisconsin and Bankshares, it is urged, will solve a serious existing management problem. The Board agrees that entering into Applicant's system would simplify American's recruiting problem, and concludes that this factor lends some small weight for approval of the application. However, to give critical, or even considerable, weight to this advantage would be to suggest that any \$33 million bank located in a relatively large, attractive community, easily accessible to two of the biggest cities in the nation, may find it so difficult to recruit management succession that resort to a pool recruited by a holding company provides the only solution. If this were the case, the day of the independent community-owned and managed bank would indeed be over.

Other advantages listed by Bankshares in support of its application, by way of increased services which American would render as part of the holding company system, would, it is urged, tend to improve the prospects of the bank. However, the impact of these advantages, Applicant argues, would be felt more under the fourth factor, and they are discussed below.

Convenience and needs of communities. While customers of others of Applicant's banks might benefit to some degree from access to an affiliated bank in Racine, the chief effect of the acquisition would, of course, be felt in the Racine area. Reduced to essentials, the thrust of Applicant's argument is that this area is heavily industrialized and is becoming more so, that no banks in the area are equipped to offer the services which local firms of a certain size require, and that, as a result, the

growing businesses tend to bank, more and more, outside Racine. If American were affiliated with Bankshares, it is argued, many of the specialized facilities which these firms need could be offered to them, and a substantial portion of their business might be recaptured or retained in the area.

There are 37 Racine manufacturers who employ 100 or more persons. Five of these employ over 1,000, six from 500 to 800, and eight from 300 to 475. Many of the larger firms serve a national market, and local banking facilities are not sufficient for their needs. Although some of them may be willing to do some banking locally, it seems doubtful that much of their business would be concentrated in Racine. Indeed, although Applicant states that Racine (and Wisconsin) banks should enjoy a "fair share" of the banking done by large businesses located in Racine, it appears doubtful that much of this type of banking can be held in or brought back to Racine.

The contention that permitting affiliation of American with Bankshares would make it possible to keep in Racine banking business which now flows to the money centers seems to be directed principally at the business of medium-size local firms as they grow toward the size where they will tend to look for outside banking connections. The first and most important advantage American could offer as a member of the Bankshares system would be access to an increased loan limit. American's lending limit is \$270 thousand, and that of its larger competitor is \$264 thousand. The four other banks in Racine are relatively small, and the combined lending limit of all six banks is less than \$1 million. The lending limit of the Bankshares system is over \$5 million, and since Applicant states that the loan ratios of the system banks were lower than for all federally insured banks, it is possible that larger loans could be made available in Racine without taking loanable funds away from smaller local borrowers elsewhere.

This larger lending limit would not, of course, be American's to command. Over-limit loans by a holding company bank, as by any bank, can be made only through participations. The other banks must be willing to so participate. On the other hand, participations might be arranged more quickly and more easily through the system than through non-affiliated correspondent banks.

Much can validly be said on both sides of the question, in a discussion of the relative merits of

participations within a holding company system as compared with participations through non-affiliated banks. The fact remains that, on the record, American has made very little use of the latter technique, preferring, evidently, to keep as much as it could of the business of its local clients, rather than risk losing them to big-city correspondents to whom it might introduce them.

Even if participating larger loans with correspondent banks is not workable, as Applicant contends it is not, there is no evidence that credit needs are going unserved in the area. While American would undoubtedly prefer to retain its accounts as long as possible, the customers themselves are not greatly disadvantaged in having to go to Milwaukee, Chicago, or New York for larger loans; hence, the slight added convenience of obtaining the funds at home adds little weight under the fourth factor for approval of the application. As an added argument, Applicant suggests that, if more of the larger loans were made locally, additional deposits would remain in the community and would benefit local business. The point to consider, however, is whether these large concerns are predominantly depositors or borrowers, in their banking relations. If they are predominantly credit users, the community is better off economically if the credit is supplied from outside markets, because this means that locally generated deposit resources remain available to other local users to a greater extent than would be the case if the large concerns were absorbing more of those resources. On the other hand, if the concerns are primarily depositors, there are no legal restrictions which would limit the amount of their deposits in an independent local bank.

Aside from enlarged credit facilities, Applicant suggests that, as a member of the Bankshares system, American would be in a position to furnish a variety of specialized services to the Racine business community, which it does not now enjoy. Among these are advice on international banking transactions, advice on industrial development, facilities for specialized types of lending, and advice and assistance in handling larger and more complex trust accounts than American can now handle.

Emphasis has been placed on the international banking aspect. Applicant states that, while larger Racine firms sell abroad as a matter of course,

many of the smaller firms, which may actually be ready for foreign markets, may not even recognize the opportunity, or understand the availability of banking counsel in this field. According to Applicant, these firms are too small to be visited by specialists from international departments of big city banks, and they remain unserved. If the application were approved, First Wisconsin would presumably educate and back up American's personnel in offering advice of this kind. However, it seems doubtful that any business in Racine with foreign trade potential would miss an opportunity to increase its business because a local bank could not give guidance on foreign banking. Milwaukee is only 25 miles, and Chicago 67 miles, distant from Racine, and it does not seem reasonable to assume that the larger banks in these cities would not give service to Racine firms which requested advice and counsel in these matters.

Similarly, an industrial development committee was established in Racine in 1961, under the leadership of a vice-president of American. If American were a member of Bankshares' system, Applicant states, the well-established industrial development department of First Wisconsin would help and advise this committee and lend prestige to American's efforts. Since American is already actively participating in the committee's work, however, the Board considers that any added assistance that might be lent by the larger Milwaukee bank is not of significant weight toward approval of the present application.

In a third category, specialized lending, Bankshares states that American has refused numerous loan requests in the past because it lacked lending officers or analytical personnel and data or legal counsel with appropriate background and experience. These requests have ranged from legally complex financial arrangements with political subdivisions to unsecured credit requests of small and medium-sized businesses where audited statements were unavailable. Applicant states that its extensive centralized credit information is made available to all banking offices of its members, and that additional assistance would be provided American with respect to credit analysis and collation and preservation of credit data, and in other ways, which would tend to overcome these handicaps. Although furnishing this data and expert assistance might to some extent serve the convenience of the Racine community and thus weigh

slightly in favor of approval, there is no evidence that needs in this respect are going unmet in the community, and the weight accorded this consideration cannot be very substantial.

American hired a full-time trust officer in 1960. Prior to that time, the trust department had been operated primarily as a convenience for the bank's commercial customers. The application states that, in a number of instances, trust business has gone outside Racine because local facilities were inadequate, and that this number would be reduced by American's affiliation with Applicant. However, Applicant concedes that a number of large accounts would probably always be placed outside Racine. American's department appears to have been growing satisfactorily, and between American and First National, trust business of a nature likely to be required by the local community will probably be adequately served without the help Applicant could give through the larger and more highly developed trust facilities of First Wisconsin.

Essentially, then, the banking needs of the community are being served at present, but Applicant argues that Racine and Wisconsin banks are entitled to a "fair share" of banking business generated in Racine, and that, if the independent local banks cannot attract this share, then the facilities of a holding company and of its more powerful member banks should be brought into the community to capture and hold what rightfully belongs there. Had Congress intended such regional splitting up of the national banking market to be a basis for approving bank holding company expansion, it would have so stated. It did not so direct the Board.

This is not to say that the banks in a community should not be strong and supple enough to serve the banking needs of that community. Where banking needs were going unmet, and where considerations under the remaining factors were not adverse to holding company acquisitions, then the Board has granted its approval to those acquisitions.

Considerations under the fourth factor, then, lend some but only slight weight for approval.

Competitive effect. The United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit recently held that, under the fifth factor, the Board must view "the structure of the entire industry of banking" in a relevant area, and not the holding company and the bank concerned alone. To do otherwise, the

Court held, "would be to force the Board to act more or less in a vacuum. Realities must be considered."³

Holding companies now control roughly a third of the deposits in Wisconsin banks, and of this amount, Bankshares controls more than half. More important, the development pattern of the three Milwaukee-based holding companies, Applicant, Marine, and Bank Stock, has involved acquiring (in the case of Applicant, selectively retaining) dominant or near-dominant banks in the more densely populated areas of the State. Marine has offices in three of the State's Standard Statistical Metropolitan Areas (Milwaukee, Madison, and Green Bay); Bank Stock has offices in the Milwaukee Metropolitan Area; and if Applicant is permitted to acquire American, it would have offices in the Milwaukee, Madison, and Racine Metropolitan Areas and in three (Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh) of the State's twelve cities having 1960 populations in excess of 25,000 which are not located within the four metropolitan areas which have been mentioned. These four metropolitan areas and three cities contained in the aggregate 45.5 per cent of the State's 1960 population and, as of June 30, 1962, 20.5 per cent of all banking offices in the State. As of that date, banks in those areas and cities held 53.4 per cent of the deposits of all banks in the State, and the three Milwaukee-based holding companies held 59.2 per cent of that 53.4 per cent; the acquisition of American by Applicant would increase the proportion to 60.6 per cent.

Bankshares is a leading factor in this increasing tendency toward holding company dominance of the larger and more profitable banking markets. Five Bankshares banks rank first, fourth, nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-ninth in the State. More significant, in Milwaukee, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Madison, a Bankshares bank is largest in the city and in the respective county. True, the record does not suggest that the system has been at all predatory in its relations with the remaining, smaller banks in these areas. Deposits of smaller banks in these areas have shown greater relative growth during the last decade than have deposits of holding company banks. But this fact could as well be due to public preference for local banks, rather than to lack of

³ Northwest Bancorporation v. Board of Governors, 303 F. 2d 832 at 842 (8th Cir. 1962).

competitive vigor. Or it might be due, in part at least, to a tendency on the part of larger banks to concentrate on serving the larger, and more profitable, accounts and a willingness to leave small customers to smaller banks.

The existence of a tendency to concentrate activity in larger banks, in the denser, more profitable markets, is borne out by the fact that of 19 banks sold by Applicant between 1934 and 1944, 11 had approximate deposits of \$1 million, and 8 more had deposits of less than \$4.5 million. Applicant's two remaining small banks are both recently established, in rapidly growing sections of the Milwaukee area. As the Board indicated in its Statement in connection with the denial of the application of Morgan New York State Corporation to become a bank holding company,⁴ where one or more of the larger banks in an area affiliates with a holding company, the smaller banks are left with a longer uphill climb in their efforts to catch up—their existing competitive disadvantage is increased. The resulting competitive situation may not be unbalanced unduly, at least as yet, but bolstering the position of the big banks necessarily has that tendency. Any tendency to extend the sphere of Bankshares' influence at the same level must, therefore, be viewed with particular caution.

Turning from the general competitive picture in the State to that in the Racine area, it appears that neither the deposits and loans of Bankshares' subsidiaries, other than First Wisconsin, which originate from Racine, nor the deposits and loans of American, which originate from the five counties where Bankshares' present subsidiaries are located, are significant.

As of March 6, 1962, First Wisconsin had deposit relationships with 14 large industrial concerns located in Racine whose aggregate deposits were over \$4 million. These deposits represented balances maintained by the firms in connection with large loans, aggregating over \$11 million, made to them by First Wisconsin, and Applicant stated that in each case the credit requirements of the firm were greater than the combined loan limit of all Racine banks. Moreover, First Wisconsin was merely one of the large banks located in various sections of the country with which these concerns had banking relationships. While American might conceivably have been able to partici-

⁴ 1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN 567.

pate, in a small way, in some of the loans, it was hardly an effective competitor of First Wisconsin. Entering the Bankshares system would, if anything, increase the proportion of such loans which might, from time to time, fall to the share of American.

The impact of approval on competition in Racine would be felt, rather by the remaining independent local banks, chiefly in respect to their ability to attract and hold accounts of small to medium-size firms. If it is true that the small individual depositor prefers a locally owned bank, he would lose one such alternative source of banking facilities through approval, but five would remain, four of them relatively small. Farmers & Merchants Bank has deposits of \$4.8 million, North Side Bank of \$15.7 million, West Racine Bank of \$12.2 million, and Bank of Elmwood, which was organized in 1960, of \$2.6 million.

As to medium-sized business accounts, on the other hand, the proposed affiliation would enable American further to widen the gap between the two large and the four smaller Racine banks. At present, when a business customer of one of the smaller banks grows to the size where it will need larger credit lines and more varied services than that bank, or any group at Racine banks, can provide, it may go outside the city, but its local business, presumably, remains with and continues to nourish its original local bank. If a larger Racine bank, bolstered by holding company affiliation, could meet all of those needs, there could be a tendency for all the banking of the firm to be transferred to that bank, thus inhibiting the ability of the smaller banks to grow into rounded service institutions and, by sharing in locally generated banking business, augment the number competing in the provision of a broad range of services in the Racine market. Applicant argues that large banks and smaller banks are intrinsically different species, but it must be remembered that American was once a small bank, and grew to its present size in the normal course of business life. In the Board's judgment, approval of this application would inhibit the development and maintenance of a vigorous competitive atmosphere over the full range of banking services in Racine.

A further consideration as to competition has been urged by the Department of Justice. A director of Applicant is also a director of American's

larger competitor in Racine, and it has been suggested that, for this reason, effective competition between the two sizable Racine banks would be reduced if American entered Applicant's fold. Since the Board has denied the application on other grounds, it does not find it necessary to pass on the degree to which a link of this kind might reduce future competition.

Conclusions. Evaluating the whole picture, it appears that approval of this application might produce some small advantages under the management factor, and to the convenience, although not, apparently, to the needs of the Racine community or area. These advantages are outweighed however, in the Board's judgment, by the dangers implicit in the situation under the competitive factor. Acquisitions by larger holding companies in the State of the first or second biggest banks in larger industrial areas may, if continued, result in more and more communities being dominated by one or another holding company system. This is not to say that the Board would not, in an appropriate case, approve further holding company formations or acquisitions in Wisconsin,⁵ but it does mean that each such application will be scrutinized with particular care as to the effect of an increase in size and extent of an applicant's system, and of bank holding companies in the relevant communities and area generally, on the public welfare and the preservation of banking competition.

On the basis of all the relevant facts as contained in the record before the Board and in the light of the factors set forth in Section 3(c) of the Act and the underlying purposes of the Act, it is the Board's judgment that the transaction here proposed would not be consistent with the public interest and that the application should therefore be denied.

FIRST WISCONSIN BANKSHARES
CORPORATION, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In the matter of the application of First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Merchants & Savings Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

⁵ See the Board's Order and Statement in Matter of the Application of Valley Bancorporation.

ORDER DENYING APPLICATION UNDER BANK
HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(2)), an application on behalf of First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of Merchants & Savings Bank, Janesville, Wisconsin.

As required by Section 3(b) of the said Act, the Board gave notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banks of the State of Wisconsin, soliciting his views and recommendation. By letter of May 25, 1962, the Commissioner of Banks recommended denial of the application. However, the letter was not received within the period of thirty days within which the receipt of such a recommendation would, under the Act, have required the Board to hold a formal hearing on the application.

Notice of Receipt of Application was also published in the Federal Register on April 12, 1962 (27 F.R. 3530), which provided an opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition. The Department of Justice submitted to the Board a *Statement of the United States in Opposition* to the proposed acquisition. The Applicant filed with the Board a Rebuttal to the said Statement of the United States. Following the expiration of the time for filing views and comments, the Board ordered a public proceeding for the oral presentation of views, notice of which was published in the Federal Register on June 27, 1962 (27 F.R. 6057). In accordance therewith, the said proceeding was conducted before the Board on August 7, 1962.

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

First Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation ("Bankshares" or "Applicant"), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a registered bank holding company, has filed an application pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act") for the Board's approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the outstanding voting shares of Merchants & Savings Bank ("Merchants"), Janesville, Wisconsin.

Bankshares owns seven banks and one trust company operating a total of 24 offices in five counties in Wisconsin. As of June 30, 1962,¹ the seven banks and the trust company had total deposits of approximately \$875 million, of which approximately \$683 million were held by First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, with 13 offices. Two of the other six banks and the trust company are located in Milwaukee County, with one office each and about \$12 million of total deposits combined. The other four banks are located in Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac County), Eau Claire (Eau Claire County), Madison (Dane County), and Oshkosh (Winnebago County).

Merchants, with about \$22 million in total deposits, operates its only office in Janesville, Rock County, about 71 miles southwest of Milwaukee.

As stated in the Board's Order, the recommendation of denial by the Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks was not received in time to make mandatory a formal hearing on this application. It is nevertheless appropriate for the Board to take his views into account. The grounds of the Commissioner's recommendation were, in part, that in addition to controlling more than 50 per cent of the volume of deposits in Milwaukee the Applicant already controls the "largest and most dominant bank" in four other Wisconsin cities and would, by the acquisition of Merchants, gain control of the "largest and most dominant bank" in Janesville; that Merchants

"currently is well managed, has an adequate reserve for successor management, and is in a position to adequately meet the credit needs of the community in cooperation with other existing banks in said city";

and that

"In summary . . . growth and expansion of

¹ All statistics herein are as of June 30, 1962, except as otherwise indicated.

holding companies in the State of Wisconsin should be halted if monopoly of banking operations is to be avoided, particularly when such growth and expansion involves the acquisition of the dominant independent banks in the respective areas where such banks are located."

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

Banking Factors. Consideration of the financial history and condition of both Applicant and Merchants discloses nothing that would constitute a reason for either approval or disapproval. Merchants appears to have been soundly and successfully operated since its organization in 1875 without being party to any mergers, reorganizations, or the like, except for its absorption in 1922 of a bank that had failed. In spite of an asserted loss of business to larger banks and out-of-State banks, the ten-year period ended December 31, 1961, saw Merchants' deposits grow by more than 40 per cent, and the bank has remained well capitalized. At the same time, the Bankshares system has a sound record in the operation of its banks and its control of Merchants would not be expected to have any adverse effect on the condition of that bank.

The past performance of the holding company's banks indicates favorable prospects for the system, and there is no reason for supposing that affiliation of Merchants with this system would adversely affect that bank's prospects. However, on the basis of the bank's past performance, present situation, and the prospects for the economy of the area served by the bank, its prospects would be favorable without the proposed holding company affiliation.

This latter conclusion takes into account assertions by Applicant that Merchants, while strongly and capably managed at present, lacks

sufficient management depth to ensure continuity of quality leadership and that the bank, on the basis of past experience, anticipates difficulty in recruiting and retaining adequate personnel. There is some ground for belief that affiliation with Bankshares would facilitate provision for management succession, but it appears that Merchants has consistently obtained competent management in the past, and the evidence that it cannot continue to do so is not strong. Consequently, while considerations relative to the management factor may be regarded as favorable in a slight degree, they do not argue strongly for approval of the application.

Convenience, needs, and welfare. Since the Bankshares subsidiary nearest to Merchants is about 42 miles distant in Madison, Dane County, and since the addition of Merchants to the system would not substantially affect the service capacity of the system's banks individually or as a group, consideration of the convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and area involved is properly focused on the area served by Merchants and the effect which its affiliation with Bankshares would be expected to have on banking service in that area now and in the future.

The City of Janesville, comprising about 12 square miles with a population of about 35,000, substantially represents the primary service area² of Merchants, whose only office is located in the city's principal commercial district. Janesville is the largest city in Rock County and is a principal industrial and trading center of the County. There are four other banks in Janesville, with an aggregate of about \$35 million in total deposits, the largest of these having about \$17 million as compared with \$22 million for Merchants. One of the four, the Bank of Janesville, with a little over \$1 million in deposits, was recently organized by and is now owned by directors and principal stockholders of Merchants. While its size limits its present importance in the local banking scene, the Bank of Janesville should be regarded more as an affiliate than as an independent competitor of Merchants.

Besides the Janesville banks, there are eleven banks in Rock County, seven of which are believed by Applicant to draw a substantial amount of their banking business from Janesville. Of these

² The area from which the bank draws about 75 per cent of its deposits.

seven, four are in the \$1 million to \$4 million deposit range, the other three being two commercial banks and one mutual savings bank in Beloit, with about \$34 million, \$20 million, and \$14 million, respectively, in total deposits. Thus, it appears that banking service is being provided to Janesville and the surrounding area in varying degrees by a number of banks. The Applicant asserts, however, that there remain banking needs that the affiliation of Merchants with Bankshares could help fill, and that also, through improvements in present banking service, such affiliation would be of benefit to the community and the area.

With respect to lending services, the Applicant alleges that large businesses with operations in Janesville now turn to outside sources, in particular the financial centers of Chicago and New York, for their credit needs. It is urged that, through participations with Bankshares' other subsidiaries, Merchants, as a subsidiary, could make available an effective lending limit of \$5 million that would aid in retaining and recovering the loan accounts of large customers. In other lending activities such as instalment loans, equipment loans, and inventory financing, and in other fields such as international banking, trust services, investment portfolio management, and technical services, the Applicant urges that the advice and assistance it could provide to Merchants would substantially improve the scope and quality of the service offered by Merchants and therefore benefit the area it serves. Anticipated assistance in the provision of management succession and easier access to additional capital are also cited for their indirect beneficial effect on the bank's service capacity.

Conceding the alleged advantages of access to the experience and facilities of the holding company organization that could be afforded to Merchants as a member of the Bankshares system, the question is not so much how a particular bank may improve or expand its services as whether such improvement or expansion is indicated for the provision of adequate and convenient banking service to the community and area. While all the Applicant's presentations of fact and opinion on this aspect of the application have been considered, the Board is not convinced that the Janesville area so lacks scope and quality in banking service as to indicate a need for the step here pro-

posed. To the extent service is desired beyond the capacity of the area's banks, the resources of competitive correspondent banking alternatives would seem adequate to the demand for local service.

The fact that large national industries or business concerns have operations in or near a community does not necessarily mean that the community must be in a position to satisfy all their banking needs or even that such apparent convenience is desired by the businesses in question. Large industries locate their offices all over the country even though they are aware that they will be turning directly to the financial centers for their major credit needs. Geographical proximity to sources of adequate credit is not a prime consideration to the larger business borrowers; moreover, it is not inimical to the welfare of a community in Wisconsin that it is unable to compete on an equal footing with New York, Chicago, or even Milwaukee, in the credit service it can afford to large concerns with local operations. Nor is it inimical to the interests of individuals and the smaller local businesses that their credit needs do not have to compete with those of the largest concerns in the area. The extent to which economic growth in the Janesville area can be accelerated by better banking and credit facilities depends more on the quality and adequacy of service to the smaller businesses of the area than to the large businesses with alternatives elsewhere.

Furthermore, any increase the affiliation might effect in Merchants' ability to service the larger credit accounts locally would not necessarily mean that the banking resources generated thereby would be wholly retained by Merchants. In general effect as to such accounts the affiliation would represent at best an improvement in the correspondent banking service available in Janesville, and as the other banks in the system (notably First Wisconsin National Bank in Milwaukee) made their resources and facilities available to Merchants so would they be expected to participate in the benefits of the business thereby attracted to the system. Depending on the policies and practices within the system, Merchants might fare better in this respect than it would as an arm's-length correspondent; nevertheless, only a portion of the business attracted from out of town to Merchants as an affiliate would represent increased economic benefit to Janesville. At that, for the purposes of the Act less importance would

attach to such economic benefit than would attach if the area's economy were not prospering.

For the above reasons, the Board does not believe that a strong case for approval has been presented under the fourth factor.

Effect on adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and banking competition. For the most part, the information on distribution of banking resources and offices in Wisconsin does not, on its face, present a picture of a situation that is now manifestly hostile to healthy competition or that would be substantially altered in that direction by the proposed acquisition. Nor does it appear that the proposed acquisition would so extend the holding company system as to be inconsistent with adequate and sound banking. The situation in the pertinent markets of the State is such, however, that if the proposed acquisition would have a tendency contrary to the statutory aim of preserving banking competition, such fact must be viewed adversely even though the acquisition's direct effects might be slight.

The nearest Bankshares' subsidiary to Merchants is in Madison, 42 miles distant, and Milwaukee, where First Wisconsin National is located, is 71 miles away. Thus, while it appears that the latter bank, as the largest bank in Wisconsin, draws some kinds of business from a State-wide market, the elimination of present competition between Merchants and Bankshares' subsidiaries by the proposed acquisition is not a significant consideration.

As regards concentration of banking resources, consideration is to be given to the position of the Bankshares system in the markets in which it operates, to the position of Merchants in its market, and to the probable effect of the proposed acquisition on these positions. With some \$875 million of deposits, the Bankshares banks comprise the largest banking organization in the State, that amount representing about 18 per cent of the total for the State. Of the \$875 million more than 75 per cent is held by First Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, the "keystone" bank of the system and the largest in the State. That bank's deposits represent over 40 per cent of the total deposits of banks in Milwaukee County. In each of the other four counties in which Bankshares has subsidiaries, their deposits represent from about 27 per cent to about 45 per cent of the totals for all banks in each county.

It cannot be said that these figures necessarily indicate an undue competitive advantage on the part of Bankshares' banks in their markets, particularly in view of the generally lower rates of growth of Bankshares' banks as compared with other banks in the same areas. The fact remains, however, that the system's present subsidiaries not only comprise the largest banking organization in the State, but also are individually the largest banks in their respective counties.

Merchants is the largest bank in Janesville, and in the County is second only to Beloit State Bank, Beloit. Merchants' \$22 million of total deposits represent about 39 per cent of the total deposits of all banks in Janesville. Other banks in the area offer considerable competition, but Merchants' size gives it a competitive advantage not only in serving credit needs too large for the other banks in the Janesville area but also in drawing other banking business—both that relate to the large credit accounts and other business not so related—all of which could be handled by the other banks. Since it appears, apart from questions of convenience, needs, and welfare, that membership in the Bankshares system would increase Merchants' effective capacity to supply business credit and serve specialized business needs, to the extent such added capacity were utilized the affiliation would set Merchants further apart as the bank for business customers in Janesville and thus expand its potential for dominance. The acquisition would thus tend to restrict the range of opportunities within which other Janesville banks could effectively compete for the banking business of the Janesville area.

If Merchants were thus enabled to pre-empt an even greater share of Janesville's banking business than it now has without having to rely on the success of its direct competitive efforts, the similar efforts of the other banks would be in part negated and the future growth and development of those banks would be further inhibited. This, in turn, would dull their very incentive to compete and thereby lessen the vigor of banking competition in the area.

As discussed previously, there seems to be no such void in the banking service required in Janesville that the impact of the acquisition of Merchants by Bankshares would work immediate major changes in the area's competitive picture, but it does appear to the Board that such effects

as would result would be contrary to the public's interest in the preservation of competition.

The addition of Merchants to the Bankshares system could also be regarded as contributing to the protection of First Wisconsin National Bank in its position as the leading bank in a State financial center. As discussed in connection with the fourth factor, the acquisition of Merchants would not necessarily result in a substantial shift of the banking business of Janesville concerns to the Bankshares' banks; but the affiliation of the largest bank in the State with the largest bank in a fifth area of the State outside Milwaukee would tend contrary to flexibility and vigor of competition in the broader commercial and industrial market served by Milwaukee banks.

Conclusion. The declared aims and desires of the parties to a proposal such as that before the Board are not to be disregarded. However, even granting full force to the assertions of the proponents as to the benefits that would flow to both the bank and the holding company from the affiliation, they do not add up to the degree of public benefit which would make it consistent with the terms and purposes of the Act to permit the absorption of a strong and vigorous independent bank, the largest in its own area, by the largest banking organization in the State. The responsibility imposed on the Board by Congress to restrain the aggregation of banking resources through the holding company device is not limited to situations where immediate adverse effects may be foreseen, but extends also to those where already existing competitive advantage would be increased without foreseeable compensating benefit to the public.

Accordingly, viewing the relevant facts in the light of the general purposes of the Act and the factors enumerated in Section 3(c), it is the judgment of the Board that the proposed acquisition would not be consistent with the statutory objectives and the public interest and that the application should be denied.

THE MARINE CORPORATION,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

In the matter of the application of The Marine Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more

of the voting shares of The Beloit State Bank, Beloit, Wisconsin. Docket No. BHC-65

ORDER DENYING APPLICATION UNDER BANK
HOLDING COMPANY ACT

There has come before the Board of Governors, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1842) and Section 222.4(a)(2) of Federal Reserve Regulation Y (12 CFR 222.4(a)(2)), an application on behalf of The Marine Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Beloit State Bank, Beloit, Wisconsin.

As required by Section 3(b) of the said Act, the Board gave notice of receipt of the application to the Commissioner of Banks for the State of Wisconsin. Notice of receipt of the application was also published in the Federal Register on June 20, 1962 (27 F.R. 5828), affording opportunity for submission of comments and views regarding the proposed acquisition.

Within 30 days after having been notified of the Board's receipt of the application, the Commissioner of Banks for the State of Wisconsin advised the Board in writing of his recommendation that the application be disapproved. In such circumstances, the Board is required by Section 3(b) of the Act to order a hearing. Accordingly, the Board issued an Order for Public Hearing, which was published in the Federal Register on July 21, 1962 (27 F.R. 6958), and a hearing was held before a duly selected Hearing Examiner on August 14 and 15, 1962, at which testimony and exhibits bearing on the application were received.

Applicant has filed a Brief and Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and the Hearing Examiner has filed with the Board a Report and Recommended Decision recommending approval of the application. In addition, the United States Department of Justice has submitted Objections to Hearing Examiner's Recommended Decision and the Applicant has filed a Reply to Department of Justice Objections.

Having considered all matters properly before the Board in this proceeding,

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

Dated at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of January, 1963.

By order of the Board of Governors.

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

(Signed) MERRITT SHERMAN,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

STATEMENT

The Marine Corporation ("Applicant"), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a bank holding company, has applied, pursuant to Section 3(a)(2) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 ("the Act"), for the Board's prior approval of the acquisition of 80 per cent or more of the voting shares of The Beloit State Bank ("Beloit State" or "Bank"), Beloit, Wisconsin.

Background. Following the filing of the application and pursuant to requirement of the Act, views on the application were requested of the Commissioner of Banks for the State of Wisconsin. Notice of receipt of the application was also transmitted to the United States Department of Justice and was published in the Federal Register on June 20, 1962 (27 F.R. 5828).

By letter dated July 13, 1962, the Commissioner recommended to the Board that the application be disapproved. This recommendation was made within 30 days of the Board's notice to the Commissioner of receipt of the application and, therefore, as required by Section 3(b) of the Act, the Board, by Order dated July 18, 1962, scheduled a public hearing to commence on August 14, 1962. Applicant and the Commissioner were directly notified, as required by the statute, and notice of the hearing was published in the Federal Register on July 21, 1962 (27 F.R. 6958).

The hearing was held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 14, 1962, and in Beloit, Wisconsin, on August 15, 1962, before Hearing Examiner Charles W. Schneider, who was selected for such purpose by the United States Civil Service Commission pursuant to Section 11 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 1010). Witnesses called and examined by Applicant were also subjected to examination by counsel for the Board, and exhibits were introduced on behalf of the Applicant and of the Board. No witnesses opposing the application appeared at the hearing, although

the letter of the Commissioner recommending disapproval and a Statement of the United States in Opposition, filed by the Department of Justice, were received in evidence.

Subsequent to the hearing, Applicant filed a Brief and Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law. On November 9, 1962, the Hearing Examiner filed his Report and Recommended Decision with the Board, recommending approval of the application. Thereafter, the Department of Justice submitted Objections to Hearing Examiner's Recommended Decision, and the Applicant filed a Reply to Department of Justice Objections.

On the basis of the factual record made at the hearing, including the Hearing Examiner's report and the pleadings described above presenting argument based upon the hearing record, the matter is now before the Board for decision.

Views and recommendation of supervisory authority. As noted, the Commissioner of Banks for the State of Wisconsin has recommended disapproval of the application. His letter to the Board containing this recommendation stated in part that—

"... the major bank holding companies of Wisconsin are engaged in a struggle for control of our dominant independent banks and, unless stopped at this point, will ultimately lead to monopoly control of banking in the State of Wisconsin."

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

Financial history and condition. Applicant began operations as a bank holding company on December 31, 1958, and at the present time controls 10 banks operating in the State of Wisconsin. These banks, together with their deposits as

of March 26, 1962,¹ are as follows: Marine National Exchange Bank, Milwaukee (\$173 million); Wisconsin Marine Bank, Milwaukee (\$32 million); Security State Bank, Madison (\$21 million);² National Manufacturers Bank of Neenah (\$18 million); Peoples Trust and Savings Bank, Green Bay (\$17 million); Capitol Marine Bank, Milwaukee (\$15 million); Cudahy Marine Bank, Cudahy (\$14 million); South Milwaukee Marine Bank, South Milwaukee (\$9.3 million); Waukesha County Marine Bank, Pewaukee (\$9.2 million); and Oak Creek Marine National Bank, Oak Creek (\$1.3 million). In addition, the Board has given its approval to Applicant's acquisition of Waukesha Marine National Bank, Waukesha (a new bank, not yet open). In terms of total deposits, Applicant is the third largest of the holding companies headquartered in the State of Wisconsin, and (as of December 31, 1961) the fifteenth largest in the United States.

Since Applicant's principal assets are the stocks of its subsidiary banks, the condition of those banks is the principal factor bearing on the financial condition of Applicant. Total deposits and capital accounts of Applicant's subsidiary banks are \$308 million and \$29 million, respectively, and on the basis of all available information the financial condition of these banks appears to be satisfactory. Accordingly, the Board finds, as did the Hearing Examiner, that Applicant's financial history and condition are satisfactory.

Beloit State was organized and began operations in 1892 and has shown a relatively consistent pattern of growth. Deposits have increased six-fold since 1940. Since 1955 this deposit growth has been largely in time deposits; from year-end 1955 to March 26, 1962, while total deposits were increasing from \$24 million to \$34 million, demand deposits actually declined slightly (by \$300 thousand), a situation which appears attributable, in large part, to a decline in large commercial and industrial demand accounts. Beloit State has loans of \$16 million and total assets of \$38 million. From December 31, 1956, to March 26, 1962, Beloit State's capital accounts increased from \$2 million to \$2.9 million from retained earnings and

its reserve for bad debts increased from \$258 thousand to \$656 thousand. The Hearing Examiner found, and the Board agrees, that the financial history and condition of Beloit State are satisfactory.

Prospects. The prospects of Applicant are intimately related to the prospects of its subsidiary banks. Each present subsidiary is located in a prosperous and growing area of the State. Six of these subsidiaries are located in Milwaukee County: Marine National Exchange Bank, located in downtown Milwaukee, is the third largest bank in the City and State; Capitol Marine Bank is located in the northeast section of Milwaukee in a prosperous business, industrial, and residential area; South Milwaukee Marine Bank is located in South Milwaukee, a growing suburb of the City of Milwaukee; Cudahy Marine Bank is located in Cudahy, another suburb of Milwaukee, which has experienced substantial population growth and industrial development in the last decade; Wisconsin Marine Bank has experienced a striking recent growth and is located in a section of the south side of the City of Milwaukee which is being redeveloped; and Oak Creek Marine Bank is located in a growing community in the southeastern corner of Milwaukee County with its service area bounded on the north by the city limits of Milwaukee. The Waukesha County Marine Bank, Pewaukee, is located in the county to the west of Milwaukee County, and its head office is approximately 20 miles west and somewhat north of the downtown business district of the City of Milwaukee. Peoples Trust and Savings Bank is located in downtown Green Bay, a prosperous community located approximately 115 miles north of Milwaukee. The National Manufacturers Bank of Neenah, the second largest bank in the cities of Neenah and Menasha, is located approximately 70 miles northwest of Milwaukee in Winnebago County. The recently acquired Security State Bank is located in a rapidly growing trade area on the east side of the city of Madison, 77 miles west of Milwaukee in Dane County. The Waukesha Marine National Bank, when opened, will be located in downtown Waukesha, 18 miles west of the downtown business district of Milwaukee. Each of these banks appears to have good prospects, and therefore the Board concludes, as did the Hearing Examiner, that the prospects of Applicant are satisfactory.

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all figures used herein are of this date.

² This bank was acquired by Applicant on June 29, 1962, and all figures herein have been adjusted, where necessary, to reflect this acquisition.

So far as concerns Beloit State, Applicant expresses the view that the prospects for continued growth and expansion and development of its services are good if it can meet the challenge arising from the expansion of its primary trade area and the increasing competition from banks in the large metropolitan centers for the credit and deposit business of the principal industrial concerns in its primary trade area. This latter point was the subject of considerable attention and emphasis, both in the application and during the course of the hearing, and, in the final analysis, may be characterized as the primary consideration upon which Applicant seeks to justify the proposed acquisition.

It is possible, as contended by Applicant, that if Beloit State were to become affiliated with Applicant's holding company system, some of the credit and service requirements of the large industrial concerns in the Beloit area might be more readily accommodated locally, and that this, in turn, might enable Beloit State to recapture some of the loan and deposit business of these firms which has migrated to the large financial centers such as Chicago and New York. Assuming, without conceding, the correctness of Applicant's assertion that a major portion of the recaptured deposits could be expected to remain with Beloit State and be utilized in the Beloit area, nevertheless this is only one of the economic considerations which has a bearing on the prospects of Beloit State. The City of Beloit is in the center of an area which has demonstrated a vigorous upward trend in population and business over the past two decades, and according to a population study prepared for the Beloit City Planning Commission in March 1962, there is every indication that this trend will continue. Based on Beloit State's pattern of growth to date and taking into account its dynamic management, it appears reasonable to conclude that it will capture a fair share of the new banking activity inherent in the expansion of population and business in the vicinity of Beloit, and that effective steps will be taken by Bank to keep pace with the demand from the community at large for new and improved banking services. The Hearing Examiner found Beloit State's prospects to be good and, in the Board's opinion, this would be true whether or not it is affiliated with Applicant, although its prospects

would probably be bettered to some degree by consummation of the proposed acquisition.

Management. Applicant has 21 directors; 15 are officers and/or directors of Marine National Exchange Bank, including its president, 3 are presidents of other subsidiary banks (Cudahy Marine Bank, National Manufacturers Bank of Neenah, and Wisconsin Marine Bank), 1 is a director of Oak Creek Marine National Bank, and only 2 have no official relationship with Applicant's subsidiaries. Applicant's officers are drawn predominantly from the ranks of officers of Marine National Exchange Bank, Applicant's largest subsidiary. Collectively, these directors and officers represent considerable knowledge and experience in the field of banking, and in the Board's opinion the character of Applicant's management is satisfactory. This is in accord with the finding of the Hearing Examiner.

Applicant states that the present management of Beloit State is competent, and all indications support this comment. Its Board of Directors includes the President of Beloit College and the presidents of four large local manufacturing concerns, which gives Bank access to a pool of mature and thoughtful business judgment. Beloit State's officers are relatively young and appear to be able and aggressive. In light of the foregoing, the Board is of the view that the character of Bank's management is satisfactory, which is consistent with the Hearing Examiner's finding that management is "apparently outstanding."

Applicant claims, however, that notwithstanding the present quality of Beloit State's management, Bank is finding it increasingly difficult to fill management vacancies and attract adequate personnel, and that this situation bodes ill for the future unless access is had to the pool of experienced personnel in Applicant's system. Certainly this contention merits careful consideration by the Board. However, the record shows that during the past five years Beloit State has been able to find and employ five capable executives. Viewed in perspective, there is no indication that Beloit State's problems with regard to management succession and replacement differ markedly from those facing the banking industry in general or, more particularly, other banks of similar size and operating circumstances. Thus, while it is recognized that staffing problems might be solved more readily as a member of a holding company system, the Board

cannot conclude that affiliation with Applicant is the only reasonable means of insuring continued vitality and competence in Bank's management ranks, and therefore does not regard this consideration as weighing significantly in favor of approval of the application.

Convenience, needs, and welfare of the communities and the area concerned. Beloit State's only office is located in the City of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin, which is immediately north of the Illinois-Wisconsin border, 107 miles northwest of Chicago, 73 miles southwest of Milwaukee, 48 miles southeast of Madison, and 13 miles south of Janesville. Bank's primary service area encompasses all of the City of Beloit and almost all of the Town of Beloit and the Town of Turtle; the estimated population of this area, as of the date of the application, was 45,541.

Besides Beloit State, with deposits of \$34 million, there are two other banks in the City of Beloit—the First National Bank and Trust Company and the Beloit Savings Bank (an insured mutual savings bank), having deposits of \$20 million and \$14 million, respectively. All three banks are located within a block of each other.

Rock County had a population of 113,913 at the time of the 1960 census, representing a 22.8 per cent increase over the preceding 10 years. In addition to the 3 Beloit banks, there are 13 other banks in the County. Beloit State is the largest of these 16 banks, followed by Merchants & Savings Bank, Janesville (deposits \$21 million), First National Bank & Trust Company, Beloit (deposits \$20 million), First National Bank of Janesville (deposits \$16 million), and Beloit Savings Bank (deposits \$14 million). The 11 remaining Rock County banks range in deposits from \$9.2 million down to \$1.2 million.

According to Applicant, the trade area served by Beloit State would benefit in the following ways from approval of the proposed acquisition:

(a) Bank would be able to maintain and add to its experienced staff, both on the management level and in the various service areas, thereby bringing to the area a degree of specialization in banking services which is now lacking.

(b) Bank would be better able to compete with the large metropolitan banks in serving the large industrial concerns located in its primary service area, both in terms of credit demands and with respect to highly specialized counsel such as in

the field of foreign trade, thereby attracting larger deposit balances from these firms which would increase the strength of Bank and enhance its growth, leading to improvement in the financial strength and stability of the community. A collateral consideration also advanced is that local availability of the necessary banking services could attract new concerns to the Beloit area and encourage existing firms to expand operations in Beloit rather than elsewhere.

(c) Bank would be better able to develop its instalment loan business, a service for which there is great potential in the Beloit area.

(d) Bank would be able to provide better trust and investment services, particularly in the field of corporate fiduciary operations.

In addition to the foregoing, it is claimed that affiliation with Applicant would give Beloit State access to improved operational features such as automation, portfolio management and analysis, system and procedure studies, participation in joint advertising programs, credit investigation and review, centralized purchasing, personnel training and development, coordinated fringe benefit administration, and coverage in group insurance policies; also, that new capital would be more readily available when required. Presumably, it is Applicant's position that these incidental advantages of Bank's affiliation would redound to the benefit of the individuals and businesses in the Beloit area by making Bank stronger and more efficient, thereby enabling it better to serve its customers.

With respect to the circumstances bearing on the fourth statutory factor, the Hearing Examiner concluded that—

“On the basis of the evidence presented the program would appear to be in the public interest, in that it would contribute to the convenience, needs, and welfare of the community and the area concerned and introduce desirable competitive forces within the affected banking structure. It would seem reasonable to conclude that strengthening a local financial institution so as to enable it to serve local needs with greater adequacy, and thus to compete more effectively with out-of-area banks for area business should provide a broader competitive base, and consequent better service, and thus further the legitimate interests of the local community. In this sense

the tendency of the result would appear to be to diffuse and to moderate existing concentration of banking power and resources. It would thus seem that unless there are substantial countervailing considerations the application should be approved. * * *

Although agreeing in principle with the conclusion of the Hearing Examiner concerning the favorable impact of the circumstances bearing on the fourth statutory factor in this case, the Board does not regard the evidence relating thereto as being quite so persuasive.

There is no evidence of record to indicate that there are banking needs within Beloit State's service area which are presently unserved. Nor would it appear that the welfare of the community would be materially affected by consummation of the proposed transaction.

Applicant asserts its belief that should Beloit State become affiliated with Applicant's holding company system, a substantial portion of the large business concerns in and around Beloit would thereafter utilize Bank's service to a greater extent, resulting in Bank's acquiring some of the deposits of these businesses now held by banks in Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York. While it appears equally likely that a substantial part of any such deposits moving to Beloit State from the banks in the large financial centers might in fact be transferred to other subsidiaries of Applicant, principally Marine National Exchange Bank, to the extent that Applicant's management found it advantageous to leave these deposits in Beloit State, there could be, as Applicant argues, some positive influence on the economy of the Beloit area. However, former customers attracted back to Beloit State by the larger loan and service potential of the holding company system may well be borrowers as well as depositors, and it may be questioned whether their additions to the local pool of loanable funds (through recaptured deposits) would exceed their drains upon the local pool of loanable funds (through repatriated loans).

To be sure, the management of the holding company system and that of its larger customers may arrange the distribution of loans, deposits, and services through the holding company system in any desired fashion that conforms to legal limitations. Nevertheless, the long-run incentives for management to make such distribution in ways which enlarge the net lending potential of Beloit

State will arise out of the useful services available through Bank and the profitable opportunities for investment in the area which it serves. With regard to this point, there is no indication in the evidence before the Board of a relatively profitable unsatisfied margin of local credit demands in the Beloit area, nor are there signs that the growth of the Beloit area has been or will be hampered by reason of inadequate bank credit. Thus, there can be no firm reason to believe that the proposed acquisition would have a significant impact in this respect on the welfare of Beloit and environs.

So far as concerns the convenience of banking services in Beloit, the record supports the conclusion that the general banking requirements of the majority of Beloit's residents are adequately and conveniently served by the local banks, and that the principal beneficiaries, in terms of convenience, of the proposed acquisition would be the few large business enterprises in the Beloit area which might benefit from having a local conduit for counsel and services of a highly specialized nature, such as foreign trade and corporate fiduciary activities, as well as from having an augmented supply of credit available through a local source.

Certainly Bank's desire to accommodate this segment of the business community as well as the public at large is a legitimate and laudable objective, and it appears in the present case, whatever the usual situation with regard to correspondent relationships may be, that Beloit State has found resort to its correspondent banks for credit and service assistance unsatisfactory, compounding the difficulties which it has faced and foresees in aspiring to the patronage of the large businesses in the Beloit area. Possibly Beloit State could, by diligent search, find a correspondent or correspondents which would be willing to engage in a viable and mutually satisfactory working relationship.³ By the same token, in light of Beloit State's past history and the enterprising character of its present management, it might reasonably be expected to take necessary action to broaden its services. However, the fact of the matter is that were the proposed affiliation to take place it is

³ It may well be that this has already been accomplished, since shortly before the public hearing Marine National Exchange Bank in Milwaukee, the largest bank in Applicant's holding company system, became Beloit State's principal correspondent.

reasonable to predict that Beloit State might well be in a position better to meet at least part of the banking requirements of the firms in question, and the local availability of this alternative source of service could reasonably be regarded as representing a greater convenience to such firms.

Thus, while the circumstances surrounding the application here under consideration which have a bearing on the statutory factor of convenience, needs, and welfare of the community and area involved resolve themselves into a question primarily of the convenience of Beloit State's present and potential customers, and in this regard the issue is one essentially of the convenience of the large industrial concerns in Bank's service area, the Board regards the contribution to the convenience of this important segment of the community as weighing, although not heavily, in favor of approval of the application.

Effect on adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and competition. The fifth statutory factor which the Board is directed to consider is whether the proposed acquisition would expand the size or extent of the holding company system involved beyond limits consistent with adequate and sound banking, the public interest, and the preservation of competition in the field of banking.

As pointed out by the Board in the *Morgan New York State Corporation* case (1962 Federal Reserve BULLETIN (May) pp. 579 *et seq.*), while each of the statutory factors is important and no single one controlling, in evaluating the weight and significance of the various considerations which are found to exist with respect to a given proposal the Board must bear in mind the overall purposes of the statute. The legislative history of the Act reveals that a principal impetus for its enactment was the belief of the Congress that there was need for regulatory control over affiliations of banks through the holding company device because, uncontrolled, such activity could lead to undue concentration of banking resources and activities as well as restraint or inhibition of competition.

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

Applicant, with its 10 operating subsidiary banks having 12 banking offices in the State of Wisconsin

and controlling \$308 million in deposits,⁴ ranks as the third largest bank holding company headquartered in Wisconsin and (as of December 31, 1961) the fifteenth largest (out of 46) in the United States. Although only a bit over one-third (36%) as large as the largest Wisconsin holding company in terms of deposits, if the deposits of the principal bank in each system are deducted from the ratio, Applicant is almost three-quarters (73%) the size of the largest.

If this application were to be approved, the aggregate deposits of Applicant's subsidiaries would increase to \$343 million and its banking offices to 13. This would make Applicant the second largest Wisconsin holding company in terms of total deposits. The proposed acquisition would give Applicant representation in six Wisconsin counties.

Beloit State (the largest bank in the City of Beloit and in Rock County) has deposits of \$34 million and operates one banking office, which represents 50.7 per cent and 25.0 per cent, respectively, of the deposits and banking offices in the City of Beloit and 23.2 per cent and 5.9 per cent, respectively, of the deposits and banking offices in Rock County.⁵

There is no indication that consummation of the acquisition here under consideration would be inconsistent with adequate and sound banking, either in Beloit or elsewhere. However, the impact of the acquisition upon the preservation of competition in the field of banking, and, more broadly, the public interest, deserves close attention.

Applicant claims that the proposed acquisition would not result in any adverse effect upon banking competition in the Beloit area. Apart from the fact that none of Applicant's present subsidiary banks is located in or does any significant amount of business in Beloit State's primary service area, it is suggested that the present pattern of competition between Beloit State and the two other local banking institutions would not be disturbed, because the objective and effect of the proposed acquisition would be to strengthen Beloit State's

⁴ Excludes the Marine National Bank of Waukesha, acquisition of which has been approved by the Board but which is not yet open for business, but includes Security State Bank, Madison, which was acquired on June 29, 1962.

⁵ Data includes deposits of \$14 million and one office of a mutual savings bank in Beloit.

ability to compete with large metropolitan banks for the business of large corporate clients in the Beloit area, which neither of the other local banks is in a position to seek. Indeed, it is argued, the competitive picture of banking in the community will actually be enhanced, since by affiliation with Applicant Beloit State will be better able to service the banking demands of the large local businesses, thereby bringing to the community a new alternative source of banking.

This line of argument was found persuasive by the Hearing Examiner, and he concluded that "there is no apparent reason to apprehend that affiliation of the Bank with Applicant will adversely alter existing competitive relationships as between the Beloit banks." The Board does not agree.

It may well be that the proposed transaction would, through the benefits of direct affiliation with the third largest Wisconsin bank holding company (which would become second if the application were to be approved), serve to place Beloit State in a position to compete more vigorously with other banks in Chicago, New York, and elsewhere. On balance, however, it may be questioned whether, in fact, the impact of Beloit State's enhanced competitive strength could be or would be channeled only into the recapture of business now handled by the large metropolitan banks; many of the improved and expanded services which Applicant claims will be instituted by Beloit State following affiliation would, perforce, redound to the benefit of the Bank in serving not only large corporate clients but the public at large.

The Board is not unmindful of the evidence adduced which purports to show that independent banks in certain Wisconsin communities have flourished in the face of competition with a local bank holding company subsidiary. However, there is nothing to indicate that, as applied to the Beloit area, the nature of the banks involved or the economic, demographic, or geographic circumstances are comparable; nor is it clear as to what the explanation for this phenomenon is or the extent to which it may be true in other locations. In this posture of the record, the Board does not feel at liberty to infer that Beloit State's affiliation with Applicant would not place the other banks in Beloit and, to a lesser extent, in Rock County at a disadvantage in competing with Bank for business.

It is the opinion of the Board that consummation of the proposed acquisition would increase

the local market dominance of what is already the largest bank in the City of Beloit and in Rock County, thereby having a potential long-range detrimental competitive effect on the remaining smaller independent banks located therein, and this negative consideration is sufficient to outweigh the favorable circumstances found to exist with respect to the first four statutory factors in this case and to call for disapproval of the application.

A further aspect of the competitive question to which consideration has been given is the effect which consummation of the proposed acquisition would have on the concentration of banking resources in the State of Wisconsin.

The three largest Wisconsin bank holding companies together account for 42 offices (5.8 per cent) and 31.7 per cent and 34.2 per cent, respectively, of the deposits and loans of the insured commercial banks in the State; and if this application were to be approved, these three holding companies would control 6.0 per cent of the commercial banking offices in Wisconsin, and 32.4 per cent and 35.0 per cent, respectively, of the deposits and loans of these offices.

The Hearing Examiner concluded that Applicant's acquisition of Beloit State would not tend to monopoly control of banking in the State of Wisconsin. While this may be true, the Board's responsibility under the Act requires it to consider more than the question of *monopoly* control.

Perhaps, viewed in the abstract, the extent to which Beloit State's acquisition would add to the total commercial banking offices and deposits under holding company control in the State or in the County involved would not be considered substantial. However, since the three largest bank holding companies in Wisconsin already control a significant portion of the deposit and loan business of banks in the State, under circumstances such as those here presented, where one of the large holding companies proposes to add the largest bank in a trade area (indeed, Beloit State ranks 17th in amount of deposits in the State) to an already significant pattern of control of banking resources by the large holding companies in the State, the Board would consider itself remiss in its statutory duties were it to grant approval without the most clear-cut showing of countervailing benefits.

Conclusion. All things considered, it is the conclusion of the Board that, taking into account the

present dominant position of Beloit State in its trade area and the existing degree of control of banking resources by the three large holding companies in the State of Wisconsin, Applicant's acquisition of Bank would be inimical to the preservation of competition in the field of banking

and contrary to the public interest. This adverse consideration is not sufficiently offset, in the Board's judgment, by favorable considerations under other statutory factors as to warrant approval of the application.

Announcements

APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR

On January 25, 1963, the Board of Governors announced the appointment of C. Hunter Green of Louisville, Kentucky, as a director of the Louisville Branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis for the unexpired portion of a term ending December 31, 1965. Mr. Green is Vice President and General Manager, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Louisville. As a director of the Louisville Branch he succeeds William H. Harrison, President, Taylor Drug Stores, Inc., Louisville, whose term expired December 31, 1962.

SUPPLEMENT TO BANKING AND MONETARY STATISTICS

Another pamphlet, entitled "Currency," Section 11 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 35 cents each from the Division of Administrative Services, Board of Governors of

the Federal Reserve System, Washington 25, D. C.

For announcements of previous pamphlets, see BULLETINS for January 1962, p. 38; March 1962, p. 300; August 1962, p. 993, and October 1962, p. 1295.

BANKING AND MONETARY STATISTICS

The annual banking and monetary statistics on pp. 268-75 of this BULLETIN are complete except for reserves and borrowings of member banks, which will be included in the March BULLETIN.

ADMISSION OF STATE BANK TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

The following bank was admitted to Membership in the Federal Reserve System during the period January 16, 1963, to February 15, 1963.

Wisconsin

Chippewa Falls. . . Northwestern State Bank

National Summary of Business Conditions

Released for publication February 14

Industrial production, nonfarm employment, and retail sales continued to change little in January. Commercial bank credit rose further. Between mid-January and mid-February, bond yields increased somewhat.

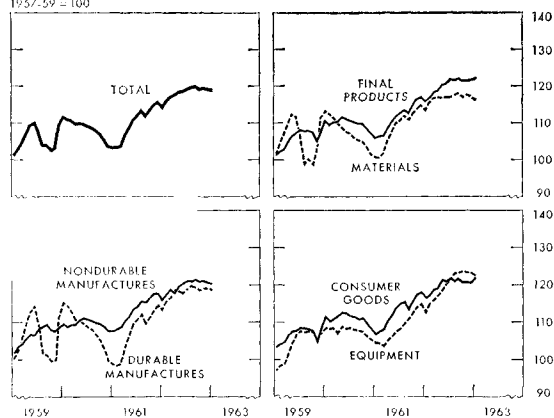
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production in January was unchanged from the revised December index of 119 per cent of the 1957-59 average. Output of consumer goods increased, but production of equipment and materials declined somewhat. In both December and January production was limited by strikes and severe weather.

Auto assemblies in January remained at the advanced level of the previous six months. Output of home goods recovered further, returning to the high of last spring; gains were particularly large for television sets. Production of consumer staples was maintained at the record level reached last summer.

Output of construction materials declined further in January, and production of crude oil and some other nondurable materials was curtailed. Output of primary metals changed little. In early February, steel ingot production increased somewhat.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
1957-59 = 100



Federal Reserve indexes, seasonally adjusted. Monthly figures, latest shown are for January.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

New construction put in place, which was revised downward for December, increased in January to the November seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$62½ billion. Residential building rose 2 per cent further while most other types of private activity and public construction changed little.

EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted employment in nonfarm establishments in January remained at the level prevailing since mid-1962. Employment was reduced in transportation because of the dock strike affecting Eastern and Gulf ports from December 23 to January 27. Employment in other activities showed only small changes, with manufacturing down and trade up. In manufacturing, both employment and the average workweek were somewhat below their levels in mid-1962. The rate of unemployment in January was 5.8 per cent of the civilian labor force, compared with 5.6 per cent in December and 5.8 per cent in November and January 1962.

DISTRIBUTION

Preliminary retail sales figures for January were ½ per cent below the advanced November-December level. Sales declined at department stores and at most other types of retail outlets other than the automotive group. Dealer deliveries of new autos, after declining from the near-record rate reached in October, rose substantially in January. Dealer stocks of new autos increased somewhat more than seasonally but were only 2 per cent higher than a year earlier while sales were up 12 per cent.

COMMODITY PRICES

The wholesale commodity price index continued to change little between mid-January and mid-February. Apart from a rise in steel scrap, prices of sensitive materials changed little and prices of industrial products generally were stable. Live-stock prices declined about 5 per cent, reflecting mainly sharp decreases in cattle.

BANK CREDIT, MONEY SUPPLY, AND RESERVES

Total commercial bank credit, seasonally adjusted, rose further in January by \$1.2 billion, an amount not quite as large as in other recent months. Security holdings increased contraseasonally, but total loans changed little following a sharp rise in December. The money supply declined \$600 million between the second half of December and the second half of January, following substantial growth in late 1962. Time and savings deposits at commercial banks rose \$1.7 billion, a larger amount than the monthly increases in late 1962.

Total reserves, which usually decline in January, changed little. Reserves were supplied principally through currency inflow and were absorbed through increases in Treasury deposits at the Reserve Banks, an outflow of gold, and a \$350 million reduction in Federal Reserve holdings of U. S.

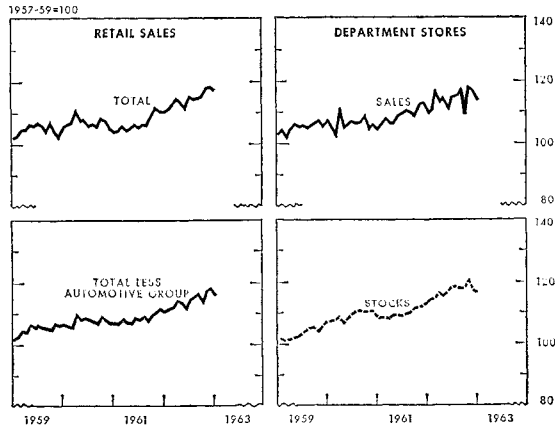
Government securities. Required reserves increased further, and excess reserves declined. Member bank borrowings at the Federal Reserve, which had been temporarily high in December, were reduced; in late January and early February, however, they increased somewhat.

SECURITY MARKETS

Yields on U. S. Government securities and on State and local government bonds rose somewhat between mid-January and mid-February while those on corporate bonds changed little. Rates on 3-month Treasury bills, at around 2.95 per cent, were near their 1962 highs.

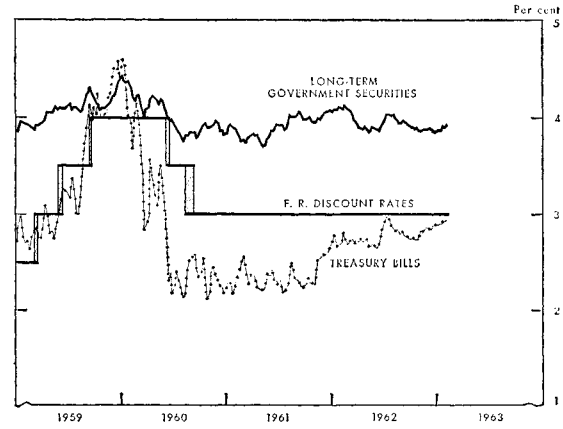
Common stock prices increased slightly further on balance, and trading remained active. By mid-February average prices had recovered two-thirds of the decrease from the peak in December 1961 to the low in late June 1962.

RETAIL TRADE



Federal Reserve indexes, seasonally adjusted; retail sales based on Department of Commerce data. Monthly figures; latest for stocks is December, for other series, January.

INTEREST RATES



Discount rate, range or level for all F. R. Banks. Weekly average market yields for U. S. Government bonds maturing in 10 years or more and for 90-day Treasury bills. Latest figures shown are for week ending February 8.

Guide to Tabular Presentation

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

e	Estimated	IPC	Individuals, partnerships, and corporations
c	Corrected	A	Assets
p	Preliminary	L	Liabilities
r	Revised	S	Financial sources of funds: net change in liabilities
rp	Revised preliminary	U	Financial uses of funds: net acquisitions of assets
I, II, III, IV	Quarters		
n.a.	Not available		
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified		Amounts insignificant in terms of the particular unit (e.g., less than 500,000 when the unit is millions)
S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures adjusted for seasonal variation		(1) Zero, (2) no figure to be expected, or (3) figure delayed
N.S.A.	Monthly (or quarterly) figures not adjusted for seasonal variation		

GENERAL INFORMATION

Minus signs are used to indicate (1) a decrease, (2) a negative figure, or (3) an outflow.

A heavy vertical rule is used (1) to the right (to the left) of a total when the components shown to the right (left) of it add to that total (totals separated by ordinary rules include more components than those shown), (2) to the right (to the left) of items that are not part of a balance sheet, (3) to the left of memorandum items.

“U.S. Govt. securities” may include guaranteed issues of U.S. Govt. agencies (the flow of funds figures also include not fully guaranteed issues) as well as direct obligations of the Treasury. “State and local gov’t.” also includes municipalities, special districts, and other political subdivisions.

In some of the tables details do not add to totals because of rounding.

The footnotes labeled NOTE (which always appear last) provide (1) the source or sources of data that do not originate in the System; (2) notice when figures are estimates; and (3) information on other characteristics of the data.

LIST OF TABLES PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, SEMIANNUALLY, OR ANNUALLY, WITH LATEST BULLETIN REFERENCE

<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Page</i>	<i>Annually—cont.</i>	<i>Issue</i>	<i>Page</i>
Flow of funds.....	Jan. 1963	82-89			
Selected assets and liabilities of Federal business-type activities.....	Jan. 1963	90	Banking and monetary statistics, 1961.....	{ Feb. 1963 Mar. 1962 May 1962	268-75 362-63 652-55
<i>Semiannually</i>			Banks and branches, number of, by class and State.....	Apr. 1962	482-83
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On, and not on, Federal Reserve Par List number of.....	Feb. 1963	267	Member banks: Calendar year.....	{ May 1962 July 1962	644-51 902
<i>Annually</i>			Operating ratios.....	Apr. 1962	484-86
Bank holding companies: List of, Dec. 31, 1961.....	June 1962	762	Insured commercial banks.....	July 1962	903
Banking offices and deposits of group banks, Dec. 31, 1961.....	Aug. 1962	1075	Stock Exchange firms, detailed debit and credit balances.....	Sept. 1962	1234

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★ United States ★

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The data for F. R. Banks, member banks, and department stores, and consumer credit are derived from regular reports made to the Board; production indexes are compiled by the Board on the basis of data collected by other agencies; figures for gold stock, currency, Federal finance, and Federal business-type activi-

ties are obtained from Treasury statements; the remaining data are obtained largely from other sources. For many of the banking and monetary series back data and descriptive text are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds								Factors absorbing reserve funds								
	F. R. Bank credit outstanding					Gold stock	Treasury currency outstanding	Currency in circulation	Treasury cash holdings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F. R. Banks			Other F. R. accounts	Member bank reserves			
	U. S. Govt. securities		Dis-counts and ad-vances	Float 1	Total 2					Treas-ury	For-ign	Other 1		With F. R. Banks	Cur-rency and coin 3	Total	
	Total	Bought out-right				Repur-chase agree-ments	Total										
Averages of daily figures																	
1929—June.....	179	179	.....	978	61	1,317	4,024	2,018	4,400	210	30	30	376	2,314	.....	2,314	
1933—June.....	1,933	1,933	.....	250	12	2,208	4,030	2,295	5,455	272	81	164	350	2,211	.....	2,211	
1939—Dec.....	2,510	2,510	.....	8	83	2,612	17,518	2,956	7,609	2,402	616	739	248	11,473	.....	11,473	
1941—Dec.....	2,219	2,219	.....	5	170	2,404	22,759	3,239	10,985	2,189	592	1,531	170	12,812	.....	12,812	
1945—Dec.....	23,708	23,708	.....	381	652	24,744	20,047	4,322	28,452	2,269	625	1,247	493	16,027	.....	16,027	
1950—Dec.....	20,345	20,336	9	142	1,117	21,606	22,879	4,629	27,806	1,290	615	920	353	739	17,391	.....	17,391
1951—Dec.....	23,409	23,310	99	657	1,375	25,446	22,483	4,701	29,139	1,280	271	571	264	796	20,310	.....	20,310
1952—Dec.....	24,400	23,876	524	1,633	1,262	27,299	23,276	4,806	30,494	1,271	569	745	290	832	21,180	.....	21,180
1953—Dec.....	25,639	25,218	421	448	1,018	27,107	22,028	4,885	30,968	767	602	466	390	908	19,920	.....	19,920
1954—Dec.....	24,917	24,888	29	407	992	26,317	21,711	4,982	30,749	805	443	439	365	929	19,279	.....	19,279
1955—Dec.....	24,602	24,318	284	840	1,389	26,853	21,689	5,008	31,265	777	434	459	394	983	19,240	.....	19,240
1956—Dec.....	24,765	24,498	267	706	1,633	27,156	21,942	5,064	31,775	772	463	372	247	998	19,535	.....	19,535
1957—Dec.....	23,982	23,615	367	716	1,443	26,186	22,769	5,144	31,932	768	385	345	186	1,063	19,420	.....	19,420
1958—Dec.....	26,312	26,216	96	564	1,496	28,412	20,563	5,230	32,371	691	470	262	337	1,174	18,899	.....	18,899
1959—Dec.....	27,036	26,993	43	911	1,426	29,435	19,482	5,311	32,775	396	524	361	348	1,195	18,628	304	18,932
1960—Dec.....	27,248	27,170	78	94	1,665	29,060	17,954	5,396	33,019	408	522	250	495	1,029	16,688	2,595	19,283
1961—Dec.....	29,098	29,061	37	152	1,921	31,217	16,929	5,587	33,954	422	514	229	244	1,112	17,259	2,859	20,118
1962—Jan.....	28,519	28,478	41	93	1,807	30,468	16,852	5,588	33,291	441	417	234	288	1,042	17,195	2,894	20,089
Feb.....	28,384	28,377	7	118	1,290	29,839	16,793	5,586	32,848	449	426	211	272	1,096	16,916	2,655	19,571
Mar.....	28,570	28,524	46	156	1,293	30,063	16,707	5,588	32,996	439	448	215	272	1,049	16,939	2,611	19,550
Apr.....	29,143	29,015	128	134	1,317	30,634	16,564	5,588	33,235	428	485	220	350	985	17,083	2,640	19,723
May.....	29,503	29,457	46	128	1,326	30,991	16,456	5,594	33,327	419	551	221	351	1,048	17,122	2,701	19,823
June.....	29,568	29,510	58	154	1,508	31,265	16,434	5,601	33,626	402	514	269	322	971	17,196	2,728	19,924
July.....	29,581	29,540	41	109	1,736	31,475	16,310	5,602	33,989	398	490	273	312	654	17,272	2,771	20,043
Aug.....	30,088	30,074	14	143	1,330	31,600	16,136	5,598	33,962	405	524	200	335	764	17,144	2,780	19,924
Sept.....	29,921	29,865	56	91	1,760	31,807	16,079	5,548	34,004	398	500	211	296	799	17,227	2,807	20,034
Oct.....	30,241	30,178	63	76	1,705	32,057	16,050	5,552	34,111	404	517	216	320	710	17,382	2,823	20,205
Nov.....	30,195	30,064	131	129	1,694	32,053	15,978	5,552	34,584	401	472	202	293	925	16,706	2,895	19,601
Dec.....	30,546	30,474	72	305	2,298	33,218	15,978	5,561	35,281	398	587	222	290	1,048	16,932	3,105	20,037
1963—Jan.....	30,198	30,148	50	101	2,278	32,663	15,950	5,568	34,574	422	777	226	299	976	16,909	3,132	20,041
Week ending—																	
1961																	
Dec. 6.....	29,274	29,274	.....	36	1,279	30,631	16,975	5,588	33,579	416	501	216	258	1,143	17,082	2,662	19,764
13.....	29,334	29,334	.....	40	1,363	30,780	16,961	5,590	33,937	423	460	247	228	1,131	16,906	2,836	19,742
20.....	29,007	29,007	.....	109	2,240	31,401	16,920	5,588	34,072	424	600	215	219	1,102	17,277	2,957	20,234
27.....	28,893	28,845	48	218	2,526	31,685	16,889	5,584	34,171	421	511	207	238	1,106	17,506	2,842	20,348
1962																	
Jan. 3.....	28,931	28,720	211	356	2,355	31,695	16,889	5,586	33,919	429	441	290	297	1,053	17,740	3,062	20,802
10.....	28,784	28,717	67	79	2,059	30,972	16,883	5,587	33,661	434	380	240	261	1,043	17,421	2,871	20,292
17.....	28,520	28,501	19	89	1,870	30,529	16,839	5,586	33,386	440	435	232	292	1,040	17,130	2,926	20,056
24.....	28,279	28,279	.....	72	1,786	30,185	16,839	5,589	33,070	442	439	220	305	1,043	17,094	2,878	19,972
31.....	28,310	28,310	.....	94	1,227	29,678	16,832	5,590	32,793	450	424	213	296	1,042	16,882	2,876	19,758
Feb. 7.....	28,588	28,588	.....	122	1,117	29,873	16,804	5,584	32,776	460	359	223	277	1,042	17,125	2,573	19,698
14.....	28,575	28,575	.....	120	1,050	29,791	16,789	5,585	32,888	448	444	197	252	1,022	16,914	2,606	19,520
21.....	28,090	28,062	28	122	1,655	29,913	16,790	5,586	32,870	447	433	197	274	1,163	16,904	2,676	19,580
28.....	28,285	28,285	.....	108	1,340	29,778	16,790	5,588	32,857	439	470	227	285	1,156	16,721	2,764	19,485
Mar. 7.....	28,433	28,419	14	156	1,339	29,974	16,772	5,587	32,908	440	401	214	283	1,100	16,987	2,497	19,484
14.....	28,502	28,463	39	118	1,252	29,917	16,724	5,590	33,066	441	461	224	234	1,053	16,751	2,597	19,348
21.....	28,487	28,415	72	198	1,446	30,176	16,709	5,586	33,048	446	460	219	224	1,027	17,048	2,617	19,665
28.....	28,679	28,651	28	151	1,248	30,121	16,666	5,587	32,951	433	481	197	318	1,028	16,966	2,682	19,648
Apr. 4.....	29,150	28,996	154	140	1,029	30,361	16,609	5,591	33,050	433	400	220	351	1,025	17,080	2,583	19,663
11.....	29,281	29,134	147	125	1,156	30,603	16,609	5,589	33,274	432	458	252	327	1,030	17,027	2,477	19,504
18.....	29,030	28,957	73	140	1,412	30,622	16,585	5,584	33,356	425	480	204	364	960	17,002	2,684	19,686
25.....	29,033	28,882	151	150	1,500	30,722	16,523	5,586	33,244	428	518	209	354	963	17,115	2,763	19,878
May 2.....	29,188	29,093	95	128	1,351	30,704	16,494	5,590	33,133	419	607	213	366	958	17,091	2,777	19,868
9.....	29,634	29,467	167	112	1,245	31,025	16,490	5,594	33,267	419	502	224	372	956	17,369	2,483	19,852
16.....	29,532	29,511	21	129	1,276	30,970	16,456	5,595	33,406	423	537	219	342	996	17,098	2,717	19,815
23.....	29,341	29,341	.....	112	1,667	31,153	16,434	5,593	33,327	419	599	237	327	1,132	17,138	2,693	19,831
30.....	29,560	29,560	.....	151	1,191	30,935	16,434	5,594	33,331	418	524	208	344	1,130	17,007	2,802	19,809

For notes see opposite page.

MEMBER BANK RESERVES, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CREDIT, AND RELATED ITEMS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period or date	Factors supplying reserve funds							Factors absorbing reserve funds									
	F. R. Bank credit outstanding					Gold stock	Treasury currency out- standing	Cur- rency in cir- culation	Treas- ury cash hold- ings	Deposits, other than member bank reserves, with F. R. Banks			Other F. R. ac- counts	Member bank reserves			
	U. S. Govt. securities			Dis- counts and adv- ances	Float ¹					Total ²	Treas- ury	Fore- ign		Other ¹	With F. R. Banks	Cur- rency and coin ³	Total
	Total	Bought out- right	Repur- chase agree- ments														
Averages of daily figures																	
Week ending—																	
1962																	
June 6.....	29,837	29,837	.....	117	1,211	31,198	16,434	5,597	33,534	413	474	209	367	1,077	17,155	2,646	19,801
13.....	29,672	29,672	.....	107	1,304	31,115	16,435	5,602	33,663	402	503	211	339	1,056	16,976	2,662	19,638
20.....	29,433	29,356	77	180	1,779	31,423	16,434	5,604	33,654	400	509	274	337	996	17,291	2,747	20,038
27.....	29,320	29,233	87	216	1,668	31,236	16,433	5,600	33,584	396	550	343	266	886	17,244	2,818	20,062
July 4.....	29,884	29,707	177	153	1,498	31,597	16,435	5,600	33,863	391	533	330	290	699	17,527	2,713	20,240
11.....	29,962	29,870	92	81	1,627	31,729	16,412	5,602	34,155	394	452	294	301	700	17,447	2,694	20,141
18.....	29,304	29,304	.....	178	2,039	31,561	16,298	5,601	34,091	388	496	315	298	607	17,265	2,829	20,094
25.....	29,230	29,230	.....	74	1,968	31,315	16,269	5,603	33,901	404	551	221	317	641	17,152	2,850	20,002
Aug. 1.....	29,592	29,592	.....	85	1,346	31,066	16,168	5,604	33,813	414	428	234	343	643	16,962	2,876	19,838
8.....	30,194	30,194	.....	171	1,150	31,559	16,148	5,603	33,938	417	488	217	331	692	17,226	2,589	19,815
15.....	30,177	30,160	17	145	1,279	31,642	16,148	5,596	34,059	402	598	198	375	703	17,050	2,763	19,813
22.....	29,902	29,890	12	171	1,684	31,795	16,147	5,597	34,003	397	553	189	325	827	17,247	2,763	20,010
29.....	30,019	30,019	.....	92	1,287	31,433	16,112	5,601	33,870	404	502	192	314	820	17,044	2,870	19,914
Sept. 5.....	30,412	30,264	148	105	1,134	31,685	16,098	5,556	33,977	404	459	175	315	866	17,143	2,696	19,839
12.....	30,396	30,269	127	89	1,400	31,921	16,093	5,550	34,167	392	503	204	293	839	17,165	2,787	19,952
19.....	29,748	29,748	.....	36	2,136	31,955	16,067	5,544	34,045	390	579	222	284	774	17,273	2,886	20,159
26.....	29,340	29,340	.....	152	2,176	31,702	16,068	5,548	33,882	401	494	219	283	760	17,278	2,913	20,191
Oct. 3.....	29,959	29,946	13	74	1,747	31,816	16,068	5,552	33,909	407	476	217	323	754	17,352	2,822	20,174
10.....	30,682	30,546	136	56	1,645	32,416	16,067	5,555	34,102	410	513	243	314	751	17,706	2,627	20,333
17.....	30,480	30,385	95	82	1,633	32,229	16,067	5,551	34,256	397	480	214	336	717	17,445	2,861	20,306
24.....	29,931	29,931	.....	67	2,083	32,116	16,052	5,551	34,115	398	519	211	315	684	17,476	2,882	20,358
31.....	29,888	29,853	35	91	1,475	31,491	16,006	5,552	34,042	406	541	207	311	672	16,872	2,935	19,807
Nov. 7.....	30,235	30,048	187	170	1,247	31,686	15,977	5,555	34,231	410	392	184	302	822	16,878	2,681	19,559
14.....	30,378	30,138	240	156	1,300	31,868	15,978	5,550	34,560	401	523	216	309	798	16,589	2,828	19,417
21.....	30,104	30,044	60	105	2,056	32,299	15,978	5,550	34,684	394	464	193	289	1,020	16,783	2,902	19,685
28.....	30,012	29,994	18	103	2,109	32,259	15,978	5,551	34,803	400	488	214	262	1,023	16,597	3,033	19,630
Dec. 5.....	30,411	30,223	188	93	1,832	32,373	15,977	5,556	34,860	390	500	207	315	1,068	16,565	2,964	19,529
12.....	30,698	30,603	95	109	1,755	32,629	15,977	5,559	35,226	402	478	207	268	1,068	16,517	3,010	19,527
19.....	30,493	30,493	.....	164	2,443	33,163	15,978	5,560	35,366	399	669	208	277	1,011	16,771	3,182	19,953
26.....	30,510	30,489	21	308	2,842	33,733	15,978	5,564	35,471	395	665	210	295	1,026	17,212	3,113	20,325
1963																	
Jan. 2.....	30,598	30,478	120	716	2,684	34,104	15,978	5,568	35,349	399	628	280	319	1,054	17,623	3,456	21,079
9.....	30,404	30,404	.....	65	2,728	33,286	15,978	5,572	35,022	423	711	226	306	991	17,157	3,139	20,296
16.....	30,227	30,227	.....	80	2,392	32,784	15,963	5,563	34,694	412	767	232	298	980	16,927	3,174	20,101
23.....	29,898	29,898	.....	172	2,307	32,464	15,928	5,567	34,361	429	823	225	281	960	16,881	3,034	19,915
30.....	30,123	29,975	148	101	1,615	31,916	15,928	5,571	34,080	432	837	220	297	966	16,583	3,048	19,631
End of month																	
1962																	
Nov.....	30,454	30,200	254	71	1,885	32,448	15,977	5,557	34,782	381	585	203	305	1,078	16,648	3,346	19,994
Dec.....	30,820	30,478	342	38	2,903	33,871	15,978	5,567	35,338	380	597	247	393	1,006	17,454	3,234	20,688
1963																	
Jan.....	30,289	30,110	179	87	1,511	31,959	15,928	5,567	34,081	416	821	197	327	968	16,644	3,284	19,928
Wednesday																	
1962																	
Dec. 5.....	30,285	30,275	10	191	1,602	32,117	15,978	5,559	35,066	407	359	218	316	1,077	16,211	3,060	19,271
12.....	30,678	30,651	27	238	1,696	32,664	15,978	5,560	35,334	405	532	213	261	1,006	16,451	3,432	19,883
19.....	30,489	30,489	.....	317	2,770	33,643	15,978	5,560	35,437	404	708	207	296	1,017	17,113	3,463	20,576
26.....	30,634	30,489	145	248	2,562	33,529	15,978	5,568	35,572	395	602	229	316	1,093	16,867	3,299	20,166
1963																	
Jan. 2.....	30,478	30,478	.....	87	2,913	33,589	15,978	5,572	35,267	416	694	248	289	993	17,233	3,520	20,753
9.....	30,266	30,266	.....	75	2,200	32,625	15,978	5,573	34,889	429	813	241	292	989	16,523	3,440	19,963
16.....	30,038	30,038	.....	88	2,175	32,383	15,928	5,565	34,549	425	780	200	287	958	16,677	3,391	20,068
23.....	29,863	29,863	.....	650	1,651	32,245	15,928	5,568	34,218	438	863	232	276	958	16,756	3,340	20,096
30.....	30,306	30,054	252	150	1,178	31,713	15,928	5,571	34,080	423	779	219	325	968	16,419	3,340	19,759

¹ Beginning with 1960 reflects a minor change in concept, see Feb. 1961 BULL., p. 164.

² Includes industrial loans and acceptances, when held. (Industrial loan program discontinued Aug. 21, 1959). For holdings of acceptances on Wed. and end-of-month dates, see subsequent tables on F. R. Banks. See also note 1.

³ Part allowed as reserves Dec. 1, 1959—Nov. 23, 1960; all allowed thereafter. Beginning with Oct. 1962 figures are estimated except for weekly averages.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All member banks					Reserve city banks									
						New York City					City of Chicago				
	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F. R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F. R. Banks	Free re- serves	Reserves			Bor- row- ings at F. R. Banks	Free re- serves
	Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess			Total held	Re- quired	Excess		
1929—June.....	2,314	2,275	42	974	-932	762	755	7	174	-167	161	161	1	63	-62
1933—June.....	1,216	1,797	363	184	179	861	792	69	.....	69	211	133	78	.....	78
1939—Dec.....	11,473	6,462	5,011	3	5,008	5,623	3,012	2,611	.....	2,611	1,141	601	540	.....	540
1941—Dec.....	12,812	9,422	3,390	5	3,385	5,142	4,153	989	.....	989	1,143	848	295	.....	295
1945—Dec.....	16,027	14,536	1,491	334	1,157	4,118	4,070	48	192	-144	939	924	14	.....	14
1947—Dec.....	17,261	16,275	986	224	762	4,404	4,299	105	38	67	1,024	1,011	13	.....	6
1950—Dec.....	17,391	16,364	1,027	142	885	4,742	4,616	125	58	67	1,199	1,191	8	.....	3
1951—Dec.....	20,310	19,484	826	657	169	5,275	5,231	44	151	-107	1,356	1,353	3	.....	-61
1952—Dec.....	21,180	20,457	723	1,593	-870	5,357	5,328	30	486	-456	1,406	1,409	-4	.....	-236
1953—Dec.....	19,920	19,227	693	441	252	4,762	4,748	14	115	-101	1,295	1,295	1	.....	-36
1954—Dec.....	19,279	18,576	703	246	457	4,508	4,497	12	62	-50	1,210	1,210	-1	.....	-16
1955—Dec.....	19,240	18,646	594	839	-245	4,432	4,397	35	197	-162	1,166	1,164	2	.....	-83
1956—Dec.....	19,535	18,883	652	688	-36	4,448	4,392	57	147	-91	1,149	1,138	12	.....	-86
1957—Dec.....	19,420	18,843	577	710	-133	4,436	4,303	34	139	-105	1,136	1,127	8	.....	-77
1958—Dec.....	18,899	18,383	516	557	-41	4,033	4,010	23	102	-81	1,077	1,070	7	.....	-31
1959—Dec.....	18,932	18,450	482	906	-424	3,920	3,930	-10	99	-109	1,038	1,038	.....	.....	-104
1960—Dec.....	19,283	18,527	756	87	669	3,687	3,658	29	19	10	958	953	4	.....	-4
1961—Dec.....	20,118	19,550	568	149	419	3,834	3,826	7	57	-50	987	987	.....	.....	-22
1962—Jan.....	20,089	19,464	625	70	555	3,811	3,763	48	7	41	987	982	5	.....	2
Feb.....	19,571	19,069	502	68	434	3,680	3,664	17	6	11	955	954	1	.....	-3
Mar.....	19,550	19,077	473	91	382	3,693	3,705	-12	12	-24	964	949	15	.....	-6
Apr.....	19,723	19,213	510	69	441	3,752	3,692	60	10	50	940	953	-13	.....	-20
May.....	19,823	19,320	503	63	440	3,724	3,713	11	1	10	990	983	7	.....	3
June.....	19,924	19,433	491	100	391	3,781	3,774	7	19	-12	976	977	-1	.....	-3
July.....	20,043	19,514	529	89	440	3,766	3,732	34	16	18	1,000	989	10	.....	6
Aug.....	19,924	19,358	566	127	439	3,709	3,684	24	17	7	1,017	1,013	4	.....	-14
Sept.....	20,034	19,579	455	80	375	3,718	3,723	-4	15	-19	1,021	1,022	-1	.....	-10
Oct.....	20,205	19,721	484	65	419	3,774	3,736	38	4	34	1,036	1,032	5	.....	-1
Nov.....	19,601	19,012	589	119	470	3,627	3,601	27	14	13	1,007	1,001	6	.....	-7
Dec.....	20,037	19,468	569	304	265	3,863	3,817	46	108	-62	1,042	1,035	7	.....	-11
1963—Jan.....	20,041	19,574	467	99	368	3,857	3,840	18	5	13	1,038	1,037	1	.....	-6
Week ending—															
1962—Jan. 3....	20,802	20,076	726	341	385	4,002	4,003	-1	179	-180	1,026	1,025	.....	34	-34
10....	20,292	19,682	610	64	546	3,887	3,823	64	.....	64	1,003	998	5	.....	5
17....	20,056	19,452	604	69	535	3,733	3,730	3	2	1	973	976	-4	.....	-12
24....	19,972	19,271	701	44	657	3,747	3,688	59	.....	59	976	964	11	.....	10
31....	19,758	19,227	531	60	471	3,745	3,709	36	.....	36	972	971	1	.....	-3
Aug. 1....	19,838	19,404	434	70	364	3,768	3,753	15	.....	15	1,024	1,016	8	.....	5
8....	19,815	19,325	490	156	334	3,706	3,704	3	18	-15	1,012	1,010	2	.....	-16
15....	19,813	19,216	597	130	467	3,667	3,630	37	8	29	997	999	-2	.....	-25
22....	20,010	19,468	542	156	386	3,716	3,704	12	40	-27	1,026	1,022	4	.....	-22
29....	19,914	19,379	535	73	462	3,691	3,677	15	8	7	1,024	1,019	5	.....	-5
Sept. 5....	19,839	19,418	421	94	327	3,697	3,689	8	8	.....	1,024	1,021	3	.....	-7
12....	19,952	19,427	525	77	448	3,676	3,664	12	15	-3	1,015	1,009	6	.....	-3
19....	20,159	19,643	516	25	491	3,777	3,749	28	.....	28	1,024	1,026	-2	.....	-5
26....	20,191	19,687	504	141	363	3,751	3,744	8	37	-29	1,031	1,025	6	.....	-12
Oct. 3....	20,174	19,728	446	63	383	3,810	3,785	25	6	19	1,037	1,032	5	.....	4
10....	20,333	19,854	479	44	435	3,779	3,764	15	.....	15	1,042	1,040	2	.....	-7
17....	20,306	19,821	485	71	414	3,721	3,729	-8	14	-22	1,035	1,035	.....	.....	-9
24....	20,358	19,853	505	56	449	3,772	3,755	18	3	15	1,041	1,042	.....	.....	-2
31....	19,807	19,353	454	79	375	3,735	3,675	61	.....	61	1,014	1,009	5	.....	.....
Nov. 7....	19,559	19,010	549	158	391	3,667	3,655	12	18	-6	1,017	1,012	4	.....	-35
14....	19,417	18,846	571	144	427	3,561	3,541	20	9	11	977	974	3	.....	-13
21....	19,685	19,078	607	93	514	3,598	3,593	5	32	-27	1,014	1,008	5	.....	5
28....	19,630	19,080	550	95	455	3,658	3,598	60	.....	60	1,014	1,008	6	.....	6
Dec. 5....	19,529	19,149	380	92	288	3,658	3,678	-20	11	-31	1,011	1,011	.....	.....	-2
12....	19,527	19,081	446	107	339	3,708	3,669	39	5	34	998	991	7	.....	3
19....	19,953	19,438	515	163	352	3,840	3,826	14	39	-25	1,032	1,034	-2	.....	-4
26....	20,325	19,764	561	307	254	3,971	3,922	49	126	-77	1,074	1,065	9	.....	5
1963—Jan. 2....	21,079	20,045	1,034	714	320	4,180	4,030	149	299	-150	1,102	1,092	10	.....	-55
9....	20,296	19,858	438	63	375	3,973	3,934	39	.....	39	1,063	1,056	7	.....	6
16....	20,101	19,578	523	79	444	3,816	3,818	-2	6	-8	1,028	1,029	-1	.....	-12
23....	19,915	19,430	485	170	315	3,811	3,793	18	13	5	1,030	1,025	6	.....	-3
30....	19,631	19,267	364	99	265	3,757	3,746	11	1	10	1,019	1,020	.....	.....	-8

For notes see opposite page.

RESERVES AND BORROWINGS OF MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Other reserve city banks					Country banks				
	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves	Reserves			Borrowings at F. R. Banks	Free reserves
	Total held	Required	Excess			Total held	Required	Excess		
1929—June.....	761	749	12	409	-397	632	610	22	327	-305
1933—June.....	648	528	120	58	62	441	344	96	126	-30
1939—Dec.....	3,140	1,953	1,188	.....	1,188	1,568	897	671	3	668
1941—Dec.....	4,317	3,014	1,303	1	1,302	2,210	1,406	804	4	800
1945—Dec.....	6,394	5,976	418	96	322	4,576	3,566	1,011	46	965
1947—Dec.....	6,861	6,589	271	123	148	4,972	4,375	597	57	540
1950—Dec.....	6,689	6,458	232	50	182	4,761	4,099	663	29	634
1951—Dec.....	7,922	7,738	184	354	-170	5,756	5,161	596	88	508
1952—Dec.....	8,323	8,203	120	639	-519	6,094	5,518	576	236	340
1953—Dec.....	7,962	7,877	85	184	-99	5,901	5,307	594	105	489
1954—Dec.....	7,927	7,836	91	117	-26	5,634	5,032	602	52	550
1955—Dec.....	7,924	7,865	60	398	-338	5,716	5,220	497	159	338
1956—Dec.....	8,078	7,983	96	300	-203	5,859	5,371	488	144	344
1957—Dec.....	8,042	7,956	86	314	-228	5,906	5,457	449	172	277
1958—Dec.....	7,940	7,883	57	254	-198	5,849	5,419	430	162	268
1959—Dec.....	7,954	7,912	41	490	-449	6,020	5,569	450	213	237
1960—Dec.....	7,950	7,851	100	20	80	6,689	6,066	623	40	583
1961—Dec.....	8,367	8,308	59	39	20	6,931	6,429	502	31	471
1962—Jan.....	8,311	8,257	54	34	20	6,979	6,462	518	26	492
Feb.....	8,094	8,047	47	25	22	6,842	6,405	437	33	404
Mar.....	8,106	8,065	41	26	15	6,787	6,358	429	32	397
Apr.....	8,195	8,158	37	28	9	6,836	6,410	425	24	401
May.....	8,234	8,174	60	21	39	6,875	6,449	425	37	388
June.....	8,270	8,209	61	45	16	6,896	6,473	423	34	389
July.....	8,306	8,266	40	40	.....	6,972	6,526	445	29	416
Aug.....	8,182	8,129	52	47	5	7,017	6,531	486	45	441
Sept.....	8,189	8,166	23	26	3	7,106	6,668	438	30	408
Oct.....	8,203	8,175	29	24	5	7,192	6,779	413	31	382
Nov.....	7,992	7,951	41	60	-19	6,975	6,459	515	32	483
Dec.....	8,178	8,100	78	130	-52	6,953	6,515	439	48	391
1963—Jan.....	8,116	8,106	10	60	-50	7,029	6,590	439	27	412
Week ending—										
1962—Jan. 3.....	8,576	8,526	50	107	-57	7,197	6,522	676	21	655
10.....	8,431	8,356	75	35	40	6,971	6,505	466	29	437
17.....	8,307	8,266	41	40	1	7,043	6,480	564	18	546
24.....	8,276	8,172	103	15	88	6,973	6,446	527	28	499
31.....	8,163	8,119	44	23	21	6,878	6,428	450	33	417
Aug. 1.....	8,172	8,142	30	27	4	6,874	6,493	381	40	340
8.....	8,151	8,121	30	66	-34	6,945	6,491	455	54	401
15.....	8,158	8,088	70	49	21	6,991	6,499	492	50	443
22.....	8,232	8,199	33	52	-19	7,035	6,543	492	38	454
29.....	8,138	8,104	34	21	13	7,061	6,580	481	34	448
Sept. 5.....	8,154	8,126	29	20	9	6,964	6,582	382	56	326
12.....	8,157	8,120	37	24	13	7,104	6,633	470	29	441
19.....	8,211	8,181	30	3	27	7,147	6,687	460	19	441
26.....	8,223	8,200	22	62	-39	7,186	6,717	469	24	445
Oct. 3.....	8,232	8,206	26	28	-2	7,095	6,705	391	28	363
10.....	8,299	8,268	31	11	20	7,213	6,782	431	24	407
17.....	8,287	8,267	20	16	4	7,263	6,791	473	32	441
24.....	8,281	8,244	37	26	11	7,264	6,812	452	25	427
31.....	7,943	7,905	38	30	8	7,115	6,766	349	44	305
Nov. 7.....	7,967	7,938	29	78	-49	6,909	6,404	505	22	483
14.....	7,929	7,901	28	69	-41	6,950	6,430	520	50	470
21.....	8,006	7,988	19	40	-21	7,067	6,489	577	21	556
28.....	8,022	7,969	53	64	-11	6,936	6,504	432	31	401
Dec. 5.....	8,005	7,987	18	40	-22	6,855	6,473	382	39	343
12.....	7,992	7,952	40	47	-6	6,829	6,469	359	51	308
19.....	8,105	8,073	31	80	-49	6,978	6,505	472	41	431
26.....	8,275	8,225	51	116	-65	7,004	6,552	452	61	391
1963—Jan. 2.....	8,455	8,318	137	315	-178	7,342	6,605	737	35	702
9.....	8,301	8,248	53	34	19	6,958	6,620	338	27	311
16.....	8,151	8,131	20	48	-28	7,106	6,600	506	13	493
23.....	8,077	8,036	41	115	-74	6,996	6,577	420	33	387
30.....	7,977	7,948	29	53	-24	6,877	6,554	324	38	286

¹ This total excludes, and that in the preceding table includes, \$51 million in balances of unlicensed banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Beginning with Oct. 1962 reserves are estimated except for weekly averages.

Total reserves held: Based on figures at close of business through

Nov. 1959; thereafter on closing figures for balances with F. R. Banks and opening figures for allowable cash; see also note 3 to preceding table. Required reserves: Based on deposits as of opening of business each day.

Borrowings at F. R. Banks: Based on closing figures.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Federal Reserve Bank	Discounts for and advances to member banks						Advances to all others under last par. Sec. 13 ³		
	Advances and discounts under Secs. 13 and 13a ¹			Advances under Sec. 10(b) ²			Rate on Jan. 31	Effective date	Previous rate
	Rate on Jan. 31	Effective date	Previous rate	Rate on Jan. 31	Effective date	Previous rate			
Boston	3	Aug. 23, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 23, 1960	4	4	Aug. 23, 1960	4½
New York	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4½	June 10, 1960	5
Philadelphia	3	Aug. 19, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 19, 1960	4	4½	Aug. 19, 1960	5
Cleveland	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4½	Aug. 12, 1960	5
Richmond	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4	Aug. 12, 1960	4½
Atlanta	3	Aug. 16, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 16, 1960	4	4½	Aug. 16, 1960	5
Chicago	3	Aug. 19, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 19, 1960	4	4½	June 10, 1960	5
St. Louis	3	Aug. 19, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 19, 1960	4	4	Aug. 19, 1960	4½
Minneapolis	3	Aug. 15, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 15, 1960	4	4	Aug. 15, 1960	4½
Kansas City	3	Aug. 12, 1960	3½	3½	Aug. 12, 1960	4	4	Aug. 12, 1960	4½
Dallas	3	Sept. 9, 1960	3½	3½	Sept. 9, 1960	4	4½	Sept. 9, 1960	5
San Francisco	3	Sept. 2, 1960	3½	3½	Sept. 2, 1960	4	4½	June 3, 1960	5

¹ Advances secured by U.S. Govt. securities and discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper. Rates shown also apply to advances secured by securities of Federal intermediate credit banks maturing within 6 months. Maximum maturity: 90 days except that discounts of certain bankers' acceptances and of agricultural paper may have maturities not over 6 months and 9 months, respectively, and advances

secured by FICB securities are limited to 15 days.

² Advances secured to the satisfaction of the F. R. Bank. Maximum maturity: 4 months.

³ Advances to individuals, partnerships, or corporations other than member banks secured by U.S. Govt. direct securities. Maximum maturity: 90 days.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK DISCOUNT RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Effective date	Range (or level)—all F. R. Banks	F. R. Bank of N. Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)—all F. R. Banks	F. R. Bank of N. Y.	Effective date	Range (or level)—all F. R. Banks	F. R. Bank of N. Y.
In effect Dec. 31, 1932	2½-3½	2½	1950			1957—Cont.		
1933			Aug. 21	1½-1¾	1¾	Nov. 15	3 -3½	3
Mar. 3	2½-3½	3½	25	1¾	1¾	Dec. 2	3	3
4	3½	3½	1953			1958		
Apr. 7	3 -3½	3	Jan. 16	1¾-2	2	Jan. 22	2¾-3	3
May 26	2½-3½	2½	23	2	2	Jan. 24	2¾-3	2¾
Oct. 20	2 -3½	2	1954			Mar. 7	2¼-3	2¼
1934			Feb. 5	1¾-2	1¾	13	2¼-2¾	2¼
Feb. 2	1½-3½	1½	15	1¾	1¾	21	2¼	2¼
Mar. 16	1½-3	1½	Apr. 14	1½-1¾	1¾	Apr. 18	1¾-2¼	1¾
1935			16	1½-1¾	1½	May 9	1¾	1¾
Jan. 11	1½-2½	1½	May 21	1½	1½	Aug. 15	1¾-2	1¾
May 14	1½-2	1½	1955			Sept. 12	1¾-2	2
1937			Apr. 14	1½-1¾	1½	23	2	2
Aug. 27	1 -2	1	15	1½-1¾	1¾	Oct. 24	2 -2½	2
Sept. 4	1 -1½	1	May 2	1¾	1¾	Nov. 7	2½	2½
1942			Aug. 4	1¾-2¼	1¾	1959		
Apr. 11	1	1	5	1¾-2¼	2	Mar. 6	2½-3	3
Oct. 15	1½-1	1	12	2 -2¼	2	16	3	3
30	1½	1½	Sept. 9	2 -2¼	2¼	May 29	3 -3½	3½
1946			13	2¼	2¼	June 12	3½	3½
Apr. 25	1½-1	1	Nov. 18	2¼-2½	2½	Sept. 11	3½-4	4
May 10	1	1	23	2½	2½	18	4	4
1948			1956			1960		
Jan. 12	1 -1¼	1¼	Apr. 13	2½-3	2¾	June 3	3½-4	4
19	1¼	1¼	20	2¾-3	2¾	10	3½-4	3½
Aug. 13	1¼-1½	1½	Aug. 24	2¾-3	3	14	3½	3½
23	1½	1½	31	3	3	Aug. 12	3 -3½	3
1957			1957			Sept. 9	3	3
Aug. 9	3 -3½	3	Aug. 23	3 -3½	3½	1963		
23	3½	3½				In effect Jan. 31	3	3

¹ Preferential rate of ½ of 1 per cent for advances secured by U. S. Govt. securities maturing in 1 year or less. The rate of 1 per cent was continued for discounts of and advances secured by eligible paper.

NOTE.—Discount rates under Secs. 13 and 13a (as described in table above). For data before 1933, see *Banking and Monetary Statistics*, pp. 439-42.

The rates charged by the F. R. Bank of N. Y. on repurchase contracts

against U. S. Govt. securities was the same as its discount rate except in the following periods (rates in percentages): 1955—May 4-6, 1.65; Aug. 4, 1.85; Sept. 1-2, 2.10; Sept. 8, 2.15; Nov. 10, 2.375; 1956—Aug. 24-29, 2.75; 1957—Aug. 22, 3.50; 1960—Oct. 31—Nov. 17, Dec. 28-29, 2.75; 1961—Jan. 9, Feb. 6-7, 2.75; Apr. 3-4, 2.50; June 29, 2.75; July 20, 31, Aug. 1-3, 2.50; Sept. 28-29, 2.75; Oct. 5, 2.50; Oct. 23, Nov. 3, 2.75; 1962—Mar. 20-21, 2.75.

MAXIMUM INTEREST RATES PAYABLE ON TIME AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS

(Per cent per annum)

Time deposit	Effective date		
	Jan. 1 1936	Jan. 1 1957	Jan. 1 1962
Savings deposits held for:			
1 year or more.....	2½	3	4 3½
Less than 1 year.....			
Postal savings deposits held for:			
1 year or more.....	2½	3	4 3½
Less than 1 year.....			
Other time deposits payable in: ¹			
1 year or more.....	2½	3	4 3½
6 months-1 year.....			
90 days-6 months.....			
Less than 90 days.....			
	2	2½	2½
	1	1	1

¹ For exceptions see Oct. 1962 BULL., p. 1279.

NOTE.—Maximum rates that may be paid by member banks as established by the Board of Governors under provisions of Regulation Q. Under this Regulation the rate payable by a member bank may not in any event exceed the maximum rate payable by State banks or trust companies on like deposits under the laws of the State in which the member bank is located. Effective Feb. 1, 1936, maximum rates that may be paid by insured nonmember commercial banks, as established by the F.D.I.C., have been the same as those in effect for member banks.

Maximum rate payable on all types of time and savings deposits: Nov. 1, 1933-Jan. 31, 1935, 3 per cent; Feb. 1, 1935-Dec. 31, 1935, 2½ per cent.

MARGIN REQUIREMENTS

(Per cent of market value)

Regulation	Effective date		
	Oct. 16, 1958	July 28, 1960	July 10, 1962
Regulation T:			
For extensions of credit by brokers and dealers on listed securities.....	90	70	50
For short sales.....	90	70	50
Regulation U:			
For loans by banks on stocks.....	90	70	50

NOTE.—Regulations T and U, prescribed in accordance with Securities Exchange Act of 1934, limit the amount of credit that may be extended on a security by prescribing a maximum loan value, which is a specified percentage of its market value at the time of extension; margin requirements are the difference between the market value (100+) and the maximum loan value.

RESERVE REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBER BANKS

(Per cent of deposits)

Effective date ¹	Net demand deposits ²			Time deposits	
	Central reserve city banks ³	Reserve city banks	Country banks	Central reserve and reserve city banks	Country banks
In effect Dec. 31, 1948..	26	22	16	7½	7½
1949—May 1, 5.....	24	21	15	7	7
June 30, July 1.....	20	14	14	6	6
Aug. 1, 11.....	23½	19½	13	5	.....
Aug. 16, 18.....	23	19	12	.....	5
Aug. 25.....	22½	18½	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 1.....	22	18	.....	.....	.....
1951—Jan 11, 16.....	23	19	13	6	6
Jan. 25, Feb. 1.....	24	20	14	.....	.....
1953—July 1, 9.....	22	19	13	.....	.....
1954—June 16, 24.....	21	.....	.....	5	5
July 29, Aug. 1.....	20	18	12	.....	.....
1958—Feb. 27, Mar. 1.....	19½	17½	11½	.....	.....
Mar. 20, Apr. 1.....	19	17	11	.....	.....
Apr. 17.....	18½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr. 24.....	18	16½	.....	.....	.....
1960—Sept. 1.....	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov. 24.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
Dec. 1.....	16½	.....	.....	.....	.....
1962—Oct. 25, Nov. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
In effect Feb. 1, 1963.....	.....	16½	12	4	4
Present legal requirement:					
Minimum.....	10	7	3	3	3
Maximum.....	12	14	6	6	6

¹ When two dates are shown, first-of-month or midmonth dates record changes at country banks, and other dates (usually Thurs.) record changes at central reserve or reserve city banks.

² Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

³ Authority of the Board of Governors to classify or reclassify cities as central reserve cities was terminated effective July 28, 1962.

⁴ Before July 28, 1959, the minimum and maximum legal requirements for central reserve city banks were 13 and 26 per cent, respectively, and the maximum for reserve city banks was 20 per cent.

NOTE.—All required reserves were held on deposit with Federal Reserve Banks, June 21, 1917, until late 1959. Since then, member banks have also been allowed to count vault cash as reserves, as follows: Country banks—in excess of 4 and 2½ per cent of net demand deposits effective Dec. 1, 1959 and Aug. 25, 1960, respectively. Central reserve city and reserve city banks—in excess of 2 and 1 per cent effective Dec. 3, 1959 and Sept. 1, 1960, respectively. Effective Nov. 24, 1960, all vault cash,

DEPOSITS, CASH, AND RESERVES OF MEMBER BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks	Item	All member banks	Reserve city banks			Country banks
		New York City	City of Chicago	Other				New York City	City of Chicago	Other	
						Four weeks ending Dec. 12, 1962					
Gross demand:						Gross demand:					
Total.....	131,522	25,138	6,390	50,498	49,497	Total.....	137,309	27,477	6,758	52,646	50,427
Interbank.....	14,731	4,218	1,301	7,414	1,797	Interbank.....	15,504	4,536	1,335	7,748	1,886
U. S. Govt.....	5,280	1,013	287	1,951	2,030	U. S. Govt.....	5,325	1,186	336	2,029	1,774
Other.....	111,512	19,907	4,802	41,133	45,670	Other.....	116,479	21,756	5,087	42,869	46,767
Net demand ¹	108,194	19,867	5,371	41,018	41,938	Net demand ¹	112,126	21,536	5,695	42,361	42,534
Time.....	78,310	8,914	2,962	30,148	36,286	Time.....	79,737	9,367	3,049	30,663	36,658
Demand balances due from domestic banks.....	7,500	159	99	2,003	5,239	Demand balances due from domestic banks.....	7,918	158	104	2,189	5,468
Currency and coin.....	2,977	248	41	915	1,773	Currency and coin.....	3,223	278	45	994	1,906
Balances with F. R. Banks.....	16,615	3,407	968	7,091	5,149	Balances with F. R. Banks.....	17,190	3,713	1,023	7,290	5,164
Total reserves held.....	19,592	3,655	1,009	8,006	6,922	Total reserves held.....	20,413	3,991	1,068	8,284	7,070
Required.....	19,097	3,635	1,005	7,974	6,484	Required.....	19,776	3,928	1,062	8,216	6,570
Excess.....	495	20	4	32	438	Excess.....	637	63	6	68	500
						Four weeks ending Jan. 9, 1963					

¹ Demand deposits subject to reserve requirements are gross demand deposits minus cash items in process of collection and demand balances due from domestic banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. Balances with F. R. Banks are as of close of business; all other items (excluding total reserves held and excess reserves) are as of opening of business.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1963					1963	1962	
	Jan. 30	Jan. 23	Jan. 16	Jan. 9	Jan. 2	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Assets								
Gold certificate account.....	14,385	14,363	14,363	14,415	14,430	14,385	14,430	15,388
Redemption fund for F. R. notes.....	1,275	1,276	1,279	1,277	1,266	1,275	1,266	1,154
Total gold certificate reserves.....	15,660	15,639	15,642	15,692	15,696	15,660	15,696	16,542
Cash.....	437	418	371	323	282	449	288	483
Discounts and advances:								
Member bank borrowings.....	150	649	87	74	86	87	37	79
Other.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	50
Acceptances—Bought outright.....	59	59	59	59	54	62	52	45
Held under repurchase agreement.....	20	22	23	25	57	10	58	
U. S. Govt. securities:								
Bought outright:								
Bills.....	2,053	1,862	2,017	2,230	2,442	2,109	2,442	3,032
Certificates—Special.....								
Other.....	13,182	13,182	13,182	13,182	13,182	13,182	13,182	1,680
Notes.....	10,682	10,682	10,702	10,717	10,717	10,682	10,717	20,008
Bonds.....	4,137	4,137	4,137	4,137	4,137	4,137	4,137	3,812
Total bought outright.....	30,054	29,863	30,038	30,266	30,478	30,110	30,478	28,532
Held under repurchase agreement.....	252					179	342	
Total U. S. Govt. securities.....	30,306	29,863	30,038	30,266	30,478	30,289	30,820	28,532
Total loans and securities.....	30,535	30,594	30,208	30,425	30,676	30,448	30,968	28,706
Cash items in process of collection.....	4,806	5,570	6,562	5,971	6,908	4,846	6,518	4,405
Bank premises.....	104	105	104	104	104	104	104	111
Other assets:								
Denominated in foreign currencies.....	115	120	120	95	91	110	81	*
All other.....	361	341	326	305	284	367	276	317
Total assets.....	52,018	52,787	53,333	52,915	54,041	51,984	53,931	50,564
Liabilities								
F. R. notes.....	29,100	29,217	29,494	29,782	30,110	29,111	30,151	27,844
Deposits:								
Member bank reserves.....	16,419	16,756	16,677	16,523	17,233	16,644	17,454	16,872
U. S. Treasurer—General account.....	779	863	780	813	694	821	597	362
Foreign.....	219	232	200	241	248	197	247	229
Other.....	325	276	287	292	289	327	424	286
Total deposits.....	17,742	18,127	17,944	17,869	18,464	17,989	18,722	17,749
Deferred availability cash items.....	3,628	3,919	4,387	3,771	3,995	3,335	3,584	3,499
Other liabilities and accrued dividends ¹	70	64	67	67	65	68	73	69
Total liabilities.....	50,540	51,327	51,892	51,489	52,634	50,503	52,530	49,161
Capital Accounts								
Capital paid in.....	471	470	470	470	469	471	467	448
Surplus.....	934	934	934	934	934	934	934	888
Other capital accounts.....	73	56	37	22	4	76		67
Total liabilities and capital accounts.....	52,018	52,787	53,333	52,915	54,041	51,984	53,931	50,564
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspondents.....	84	84	84	85	86	84	86	120
U. S. Govt. securities held in custody for foreign account.....	7,107	7,143	7,138	6,977	6,955	7,033	6,990	5,403
Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts								
F. R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank).....	31,627	31,757	31,891	31,996	32,107	31,595	32,117	30,077
Collateral held against notes outstanding:								
Gold certificate account.....	7,517	7,576	7,598	7,617	7,699	7,517	7,643	8,309
Eligible paper.....	55	174	27	21	43	24	16	26
U. S. Govt. securities.....	25,231	25,172	25,152	25,163	25,124	25,231	25,179	23,105
Total collateral.....	32,803	32,922	32,777	32,801	32,866	32,772	32,838	31,440

¹ No accrued dividends at end-of-December dates.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF EACH BANK ON JANUARY 31, 1963

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Phila- del- phia	Cleve- land	Rich- mond	Atlan- ta	Chi- cago	St. Louis	Minne- apolis	Kan- sas City	Dallas	San Fran- cisco
Assets													
Gold certificate account.....	14,385	719	3,759	782	1,124	991	766	2,438	588	329	637	622	1,630
Redemption fund for F. R. notes....	1,275	73	301	75	111	100	76	230	53	28	51	39	138
Total gold certificate reserves.....	15,660	792	4,060	857	1,235	1,091	842	2,668	641	357	688	661	1,768
F. R. notes of other Banks.....	735	63	145	77	59	49	76	63	22	38	19	39	85
Other cash.....	449	36	70	26	39	36	36	74	21	12	15	16	68
Discounts and advances:													
Secured by U. S. Govt. securities...	87	5	15	5	2	3	4	34	*	1	16	1	1
Other.....													
Acceptances:													
Bought outright.....	62		62										
Held under repurchase agreement..	10		10										
U. S. Govt. securities:													
Bought outright.....	30,110	1,528	7,436	1,659	2,531	1,983	1,645	5,098	1,203	620	1,313	1,224	3,870
Held under repurchase agreement..	179		179										
Total loans and securities.....	30,448	1,533	7,702	1,664	2,533	1,986	1,649	5,132	1,203	621	1,329	1,225	3,871
Cash items in process of collection...	5,999	424	1,153	356	519	436	431	1,015	277	163	301	269	655
Bank premises.....	104	3	8	3	7	5	13	24	6	4	7	13	11
Other assets:													
Denominated in foreign currencies..	110	5	130	6	10	5	6	15	4	3	5	6	15
All other.....	367	19	89	21	32	25	20	62	14	8	16	15	46
Total assets.....	53,872	2,875	13,257	3,010	4,434	3,633	3,073	9,053	2,188	1,206	2,380	2,244	6,519
Liabilities													
F. R. notes.....	29,846	1,752	7,071	1,814	2,604	2,446	1,721	5,415	1,264	566	1,196	882	3,115
Deposits:													
Member bank reserves.....	16,644	620	4,506	765	1,256	729	892	2,518	612	430	834	1,011	2,471
U. S. Treasurer—General account..	821	63	139	55	37	64	36	103	50	40	52	61	121
Foreign.....	197	9	260	11	17	9	10	27	6	4	8	11	25
Other.....	327	*	264	1	2	4	1	1	*	1	2	*	51
Total deposits.....	17,989	692	4,969	832	1,312	806	939	2,649	668	475	896	1,083	2,668
Deferred availability cash items.....	4,488	358	802	275	376	306	329	766	202	129	222	193	530
Other liabilities and accrued dividends.	68	3	18	4	5	4	3	11	3	2	3	3	9
Total liabilities.....	52,391	2,805	12,860	2,925	4,297	3,562	2,992	8,841	2,137	1,172	2,317	2,161	6,322
Capital Accounts													
Capital paid in.....	471	22	127	27	44	22	26	66	16	11	20	27	63
Surplus.....	934	44	251	54	87	44	51	132	32	22	40	53	124
Other capital accounts.....	76	4	19	4	6	5	4	14	3	1	3	3	10
Total liabilities and capital accounts..	53,872	2,875	13,257	3,010	4,434	3,633	3,073	9,053	2,188	1,206	2,380	2,244	6,519
Ratio of gold certificate reserves to deposit and F. R. note liabilities combined (per cent):													
Jan. 31, 1963.....	32.7	32.4	33.7	32.4	31.5	33.5	31.7	33.1	33.2	34.3	32.9	33.6	30.6
Dec. 31, 1962.....	31.8	35.9	30.0	36.1	34.5	29.8	31.3	31.0	31.6	37.1	32.4	30.1	31.9
Jan. 31, 1962.....	35.7	39.9	37.6	33.2	35.4	36.6	32.9	36.5	33.4	35.4	31.8	32.6	34.5
Contingent liability on acceptances purchased for foreign correspond- ents.....	84	4	23	5	8	4	5	12	3	2	3	4	11

Federal Reserve Notes—Federal Reserve Agent's Accounts

F. R. notes outstanding (issued to Bank).....	31,595	1,837	7,444	1,901	2,822	2,608	1,817	5,654	1,338	664	1,238	950	3,322
Collateral held against notes out- standing:													
Gold certificate account.....	7,517	443	1,600	465	670	704	450	1,400	350	130	290	215	800
Eligible paper.....	24			5		3			*		16		
U. S. Govt. securities.....	25,231	1,404	6,000	1,500	2,250	1,927	1,450	4,500	1,050	550	1,000	800	2,800
Total collateral.....	32,772	1,847	7,600	1,970	2,920	2,634	1,900	5,900	1,400	680	1,306	1,015	3,600

¹ After deducting \$80 million participations of other F. R. Banks.
² After deducting \$137 million participations of other F. R. Banks.

³ After deducting \$61 million participations of other F. R. Banks.

MATURITY DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Item	Wednesday					End of month		
	1963					1963	1962	
	Jan. 30	Jan. 23	Jan. 16	Jan. 9	Jan. 2	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Discounts and advances—Total	150	650	88	75	87	87	38	129
Within 15 days	148	648	87	72	84	85	35	78
16 days to 90 days	2	2	1	3	3	2	3	51
91 days to 1 year								*
Acceptances—Total	79	81	82	84	111	72	110	45
Within 15 days	37	38	35	36	71	27	70	8
16 days to 90 days	42	43	47	48	40	45	40	37
U. S. Government securities—Total	30,306	29,863	30,038	30,266	30,478	30,289	30,820	28,532
Within 15 days ¹	511	370	356	410	411	4,154	665	5,500
16 days to 90 days	5,021	4,811	4,958	4,998	5,164	1,256	5,252	1,408
91 days to 1 year	11,756	11,664	11,686	11,805	11,850	11,861	11,850	10,380
Over 1 year to 5 years	10,773	10,773	10,793	10,808	10,808	10,773	10,808	8,751
Over 5 years to 10 years	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,094	2,227
Over 10 years	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	266

¹ Holdings under repurchase agreements are classified as maturing within 15 days in accordance with maximum maturity of the agreements.

CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(In millions of U. S. dollar equivalents)

End of period	Total	Pounds sterling	Belgian francs	Canadian dollars	French francs	German marks	Italian lire	Netherlands guilders	Swiss francs
1962—Apr.	84			*	50	32	1	1	1
May	134	50		*	50	32	1	1	1
June	439	50	50	250	50	27	1	11	1
July	418	50	50	250	50	16	1	1	1
Aug.	317	*	40	250	1	16	1	5	5
Sept.	350	*	50	251	1	31	1	1	15
Oct.	214	*	40	127	1	31	1	10	5

BANK DEBITS AND DEPOSIT TURNOVER

Period	Debits to demand deposit accounts ¹ (billions of dollars)							Annual rate of turnover of demand deposits ¹							
	All reporting centers	Leading centers				337 other reporting centers ³		Leading centers				337 other reporting centers ³		343 centers ⁴	
		New York		6 others ²				New York		6 others ²					
	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.	S.A.	N.S.A.
1955	2,043.5		766.9		431.7		845.0		42.7		27.3		20.4		22.3
1956	2,200.6		815.9		462.9		921.9		45.8		28.8		21.8		23.7
1957	2,356.8		888.5		489.3		979.0		49.5		30.4		23.0		25.1
1958	2,439.8		958.7		487.4		993.6		53.6		30.0		22.9		24.9
1959	2,679.2		1,023.6		545.3		1,110.3		56.4		32.5		24.5		26.7
1960	2,838.8		1,102.9		577.6		1,158.3		60.0		34.8		25.7		28.2
1961	3,111.1		1,278.8		622.7		1,209.6		70.0		36.9		26.2		29.0
1962	3,436.4		1,415.8		701.7		1,318.9		77.8		41.2		27.7		31.3
1962—Jan.	294.6	110.3	118.1	58.2	61.5	109.3	115.1	70.9	71.6	40.6	40.3	27.7	27.6	31.0	31.0
Feb.	239.4	103.3	94.3	54.4	49.0	105.4	96.1	68.1	64.6	38.4	36.3	27.1	25.9	30.2	28.7
Mar.	293.2	118.1	124.7	57.5	59.7	107.9	108.8	78.2	80.5	40.9	43.2	27.6	27.7	31.0	31.7
Apr.	281.5	118.1	117.2	59.1	58.0	111.3	106.3	78.4	76.9	41.7	42.6	28.2	27.3	31.6	31.3
May	295.4	119.1	122.1	57.6	59.8	110.3	113.5	78.8	79.0	40.8	41.5	28.0	28.4	31.7	31.9
June	291.8	115.7	121.9	57.9	59.4	108.8	110.5	77.3	83.0	41.3	43.0	27.8	28.7	31.6	32.5
July	279.7	114.4	111.4	59.0	57.5	112.2	110.7	77.3	76.1	42.1	41.2	28.6	28.5	31.9	31.9
Aug.	281.0	115.8	110.8	57.4	57.5	110.7	112.7	78.8	74.3	41.1	39.9	28.3	27.9	31.8	31.0
Sept.	263.3	120.9	109.7	58.1	53.4	107.6	100.1	82.2	81.1	41.8	41.2	27.3	27.3	31.1	30.9
Oct.	307.4	124.5	127.5	61.0	62.8	112.4	117.2	82.9	82.3	43.7	43.0	28.5	28.5	32.5	32.3
Nov.	288.2	122.2	116.5	61.1	59.4	113.1	112.3	80.7	80.4	43.5	42.9	28.5	28.9	32.5	32.6
Dec.	320.9	134.2	141.6	60.9	63.7	111.3	115.6	88.9	93.7	43.4	44.4	27.7	28.5	31.3	32.6
1963—Jan.	325.9	128.1	137.2	62.8	66.3	116.3	122.4	83.7	84.5	44.1	43.7	28.8	28.7	32.6	32.6

¹ Excludes interbank and U. S. Govt. demand accounts or deposits.

² Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles.

³ Before Apr. 1955, 338 centers.

⁴ Before Apr. 1955, 344 centers.

DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total in circulation ¹	Coin and small denomination currency						Large denomination currency							
		Total	Coin	\$1 ²	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
1939.....	7,598	5,553	590	559	36	1,019	1,772	1,576	2,048	460	919	191	425	20	32
1941.....	11,160	8,120	751	695	44	1,355	2,731	2,545	3,044	724	1,433	261	556	24	46
1945.....	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,834	2,327	4,220	454	801	7	24
1947.....	28,868	20,020	1,404	1,048	65	2,110	6,275	9,119	8,850	2,548	5,070	428	782	5	17
1950.....	27,741	19,305	1,554	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	588	4	12
1955.....	31,158	22,021	1,927	1,312	75	2,151	6,617	9,940	9,136	2,736	5,641	307	438	3	12
1956.....	31,790	22,598	2,027	1,369	78	2,196	6,734	10,194	9,192	2,771	5,704	292	407	3	14
1958.....	32,193	22,856	2,182	1,494	83	2,186	6,624	10,288	9,337	2,792	5,886	275	373	3	9
1959.....	32,591	23,264	2,304	1,511	85	2,216	6,672	10,476	9,326	2,803	5,913	261	341	3	5
1960.....	32,869	23,521	2,427	1,533	88	2,246	6,691	10,536	9,348	2,815	5,954	249	316	3	10
1961—Dec.....	33,918	24,388	2,582	1,588	92	2,313	6,878	10,935	9,531	2,869	6,106	242	300	3	10
1962—Jan.....	32,774	23,400	2,552	1,485	91	2,178	6,575	10,519	9,374	2,804	6,027	239	297	3	5
Feb.....	32,880	23,530	2,562	1,477	91	2,178	6,644	10,579	9,350	2,791	6,017	239	296	3	5
Mar.....	33,018	23,651	2,580	1,484	91	2,188	6,686	10,622	9,367	2,795	6,032	238	294	3	5
Apr.....	33,159	23,742	2,612	1,497	92	2,190	6,680	10,670	9,418	2,812	6,066	238	294	3	5
May.....	33,518	24,057	2,637	1,515	93	2,225	6,789	10,798	9,461	2,831	6,089	238	295	3	5
June.....	33,770	24,267	2,652	1,516	93	2,231	6,837	10,937	9,503	2,850	6,111	239	295	3	5
July.....	33,869	24,327	2,671	1,512	94	2,214	6,814	11,021	9,542	2,868	6,134	239	294	3	5
Aug.....	33,932	24,364	2,687	1,502	93	2,210	6,832	11,040	9,568	2,870	6,163	237	291	3	5
Sept.....	33,893	24,305	2,701	1,518	93	2,211	6,801	10,980	9,588	2,864	6,188	237	291	3	5
Oct.....	34,109	24,440	2,727	1,542	94	2,228	6,819	11,031	9,669	2,882	6,254	237	289	3	5
Nov.....	34,782	24,991	2,756	1,570	94	2,294	7,009	11,268	9,791	2,924	6,333	237	289	3	4
Dec.....	35,338	25,356	2,782	1,636	97	2,375	7,071	11,395	9,983	2,990	6,448	240	293	3	10

¹ Outside Treasury and F. R. Banks. Before 1955 the totals shown as in circulation were less than totals of coin and paper currency shown by denomination by amounts of unassorted currency (not shown separately).

² Paper currency only; \$1 silver coins reported under coin.

NOTE.—Condensed from Circulation Statement of United States Money, issued by the Treasury.

KINDS OUTSTANDING AND IN CIRCULATION

(In millions of dollars)

Kind of currency	Total outstanding Dec. 31, 1962	Held in the Treasury			Held by F. R. Banks and Agents	Currency in circulation ¹		
		As security against gold and silver certificates	Treasury cash	For F. R. Banks and Agents		Dec. 31, 1962	Nov. 30, 1962	Dec. 31, 1961
Gold.....	15,978	(15,696)	2 282					
Gold certificates.....	(15,696)			³ 12,880	2,816			
F. R. notes.....	32,119		71		1,964	30,084	29,594	28,694
Treasury currency—Total.....	5,567	(2,215)	27		287	5,254	5,188	5,224
Standard silver dollars.....	487	76	18		8	385	378	346
Silver bullion.....	2,139	2,139						
Silver certificates.....	(2,215)				229	1,986	1,942	2,090
Subsidiary silver coin.....	1,759		3		17	1,739	1,726	1,622
Minor coin.....	663		1		4	658	652	614
United States notes.....	347		4		28	315	318	314
In process of retirement ⁴	173		*		1	172	172	238
Total—Dec. 31, 1962.....	⁵ 53,665	(17,912)	380	12,880	5,066	35,338		
Nov. 30, 1962.....	⁵ 53,055	(17,928)	381	12,890	5,002		34,782	
Dec. 31, 1961.....	⁵ 53,067	(18,952)	422	13,799	4,928			33,918

¹ Outside Treasury and F.R. Banks. Includes any paper currency held outside the United States and currency and coin held by banks. Estimated totals for Wed. dates shown in table on p. 207.

² Includes \$156 million reserve against United States notes.

³ Consists of credits payable in gold certificates: (1) the Gold Certificate Fund—Board of Governors, F.R.S., and (2) the Redemption Fund for F.R. notes

⁴ Redeemable from the general fund of the Treasury. Beginning with Aug. 1962, excludes \$58 million which was determined, pursuant to the Old Series Currency Adjustment Act, to have been destroyed or lost.

⁵ Does not include all items shown, as some items represent the security for other items; gold certificates are secured by gold, and silver certificates by standard silver dollars and monetized silver bullion. Duplications are shown in parentheses.

NOTE.—Condensed from Circulation Statement of United States Money issued by the Treasury. For explanation of currency reserves and security features, see the Circulation Statement or the Aug. 1961 BULL p. 936.

MONEY SUPPLY AND RELATED DATA

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	U. S. Govt. demand deposits ¹
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1955—Dec.....	135.2	27.8	107.4	50.2	138.6	28.4	110.2	49.6	3.4
1956—Dec.....	136.9	28.2	108.7	52.1	140.3	28.8	111.5	51.4	3.4
1957—Dec.....	135.9	28.3	107.5	57.5	139.3	28.9	110.4	56.7	3.5
1958—Dec.....	141.2	28.6	112.6	65.5	144.7	29.2	115.5	64.6	3.9
1959—Dec.....	142.0	28.9	113.2	67.4	145.6	29.5	116.1	66.6	4.9
1960—Dec.....	141.2	28.9	112.2	72.7	144.7	29.6	115.2	72.1	4.7
1961—Dec.....	145.7	29.6	116.1	82.5	149.4	30.2	119.2	81.8	4.9
1962—Dec.....	147.9	30.6	117.3	97.5	151.6	31.2	120.4	96.6	5.6
1962—Jan.....	145.9	29.7	116.3	84.1	149.0	29.5	119.5	83.5	3.8
Feb.....	145.5	29.7	115.8	85.8	145.3	29.3	115.9	85.4	4.6
Mar.....	145.7	29.9	115.8	87.5	144.2	29.6	114.6	87.4	5.1
Apr.....	146.1	30.0	116.0	88.7	146.2	29.8	116.4	88.9	3.8
May.....	145.7	30.0	115.7	89.6	143.6	29.8	113.8	89.9	7.0
June.....	145.6	30.1	115.4	90.7	144.0	30.0	113.9	91.1	7.2
July.....	145.7	30.2	115.5	91.8	144.3	30.3	114.0	92.2	7.1
Aug.....	145.1	30.2	114.9	92.5	143.8	30.3	113.5	93.0	6.8
Sept.....	145.3	30.2	115.1	93.4	145.0	30.3	114.6	93.8	7.2
Oct.....	146.1	30.3	115.8	94.6	146.5	30.4	116.1	94.9	7.3
Nov.....	146.9	30.5	116.4	96.0	148.2	30.8	117.5	95.4	6.0
Dec.....	147.9	30.6	117.3	97.5	151.6	31.2	120.4	96.6	5.6
1963—Jan. ^p	148.5	30.7	117.9	99.1	151.6	30.5	121.1	98.4	4.8
Halfmonth									
1962—Oct. 1.....	146.1	30.3	115.8	94.3	145.7	30.6	115.2	94.7	8.2
2.....	146.2	30.3	115.9	95.0	147.2	30.3	117.0	95.2	6.5
Nov. 1.....	146.7	30.4	116.3	95.6	148.4	30.7	117.7	95.5	5.4
2.....	147.1	30.5	116.6	96.4	148.0	30.8	117.2	95.3	6.6
Dec. 1.....	147.5	30.6	116.9	97.0	150.5	31.2	119.4	96.1	5.0
2.....	148.3	30.5	117.8	97.9	152.6	31.2	121.4	97.0	6.1
1963—Jan. 1.....	149.3	30.7	118.7	98.6	152.8	30.8	122.0	98.0	5.4
2 ^p	147.8	30.7	117.1	99.6	150.5	30.3	120.2	98.9	4.1

Week ending—	Not seasonally adjusted					Week ending—	Not seasonally adjusted				
	Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	U. S. Govt. demand deposits ¹		Money supply			Time deposits adjusted ¹	U. S. Govt. demand deposits ¹
	Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component				Total	Currency component	Demand deposit component		
1961—Oct. 4.....	142.6	29.2	113.3	81.3	8.1	1962—Oct. 3.....	144.9	30.2	114.7	94.3	8.2
11.....	143.6	29.6	113.9	81.5	6.2	10.....	145.4	30.6	114.8	94.6	8.9
18.....	145.0	29.5	115.5	81.5	6.9	17.....	146.8	30.5	116.3	94.9	7.4
25.....	145.0	29.3	115.7	81.6	6.2	24.....	146.7	30.4	116.3	95.1	6.9
Nov. 1.....	145.8	29.2	116.6	81.7	5.6	31.....	147.7	30.2	117.5	95.3	5.8
8.....	146.0	29.7	116.3	81.7	5.8	Nov. 7.....	148.2	30.7	117.5	95.5	6.1
15.....	147.1	29.7	117.4	81.7	4.8	14.....	148.7	30.8	117.9	95.5	4.7
22.....	145.9	29.8	116.1	81.3	6.5	21.....	147.9	30.9	117.1	95.1	6.7
29.....	146.0	29.8	116.2	81.4	6.1	28.....	147.8	30.7	117.1	95.3	6.5
Dec. 6.....	147.2	30.0	117.2	81.6	5.4	Dec. 5.....	149.1	30.9	118.1	95.8	6.3
13.....	148.8	30.2	118.7	81.7	3.5	12.....	150.7	31.2	119.5	96.2	4.5
20.....	150.7	30.2	120.5	81.7	4.1	19.....	152.6	31.2	121.4	96.6	4.5
27.....	149.5	30.4	119.1	81.9	6.1	26.....	152.2	31.4	120.8	96.9	6.4
1962—Jan. 3.....	152.1	30.0	122.2	82.3	6.0	1963—Jan. 2.....	153.4	30.9	122.6	97.5	6.8
10.....	149.7	29.9	119.7	82.8	4.6	9.....	152.4	31.0	121.5	97.8	6.0
17.....	149.5	29.6	119.9	83.5	3.1	16.....	152.7	30.6	122.1	98.3	4.2
24.....	148.1	29.3	118.8	83.9	2.9	23.....	151.5	30.4	121.1	98.7	4.2
31.....	147.4	29.0	118.3	84.3	3.8	30 ^p	149.2	30.1	119.1	99.0	4.1
Feb. 7.....	146.9	29.4	117.6	84.8	4.7	Feb. 6.....					
14.....	146.3	29.5	116.9	85.3	3.7	13.....					

¹ At all commercial banks.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures. For back data see Aug. 1962 BULL., pp. 941-51. Money supply consists of (1) demand deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and

(2) foreign demand balances at F. R. Banks; and (3) currency outside the Treasury, the F. R. S., and the vaults of all commercial banks. Time deposits adjusted are time deposits at all commercial banks other than those due to domestic commercial banks and the U. S. Govt.

CONSOLIDATED CONDITION STATEMENT
(In millions of dollars)

Date	Assets									Total assets, net—Total liabilities and capital, net	Liabilities and capital	
	Gold	Treasury currency outstanding	Bank credit								Total deposits and currency	Capital and misc. accounts, net
			Total	Loans, net	U. S. Government securities				Other securities			
					Total	Commercial and savings banks	Federal Reserve Banks	Other				
1929—June 29.....	4,037	2,019	58,642	41,082	5,741	5,499	216	26	11,819	64,698	55,776	8,922
1933—June 30.....	4,031	2,286	42,148	21,957	10,328	8,199	1,998	131	9,863	48,465	42,029	6,436
1939—Dec. 30.....	17,644	2,963	54,564	22,157	23,105	19,417	2,484	1,204	9,302	75,171	68,359	6,812
1941—Dec. 31.....	22,737	3,247	64,653	26,605	29,049	25,511	2,254	1,284	8,999	90,637	82,811	7,826
1945—Dec. 31.....	20,065	4,339	167,381	30,387	128,417	101,288	24,262	2,867	8,577	191,785	180,806	10,979
1947—Dec. 31.....	22,754	4,562	160,832	43,023	107,086	81,199	22,559	3,328	10,723	188,148	175,348	12,800
1950—Dec. 30.....	22,706	4,636	171,667	60,366	96,560	72,894	20,778	2,888	14,741	199,009	184,384	14,624
1959—Dec. 31.....	19,456	5,311	255,435	135,867	93,497	65,801	26,648	1,048	26,071	280,202	256,020	24,186
1960—Dec. 31.....	17,767	5,398	266,782	144,704	95,461	67,242	27,384	835	26,617	289,947	263,165	26,783
1961—Dec. 30.....	16,889	5,585	285,992	154,017	102,308	72,715	28,881	712	29,667	308,466	280,397	28,070
1962—Jan. 31.....	16,800	5,600	282,600	150,000	102,700	73,500	28,500	700	29,800	305,000	276,300	28,600
Feb. 28.....	16,800	5,600	283,000	151,500	101,400	72,300	28,400	700	30,200	305,400	276,400	29,000
Mar. 28.....	16,600	5,600	284,800	153,300	100,400	71,000	28,800	700	31,100	307,000	278,100	28,900
Apr. 25.....	16,500	5,600	287,400	154,900	100,600	71,000	29,000	700	31,800	309,400	280,700	28,700
May 30.....	16,400	5,600	288,900	156,200	100,900	70,700	29,600	700	31,800	310,900	281,600	29,300
June 30.....	16,435	5,598	293,212	159,463	101,052	70,722	29,663	667	32,697	315,245	286,968	28,275
July 25.....	16,200	5,600	291,700	158,200	100,300	70,500	29,200	700	33,200	313,500	284,800	28,600
Aug. 29 ^p	16,100	5,600	293,900	159,400	101,000	70,200	30,100	700	33,600	315,600	285,300	30,300
Sept. 26 ^p	16,100	5,600	297,100	162,800	100,300	70,600	29,100	700	33,900	318,700	289,200	29,500
Oct. 31 ^p	16,000	5,600	300,700	164,200	102,200	71,600	30,000	700	34,300	322,300	291,900	30,300
Nov. 28 ^p	16,000	5,600	301,700	164,900	102,200	71,500	30,100	700	34,500	323,200	292,800	30,400
Dec. 26 ^p	16,000	5,600	307,800	169,600	103,300	72,000	30,600	600	35,000	329,400	300,400	29,000
1963—Jan. 30 ^p	16,000	5,600	305,100	166,800	103,000	72,100	30,300	600	35,200	326,600	296,600	30,100

DETAILS OF DEPOSITS AND CURRENCY

Date	Money supply						Related deposits (not seasonally adjusted)							
	Seasonally adjusted ¹			Not seasonally adjusted			Time ³				Foreign, net ⁵	U. S. Government		
	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted ²	Total	Currency outside banks	Demand deposits adjusted ²	Total	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks ⁴	Postal Savings System		Treasury cash holdings	At commercial and savings banks	At F.R. Banks
1929—June 29.....				26,179	3,639	22,540	28,611	19,557	8,905	149	365	204	381	36
1933—June 30.....				19,172	4,761	14,411	21,656	10,849	9,621	1,186	50	264	852	35
1939—Dec. 30.....				36,194	6,401	29,793	27,059	15,258	10,523	1,278	1,217	2,409	846	634
1941—Dec. 31.....				48,607	9,615	38,992	27,729	15,884	10,532	1,313	1,498	2,215	1,895	867
1945—Dec. 31.....				102,341	26,490	75,851	48,452	30,135	15,385	2,932	2,141	2,287	24,608	977
1947—Dec. 31.....	110,500	26,100	84,400	113,597	26,476	87,121	56,411	35,249	17,746	3,416	1,682	1,336	1,452	870
1950—Dec. 30.....	114,600	24,600	90,000	117,670	25,398	92,272	59,247	36,314	20,009	2,923	2,518	1,293	2,989	668
1959—Dec. 31.....	140,200	28,200	112,000	144,824	29,422	115,402	101,779	65,884	34,947	948	3,203	391	5,319	504
1960—Dec. 31.....	139,200	28,200	111,000	144,458	29,356	115,102	108,468	71,380	36,318	770	3,184	377	6,193	485
1961—Dec. 30.....	144,800	28,700	116,100	150,578	30,053	120,525	121,216	82,145	38,420	651	1,497	422	6,219	465
1962—Jan. 31.....	143,700	29,100	114,600	145,600	28,700	117,000	123,400	84,200	38,600	600	1,300	500	5,200	400
Feb. 28.....	144,400	29,300	115,100	143,600	28,900	114,800	125,200	85,800	38,800	600	1,300	400	5,400	400
Mar. 28.....	144,000	29,200	114,800	141,900	28,900	113,000	127,600	87,700	39,200	600	1,300	400	5,500	500
Apr. 25.....	145,800	29,200	116,600	145,800	28,900	116,900	128,400	88,600	39,200	600	1,300	400	4,200	600
May 30.....	143,500	29,200	114,300	141,900	29,300	112,600	130,000	90,100	39,300	600	1,300	400	7,500	600
June 30.....	143,300	29,300	114,000	142,522	30,433	112,089	132,106	91,734	39,791	581	1,508	379	9,841	612
July 25.....	144,300	29,400	114,900	144,200	29,500	114,700	132,600	92,000	40,000	600	1,300	400	5,800	600
Aug. 29 ^p	142,900	29,300	113,600	141,600	29,500	112,100	133,800	93,100	40,200	600	1,200	400	7,700	500
Sept. 26 ^p	144,400	29,300	115,100	143,500	29,400	114,100	135,200	94,000	40,600	600	1,300	400	8,300	500
Oct. 31 ^p	145,100	29,400	115,700	146,800	29,700	117,100	136,400	95,000	40,800	600	1,200	400	6,600	500
Nov. 28 ^p	145,700	29,600	116,100	147,600	30,100	117,500	136,800	95,300	41,000	500	1,200	400	6,200	600
Dec. 26 ^p	147,300	29,500	117,800	152,400	30,700	121,700	138,600	96,700	41,400	500	1,400	400	7,000	600
1963—Jan. 30 ^p	146,600	30,000	116,600	148,600	29,600	119,000	141,100	98,800	41,700	500	1,300	400	4,500	800

¹ Series begin in 1946; data are available only for last Wed. of the month. For description of series and back data see Feb. 1960 BULL., pp. 133-36.
² Other than interbank and U. S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.
³ Other than interbank, Treasurer's open account, and those of Postal Savings System in banks.
⁴ Before June 30, 1947, includes a small amount of demand deposits. Beginning with June 1961 includes amounts reported by insured mutual savings banks as demand deposits, previously reported as time deposits or other liabilities.
⁵ Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced this item by \$1,900 million (\$1,500 million to time and \$400 million to demand deposits).

NOTE.—Includes all commercial and mutual savings banks, F. R. Banks, Postal Savings System, and Treasury currency funds (the gold account, Treasury currency account, and Exchange Stabilization Fund).
 For description of statement and back figures (except for seasonally adjusted money supply), see Jan. 1948 BULL., pp. 24-43, except that stock of F. R. Banks held by member banks is included in other securities and in capital and misc. accounts, net, and balances of the PSS and the ESF with the Treasury are netted against capital and misc. accounts, net.
 Except on call dates, figures are partly estimated and are rounded to nearest \$100 million.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued
(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets ¹	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand					Time
										U. S. Govt.	Other				
Reserve city member banks:															
New York City:⁵															
1941—Dec. 31	12,896	4,072	7,265	1,559	6,637	19,862	17,932	4,202	6	866	12,051	807	.....	1,648	36
1945—Dec. 31	26,143	7,334	17,574	1,235	6,439	32,887	30,121	4,640	17	6,940	17,287	1,236	195	2,120	37
1947—Dec. 31	20,393	7,179	11,972	1,242	7,261	27,982	25,216	4,453	12	267	19,040	1,445	30	2,259	37
1960—Dec. 31	27,726	18,465	6,980	2,282	10,301	39,767	33,761	5,289	1,216	1,217	21,833	4,206	.....	3,554	15
1961—June 30	28,220	18,054	7,642	2,524	8,616	38,741	32,225	4,211	167	1,380	19,832	6,635	121	3,634	15
Dec. 30	30,297	19,535	7,862	2,900	11,164	43,538	36,818	5,296	191	1,267	23,129	6,935	283	3,683	13
1962—Apr. 25	29,855	19,380	6,948	3,527	8,063	39,851	32,214	3,859	208	860	19,667	7,620	1,065	3,714	13
May 30	29,534	19,223	7,167	3,144	8,292	39,746	32,586	3,902	211	1,373	19,178	7,922	606	3,741	13
June 30	30,396	19,224	7,659	3,513	9,552	41,910	35,039	4,517	210	1,918	20,296	8,098	381	3,761	13
July 25	29,471	18,852	6,995	3,624	7,578	38,990	32,065	3,923	214	937	18,988	8,003	393	3,748	13
Aug. 29 (old basis)	29,672	19,319	6,619	3,734	7,942	39,576	31,775	3,836	210	1,315	18,247	8,167	1,225	3,764	13
Aug. 29 (new basis)	30,090	19,619	6,709	3,762	8,026	40,085	32,214	3,844	210	1,332	18,552	8,276	1,242	3,806	16
Sept. 26 ^a	30,497	20,234	6,421	3,842	8,488	40,868	33,033	3,990	208	1,459	19,054	8,322	1,384	3,809	16
Oct. 31 ^a	31,196	20,693	6,684	3,819	10,491	43,634	35,766	4,350	205	1,287	21,501	8,423	1,333	3,853	16
Nov. 28 ^a	30,371	20,119	6,346	3,906	8,863	41,204	33,746	4,298	211	910	19,606	8,721	935	3,849	16
Dec. 26 ^a	32,899	22,142	6,744	4,013	8,600	43,549	35,675	4,034	210	1,421	20,857	9,153	1,331	3,867	17
1963—Jan. 30 ^a	31,808	20,649	7,009	4,150	8,731	42,626	34,799	4,119	213	769	20,231	9,467	1,082	3,897	17
City of Chicago:⁵															
1941—Dec. 31	2,760	954	1,430	376	1,566	4,363	4,057	1,035	.....	127	2,419	476	.....	288	13
1945—Dec. 31	5,931	1,333	4,213	385	1,789	7,459	7,046	1,312	.....	1,552	3,462	719	.....	377	12
1947—Dec. 31	5,088	1,801	2,890	397	1,739	6,866	6,402	1,217	.....	72	4,201	913	.....	426	14
1960—Dec. 31	7,050	4,485	1,882	683	2,046	9,219	8,197	1,380	61	327	4,899	1,530	35	822	10
1961—June 30	7,020	4,249	2,058	714	1,899	9,068	8,037	1,125	10	380	4,602	1,920	10	848	10
Dec. 30	7,606	4,626	2,041	940	2,603	10,383	9,283	1,624	14	369	5,268	2,008	35	870	9
1962—Apr. 25	7,504	4,557	1,880	1,067	1,912	9,592	8,421	1,177	18	158	4,676	2,392	73	877	9
May 30	7,631	4,592	1,926	1,113	1,928	9,720	8,524	1,118	19	356	4,548	2,483	75	884	9
June 30	7,937	4,672	1,936	1,329	1,893	10,009	8,810	1,128	18	546	4,520	2,598	34	894	9
July 25	7,765	4,510	1,907	1,348	1,860	9,795	8,584	1,203	17	256	4,489	2,619	75	890	9
Aug. 29 (old basis)	7,883	4,570	1,923	1,390	1,801	9,852	8,580	1,193	17	361	4,353	2,656	117	895	9
Aug. 29 (new basis)	8,201	4,761	2,001	1,439	1,870	10,247	8,934	1,201	17	384	4,554	2,778	122	925	12
Sept. 26 ^a	8,293	4,879	2,028	1,386	1,997	10,465	9,087	1,243	15	440	4,569	2,820	163	930	12
Oct. 31 ^a	8,552	4,961	2,175	1,416	2,073	10,815	9,380	1,281	15	366	4,826	2,892	267	944	12
Nov. 28 ^a	8,456	5,029	2,025	1,402	2,102	10,738	9,450	1,326	15	279	4,879	2,951	66	941	12
Dec. 26 ^a	8,911	5,340	2,163	1,408	2,010	11,115	9,686	1,268	14	418	4,953	3,033	224	951	13
1963—Jan. 30 ^a	8,682	5,101	2,217	1,364	1,969	10,860	9,481	1,140	15	218	4,956	3,152	132	956	13
Other reserve city:⁶															
1941—Dec. 31	15,347	7,105	6,467	1,776	8,518	24,430	22,313	4,356	104	491	12,557	4,806	.....	1,967	351
1945—Dec. 31	40,108	8,514	29,552	2,042	11,286	51,898	49,085	6,418	30	8,221	24,655	9,760	2	2,566	359
1947—Dec. 31	36,040	13,449	20,196	2,396	13,066	49,559	46,467	5,627	22	405	28,990	11,423	1	2,844	353
1960—Dec. 31	62,953	40,002	17,396	5,554	18,668	82,464	75,067	7,989	326	1,960	42,267	22,525	73	6,423	217
1961—June 30	63,670	39,747	18,053	5,870	16,529	82,141	73,557	6,335	62	2,241	39,721	25,199	131	6,684	205
Dec. 30	68,565	42,379	19,748	6,438	20,216	90,815	81,883	8,350	62	2,103	44,986	26,381	81	6,997	206
1962—Apr. 25	69,238	42,984	18,891	7,363	16,641	87,944	78,042	6,675	77	1,280	41,266	28,744	1,013	7,106	206
May 30	69,433	43,304	18,585	7,544	16,523	88,089	77,911	6,314	78	2,688	39,611	29,220	1,058	7,162	206
June 30	70,145	43,824	18,627	7,694	17,602	89,885	80,631	6,622	75	3,670	40,601	29,663	240	7,201	207
July 25	70,305	43,969	18,482	7,854	16,409	88,886	78,686	6,633	79	1,927	40,367	29,680	1,159	7,181	206
Aug. 29 (old basis)	70,333	44,540	17,987	7,806	16,180	88,626	78,317	6,662	74	2,639	39,126	29,816	1,058	7,214	200
Aug. 29 (new basis)	69,597	44,049	17,819	7,729	16,027	87,722	77,524	6,646	74	2,599	38,620	29,585	1,036	7,142	194
Sept. 26 ^a	69,932	44,389	17,809	7,734	16,897	88,950	78,946	7,010	66	2,839	39,259	29,772	938	7,148	193
Oct. 31 ^a	71,007	45,155	17,947	7,905	17,046	90,244	80,217	7,235	71	2,063	40,781	30,067	892	7,190	193
Nov. 28 ^a	71,264	45,211	18,088	7,965	16,881	90,307	79,777	7,139	69	1,918	40,611	30,040	1,216	7,201	195
Dec. 26 ^a	73,145	46,768	18,198	8,179	17,963	93,332	82,662	7,334	68	2,375	42,339	30,546	1,365	7,237	191
1963—Jan. 30 ^a	72,053	45,692	18,143	8,218	16,172	90,467	80,101	6,555	65	1,400	40,765	31,316	1,178	7,263	189
Country member banks:⁶															
1941—Dec. 31	12,518	5,890	4,377	2,250	6,402	19,466	17,415	792	30	225	10,109	6,258	4	1,982	6,219
1945—Dec. 31	35,002	5,596	26,999	2,408	10,632	46,509	43,418	1,207	17	5,465	24,235	12,494	11	2,525	6,476
1947—Dec. 31	36,324	10,199	22,857	3,268	10,778	47,553	44,443	1,056	17	432	28,378	14,560	23	2,934	6,519
1960—Dec. 31	67,890	36,981	22,848	8,060	14,740	84,126	76,004	1,778	37	1,783	43,395	29,011	23	6,599	5,932
1961—June 30	69,139	37,942	22,608	8,588	13,039	83,769	75,407	1,406	37	1,730	41,413	30,820	121	6,861	5,911
Dec. 30	73,131	39,693	24,407	9,031	15,595	90,376	81,646	1,925	37	1,641	46,211	31,832	40	7,088	5,885
1962—Apr. 25	74,275	40,503	24,384	9,388	13,046	88,846	79,997	1,467	37	1,208	43,439	33,846	168	7,180	5,846
May 30	74,582	40,861	24,235	9,486	12,959	89,001	79,957	1,355	37	2,046	42,292	34,227	263	7,228	5,845
June 30	75,019	41,492	23,843	9,685	13,806	90,555	81,577	1,529	48	2,601	42,596	34,803	80	7,323	5,842
July 25	75,467	41,436	24,228	9,803	13,154	90,135	81,147	1,482	37	1,832	42,767	35,029	243	7,241	5,833
Aug. 29	76,510	41,902	24,620	9,988	13,184	91,177	81,995	1,541	37	2,380	42,554	35,483	282	7,339	5,832
Sept. 26 ^a	77,919	42,738	25,013	10,168	13,495	92,992	83,929	1,635	48	2,546	43,820	35,880	100	7,394	5,838
Oct. 31 ^a	78,665	42,902	25,432	10,331	14,076	94,316	84,965	1,711	48	1,984	44,937	36,285	230	7,479	5,833

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments				Cash assets ¹	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans	Securities				Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand	Time				U. S. Govt.	Other
Insured commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	49,290	21,259	21,046	6,984	25,788	76,820	69,411	10,654	1,762	41,298	15,699	10	6,844	13,426	
1945—Dec. 31..	121,809	25,765	88,912	7,131	34,292	157,544	147,775	13,883	23,740	80,276	29,876	215	8,671	13,297	
1947—Dec. 31..	114,274	37,583	67,941	8,750	36,926	152,733	141,851	12,615	1,325	92,975	34,882	61	9,734	13,398	
1958—Dec. 31..	183,596	97,730	65,669	20,198	48,689	236,724	214,485	15,653	2,209	4,241	129,214	63,168	67	18,154	13,101
1959—Dec. 31..	188,790	110,299	58,348	20,143	49,158	242,828	218,474	15,500	1,358	5,037	130,720	65,858	602	19,206	13,107
1960—Dec. 31..	198,011	117,092	60,468	20,451	51,836	255,669	228,401	16,921	1,667	5,932	132,533	71,348	149	20,628	13,119
1961—Dec. 30..	213,904	124,348	66,026	23,531	56,086	276,600	247,176	17,737	333	5,934	141,050	82,122	462	22,089	13,108
1962—June 30..	219,163	128,613	63,921	26,630	48,415	274,318	243,856	14,235	388	9,529	127,990	91,714	773	22,810	13,104
National member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	27,571	11,725	12,039	3,806	14,977	43,433	39,458	6,786	1,088	23,262	8,322	4	3,640	5,117	
1945—Dec. 31..	69,312	13,925	51,250	4,137	20,114	90,220	84,939	9,229	14,013	45,473	16,224	78	4,664	5,017	
1947—Dec. 31..	65,280	21,428	38,674	5,178	22,024	88,182	82,023	8,375	795	53,541	19,278	45	5,409	5,005	
1958—Dec. 31..	99,277	52,627	35,714	10,936	26,781	128,397	116,714	9,035	767	2,292	69,808	34,812	43	9,643	4,578
1959—Dec. 31..	102,615	59,662	31,761	10,892	27,464	132,636	119,638	8,947	514	2,742	71,015	36,421	340	10,302	4,542
1960—Dec. 31..	107,546	63,694	32,712	11,140	28,675	139,261	124,911	9,829	611	3,265	71,660	39,546	111	11,098	4,530
1961—Dec. 30..	116,402	67,309	36,088	13,006	31,078	150,809	135,511	10,359	104	3,315	76,292	45,441	225	11,875	4,513
1962—June 30..	119,241	69,771	34,508	14,962	26,860	149,559	133,728	8,154	123	5,424	69,256	50,770	379	12,243	4,500
State member banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	15,950	6,295	7,500	2,155	8,145	24,688	22,259	3,739	621	13,874	4,025	1	2,246	1,502	
1945—Dec. 31..	37,871	8,850	27,089	1,933	9,731	48,084	44,730	4,411	8,166	24,168	7,986	130	2,945	1,867	
1947—Dec. 31..	32,566	11,200	19,240	2,125	10,822	43,879	40,505	3,978	15	381	27,068	9,062	9	3,055	1,918
1958—Dec. 31..	55,588	31,435	18,585	5,568	16,407	73,620	66,102	6,192	1,420	1,530	40,640	16,320	10	5,817	1,734
1959—Dec. 31..	55,264	34,817	15,052	5,396	16,045	73,090	65,069	6,102	825	1,763	39,974	16,406	240	5,962	1,691
1960—Dec. 31..	58,073	36,240	16,394	5,439	17,081	77,316	68,118	6,608	1,028	2,022	40,733	17,727	20	6,299	1,644
1961—Dec. 30..	63,196	38,924	17,971	6,302	18,501	84,303	74,119	6,835	199	2,066	43,303	21,716	213	6,763	1,600
1962—June 30..	64,256	39,442	17,557	7,257	15,993	82,800	72,329	5,641	227	3,310	38,758	24,392	355	6,936	1,570
Insured nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	5,776	3,241	1,509	1,025	2,668	8,708	7,702	129	53	4,162	3,360	6	959	6,810	
1945—Dec. 31..	14,639	2,992	10,584	1,063	4,448	19,256	18,119	244	1,560	10,635	5,680	7	1,083	6,416	
1947—Dec. 31..	16,444	4,958	10,039	1,448	4,083	20,691	19,340	262	149	12,366	6,558	7	1,271	6,478	
1958—Dec. 31..	28,759	13,682	11,381	3,696	5,504	34,737	31,696	426	22	419	18,766	12,063	13	2,696	6,793
1959—Dec. 31..	30,939	15,534	11,546	3,859	5,651	37,132	33,795	451	20	533	19,732	13,059	21	2,944	6,878
1960—Dec. 31..	32,411	17,169	11,368	3,874	6,082	39,114	35,391	484	27	645	20,140	14,095	19	3,232	6,948
1961—Dec. 30..	34,320	18,123	11,972	4,225	6,508	41,504	37,560	543	30	553	21,456	14,979	24	3,452	6,997
1962—June 30..	35,681	19,409	11,860	4,412	5,563	41,975	37,814	440	38	795	19,976	16,565	38	3,633	7,036
Noninsured non-member commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,457	455	761	241	763	2,283	1,872	329	1,291	253	13	329	852		
1945—Dec. 31..	2,211	318	1,693	200	514	2,768	2,452	181	1,905	365	4	279	714		
1947—Dec. 31..	2,009	474	1,280	255	576	2,643	2,251	177	185	18	1,392	478	4	325	783
1958—Dec. 31..	1,568	484	707	377	301	1,927	1,532	146	163	9	890	325	6	332	399
1959—Dec. 31..	1,480	534	589	358	309	1,858	1,429	150	83	13	873	311	12	350	366
1960—Dec. 31..	1,498	550	535	413	314	1,883	1,443	159	132	13	846	293	14	358	352
1961—Dec. 30..	1,536	577	553	406	346	1,961	1,513	177	148	12	869	307	8	370	323
1962—June 30..	1,507	580	523	404	313	1,902	1,442	165	137	24	795	320	13	372	318
Nonmember commercial banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	7,233	3,696	2,270	1,266	3,431	10,992	9,573	457	5,504	3,613	18	1,288	7,662		
1945—Dec. 31..	16,849	3,310	12,277	1,262	4,962	22,024	20,571	425	14,101	6,045	11	1,362	7,130		
1947—Dec. 31..	18,454	5,432	11,318	1,703	4,659	23,334	21,591	439	167	13,758	7,036	12	1,596	7,261	
1958—Dec. 31..	30,327	14,165	12,088	4,074	5,805	36,664	33,227	572	428	19,655	12,387	20	3,028	7,192	
1959—Dec. 31..	32,419	16,068	12,134	4,216	5,961	38,990	35,224	601	545	20,605	13,370	34	3,294	7,244	
1960—Dec. 31..	33,910	17,719	11,904	4,287	6,396	40,997	36,834	643	160	657	20,986	14,388	33	3,590	7,300
1961—Dec. 30..	35,856	18,700	12,525	4,631	6,854	43,465	39,073	719	178	565	22,325	15,286	33	3,822	7,320
1962—June 30..	37,188	19,989	12,383	4,816	5,876	43,877	39,256	605	174	819	20,771	16,886	52	4,005	7,353
Insured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31..	1,693	642	629	421	151	1,958	1,789	.....	.....	1,789	.....	164	52		
1945—Dec. 31..	10,846	3,081	7,160	606	429	11,424	10,363	.....	.....	10,351	.....	1	1,034		
1947—Dec. 31..	12,683	3,560	8,165	958	675	13,499	12,207	.....	.....	12,192	.....	1	1,252		
1958—Dec. 31..	28,980	19,180	5,215	4,585	752	30,189	27,277	.....	2	3	28,274	7	2,473		
1959—Dec. 31..	30,580	20,942	5,016	4,622	686	31,743	28,577	.....	2	3	28,544	9	2,654		
1960—Dec. 31..	33,794	23,852	4,787	5,155	766	35,092	31,502	.....	1	4	29,314	3	2,998		
1961—Dec. 30..	35,660	25,812	4,690	5,158	828	37,065	33,400	.....	1	6	256,33	11	3,191		
1962—June 30..	36,989	27,179	4,708	5,102	779	38,366	34,581	.....	1	5	275,34	9	3,259		

For notes see end of table.

PRINCIPAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND NUMBER, BY CLASS OF BANK—Continued

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

Class of bank and date	Loans and investments					Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts ²	Deposits					Borrowings	Total capital accounts	Number of banks	
	Total	Loans	Securities		Cash assets ¹		Total ¹	Interbank ¹		Other					
			U. S. Govt.	Other				Demand	Time	Demand					Time
										U. S. Govt.	Other				
Noninsured mutual savings banks:															
1941—Dec. 31.....	8,687	4,259	3,075	1,353	642	9,846	8,744			6		8,738	1,077	496	
1945—Dec. 31.....	5,361	1,198	3,522	641	180	5,596	5,022			2		5,020	6	350	
1947—Dec. 31 ⁴	5,957	1,384	3,813	760	211	6,215	5,556			1	2	5,553		339	
1958—Dec. 31.....	7,341	4,177	2,050	1,113	169	7,589	6,763			1		6,762	1	278	
1959—Dec. 31.....	6,981	4,184	1,848	949	143	7,200	6,405			1		6,404	1	249	
1960—Dec. 31.....	5,320	3,270	1,453	597	107	5,481	4,850					4,850		189	
1961—Dec. 30.....	5,600	3,581	1,446	572	108	5,768	5,087			1	4	5,083		184	
1962—June 30.....	5,882	3,751	1,570	561	104	6,052	5,306			1	15	5,291		181	

¹ Reciprocal balances excluded beginning with 1942. Reclassification of deposits of foreign central banks in May 1961 reduced interbank deposits by a total of \$1,900 million (\$1,500 million time to other time and \$400 million demand to other demand).

² Includes other assets and liabilities not shown separately.

³ See note 4 on page 217.

⁴ Beginning with Dec. 31, 1947, the series was revised. A net of 115 noninsured nonmember commercial banks with total loans and investments of about \$110 million were added, and 8 banks with total loans and investments of \$34 million were transferred from noninsured mutual savings to nonmember commercial banks.

⁵ These data reflect the reclassification of New York City and city of Chicago as reserve cities effective July 28, 1962. For details see Aug. 1962 BULL., p. 993.

⁶ See note 6, Oct. 1962 BULL., p. 1315.

NOTE.—Data are for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii, beginning with 1959).

Commercial banks include all nonmember and member commercial banks; stock savings banks and nondeposit trust cos. are included with commercial banks. Member banks include 1 national bank in the Virgin Islands that became a member in May 1957, 2 noninsured non-deposit trust cos. and, before July 1962, mutual savings banks that became members of the Federal Reserve System during 1941 (3 before Jan. 1960, 2 until June 1961, and 1 until July 1962). These banks were excluded from commercial banks.

Comparability of figures for classes of banks is affected somewhat by changes in F. R. membership, deposit insurance status, and the reserve classifications of cities and individual banks, and by mergers, etc.

Figures are partly estimated except on call dates.

For revisions in series before June 30, 1947, see July 1947 BULL., pp. 870-71.

LOANS AND INVESTMENTS AT COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	Total ¹	Loans ¹	Securities		Total ¹	Loans ¹	Securities	
			U. S. Govt.	Other			U. S. Govt.	Other
1956.....	161.6	88.0	57.3	16.3	164.5	89.7	58.6	16.3
1957.....	166.4	91.4	57.0	17.9	169.3	93.2	58.2	17.9
1958.....	181.0	95.6	64.9	20.5	184.4	97.5	66.4	20.6
1959.....	185.7	107.8	57.6	20.4	189.5	110.0	58.9	20.5
1960.....	194.5	114.2	59.6	20.7	198.5	116.7	61.0	20.9
1961.....	209.6	121.1	64.7	23.8	214.4	123.9	66.6	23.9
1962 ²	227.6	134.8	63.8	29.0	233.1	138.0	65.9	29.2
1962—Jan.....	210.7	120.8	65.7	24.2	210.9	119.6	67.2	24.1
Feb.....	213.3	122.6	66.1	24.6	211.6	121.1	66.0	24.5
Mar.....	215.2	123.8	66.1	25.3	212.4	122.6	64.4	25.4
Apr.....	215.0	124.5	64.6	25.9	214.8	124.0	64.7	26.1
May.....	216.4	124.8	65.5	26.1	215.3	124.8	64.4	26.1
June.....	220.3	126.6	66.6	27.1	219.2	127.7	64.4	27.0
July.....	217.8	126.1	64.1	27.6	217.8	126.1	64.2	27.5
Aug.....	220.3	127.3	65.0	28.0	219.0	127.3	63.9	27.9
Sept. ^p	222.0	129.7	64.3	28.0	223.1	130.6	64.3	28.2
Oct. ^p	224.4	131.7	64.1	28.6	225.7	131.6	65.5	28.6
Nov. ^p	225.8	132.3	64.4	29.1	226.7	132.4	65.4	28.8
Dec. ^{p2}	227.6	134.8	63.8	29.0	233.1	138.0	65.9	29.2
1963—Jan. ^p	228.8	134.9	64.3	29.6	229.0	133.6	65.9	29.5

¹ Adjusted to exclude interbank loans.
² Data for Dec. are estimates for Dec. 31, 1962.

NOTE.—Data are for last Wed. of month (except for June 30 and Dec. 31 call dates). For description of seasonally adjusted series and back data, see July 1962 BULL., pp. 797-802.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments ¹	Loans and investments adjusted ²	Loans										Real estate	All other	Valuation reserves	
			Loans adjusted ²	Com-mercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To financial institutions						
						To brokers and dealers		To others		Bank		Nonbank				
						U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	Foreign	Domestic commercial	Pers. and sales finan. cos., etc.				Other
<i>Total—Leading Cities</i>																
1962																
Jan. 3	122,631	120,354	74,285	32,797	1,303	847	2,363	137	1,358	674	2,277	3,729	2,430	13,403	16,940	1,696
10	120,812	119,012	73,129	32,501	1,307	571	2,221	116	1,358	644	1,800	3,421	2,377	13,404	16,909	1,700
17	120,410	118,692	72,520	32,230	1,325	424	2,116	111	1,348	654	1,718	3,394	2,360	13,407	16,853	1,702
24	119,432	118,038	71,553	31,981	1,322	208	1,982	110	1,348	630	1,394	3,115	2,325	13,406	16,827	1,701
31	120,360	118,515	71,870	31,988	1,317	329	2,011	111	1,353	628	1,845	3,184	2,332	13,420	16,902	1,705
Dec. 5	128,058	126,113	79,364	34,779	1,493	849	2,169	86	1,334	613	1,945	3,420	2,700	15,415	18,251	1,745
12	128,706	126,817	79,821	34,807	1,503	863	2,309	82	1,348	618	1,889	3,544	2,726	15,470	18,299	1,748
19	131,160	129,361	81,920	35,075	1,526	1,824	2,632	88	1,358	625	1,799	3,935	2,776	15,483	18,339	1,741
26	132,075	129,940	82,311	35,166	1,529	1,604	2,748	97	1,369	650	2,135	4,237	2,774	15,504	18,374	1,741
1963																
Jan. 2	133,221	131,094	82,947	35,351	1,562	1,569	2,833	113	1,413	669	2,127	4,563	2,802	15,519	18,454	1,901
9	130,380	128,641	80,842	34,937	1,552	1,087	2,513	109	1,383	651	1,739	3,881	2,760	15,520	18,351	1,902
16	130,938	129,012	80,801	34,612	1,544	1,453	2,714	112	1,381	645	1,926	3,660	2,753	15,565	18,275	1,913
23	128,724	127,482	79,536	34,291	1,540	837	2,564	98	1,378	645	1,242	3,495	2,756	15,585	18,262	1,915
30	129,284	127,391	79,457	34,295	1,527	537	2,531	95	1,387	651	1,893	3,694	2,740	15,626	18,290	1,916
<i>New York City</i>																
1962																
Jan. 3	29,982	29,405	18,834	11,047	11	374	1,372	29	442	331	577	1,162	490	839	3,226	489
10	29,310	28,705	18,322	10,901	11	281	1,316	23	448	303	605	1,013	467	839	3,209	489
17	29,171	28,637	17,984	10,768	11	160	1,193	22	448	309	534	1,060	455	833	3,215	490
24	28,909	28,319	17,555	10,673	11	90	1,123	24	445	292	590	892	457	837	3,201	490
31	29,465	28,813	17,769	10,685	11	149	1,139	24	445	290	652	984	449	837	3,246	490
Dec. 5	30,534	29,671	19,594	11,545	7	631	1,114	14	400	281	863	1,088	558	1,234	3,223	501
12	30,637	30,031	19,748	11,456	10	676	1,209	14	405	284	606	1,150	569	1,254	3,222	501
19	31,846	31,326	20,855	11,577	16	1,305	1,426	14	411	287	520	1,309	585	1,227	3,199	501
26	32,083	31,410	20,922	11,592	17	1,089	1,529	15	416	301	673	1,456	574	1,236	3,198	501
1963																
Jan. 2	32,216	31,709	21,075	11,751	17	945	1,567	17	428	317	507	1,606	562	1,209	3,205	549
9	31,132	30,434	19,913	11,570	17	647	1,354	19	415	314	698	1,193	558	1,208	3,167	549
16	31,544	30,860	19,985	11,373	11	927	1,483	15	412	313	684	1,083	551	1,224	3,147	554
23	30,488	30,198	19,447	11,248	11	645	1,358	16	404	312	290	1,058	556	1,221	3,172	554
30	30,940	30,192	19,368	11,317	12	388	1,304	15	408	312	748	1,197	546	1,230	3,193	554
<i>Outside New York City</i>																
1962																
Jan. 3	92,649	90,949	55,451	21,750	1,292	473	991	108	916	343	1,700	2,567	1,940	12,564	13,714	1,207
10	91,502	90,307	54,807	21,600	1,296	290	905	93	910	341	1,195	2,408	1,910	12,565	13,700	1,211
17	91,239	90,055	54,536	21,462	1,314	264	923	89	900	345	1,184	2,334	1,905	12,574	13,638	1,212
24	90,523	89,719	53,998	21,308	1,311	118	859	86	903	338	804	2,223	1,868	12,569	13,626	1,211
31	90,895	89,702	54,101	21,303	1,306	180	872	87	908	338	1,193	2,200	1,883	12,583	13,656	1,215
Dec. 5	97,524	96,442	59,770	23,234	1,486	218	1,055	72	934	332	1,082	2,332	2,142	14,181	15,028	1,244
12	98,069	96,786	60,073	23,351	1,493	187	1,100	68	943	334	1,283	2,394	2,157	14,216	15,077	1,247
19	99,314	98,035	61,065	23,498	1,510	519	1,206	74	947	338	1,279	2,626	2,191	14,256	15,140	1,240
26	99,992	98,530	61,389	23,574	1,512	515	1,219	82	953	349	1,462	2,781	2,200	14,268	15,176	1,240
1963																
Jan. 2	101,005	99,385	61,872	23,600	1,545	624	1,266	96	985	352	1,620	2,957	2,240	14,310	15,249	1,352
9	99,248	98,207	60,929	23,367	1,535	440	1,159	90	968	337	1,041	2,688	2,202	14,312	15,184	1,353
16	99,394	98,152	60,816	23,239	1,533	526	1,231	97	969	332	1,242	2,577	2,202	14,341	15,128	1,359
23	98,236	97,284	60,089	23,043	1,529	192	1,206	82	974	333	952	2,437	2,200	14,364	15,090	1,361
30	98,344	97,199	60,089	22,978	1,515	149	1,227	80	979	339	1,145	2,497	2,194	14,396	15,097	1,362

For notes see p. 226.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments							Cash assets ³					All other assets	Total assets— Total liabilities and capital accounts
	U. S. Government securities						Other securities	Total	Balances with domestic banks	Balances with foreign banks	Currency and coin	Reserves with F. R. Banks		
	Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes and bonds maturing—										
				With- in 1 year	1 to 5 years	After 5 years								
<i>Total— Leading Cities</i>														
<i>1962</i>														
Jan. 3	33,960	5,972	1,379	5,411	17,852	3,346	12,109	18,637	3,374	190	1,637	13,436	4,587	160,721
10	33,662	5,754	1,385	5,356	17,878	3,289	12,221	17,582	3,089	163	1,652	12,678	4,661	155,834
17	33,954	6,073	1,387	5,398	17,792	3,304	12,218	17,547	2,963	165	1,587	12,832	4,588	156,434
24	34,312	6,090	1,416	5,418	17,811	3,577	12,173	17,242	3,103	155	1,626	12,358	4,605	152,915
31	34,467	6,204	1,451	5,481	17,778	3,553	12,178	17,196	2,893	159	1,532	12,612	4,782	155,432
Dec. 5	31,277	4,231	2,278	4,006	14,573	6,189	15,472	16,885	3,014	145	1,616	12,110	4,764	163,590
12	31,231	4,225	2,288	4,037	14,513	6,168	15,765	17,419	3,029	151	1,861	12,378	4,772	165,587
19	31,619	4,640	2,317	4,042	14,450	6,170	15,822	18,032	3,128	156	1,831	12,917	4,753	169,242
26	31,808	4,921	2,346	3,992	14,386	6,163	15,821	18,162	3,187	188	1,959	12,828	4,848	168,379
<i>1963</i>														
Jan. 2	32,369	5,487	2,368	3,996	14,330	6,188	15,778	18,596	3,761	181	1,816	12,838	4,972	173,985
9	31,961	5,164	2,363	3,988	14,286	6,160	15,838	17,386	3,006	163	1,761	12,456	4,831	166,627
16	32,409	5,651	2,360	3,929	14,299	6,170	15,802	17,467	3,137	184	1,665	12,481	4,831	168,749
23	32,116	5,353	2,348	3,961	14,297	6,157	15,830	17,459	2,898	173	1,687	12,701	4,817	163,546
30	31,986	5,205	2,358	3,958	14,277	6,188	15,948	17,078	2,853	168	1,659	12,398	4,925	163,742
<i>New York City</i>														
<i>1962</i>														
Jan. 3	7,659	1,979	435	1,086	3,498	661	2,912	4,457	119	94	273	3,971	2,010	41,180
10	7,440	1,809	454	1,087	3,476	614	2,943	4,087	87	76	258	3,666	2,120	39,996
17	7,664	1,993	451	1,090	3,507	623	2,989	4,088	109	79	241	3,659	2,051	40,112
24	7,838	2,075	466	1,091	3,487	719	2,926	3,934	75	68	231	3,560	2,069	39,095
31	8,099	2,261	472	1,172	3,495	699	2,945	3,964	68	73	220	3,603	2,123	40,563
Dec. 5	6,240	1,359	471	673	2,473	1,264	3,837	3,522	118	65	277	3,062	1,943	40,719
12	6,297	1,440	475	691	2,430	1,261	3,986	4,026	119	77	309	3,521	1,967	41,706
19	6,509	1,665	475	709	2,383	1,277	3,962	4,264	99	68	292	3,805	1,961	43,975
26	6,521	1,744	474	683	2,355	1,265	3,967	4,037	96	95	295	3,551	2,004	42,545
<i>1963</i>														
Jan. 2	6,668	1,859	495	701	2,323	1,290	3,966	4,505	116	86	275	4,028	2,082	44,893
9	6,527	1,781	494	685	2,315	1,252	3,994	3,962	90	69	265	3,538	2,025	41,783
16	6,905	2,195	490	689	2,321	1,210	3,970	3,979	110	86	246	3,537	2,059	42,985
23	6,743	2,030	483	703	2,307	1,220	4,008	4,207	100	82	247	3,778	1,996	40,956
30	6,752	2,032	491	708	2,306	1,215	4,072	4,076	94	83	248	3,651	2,036	41,561
<i>Outside New York City</i>														
<i>1962</i>														
Jan. 3	26,301	3,993	944	4,325	14,354	2,685	9,197	14,180	3,255	96	1,364	9,465	2,577	119,541
10	26,222	3,945	931	4,269	14,402	2,675	9,278	13,495	3,002	87	1,394	9,012	2,541	115,838
17	26,290	4,080	936	4,308	14,285	2,681	9,229	13,459	2,854	86	1,346	9,173	2,537	116,322
24	26,474	4,015	950	4,327	14,324	2,858	9,247	13,308	3,028	87	1,395	8,798	2,536	113,820
31	26,368	3,943	979	4,309	14,283	2,854	9,233	13,232	2,825	86	1,312	9,009	2,659	114,849
Dec. 5	25,037	2,872	1,807	3,333	12,100	4,925	11,635	13,363	2,896	80	1,339	9,048	2,821	122,871
12	24,934	2,785	1,813	3,346	12,083	4,907	11,779	13,393	2,910	74	1,552	8,857	2,805	123,881
19	25,110	2,975	1,842	3,333	12,067	4,893	11,860	13,768	3,029	88	1,539	9,112	2,792	125,267
26	25,287	3,177	1,872	3,309	12,031	4,898	11,854	14,125	3,091	93	1,664	9,277	2,844	125,834
<i>1963</i>														
Jan. 2	25,701	3,628	1,873	3,295	12,007	4,898	11,812	14,091	3,645	95	1,541	8,810	2,890	129,092
9	25,434	3,383	1,869	3,303	11,971	4,908	11,844	13,424	2,916	94	1,496	8,918	2,806	124,844
16	25,504	3,456	1,870	3,240	11,978	4,960	11,832	13,488	3,027	98	1,419	8,944	2,772	125,764
23	25,373	3,323	1,865	3,258	11,990	4,937	11,822	13,252	2,798	91	1,440	8,923	2,821	122,590
30	25,234	3,173	1,867	3,250	11,971	4,973	11,876	13,002	2,759	85	1,411	8,747	2,889	122,181

For notes see p. 226.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Deposits													Borrowings		Other liabilities	Capital accounts
	Total unadjusted ⁴	Demand deposits adjusted ⁵	Demand						Time					From F. R. Banks	From others		
			Total ⁶	IPC	State and local Govt.	Foreign ⁷	U.S. Govt.	Domestic commercial banks	Total ⁸	Savings	Other time						
											IPC	State and local Govt.	Foreign ⁷				
<i>Total—Leading Cities</i>																	
<i>1962</i>																	
Jan. 3	139,561	65,644	97,958	70,118	5,002	1,796	4,033	13,415	41,603	30,225	5,945	2,851	2,246	236	2,763	5,198	12,963
10	135,363	65,729	93,305	68,433	4,796	1,706	1,786	13,011	42,058	30,422	6,120	2,922	2,259	27	2,031	5,421	12,992
17	135,548	65,050	93,186	69,069	4,757	1,604	1,877	12,370	42,362	30,461	6,309	2,992	2,258	246	2,184	5,491	12,965
24	132,778	64,762	90,158	66,793	4,870	1,577	2,082	11,678	42,620	30,563	6,427	3,021	2,266	47	1,547	5,578	12,965
31	134,698	64,350	91,839	67,128	5,204	1,632	3,220	11,175	42,859	30,641	6,548	3,068	2,262	52	2,011	5,641	13,030
Dec. 5	141,566	62,762	92,315	66,229	5,000	1,593	3,388	12,282	49,251	34,535	8,713	3,216	2,440	167	2,583	5,662	13,612
12	143,582	65,029	93,988	69,143	4,857	1,665	2,339	11,930	49,594	34,572	8,924	3,291	2,458	165	2,621	5,624	13,595
19	147,298	66,326	97,533	70,345	4,759	1,721	3,600	12,310	49,765	34,607	9,002	3,351	2,453	290	2,490	5,572	13,592
26	146,207	66,263	96,196	69,603	4,788	1,807	4,772	11,867	50,011	34,712	9,080	3,344	2,521	212	2,836	5,497	13,627
<i>1963</i>																	
Jan. 2	152,495	65,843	102,109	71,531	5,125	1,849	4,749	14,321	50,386	34,920	9,221	3,410	2,483	75	2,566	5,219	13,630
9	145,280	64,787	94,677	68,378	4,749	1,704	2,916	12,944	50,603	34,993	9,265	3,475	2,514	54	2,453	5,208	13,632
16	147,033	65,447	96,160	70,075	4,939	1,761	2,682	12,518	50,873	35,042	9,384	3,537	2,545	76	2,607	5,417	13,616
23	142,086	64,401	90,951	67,052	4,866	1,765	2,566	11,438	51,135	35,106	9,463	3,595	2,611	595	1,799	5,445	13,621
30	142,022	64,495	90,720	66,791	5,054	1,716	2,760	11,010	51,302	35,143	9,542	3,622	2,635	107	2,398	5,558	13,657
<i>New York City</i>																	
<i>1962</i>																	
Jan. 3	33,246	17,074	26,349	18,185	292	1,396	1,246	3,298	6,897	2,923	1,990	168	1,668	110	1,456	2,694	3,674
10	32,354	17,033	25,387	17,776	280	1,316	519	3,356	6,967	2,985	1,993	163	1,677	.....	954	3,014	3,674
17	32,263	16,686	25,204	17,845	289	1,213	534	3,182	7,059	3,004	2,036	182	1,679	15	1,161	2,998	3,675
24	31,659	16,528	24,534	17,353	235	1,173	570	3,253	7,125	3,044	2,051	187	1,683	.....	651	3,112	3,673
31	32,816	16,449	25,597	17,745	292	1,249	977	3,140	7,219	3,069	2,119	194	1,683	.....	946	3,128	3,693
Dec. 5	33,152	15,667	24,468	16,578	278	1,169	944	3,137	8,684	3,915	2,612	230	1,754	75	1,011	2,667	3,814
12	34,026	16,482	25,167	17,564	259	1,233	633	3,976	8,859	3,929	2,769	231	1,756	38	1,217	2,624	3,801
19	36,150	17,340	27,256	18,462	271	1,286	893	3,119	8,894	3,935	2,810	231	1,738	90	1,342	2,592	3,801
26	34,778	17,087	25,806	17,925	289	1,369	1,404	2,894	8,972	3,950	2,837	223	1,782	.....	1,332	2,629	3,806
<i>1963</i>																	
Jan. 2	37,254	16,849	28,262	18,341	360	1,395	1,441	3,882	8,992	3,974	2,864	212	1,760	.....	1,242	2,580	3,817
9	34,178	16,416	25,133	17,116	272	1,277	857	3,196	9,045	4,001	2,855	213	1,791	.....	1,204	2,581	3,820
16	35,030	16,519	25,919	17,605	348	1,345	773	3,224	9,111	4,017	2,867	226	1,816	12	1,458	2,665	3,820
23	33,369	16,073	24,176	16,751	251	1,348	736	3,102	9,193	4,040	2,872	227	1,868	67	987	2,713	3,820
30	33,857	16,264	24,613	17,043	306	1,295	757	3,083	9,244	4,050	2,892	224	1,892	4	1,078	2,807	3,815
<i>Outside New York City</i>																	
<i>1962</i>																	
Jan. 3	106,315	48,570	71,609	51,933	4,710	400	2,787	10,117	34,706	27,302	3,955	2,683	578	126	1,307	2,504	9,289
10	103,009	48,696	67,918	50,657	4,516	390	1,267	9,655	35,091	27,437	4,127	2,759	582	27	1,077	2,407	9,318
17	103,285	48,364	67,982	51,224	4,468	391	1,343	9,188	35,303	27,457	4,273	2,810	579	231	1,023	2,493	9,290
24	101,119	48,234	65,624	49,440	4,635	404	1,512	8,425	35,495	27,519	4,376	2,834	583	47	896	2,466	9,292
31	101,882	47,901	66,242	49,383	4,912	383	2,243	8,035	35,640	27,572	4,429	2,874	584	52	1,065	2,513	9,337
Dec. 5	108,414	47,095	67,847	49,651	4,722	424	2,444	9,145	40,567	30,620	6,101	2,986	686	92	1,572	2,995	9,798
12	109,556	48,547	68,821	51,579	4,598	432	1,706	8,954	40,735	30,643	6,155	3,060	702	127	1,404	3,000	9,794
19	111,148	48,986	70,277	51,883	4,488	435	2,707	9,191	40,871	30,672	6,192	3,120	715	200	1,148	2,980	9,791
26	111,429	49,176	70,390	51,678	4,499	438	3,368	8,973	41,039	30,762	6,243	3,121	739	212	1,504	2,868	9,821
<i>1963</i>																	
Jan. 2	115,241	48,994	73,847	53,190	4,765	454	3,308	10,439	41,394	30,946	6,357	3,198	723	75	1,324	2,639	9,813
9	111,102	48,371	69,544	51,262	4,477	427	2,059	9,748	41,558	30,992	6,410	3,262	723	54	1,249	2,627	9,812
16	112,003	48,928	70,241	52,470	4,591	416	1,909	9,294	41,762	31,025	6,517	3,311	729	64	1,149	2,752	9,796
23	108,717	48,328	66,775	50,301	4,615	417	1,830	8,336	41,942	31,066	6,591	3,368	743	528	812	2,732	9,801
30	108,165	48,231	66,107	49,748	4,748	421	2,003	7,927	42,058	31,093	6,650	3,398	743	103	1,320	2,751	9,842

¹ After deduction of valuation reserves.² Exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation reserves; individual loans items are shown gross.³ Excludes cash items in process of collection.⁴ Total demand and total time deposits.⁵ Demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U. S. Govt., less cash items in process of collection.⁶ Includes certified and officers' checks and deposits of mutual savings banks, not shown separately.⁷ Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, international institutions, banks in foreign countries, and foreign branches of U. S. banks other than reporting bank.⁸ Includes U. S. Govt., postal savings, domestic commercial interbank, and mutual savings banks, not shown separately.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS
(Net change in millions of dollars)

Industry	Week					Month			Quarter			Half year	
	1963					1963	1962		1962			1962	
	Jan. 30	Jan. 23	Jan. 16	Jan. 9	Jan. 2	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	IV	III	II	2nd	1st
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals.....	20	-10	-2	1	-12	-3	8	-8	-25	-49	-119	-74	-131
Machinery.....	-8	-25	-8	2	-17	-56	17	14	-13	31	-50	19	89
Transportation equipment.....	-3	-10	-11	-3	-31	-58	64	56	62	-15	27	47	96
Other fabricated metal products.....	9	-15	-11	-3	8	-12	1	-19	-44	-48	50	-91	126
Other durable goods.....	-4	-17	-7	-12	-9	-49	-92	-35	-158	140	112	-18	128
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	9	-75	-14	-112	-4	-205	129	71	416	111	-152	528	-497
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	-9	-16	8	-7	-33	-38	-64	-58	-275	96	42	-179	289
Petroleum refining.....	-4	-11	-1	-3	-6	-24	11	14	31	12	-14	43	-67
Chemicals and rubber.....	11	-13	6	-1	-30	-28	-4	39	25	-154	37	-129	76
Other nondurable goods.....	3	-15	-3	4	-5	-16	-37	-12	-112	7	164	-105	174
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	-24	17	5	-8	242	232	74	5	91	-25	8	66	178
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	28	19	-9	-7	-14	19	-58	65	133	87	-161	220	-237
Other wholesale.....	-11	-27	-44	-19	-7	-108	31	11	60	63	52	123	34
Retail.....	3	-7	-8	-38	-119	-169	-128	97	117	36	52	154	61
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	-37	-56	-157	-28	95	-183	197	61	346	309	-223	655	-510
Construction.....	-17	-11	-20	-28	9	-67	-27	-13	-46	29	164	-17	182
All other types of business, mainly services.....	49	-43	-18	-93	49	-57	209	87	283	8	127	290	205
Net change in classified loans.....	23	-315	-293	-353	116	-821	329	375	893	640	116	1533	196
Commercial and industrial change— all weekly reporting banks.....	4	-321	-325	-414	185	-871	486	390	1103	709	340	1812	434

NOTE.—Data for sample of about 200 banks reporting changes in their larger loans; these banks hold about 95 per cent of total commercial and industrial loans of all weekly reporting member banks and about 70 per

cent of those of all commercial banks. End-of-week date shown. Figures for periods other than week are based on weekly changes.

BANK RATES ON SHORT-TERM BUSINESS LOANS
(Per cent per annum)

Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)				Area and period	All loans	Size of loan (thousands of dollars)			
		1—10	10—100	100—200	200 and over			1—10	10—100	100—200	200 and over
Year:						Quarter—cont.:¹					
19 large cities:						New York City:					
1954.....	3.6	5.0	4.3	3.9	3.4	1961—Dec.....	4.77	5.66	5.37	5.04	4.66
1955.....	3.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	3.5	1962—Mar.....	4.78	5.65	5.36	5.04	4.68
1956.....	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.0	June.....	4.79	5.64	5.35	5.09	4.68
1957.....	4.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.5	Sept.....	4.77	5.60	5.35	5.14	4.65
1958.....	4.3	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.1	Dec.....	4.78	5.61	5.33	5.12	4.68
1959.....	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.9	7 northern and eastern cities:					
1960.....	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	1961—Dec.....	4.96	5.82	5.51	5.22	4.81
1961.....	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	1962—Mar.....	4.97	5.85	5.53	5.17	4.83
1962.....	5.0	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.8	June.....	5.00	5.83	5.52	5.21	4.86
						Sept.....	5.00	5.87	5.51	5.20	4.87
						Dec.....	5.05	5.85	5.55	5.23	4.92
Quarter:¹						11 southern and western cities:					
19 large cities:						1961—Dec.....	5.24	5.94	5.62	5.31	5.00
1961—Dec.....	4.96	5.84	5.52	5.21	4.78	1962—Mar.....	5.28	6.01	5.66	5.35	5.03
1962—Mar.....	4.98	5.89	5.54	5.21	4.81	June.....	5.33	6.01	5.65	5.39	5.12
June.....	5.01	5.88	5.53	5.25	4.84	Sept.....	5.32	5.98	5.65	5.28	5.12
Sept.....	4.99	5.86	5.53	5.21	4.82	Dec.....	5.33	6.01	5.68	5.41	5.10
Dec.....	5.02	5.88	5.55	5.28	4.85						

¹ Based on new loans and renewals for first 15 days of month.

NOTE.—Weighted averages. For description see Mar. 1949 BULL., pp. 228-37. Bank prime rate was 3¼ per cent Jan. 1, 1954-Mar. 16, 1954. Changes thereafter occurred on the following dates (new levels shown, in

per cent): 1954—Mar. 17, 3; 1955—Aug. 4, 3¼; Oct. 14, 3½; 1956—Apr. 13, 3¾; Aug. 21, 4; 1957—Aug. 6, 4½; 1958—Jan. 22, 4; Apr. 21, 3½; Sept. 11, 4; 1959—May 18, 4½; Sept. 1, 5; and 1960—Aug. 23, 4½.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6-months ¹	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months ²	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ¹	U. S. Government securities (taxable) ³						3- to 5-year issues ⁵
				3-month bills		6-month bills		9- to 12-month issues		
				Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield)	Other ⁴	
1960.....	3.85	3.54	3.51	2.928	2.87	3.247	3.20	3.41	3.55	3.99
1961.....	2.97	2.68	2.81	2.378	2.36	2.605	2.59	2.81	2.91	3.60
1962.....	3.26	3.07	3.01	2.778	2.77	2.908	2.90	3.01	3.02	3.57
1962—Jan.....	3.26	3.05	3.00	2.746	2.72	2.965	2.94	3.19	3.08	3.84
Feb.....	3.22	3.00	3.00	2.752	2.73	2.955	2.93	3.21	3.11	3.77
Mar.....	3.25	3.02	3.00	2.719	2.72	2.883	2.87	2.98	2.99	3.55
Apr.....	3.20	3.09	3.00	2.735	2.73	2.838	2.83	2.90	2.94	3.48
May.....	3.16	2.95	2.91	2.694	2.68	2.789	2.78	2.91	2.98	3.53
June.....	3.25	3.02	2.90	2.719	2.73	2.804	2.80	2.89	3.02	3.51
July.....	3.36	3.20	3.07	2.945	2.92	3.085	3.08	3.17	3.23	3.71
Aug.....	3.30	3.12	3.11	2.837	2.82	3.005	2.99	3.10	3.13	3.57
Sept.....	3.34	3.13	3.09	2.792	2.78	2.947	2.93	2.99	3.00	3.56
Oct.....	3.27	3.04	3.03	2.751	2.74	2.859	2.84	2.90	2.90	3.46
Nov.....	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.803	2.83	2.875	2.89	2.94	2.92	3.46
Dec.....	3.29	3.16	3.00	2.856	2.87	2.908	2.91	2.94	2.95	3.44
1963—Jan.....	3.34	3.18	3.07	2.914	2.91	2.962	2.96	3.00	2.97	3.47
Week ending—										
1963—Jan. 5.....	3.38	3.23	3.00	2.926	2.89	2.966	2.94	2.95	2.99	3.44
12.....	3.38	3.25	3.04	2.920	2.90	2.966	2.95	2.96	2.99	3.45
19.....	3.38	3.15	3.06	2.884	2.90	2.932	2.95	3.00	2.96	3.44
26.....	3.30	3.13	3.10	2.923	2.93	2.976	2.99	3.03	2.97	3.50
Feb. 2.....	3.25	3.13	3.13	2.917	2.93	2.972	2.99	3.02	2.95	3.50

¹ Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.² Averages of daily rates, published by finance cos., for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.³ Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.⁴ Certificates of indebtedness and selected note and bond issues.⁵ Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total ¹	By selected rating		By group			Dividend/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total ¹	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Rail-road	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
1960.....	4.01	3.69	3.26	4.22	4.73	4.41	5.19	4.59	4.92	4.69	4.75	3.46	5.88
1961.....	3.90	3.60	3.27	4.01	4.66	4.35	5.08	4.54	4.82	4.57	4.66	2.98	4.74
1962.....	3.95	3.30	3.03	3.67	4.61	4.33	5.02	4.47	4.86	4.51	4.50	3.37	.....
1962—Jan.....	4.08	3.55	3.21	4.01	4.70	4.42	5.08	4.57	4.92	4.61	4.59	2.97	.....
Feb.....	4.09	3.40	3.08	3.83	4.70	4.42	5.07	4.57	4.90	4.62	4.52	2.95	.....
Mar.....	4.01	3.30	3.03	3.66	4.67	4.39	5.04	4.52	4.88	4.60	4.48	2.95	5.00
Apr.....	3.89	3.21	2.98	3.55	4.63	4.33	5.02	4.46	4.86	4.56	4.45	3.05	.....
May.....	3.88	3.21	2.98	3.55	4.58	4.28	5.00	4.42	4.83	4.50	4.45	3.32	.....
June.....	3.90	3.31	3.06	3.65	4.59	4.28	5.02	4.45	4.86	4.47	4.52	3.78	6.41
July.....	4.02	3.37	3.10	3.72	4.63	4.34	5.05	4.52	4.90	4.48	4.59	3.68	.....
Aug.....	3.97	3.38	3.10	3.74	4.64	4.35	5.06	4.51	4.90	4.50	4.55	3.57	.....
Sept.....	3.94	3.28	3.01	3.66	4.61	4.32	5.03	4.45	4.88	4.49	4.50	3.60	6.22
Oct.....	3.89	3.21	2.94	3.62	4.57	4.28	4.99	4.40	4.85	4.46	4.49	3.71	.....
Nov.....	3.87	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.25	4.96	4.39	4.83	4.42	4.45	3.50	.....
Dec.....	3.87	3.22	2.93	3.57	4.52	4.24	4.92	4.40	4.76	4.41	4.42	3.40	.....
1963—Jan.....	3.88	3.22	2.95	3.56	4.49	4.21	4.91	4.38	4.72	4.38	4.34	3.31	.....
Week ending—													
1963—Jan. 5.....	3.87	3.22	2.94	3.57	4.51	4.22	4.93	4.40	4.73	4.39	4.40	3.41	.....
12.....	3.87	3.22	2.94	3.57	4.50	4.21	4.92	4.39	4.73	4.38	4.38	3.31	.....
19.....	3.87	3.20	2.94	3.55	4.49	4.20	4.91	4.37	4.72	4.38	4.35	3.31	.....
26.....	3.91	3.21	2.95	3.55	4.49	4.21	4.91	4.37	4.71	4.37	4.30	3.26	.....
Feb. 2.....	3.90	3.23	2.97	3.57	4.48	4.21	4.90	4.37	4.70	4.38	4.28	3.25	.....
Number of issues.....	4-11	20	5	5	120	30	30	40	40	40	14	500	500

¹ Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat.

NOTE.—Annual yields are averages of monthly or quarterly data. Monthly and weekly yields are computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds: Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more.

State and local gov. bonds: General obligations only, based on Thurs.

figures Corp. bonds: Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's Corp. series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 8 median yields for a sample of non-callable issues—12 industrial and 2 public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

SECURITY PRICES

Period	Bonds			Common stocks											Volume of trading (thousands of shares)	
	U. S. Govt. (long-term)	Municipal (high-grade)	Corporate (high-grade)	Standard and Poor's index (1941-43=10)				Securities and Exchange Commission index (1957-59=100)								
				Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Total	Manufacturing			Transportation	Public utility	Trade, finance, and service		Mining
									Total	Durable	Non-durable					
1960.....	86.22	103.9	94.7	55.85	59.43	30.31	46.86	113.9	110.9	117.3	104.9	95.8	129.3	127.4	73.8	3,042
1961.....	87.55	107.8	95.2	66.27	71.42	32.84	60.18	134.2	126.7	129.2	124.4	105.7	168.4	160.2	92.5	4,085
1962.....	86.94	112.0	95.6	62.38	65.54	30.56	59.16	127.1	118.0	116.5	119.4	97.8	167.2	155.0	98.0	3,820
1962—Jan.....	85.34	109.9	94.5	69.07	72.99	33.77	62.69	140.4	130.8	133.6	128.1	108.5	181.4	175.2	104.1	3,677
Feb.....	85.17	110.5	94.5	70.22	74.22	34.23	63.70	142.8	133.4	134.4	132.6	110.5	183.0	176.4	109.7	3,481
Mar.....	86.21	111.9	94.9	70.29	74.22	33.45	64.51	142.9	133.5	134.0	133.1	107.4	184.2	175.2	106.6	3,113
Apr.....	87.69	113.7	95.4	68.05	71.64	32.31	63.86	138.0	128.2	128.0	128.5	103.1	180.3	172.0	103.9	3,263
May.....	87.87	113.5	95.9	62.99	66.32	30.71	58.84	128.3	119.0	117.5	120.6	98.5	167.1	161.6	97.5	5,045
June.....	87.61	111.2	95.7	55.63	58.32	28.05	53.32	114.3	105.7	103.2	108.1	90.2	151.1	141.3	88.3	4,770
July.....	86.07	110.2	95.4	56.97	59.61	28.29	55.51	116.0	106.9	104.4	109.2	90.0	156.7	139.4	90.9	3,532
Aug.....	86.64	110.1	95.3	58.52	61.29	28.09	56.96	119.5	110.4	109.1	111.7	90.6	160.7	143.6	92.7	3,368
Sept.....	87.02	112.1	95.8	58.00	60.67	27.68	56.96	117.9	108.9	106.2	111.5	88.5	158.2	141.6	92.3	3,310
Oct.....	87.73	114.4	96.6	56.17	58.66	27.40	55.63	114.3	105.6	102.5	108.4	86.6	154.3	135.9	91.3	3,423
Nov.....	87.96	114.5	96.6	60.04	62.90	30.47	57.69	122.8	114.0	110.7	117.3	97.2	162.0	145.4	97.7	4,803
Dec.....	87.96	113.0	96.6	62.64	65.59	32.24	60.24	128.0	119.1	114.0	123.8	102.3	167.9	151.8	101.5	4,048
1963—Jan.....	87.81	113.0	97.4	65.06	68.00	34.06	63.35	132.6	123.6	119.2	127.7	107.3	173.0	155.8	106.8	4,574
Week ending—																
1963—Jan. 5.....	88.00	113.2	96.8	63.41	66.28	33.89	61.65	130.6	121.8	117.2	126.1	106.4	170.3	153.5	104.2	4,484
12.....	88.01	113.7	96.8	64.60	67.49	34.17	63.01	132.2	123.3	118.9	127.4	107.2	171.8	156.3	106.0	4,779
19.....	87.99	113.5	97.7	65.06	67.99	33.86	63.41	133.0	123.8	119.4	127.9	106.9	174.5	155.8	107.3	4,761
26.....	87.50	112.5	97.7	65.60	68.58	34.13	63.81	134.5	125.3	121.1	129.4	108.7	175.5	157.7	109.6	4,663
Feb. 2.....	87.55	111.9	97.8	66.17	69.18	34.47	64.27	135.2	126.0	121.4	130.2	108.8	176.9	158.2	110.2	4,274

NOTE.—Annual data are averages of monthly data. Monthly and weekly data are computed as follows:
 U. S. Govt. bonds, derived from average market yields in preceding table on basis of an assumed 3 per cent, 20-year bond, averages of daily figures.
 Municipal and corporate bonds, derived from average yields, as computed by Standard and Poor's Corp., on basis of a 4 per cent, 20-year bond; Wed. closing prices.

Common stocks, Standard and Poor's index based on averages of daily figures; Securities and Exchange Commission index on weekly closing prices.
 Volume of trading, average daily trading in stocks on the N. Y. Stock Exchange for a 5½-hour trading day.

STOCK MARKET CREDIT
 (In millions of dollars)

Month	Customer credit				Broker and dealer credit			
	Total securities other than U. S. Govt. securities	Net debit balances with N. Y. Stock Exchange firms secured by—		Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers for purchasing and carrying—		Money borrowed on—		Customers' net free credit balances
		U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	
1959—Dec.....	4,461	150	3,280	167	1,181	221	2,362	996
1960—Dec.....	4,415	95	3,222	138	1,193	142	2,133	1,135
1961—Dec.....	5,602	35	4,259	125	1,343	48	2,954	1,219
1962—Jan.....	5,464	34	4,111	111	1,353	51	2,860	1,225
Feb.....	5,426	34	4,066	133	1,360	71	2,812	1,190
Mar.....	5,457	34	4,083	105	1,374	52	2,912	1,154
Apr.....	5,491	36	4,079	117	1,412	57	3,015	1,110
May.....	5,408	35	4,000	91	1,408	44	2,845	1,205
June.....	4,938	32	3,605	92	1,333	46	2,194	1,374
July.....	4,876	29	3,562	83	1,314	32	2,091	1,252
Aug.....	5,073	23	3,773	80	1,300	35	2,472	1,130
Sept.....	5,156	27	3,887	81	1,269	49	2,689	1,091
Oct.....	5,165	25	3,864	81	1,301	29	2,596	1,126
Nov.....	5,285	24	3,951	82	1,334	28	2,558	1,151
Dec.....	5,494	24	4,125	97	1,369	35	2,785	1,216
1963—Jan.....				95	1,387	32	2,895	

NOTE.—Data in the first three cols. and last col. are for end of month, in the other cols., for last Wed.
 Net debit balances and broker and dealer credit: ledger balances of member firms of the N. Y. Stock Exchange carrying margin accounts, as reported to the Exchange. Customers' debit and free credit balances exclude balances maintained with the reporting firm by other member firms of national securities exchanges and balances of the reporting firm and of general partners of the reporting firm. Balances are net for each customer—i.e., all accounts of one customer are consolidated. Money borrowed includes borrowings from banks and from other lenders except member firms of national securities exchanges.

Bank loans to others than brokers and dealers: figures are for weekly reporting member banks. Before July 1959, loans for purchasing or carrying U. S. Govt. securities were reported separately only by N. Y. and Chicago banks. Accordingly, for that period the fifth col. includes any loans for purchasing or carrying such securities at other reporting banks. Composition of series also changed beginning with July 1959; revised data for the new reporting series (but not for the breakdown of loans by purpose) are available back through July 1958 and have been incorporated.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE COMPANY PAPER AND BANKERS' ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial and finance company paper			Dollar acceptances											
	Total	Placed through dealers ¹	Placed directly ²	Total	Held by—						Based on—				
					Accepting banks			F. R. Banks		Others	Imports into United States	Exports from United States	Dollar exchange	Goods stored in or shipped between points in—	
					Total	Own bills	Bills bought	Own acct.	Foreign corr.					United States	Foreign countries
1956.....	2,183	506	1,677	967	227	155	72	69	50	621	261	329	2	227	148
1957.....	2,672	551	2,121	1,307	287	194	94	66	76	878	278	456	46	296	232
1958.....	2,751	840	1,911	1,194	302	238	64	49	68	775	254	349	83	244	263
1959.....	3,202	677	2,525	1,151	319	282	36	75	82	675	357	309	74	162	249
1960.....	4,497	1,358	3,139	2,027	662	490	173	74	230	1,060	403	669	122	308	524
1961—Dec.....	4,686	1,711	2,975	2,683	1,272	896	376	51	126	1,234	485	969	117	293	819
1962—Jan.....	5,556	1,762	3,794	2,621	1,163	804	359	45	120	1,294	477	946	74	271	853
Feb.....	5,520	1,762	3,758	2,559	1,093	788	305	44	113	1,309	472	915	106	223	844
Mar.....	5,713	1,876	3,837	2,498	1,072	774	298	42	100	1,284	474	889	86	182	867
Apr.....	5,640	1,883	3,757	2,392	981	763	218	36	94	1,281	479	826	74	158	855
May.....	5,917	1,869	4,048	2,345	949	733	216	33	112	1,251	462	787	96	145	855
June.....	5,864	1,878	3,986	2,342	965	731	234	60	85	1,232	473	751	145	117	857
July.....	6,169	2,002	4,167	2,306	1,009	736	273	43	80	1,175	485	705	143	93	881
Aug.....	6,575	2,119	4,456	2,277	937	721	216	35	71	1,234	488	667	138	72	912
Sept.....	6,573	2,228	4,345	2,281	952	748	204	36	68	1,225	520	674	144	73	870
Oct.....	6,970	2,417	4,553	2,367	1,025	824	201	34	69	1,239	502	679	160	110	917
Nov.....	7,070	2,501	4,569	2,476	1,086	841	245	38	88	1,264	525	719	173	145	914
Dec.....	5,961	2,088	3,873	2,650	1,153	865	288	110	86	1,301	541	778	186	171	974

¹ As reported by dealers; includes finance co. paper as well as other commercial paper sold in the open market.² As reported by finance cos. that place their paper directly with investors.³ Beginning with Nov. 1958, series includes all paper with maturity of 270 days or more. Figures on old basis for Dec. were (in millions): total \$2,739; place directly, \$1,899.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

(Amounts in millions of dollars)

End of period	Loans		Securities			Cash assets	Other assets	Total assets—Total liabilities and surplus accts.	Deposits ²	Other liabilities	Surplus accounts	Mortgage loan commitments ³	
	Mortgage	Other	U. S. Govt.	State and local govt.	Corporate and other ¹							Number	Amount
1941.....	4,787	89	3,592	1,786	829	689	11,772	10,503	38	1,231	.....	.....
1945.....	4,202	62	10,650	1,257	606	185	16,962	15,332	48	1,582	.....	.....
1954.....	14,845	188	8,755	608	3,548	1,026	380	29,350	26,351	261	2,738	.....	.....
1955.....	17,279	211	8,464	646	3,366	966	414	31,346	28,182	310	2,854	.....	.....
1956.....	19,559	248	7,982	675	3,549	920	448	33,381	30,026	369	2,986	.....	.....
1957.....	20,971	253	7,583	685	4,344	889	490	35,215	31,683	427	3,105	.....	.....
1958.....	23,038	320	7,270	729	4,971	921	535	37,784	34,031	526	3,227	89,912	1,664
1959 ⁴	24,769	358	6,871	721	4,845	829	552	38,945	34,977	606	3,362	65,248	1,170
1960.....	26,702	416	6,243	672	5,076	874	589	40,571	36,343	678	3,550	58,350	1,200
1961.....	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	61,855	1,654
1961—Nov.....	28,680	469	6,172	677	5,042	847	642	42,529	37,892	857	3,779	59,882	1,533
Dec.....	28,902	475	6,160	677	5,040	937	640	42,829	38,277	781	3,771	61,855	1,654
1962—Jan.....	29,145	455	6,245	669	5,064	837	655	43,071	38,446	845	3,780	68,614	1,588
Feb.....	29,333	461	6,322	651	5,065	884	661	43,378	38,611	944	3,823	65,839	1,644
Mar.....	29,563	508	6,531	633	5,090	896	676	43,897	39,083	973	3,840	69,223	1,698
Apr.....	29,833	468	6,315	607	5,055	817	671	43,766	39,032	923	3,811	73,401	1,817
May.....	30,087	537	6,331	587	5,057	829	670	44,100	39,216	1,016	3,868	78,707	1,897
June.....	30,398	519	6,296	582	5,069	883	675	44,421	39,642	921	3,859	79,248	1,940
July.....	30,688	506	6,285	577	5,135	837	678	44,706	39,814	1,021	3,871	84,357	1,994
Aug.....	31,000	560	6,311	568	5,149	808	677	45,073	40,029	1,127	3,917	83,803	2,088
Sept.....	31,243	563	6,314	563	5,151	852	702	45,388	40,458	996	3,934	88,882	2,122
Oct.....	31,548	536	6,152	548	5,154	867	697	45,502	40,644	955	3,904	93,526	2,229
Nov.....	31,820	586	6,133	542	5,181	832	683	45,776	40,791	1,025	3,960	99,616	2,323

¹ Includes securities of foreign governments and international organizations and U. S. Govt. agencies not guaranteed, as well as corporate securities.² See note 4, p. 217.³ Commitments outstanding of banks in N.Y. State as reported to the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York.⁴ Data reflect consolidation of a large mutual savings bank with a commercial bank.

NOTE.—National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks data; figures are estimates for all savings banks in the United States and differ somewhat from those shown elsewhere in BULLETIN; the latter are for call dates and are based on reports filed with U. S. Govt. and State bank supervisory agencies. Loans are shown net of valuation reserves.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total assets	Government securities				Business securities			Mortgages	Real estate	Policy loans	Other assets
		Total	United States	State and local	Foreign ¹	Total	Bonds	Stocks				
Statement value:												
1941.....	32,731	9,478	6,796	1,995	687	10,174	9,573	601	6,442	1,878	2,919	1,840
1945.....	44,797	22,545	20,583	722	1,240	11,059	10,060	999	6,636	857	1,962	1,738
1954.....	84,486	12,262	9,070	1,846	1,346	37,300	34,032	3,268	25,976	2,298	3,127	3,523
1955.....	90,432	11,829	8,576	2,038	1,215	39,545	35,912	3,633	29,445	2,581	3,290	3,743
1956.....	96,011	11,067	7,555	2,273	1,239	41,543	38,040	3,503	32,989	2,817	3,519	4,076
1957.....	101,309	10,690	7,029	2,376	1,285	44,057	40,666	3,391	35,236	3,119	3,869	4,338
1958.....	107,580	11,234	7,183	2,681	1,370	47,108	42,999	4,109	37,062	3,364	4,188	4,624
1959.....	113,650	11,581	6,868	3,200	1,513	49,666	45,105	4,561	39,197	3,651	4,618	4,937
1960.....	119,576	11,679	6,427	3,588	1,664	51,857	46,876	4,981	41,771	3,765	5,231	5,273
1961.....	126,816	11,896	6,134	3,888	1,874	55,294	49,036	6,258	44,203	4,007	5,733	5,683
Book value:												
1959—Dec.....	113,650	11,599	6,858	3,221	1,520	48,840	45,157	3,683	39,237	3,678	4,620	5,676
1960—Dec.....	119,576	11,699	6,428	3,606	1,665	51,963	46,967	4,086	41,815	3,796	5,233	5,980
1961—Nov.....	126,007	12,161	6,396	3,879	1,886	53,548	48,921	4,627	43,868	3,990	5,701	6,739
Dec.....	126,816	11,915	6,135	3,902	1,878	53,967	49,149	4,818	44,250	4,011	5,735	6,938
1962—Jan.....	127,311	12,155	6,314	3,958	1,883	54,329	49,506	4,823	44,378	3,973	5,768	6,708
Feb.....	127,731	12,196	6,335	3,960	1,901	54,519	49,657	4,862	44,494	3,992	5,792	6,738
Mar.....	128,108	12,248	6,257	4,078	1,913	54,704	49,814	4,890	44,637	3,989	5,834	6,696
Apr.....	128,569	12,341	6,351	4,064	1,926	54,965	50,039	4,926	44,751	4,010	5,880	6,622
May.....	128,931	12,323	6,325	4,050	1,948	55,274	50,307	4,967	44,946	4,024	5,927	6,437
June.....	129,144	12,327	6,230	4,058	1,949	55,445	50,491	4,954	45,142	4,043	5,981	6,296
July.....	130,002	12,418	6,406	4,062	1,950	55,697	50,706	4,991	45,340	4,097	6,038	6,412
Aug.....	130,596	12,459	6,385	4,090	1,984	55,927	50,908	5,019	45,576	4,106	6,079	6,449
Sept.....	131,069	12,451	6,337	4,104	2,010	56,165	51,099	5,066	45,758	4,110	6,114	6,471
Oct.....	131,735	12,609	6,368	4,080	2,161	56,359	51,246	5,113	46,051	4,124	6,151	6,441
Nov.....	132,505	12,720	6,405	4,062	2,253	56,509	51,352	5,157	46,380	4,134	6,185	6,577

¹ Issues of foreign governments and their subdivisions and bonds of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Year-end figures: Annual statement asset values, with bonds carried on an amortized basis and stocks at year-end market value. Month-end figures: Book value of ledger assets. Adjustments for interest due and accrued and for differences between market and book values are not made on each item, separately, but are included in total, in "other assets."

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data; figures are estimates for all life insurance cos. in the United States.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Assets				Total assets ² — Total liabilities	Liabilities					Mortgage loan commitments
	Mortgages	U. S. Govt. securities	Cash	Other ¹		Savings capital	Reserves and undivided profits	Borrowed money ³	Loans in process	Other	
1941.....	4,578	107	344	775	6,049	4,682	475	256		636	
1945.....	5,376	2,420	450	356	8,747	7,365	644	336		402	
1954.....	26,108	2,013	1,971	1,469	31,633	27,252	2,187	950		1,244	
1955.....	31,408	2,338	2,063	1,789	37,656	32,142	2,557	1,546		1,411	833
1956.....	35,729	2,782	2,119	2,199	42,875	37,148	2,950	1,347		1,430	843
1957.....	40,007	3,173	2,146	2,770	48,138	41,912	3,363	1,379		1,484	862
1958.....	45,627	3,819	2,585	3,108	55,139	47,976	3,845	1,444	1,161	713	1,475
1959.....	53,141	4,477	2,183	3,729	63,530	54,583	4,393	2,387	1,293	874	1,285
1960.....	60,070	4,595	2,680	4,131	71,476	62,142	4,983	2,197	1,186	968	1,359
1961.....	68,833	5,222	3,298	4,743	82,096	70,851	5,721	2,863	1,547	1,114	1,908
1961—Nov.....	68,069	5,177	2,850	4,801	80,897	69,340	5,293	2,445	1,558	2,261	2,028
Dec.....	68,833	5,222	3,298	4,743	82,096	70,851	5,721	2,863	1,547	1,114	1,908
1962—Jan.....	69,368	5,408	2,933	4,628	82,337	71,342	5,745	2,480	1,488	1,282	1,988
Feb.....	69,968	5,503	3,031	4,668	83,170	71,920	5,748	2,384	1,539	1,579	2,150
Mar.....	70,769	5,539	3,162	4,761	84,231	72,854	5,751	2,301	1,657	1,668	2,335
Apr.....	71,616	5,493	3,084	4,851	85,044	73,240	5,747	2,427	1,795	1,835	2,474
May.....	72,587	5,480	3,094	5,264	86,425	74,022	5,753	2,525	1,911	2,214	2,616
June.....	73,631	5,413	3,357	5,206	87,607	75,449	6,042	2,890	1,985	1,241	2,556
July.....	74,525	5,459	2,963	5,012	87,959	75,467	6,047	2,979	2,010	1,456	2,551
Aug.....	75,542	5,448	2,924	5,117	89,031	76,115	6,047	3,071	1,999	1,799	2,518
Sept.....	76,385	5,490	3,012	5,194	90,081	76,985	6,063	3,166	2,006	1,861	2,472
Oct.....	77,345	5,521	3,110	5,238	91,214	77,820	6,077	3,202	1,992	2,123	2,439
Nov.....	78,137	5,556	3,234	5,448	92,375	78,728	6,081	3,173	1,941	2,452	2,431

¹ Includes other loans, stock in the Federal home loan banks, other investments, real estate owned and sold on contract, and office buildings and fixtures.

² Before 1958 mortgages are net of mortgage pledged shares. Asset items will not add to total assets, which include gross mortgages with no deductions for mortgage pledged shares. Beginning with January 1958, no deduction is made for mortgage pledged shares. These have declined consistently in recent years and amounted to \$42 million at the end of 1957.

³ Consists of advances from FHLB and other borrowing.

NOTE.—Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp. data; figures are estimates for all savings and loan assns. in the United States. Data beginning with 1954 are based on monthly reports of insured assns. and annual reports of noninsured assns. Data before 1954 are based entirely on annual reports. Data for current and preceding year are preliminary even when revised.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Derivation of U. S. Government cash transactions												
	Receipts from the public, other than debt				Payments to the public, other than debt				Net recs. or payts.	Net cash borrowing or repayment			
	Budget, net	Plus: Trust funds	Less: Intra-govt. ¹	Equals: Total recs. ²	Budget	Plus: Trust funds	Less: Adjustments ³	Equals: Total payts.		Change in debt (direct & agen.)	Less: Invest. by agen. & trust ⁴	Less: Non-cash debt	Equals: Net
Cal. year—1960.....	79,518	21,773	2,946	98,287	77,565	21,285	4,156	94,694	3,593	-549	1,629	491	-2,669
1961.....	78,157	24,260	4,425	97,929	84,463	24,689	4,414	104,738	-6,809	6,791	-434	470	6,755
1962.....	84,709	25,508	3,942	106,230	91,908	24,456	4,414	111,949	-5,721	9,053	1,056	1,386	6,612
Fiscal year—1959.....	67,915	16,950	3,161	81,660	80,342	18,462	4,002	94,804	-13,144	9,656	-1,181	2,160	8,678
1960.....	77,763	20,534	3,167	95,078	76,539	20,891	3,129	94,301	777	3,371	953	597	1,821
1961.....	77,659	23,583	3,946	97,242	81,515	23,016	5,003	99,528	-2,286	2,102	870	536	698
1962.....	81,409	24,325	3,789	101,887	87,787	24,109	4,185	107,711	-5,824	11,010	465	923	9,621
Half year:													
1961—Jan.-June.....	42,330	13,442	2,497	53,249	41,298	12,533	2,990	50,840	2,408	-1,307	1,052	68	-2,426
July-Dec.....	35,826	10,673	1,782	44,680	43,165	12,010	1,278	53,898	-9,217	8,098	-1,484	402	9,180
1962—Jan.-June.....	45,583	13,652	2,007	57,207	44,622	12,099	2,907	53,814	3,393	2,911	-1,950	521	440
July-Dec.....	39,126	11,856	1,935	49,023	47,286	12,357	1,507	58,136	-9,114	6,142	-894	865	6,172
Month:													
1961—Dec.....	7,967	1,484	577	8,868	7,160	1,934	519	8,576	292	-716	-860	114	30
1962—Jan.....	5,357	866	250	5,968	7,395	2,322	991	8,726	-2,758	608	-737	102	1,243
Feb.....	6,729	2,743	-98	9,567	6,858	2,027	-82	8,967	600	450	366	31	53
Mar.....	9,104	1,828	245	10,685	7,749	2,040	1,525	8,263	2,422	-641	329	223	-1,193
Apr.....	5,754	1,587	279	7,060	7,289	1,867	83	9,074	-2,014	784	-737	39	1,482
May.....	7,024	4,053	222	10,850	7,229	1,591	-340	9,160	1,690	2,386	2,168	85	133
June.....	11,615	2,575	1,109	13,077	8,102	2,252	730	9,624	3,453	-674	564	41	-1,278
July.....	3,566	1,194	190	4,567	7,252	1,859	-203	9,314	-4,747	-62	-940	101	778
Aug.....	7,089	3,447	204	10,328	8,541	2,082	46	10,577	-249	4,266	1,511	411	2,344
Sept.....	10,053	1,622	532	11,140	7,327	2,362	1,049	8,639	2,501	-2,309	-624	21	-1,706
Oct.....	3,030	1,377	253	4,150	8,524	2,197	573	10,149	-5,998	2,974	-353	121	3,206
Nov.....	7,027	2,531	265	9,289	8,070	2,047	95	10,021	-732	3,258	449	61,548	1,262
Dec.....	8,360	1,684	491	9,548	7,572	1,811	-53	9,436	112	-1,984	-936	6-1,337	289

Period	Effects of operations on Treasurer's account											
	Net operating transactions			Net financing transactions			Change in cash balances		Treasurer's account (end of period)			
	Budget surplus or deficit	Trust funds	Clearing accounts	Agencies & trusts		Change in gross direct public debt	Held outside Treasury	Treasurer's account	Balance	Operating bal.		Other net assets
			Market issuance of sec. ⁴	Invest. in U. S. Govt. sec. ⁴						F. R. banks	Tax and loan accts.	
Fiscal year—1959.....	-12,427	-1,511	-29	71	1,112	8,363	-23	-4,399	5,350	535	3,744	1,071
1960.....	1,224	-359	-149	1,023	-714	1,625	-4	2,654	8,005	504	6,458	1,043
1961.....	-3,856	565	285	-733	-435	2,640	-222	-1,311	6,694	408	5,453	833
1962.....	-6,378	213	566	658	-435	9,230	118	3,736	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
Half year:												
1961—Jan.-June.....	1,032	906	266	-240	-710	-1,246	-274	283	6,694	408	5,453	833
July-Dec.....	-7,339	-1,338	-137	394	1,221	7,198	199	-200	6,494	465	5,157	872
1962—Jan.-June.....	962	1,551	703	263	-1,656	2,032	-81	3,935	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
July-Dec.....	-8,160	-502	-598	-62	1,135	5,269	4	-2,922	7,509	597	6,092	820
Month:												
1961—Dec.....	807	-450	106	168	540	-842	95	234	6,494	465	5,157	872
1962—Jan.....	-2,038	-1,455	337	165	1,137	345	4	-1,513	4,981	362	3,552	1,067
Feb.....	-129	716	-66	102	-437	470	12	644	5,626	449	4,172	1,005
Mar.....	1,356	-212	915	55	13	-896	-62	1,293	6,919	403	5,568	948
Apr.....	-1,535	-279	10	-43	455	864	395	-924	5,995	569	4,150	1,276
May.....	-205	2,461	-449	-21	-2,182	2,222	-319	2,145	8,140	526	6,623	991
June.....	3,513	320	-44	5	-642	-973	-111	2,290	10,430	612	8,815	1,003
July.....	-3,686	-664	-163	-119	992	-325	85	-4,051	6,380	390	5,089	901
Aug.....	-1,452	1,365	-356	46	-1,470	3,966	-52	2,151	8,530	478	7,210	842
Sept.....	2,727	739	541	41	572	-2,344	60	738	9,268	400	7,919	949
Oct.....	-5,494	-821	151	10	796	2,569	-39	-2,750	6,518	513	5,131	874
Nov.....	-1,042	485	-440	3	-382	3,323	61,355	591	7,109	585	5,728	796
Dec.....	788	-127	-332	-42	626	-1,920	6-1,406	400	7,509	597	6,092	820

¹ Primarily interest payments by Treasury to trust accounts and accumulations to U. S. employees trust funds.

² Includes small adjustments not shown separately.

³ Primarily (1) intragovt. transactions, (2) noncash debt, (3) clearing accounts, and (4) Govt. sponsored enterprises.

⁴ Excludes net transactions of Govt. sponsored enterprises.

⁵ Primarily military defense, military assistance, and atomic energy.

⁶ Includes \$1,412 million of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1960-65 acquired by Treasury for retirement on Dec. 15, 1962, in exchange for various issues on Nov. 15, 1962.

NOTE.—Treasury Dept. & Bureau of the Budget.

FEDERAL FISCAL OPERATIONS: DETAIL

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Budget receipts											Selected excise taxes (IRS data)			
	Net ²	Transfers to trusts			Re-funds	Total	Indiv. taxes		Corporation taxes	Ex-cise taxes	Em-ploy-ment taxes	Other re-ciepts	Liquor	To-bacco	Mfrs. and re-tailers
		Old-age	High-way	R. R. re-tire.			With-held	Other							
Fiscal year—1959.....	67,915	7,920	2,074	525	5,114	83,904	29,001	11,733	18,092	10,760	8,854	5,464	3,002	1,807	4,315
1960.....	77,763	10,122	2,539	607	5,237	96,962	31,675	13,271	22,179	11,865	11,159	6,813	3,194	1,932	5,114
1961.....	77,659	11,490	2,798	571	5,976	99,491	32,978	13,175	21,765	12,064	12,502	7,007	3,213	1,991	5,294
1962.....	81,409	11,545	2,949	564	6,266	103,818	36,246	14,403	21,296	12,752	12,708	6,412	3,341	2,026	5,536
Half year:															
1961—Jan.-June.....	42,330	6,728	1,301	274	5,104	56,421	16,362	9,990	12,927	5,826	7,439	3,877	1,528	984	2,570
July-Dec.....	35,826	4,741	1,533	278	885	43,575	17,652	3,189	8,259	6,394	5,024	3,057	1,754	1,035	2,656
1962—Jan.-June.....	45,583	6,802	1,415	288	5,380	60,243	18,593	11,213	13,036	6,358	7,686	3,357	1,587	991	2,880
July-Dec.....	39,126	5,311	1,672	291	805	47,553	18,958	3,319	8,810	6,808	5,608	4,050	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Month:															
1961—Dec.....	7,967	458	255	47	67	8,980	2,935	428	3,322	1,013	505	777	254	165	n.a.
1962—Jan.....	5,357	152	233	11	73	5,959	1,245	2,325	466	1,009	353	561	224	140	1,524
Feb.....	6,729	1,620	207	81	743	9,773	5,124	786	400	967	2,080	416	189	116	
Mar.....	9,104	1,119	248	50	1,813	12,354	2,896	832	5,879	1,140	1,188	419	313	215	
Apr.....	5,754	729	230	13	1,417	8,153	1,017	4,330	445	959	745	657	245	158	
May.....	7,024	2,181	264	82	1,101	10,658	5,287	955	469	1,157	2,266	524	305	169	1,356
June.....	11,615	1,001	233	51	233	13,346	3,024	1,985	5,377	1,126	1,054	780	311	192	
July.....	3,566	436	281	12	165	4,540	1,199	299	525	1,106	450	961	257	148	
Aug.....	7,089	1,699	332	86	193	9,445	5,298	169	431	1,188	1,786	573	289	197	1,509
Sept.....	10,053	911	287	50	111	11,414	2,980	2,092	3,533	1,103	962	744	290	171	
Oct.....	3,030	536	276	14	200	4,068	1,156	235	460	1,150	551	516	363	190	n.a.
Nov.....	7,027	1,129	218	77	73	8,533	5,195	117	412	1,125	1,208	478	339	182	n.a.
Dec.....	8,360	600	277	51	64	9,553	3,131	407	3,450	1,136	652	780	n.a.	n.a.	

Period	Budget expenditures												
	Total ²	National de-fense ⁵	Intl. affairs	Space re-search	Agri-culture	Natural re-sources	Com-merce and transp.	Hous-ing & com. devel.	Health, labor & welfare	Educa-tion	Vet-erans	Inter-est	Gen-eral Govt.
Fiscal year—1959.....	80,342	46,491	3,780	145	6,590	1,670	2,017	970	3,877	732	5,287	7,671	1,466
1960.....	76,539	45,691	1,832	401	4,882	1,714	1,963	122	3,690	866	5,266	9,266	1,542
1961.....	81,515	47,494	2,500	744	5,173	2,006	2,573	320	4,244	943	5,414	9,050	1,709
1962.....	87,787	51,103	2,817	1,257	5,895	2,147	2,774	349	4,524	1,076	5,403	9,198	1,875
Half year:													
1961—Jan.-June.....	41,298	24,269	1,334	412	2,310	948	1,359	112	2,289	535	2,755	4,463	856
July-Dec.....	43,165	23,980	1,634	482	3,567	1,179	1,262	346	2,397	462	2,725	4,502	938
1962—Jan.-June.....	44,622	27,123	1,183	775	2,328	968	1,512	3	2,127	614	2,678	4,696	937
July-Dec.....	47,286	25,953	1,317	1,024	4,590	1,331	1,339	364	2,556	578	2,663	4,936	979
Month:													
1961—Dec.....	7,160	4,286	172	80	550	166	206	-21	409	68	485	788	157
1962—Jan.....	7,395	4,290	237	96	394	154	190	41	467	113	503	808	186
Feb.....	6,858	4,099	236	101	371	167	258	72	123	108	457	764	118
Mar.....	7,749	4,598	233	140	504	134	311	19	367	102	449	733	161
Apr.....	7,289	4,314	273	141	363	143	214	-10	381	84	438	780	175
May.....	7,229	4,786	-110	155	300	161	231	-29	297	98	434	780	129
June.....	8,102	5,036	314	142	396	209	308	-90	492	109	397	831	168
July.....	7,252	3,954	95	135	664	191	156	190	460	84	442	834	138
Aug.....	8,541	4,448	276	187	1,126	247	300	23	348	131	492	806	195
Sept.....	7,327	4,035	204	141	570	268	224	-19	415	125	401	813	150
Oct.....	8,524	4,610	358	187	978	231	232	-23	454	61	440	826	182
Nov.....	8,070	4,566	327	187	531	219	212	72	470	79	443	814	156
Dec.....	7,572	4,344	57	187	721	175	215	121	409	98	445	843	158

Item	1961				1962				1961				1962			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Cash budget:	Seasonally adjusted								Not seasonally adjusted							
Receipts.....	23.3	24.6	24.9	25.3	24.6	26.8	27.6	27.3	24.8	28.5	23.4	21.3	26.2	31.0	26.0	23.0
Payments.....	25.1	26.5	26.2	26.9	27.8	26.8	28.0	29.3	23.4	27.4	26.7	27.2	26.0	27.7	28.5	29.6
Net.....	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	-1.6	-3.2	.....	-.3	-2.0	1.4	1.1	-3.3	-5.9	.3	3.2	-2.5	-6.6

For notes, see opposite page.

TOTAL DEBT, BY TYPE OF SECURITY

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt ¹	Total gross direct debt ²	Public issues ³								Special issues ⁶	
			Total	Marketable					Con-vertible bonds	Nonmarketable		
				Total	Bills	Certifi-cates	Notes	Bonds ⁴		Total ⁵		Sav-ings bonds
1941—Dec.	64.3	57.9	50.5	41.6	2.0	.....	6.0	33.6	.....	8.9	6.1	7.0
1945—Dec.	278.7	278.1	255.7	198.8	17.0	38.2	23.0	120.6	.....	56.9	48.2	20.0
1947—Dec.	257.0	256.9	225.3	165.8	15.1	21.2	11.4	118.0	.....	59.5	52.1	29.0
1955—Dec.	280.8	280.8	233.9	163.3	22.3	15.7	43.3	81.9	11.4	59.2	57.9	43.9
1956—Dec.	276.7	276.6	228.6	160.4	25.2	19.0	35.3	80.9	10.8	57.4	56.3	45.6
1957—Dec.	275.0	274.9	227.1	164.2	26.9	34.6	20.7	82.1	9.5	53.4	52.5	45.8
1958—Dec.	283.0	282.9	236.0	175.6	29.7	36.4	26.1	83.4	8.3	52.1	51.2	44.8
1959—Dec.	290.9	290.8	244.2	188.3	39.6	19.7	44.2	84.8	7.1	48.9	48.2	43.5
1960—Dec.	290.4	290.2	242.5	189.0	39.4	18.4	51.3	79.8	5.7	47.8	47.2	44.3
1961—Dec.	296.5	296.2	249.2	196.0	43.4	5.5	71.5	75.5	4.6	48.6	47.5	43.5
1962—Jan.	296.9	296.5	250.8	197.6	43.9	5.5	71.6	76.6	4.5	48.6	47.5	42.3
Feb.	297.4	297.0	250.8	197.6	44.2	12.4	64.4	76.6	4.5	48.7	47.5	42.8
Mar.	296.5	296.1	249.7	196.5	43.0	12.4	64.5	76.6	4.4	48.8	47.6	42.8
Apr.	297.4	297.0	251.2	198.1	43.4	12.4	64.5	77.8	4.3	48.8	47.6	42.1
May	299.6	299.2	251.2	198.2	43.7	13.5	65.4	75.5	4.3	48.7	47.6	44.3
June	298.6	298.2	249.5	196.1	42.0	13.5	65.5	75.0	4.3	49.2	47.6	44.9
July	298.3	297.9	250.1	196.9	42.8	13.5	65.5	75.0	4.3	49.0	47.7	43.8
Aug.	302.3	301.8	252.5	199.3	43.6	20.4	58.1	77.2	4.2	49.0	47.7	45.4
Sept.	300.0	299.5	251.0	197.9	42.2	17.8	58.1	79.8	4.1	48.9	47.7	44.6
Oct.	302.6	302.1	254.3	201.3	46.1	17.9	57.6	79.7	4.0	48.9	47.7	43.9
Nov. ⁷	305.9	305.4	257.2	204.2	47.8	22.7	53.7	80.0	4.0	49.0	47.7	44.2
Dec.	304.0	303.5	255.8	203.0	48.3	22.7	53.7	78.4	4.0	48.8	47.5	43.4
1963—Jan.	303.9	303.4	257.1	204.0	48.9	22.7	53.7	78.6	4.0	49.2	47.7	42.2

¹ Includes some debt not subject to statutory debt limitation (amounting to \$371 million on Jan. 31, 1963), and fully guaranteed securities, not shown separately.

² Includes non-interest-bearing debt, not shown separately.

³ Includes amounts held by U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds, which totaled \$12,146 million on Dec. 31, 1962.

⁴ Includes Treasury bonds and minor amounts of Panama Canal and postal savings bonds.

⁵ Includes Series A investment bonds, depositary bonds, armed forces

leave bonds, adjusted service bonds, certificates of indebtedness—Foreign series, and Rural Electrification Administration bonds, and before 1956, tax and savings notes, not shown separately.

⁶ Held only by U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds.

⁷ Includes \$1.4 billion of 2¾ per cent partially tax-exempt bonds, acquired by Treasury for retirement on Dec. 15, 1962, in exchange for various issues on Nov. 15, 1962.

NOTE.—Based on daily statement of U. S. Treasury.

OWNERSHIP OF DIRECT AND FULLY GUARANTEED SECURITIES

(Par value in billions of dollars)

End of period	Total gross debt	Held by—		Held by the public									
		U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds ¹	F. R. Banks	Total	Com-mercial banks ²	Mutual savings banks	Insur-ance companies	Other corpo-rations	State and local govts.	Individuals		Foreign and inter-national ³	Other misc. inves-tors ⁴
										Savings bonds	Other securities		
1941—Dec.	64.3	9.5	2.3	52.5	21.4	3.7	8.2	4.0	.7	5.4	8.2	.4	.5
1945—Dec.	278.7	27.0	24.3	227.4	90.8	10.7	24.0	22.2	6.5	42.9	21.2	2.4	6.6
1947—Dec.	257.0	34.4	22.6	200.1	68.7	12.0	23.9	14.1	7.3	46.2	19.4	2.7	5.7
1954—Dec.	278.8	49.6	24.9	204.2	69.2	8.8	15.3	19.2	14.4	50.0	13.5	6.3	7.6
1955—Dec.	280.8	51.7	24.8	204.3	62.0	8.5	14.6	23.5	15.4	50.2	14.5	7.5	8.1
1956—Dec.	276.7	54.0	24.9	197.8	59.5	8.0	13.2	19.1	16.3	50.1	15.4	7.8	8.4
1957—Dec.	275.0	55.2	24.2	195.5	59.5	7.6	12.5	18.6	16.6	48.2	15.8	7.6	9.0
1958—Dec.	283.0	54.4	26.3	202.3	67.5	7.3	12.7	18.8	16.5	47.7	15.3	7.7	8.9
1959—Dec.	290.9	53.7	26.6	210.6	60.3	6.9	12.5	22.6	18.0	45.9	22.3	12.0	10.1
1960—Dec.	290.4	55.1	27.4	207.9	62.1	6.3	11.9	19.7	18.7	45.7	19.3	13.0	11.2
1961—Dec.	296.5	54.5	28.9	213.1	67.2	6.1	11.4	19.4	18.7	46.4	18.8	13.4	11.6
1962—Jan.	296.9	53.8	28.5	214.6	67.8	6.2	11.6	20.4	19.0	46.5	18.8	12.9	11.2
Feb.	297.4	54.2	28.4	214.8	66.6	6.3	11.5	21.4	19.1	46.6	18.8	13.0	11.5
Mar.	296.5	54.5	29.1	213.0	64.0	6.6	11.5	20.2	19.5	46.6	19.1	13.6	12.0
Apr.	297.4	53.7	29.2	214.4	65.3	6.3	11.5	20.4	19.6	46.6	18.9	13.3	12.5
May	299.6	55.9	29.6	214.1	65.2	6.3	11.5	20.8	19.7	46.6	18.5	13.5	11.8
June	298.6	56.5	29.7	212.5	65.0	6.3	11.3	19.3	19.7	46.6	18.5	14.1	11.6
July	298.3	55.5	29.8	213.0	64.5	6.3	11.5	*19.8	19.9	46.7	*18.9	14.2	11.3
Aug.	302.3	57.1	30.4	214.9	64.5	6.3	11.5	*20.9	19.9	46.8	*18.9	14.6	11.5
Sept.	300.0	56.4	29.8	213.7	64.6	6.3	11.4	*18.8	19.8	46.8	*19.1	15.0	11.9
Oct.	302.6	56.1	30.2	216.3	65.9	6.1	11.5	*19.8	19.6	46.8	*18.9	15.4	12.3
Nov.	305.9	57.9	30.5	217.5	65.4	6.1	11.5	*21.7	19.3	46.9	*18.9	15.4	12.2
Dec.	304.0	55.6	30.8	217.6	66.5	6.1	11.5	20.3	19.6	46.9	18.7	15.3	12.7

¹ Includes the Postal Savings System.

² Includes holdings by banks in territories and insular possessions, which amounted to about \$70 million on Dec. 31, 1961.

³ Includes investments of foreign balances and international accounts in the United States.

⁴ Includes savings and loan assns., dealers and brokers, nonprofit institutions, and corporate pension funds.

NOTE.—Reported data for F. R. Banks and U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds; Treasury estimates for other groups.

OWNERSHIP OF MARKETABLE SECURITIES, BY MATURITY

(Par value in millions of dollars)

Type of holder and date	Total	Within 1 year			1-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	Over 20 years
		Total	Bills	Other				
All holders:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	188,269	78,456	39,643	38,813	61,609	23,625	16,494	8,085
1960—Dec. 31.....	189,015	73,830	39,446	34,384	72,298	18,684	13,224	10,979
1961—Dec. 31.....	195,965	84,428	43,444	40,984	66,360	19,782	11,976	13,419
1962—Nov. 30.....	204,221	88,580	47,843	40,737	61,614	31,140	7,342	15,545
Dec. 31.....	203,011	87,284	48,250	39,034	61,640	33,983	4,565	15,539
U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	7,394	1,037	260	777	1,909	1,882	1,917	650
1960—Dec. 31.....	8,116	1,482	591	891	2,431	1,602	1,461	1,140
1961—Dec. 31.....	8,484	1,252	583	669	1,860	1,594	1,756	2,022
1962—Nov. 30.....	11,233	3,190	1,050	2,139	1,426	2,603	1,437	2,578
Dec. 31.....	9,638	1,591	865	726	1,425	2,731	1,309	2,583
Federal Reserve Banks:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	26,648	18,654	2,626	16,028	6,524	677	765	28
1960—Dec. 31.....	27,384	15,223	3,217	12,006	10,711	1,179	243	28
1961—Dec. 31.....	28,881	17,650	3,349	14,301	8,737	2,227	204	63
1962—Nov. 30.....	30,454	17,521	2,445	15,076	10,740	1,967	147	78
Dec. 31.....	30,820	17,741	2,723	15,018	10,834	2,094	68	83
Held by public:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	154,227	58,765	36,757	22,008	53,176	21,066	13,812	7,407
1960—Dec. 31.....	153,515	57,125	35,638	21,487	59,156	15,903	11,520	9,811
1961—Dec. 31.....	158,600	65,526	39,512	26,014	55,763	15,961	10,016	11,334
1962—Nov. 30.....	162,534	67,869	44,348	23,521	49,448	26,570	5,758	12,889
Dec. 31.....	162,553	67,952	44,662	23,290	49,381	29,158	3,188	12,873
Commercial banks:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	51,841	11,198	5,011	6,187	28,778	9,235	2,173	457
1960—Dec. 31.....	54,260	14,697	6,976	7,721	31,596	5,654	1,775	538
1961—Dec. 31.....	59,073	21,149	9,962	11,187	30,751	5,043	1,724	407
1962—Nov. 30.....	56,976	18,487	8,404	10,083	26,753	10,945	348	443
Dec. 31.....	58,004	19,885	9,838	10,047	26,348	11,163	191	417
Mutual savings banks:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	6,129	486	191	295	1,401	2,254	1,427	560
1960—Dec. 31.....	5,944	480	144	336	1,544	1,849	897	1,174
1961—Dec. 31.....	5,867	686	181	505	1,514	1,708	662	1,298
1962—Nov. 30.....	5,822	632	234	398	1,397	2,089	393	1,311
Dec. 31.....	5,793	635	252	383	1,337	2,210	306	1,305
Insurance companies:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	9,175	1,024	416	608	2,279	2,422	2,396	1,054
1960—Dec. 31.....	9,001	940	341	599	2,508	2,076	1,433	2,044
1961—Dec. 31.....	9,020	1,228	442	786	2,222	1,625	1,274	2,671
1962—Nov. 30.....	9,319	1,307	577	730	2,212	1,956	946	2,898
Dec. 31.....	9,265	1,259	552	707	2,175	2,223	718	2,890
Nonfinancial corporations: 2								
1959—Dec. 31.....	10,741	8,340	5,599	2,741	2,269	58	39	33
1960—Dec. 31.....	10,547	8,697	5,466	3,231	1,747	72	22	8
1961—Dec. 31.....	11,340	9,619	7,076	2,543	1,510	170	17	24
Dec. 31.....	10,750	9,063	6,551	2,512	1,524	149	5	9
Savings and loan associations: 2								
1959—Dec. 31.....	2,454	322	163	159	858	473	396	406
1960—Dec. 31.....	2,760	446	155	291	895	617	371	431
1961—Dec. 31.....	2,870	331	170	161	857	999	203	480
Dec. 31.....	2,862	437	254	183	817	1,030	105	473
State and local governments: 3								
1959—Dec. 31.....	10,957	3,933	2,643	1,290	1,785	828	1,382	3,029
1960—Dec. 31.....	10,893	3,974	2,710	1,264	1,320	842	1,250	3,507
1961—Dec. 31.....	11,443	4,182	2,992	1,190	1,039	1,263	933	4,026
Dec. 31.....	11,716	4,447	3,282	1,165	1,059	1,505	688	4,017
All others:								
1959—Dec. 31.....	60,158	28,413	19,772	8,641	18,596	4,965	5,598	2,587
1960—Dec. 31.....	60,440	29,346	20,596	8,750	17,314	6,054	4,713	3,012
1961—Dec. 31.....	64,762	33,311	24,896	8,415	15,679	9,148	2,918	3,707
Dec. 31.....	64,162	32,227	23,935	8,292	16,121	10,877	1,175	3,761

¹ Includes \$1,412 of 2¾ per cent partially tax exempt bonds, acquired by Treasury for retirement Dec. 15, 1962, in exchange for various issues on Nov. 15, 1962.

² First reported separately in the Feb. 1960 Survey. Monthly figures for Feb.-May 1960 shown in the Sept. 1960 *Treasury Bull.*, pp. 55-56.

³ First reported separately in the Dec. 1961 Survey. Monthly figures for Dec. 1960-Sept. 1961 shown in the Feb. 1962 *Treasury Bull.*, pp. 59-60.

NOTE.—Direct public issues only. Based on Treasury Survey of Ownership.

Data complete for U. S. Govt. agencies and trust funds and F. R. Banks,

but for other groups are based on Treasury Survey data. Of total marketable issues held by groups, the proportion held on latest date and the number of reporting owners surveyed were: (1) about 90 per cent by the 6,159 commercial banks, 508 mutual savings banks, and 812 insurance cos. combined; (2) about 50 per cent by the 473 nonfinancial corps. and 488 savings and loan assns.; and (3) about 60 per cent by 480 State and local govts.

Holdings of "all others," a residual throughout, include holdings of all those not reporting in the Treasury Survey, including investor groups not listed separately.

DEALER TRANSACTIONS
(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U. S. Government securities									U.S. Govt. agency securities
	Total	By maturity				By type of customer				
		Within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	After 10 years	Dealers and brokers		Commercial banks	All other	
					U. S. Govt. securities	Other				
1961—Dec.....	1,653	1,328	228	45	52	540	29	698	386	69
1962—Jan.....	1,717	1,478	149	64	26	538	25	716	438	98
Feb.....	1,970	1,520	295	95	60	565	36	832	537	83
Mar.....	1,675	1,332	217	69	56	569	33	659	414	80
Apr.....	1,689	1,350	180	114	45	541	42	653	453	90
May.....	1,694	1,338	218	114	24	564	35	662	433	90
June.....	1,681	1,357	191	100	33	553	29	652	446	89
July.....	1,682	1,457	139	63	23	529	34	621	498	82
Aug.....	1,603	1,318	158	94	33	542	27	600	435	78
Sept.....	1,913	1,432	293	147	40	571	42	766	534	105
Oct.....	1,967	1,517	263	159	28	682	40	744	502	115
Nov.....	1,770	1,266	262	210	33	550	32	722	466	70
Dec.....	2,071	1,446	366	222	38	610	38	881	543	88
Week ending—										
1962—Dec. 5.....	1,750	1,292	272	156	30	554	22	758	416	71
12.....	1,833	1,160	410	232	32	580	40	746	467	66
19.....	1,808	1,154	382	218	54	482	37	847	443	105
26.....	2,203	1,540	390	234	38	701	40	969	494	81
Week ending—										
1963—Jan. 2.....	3,061	2,471	299	269	21	864	47	1,179	971	116
9.....	1,862	1,445	236	132	49	621	34	702	505	70
16.....	2,094	1,673	262	118	40	638	47	876	534	80
23.....	1,636	1,265	230	104	37	559	25	632	420	124
30.....	1,438	1,163	163	81	23	484	36	534	384	55

NOTE.—The transactions data combine market purchases and sales of U. S. Govt. securities dealers reporting to the F. R. Bank of N. Y. They do not include allotments of and exchanges for new U. S. Govt. securities, redemptions of called or matured securities, or purchases or sales of securities

under repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase (resale), or similar contracts. Averages of daily figures based on the number of trading days in the period.

DEALER POSITIONS

(Par value, in millions of dollars)

Period	U. S. Government securities, by maturity				U. S. Govt. agency securities
	All maturities	Within 1 year	1-5 years	After 5 years	
1961—Dec.....	2,939	2,655	260	23	86
1962—Jan.....	2,778	2,589	184	5	93
Feb.....	2,265	1,914	297	54	115
Mar.....	3,056	2,721	228	106	168
Apr.....	3,771	3,388	252	131	193
May.....	3,642	3,285	403	255	196
June.....	3,777	3,398	261	118	293
July.....	2,881	2,818	94	-32	232
Aug.....	2,647	2,484	72	91	165
Sept.....	3,177	2,643	323	211	190
Oct.....	3,569	2,991	383	194	248
Nov.....	4,013	3,309	447	256	204
Dec.....	4,268	3,829	365	74	215
Week ending—					
1962—Nov. 7..	3,734	2,788	561	385	200
14..	4,223	3,392	518	314	209
21..	4,070	3,364	452	254	206
28..	4,055	3,555	344	157	202
Week ending—					
Dec. 5..	4,035	3,680	272	83	199
12..	3,899	3,575	265	60	180
19..	4,367	3,946	361	60	193
26..	4,511	4,001	423	87	288

NOTE.—The figures include all securities sold by dealers under repurchase contracts regardless of the maturity date of the contract unless the contract is matched by a reverse repurchase (resale) agreement or delayed delivery sale with the same maturity and involving the same amount of securities. Included in the repurchase contracts are some that more clearly represent investments by the holders of the securities rather than dealer trading positions.

Averages of daily figures based on number of trading days in the period.

DEALER FINANCING

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All sources	Commercial banks		Corporations ¹	All other
		New York City	Elsewhere		
1961—Dec.....	3,088	725	744	1,345	275
1962—Jan.....	2,740	482	596	1,341	320
Feb.....	2,296	426	449	1,218	203
Mar.....	3,025	855	637	1,299	235
Apr.....	3,621	976	835	1,354	456
May.....	3,738	978	769	1,612	379
June.....	3,900	1,092	720	1,798	290
July.....	3,053	636	521	1,631	266
Aug.....	2,597	460	405	1,438	294
Sept.....	3,332	943	660	1,307	421
Oct.....	3,528	1,074	707	1,301	445
Nov.....	4,100	1,170	716	1,666	548
Dec.....	4,378	1,563	839	1,566	411
Week ending—					
1962—Nov. 7..	4,125	1,429	698	1,415	584
14..	4,015	1,083	616	1,682	634
21..	4,194	1,175	827	1,713	479
28..	4,071	998	758	1,820	495
Week ending—					
Dec. 5..	4,055	1,215	569	1,756	514
12..	3,842	897	608	1,897	441
19..	4,519	1,782	914	1,503	318
26..	4,560	1,905	961	1,334	360

¹ All business corps. except commercial banks and insurance cos.

NOTE.—Averages of daily figures based on the number of calendar days in the period. Both bank and nonbank dealers are included. See also note of the opposite table on this page.

NEW SECURITY ISSUES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Gross proceeds, all issues ¹										Proposed use of net proceeds, all corporate issues ²					
	Total	Noncorporate				Corporate					Total	New capital			Retirement of securities	
		U. S. Govt. ²	U. S. Govt. agency ³	U. S. State and local	Other ⁴	Total	Bonds			Stock		Total	New money ⁶	Other purposes		
							Total	Publicly offered	Privately placed	Preferred						Common
1954.....	29,765	12,532	458	6,969	289	9,516	7,488	4,003	3,484	816	1,213	9,365	7,490	6,780	709	1,875
1955.....	26,772	9,628	746	5,977	182	10,240	7,420	4,119	3,301	635	2,185	10,049	8,821	7,957	864	1,227
1956.....	22,405	5,517	169	5,446	334	10,939	8,002	4,225	3,777	636	2,301	10,749	10,384	9,663	721	364
1957.....	30,571	9,601	572	7,958	557	12,884	9,957	6,118	3,839	411	2,516	12,661	12,447	11,784	663	214
1958.....	34,443	12,063	2,321	7,449	1,052	11,558	9,653	6,332	3,320	571	1,334	11,372	10,823	9,907	915	549
1959.....	31,074	12,322	707	7,681	616	9,748	7,190	3,557	3,632	531	2,027	9,527	9,392	8,578	814	135
1960.....	27,541	7,906	1,672	7,230	579	10,154	8,081	4,806	3,275	409	1,664	9,924	9,653	8,758	895	271
1961.....	35,494	12,253	1,448	8,345	302	13,147	9,425	4,706	4,720	449	3,273	12,874	11,979	10,829	1,150	895
1961—Nov.....	2,404	357	225	789	46	987	762	414	348	41	184	961	948	908	40	13
Dec.....	2,094	341	.....	654	4	1,094	784	217	567	26	284	1,071	1,000	930	70	71
1962—Jan.....	3,506	1,589	246	866	159	647	504	273	232	2	141	632	592	507	85	39
Feb.....	2,537	361	156	1,123	13	884	728	497	232	9	146	866	859	792	67	7
Mar.....	1,877	372	.....	621	38	847	638	386	253	5	204	823	807	709	97	16
Apr.....	4,075	1,506	461	877	14	1,217	881	654	227	120	216	1,185	1,113	1,033	80	72
May.....	2,149	352	.....	897	99	801	667	247	420	14	120	785	760	621	139	25
June.....	2,422	363	.....	760	67	1,232	1,063	488	575	46	124	1,214	1,132	953	180	82
July.....	1,663	358	.....	641	34	630	565	200	366	32	32	621	582	504	78	39
Aug.....	4,056	2,408	150	559	17	922	840	477	363	24	58	907	749	620	129	159
Sept.....	1,568	300	175	426	34	632	472	176	295	51	110	618	579	441	138	39
Oct.....	2,199	359	.....	646	157	1,037	912	540	372	49	77	1,021	888	795	93	134
Nov.....	1,857	327	.....	595	112	824	772	295	477	24	28	815	737	525	213	78

Proposed uses of net proceeds, major groups of corporate issuers

Period	Manufacturing		Commercial and miscellaneous		Transportation		Public utility		Communication		Real estate and financial	
	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities	New capital ⁸	Retirement of securities
1954.....	2,044	190	831	93	501	270	2,675	990	651	60	788	273
1955.....	2,397	533	769	51	544	338	2,254	174	1,045	77	1,812	56
1956.....	3,336	243	682	51	694	20	2,474	14	1,384	21	1,815	17
1957.....	4,104	49	579	29	802	14	3,821	51	1,441	4	1,701	67
1958.....	3,265	195	867	13	778	38	3,605	138	1,294	118	1,014	47
1959.....	1,941	70	812	28	942	15	3,189	15	707	*	1,801	6
1960.....	1,997	79	794	30	672	39	2,754	51	1,036	1	2,401	71
1961.....	3,708	306	1,095	46	680	26	2,892	104	1,427	378	2,176	36
1961—Nov.....	215	10	61	*	56	.....	362	.....	80	.....	174	2
Dec.....	306	18	151	7	32	1	168	40	42	.....	302	6
1962—Jan.....	205	14	99	1	23	1	89	24	73	.....	102	1
Feb.....	131	2	52	*	45	*	148	4	362	.....	122	1
Mar.....	318	2	75	2	74	*	193	1	21	.....	126	10
Apr.....	384	67	103	3	28	.....	377	.....	88	*	134	1
May.....	270	5	100	1	38	.....	198	16	64	.....	91	3
June.....	342	14	90	4	48	*	410	56	79	.....	163	7
July.....	217	31	28	.....	24	.....	118	4	88	4	107	.....
Aug.....	218	4	47	7	71	.....	110	142	120	2	183	3
Sept.....	166	21	56	1	54	.....	148	14	67	2	88	1
Oct.....	170	19	48	1	27	.....	141	108	257	.....	246	5
Nov.....	266	4	53	2	32	15	193	53	3	*	189	3

¹ Gross proceeds are derived by multiplying principal amounts or number of units by offering price.

² Includes guaranteed issues.

³ Issues not guaranteed.

⁴ Foreign governments, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and domestic nonprofit organizations.

⁵ Estimated gross proceeds less cost of flotation.

⁶ For plant and equipment and working capital.

⁷ Beginning with 1957 this figure differs from that shown on the previous page because this one is based on *Bond Buyer* data.

⁸ All issues other than those for retirement of securities.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates of new issues maturing in more than 1 year sold for cash in the United States.

SALES, PROFITS, AND DIVIDENDS OF LARGE CORPORATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Industry	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961				1962		
						I	II	III	IV	I	II	III
Manufacturing												
Total (180 corps.):												
Sales.....	114,229	105,134	118,423	123,126	122,632	28,651	31,233	29,541	33,207	33,291	34,602	31,986
Profits before taxes.....	13,349	10,466	14,090	13,463	13,293	2,693	3,478	2,961	4,161	3,908	4,096	3,241
Profits after taxes.....	7,177	5,714	7,440	7,121	7,180	1,436	1,838	1,618	2,288	2,033	2,096	1,710
Dividends.....	4,192	4,078	4,342	4,464	4,710	1,103	1,111	1,117	1,380	1,154	1,158	1,163
Nondurable goods industries (79 corps.):¹												
Sales.....	41,704	41,541	45,442	47,277	49,226	11,831	12,133	12,205	13,056	12,793	12,984	12,999
Profits before taxes.....	5,010	4,402	5,648	5,570	5,659	1,324	1,385	1,406	1,545	1,461	1,501	1,515
Profits after taxes.....	2,944	2,574	3,210	3,210	3,246	757	772	796	921	816	815	835
Dividends.....	1,776	1,785	1,912	1,953	2,036	486	486	488	577	512	513	516
Durable goods industries (101 corps.):²												
Sales.....	72,525	63,593	72,981	75,849	73,406	16,820	19,100	17,336	20,151	20,499	21,619	18,987
Profits before taxes.....	8,339	6,065	8,442	7,893	7,634	1,368	2,094	1,555	2,616	2,447	2,595	1,726
Profits after taxes.....	4,233	3,140	4,231	3,911	3,935	679	1,066	822	1,367	1,217	1,282	874
Dividends.....	2,416	2,294	2,430	2,510	2,674	618	625	629	803	642	644	647
Selected industries:												
Foods and kindred products (25 corps.):												
Sales.....	9,987	10,707	11,303	11,901	12,578	3,021	3,154	3,233	3,169	3,231	3,267	3,331
Profits before taxes.....	1,024	1,152	1,274	1,328	1,424	319	360	379	365	336	355	379
Profits after taxes.....	497	555	604	631	672	150	170	179	174	160	167	181
Dividends.....	289	312	344	367	392	95	96	99	101	103	103	104
Chemicals and allied products (21 corps.):												
Sales.....	10,669	10,390	11,979	12,411	12,788	2,979	3,250	3,210	3,348	3,372	3,567	3,467
Profits before taxes.....	1,823	1,538	2,187	2,010	2,015	438	514	499	564	545	586	571
Profits after taxes.....	948	829	1,131	1,061	1,063	229	267	260	306	279	297	294
Dividends.....	737	717	799	795	843	193	189	191	270	198	196	199
Petroleum refining (16 corps.):												
Sales.....	13,463	12,838	13,372	13,815	14,409	3,488	3,398	3,424	4,100	3,771	3,612	3,730
Profits before taxes.....	1,325	919	1,187	1,267	1,255	354	270	292	339	343	300	336
Profits after taxes.....	1,075	791	969	1,026	1,011	272	214	243	283	262	227	251
Dividends.....	512	516	518	521	528	129	134	131	133	139	142	141
Primary metals and products (35 corps.):												
Sales.....	22,468	19,226	21,035	20,898	20,155	4,396	5,189	5,235	5,335	5,733	5,535	4,978
Profits before taxes.....	2,977	2,182	2,331	2,215	2,020	309	560	550	602	620	505	367
Profits after taxes.....	1,540	1,154	1,222	1,170	1,090	166	295	299	329	320	269	194
Dividends.....	873	802	831	840	844	207	208	208	221	209	210	209
Machinery (25 corps.):												
Sales.....	15,115	14,685	17,095	16,826	17,531	4,137	4,367	4,295	4,732	4,537	4,916	4,647
Profits before taxes.....	1,457	1,463	1,890	1,499	1,675	362	398	384	530	454	490	436
Profits after taxes.....	729	734	934	763	837	178	202	191	267	225	240	221
Dividends.....	416	422	448	482	497	121	125	124	128	129	129	132
Automobiles and equipment (14 corps.):												
Sales.....	23,453	18,469	22,731	25,738	22,781	5,293	6,309	4,604	6,577	6,904	7,515	5,708
Profits before taxes.....	2,701	1,332	2,985	3,185	2,788	478	840	319	1,151	1,096	1,253	589
Profits after taxes.....	1,354	706	1,479	1,527	1,408	223	417	173	596	531	596	287
Dividends.....	805	758	807	833	967	205	207	207	348	215	216	216
Public Utility												
Railroad:												
Operating revenue.....	10,491	9,565	9,825	9,514	9,189	2,129	2,289	2,355	2,414	2,296	2,408	2,332
Profits before taxes.....	1,058	843	845	648	625	27	137	184	278	133	186	.....
Profits after taxes.....	737	602	578	445	382	-12	74	122	200	66	105	.....
Dividends.....	438	419	406	385	356	86	91	67	112	84	91	.....
Electric power:												
Operating revenue.....	9,670	10,195	11,129	11,906	12,594	3,314	3,007	3,050	3,223	3,399	3,209	3,260
Profits before taxes.....	2,579	2,704	2,983	3,163	3,331	918	767	802	844	1,051	835	887
Profits after taxes.....	1,413	1,519	1,655	1,793	1,894	523	447	447	477	585	472	488
Dividends.....	1,069	1,134	1,219	1,307	1,375	343	344	335	353	366	371	356
Telephone:												
Operating revenue.....	6,467	6,939	7,572	8,111	8,613	2,090	2,139	2,156	2,230	2,245	2,296	2,300
Profits before taxes.....	1,562	1,860	2,153	2,326	2,478	587	614	620	657	648	678	683
Profits after taxes.....	788	921	1,073	1,155	1,233	290	307	310	326	320	335	337
Dividends.....	613	674	743	806	867	210	214	218	225	231	232	235

¹ Includes 17 cos. in groups not shown separately.

² Includes 27 cos. in groups not shown separately.

NOTE.—*Manufacturing corps.* Data are obtained primarily from published co. reports.

Railroads. Interstate Commerce Commission data for Class I line-haul railroads.

Electric power. Federal Power Commission data for Class A and B electric utilities, except that quarterly figures on operating revenue and profits before taxes are partly estimated by the Federal Reserve to include affiliated nonelectric operations.

Telephone. Data obtained from Federal Communications Commission on revenues and profits for telephone operations of the Bell System Consolidated (including the 20 operating subsidiaries and the Long Lines and General departments of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.) and for 2 affiliated telephone cos. Dividends are for the 20 operating subsidiaries and the 2 affiliates.

All series. Profits before taxes are income after all charges and before Federal income taxes and dividends. For description of series see June 1949 BULL., pp. 662-66 (manufacturing); Mar. 1942 BULL., pp. 215-17 (public utilities); and Sept. 1944 BULL., p. 908 (electric power). Back data available from Division of Research and Statistics.

CORPORATE PROFITS, TAXES, AND DIVIDENDS

(In billions of dollars)

Period	Profits before taxes	Income taxes	Profits after taxes	Cash dividends	Undistributed profits
1956.....	44.7	21.2	23.5	12.1	11.3
1957.....	43.2	20.9	22.3	12.6	9.7
1958.....	37.4	18.6	18.8	12.4	6.4
1959.....	47.7	23.2	24.5	13.7	10.8
1960.....	45.4	22.4	23.0	14.4	8.6
1961.....	45.6	22.3	23.3	15.0	8.3
1962 ¹	50.9	24.8	26.0	15.9	10.1
1960—III.....	46.5	22.6	23.9	14.1	9.8
IV.....	45.3	22.0	23.3	14.2	9.0
1961—I.....	39.8	19.4	20.3	14.7	5.6
II.....	44.8	21.9	22.9	14.8	8.1
III.....	46.3	22.6	23.7	14.9	8.7
IV.....	51.4	25.1	26.3	15.5	10.8
1962—I.....	50.1	24.4	25.6	15.8	9.8
II.....	50.9	24.9	26.1	15.8	10.3
III.....	51.1	24.9	26.1	15.8	10.3

¹ Preliminary estimates by Council of Economic Advisers.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

NET CHANGE IN OUTSTANDING CORPORATE SECURITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	All types			Bonds and notes			Stocks		
	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change	New issues	Retirements	Net change
1954.....	11,694	5,629	6,065	7,832	4,033	3,799	3,862	1,596	2,265
1955.....	12,474	5,599	6,875	7,571	3,383	4,188	4,903	2,216	2,687
1956.....	13,201	5,038	8,162	7,934	3,203	4,731	5,267	1,836	3,432
1957.....	14,350	3,609	10,741	9,638	2,584	7,053	4,712	1,024	3,688
1958.....	14,761	5,296	9,465	9,673	3,817	5,856	5,088	1,479	3,609
1959.....	12,855	4,858	7,997	7,125	3,049	4,076	5,730	1,809	3,922
1960.....	12,958	4,760	8,198	8,044	3,010	5,034	4,914	1,751	3,164
1961.....	16,745	6,967	9,778	9,205	4,090	5,114	7,540	2,876	4,664
1961—III.....	3,594	1,750	1,844	2,011	1,213	798	1,582	537	1,046
IV.....	4,338	1,991	2,347	2,432	852	1,581	1,908	1,140	766
1962—I.....	3,226	1,406	1,820	1,668	730	938	1,558	676	882
II.....	4,097	1,633	2,463	2,606	793	1,813	1,491	840	651
III.....	2,744	1,634	1,110	1,816	1,082	734	928	552	376

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates reflect cash transactions only. Unlike data shown on p. 238 new issues exclude foreign and include offerings of open-end investment cos., sales of securities held by affiliated cos., special offerings to employees, and also new stock issues and cash proceeds connected with conversions of bonds into stocks. Retirements include similar issues, and also securities retired with internal funds or with proceeds of issues for that purpose shown on p. 238.

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF CORPORATIONS

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Net working capital	Current assets							Current liabilities				
		Total	Cash	U. S. Govt. securities	Notes and accts. receivable		Inventories	Other	Total	Notes and accts. payable		Accrued Federal income taxes	Other
					U. S. Govt. ¹	Other				U. S. Govt. ¹	Other		
1954.....	94.9	194.6	33.4	19.2	2.4	71.2	65.3	3.1	99.7	2.4	59.3	15.5	22.5
1955.....	103.0	224.0	34.6	23.5	2.3	86.6	72.8	4.2	121.0	2.3	73.8	19.3	25.7
1956.....	107.4	237.9	34.8	19.1	2.6	95.1	80.4	5.9	130.5	2.4	81.5	17.6	29.0
1957.....	111.6	244.7	34.9	18.6	2.8	99.4	82.2	6.7	133.1	2.3	84.3	15.4	31.1
1958.....	118.7	255.3	37.4	18.8	2.8	106.9	81.9	7.5	136.6	1.7	88.7	12.9	33.3
1959.....	124.2	277.3	36.3	22.8	2.9	117.7	88.4	9.1	153.1	1.7	99.3	15.0	37.0
1960.....	129.0	286.0	36.1	19.9	3.1	125.1	91.6	10.2	157.0	1.8	103.1	13.5	38.6
1961—III.....	136.0	294.9	36.0	18.6	3.2	131.5	93.5	12.1	159.0	1.8	104.5	12.4	40.3
IV.....	137.4	303.0	39.0	19.4	3.4	134.5	95.2	11.5	165.6	1.8	109.5	14.1	40.3
1962—I.....	139.0	305.7	35.6	20.2	3.4	136.0	97.7	12.7	166.7	1.8	109.5	13.6	41.8
II.....	141.1	310.5	36.1	19.3	3.3	140.0	98.7	13.1	169.4	1.8	111.6	13.6	42.4
III.....	142.1	317.5	36.3	18.8	3.4	145.4	100.3	13.3	175.4	1.9	115.7	14.6	43.2

¹ Receivables from, and payables to, the U. S. Govt. exclude amounts offset against each other on corps.' books.

NOTE.—Securities and Exchange Commission estimates; excludes banks, savings and loan associations, and insurance cos.

BUSINESS EXPENDITURES ON NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(In billions of dollars)

Year	Total	Manu- factur- ing	Min- ing	Transportation		Public utilities	Com- muni- cations	Other ¹	Quarter	Total	Mfg. and min- ing	Trans- porta- tion	Public utili- ties	All other ²	Total (S.A. annual rate)
				Rail- road	Other										
1954.....	26.8	11.0	1.0	.9	1.5	4.2	1.7	6.5	1961—II...	8.6	3.7	.7	1.4	2.9	33.5
1955.....	28.7	11.4	1.0	.9	1.6	4.3	2.0	7.5	III..	8.7	3.6	.6	1.5	2.9	34.7
1956.....	35.1	15.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	4.9	2.7	8.4	IV..	9.5	4.1	.7	1.5	3.2	35.4
1957.....	37.0	16.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	6.2	3.0	7.4	1962—I...	8.0	3.4	.6	1.1	2.9	35.7
1958.....	30.5	11.4	.9	.8	1.5	6.1	2.6	7.2	II..	9.5	4.0	.9	1.4	3.3	37.0
1959.....	32.5	12.1	1.0	.9	2.0	5.7	2.7	8.2	III..	9.6	4.0	.7	1.5	3.4	38.4
1960.....	35.7	14.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	5.7	3.1	8.4	IV ³ .	10.3	4.6	.7	1.5	3.5	38.4
1961.....	34.4	13.7	1.0	.7	1.9	5.5	3.2	8.5	1963—I3..	8.5	3.6	.4	1.1	3.3	37.7
1962 ³	37.1	14.8	1.1	.9	2.0	5.5									

¹ Includes trade, service, finance, and construction.

² Includes communications and other.

³ Anticipated by business.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce and Securities and Exchange Commission estimates for corp. and noncorp. business, excluding agriculture.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	All properties				Nonfarm							Farm		
	All holders	Financial institutions ¹	Other holders ²		All holders	1- to 4-family houses			Multifamily and commercial properties ³			All holders	Financial institutions ¹	Other holders ⁴
			U. S. agencies	Individuals and others		Total	Finan. institutions ¹	Other holders	Total	Finan. institutions ¹	Other holders			
1941.....	37.6	20.7	4.7	12.2	31.2	18.4	11.2	7.2	12.9	8.1	4.8	6.4	1.5	4.9
1945.....	35.5	21.0	2.4	12.1	30.8	18.6	12.2	6.4	12.2	7.4	4.7	4.8	1.3	3.4
1956.....	144.5	111.2	6.0	27.3	134.6	99.0	83.4	15.6	35.6	23.9	11.7	9.9	3.9	6.0
1957.....	156.6	119.7	7.5	29.4	146.1	107.6	89.9	17.7	38.5	25.8	12.7	10.5	4.0	6.5
1958.....	171.9	131.5	7.8	32.7	160.7	117.7	98.5	19.2	43.0	28.8	14.2	11.3	4.2	7.1
1959.....	190.9	145.5	10.0	35.4	178.7	130.9	109.2	21.6	47.9	31.9	16.0	12.2	4.5	7.7
1960.....	207.1	157.6	11.2	38.3	194.0	141.3	117.9	23.4	52.7	35.0	17.7	13.1	4.7	8.4
1961 ^p	225.5	172.6	11.8	41.1	211.3	153.0	128.7	24.3	58.3	38.9	19.4	14.2	5.0	9.2
1962 ^p	249.9	192.3	.....	.....	234.3	168.7	.....	.....	65.6	.....	.....	15.5	.....	.....
1960—IV.....	207.1	157.6	11.2	38.3	194.0	141.3	117.9	23.4	52.7	35.0	17.7	13.1	4.7	8.4
1961—I ^p	210.3	160.2	11.3	38.9	197.0	143.2	119.7	23.5	53.7	35.7	18.0	13.3	4.7	8.6
II ^p	215.2	164.4	11.2	39.6	201.5	146.3	122.8	23.5	55.1	36.7	18.4	13.7	4.8	8.9
III ^p	220.1	168.4	11.4	40.3	206.1	149.6	125.8	23.8	56.5	37.7	18.9	14.0	4.9	9.1
IV ^p	225.5	172.6	11.8	41.1	211.3	153.0	128.7	24.3	58.3	38.9	19.4	14.2	5.0	9.2
1962—I ^p	230.2	176.0	12.1	42.1	215.7	155.9	130.9	25.0	59.9	40.0	19.8	14.5	5.1	9.4
II ^p	236.8	181.6	12.1	43.2	221.9	160.1	135.0	25.1	61.8	41.3	20.4	14.9	5.3	9.7
III ^p	243.2	186.9	12.1	44.2	227.9	164.3	138.9	25.4	63.6	42.6	21.0	15.2	5.4	9.9
IV ^p	249.9	192.3	.....	.....	234.3	168.7	.....	.....	65.6	.....	.....	15.5	.....	.....

¹ Commercial banks (including nondeposit trust cos. but not trust depts.), mutual savings banks, life insurance cos., and savings and loan assns.

² U. S. agencies are FNMA, FHA, VA, PHA, Farmers Home Administration, and Federal land banks, and in earlier years RFC, HOLC, and FFMC. Other U. S. agencies (amounts small or current separate data not readily available) included with individuals and others.

³ Derived figures; includes small amounts of farm loans held by savings and loan assns.

⁴ Derived figures; includes debt held by Federal land banks and Farmers Home Administration.

NOTE.—Based on data from Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Institute of Life Insurance, Depts. of Agriculture and Commerce, Federal National Mortgage Assn., Federal Housing Administration, Public Housing Administration, Veterans Administration, and Comptroller of the Currency.

Figures for first three quarters of each year are F. R. estimates.

MORTGAGE LOANS HELD BY BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Commercial bank holdings ¹						Mutual savings bank holdings ²							
	Total	Residential				Other non-farm	Farm	Total	Residential				Other non-farm	Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional				Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional		
1941.....	4,906	3,292	.....	.....	.....	1,048	566	4,812	3,884	.....	.....	.....	900	28
1945.....	4,772	3,395	.....	.....	.....	856	521	4,208	3,387	.....	.....	.....	797	24
1955.....	21,004	15,888	4,560	3,711	7,617	3,819	1,297	17,457	15,568	4,150	5,773	5,645	1,831	58
1956.....	22,719	17,004	4,803	3,902	8,300	4,379	1,336	19,746	17,703	4,409	7,139	6,155	1,984	59
1957.....	23,337	17,147	4,823	3,589	8,735	4,823	1,367	21,169	19,010	4,669	7,790	6,351	2,102	57
1958.....	25,523	18,591	5,476	3,335	9,780	5,461	1,471	23,263	20,935	5,501	8,360	7,073	2,275	53
1959.....	28,145	20,320	6,122	3,161	11,037	6,237	1,588	24,992	22,486	6,276	8,589	7,622	2,451	55
1960.....	28,806	20,362	5,851	2,859	11,652	6,796	1,648	26,935	24,306	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961.....	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1960—III.....	³ 28,693	20,399	5,906	2,919	11,574	6,651	1,643	26,430	23,835	6,832	8,941	8,062	2,542	53
IV.....	28,806	20,362	5,851	2,859	11,652	6,796	1,648	26,935	24,306	7,074	8,986	8,246	2,575	54
1961—I.....	28,864	20,281	5,793	2,776	11,712	6,906	1,677	27,447	24,800	7,353	9,111	8,336	2,597	50
II.....	29,383	20,595	5,820	2,726	12,049	7,072	1,716	28,015	25,318	7,634	9,192	8,492	2,645	51
III.....	29,920	20,953	5,905	2,676	12,372	7,227	1,740	28,589	25,892	7,811	9,231	8,850	2,646	51
IV.....	30,442	21,225	5,975	2,627	12,623	7,470	1,747	29,145	26,341	8,045	9,267	9,028	2,753	51
1962—I.....	30,844	21,211	6,003	2,547	12,661	7,817	1,816	29,833	26,940	8,340	9,392	9,208	2,842	51
II.....	32,194	22,049	6,195	2,593	13,260	8,218	1,927	30,638	27,632	8,662	9,502	9,469	2,954	51
III.....	33,268	22,662	6,214	2,617	13,831	8,628	1,978	31,504	28,484	8,984	9,647	9,853	2,968	52

¹ Includes loans held by nondeposit trust cos., but not bank trust depts.

² Data for 1941 and 1945, except for totals, are special F. R. estimates.

³ Reflects a \$40 million reclassification of loans from commercial and industrial to real estate by 1 bank.

series for all commercial and mutual savings banks in the United States and possessions; first and third quarters, estimates based on FDIC data for insured banks beginning in 1962. For earlier years the basis for first and third quarter estimates included F. R. commercial bank call data and data from National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks.

NOTE.—Second and fourth quarters, Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans acquired						Loans outstanding (end of period)					
	Total	Nonfarm				Farm ¹	Total	Nonfarm				Farm
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other ¹			Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Other	
1941.....							6,442	5,529	815		4,714	913
1945.....	976						6,636	5,860	1,394		4,466	776
1955.....	6,623	6,108	971	1,839	3,298	515	29,445	27,172	6,395	6,074	14,703	2,273
1956.....	6,715	6,201	842	1,652	3,707	514	32,989	30,508	6,627	7,304	16,577	2,481
1957.....	5,230	4,823	653	831	3,339	407	35,236	32,652	6,751	7,721	18,180	2,584
1958.....	5,277	4,839	1,301	195	3,343	438	37,062	34,395	7,443	7,433	19,519	2,667
1959.....	5,970	5,472	1,549	201	3,722	498	39,197	36,353	8,273	7,086	20,994	2,844
1960.....	6,086	5,622	1,401	291	3,930	464	41,771	38,789	9,032	6,901	22,856	2,982
1961.....	6,785	6,233	1,388	220	4,625	522	44,203	41,033	9,665	6,553	24,815	3,170
1961—Nov.....	588	542	110	25	407	46	43,868	40,709	9,677	6,570	24,462	3,159
Dec.....	878	826	134	44	648	52	44,241	41,070	9,664	6,552	24,854	3,171
1962—Jan.....	560	495	122	34	339	65	44,378	41,209	9,726	6,532	24,951	3,169
Feb.....	457	400	98	27	275	57	44,494	41,304	9,766	6,507	25,031	3,190
Mar.....	521	452	104	33	315	69	44,637	41,425	9,797	6,498	25,130	3,212
Apr.....	481	425	86	28	311	56	44,751	41,516	9,821	6,478	25,217	3,235
May.....	591	535	99	39	397	56	44,946	41,683	9,853	6,461	25,369	3,263
June.....	576	532	103	33	396	44	45,142	41,856	9,884	6,444	25,528	3,286
July.....	625	580	129	36	415	45	45,340	42,030	9,970	6,431	25,629	3,310
Aug.....	637	597	118	38	441	40	45,576	42,247	10,005	6,412	25,830	3,329
Sept.....	566	530	109	41	380	36	45,758	42,413	10,051	6,403	25,959	3,345
Oct.....	719	673	139	54	480	46	46,051	42,686	10,107	6,397	26,182	3,365
Nov.....	727	683	142	46	495	44	46,380	43,003	10,182	6,389	26,432	3,377

¹ Certain mortgage loans secured by land on which oil drilling or extracting operations in process were classified with farm through June 1959 and with "other" nonfarm thereafter. These loans totaled \$38 million on July 31, 1959.

monthly figures may not add to annual totals and for loans outstanding, the end-of-Dec. figures may differ from end-of-year figures, because monthly figures represent book value of ledger assets whereas year-end figures represent annual statement asset values, and because data for year-end adjustments are more complete.

NOTE.—Institute of Life Insurance data. For loans acquired, the

MORTGAGE ACTIVITY OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Loans made			Loans outstanding (end of period)			
	Total ¹	New construction	Home purchase	Total ²	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Conventional ²
1941.....	1,379	437	581	4,578			
1945.....	1,913	181	1,358	5,376			
1956.....	10,325	3,699	4,620	35,729	1,486	6,643	27,600
1957.....	10,160	3,484	4,591	40,007	1,643	7,011	31,353
1958.....	12,182	4,050	5,172	45,627	2,206	7,077	36,344
1959.....	15,151	5,201	6,613	53,141	2,995	7,186	42,960
1960.....	14,304	4,678	6,132	60,070	3,524	7,222	49,324
1961.....	17,364	5,081	7,207	68,834	4,167	7,152	57,515
1962.....	20,722	5,965	8,517	78,932	4,477	7,010	67,445
1961							
Dec.....	1,500	417	598	68,834	4,167	7,152	57,515
1962							
Jan.....	1,323	353	550	69,363	4,203	7,160	58,000
Feb.....	1,303	362	509	69,964	4,240	7,158	58,566
Mar.....	1,611	464	633	70,766	4,276	7,169	59,321
Apr.....	1,661	512	635	71,608	4,311	7,120	60,177
May.....	1,857	584	739	72,585	4,333	7,133	61,119
June.....	1,936	572	823	73,631	4,355	7,120	62,156
July.....	1,839	515	796	74,511	4,378	7,105	63,028
Aug.....	2,036	540	920	75,527	4,399	7,097	64,031
Sept.....	1,731	495	746	76,371	4,414	7,086	64,871
Oct.....	1,953	543	823	77,333	4,425	7,081	65,827
Nov.....	1,750	505	708	78,137	4,459	7,069	66,609
Dec.....	1,723	520	636	78,932	4,477	7,010	67,445

¹ Includes loans for repair, additions and alterations, refinancing, etc. not shown separately.
² Beginning with 1958 includes shares pledged against mortgage loans.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS OF \$20,000 OR LESS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total ¹		By type of lender (N.S.A.)			
	S.A. ²	N.S.A.	Savings & loan assns.	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks
1941.....		4,732	1,490	404	1,165	218
1945.....		5,650	2,017	250	1,097	217
1955.....		28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858
1956.....		27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824
1957.....		24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,429
1958.....		27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640
1959.....		32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780
1960.....		29,341	12,158	1,318	4,520	1,557
1961.....		31,157	13,662	1,160	4,997	1,741
1961						
Nov.....	2,779	2,754	1,209	97	440	173
Dec.....	2,763	2,579	1,132	96	399	156
1962						
Jan.....	2,696	2,459	1,041	88	400	138
Feb.....	2,682	2,238	971	79	374	114
Mar.....	2,670	2,627	1,172	90	442	120
Apr.....	2,745	2,704	1,210	89	482	131
May.....	2,836	2,983	1,350	100	534	154
June.....	2,891	3,075	1,391	107	542	177
July.....	2,973	3,134	1,382	107	549	201
Aug.....	2,933	3,333	1,501	123	563	201
Sept.....	2,929	2,861	1,285	104	476	183
Oct.....	2,925	3,208	1,403	116	554	191
Nov.....		2,883	1,270	105	490	178

¹ Includes amounts for other lenders, not shown separately.
² Three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted by Federal Reserve.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

GOVERNMENT-UNDERWRITTEN RESIDENTIAL LOANS MADE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	FHA-insured					VA-guaranteed		
	Total	Mortgages		Projects ¹	Property improvements ²	Total ³	Mortgages	
		New homes	Existing homes				New homes	Existing homes
1945.....	665	257	217	20	171	192		
1956.....	3,461	1,133	1,505	130	692	5,868	3,910	1,948
1957.....	3,715	880	1,371	595	869	3,761	2,890	863
1958.....	6,349	1,666	2,885	929	868	1,865	1,311	549
1959.....	7,694	2,563	3,507	628	997	2,787	2,051	730
1960.....	6,293	2,197	2,403	711	982	1,985	1,554	428
1961.....	6,546	1,783	2,982	926	855	1,829	1,170	656
1962.....	7,184	1,849	3,421	1,079	834	2,652	1,357	1,292
1961—Dec.....	553	153	273	62	65	197	112	84
1962—Jan.....	617	179	301	74	63	227	127	99
Feb.....	474	150	248	26	50	175	95	80
Mar.....	541	157	261	70	53	205	115	90
Apr.....	515	132	240	88	56	182	99	83
May.....	560	140	263	87	70	184	96	88
June.....	643	137	267	143	96	207	108	99
July.....	678	144	289	164	81	219	109	110
Aug.....	670	157	308	130	75	247	120	127
Sept.....	576	144	287	62	83	231	114	117
Oct.....	673	193	353	54	72	285	136	149
Nov.....	649	172	321	86	70	254	124	129
Dec.....	589	145	284	95	65	236	115	121

¹ Monthly figures do not reflect mortgage amendments included in annual totals.

² Not ordinarily secured by mortgages.

³ Includes a small amount of alteration and repair loans, not shown separately; only such loans in amounts of more than \$1,000 need be secured.

NOTE.—Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration data. FHA-insured loans represent gross amount of insurance written; VA-guaranteed loans, gross amounts of loans closed. Figures do not take account of principal repayments on previously insured or guaranteed loans. For VA-guaranteed loans, amounts by type are derived from data on number and average amount of loans closed.

MORTGAGE DEBT OUTSTANDING ON NONFARM 1- TO 4-FAMILY PROPERTIES

(In billions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Government-underwritten			Conventional
		Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	
1945.....	18.6	4.3	4.1	.2	14.3
1956.....	99.0	43.9	15.5	28.4	55.1
1957.....	107.6	47.2	16.5	30.7	60.4
1958.....	117.7	50.1	19.7	30.4	67.6
1959.....	130.9	53.8	23.8	30.0	77.0
1960.....	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961 ^p	153.0	59.1	29.5	29.6	93.9
1962 ^p	168.7				
1960—IV.....	141.3	56.4	26.7	29.7	84.8
1961—I.....	143.2	57.1	27.4	29.7	86.1
II.....	146.3	57.8	28.0	29.8	88.6
III.....	149.6	58.7	28.8	29.9	90.9
IV ^p	153.0	59.1	29.5	29.6	93.9
1962—I ^p	155.9	59.9	30.3	29.6	95.9
II ^p	160.1	60.4	30.9	29.5	99.7
III ^p	164.3	61.0	31.5	29.5	103.3
IV ^p	168.7				

NOTE.—For total debt outstanding, figures are FHLBB and F.R. estimates. For conventional, figures are derived.

Based on data from Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans Administration.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION ACTIVITY

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Mortgage holdings			Mortgage transactions (during period)		Commitments undischursed
	Total	FHA-insured	VA-guaranteed	Purchases	Sales	
1957.....	3,974	1,237	2,737	1,096	3	764
1958.....	3,901	1,483	2,418	623	482	1,541
1959.....	5,531	2,546	2,985	1,907	5	568
1960.....	6,159	3,356	2,803	1,248	357	576
1961.....	6,093	3,490	2,603	815	541	631
1962.....	5,923	3,571	2,353	740	498	355
1961—Dec.....	6,093	3,490	2,603	127	2	631
1962—Jan.....	6,186	3,566	2,620	124	1	637
Feb.....	6,248	3,618	2,630	102	7	605
Mar.....	6,231	3,653	2,578	97	80	613
Apr.....	6,151	3,616	2,535	60	106	562
May.....	6,120	3,627	2,493	82	76	527
June.....	6,035	3,571	2,464	52	101	504
July.....	5,989	3,557	2,432	34	47	485
Aug.....	5,969	3,556	2,413	35	19	442
Sept.....	5,951	3,552	2,399	32	12	429
Oct.....	5,944	3,555	2,389	39	11	431
Nov.....	5,949	3,575	2,374	57	19	366
Dec.....	5,923	3,571	2,353	26	18	355

NOTE.—Federal National Mortgage Association data excluding conventional mortgage loans acquired by FNMA from the RFC Mortgage Company, the Defense Homes Corporation, the Public Housing Administration and Community Facilities Administration.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Advances	Repayments	Advances outstanding (end of period)			Members deposits
			Total	Short-term ¹	Long-term ²	
1956.....	745	934	1,228	798	430	683
1957.....	1,116	1,079	1,265	731	534	653
1958.....	1,364	1,331	1,298	685	613	819
1959.....	2,067	1,231	2,134	1,192	942	589
1960.....	1,943	2,097	1,981	1,089	892	938
1961.....	2,882	2,200	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1962.....	4,111	3,294	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213
1961—Dec.....	510	135	2,662	1,447	1,216	1,180
1962—Jan.....	265	608	2,320	1,293	1,027	995
Feb.....	145	236	2,228	1,228	1,000	1,007
Mar.....	204	281	2,151	1,170	981	1,109
Apr.....	382	209	2,323	1,244	1,079	1,096
May.....	295	189	2,429	1,319	1,110	1,107
June.....	503	165	2,767	1,569	1,198	1,192
July.....	480	387	2,860	1,708	1,151	976
Aug.....	312	225	2,948	1,787	1,161	954
Sept.....	279	180	3,046	1,835	1,211	984
Oct.....	383	338	3,091	1,876	1,215	1,016
Nov.....	252	275	3,068	1,821	1,246	1,028
Dec.....	611	200	3,479	2,005	1,474	1,213

¹ Secured or unsecured loans maturing in 1 year or less.
² Secured loans, amortized quarterly, having maturities of more than 1 year but not more than 10 years.

NOTE.—Federal Home Loan Bank Board data.

TOTAL CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Instalment					Noninstalment			
		Total	Auto- mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and mod- ernization loans ¹	Personal loans	Total	Single- payment loans	Charge accounts	Service credit
1939.....	7,222	4,503	1,497	1,620	298	1,088	2,719	787	1,414	518
1941.....	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645	597
1945.....	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612	845
1956.....	42,334	31,720	14,420	8,606	1,905	6,789	10,614	3,253	4,995	2,366
1957.....	44,970	33,867	15,340	8,844	2,101	7,582	11,103	3,364	5,146	2,593
1958.....	45,129	33,642	14,152	9,028	2,346	8,116	11,487	3,627	5,060	2,800
1959.....	51,542	39,245	16,420	10,630	2,809	9,386	12,297	4,129	5,104	3,064
1960.....	56,028	42,832	17,688	11,525	3,139	10,480	13,196	4,507	5,329	3,360
1961.....	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1962.....	63,447	48,232	19,373	12,855	3,290	12,714	15,215	5,579	5,642	3,994
1961—Dec.....	57,678	43,527	17,223	11,857	3,191	11,256	14,151	5,136	5,324	3,691
1962—Jan.....	56,711	43,265	17,155	11,720	3,151	11,239	13,446	4,930	4,784	3,732
Feb.....	56,093	43,074	17,191	11,496	3,123	11,264	13,019	4,988	4,192	3,839
Mar.....	56,275	43,211	17,348	11,407	3,113	11,343	13,064	5,146	4,074	3,844
Apr.....	57,314	43,837	17,671	11,498	3,128	11,540	13,477	5,241	4,319	3,917
May.....	58,318	44,495	18,032	11,598	3,169	11,696	13,823	5,400	4,544	3,879
June.....	59,108	45,208	18,410	11,726	3,200	11,872	13,900	5,428	4,596	3,876
July.....	59,364	45,650	18,680	11,754	3,226	11,990	13,714	5,402	4,457	3,855
Aug.....	60,003	46,204	18,933	11,824	3,260	12,187	13,799	5,469	4,491	3,839
Sept.....	60,126	46,310	18,881	11,861	3,277	12,291	13,816	5,481	4,495	3,840
Oct.....	60,626	46,722	19,083	11,986	3,289	12,364	13,904	5,442	4,663	3,799
Nov.....	61,473	47,274	19,307	12,186	3,302	12,479	14,199	5,526	4,825	3,848
Dec.....	63,447	48,232	19,373	12,855	3,290	12,714	15,215	5,579	5,642	3,994

¹ Holdings of financial institutions; holdings of retail outlets are included in other consumer goods paper.

NOTE—Consumer credit estimates cover loans to individuals for household, family, and other personal expenditures, except real estate

mortgage loans. The estimates include data for Alaska beginning with Jan. 1959 (except for instalment credit held by sales finance cos.) and for Hawaii beginning with Aug. 1959. For a description of the series see BULL. Apr. 1953. Back data are available upon request.

INSTALMENT CREDIT
(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Financial institutions						Retail outlets					
		Total	Com- mercial banks	Sales finance cos.	Credit unions	Con- sumer finance ¹	Other ¹	Total	Depart- ment stores ²	Furni- ture stores	Appli- ance stores	Auto- mobile dealers ³	Other
1939.....	4,503	3,065	1,079	1,197	132	.....	657	1,438	354	439	183	123	339
1941.....	6,085	4,480	1,726	1,797	198	.....	759	1,605	320	496	206	188	395
1945.....	2,462	1,776	745	300	102	.....	629	686	131	240	17	28	270
1956.....	31,720	26,977	11,777	9,117	2,014	2,940	1,129	4,743	1,408	1,187	377	502	1,269
1957.....	33,867	29,200	12,843	9,609	2,429	3,124	1,195	4,668	1,393	1,210	361	478	1,226
1958.....	33,642	28,659	12,780	8,844	2,668	3,085	1,282	4,983	1,882	1,128	292	506	1,175
1959.....	39,245	33,570	15,227	10,319	3,280	3,337	1,407	5,676	2,292	1,225	310	481	1,368
1960.....	42,832	37,218	16,672	11,472	3,923	3,670	1,481	5,615	2,414	1,107	333	359	1,482
1961.....	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1962.....	48,232	41,796	18,909	12,183	4,973	4,131	1,600	6,436	3,013	1,073	279	284	1,787
1961—Dec.....	43,527	37,935	17,008	11,273	4,330	3,799	1,525	5,595	2,421	1,058	293	342	1,481
1962—Jan.....	43,265	38,002	16,964	11,468	4,283	3,782	1,505	5,263	2,158	1,036	287	339	1,443
Feb.....	43,074	37,904	16,967	11,361	4,288	3,783	1,505	5,170	2,153	1,018	283	336	1,380
Mar.....	43,211	37,995	17,062	11,283	4,333	3,795	1,522	5,216	2,227	998	278	330	1,383
Apr.....	43,837	38,497	17,366	11,359	4,426	3,826	1,520	5,340	2,339	991	275	320	1,415
May.....	44,495	39,032	17,686	11,440	4,520	3,836	1,550	5,463	2,430	991	274	310	1,458
June.....	45,208	39,639	18,024	11,570	4,616	3,876	1,553	5,569	2,522	988	276	302	1,481
July.....	45,650	40,062	18,235	11,682	4,681	3,907	1,557	5,588	2,545	989	275	298	1,481
Aug.....	46,204	40,537	18,427	11,796	4,783	3,948	1,583	5,667	2,609	999	275	296	1,488
Sept.....	46,310	40,597	18,443	11,787	4,814	3,969	1,584	5,713	2,675	998	273	299	1,468
Oct.....	46,722	40,896	18,613	11,860	4,874	3,974	1,575	5,826	2,737	1,002	273	298	1,516
Nov.....	47,274	41,285	18,765	11,986	4,928	4,009	1,597	5,989	2,835	1,019	274	292	1,569
Dec.....	48,232	41,796	18,909	12,183	4,973	4,131	1,600	6,436	3,013	1,073	279	284	1,787

¹ Consumer finance cos. included with "other" financial institutions until Sept. 1950.

² Includes mail-order houses.

³ Automobile paper only; other instalment credit held by automobile dealers is included with "other" retail outlets.

See also NOTE to table above.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
		Purchased	Direct			
1939.....	1,079	237	178	166	135	363
1941.....	1,726	447	338	309	161	471
1945.....	745	66	143	114	110	312
1956.....	11,777	3,651	2,075	2,464	1,469	2,118
1957.....	12,843	4,130	2,225	2,557	1,580	2,351
1958.....	12,780	4,014	2,170	2,269	1,715	2,612
1959.....	15,227	4,827	2,525	2,640	2,039	3,196
1960.....	16,672	5,316	2,820	2,759	2,200	3,577
1961.....	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1962.....	18,909	6,181	3,393	2,811	2,238	4,286
1961—Dec.....	17,008	5,391	2,860	2,761	2,198	3,798
1962—Jan.....	16,964	5,379	2,885	2,718	2,170	3,812
Feb.....	16,967	5,398	2,911	2,690	2,147	3,821
Mar.....	17,062	5,457	2,965	2,656	2,132	3,852
Apr.....	17,366	5,569	3,056	2,653	2,143	3,945
May.....	17,686	5,692	3,144	2,682	2,165	4,003
June.....	18,024	5,823	3,229	2,716	2,188	4,068
July.....	18,235	5,922	3,270	2,734	2,206	4,103
Aug.....	18,427	6,008	3,295	2,726	2,224	4,174
Sept.....	18,443	6,009	3,259	2,732	2,235	4,208
Oct.....	18,613	6,091	3,305	2,746	2,246	4,225
Nov.....	18,765	6,160	3,357	2,762	2,250	4,236
Dec.....	18,909	6,181	3,393	2,811	2,238	4,286

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY SALES FINANCE COMPANIES

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1941.....	1,797	1,363	167	201	66
1945.....	300	164	24	58	54
1956.....	9,117	7,238	1,277	32	570
1957.....	9,609	7,393	1,509	31	676
1958.....	8,844	6,310	1,717	36	781
1959.....	10,319	7,187	2,114	72	946
1960.....	11,472	7,528	2,739	139	1,066
1961.....	11,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1962.....	12,183	7,438	3,123	170	1,452
1961—Dec.....	11,273	6,811	3,100	161	1,201
1962—Jan.....	11,468	6,754	3,345	162	1,207
Feb.....	11,361	6,745	3,243	162	1,211
Mar.....	11,283	6,772	3,134	163	1,214
Apr.....	11,359	6,864	3,093	165	1,237
May.....	11,440	6,991	3,027	167	1,255
June.....	11,570	7,122	2,997	168	1,283
July.....	11,682	7,228	2,981	171	1,302
Aug.....	11,796	7,327	2,969	171	1,329
Sept.....	11,787	7,296	2,957	172	1,362
Oct.....	11,860	7,350	2,952	172	1,386
Nov.....	11,986	7,440	2,967	171	1,408
Dec.....	12,183	7,438	3,123	170	1,452

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT HELD BY OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Auto-mobile paper	Other consumer goods paper	Repair and modernization loans	Personal loans
1941.....	957	122	36	14	785
1945.....	731	54	20	14	643
1956.....	6,083	954	624	404	4,101
1957.....	6,748	1,114	588	490	4,555
1958.....	7,035	1,152	565	595	4,723
1959.....	8,024	1,400	681	698	5,244
1960.....	9,074	1,665	771	800	5,837
1961.....	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1962.....	10,704	2,077	769	882	6,976
1961—Dec.....	9,654	1,819	743	832	6,257
1962—Jan.....	9,570	1,798	733	819	6,220
Feb.....	9,576	1,801	729	814	6,232
Mar.....	9,650	1,824	731	818	6,277
Apr.....	9,772	1,862	732	820	6,358
May.....	9,906	1,895	736	837	6,438
June.....	10,045	1,934	746	844	6,521
July.....	10,145	1,962	749	849	6,585
Aug.....	10,314	2,007	758	865	6,684
Sept.....	10,367	2,018	758	870	6,721
Oct.....	10,423	2,039	760	871	6,753
Nov.....	10,534	2,058	760	881	6,835
Dec.....	10,704	2,077	769	882	6,976

NOTE.—Institutions represented are consumer finance cos., credit unions, industrial loan cos., mutual savings banks, savings and loan assns., and other lending institutions holding consumer instalment loans.

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

NONINSTALMENT CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Single-payment loans		Charge accounts			Service credit
		Com-mercial banks	Other financial institutions	De-part-ment stores ¹	Other retail outlets	Credit cards ²	
1941.....	3,087	693	152	275	1,370	.....	597
1945.....	3,203	674	72	290	1,322	.....	845
1956.....	10,614	2,843	410	893	3,842	260	2,366
1957.....	11,103	2,937	427	876	3,953	317	2,593
1958.....	11,487	3,156	471	907	3,808	345	2,800
1959.....	12,297	3,582	547	958	3,753	393	3,064
1960.....	13,196	3,884	623	941	3,952	436	3,360
1961.....	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1962.....	15,215	4,704	875	927	4,203	512	3,994
1961—Dec... ..	14,151	4,413	723	948	3,907	469	3,691
1962—Jan....	13,446	4,240	690	804	3,501	479	3,732
Feb.....	13,019	4,294	694	635	3,085	472	3,839
Mar.....	13,064	4,391	755	594	3,025	455	3,844
Apr.....	13,477	4,544	697	620	3,249	450	3,917
May.....	13,823	4,614	786	636	3,444	464	3,879
June.....	13,900	4,671	757	612	3,505	479	3,876
July.....	13,714	4,662	740	569	3,388	500	3,855
Aug.....	13,799	4,657	812	570	3,394	527	3,839
Sept.....	13,816	4,666	815	614	3,353	528	3,840
Oct.....	13,904	4,662	780	638	3,507	518	3,799
Nov.....	14,199	4,680	846	688	3,629	508	3,848
Dec.....	15,215	4,704	875	927	4,203	512	3,994

¹ Includes mail-order houses.

² Service station and misc. credit-card accounts and home-heating oil accounts.

See NOTE to first table on previous page.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAYED, BY TYPE OF CREDIT

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Automobile paper		Other consumer goods paper		Repair and modernization loans		Personal loans	
	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1956.....		39,868		15,515		11,721		1,582		11,051
1957.....		42,016		16,465		11,807		1,674		12,069
1958.....		40,119		14,226		11,747		1,871		12,275
1959.....		48,052		17,779		13,982		2,222		14,070
1960.....		49,560		17,654		14,470		2,213		15,223
1961.....		48,396		16,007		14,578		2,068		15,744
1962.....		55,389		19,509		16,129		2,113		17,638
1961—Dec.....	4,409	4,835	1,469	1,320	1,402	1,795	167	148	1,371	1,572
1962—Jan.....	4,327	3,878	1,504	1,355	1,280	1,116	171	126	1,372	1,281
Feb.....	4,356	3,611	1,546	1,318	1,276	973	166	126	1,368	1,194
Mar.....	4,499	4,392	1,582	1,616	1,328	1,196	174	160	1,415	1,420
Apr.....	4,659	4,737	1,675	1,732	1,345	1,319	182	181	1,457	1,505
May.....	4,650	4,950	1,655	1,837	1,338	1,383	183	216	1,474	1,514
June.....	4,623	4,923	1,621	1,810	1,344	1,384	187	201	1,471	1,528
July.....	4,669	4,720	1,631	1,751	1,368	1,290	189	199	1,481	1,480
Aug.....	4,619	4,862	1,602	1,731	1,325	1,345	179	209	1,513	1,577
Sept.....	4,491	4,098	1,505	1,309	1,308	1,255	170	176	1,508	1,358
Oct.....	4,682	4,913	1,685	1,816	1,335	1,432	169	191	1,493	1,474
Nov.....	4,961	4,932	1,797	1,701	1,425	1,499	168	177	1,571	1,555
Dec.....	4,823	5,373	1,678	1,533	1,469	1,937	172	151	1,504	1,752
Repayments										
1956.....		37,054		14,555		10,756		1,370		10,373
1957.....		39,868		15,545		11,569		1,477		11,276
1958.....		40,344		15,415		11,563		1,626		11,741
1959.....		42,603		15,579		12,402		1,765		12,857
1960.....		45,972		16,384		13,574		1,883		14,130
1961.....		47,700		16,472		14,246		2,015		14,967
1962.....		50,684		17,359		15,131		2,014		16,180
1961—Dec.....	4,061	4,041	1,375	1,307	1,233	1,200	169	161	1,284	1,373
1962—Jan.....	4,048	4,140	1,401	1,423	1,190	1,253	165	166	1,292	1,298
Feb.....	4,084	3,802	1,390	1,282	1,236	1,197	167	154	1,291	1,169
Mar.....	4,121	4,255	1,415	1,459	1,231	1,285	168	170	1,307	1,341
Apr.....	4,166	4,111	1,435	1,409	1,247	1,228	168	166	1,316	1,308
May.....	4,211	4,292	1,447	1,476	1,260	1,283	173	175	1,331	1,358
June.....	4,202	4,210	1,433	1,432	1,260	1,256	170	170	1,339	1,352
July.....	4,283	4,278	1,456	1,481	1,296	1,262	170	173	1,361	1,362
Aug.....	4,261	4,308	1,446	1,478	1,281	1,275	172	175	1,362	1,380
Sept.....	4,289	3,992	1,440	1,361	1,298	1,218	169	159	1,382	1,254
Oct.....	4,298	4,501	1,491	1,614	1,261	1,307	165	179	1,381	1,401
Nov.....	4,380	4,380	1,490	1,477	1,302	1,299	163	164	1,425	1,440
Dec.....	4,376	4,415	1,518	1,467	1,293	1,268	171	163	1,394	1,517
Net change in credit outstanding ²										
1956.....		2,814		960		965		212		678
1957.....		2,148		920		238		197		793
1958.....		-225		-1,189		184		245		534
1959.....		5,601		2,268		1,602		463		1,269
1960.....		3,588		1,270		896		330		1,093
1961.....		696		-465		332		53		777
1962.....		4,705		2,150		998		99		1,458
1961—Dec.....	348	794	94	13	169	595	-2	-13	87	199
1962—Jan.....	279	-262	103	-68	90	-137	6	-40	80	-17
Feb.....	272	-191	156	36	40	-224	-1	-28	77	25
Mar.....	378	137	167	157	97	-89	6	-10	108	79
Apr.....	493	626	240	323	98	91	14	15	141	197
May.....	439	658	208	361	78	100	10	41	143	156
June.....	421	713	188	378	84	128	17	31	132	176
July.....	386	442	175	270	72	28	19	26	120	118
Aug.....	358	554	156	253	44	70	7	34	151	197
Sept.....	202	106	65	-52	10	37	1	17	126	104
Oct.....	384	412	194	202	74	125	4	12	112	73
Nov.....	581	552	307	224	123	200	5	13	146	115
Dec.....	447	958	160	66	176	669	1	-12	110	235

¹ Includes adjustment for difference in trading days.² Net changes in credit outstanding equal extensions less repayments except in 1959, when the differences do not reflect the introduction of outstanding balances for Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE.—Estimates are based on accounting records and often include financing charges. Renewals and refinancing of loans, purchases and

sales of instalment paper, and certain other transactions may increase the amount of extensions and repayments without affecting the amount outstanding.

For a description of the series in this and the following table see Jan. 1954 BULL., pp. 9-17. Back data upon request.

INSTALMENT CREDIT EXTENDED AND REPAID, BY HOLDER

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total		Commercial banks		Sales finance companies		Other financial institutions		Retail outlets	
	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.	S.A. ¹	N.S.A.
Extensions										
1956.....		39,868		14,463		9,619		9,148		6,638
1957.....		42,016		15,355		10,250		9,915		6,495
1958.....		40,119		14,860		9,043		9,654		6,563
1959.....		48,052		17,976		11,196		10,940		7,940
1960.....		49,560		18,269		11,456		12,073		7,762
1961.....		48,396		17,711		10,667		12,282		7,736
1962.....		55,389		20,360		12,118		13,623		9,288
1961—Dec.....	4,409	4,835	1,571	1,469	1,123	1,101	1,077	1,241	638	1,024
1962—Jan.....	4,327	3,878	1,575	1,498	977	884	1,055	942	720	554
Feb.....	4,356	3,611	1,642	1,418	955	788	1,054	913	705	492
Mar.....	4,499	4,392	1,637	1,648	955	937	1,112	1,116	795	691
Apr.....	4,659	4,737	1,726	1,816	1,010	1,008	1,149	1,154	774	759
May.....	4,650	4,950	1,710	1,881	1,007	1,059	1,150	1,205	783	805
June.....	4,623	4,923	1,720	1,862	992	1,081	1,139	1,194	772	786
July.....	4,669	4,720	1,708	1,789	984	1,069	1,146	1,152	831	710
Aug.....	4,619	4,862	1,679	1,773	971	1,068	1,177	1,233	792	788
Sept.....	4,491	4,098	1,643	1,486	944	863	1,138	1,015	766	734
Oct.....	4,682	4,913	1,722	1,806	1,021	1,108	1,144	1,136	795	863
Nov.....	4,961	4,932	1,813	1,701	1,104	1,070	1,208	1,231	836	930
Dec.....	4,823	5,373	1,772	1,682	1,183	1,183	1,143	1,332	725	1,176
Repayments										
1956.....		37,054		13,362		8,949		8,415		6,328
1957.....		39,868		14,360		9,759		9,250		6,499
1958.....		40,344		14,647		9,842		9,365		6,490
1959.....		42,603		15,560		9,742		10,020		7,281
1960.....		45,972		16,832		10,442		11,022		7,676
1961.....		47,700		18,294		10,943		11,715		6,749
1962.....		50,684		18,450		11,439		12,570		8,225
1961—Dec.....	4,061	4,041	1,512	1,435	943	928	1,005	1,084	601	594
1962—Jan.....	4,048	4,140	1,502	1,542	920	911	1,017	1,023	609	664
Feb.....	4,084	3,802	1,493	1,415	981	895	1,003	907	607	585
Mar.....	4,121	4,255	1,520	1,553	966	1,015	1,018	1,042	617	645
Apr.....	4,166	4,111	1,514	1,503	952	941	1,042	1,032	658	635
May.....	4,211	4,292	1,526	1,561	965	978	1,047	1,071	673	682
June.....	4,202	4,210	1,526	1,524	960	951	1,038	1,055	678	680
July.....	4,283	4,278	1,546	1,578	956	957	1,055	1,052	726	691
Aug.....	4,261	4,308	1,555	1,581	932	954	1,054	1,064	720	709
Sept.....	4,289	3,992	1,562	1,470	936	872	1,062	962	729	688
Oct.....	4,298	4,501	1,546	1,636	949	1,035	1,071	1,080	732	750
Nov.....	4,380	4,380	1,579	1,549	937	944	1,105	1,120	759	767
Dec.....	4,376	4,415	1,594	1,538	983	986	1,060	1,162	739	729
Net change in credit outstanding ²										
1956.....		2,814		1,176		670		733		235
1957.....		2,148		1,066		491		665		-75
1958.....		-225		-63		-765		289		315
1959.....		5,601		2,447		1,475		986		693
1960.....		3,588		1,446		1,152		1,051		-61
1961.....		696		335		-199		578		-20
1962.....		4,705		1,901		910		1,053		841
1961—Dec.....	348	794	59	34	180	173	72	157	37	430
1962—Jan.....	279	-262	73	-44	279	195	38	-81	-111	-332
Feb.....	272	-191	149	3	-26	-107	51	6	98	-93
Mar.....	378	137	117	95	-11	-78	94	74	178	46
Apr.....	493	626	203	304	67	76	107	122	116	124
May.....	439	658	184	320	42	81	103	134	110	123
June.....	421	713	194	338	32	130	101	139	94	106
July.....	386	442	162	211	28	112	91	100	105	19
Aug.....	358	554	124	192	39	114	123	169	72	79
Sept.....	202	106	81	16	8	-9	76	53	37	46
Oct.....	384	412	176	170	72	73	73	56	63	113
Nov.....	581	552	234	152	167	126	103	111	77	163
Dec.....	447	958	178	144	200	197	83	170	-14	447

¹ Includes adjustment for differences in trading days.

² Net changes in credit outstanding equal extensions less repayments except: (1) in 1959, when the differences do not reflect the introduction of outstanding balances for Alaska and Hawaii, and (2) in certain months when data for extensions and repayments have been adjusted, as necessary

to eliminate duplication resulting from large transfers of paper. In those months the differences between the two for some types of holders do not equal the changes in outstanding credit. Such transfers do not affect total instalment credit outstanding.

See also Note to previous table.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1962												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec.
Total index.....	100.00	109.8	115.6	114.3	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.4	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.8	119.2	119.5	119.2
<i>Final products, total.....</i>	<i>47.35</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>116.9</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>116.8</i>	<i>118.2</i>	<i>118.5</i>	<i>120.2</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>122.0</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>121.6</i>
Consumer goods.....	32.31	112.7	117.9	116.5	117.3	118.8	119.1	121.1	120.9	121.7	120.9	121.8	120.8	120.8	120.7
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	108.3	114.9	112.7	115.0	116.1	117.0	118.5	120.1	121.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	123.3	123.2
Materials.....	52.65	108.4	114.8	113.7	115.5	116.9	117.1	117.0	117.1	117.0	117.7	118.1	117.2	117.7	117.1
Consumer goods															
<i>Automotive products.....</i>	<i>3.21</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>127.8</i>	<i>123.7</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>129.4</i>	<i>132.8</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>135.2</i>	<i>134.1</i>	<i>135.3</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>137.2</i>
Automobiles.....	1.82	108.6	136.1	132.8	125.5	123.8	133.9	140.8	129.3	142.4	140.0	141.2	142.1	141.1	142.0
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	116.0	123.7	121.1	121.4	121.0	123.5	122.3	123.6	125.7	126.3	127.5	127.5	128.0	130.9
<i>Home goods and apparel.....</i>	<i>10.00</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>117.2</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>116.5</i>	<i>119.0</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>121.2</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>120.1</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>120.1</i>
Home goods.....	4.59	112.2	120.3	118.8	120.4	122.6	124.4	126.0	126.2	122.7	121.2	122.2	121.1	122.1	124.5
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	109.9	116.3	114.0	116.0	120.3	123.8	124.2	123.3	118.5	115.2	115.8	116.7	118.1	120.4
Appliances.....	1.33	110.7	119.0	115.4	114.9	117.7	120.1	120.7	122.9	120.9	119.3	120.7	124.0	127.3	130.0
TV and home radios.....	.47	107.8	108.5	110.1	118.8	127.5	134.2	133.9	124.7	112.0	103.7	102.1	96.1	92.3	93.3
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	112.8	120.1	118.5	121.0	121.5	123.8	124.5	126.5	124.3	125.4	127.9	125.8	125.8	125.2
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	114.5	125.2	124.8	125.1	126.3	125.6	129.5	129.3	126.2	123.4	125.2	122.3	123.3	128.9
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	109.0	114.6	109.1	112.2	113.8	114.2	114.8	115.6	115.4	114.9	116.1	116.1	116.2	116.3
<i>Consumer staples.....</i>	<i>19.10</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>115.8</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>117.1</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>119.2</i>	<i>120.3</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>120.6</i>	<i>119.1</i>	<i>119.7</i>	<i>120.1</i>
Processed foods.....	8.43	110.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	113.2	113.6	114.3	112.8	115.9	115.6	115.7	114.0	114.3	114.2
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	109.5	110.7	108.4	109.9	113.7	106.9	109.1	109.0	110.9	108.0	111.9	109.5	112.1	112.1
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	120.7	125.2	123.6	126.6	125.5	125.8	129.9	131.9	131.5	131.0	132.0	131.6	130.8	132.1
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	114.9	115.2	116.2	116.9	116.5	115.7	117.4	117.7	117.7	117.0	117.0	116.4	116.4	116.1
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	119.2	122.7	124.2	124.3	124.8	125.1	126.9	130.7	128.3	127.0	128.9	128.0	129.0	129.0
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.1	111.3	110.4	112.3	115.0	111.7	108.4	114.0	112.8	112.0	112.7
Residential utilities.....	2.46	124.9	128.9	131.1	130.8	131.5	132.3	134.0	138.4	136.4	136.0	136.2	135.5	137.4	137.4
Electricity.....	1.72	125.3	129.3	131.7	131.1	131.3	131.6	133.6	139.5	141.4	140.4	139.3	137.6	139.9	139.9
Gas.....	.74	124.0	129.6	130.4	130.5	130.2	130.7	130.4	138.9	135.0	135.6	136.8	135.9	137.4	137.4
Equipment															
<i>Business equipment.....</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>116.3</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>121.2</i>	<i>123.1</i>	<i>124.4</i>	<i>125.6</i>	<i>126.2</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>126.2</i>	<i>126.1</i>
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	107.4	113.4	112.2	113.4	114.2	115.1	116.7	118.5	119.0	119.2	118.9	120.4	120.5	119.9
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	127.0	135.2	136.3	139.3	141.7	144.0	144.4	144.8	145.6	144.7	144.9	143.8	144.4	144.5
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	103.4	113.8	107.3	109.0	111.6	109.7	111.2	114.9	121.0	124.2	125.2	125.6	124.5	126.9
Farm equipment.....	.61	93.4	90.3	87.8	94.3	99.9	102.6	105.6	110.4	110.4	110.8	116.6	117.3	117.6	123.8
<i>Defense equipment.....</i>	<i>3.41</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials															
<i>Durable goods materials.....</i>	<i>26.73</i>	<i>104.8</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>110.8</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>115.1</i>	<i>116.2</i>	<i>114.6</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>113.8</i>	<i>114.8</i>	<i>114.9</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>114.0</i>	<i>113.0</i>
Consumer durable.....	3.43	107.9	120.3	120.5	119.2	124.1	134.7	134.5	127.0	134.2	130.6	129.7	127.6	126.9	128.4
Equipment.....	7.84	105.7	113.4	113.1	114.5	116.9	120.3	119.5	120.8	119.3	119.2	121.3	121.0	120.4	120.3
Construction.....	9.17	105.2	106.5	103.0	107.3	109.9	110.7	111.4	111.8	112.1	112.6	113.3	111.2	111.2	108.4
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	101.2	114.3	116.9	120.1	118.1	114.6	104.5	99.4	96.4	98.5	98.5	99.1	102.3	102.8
<i>Nondurable materials.....</i>	<i>25.92</i>	<i>112.1</i>	<i>118.0</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>117.8</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>120.3</i>	<i>120.7</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>120.5</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>121.3</i>
Business supplies.....	9.11	110.5	114.9	113.1	115.0	115.8	114.1	116.1	116.9	116.1	116.5	118.1	116.2	118.2	117.2
Containers.....	3.03	111.3	117.1	114.1	116.7	119.7	113.1	115.9	117.5	117.2	116.4	118.6	115.9	120.5	117.9
General business supplies.....	6.07	110.0	113.8	112.6	114.2	113.9	114.6	116.2	116.6	115.5	116.6	117.9	116.3	117.1	116.8
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	120.6	132.0	128.8	130.4	132.5	131.3	133.9	135.9	135.3	135.5	136.7	135.2	137.6	138.6
<i>Business fuel and power.....</i>	<i>9.41</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>112.6</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>112.7</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>111.6</i>
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	102.0	103.4	103.7	103.2	103.2	104.6	103.6	104.5	106.1	105.5	106.6	106.5	107.2	103.3
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	121.0	126.0	127.5	128.0	128.0	127.7	130.2	131.4	130.9	129.1	130.2	131.9	133.1	133.1
Electricity.....	2.32	121.7	127.0	128.4	128.5	128.2	127.6	130.4	131.9	132.4	130.1	130.4	132.3	133.6	133.6
General industrial.....	1.03	114.8	119.9	121.9	122.4	121.3	122.7	121.6	122.6	124.1	122.0	122.7	124.3	123.5	123.5
Commercial and other.....	1.21	129.1	135.2	136.4	136.1	136.4	134.1	140.5	142.4	142.0	139.5	139.5	141.7	144.9	144.9
Gas.....	.54	118.0	125.5	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4	125.4
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	112.0	124.6	122.6	121.8	122.7	126.5	128.9	126.5	127.9	126.3	127.6	127.1	127.6	129.7
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	112.9	115.8	114.3	115.6	117.1	116.5	117.9	118.4	119.2	118.6	119.6	118.4	118.4	119.2

See Note on opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS
(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro-portion	1961 aver-age	1962												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec.
Total index	100.00	109.8	115.6	114.3	116.0	117.0	117.7	118.4	118.6	119.3	119.7	119.8	119.2	119.5	119.2
Manufacturing, total	86.45	109.7	115.9	114.4	116.3	117.4	118.1	118.8	118.9	119.7	120.3	120.4	119.7	119.9	119.7
Durable.....	48.07	107.0	114.5	113.2	115.4	116.5	118.5	118.2	117.7	118.7	119.8	119.5	118.6	119.0	119.0
Nondurable.....	38.38	112.9	117.7	115.9	117.3	118.6	117.5	119.6	120.3	121.0	120.8	121.5	120.9	121.0	120.6
Mining	8.23	102.6	104.7	104.0	104.3	104.8	105.5	104.8	104.6	106.1	105.5	105.9	105.5	106.2	102.6
Utilities	5.32	122.8	127.3	128.8	129.0	128.8	128.1	129.8	132.4	133.5	132.3	133.0	133.5	135.1	136.0
Durable manufactures															
Primary and fabricated metals	12.32	102.2	112.0	111.5	115.1	115.3	114.1	108.3	106.3	106.3	108.2	108.2	107.1	108.5	107.6
Primary metals.....	6.95	98.9	111.0	111.9	117.5	116.6	112.4	101.3	96.8	96.6	99.1	99.6	98.9	100.7	100.2
Iron and steel.....	5.45	96.5	110.6	112.9	117.7	118.5	112.6	96.5	89.5	87.8	92.1	92.8	91.0	95.3	95.7
Nonferrous metals and products.....	1.50	107.5	119.2	117.6	122.0	120.6	118.6	120.8	118.2	117.9	112.9	112.9	120.1	121.2	118.3
Fabricated metal products.....	5.37	106.5	113.3	111.0	111.9	113.6	116.3	117.4	118.5	118.8	119.9	119.3	117.8	118.5	117.2
Structural metal parts.....	2.86	105.2	110.0	107.3	108.6	110.2	113.7	115.7	116.4	115.6	115.2	115.1	114.2	112.8	112.5
Machinery and related products	27.98	108.8	116.6	115.4	116.8	118.2	121.2	122.9	122.9	124.8	125.6	124.9	124.6	124.4	124.9
Machinery.....	14.80	110.4	116.8	115.6	117.5	120.2	122.9	124.5	125.9	125.4	126.5	126.4	125.6	125.3	125.9
Nonelectrical machinery.....	8.43	106.5	111.6	110.1	112.4	115.2	117.8	120.0	121.8	121.9	124.6	123.9	123.0	122.8	121.3
Electrical machinery.....	6.37	115.7	123.6	122.9	124.3	126.8	129.7	130.4	131.3	130.1	129.0	129.6	129.0	128.6	132.1
Transportation equipment.....	10.19	103.6	113.7	112.5	113.4	113.4	116.8	119.4	116.8	122.1	122.0	121.5	121.8	121.5	121.9
Motor vehicles and parts.....	4.68	111.9	127.9	126.9	126.2	126.3	134.4	139.1	132.0	141.3	138.1	137.8	138.1	137.3	138.0
Aircraft and other equipment.....	5.26	95.7	100.6	99.6	101.5	101.4	100.7	101.6	103.0	104.7	107.3	106.7	107.2	107.2	107.1
Instruments and related products.....	1.71	115.8	119.8	118.9	118.5	119.0	122.3	122.6	124.7	124.9	125.8	124.3	124.2	125.0	124.8
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.28														
Clay, glass, and lumber	4.72	104.5	104.7	101.5	106.6	105.9	108.9	110.1	110.7	109.9	112.1	112.5	108.9	110.5	109.6
Clay, glass, and stone products.....	2.99	106.3	106.0	104.4	105.1	104.8	110.3	111.9	112.5	113.7	114.9	114.9	113.2	113.3	110.6
Lumber and products.....	1.73	101.3	102.4	96.5	102.0	107.9	106.4	107.1	107.5	103.4	107.4	108.3	101.5	105.8	107.9
Furniture and miscellaneous	3.05	114.1	120.8	117.6	118.2	121.5	126.1	127.3	127.4	127.3	125.8	126.8	125.3	125.5	125.5
Furniture and fixtures.....	1.54	115.3	123.2	118.3	120.8	124.0	126.6	129.3	129.2	127.7	128.3	129.2	128.2	129.3	128.9
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	1.51	112.8	118.3	116.9	115.5	119.0	125.5	125.2	125.5	126.9	123.3	124.4	122.3	121.7	122.0
Nondurable manufactures															
Textiles, apparel, and leather	7.60	108.4	115.8	112.4	113.6	114.8	114.8	115.2	115.8	115.5	115.2	116.7	115.7	115.4	115.3
Textile mill products.....	2.90	106.9	114.1	113.4	114.6	116.8	115.0	116.1	117.1	116.6	117.1	115.9	114.5	112.6	112.6
Apparel products.....	3.59	112.1	119.8	115.5	116.0	116.5	117.6	118.3	118.4	119.2	118.1	120.5	121.4	122.3	122.2
Leather and products.....	1.11	100.2	107.3	100.1	103.0	104.0	105.5	102.9	103.8	100.5	100.6	106.6	100.8	100.7	.....
Paper and printing	8.17	112.4	115.7	115.1	116.2	116.9	115.7	117.0	116.7	118.0	118.1	118.2	117.2	117.9	115.3
Paper and products.....	3.43	113.7	119.3	117.3	119.0	120.7	117.5	119.9	119.6	121.1	120.5	120.9	120.8	122.1	119.6
Printing and publishing.....	4.74	111.5	113.0	113.5	114.2	114.1	114.4	114.9	114.7	115.7	116.3	116.2	114.6	114.8	112.3
Newspapers.....	1.53	106.0	107.9	108.6	109.4	108.6	107.5	107.9	108.6	110.3	111.8	111.3	108.2	109.7	100.5
Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber	11.54	118.8	125.9	124.1	125.8	126.7	126.6	130.8	132.6	133.2	133.2	133.7	134.2	133.6	134.2
Chemicals and products.....	7.58	123.3	130.0	128.4	131.1	131.8	131.6	135.7	137.1	137.6	138.3	139.0	139.5	139.0	139.0
Industrial chemicals.....	3.84	129.6	139.0	138.6	140.4	141.0	142.2	145.8	147.7	149.7	150.7	151.0	153.1	152.4	.....
Petroleum products.....	1.97	108.7	110.7	112.2	111.1	114.0	109.6	112.6	115.1	113.4	112.1	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.2
Rubber and plastics products.....	1.99	111.9	125.1	119.6	120.5	119.9	124.0	130.2	132.8	136.1	134.8	133.4	134.1	133.4	.....
Foods, beverages, and tobacco	11.07	110.4	112.0	111.2	111.7	113.5	112.1	112.8	112.5	114.2	113.8	114.7	113.5	114.1	114.2
Foods and beverages.....	10.25	110.3	112.0	111.4	111.7	113.2	112.3	112.9	112.9	114.3	114.0	114.6	113.9	114.0	114.1
Food manufactures.....	8.64	110.6	112.4	112.0	112.2	113.4	113.6	113.9	113.5	115.1	115.5	115.5	114.6	114.7	114.9
Beverages.....	1.61	107.9	108.7	108.1	109.3	112.2	105.2	107.3	109.4	109.7	105.9	109.8	109.9	110.5	.....
Tobacco products.....	.82	110.8	112.4	109.1	111.1	116.8	110.3	112.5	108.2	113.4	112.0	116.0	108.6	115.2	.....
Mining															
Coal, oil, and gas	6.80	100.9	103.1	102.9	102.3	102.9	104.0	102.6	103.0	104.7	104.1	105.2	105.3	105.5	101.9
Coal.....	1.16	90.1	96.9	98.0	95.2	96.3	97.6	92.2	91.8	91.8	93.7	93.8	94.0	96.3	93.2
Crude oil and natural gas.....	5.64	103.1	104.4	103.9	103.8	104.2	105.3	104.7	105.3	107.4	106.2	107.5	107.6	107.4	103.7
Oil and gas extraction.....	4.91	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.1	104.8	106.2	106.3	107.4	109.5	108.3	109.6	109.4	109.8	105.7
Crude oil.....	4.25	103.0	102.8	102.7	103.2	102.4	104.1	104.1	105.6	107.7	106.7	107.8	107.2	107.5	103.2
Gas and gas liquids.....	.66	116.8	118.7	119.8	117.4	120.4	119.7	120.5	119.2						
Oil and gas drilling.....	.73	91.3	100.8	96.5	95.0	100.2	99.2	93.7	91.1	92.8	92.3	93.0	95.4	91.5	90.5
Metal, stone, and earth minerals	1.43	110.5	111.9	109.4	113.9	113.9	112.5	115.7	112.0	112.8	112.0	109.5	106.7	109.3	105.8
Metal mining.....	.61	111.9	125.0	129.4	131.7	128.9	120.0	116.6	109.5	110.4	104.1	97.8	96.8	106.2	115.0
Stone and earth minerals.....	.82	109.4	102.2	94.5	100.6	102.7	106.9	115.1	113.8	114.5	117.9	118.2	114.0	111.6	99.0
Utilities															
Electric	4.04	123.2	128.0	129.8	129.6	129.5	129.3	131.8	135.1	136.2	134.5	134.2	134.5	136.3	.....
Gas	1.28	121.5	125.4	125.5	126.9	126.5	124.2	123.6	123.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

MARKET GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1962												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. *	Nov. *	Dec.
Total index.....	100.00	109.8	114.0	113.1	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.2	119.9	113.9	117.7	122.2	122.5	120.5	117.2
Final products, total.....	47.35	111.3	115.2	113.8	116.7	118.6	118.6	118.5	121.3	117.5	119.4	125.0	125.3	122.1	119.5
Consumer goods.....	32.31	112.7	115.1	113.9	116.9	118.7	118.5	118.2	121.3	116.5	118.8	126.5	126.7	122.2	117.6
Equipment, including defense.....	15.04	108.3	115.4	113.6	116.1	118.3	118.6	119.1	121.1	119.6	120.6	122.0	122.5	122.0	123.5
Materials.....	52.65	108.4	112.9	112.6	116.1	117.6	118.2	118.0	118.7	110.7	116.1	119.7	119.9	119.1	115.1
Consumer goods															
Automotive products.....	3.21	111.8	137.6	131.1	130.0	131.3	138.6	138.5	133.1	129.8	79.4	124.9	148.1	145.1	143.7
Autos.....	1.82	108.6	152.4	139.4	136.8	139.9	150.0	149.3	137.1	136.7	43.4	120.0	160.6	159.4	157.6
Auto parts and allied products.....	1.39	116.0	118.1	120.2	121.0	120.1	123.6	124.2	127.9	120.7	126.8	131.3	131.6	126.3	125.6
Home goods and apparel.....	10.00	110.5	111.9	109.2	119.3	122.9	120.5	117.6	120.8	107.7	119.6	124.0	123.9	120.1	110.9
Home goods.....	4.59	112.2	119.6	112.1	119.9	124.2	122.4	121.0	125.5	110.7	117.8	130.6	131.1	128.3	122.5
Appliances, TV, and radios.....	1.81	109.9	113.1	108.2	120.8	127.2	121.3	117.2	124.3	99.6	103.6	127.5	128.1	124.8	113.6
Appliances.....	1.33	110.7	115.1	109.5	121.5	132.5	125.8	120.8	129.9	107.1	101.7	127.1	127.5	128.1	122.1
TV and home radios.....	.47	107.8	107.4	104.6	118.8	112.2	108.7	107.1	108.5	78.4	108.9	128.6	129.7	115.4	89.6
Furniture and rugs.....	1.26	112.8	124.9	113.8	119.8	121.3	121.9	120.1	123.5	116.8	126.7	131.4	131.6	129.6	130.2
Miscellaneous home goods.....	1.52	114.5	122.9	115.2	118.8	123.0	124.1	126.3	128.5	119.0	127.3	133.6	134.2	131.3	126.6
Apparel, knit goods, and shoes.....	5.41	109.0	105.4	106.9	118.9	121.8	118.8	114.8	116.8	105.0	121.2	118.4	117.8	113.2	101.2
Consumer staples.....	19.10	114.0	113.0	113.4	113.5	114.4	114.1	115.1	119.7	118.9	125.0	128.0	124.5	119.5	116.8
Processed foods.....	8.43	110.5	108.0	104.6	103.9	104.7	106.3	107.4	112.0	116.1	124.2	131.0	126.0	117.5	110.5
Beverages and tobacco.....	2.43	109.5	95.7	95.5	100.2	109.3	109.7	116.6	125.0	113.6	117.8	116.4	113.9	105.9	.....
Drugs, soap, and toiletries.....	2.97	120.7	123.9	123.6	126.2	126.2	127.7	128.7	133.2	125.3	133.9	132.4	134.2	131.2	130.8
Newspapers, magazines, and books.....	1.47	114.9	115.2	116.2	116.3	117.8	115.7	116.2	115.9	114.8	117.6	119.9	118.1	116.4	116.1
Consumer fuel and lighting.....	3.67	119.2	126.1	135.7	132.3	128.7	122.8	120.0	124.3	125.7	127.6	128.9	122.7	124.3	.....
Fuel oil and gasoline.....	1.20	107.6	112.8	114.8	113.3	109.5	105.1	108.6	113.4	114.2	112.3	113.5	110.1	111.5	115.6
Residential utilities.....	2.46	124.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	1.72	125.3	134.5	152.8	146.6	140.8	130.3	121.6	126.9	134.0	139.1	139.7	128.1	130.1	.....
Gas.....	.74	124.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Equipment															
Business equipment.....	11.63	110.1	116.9	114.5	117.5	120.2	121.3	122.0	124.6	122.0	122.6	124.9	125.3	124.3	126.2
Industrial equipment.....	6.85	107.4	114.1	111.9	112.8	114.3	115.7	116.8	119.6	117.8	118.8	120.0	119.7	118.8	120.6
Commercial equipment.....	2.42	127.0	137.5	135.6	138.3	140.4	141.3	142.7	145.2	142.7	145.0	147.1	146.2	146.1	147.0
Freight and passenger equipment.....	1.76	103.4	110.2	104.9	111.4	117.3	116.2	116.1	119.5	117.6	116.6	118.2	124.3	122.0	122.8
Farm equipment.....	.61	93.4	85.7	88.7	104.5	114.0	120.2	114.9	113.7	99.6	94.1	111.4	108.0	106.6	116.8
Defense equipment.....	3.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Materials															
Durable goods materials.....	26.73	104.8	110.8	109.5	113.4	115.3	116.9	116.5	116.1	108.7	111.3	116.8	116.6	115.5	112.0
Consumer durable.....	3.43	107.9	129.9	128.1	126.9	128.4	128.4	130.6	123.6	117.4	107.5	130.5	134.1	136.0	138.7
Equipment.....	7.84	105.7	115.7	115.0	116.7	119.0	120.9	119.7	119.8	115.4	116.1	119.4	120.2	121.7	122.7
Construction.....	9.17	105.2	100.5	94.8	100.2	103.4	109.6	114.7	118.8	113.8	119.4	119.9	116.7	111.0	102.3
Metal materials n.e.c.....	6.29	101.2	109.3	113.9	121.2	120.9	116.3	107.1	103.6	88.4	95.7	101.5	102.5	103.1	98.3
Nondurable materials.....	25.92	112.1	115.1	115.7	118.8	120.0	119.4	119.7	121.3	112.7	121.1	122.7	123.4	122.9	118.3
Business supplies.....	9.11	110.5	109.1	109.5	113.5	116.6	117.2	117.3	118.2	108.7	118.5	121.9	121.6	119.2	111.3
Containers.....	3.03	111.3	101.9	107.3	114.4	119.7	116.5	117.1	123.4	112.5	128.0	126.3	121.7	113.9	102.6
General business supplies.....	6.07	110.0	112.7	110.6	113.1	115.0	117.5	117.4	115.6	106.8	113.7	119.7	121.5	121.8	115.6
Nondurable materials n.e.c.....	7.40	120.6	128.0	128.8	134.3	135.1	133.9	135.9	136.6	124.9	134.8	135.3	137.9	139.0	134.4
Business fuel and power.....	9.41	107.1	110.8	111.5	111.7	111.4	110.2	109.2	112.3	107.0	112.8	113.6	113.6	113.7	112.4
Mineral fuels.....	6.07	102.0	105.7	105.9	106.8	106.2	105.4	102.5	104.8	96.4	103.7	104.8	106.7	107.8	105.6
Nonresidential utilities.....	2.86	121.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electricity.....	2.32	121.7	124.0	126.1	123.1	124.6	122.3	126.6	133.6	136.1	140.3	139.3	134.2	130.7	.....
General industrial.....	1.03	114.8	118.7	121.3	119.2	122.0	120.1	121.6	123.7	120.6	125.4	125.2	127.0	123.9	.....
Commercial and other.....	1.21	129.1	130.5	132.4	128.6	129.0	126.2	133.1	144.7	152.2	156.1	154.3	143.1	139.0	.....
Gas.....	.54	118.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplementary groups of consumer goods															
Automotive and home goods.....	7.80	112.0	127.0	120.1	124.3	127.4	129.3	128.4	128.8	118.8	102.2	128.3	138.1	135.2	131.2
Apparel and staples.....	24.51	112.9	111.3	112.1	114.8	116.1	115.3	115.1	119.1	116.0	124.3	125.9	123.0	118.1	113.3

See NOTE on opposite page.

INDUSTRY GROUPINGS

(1957-59=100)

Grouping	1957-59 pro- por- tion	1961 aver- age	1962												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct. ^r	Nov. ^r	Dec.
Total index	100.00	109.8	114.0	113.1	116.4	118.1	118.3	118.2	119.9	113.9	117.7	122.2	122.5	120.5	117.2
Manufacturing, total	86.45	109.7	114.0	112.7	116.6	118.6	119.1	119.0	120.4	114.0	117.6	122.8	123.4	121.3	117.4
Durable	48.07	107.0	115.1	112.9	116.6	118.6	119.6	118.8	119.2	113.6	112.8	120.4	121.7	121.0	119.3
Nondurable	38.38	112.9	112.6	112.5	116.6	118.6	118.4	119.1	121.8	114.5	123.6	125.8	125.5	121.7	114.9
Mining	8.23	102.6	104.6	103.1	103.7	103.5	104.9	105.5	107.5	101.0	106.4	106.5	107.1	106.3	102.7
Utilities	5.32	122.8													
Durable manufactures															
<i>Primary and fabricated metals</i>	12.32	102.2	110.7	112.5	117.5	119.0	116.5	109.8	108.4	97.6	104.5	110.2	109.2	109.0	106.0
Primary metals	6.95	98.9	108.3	115.3	123.0	123.8	117.7	103.9	98.7	82.9	92.0	98.5	99.9	101.7	96.8
Iron and steel	5.45	96.5	107.8	115.2	122.8	124.4	116.0	97.5	91.3	76.8	86.6	92.8	93.7	96.3	93.3
Nonferrous metals and products	1.50	107.5	110.1	115.6	123.8	121.9	123.8	127.2	125.5	104.9	111.8	119.2	122.4	121.2	109.3
Fabricated metal products	5.37	106.5	113.9	108.8	110.4	112.7	115.1	117.4	120.9	116.7	120.7	125.3	121.3	118.6	117.8
Structural metal parts	2.86	105.2	112.2	106.2	106.0	108.2	110.7	113.4	116.4	113.9	115.8	118.6	117.9	116.0	114.8
<i>Machinery and related products</i>	27.98	108.8	119.4	116.7	119.0	121.4	122.7	123.2	123.4	119.8	113.4	123.8	127.0	127.1	127.6
Machinery	14.80	110.4	117.7	116.2	119.8	122.9	123.7	123.9	126.7	119.3	121.1	127.6	127.0	126.2	126.8
Nonelectrical machinery	8.43	106.5	112.6	111.9	115.5	119.6	121.5	121.9	123.6	119.1	118.0	121.2	120.7	120.5	122.4
Electrical machinery	6.37	115.7	124.4	122.0	125.6	127.2	126.7	126.5	130.8	119.6	125.2	136.1	135.3	133.6	132.7
Transportation equipment	10.19	103.6	119.8	115.2	116.0	117.9	119.8	120.9	117.0	118.0	97.1	116.6	126.3	127.2	127.6
Motor vehicles and parts	4.68	111.9	140.0	132.1	131.1	133.4	139.7	141.9	133.6	135.0	87.0	128.9	148.3	149.1	148.9
Aircraft and other equipment	5.26	95.7	102.1	100.6	102.2	103.6	101.2	101.2	101.6	102.7	104.8	105.4	106.7	107.8	108.7
Instruments and related products	1.71	115.8	121.4	119.0	118.3	119.4	121.0	121.4	124.1	122.2	125.0	125.2	125.6	127.2	126.4
Ordnance and accessories	1.28														
<i>Clay, glass, and lumber</i>	4.72	104.5	96.5	91.0	99.6	100.4	108.3	113.9	118.3	112.6	120.1	119.4	116.3	110.2	99.6
Clay, glass, and stone products	2.99	106.3	100.7	94.0	97.7	100.6	109.7	116.4	118.7	117.7	121.8	119.5	118.9	113.9	102.9
Lumber and products	1.73	101.3	89.1	85.9	102.9	100.0	105.8	109.6	117.6	103.9	117.2	119.3	111.7	103.8	93.9
<i>Furniture and miscellaneous</i>	3.05	114.1	122.6	113.7	117.0	120.1	121.8	123.3	126.4	122.5	129.1	131.9	132.1	129.6	127.4
Furniture and fixtures	1.54	115.3	125.7	116.2	120.6	122.5	123.6	124.3	127.9	124.8	132.1	133.1	133.3	131.4	131.5
Miscellaneous manufactures	1.51	112.8	119.5	111.1	113.4	117.5	120.0	122.2	124.9	120.2	126.0	130.6	130.9	127.9	123.2
Nondurable manufactures															
<i>Textiles, apparel, and leather</i>	7.60	108.4	107.8	109.0	119.5	122.0	118.0	116.6	117.9	102.4	119.5	117.4	116.9	114.4	104.7
Textile mill products	2.90	106.9	110.1	111.1	116.9	119.1	115.0	119.6	121.2	100.9	118.3	115.9	115.6	114.9	108.1
Apparel products	3.59	112.1	108.4	109.7	124.6	128.1	124.3	119.5	119.6	107.0	124.0	122.3	122.6	119.2	105.7
Leather and products	1.11	100.2	99.6	101.6	110.1	109.7	105.5	99.1	104.2	91.9	107.9	105.2	102.3	98.2	
<i>Paper and printing</i>	8.17	112.4	111.7	111.8	116.1	118.9	118.4	117.7	117.5	108.7	117.2	119.6	122.4	120.8	111.3
Paper and products	3.43	113.7	108.3	114.4	121.5	123.7	122.0	120.0	107.8	123.5	122.0	127.3	127.3	123.0	108.6
Printing and publishing	4.74	111.5	114.1	109.9	112.2	115.5	115.8	116.0	114.3	109.5	112.7	117.9	118.9	119.2	113.3
Newspapers	1.53	106.0	107.4	100.0	105.2	110.8	114.1	115.0	108.6	96.0	101.7	112.1	117.7	120.7	100.0
<i>Chemicals, petroleum, and rubber</i>	11.54	118.8	123.2	124.4	127.5	128.4	129.4	131.0	134.2	125.8	132.1	134.2	135.4	133.0	131.4
Chemicals and products	7.58	123.3	127.9	127.7	132.2	133.8	135.8	137.1	138.7	131.2	137.9	138.1	139.4	138.4	136.9
Industrial chemicals	3.84	129.6	139.0	138.6	143.5	144.8	145.2	146.8	147.7	142.5	148.0	149.2	151.6	153.3	
Petroleum products	1.97	108.7	109.0	110.5	109.4	110.0	106.3	110.9	117.4	117.9	116.6	118.1	114.2	111.3	111.5
Rubber and plastics products	1.99	111.9	119.5	125.7	127.5	126.1	127.8	127.6	133.5	113.0	125.4	135.1	141.6	134.2	
<i>Foods, beverages, and tobacco</i>	11.07	110.4	105.7	103.1	103.6	106.0	107.3	109.5	114.7	115.2	122.4	127.4	123.5	115.4	107.4
Foods and beverages	10.25	110.3	106.8	102.7	103.1	105.3	107.0	108.9	114.5	116.4	122.5	128.1	123.9	115.3	108.5
Food manufactures	8.64	110.6	108.5	105.3	104.6	105.0	106.6	107.5	111.8	115.7	123.7	130.5	126.1	118.1	110.9
Beverages	1.61	107.9	97.0	89.2	95.0	106.5	109.4	116.5	129.1	120.3	116.0	114.8	111.7	100.3	
Tobacco products	.82	110.8	91.5	107.9	110.5	115.0	110.1	116.6	116.9	100.4	121.2	119.4	118.3	117.0	
Mining															
<i>Coal, oil, and gas</i>	6.80	100.9	105.5	105.4	105.3	104.6	104.0	101.4	103.5	96.2	102.8	103.8	105.5	106.2	104.3
Coal	1.16	90.1	95.9	95.1	95.4	96.1	94.9	93.1	103.8	60.7	98.6	99.2	102.5	100.2	92.3
Crude oil and natural gas	5.64	103.1	107.5	107.6	107.4	106.3	105.9	103.0	103.4	103.6	103.7	104.7	106.1	107.5	106.7
Oil and gas extraction	4.91	104.9	108.0	108.5	109.5	108.6	107.9	104.7	105.1	104.8	104.9	106.1	107.6	109.6	108.7
Crude oil	4.25	103.0	104.8	105.3	107.0	105.7	105.9	103.1	104.0	103.6	103.7	104.9	105.6	106.7	105.2
Gas and gas liquids	.66	116.8	128.5	128.9	125.5	126.7	120.5	114.8	111.9						
Oil and gas drilling	.73	91.3	103.8	101.3	92.8	91.2	92.4	91.9	92.0	95.2	95.7	95.1	95.9	93.3	93.2
<i>Metal, stone, and earth minerals</i>	1.43	110.5	100.5	91.8	96.2	98.5	108.8	125.0	126.5	123.9	123.5	119.7	114.6	106.5	95.2
Metal mining	.61	111.9	103.0	101.6	106.3	105.3	112.9	133.7	134.8	126.6	119.5	113.2	105.6	96.2	94.8
Stone and earth minerals	.82	109.4	98.6	84.6	88.7	93.5	105.8	118.6	120.3	121.8	126.4	124.5	121.2	114.2	95.5
Utilities															
Electric	4.04	123.2	128.5	137.5	133.2	131.6	125.7	124.5	130.8	135.3	139.8	139.5	131.6	130.4	
Gas	1.28	121.5													

NOTE.—Published groupings include some series and subtotals not shown separately. A description and historical data are available in

Industrial Production—1957-59 Base. Figures for individual series and subtotals (N.S.A.) are published in the monthly Business Indexes release.

SELECTED BUSINESS INDEXES

(1957-59=100)

Period	Industrial production								Con- struc- tion con- tracts	Nonag- ricul- tural em- plov- ment— Total 1	Manu- facturing 2		Freight car- load- ings	Depart- ment store sales	Prices 3	
	Total	Major market groupings			Major industry groupings			Em- plov- ment			Pay- rolls	Con- sumer			Whole- sale com- modity	
		Final products		Mate- rials	Mfg.	Min- ing	Utili- ties									
		Total	Con- sumer goods													Equip- ment
1949.....	64.7	64.5	68.8	52.0	64.8	65.1	74.5	43.4	44	83.3	93.6	60.0	108.2	67	83.0	83.5
1950.....	74.9	72.8	78.6	56.4	76.9	75.8	83.2	49.5	61	86.0	99.4	68.9	117.1	72	83.8	86.8
1951.....	81.3	78.6	77.8	78.4	83.8	81.9	91.3	56.4	63	91.0	106.1	80.3	121.5	76	90.5	96.7
1952.....	84.3	84.3	79.5	94.1	84.3	85.2	90.5	61.2	67	92.9	106.1	84.5	115.0	78	92.5	94.0
1953.....	91.3	89.9	85.0	100.5	92.6	92.7	92.9	66.8	70	95.6	111.6	93.6	116.6	80	93.2	92.7
1954.....	85.8	85.7	84.3	88.9	85.9	86.3	90.2	71.8	76	93.3	101.8	85.4	104.6	80	93.6	92.9
1955.....	96.6	93.9	93.3	95.0	99.0	97.3	99.2	80.2	91	96.4	105.5	94.8	115.3	88	93.3	93.2
1956.....	99.9	98.1	95.5	103.7	101.6	100.2	104.8	87.9	92	99.7	106.7	100.2	115.9	94	94.7	96.2
1957.....	100.7	99.4	97.0	104.6	101.9	100.8	104.6	93.9	93	100.6	104.7	101.4	108.2	96	98.0	99.0
1958.....	93.7	94.8	96.4	91.3	92.7	93.2	95.6	98.1	102	97.8	95.3	93.5	93.8	99	100.7	100.4
1959.....	105.6	105.7	106.6	104.1	105.4	106.0	99.7	108.0	105	101.6	100.0	105.1	97.9	105	101.5	100.6
1960.....	108.7	109.9	111.0	107.6	107.6	108.9	101.6	115.6	105	103.4	99.7	106.6	95.3	106	103.1	100.7
1961.....	109.8	111.3	112.7	108.3	108.4	109.7	102.6	122.8	108	102.9	95.6	105.2	91.2	109	104.2	100.3
1962.....										^p 105.2	^p 98.6	^p 113.3		114		
1961—Dec.....	115.6	116.9	117.9	114.9	114.8	115.9	104.7	127.3	119	103.7	97.3	111.6	95.6	113	104.5	100.4
1962—Jan.....	114.3	115.7	116.5	112.7	113.7	114.4	104.0	128.8	115	103.5	96.8	110.8	93.9	110	104.5	100.8
Feb.....	116.0	116.8	117.3	115.0	115.5	116.3	104.3	129.0	119	104.2	97.7	112.7	96.8	^p 111	104.8	100.7
Mar.....	117.0	118.2	118.8	116.1	116.9	117.4	104.8	128.8	131	104.4	98.4	113.4	96.6	117	105.0	100.7
Apr.....	117.7	118.5	119.1	117.0	117.1	118.1	105.5	128.1	121	105.1	99.6	114.8	96.1	113	105.2	100.4
May.....	118.4	120.2	121.1	118.5	117.0	118.8	104.8	129.8	117	105.4	99.8	113.7	94.0	115	105.2	100.2
June.....	118.6	120.6	120.9	120.1	117.1	118.9	104.6	132.4	120	105.6	99.9	113.5	89.9	111	105.3	100.0
July.....	119.3	121.7	121.7	121.8	117.0	119.7	106.1	133.5	117	105.8	99.7	113.1	89.6	114	105.5	100.4
Aug.....	119.7	121.6	120.9	123.2	117.7	120.3	105.5	132.3	118	105.6	98.7	112.5	90.2	115	105.5	100.5
Sept.....	119.8	122.0	121.8	123.2	118.1	120.4	105.9	133.0	113	105.7	98.8	115.2	90.0	117	106.1	101.2
Oct.....	^p 119.2	121.5	^p 120.8	^p 123.3	^p 117.2	^p 119.7	105.5	133.5	117	105.9	98.6	113.2	90.3	110	106.0	100.6
Nov.....	119.5	^p 121.5	^p 120.8	^p 123.3	^p 117.7	^p 119.9	^p 106.2	^p 135.1	123	^p 105.8	^p 97.9	^p 113.3	94.1	118	106.0	100.7
Dec.....	119.2	121.6	120.7	123.2	117.1	119.7	102.6	136.0	138	105.8	97.9	114.3	90.5	^p 117	105.8	100.4
1963—Jan.....	^p 119.0	^p 122.1	^p 121.9	^p 122.4	^p 116.2	^p 119.4	^p 102.5	^p 137.5		^p 105.7	^p 97.4	^p 114.6	88.2	^p 114		100.6

1 Employees only, excludes personnel in the armed forces.

2 Production workers only.

3 Prices are not seasonally adjusted.

NOTE.—Data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise noted.

Construction contracts: F. W. Dodge Corp. monthly index of dollar value of total construction contracts, including residential, nonresidential,

and heavy engineering; does not include data for Alaska and Hawaii. Employment and payrolls: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data; includes data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

Prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

Freight carloadings: Based on data from Association of American Railroads.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

(In millions of dollars)

Type of ownership and type of construction	1961	1962	1961												
			1962												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total construction.....	37,135	41,303	2,712	2,658	2,749	3,986	3,860	4,009	3,900	3,747	3,631	3,273	3,425	3,188	3,198
By type of ownership:															
Public.....	12,547	13,599	1,091	922	877	1,475	1,211	1,227	1,331	1,231	1,039	1,099	1,003	1,099	1,190
Private.....	24,588	27,705	1,621	1,736	1,871	2,511	2,650	2,782	2,569	2,516	2,591	2,174	2,422	2,089	2,009
By type of construction:															
Residential.....	16,123	18,039	1,125	1,190	1,192	1,552	1,816	1,819	1,656	1,623	1,651	1,519	1,610	1,361	.....
Nonresidential.....	12,115	13,010	883	853	893	1,325	1,102	1,275	1,242	1,197	1,177	1,019	1,075	1,066	.....
Public works and utilities.....	8,897	10,255	704	615	664	1,108	943	915	1,002	926	802	735	740	761	.....

NOTE.—Dollar value of total contracts as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp.; does not include data for Alaska or Hawaii. Totals of monthly

data exceed annual totals because adjustments—negative—are made to accumulated monthly data after original figures have been published.

VALUE OF NEW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total	Private							Public				
		Total	Non-farm residential	Business				Other non-residential	Total	Military	Highway	Sewer and water	Other
				Total	Industrial	Commercial	Public utility						
1954	39,234	27,556	15,379	8,403	2,030	2,212	4,161	3,774	11,678	1,003	3,680	982	6,013
1955	44,164	32,440	18,705	9,980	2,399	3,218	4,363	3,755	11,724	1,287	3,861	1,085	5,491
1956	45,815	33,067	17,677	11,608	3,084	3,631	4,893	3,782	12,748	1,360	4,431	1,275	5,682
1957	47,845	33,766	17,019	12,535	3,557	3,564	5,414	4,212	14,079	1,287	4,954	1,344	6,494
1958	48,950	33,493	18,047	11,058	2,382	3,589	5,087	4,388	15,457	1,402	5,545	1,387	7,123
1959 ¹	56,555	40,344	24,962	11,044	2,106	3,930	5,008	4,338	16,211	1,488	5,870	1,467	7,386
1960	55,556	39,603	22,546	12,354	2,851	4,180	5,323	4,703	15,953	1,386	5,464	1,487	7,616
1961	57,399	40,365	22,499	12,811	2,759	4,663	5,389	5,055	17,034	1,368	5,818	1,581	8,267
1962 ^p	61,095	43,389	24,846	13,284	2,814	4,964	5,506	5,259	17,706	1,266	6,254	1,754	8,432
1962—Jan.	59,166	41,077	23,187	12,875	2,590	4,928	5,357	5,015	18,089	924	7,250	1,636	8,279
Feb.	56,714	39,909	22,245	12,622	2,592	4,756	5,274	5,042	16,805	1,211	5,414	1,666	8,514
Mar.	57,748	40,553	22,507	12,897	2,653	4,795	5,449	5,149	17,195	1,328	5,771	1,715	8,381
Apr.	58,279	41,747	23,484	12,973	2,792	4,793	5,388	5,290	16,532	1,381	5,057	1,775	8,319
May	60,764	43,472	25,018	13,119	2,886	4,752	5,481	5,335	17,292	1,354	5,830	1,805	8,303
June	62,678	44,842	26,118	13,354	2,950	4,865	5,539	5,370	17,836	1,549	5,989	1,807	8,491
July	62,084	44,908	25,987	13,516	2,962	5,110	5,444	5,405	17,176	1,170	5,876	1,802	8,328
Aug.	62,829	45,244	25,957	13,835	2,936	5,273	5,626	5,452	17,585	1,244	6,195	1,771	8,375
Sept.	62,358	44,976	25,813	13,692	2,930	5,214	5,548	5,471	17,382	1,164	6,140	1,754	8,324
Oct.	63,517	43,843	25,013	13,478	2,885	5,018	5,575	5,352	19,674	1,492	7,786	1,764	8,632
Nov.	62,610	44,059	25,432	13,424	2,820	4,967	5,637	5,203	18,551	1,003	6,922	1,755	8,871
Dec. ^p	61,954	44,264	25,811	13,397	2,788	4,979	5,630	5,056	17,690	.....	6,343	1,738	.....
1963—Jan. ^p	62,590	45,003	26,334	13,531	2,773	5,086	5,672	5,138	17,587	.....	.....	1,764	.....

¹ Beginning with 1959, includes data for Alaska and Hawaii.

Beginning with 1959, figures are Census Bureau estimates. Data before 1959 are joint estimates of the Depts. of Commerce and Labor.

NOTE.—Monthly data are at seasonally adjusted annual rates.

NEW HOUSING STARTS
(In thousands of units)

Period	Annual rate, S. A. (private only)		Total	By area ¹		By type of ownership					Government-underwritten		
	Total	Non-farm		Metro-politan	Non-metro-politan	Private				Public	Total	FHA	VA
						Total	1-family	2-family	Multi-family				
1954	.....	.....	1,220	897	324	1,202	1,077	34	90	19	583	276	307
1955	.....	.....	1,329	976	353	1,310	1,190	33	87	19	670	277	393
1956	.....	.....	1,118	780	338	1,094	981	31	82	24	465	195	271
1957	.....	.....	1,042	700	342	993	840	33	120	49	322	193	128
1958	.....	.....	1,209	827	382	1,142	933	39	170	68	439	337	102
1959	.....	.....	1,379	946	432	1,343	1,079	49	215	36	458	349	109
1959	.....	.....	1,554	1,077	477	1,517	1,234	56	227	37	458	349	109
1960	.....	.....	1,296	889	407	1,252	995	44	214	44	336	261	75
1961	.....	.....	1,365	948	417	1,313	975	44	295	52	328	244	83
1962 ^p	.....	.....	1,483	1,046	438	1,455	.....	.....	.....	29	339	261	78
1961—Dec.	1,295	1,255	87	63	24	82	56	2	25	4	23	17	6
1962—Jan.	1,273	1,247	83	60	23	81	54	3	23	2	23	18	4
Feb.	1,152	1,134	78	56	22	76	54	3	20	1	20	15	5
Mar.	1,431	1,407	118	84	34	115	80	5	31	3	27	21	6
Apr.	1,542	1,521	152	111	41	147	101	5	41	5	33	25	8
May	1,579	1,566	156	112	44	154	107	5	42	2	34	26	8
June	1,425	1,399	140	96	43	136	96	4	36	3	31	24	7
July	1,466	1,447	139	98	42	136	95	4	36	4	33	25	7
Aug.	1,529	1,500	148	99	49	146	101	4	41	2	36	28	8
Sept.	1,289	1,261	115	83	33	114	76	4	34	2	26	20	6
Oct.	1,550	1,504	136	93	43	134	91	4	39	3	30	23	7
Nov.	^p 1,591	^p 1,576	^p 122	83	39	^p 121	81	4	36	^p 2	25	19	6
Dec.	^p 1,499	^p 1,479	^p 96	71	26	^p 95	.....	.....	.....	^p 1	20	16	5

¹ Beginning with 1959, based on revised definition of metropolitan areas.

Statistics, for which annual totals are given including overlap for 1959. Data from Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration represent units started, based on field office reports of first compliance inspections.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959, Census Bureau series includes both arm and nonfarm series developed initially by the Bureau of Labor

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(In thousands of persons unless otherwise indicated)

Period	Total non-institutional population	Total labor force	Civilian labor force					Not in the labor force	Unemployment rate ² (per cent) S.A.
			Total	Employed ¹			Unemployed		
				Total	In nonagricultural industries	In agriculture			
1956.....	118,734	70,387	67,530	64,708	58,135	6,572	2,822	48,348	4.2
1957.....	120,445	70,746	67,946	65,011	58,789	6,222	2,936	49,699	4.3
1958.....	121,950	71,284	68,647	63,966	58,122	5,844	4,681	50,666	6.8
1959.....	123,366	71,946	69,394	65,581	59,745	5,836	3,813	51,420	5.5
1960 ³	125,368	73,126	70,612	66,681	60,958	5,723	3,931	52,242	5.6
1961.....	127,852	74,175	71,603	66,796	61,333	5,463	4,806	53,677	6.7
1962.....	130,081	74,681	71,854	67,846	62,657	5,190	4,007	55,400	5.6
1962—Jan.....	129,118	72,564	69,721	65,058	60,641	4,417	4,663	56,554	5.8
Feb.....	129,290	73,218	70,332	65,789	61,211	4,578	4,543	56,072	5.6
Mar.....	129,471	73,582	70,697	66,316	61,533	4,782	4,382	55,889	5.5
Apr.....	129,587	73,654	70,769	66,824	61,863	4,961	3,946	55,933	5.5
May.....	129,752	74,797	71,922	68,203	62,775	5,428	3,719	54,956	5.4
June.....	129,930	76,857	74,001	69,539	63,249	6,290	4,463	53,072	5.5
July.....	130,183	76,437	73,582	69,564	63,500	6,064	4,018	53,746	5.3
Aug.....	130,359	76,554	73,695	69,762	63,993	5,770	3,932	53,805	5.8
Sept.....	130,546	74,914	72,179	68,668	63,103	5,564	3,512	55,631	5.8
Oct.....	130,730	74,923	72,187	68,893	63,418	5,475	3,294	55,808	5.5
Nov.....	130,910	74,532	71,782	67,981	63,098	4,883	3,801	56,378	5.8
Dec.....	131,096	74,142	71,378	67,561	63,495	4,066	3,817	56,954	5.6
1963—Jan.....	131,253	73,323	70,607	65,935	61,730	4,206	4,672	57,930	5.8

¹ Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic service workers.² Per cent of civilian labor force.³ Inclusion of figures for Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1960 increased population by about 500,000 and total labor force by about 300,000. Most of the increase was in nonagricultural industries.

NOTE.—Information relating to persons 14 years of age and over is obtained on a sample basis. Monthly data relate to the calendar week that contains the 12th day; annual data are averages of monthly figures. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates.

EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

(In thousands of persons)

Period	Total	Manufacturing	Mining	Contract construction	Transportation & public utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Government
1956.....	52,408	17,243	822	2,999	4,244	10,858	2,429	6,536	7,277
1957.....	52,904	17,174	828	2,923	4,241	10,886	2,477	6,749	7,626
1958.....	51,423	15,945	751	2,778	3,976	10,750	2,519	6,811	7,893
1959 ¹	53,380	16,667	731	2,955	4,010	11,125	2,597	7,105	8,190
1960.....	54,347	16,762	709	2,882	4,017	11,412	2,684	7,361	8,520
1961.....	54,077	16,267	666	2,760	3,923	11,368	2,748	7,516	8,828
1962 ²	55,325	16,750	647	2,696	3,925	11,571	2,793	7,757	9,185
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1962—Jan.....	54,434	16,456	653	2,594	3,906	11,384	2,772	7,640	9,029
Feb.....	54,773	16,572	653	2,694	3,914	11,447	2,774	7,675	9,044
Mar.....	54,901	16,682	654	2,648	3,927	11,460	2,776	7,681	9,073
Apr.....	55,260	16,848	656	2,734	3,935	11,546	2,778	7,675	9,088
May.....	55,403	16,891	659	2,716	3,936	11,596	2,786	7,692	9,127
June.....	55,535	16,923	652	2,671	3,934	11,621	2,788	7,749	9,197
July.....	55,617	16,908	648	2,738	3,913	11,652	2,792	7,783	9,183
Aug.....	55,536	16,795	646	2,731	3,932	11,627	2,796	7,805	9,204
Sept.....	55,583	16,805	641	2,715	3,928	11,612	2,799	7,809	9,274
Oct.....	55,647	16,781	638	2,716	3,935	11,594	2,813	7,831	9,339
Nov.....	55,597	16,695	636	2,696	3,918	11,600	2,822	7,846	9,384
Dec. ²	55,617	16,690	623	2,655	3,923	11,595	2,821	7,874	9,436
1963—Jan. ²	55,551	16,636	623	2,648	3,846	11,649	2,828	7,885	9,436
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
1962—Jan.....	53,737	16,370	647	2,298	3,863	11,270	2,747	7,510	9,032
Feb.....	53,823	16,452	642	2,282	3,863	11,188	2,749	7,545	9,102
Mar.....	54,056	16,525	640	2,328	3,880	11,223	2,754	7,573	9,133
Apr.....	54,849	16,636	647	2,589	3,904	11,470	2,770	7,690	9,143
May.....	55,209	16,682	657	2,749	3,924	11,476	2,780	7,769	9,172
June.....	55,777	16,870	661	2,839	3,965	11,582	2,808	7,881	9,171
July.....	55,493	16,782	648	2,982	3,948	11,540	2,839	7,884	8,870
Aug.....	55,709	16,931	658	3,031	3,963	11,558	2,841	7,867	8,860
Sept.....	56,252	17,127	651	2,978	3,959	11,627	2,813	7,856	9,241
Oct.....	56,333	17,028	645	2,936	3,959	11,682	2,807	7,870	9,406
Nov.....	56,214	16,891	638	2,801	3,934	11,842	2,808	7,830	9,470
Dec. ²	56,482	16,733	626	2,533	3,939	12,426	2,807	7,803	9,615
1963—Jan. ²	54,842	16,550	617	2,346	3,804	11,532	2,803	7,751	9,439

¹ Data includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning with 1959.

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data include all full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period

ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, unpaid family workers, and members of the armed forces are excluded.

PRODUCTION WORKER EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
(In thousands of persons)

Industry group	Seasonally adjusted				Not seasonally adjusted			
	1962			1963	1962			1963
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p	Jan.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Total	12,197	12,324	12,324	12,265	12,118	12,518	12,371	12,193
Durable goods	6,760	6,875	6,888	6,860	6,764	6,994	6,937	6,888
Ordnance and accessories.....	96	101	101	100	97	102	102	101
Lumber and wood products.....	535	543	541	545	507	547	530	516
Furniture and fixtures.....	308	317	317	316	308	323	319	316
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	448	459	451	447	432	465	447	431
Primary metal industries.....	966	885	898	895	969	894	900	898
Fabricated metal products.....	834	847	850	845	840	865	860	851
Machinery except electrical.....	977	1,031	1,022	1,014	982	1,017	1,019	1,019
Electrical machinery.....	998	1,029	1,035	1,037	1,008	1,060	1,054	1,047
Transportation equipment.....	1,067	1,119	1,132	1,121	1,111	1,160	1,169	1,167
Instruments and related products.....	224	228	227	228	229	231	229	229
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	307	316	314	312	288	332	309	293
Nondurable goods	5,437	5,449	5,436	5,405	5,354	5,524	5,434	5,325
Food and kindred products.....	1,184	1,168	1,176	1,168	1,109	1,188	1,148	1,094
Tobacco manufactures.....	78	79	76	75	79	84	80	76
Textile-mill products.....	799	780	778	774	793	788	780	769
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	1,062	1,093	1,090	1,080	1,062	1,113	1,098	1,080
Paper and allied products.....	472	476	478	475	470	481	480	473
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	594	597	585	583	592	604	590	581
Chemicals and allied products.....	512	520	518	520	509	519	516	517
Products of petroleum and coal.....	129	120	120	119	127	120	119	118
Rubber products.....	290	300	301	301	294	309	307	305
Leather and leather products.....	317	316	314	310	319	319	317	312

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data cover production and related workers only (full- and part-time) who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Industry group	Average hours worked (per week; S.A.)				Average weekly earnings (dollars per week; N.S.A.)				Average hourly earnings (dollars per hour; N.S.A.)			
	1962			1963	1962			1963	1962			1963
	Jan.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p	Jan.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p	Jan.	Nov.	Dec. ^p	Jan. ^p
Total	39.8	40.4	40.3	40.2	94.88	97.36	98.42	97.44	2.39	2.41	2.43	2.43
Durable goods	40.3	41.1	41.0	40.7	103.17	106.19	107.27	105.82	2.56	2.59	2.61	2.60
Ordnance and accessories.....	40.6	41.4	41.6	41.5	115.21	118.69	120.96	120.67	2.81	2.86	2.88	2.88
Lumber and wood products.....	38.1	39.7	39.7	40.2	73.48	79.00	78.01	77.62	1.97	2.00	1.99	1.97
Furniture and fixtures.....	39.4	40.6	40.4	40.5	75.66	80.16	81.58	79.00	1.94	1.96	1.98	1.97
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	39.5	40.9	40.5	40.5	92.97	100.28	97.84	97.63	2.39	2.44	2.44	2.44
Primary metal industries.....	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.4	122.81	117.91	120.39	121.39	3.01	2.97	2.98	2.99
Fabricated metal products.....	40.5	41.3	40.7	41.2	102.36	105.63	106.04	105.78	2.54	2.57	2.58	2.58
Machinery except electrical.....	41.3	41.7	41.6	41.5	110.27	112.75	114.26	113.71	2.67	2.73	2.74	2.74
Electrical machinery.....	40.3	40.5	40.4	40.5	95.91	98.66	100.21	98.82	2.38	2.43	2.45	2.44
Transportation equipment.....	40.8	42.9	42.3	41.2	118.66	128.27	129.73	123.55	2.88	2.99	3.01	2.97
Instruments and related products.....	40.8	40.9	41.2	40.8	99.14	101.76	102.18	100.78	2.43	2.47	2.48	2.47
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.4	77.03	78.01	79.40	78.79	1.97	1.97	2.00	2.01
Nondurable goods	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.4	84.24	86.72	86.94	86.24	2.16	2.19	2.19	2.20
Food and kindred products.....	40.4	41.0	40.9	40.9	90.45	93.52	94.12	94.02	2.25	2.27	2.29	2.31
Tobacco manufactures.....	36.6	39.4	38.5	39.1	66.25	72.35	74.66	75.07	1.81	1.86	1.89	1.92
Textile-mill products.....	40.3	39.9	40.2	40.0	66.17	68.45	68.45	67.26	1.65	1.69	1.69	1.69
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	34.7	36.1	36.3	35.3	57.62	60.62	59.95	58.97	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.68
Paper and allied products.....	42.3	42.5	42.8	42.3	100.20	103.28	104.68	103.15	2.38	2.43	2.44	2.45
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	38.1	38.1	38.3	38.2	105.36	108.49	109.62	107.54	2.78	2.84	2.84	2.83
Chemicals and allied products.....	41.5	41.4	41.4	41.5	109.56	111.37	112.17	112.05	2.64	2.69	2.69	2.70
Products of petroleum and coal.....	41.9	41.6	41.7	42.1	128.44	127.71	126.38	130.31	3.08	3.07	3.06	3.11
Rubber products.....	40.9	40.9	41.0	41.3	99.31	101.84	103.00	103.16	2.44	2.49	2.50	2.51
Leather and leather products.....	37.8	36.9	37.5	37.2	66.18	64.03	64.84	66.29	1.71	1.74	1.72	1.74

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics; data are for production and related workers only.

SALES AND STOCKS, BY DISTRICT

(1957-59=100)

Period	United States	Federal Reserve district											
		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco
SALES													
1955.....	88	91	80	93	92	89	81	95	90	85	88	84	82
1956.....	94	96	89	97	96	95	90	99	96	93	93	92	91
1957.....	96	96	95	98	98	97	94	100	97	97	94	96	93
1958.....	99	99	100	99	98	98	99	97	98	99	99	99	98
1959.....	105	104	105	104	104	105	107	104	104	104	107	105	109
1960.....	106	106	108	104	108	*105	107	104	103	106	108	100	110
1961.....	109	112	112	107	110	*108	*110	105	*104	108	111	102	115
1962.....	114	114	116	110	113	113	117	110	109	109	114	108	123
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Dec.....	113	116	116	*112	114	112	*114	108	*107	108	112	106	120
1962—Jan.....	110	113	112	110	112	109	110	104	98	104	105	101	119
Feb.....	*111	101	112	104	109	111	118	103	108	103	114	110	120
Mar.....	117	122	119	110	118	115	126	112	111	109	118	106	123
Apr.....	113	113	119	111	112	109	108	108	107	116	115	104	118
May.....	115	110	113	115	117	115	117	112	113	108	116	108	121
June.....	111	112	108	107	110	110	115	108	105	106	111	107	123
July.....	114	115	113	109	114	112	118	111	112	112	116	112	123
Aug.....	115	117	117	112	109	*116	118	113	108	111	113	107	124
Sept.....	117	116	120	113	116	118	121	115	113	110	118	113	122
Oct.....	110	110	112	106	108	107	112	107	104	103	108	100	121
Nov.....	118	*120	121	111	116	119	125	113	111	114	117	109	128
Dec.....	*117	116	118	112	114	*113	122	113	115	111	*117	112	*127
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Dec.....	204	224	213	*203	210	208	*204	191	*187	190	*193	*183	*218
1962—Jan.....	83	86	90	80	84	77	85	77	75	74	79	79	90
Feb.....	83	72	87	75	81	78	91	75	78	78	82	80	95
Mar.....	96	94	99	95	93	*93	105	93	90	87	97	91	99
Apr.....	112	115	113	112	114	113	115	108	105	112	111	103	116
May.....	110	108	109	110	111	110	111	111	113	103	113	104	110
June.....	105	108	105	102	102	*102	104	103	97	106	105	96	117
July.....	96	87	86	84	95	94	106	92	94	88	105	102	112
Aug.....	104	96	94	92	99	103	109	101	103	106	111	108	119
Sept.....	117	117	120	113	114	118	114	116	114	118	119	109	121
Oct.....	113	115	120	112	109	115	113	111	110	111	111	102	117
Nov.....	141	147	152	145	141	142	139	*136	133	130	133	*126	145
Dec.....	*211	225	216	202	211	*211	219	201	201	196	*203	193	*231
STOCKS													
1955.....	85	88	78	87	86	90	86	89	93	88	90	*79	81
1956.....	94	96	89	95	93	99	98	97	102	98	99	*91	92
1957.....	99	97	97	99	102	100	102	100	103	102	100	99	96
1958.....	98	99	99	98	97	96	97	97	98	97	98	98	97
1959.....	103	104	104	103	101	104	101	103	99	101	103	104	107
1960.....	109	108	110	105	113	108	107	108	103	108	109	106	114
1961.....	110	*111	*109	105	112	*110	108	109	*111	108	111	*103	*115
1962.....	117	116	115	112	116	118	118	119	117	112	113	112	125
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Dec.....	113	*115	112	*108	115	114	*110	113	119	110	111	*105	118
1962—Jan.....	114	114	112	110	114	116	112	114	112	111	111	111	121
Feb.....	115	115	114	110	114	118	111	114	114	113	113	113	122
Mar.....	116	117	113	112	114	118	114	116	115	113	114	114	124
Apr.....	115	116	112	111	115	118	114	113	117	114	114	111	124
May.....	117	115	113	112	115	116	114	116	121	112	115	114	127
June.....	118	115	113	112	117	119	115	121	117	113	114	115	128
July.....	118	118	113	113	116	119	120	122	117	109	115	114	127
Aug.....	118	115	116	113	115	117	116	123	116	110	115	112	126
Sept.....	118	114	116	112	118	117	119	122	115	113	111	110	127
Oct.....	120	116	118	114	118	119	125	124	117	113	111	113	129
Nov.....	118	116	119	*112	116	121	123	122	119	*113	108	*112	*118
Dec.....	*117	118	120	112	114	122	130	121	121	109	111	110	108
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1961—Dec.....	*103	*107	105	*98	105	105	98	101	106	104	103	*97	108
1962—Jan.....	102	100	102	96	98	101	101	102	100	99	101	96	109
Feb.....	108	106	106	103	106	108	108	106	106	106	107	106	115
Mar.....	116	115	114	112	114	119	116	116	116	111	114	115	125
Apr.....	118	117	116	116	116	121	117	118	121	112	116	115	125
May.....	117	116	115	114	115	118	113	119	120	111	114	112	125
June.....	112	109	106	106	111	*113	107	117	111	104	109	108	123
July.....	112	108	102	103	112	*112	110	119	112	107	110	109	123
Aug.....	117	114	113	109	115	119	116	122	117	111	112	115	126
Sept.....	125	123	121	119	125	126	126	129	123	120	116	117	132
Oct.....	135	134	134	131	135	135	140	135	133	128	123	127	143
Nov.....	135	137	138	*132	138	138	144	136	135	*131	126	128	129
Dec.....	*110	110	112	102	105	112	115	108	108	105	103	101	118

NOTE.—Based on retail value figures; sales are average per trading day; stocks are as of end of month or averages of monthly data.

For description of series and for back data beginning with 1947, see July 1962 BULL., p. 803.

DEPARTMENT STORE MERCHANDISING DATA

Period	Amounts (millions of dollars)					Ratios to sales			
	Sales	Stocks	Out-standing orders	Re-ceipts	New orders	Stocks	Out-standing orders	Stocks plus outs. orders	Re-ceipts
1953.....	406	1,163	421	408	401	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.0
1954.....	409	1,140	388	410	412	3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0
1955.....	437	1,195	446	444	449	2.9	1.1	4.0	1.0
1956.....	454	1,286	470	459	458	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.0
1957.....	459	1,338	461	461	458	3.1	1.1	4.1	1.0
1958.....	462	1,323	437	462	464	3.0	1.0	4.1	1.0
1959.....	488	1,391	510	495	498	3.0	1.1	4.1	1.1
1960.....	494	1,474	518	496	493	3.1	1.1	4.3	1.0
1961.....	*506	1,485	*529	*512	*517	3.1	1.1	*4.2	1.0
1962.....	526	1,594	571	535	534	3.2	1.2	4.4	1.0
1961—Dec.....	*976	*1,421	*394	*616	*451	1.5	.4	1.9	.6
1962—Jan.....	408	1,408	476	410	495	3.5	1.2	4.6	1.0
Feb.....	360	1,466	532	418	474	4.1	1.5	5.6	1.2
Mar.....	472	1,576	498	582	548	3.3	1.1	4.4	1.2
Apr.....	502	1,589	457	515	474	3.2	.9	4.1	1.0
May.....	507	1,571	499	489	531	3.1	1.0	4.1	1.0
June.....	472	1,509	679	410	590	3.2	1.4	4.6	.9
July.....	406	1,490	724	387	432	3.7	1.8	5.5	1.0
Aug.....	482	1,571	675	563	514	3.3	1.4	4.7	1.2
Sept.....	493	1,700	706	622	653	3.4	1.4	4.9	1.3
Oct.....	556	1,845	666	701	661	3.3	1.2	4.5	1.3
Nov.....	657	1,892	549	704	587	2.9	.8	3.7	1.1
Dec. ^p	998	1,508	386	614	451	1.5	.4	1.9	.6

NOTE.—Sales, stocks, and outstanding orders: actual dollar amounts reported by a selected group of department stores whose 1961 sales were about 45 per cent of estimated total department store sales. Sales are total for month, stocks and outstanding orders are as of end of month.

Receipts and new orders: monthly totals derived from reported figures on sales, stocks, and outstanding orders. For further description see Oct. 1952 BULL., pp. 1098-1102. Back figures may be obtained upon request.

MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(In millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)

Period	Exports ¹			Imports ²			Export surplus		
	1960	1961 ^r	1962 ^r	1960	1961 ^r	1962 ^r	1960	1961 ^r	1962 ^r
Month:									
Jan.....	1,561	1,646	1,681	1,246	1,151	1,315	315	495	366
Feb.....	1,566	1,739	1,853	1,348	1,146	1,313	218	593	540
Mar.....	1,518	1,713	1,632	1,290	1,159	1,332	228	554	300
Apr.....	1,622	1,658	1,799	1,349	1,159	1,374	273	499	425
May.....	1,659	1,581	1,774	1,269	1,155	1,384	390	426	390
June.....	1,634	1,599	1,862	1,277	1,177	1,344	357	422	518
July.....	1,707	1,680	1,716	1,271	1,368	1,354	436	312	362
Aug.....	1,625	1,661	1,650	1,256	1,262	1,374	369	399	276
Sept.....	1,647	1,673	1,935	1,221	1,280	1,498	426	393	437
Oct.....	1,668	1,788	1,503	1,206	1,317	1,339	462	471	164
Nov.....	1,681	1,737	1,705	1,162	1,303	1,420	519	434	285
Dec.....	1,645	1,740	1,855	1,125	1,296	1,353	520	444	502
Quarter:									
I.....	4,645	5,098	5,166	3,884	3,456	3,960	761	1,642	1,206
II.....	4,915	4,838	5,435	3,895	3,491	4,102	1,020	1,347	1,333
III.....	4,979	5,014	5,301	3,748	3,910	4,226	1,231	1,104	1,075
IV.....	4,994	5,265	5,063	3,493	3,916	4,112	1,501	1,349	951
Year ³	19,609	20,152	20,901	15,017	14,713	16,397	4,592	5,439	4,504

¹ Exports of domestic and foreign merchandise; excludes Dept. of Defense shipments of grant-aid military equipment and supplies under Mutual Security Program.

² General imports including imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses.

³ Sum of unadjusted figures.

NOTE.—Bureau of the Census data.

CONSUMER PRICES
(1957-59 = 100)

Period	All items	Food	Housing						Apparel	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
			Total	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid and petroleum fuels	Furniture	Household operation						
1929.....	59.7	55.6	.....	85.4	.....	.....	56.6	.....	56.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933.....	45.1	35.3	.....	60.8	.....	.....	42.7	.....	42.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1941.....	51.3	44.2	61.4	64.3	88.3	45.2	54.4	53.3	51.9	51.2	50.6	47.6	57.3	
1945.....	62.7	58.4	67.5	66.1	86.4	53.6	73.9	62.9	71.2	55.4	57.5	63.6	75.0	
1953.....	93.2	95.6	92.3	90.3	91.4	90.9	103.7	87.9	97.8	92.1	83.9	88.1	93.3	
1954.....	93.6	95.4	93.4	93.5	92.5	90.6	101.9	89.5	97.3	90.8	86.6	88.5	92.4	
1955.....	93.3	94.0	94.1	94.8	94.9	91.9	100.0	90.8	96.7	89.7	88.6	90.0	92.1	
1956.....	94.7	94.7	95.5	96.5	95.9	95.9	98.9	93.7	98.4	91.3	91.8	93.7	93.4	
1957.....	98.0	97.8	98.5	98.3	96.9	100.8	100.5	97.3	99.7	96.5	95.5	97.1	96.9	
1958.....	100.7	101.9	100.2	100.1	100.3	99.0	99.8	100.2	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.4	100.8	
1959.....	101.5	100.3	101.3	101.6	102.8	100.2	99.8	102.4	100.7	103.8	104.4	102.4	102.4	
1960.....	103.1	101.4	103.1	103.1	107.0	99.5	100.1	104.8	102.1	103.8	108.1	104.1	104.9	
1961.....	104.2	102.6	103.9	104.2	107.9	101.6	99.5	105.9	102.8	105.0	111.3	104.6	107.2	
1961—Dec.....	104.5	102.0	104.4	105.0	107.8	102.8	99.2	106.4	103.5	106.0	112.5	105.2	108.2	
1962—Jan.....	104.5	102.5	104.4	105.1	107.8	103.9	98.7	106.5	101.8	106.0	112.6	105.6	108.5	
Feb.....	104.8	103.1	104.6	105.2	107.9	104.0	99.3	106.9	102.0	106.0	113.0	105.8	109.1	
Mar.....	105.0	103.2	104.6	105.3	107.9	103.6	99.5	107.1	102.7	105.9	113.6	105.9	109.2	
Apr.....	105.2	103.4	104.6	105.4	107.8	102.4	99.3	107.1	102.7	107.2	113.9	106.3	109.4	
May.....	105.2	103.2	104.7	105.5	107.7	100.1	99.0	107.4	102.7	107.3	114.1	106.4	109.5	
June.....	105.3	103.5	104.8	105.6	107.7	99.4	99.1	107.4	102.8	107.3	114.4	106.1	109.2	
July.....	105.5	103.8	104.8	105.7	108.0	99.7	99.0	107.5	102.9	106.8	114.6	106.8	110.0	
Aug.....	105.5	103.8	104.8	105.8	108.0	100.1	98.5	107.4	102.5	107.4	114.6	106.8	110.3	
Sept.....	106.1	104.8	104.9	105.9	108.0	101.3	98.7	107.6	104.6	107.8	114.7	106.8	110.0	
Oct.....	106.0	104.3	105.0	106.1	108.0	102.4	98.8	107.6	104.9	108.1	114.9	106.9	109.5	
Nov.....	106.0	104.1	105.1	106.2	108.1	103.6	98.7	107.8	104.3	108.3	115.0	107.1	110.1	
Dec.....	105.8	103.5	105.2	106.2	108.1	104.8	98.6	108.1	103.9	108.0	115.3	107.6	110.0	

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics index for city wage-earner and clerical-worker families.

WHOLESALE PRICES: SUMMARY

(1957-59 = 100)

Period	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	Other commodities													
				Total	Textiles, etc.	Hides, etc.	Fuel, etc.	Chemicals, etc.	Rubber, etc.	Lumber, etc.	Paper, etc.	Metals	Machinery	Furniture, etc.	Non-metallic minerals	Tobacco	Miscellaneous
1953.....	92.7	105.9	97.0	90.1	102.8	94.1	95.9	96.1	86.3	99.4	88.7	83.6	82.2	92.9	86.9	89.8	105.4
1954.....	92.9	104.4	97.6	90.4	100.6	89.9	94.6	97.3	87.6	97.6	88.8	84.3	83.2	93.9	88.8	93.8	110.5
1955.....	93.2	97.9	94.3	92.4	100.7	89.5	94.5	96.9	99.2	102.3	91.1	90.0	85.8	94.3	91.3	94.6	99.1
1956.....	96.2	96.6	94.3	96.5	100.7	94.8	97.4	97.5	100.6	103.8	97.2	97.8	92.1	96.9	95.2	95.1	98.1
1957.....	99.0	99.2	97.9	99.2	100.8	94.9	102.7	99.6	100.2	98.5	99.0	99.7	97.7	99.4	98.9	98.0	96.6
1958.....	100.4	103.6	102.9	99.5	98.9	96.0	98.7	100.4	100.1	97.4	100.1	99.1	100.1	100.2	99.9	99.7	101.5
1959.....	100.6	97.2	99.2	101.3	100.4	109.1	98.7	100.0	99.7	104.1	101.0	101.2	102.2	100.4	101.2	102.2	101.9
1960.....	100.7	96.9	99.9	101.3	101.5	105.2	99.6	100.2	99.9	100.4	101.8	101.3	102.4	100.1	101.4	102.5	99.3
1961.....	100.3	96.0	100.6	100.8	99.7	106.2	100.7	99.1	96.1	95.9	98.8	100.7	102.3	99.5	101.8	103.2	103.9
1961—Dec.....	100.4	95.9	101.0	100.9	100.3	108.2	100.6	98.1	94.5	94.6	99.6	100.6	102.2	99.3	101.6	103.8	106.3
1962—Jan.....	100.8	97.9	101.8	101.0	100.3	108.2	101.0	98.4	94.3	94.7	99.9	100.7	102.3	99.3	101.9	103.8	106.7
Feb.....	100.7	98.2	101.7	100.8	100.4	107.7	100.4	98.1	93.3	95.2	99.9	100.6	102.3	99.1	102.1	103.8	105.6
Mar.....	100.7	98.4	101.4	100.8	100.5	107.4	98.9	98.0	93.8	96.2	101.0	100.4	102.3	99.0	102.2	104.0	105.6
Apr.....	100.4	96.9	100.0	100.9	100.5	106.9	100.2	97.9	92.9	96.8	101.3	100.3	102.3	98.9	102.4	104.0	106.0
May.....	100.2	96.2	99.5	100.9	100.7	107.2	99.7	97.7	93.2	97.1	100.8	100.2	102.3	99.0	102.1	105.1	106.0
June.....	100.0	95.3	99.8	100.7	100.8	108.0	99.6	97.6	93.0	97.3	100.5	99.8	102.2	98.9	101.9	104.1	105.4
July.....	100.4	96.5	100.8	100.8	100.9	107.5	100.0	97.2	92.7	97.5	100.0	99.7	102.3	98.8	101.6	104.0	107.6
Aug.....	100.5	97.6	101.5	100.6	100.8	107.0	99.5	97.0	92.7	97.4	99.7	99.8	102.3	98.7	101.6	104.2	107.2
Sept.....	101.2	100.6	103.3	100.8	100.6	107.5	100.8	96.9	92.8	97.0	99.5	99.7	102.3	98.6	101.5	104.2	109.1
Oct.....	100.6	98.7	101.5	100.7	100.5	107.4	100.8	97.1	93.1	96.6	99.3	99.4	102.2	98.5	101.6	104.5	108.7
Nov.....	100.7	99.3	101.3	100.7	100.5	107.3	100.8	97.0	93.7	96.3	99.1	99.3	102.2	98.6	101.6	104.5	109.8
Dec.....	100.4	97.3	100.9	100.7	100.6	106.8	100.9	96.8	94.4	95.9	99.0	99.4	102.1	98.5	101.5	104.3	110.2

See next page for composition of other commodities.

WHOLESALE PRICES: DETAIL
(1957-59= 100)

Group	1961	1962			Group	1961	1962		
	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Farm Products:</i>				<i>Pulp, Paper, and Allied Products:</i>					
Fresh and dried produce.....	87.2	97.5	*96.4	89.2	Woodpulp.....	95.0	91.3	89.4	89.4
Grains.....	98.4	98.5	99.5	101.1	Wastepaper.....	93.8	96.1	96.0	94.6
Livestock and poultry.....	92.4	98.6	98.3	96.2	Paper.....	102.0	102.3	*102.2	102.2
Plant and animal fibers.....	98.1	97.5	97.6	98.1	Paperboard.....	89.7	94.0	*94.1	94.1
Fluid milk.....	105.5	102.5	*102.4	101.8	Converted paper and paperboard.....	101.2	100.0	99.7	99.7
Eggs.....	96.0	103.1	112.4	99.3	Building paper and board.....	99.7	96.3	96.6	96.8
Hay and seeds.....	103.9	103.1	106.9	108.2	<i>Metals and Metal Products:</i>				
Other farm products.....	94.5	89.7	90.1	89.0	Iron and steel.....	100.2	98.7	98.4	98.7
<i>Processed Foods:</i>				<i>Machinery and Motive Products:</i>					
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.1	*107.6	*107.7	107.6	Nonferrous metals.....	100.8	97.9	98.3	97.7
Meat, poultry, and fish.....	95.9	100.0	100.1	99.6	Metal containers.....	102.0	103.7	103.7	103.7
Dairy products and ice cream.....	110.2	107.7	108.0	108.0	Hardware.....	104.4	103.7	103.8	103.8
Canned and frozen fruits, and vegetables.....	100.4	96.4	96.3	95.7	Plumbing equipment.....	104.2	*97.2	*97.5	97.5
Sugar and confectionery.....	101.2	103.0	102.5	102.8	Heating equipment.....	94.5	92.7	*92.8	93.6
Packaged beverage materials.....	82.6	80.2	80.2	80.2	Fabricated structural metal products.....	98.6	98.2	98.1	98.2
Animal fats and oils.....	84.7	95.2	*92.2	85.2	Fabricated nonstructural metal products.....	103.1	103.8	*103.9	103.8
Crude vegetable oils.....	96.0	80.9	*79.8	78.6	<i>Furniture and Other Household Durables:</i>				
Refined vegetable oils.....	113.1	86.2	88.7	90.0	Household furniture.....	103.3	104.0	104.1	104.2
Vegetable oil and products.....	103.4	90.9	91.8	91.8	Commercial furniture.....	102.2	102.5	102.5	102.5
Miscellaneous processed foods.....	102.3	104.6	*101.2	100.4	Floor coverings.....	99.2	96.8	96.8	96.4
<i>Textile Products and Apparel:</i>				<i>Nonmetallic Mineral Products:</i>					
Cotton products.....	101.9	101.0	100.7	100.7	Flat glass.....	96.2	96.6	96.6	96.6
Wool products.....	97.7	99.6	100.1	100.2	Concrete ingredients.....	101.8	103.3	103.3	103.2
Man-made fiber textile products.....	93.2	93.6	93.6	93.7	Concrete products.....	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.7
Silk products.....	111.4	129.5	130.3	143.3	Structural clay products.....	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.5
Apparel.....	101.2	101.7	101.7	101.6	Gypsum products.....	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0
Other textile products.....	123.1	*121.6	*127.8	127.9	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	102.8	89.4	89.4	89.4
<i>Hides, Skins, Leather, and Products:</i>				<i>Tobacco Products and Bottled Beverages:</i>					
Hides and skins.....	112.5	108.8	107.1	101.6	Tobacco products.....	102.0	102.2	102.2	102.2
Leather.....	110.5	106.5	106.8	106.1	Alcoholic beverages.....	100.5	101.5	101.5	101.2
Footwear.....	108.5	108.6	108.6	108.7	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	116.2	117.4	117.4	117.4
Other leather products.....	104.2	104.8	105.0	104.9	<i>Miscellaneous Products:</i>				
<i>Fuels and Related Products, and Power:</i>				<i>Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....</i>					
Coal.....	98.6	97.2	97.7	98.0	Manufactured animal feeds.....	100.9	101.2	101.2	101.3
Coke.....	103.6	103.6	103.6	103.6	Notions and accessories.....	98.8	98.7	98.7	98.7
Gas fuels (Jan. 1958= 100).....	118.4	122.7	*122.3	123.0	Jewelry, watches, photo equipment... Other miscellaneous products.....	104.2 101.1	104.4 101.6	104.4 *101.7	104.4 101.5
Electric power (Jan. 1958= 100).....	102.5	102.7	102.7	102.7	<i>Rubber and Products:</i>				
Crude petroleum and natural gasoline.....	98.2	98.1	98.1	98.1	Crude rubber.....	93.8	92.7	92.8	94.7
Petroleum products, refined.....	98.9	98.9	*98.9	98.8	Tires and tubes.....	89.9	86.4	*88.0	89.0
<i>Chemicals and Allied Products:</i>				<i>Lumber and Wood Products:</i>					
Industrial chemicals.....	97.1	96.1	95.9	95.9	Lumber.....	93.7	96.7	96.3	95.9
Prepared paint.....	103.6	103.8	103.8	103.8	Millwork.....	100.9	102.3	102.3	102.1
Paint materials.....	97.1	93.9	*93.9	92.9	Plywood.....	92.7	91.9	91.5	90.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals.....	97.3	95.1	95.1	94.7	<i>NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics Index.</i>				
Fats and oils, inedible.....	78.4	76.7	*75.9	72.8					
Mixed fertilizers.....	103.6	103.4	*103.1	102.8					
Fertilizer materials.....	104.7	99.0	99.2	99.6					
Other chemicals and products.....	99.1	99.5	99.5	99.5					

NOTE.—Bureau of Labor Statistics Index.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT OR EXPENDITURE

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1961				
										IV	I	II	III	IV
Gross national product.....	104.4	56.0	125.8	284.6	444.5	482.7	503.4	518.7	553.9	538.6	545.0	552.0	555.3	563.5
Personal consumption expenditures.....	79.0	46.4	81.9	195.0	293.2	313.5	328.5	338.1	356.7	346.1	350.2	354.9	358.2	363.5
Durable goods.....	9.2	3.5	9.7	30.4	37.3	43.6	44.8	43.7	47.5	46.6	46.3	47.2	47.1	49.6
Nondurable goods.....	37.7	22.3	43.2	99.8	141.6	147.1	151.8	155.2	162.0	157.2	159.9	161.3	163.0	163.9
Services.....	32.1	20.7	29.0	64.9	114.3	122.8	131.9	139.1	147.1	142.3	144.1	146.3	148.1	150.1
Gross private domestic investment.....	16.2	1.4	18.1	50.0	56.6	72.7	72.4	69.3	76.6	76.6	75.9	77.4	76.3	76.2
New construction.....	8.7	1.4	6.6	24.2	35.5	40.2	40.7	41.6	44.5	43.2	41.6	44.5	46.1	45.0
Residential, nonfarm.....	3.6	.5	3.5	14.1	18.0	22.3	21.1	21.0	23.3	22.8	21.2	23.3	24.3	23.8
Other.....	5.1	1.0	3.1	10.1	17.4	17.9	19.7	20.5	21.2	20.4	20.5	21.2	21.8	21.3
Producers' durable equipment.....	5.9	1.6	6.9	18.9	23.1	25.9	27.6	25.5	28.9	27.4	27.6	28.9	29.2	29.9
Change in business inventories.....	1.7	-1.6	4.5	6.8	-2.0	6.6	4.1	2.1	3.2	6.0	6.7	4.0	1.0	1.2
Nonfarm only.....	1.8	-1.4	4.0	6.0	-2.9	6.5	3.7	1.9	3.2	5.9	6.6	3.9	1.0	1.1
Net exports of goods and services.....	.8	.2	1.1	.6	1.2	-.8	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.2
Exports.....	7.0	2.4	6.0	13.1	22.7	22.9	26.4	27.3	28.4	28.3	28.2	29.0	28.3	28.2
Imports.....	6.3	2.3	4.8	12.5	21.5	23.6	23.5	23.3	25.2	24.5	24.5	25.3	25.8	25.0
Government purchases of goods and services..	8.5	8.0	24.8	39.0	93.5	97.2	99.7	107.4	117.3	112.1	115.2	116.0	118.2	120.7
Federal.....	1.3	2.0	16.9	19.3	52.6	53.6	53.2	57.0	62.4	59.5	62.1	62.7	63.4	63.4
National defense.....	1.3	2.0	13.8	14.3	44.8	46.2	45.7	49.0	53.4	50.8	53.0	53.2	54.0	54.2
Other.....			3.2	5.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.7	9.7	9.2	9.6	9.5	9.6	10.1
Less: Government sales.....				.1	.5	.5	.6	.6	.8	.6	.6	.6	.8	.9
State and local.....	7.2	6.0	7.8	19.7	40.8	43.6	46.5	50.4	55.0	52.6	53.3	54.0	55.5	57.3
Gross national product in constant (1954) dollars.....	181.8	126.6	238.1	318.1	401.3	428.6	440.2	447.9	471.9	463.4	467.4	470.8	471.6	477.7

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For explanation of series see *U.S. Income and Output* (a supplement to the *Survey of Current Business*) and the July 1962 *Survey of Current Business*.

NATIONAL INCOME

(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1961				
										IV	I	II	III	IV
National income.....	87.8	40.2	104.7	241.9	367.4	400.5	415.5	427.8	457.5	444.0	448.9	456.7	459.8	.....
Compensation of employees.....	51.1	29.5	64.8	154.2	257.1	278.5	293.7	302.2	321.6	309.9	315.2	321.7	323.8	325.8
Wages and salaries.....	50.4	29.0	62.1	146.4	239.8	258.5	271.3	278.8	295.8	286.1	289.9	295.9	297.8	299.7
Private.....	45.5	23.9	51.9	124.1	196.6	213.1	222.9	227.0	239.7	232.5	235.0	240.1	241.4	242.2
Military.....	.3	.3	1.9	5.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	11.0	10.8	11.2	11.2	10.9	10.6
Government civilian.....	4.6	4.9	8.3	17.3	33.5	35.4	38.5	41.6	45.2	42.8	43.7	44.6	45.5	46.9
Supplements to wages and salaries.....	.7	.5	2.7	7.8	17.3	20.1	22.4	23.4	25.8	23.8	25.2	25.8	25.9	26.1
Employer contributions for social insurance.....	.1	.1	2.0	4.0	8.0	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.5	12.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6
Other labor income.....	.6	.4	.7	3.8	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.4	12.3	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.5
Proprietors' income.....	14.8	5.6	17.4	37.5	46.1	46.5	46.2	47.8	49.8	49.5	49.1	49.5	49.7	50.9
Business and professional.....	8.8	3.2	10.9	23.5	32.5	35.1	34.2	34.8	36.8	36.0	36.2	36.8	37.0	37.3
Farm.....	6.0	2.4	6.5	14.0	13.5	11.4	12.0	13.1	13.0	13.6	12.9	12.8	12.8	13.6
Rental income of persons.....	5.4	2.0	3.5	9.0	12.2	11.9	11.9	12.3	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	12.9
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.1	-2.0	14.5	35.7	37.2	47.2	45.6	45.5	51.0	51.1	50.4	50.7	51.0	.....
Profits before tax.....	9.6	.2	17.0	40.6	37.4	47.7	45.4	45.6	50.9	51.4	50.1	50.9	51.1	.....
Profits tax liability.....	1.4	.5	7.6	17.9	18.6	23.2	22.4	22.3	24.8	25.1	24.4	24.9	24.9	.....
Profits after tax.....	8.3	-.4	9.4	22.8	18.8	24.5	23.0	23.3	26.0	26.3	25.6	26.1	26.1	.....
Dividends.....	5.8	2.1	4.5	9.2	12.4	13.7	14.4	15.0	15.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.4
Undistributed profits.....	2.4	-2.4	4.9	13.6	6.4	10.8	8.6	8.3	10.1	10.8	9.8	10.3	10.3	.....
Inventory valuation adjustment.....	.5	-2.1	-2.5	-5.0	-.3	-.5	.2	.....	.2	-.3	.3	-.2	-.1	.8
Net interest.....	6.4	5.0	4.5	5.5	14.8	16.4	18.1	20.0	22.2	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.0

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to previous table.

RELATION OF GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, NATIONAL INCOME, PERSONAL INCOME, AND SAVING
(In billions of dollars)

Item	1929	1933	1941	1950	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1961		1962			
										IV	I	II	III	IV	
Gross national product.....	104.4	56.0	125.8	284.6	444.5	482.7	503.4	518.7	553.9	538.6	545.0	552.0	555.3	563.5	
Less: Capital consumption allowances.....	8.6	7.2	9.0	19.1	38.6	41.0	43.2	45.3	47.6	46.6	47.0	47.5	47.5	48.3	
Indirect business tax and nontax liability.....	7.0	7.1	11.3	23.7	39.3	42.6	46.5	48.2	51.6	49.7	50.2	51.4	51.8	52.9	
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Statistical discrepancy.....	.3	.9	.4	-.7	-1.5	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-1.9	-1.4	-4.0	-4.3	.....
Plus: Subsidies less current surplus of government enterprises.....	-.1	.....	.1	.2	1.1	.4	.5	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
Equals: National income.....	87.8	40.2	104.7	241.9	367.4	400.5	415.5	427.8	457.5	444.0	448.9	456.7	459.8	.....
Less: Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment.....	10.1	-2.0	14.5	35.7	37.2	47.2	45.6	45.5	51.0	51.1	50.4	50.7	51.0	.....
Contributions for social insurance.....	.2	.3	2.8	6.9	14.8	17.6	20.6	21.6	23.9	22.1	23.6	23.9	24.0	24.2	
Plus: Government transfer payments.....	.9	1.5	2.6	14.3	24.5	25.4	27.3	31.3	32.4	31.6	31.9	32.0	32.3	33.5	
Net interest paid by government.....	1.0	1.2	1.3	4.8	6.2	7.1	7.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	
Dividends.....	5.8	2.1	4.5	9.2	12.4	13.7	14.4	15.0	15.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.4	
Business transfer payments.....	.6	.7	.5	.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	
Equals: Personal income.....	85.8	47.2	96.3	228.5	360.3	383.9	400.8	416.4	440.5	427.3	432.0	439.5	442.6	448.0	
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments.....	2.6	1.5	3.3	20.8	42.3	46.8	51.4	52.8	57.6	54.6	56.4	57.7	58.5	58.7	
Federal.....	1.3	.5	2.0	18.2	36.6	40.4	44.0	45.0	49.1	46.7	48.0	49.2	49.9	50.1	
State and local.....	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	5.7	6.4	7.4	7.8	8.5	8.0	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	
Equals: Disposable personal income.....	83.1	45.7	93.0	207.7	317.9	337.1	349.4	363.6	382.9	372.6	375.6	381.8	384.1	389.3	
Less: Personal consumption expenditures.....	79.0	46.4	81.9	195.0	293.2	313.5	328.5	338.1	356.7	346.1	350.2	354.9	358.2	363.5	
Equals: Personal saving.....	4.2	-.6	11.1	12.6	24.7	23.6	20.9	25.6	26.2	26.5	25.4	26.9	26.0	25.8	
Disposable personal income in constant (1954) dollars.....	134.9	102.1	175.1	231.0	296.3	310.7	317.3	327.3	341.6	334.5	336.6	340.9	342.1	345.8	

Note.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table at top of previous page.

PERSONAL INCOME
(In billions of dollars)

Item	1961	1962 ^a	1962												
			Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. ^a
Total personal income.....	416.4	440.5	430.5	428.8	431.9	435.2	438.3	439.7	440.7	441.9	443.0	443.5	445.6	448.2	450.4
Wage and salary disbursements.....	278.8	295.8	288.3	287.4	290.3	292.2	295.3	296.0	296.9	297.8	298.1	298.0	298.5	299.8	300.7
Commodity-producing industries.....	110.8	117.2	114.9	113.8	115.2	116.1	118.2	118.2	118.1	118.4	118.1	117.9	117.8	117.8	117.8
Manufacturing only.....	87.5	93.6	91.5	90.8	92.0	92.8	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.1	94.0	93.9	94.0	94.0
Distributive industries.....	72.9	76.2	74.5	74.4	75.0	75.4	75.8	76.1	76.2	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.9	77.1	77.4
Service industries.....	43.4	46.3	44.9	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.9	46.5	46.7	47.0	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.5
Government.....	51.8	56.2	54.0	54.4	55.0	55.4	55.6	55.8	56.0	56.3	56.5	56.4	56.7	57.7	58.0
Other labor income.....	11.4	12.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Proprietors' income.....	47.8	49.8	49.7	49.2	49.0	49.3	49.4	49.6	49.6	49.6	49.8	49.9	50.3	50.9	51.4
Business and professional.....	34.8	36.8	36.2	36.1	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.9	37.0	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.4
Farm.....	13.1	13.0	13.5	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.6	14.0
Rental income.....	12.3	12.8	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9
Dividends.....	15.0	15.9	15.9	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	16.1	16.2	17.0	
Personal interest income.....	27.4	29.7	28.4	28.6	28.8	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.8	
Transfer payments.....	33.4	34.6	34.0	33.9	33.8	34.5	34.2	34.2	34.1	34.2	34.5	34.5	35.5	35.8	
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance.....	9.7	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.6	
Nonagricultural income.....	399.1	423.2	412.7	411.6	414.8	418.0	421.2	422.6	423.5	424.8	425.9	426.4	428.2	430.4	432.2
Agricultural income.....	17.3	17.3	17.8	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.2

Note.—Dept. of Commerce estimates. Monthly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. See also NOTE to table at top of previous page.

SAVING, INVESTMENT, AND FINANCIAL FLOWS

(In billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1960		1961				1962			
						III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
						I. Saving and investment									
A Gross national saving.....	109.4	94.1	115.6	120.4	116.9	118.6	114.9	106.0	116.4	119.3	126.1	127.6	129.3	124.9	A
B Consumer and nonprofit.....	68.6	68.1	73.9	72.4	76.9	72.2	71.9	71.3	77.3	77.3	81.8	83.0	79.8	82.3	B
C Farm and nonprofit, business.....	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	C
D Corporate nonfin. business.....	26.3	25.0	35.6	31.5	35.0	29.3	28.8	28.2	34.2	36.2	41.2	40.6	40.2	38.1	D
E U.S. Government.....	3.7	-8.0	-4.5	4.3	-5.3	4.6	1.7	-5.0	-6.6	-4.3	-5.2	-5.9	-2	-4.1	E
F State and local govt.....	-3.7	-5.0	-4.0	-3.4	-4.5	-3.6	-4.2	-4.3	-3.9	-4.3	-5.7	-4.8	-4.8	-5.7	F
G Financial sectors.....	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	.9	1.1	.9	1.3	G
H Gross national investment.....	110.8	94.3	114.7	117.9	114.8	116.0	112.5	104.3	111.3	118.8	124.6	124.7	126.4	123.4	H
I Consumer durable goods.....	40.4	37.3	43.6	44.8	43.7	44.5	44.0	40.8	43.5	44.0	46.6	46.3	47.2	47.1	I
J Business inventories.....	1.6	-2.0	6.6	4.1	2.1	2.1	-1.1	-3.6	2.1	4.0	6.0	6.7	4.0	1.0	J
K Gross pvt. fixed investment.....	64.6	58.6	66.2	68.3	67.1	68.1	67.5	63.7	65.5	68.5	70.8	69.2	73.5	75.5	K
L Consumer and nonprofit.....	18.1	18.1	22.1	21.7	20.1	22.0	21.6	20.3	19.5	19.3	21.2	21.9	20.3	20.7	L
M Nonfin. business.....	45.7	39.8	43.2	45.8	46.2	45.2	45.0	42.5	45.2	48.4	48.8	46.5	52.4	53.9	M
N Financial sectors.....	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	N
O Net financial investment.....	4.3	.4	-1.7	.7	1.8	1.2	2.2	3.4	.2	2.3	1.1	2.6	1.7	-.1	O
P Discrepancy (A-H).....	-1.3	-.2	.9	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.7	5.0	.6	1.5	2.9	2.8	1.4	P
II. Financial flows—Summary															
A Net funds raised—Nonfin. sectors..	32.5	42.8	52.7	36.2	46.3	31.9	34.0	30.0	44.3	56.0	54.7	61.5	63.9	41.5	A
B Loans and short-term securities.....	12.8	3.3	19.2	7.8	19.3	20.4	.3	26.9	17.0	4.5	28.8	34.9	20.9	-7.1	B
C Long-term securities and mtgs.....	19.7	39.5	33.5	28.4	27.0	11.4	33.7	3.1	27.3	51.6	25.9	26.5	43.0	48.5	C
<i>By sector</i>															
D U.S. Government.....	-1.3	8.6	8.7	-2.2	7.4	-2.7	-2.4	.4	9.3	15.3	4.7	15.0	7.6	-4.4	D
E Short-term securities.....	5.5	-1.2	5.5	-5.1	11.3	12.2	-10.8	22.0	16.6	-4.6	11.4	22.1	4.1	-18.6	E
F Other securities.....	-6.4	9.5	3.8	2.4	-4.2	-16.0	8.2	-22.2	-7.1	20.9	-8.2	-7.9	3.6	16.1	F
G Foreign borrowers.....	1.4	2.3	.8	2.0	2.7	1.7	3.1	2.8	-.1	3.1	4.8	3.7	1.5	-.3	G
H Loans.....	.9	1.1	.2	1.4	1.9	1.1	2.4	2.6	-1.0	2.4	3.7	3.2	.3	-7	H
I Securities.....	.5	1.3	.7	.8	.6	.6	.6	.2	.9	.7	1.1	.5	1.2	.4	I
J Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors.....	32.4	31.9	43.1	36.3	36.2	32.8	33.3	26.7	35.3	37.4	45.1	42.7	54.8	46.2	J
K Loans.....	6.8	3.1	14.1	11.0	5.8	6.0	8.4	1.7	1.7	7.6	12.2	8.8	16.6	14.3	K
L Consumer credit.....	2.6	.7	6.1	4.4	1.3	3.3	2.4	.2	-.2	1.0	4.1	3.1	6.7	4.5	L
M Bank loans n.e.c.....	2.3	1.8	5.6	2.9	2.3	-.1	2.4	.4	*	1.7	7.3	3.3	5.3	4.4	M
N Other loans.....	1.9	1.1	2.4	3.7	2.2	2.9	3.6	1.1	1.9	4.9	.9	2.4	4.6	5.3	N
O Securities and mortgages.....	25.6	28.8	29.1	25.3	30.4	26.8	24.9	25.1	33.5	30.0	32.9	33.9	38.2	31.9	O
P State and local oblig.....	4.6	5.5	4.7	3.7	5.1	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	5.6	6.7	7.7	6.1	3.2	P
Q Corporate securities.....	8.8	8.0	5.4	5.4	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.0	12.3	6.0	4.7	4.7	7.0	3.9	Q
R 1- to 4-family mortgages.....	8.6	10.1	13.2	10.4	12.1	10.5	10.0	10.2	11.8	12.4	14.2	13.5	16.0	15.6	R
S Other mortgages.....	3.5	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.3	8.0	9.1	9.3	S
T Net sources of credit (= A).....	32.5	42.8	52.7	36.2	46.3	31.9	34.0	30.0	44.3	56.0	54.7	61.5	63.9	41.5	T
U Chg. in U.S. Govt. cash bal.....	.2	.1	.6	.8	.1	1.4	-1.4	-5.4	2.7	5.5	-2.4	3.6	6.4	-4.3	U
V U.S. Govt. lending.....	2.4	1.7	3.8	2.4	2.8	1.7	2.6	1.8	-5.5	5.1	4.8	3.3	4.4	2.0	V
W Foreign funds.....	-1	3.1	3.6	3.2	2.5	3.8	5.9	2.8	-.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.0	1.7	W
X Pvt. insur. and pension reserves..	7.0	7.8	8.8	8.2	8.7	9.0	7.5	7.7	7.5	9.2	10.2	8.6	9.7	9.8	X
Y Sources n.e.c.....	3.2	4.8	5.8	6.8	5.1	3.7	6.1	2.1	.7	13.4	4.1	3.0	2.9	7.3	Y
Z Pvt. Domestic Nonfin. Sectors.....	19.8	25.2	30.0	14.8	27.2	12.2	13.2	20.9	34.8	19.1	34.0	39.4	38.4	24.9	Z
AA Deposits and U.S. Govt. secur.....	10.5	17.8	23.3	7.7	23.2	7.8	9.2	15.4	26.8	19.0	31.5	27.3	32.2	26.0	AA
AB Deposits.....	11.0	20.6	10.8	13.6	24.1	20.3	20.9	24.3	25.8	19.3	26.8	24.8	26.5	28.1	AB
AC Demand dep. and curr.....	-1.4	4.9	3	-1.3	3.9	2.2	1.1	1.1	3.7	2.2	8.8	-10.5	.6	5.4	AC
AD Time and svgs. accounts.....	12.4	15.7	10.5	14.9	20.1	18.2	19.8	23.2	22.2	17.1	18.0	35.3	25.9	22.7	AD
AE At commercial banks.....	5.5	6.9	2.1	5.3	8.8	8.2	9.1	12.1	10.9	6.5	5.7	23.0	13.7	9.8	AE
AF At savings instit.....	6.8	8.7	8.4	6.6	11.4	10.0	10.8	11.2	11.3	10.6	12.4	12.3	12.2	13.0	AF
AG U.S. Govt. securities.....	-.4	-2.8	12.5	-5.9	-.9	-12.5	-11.7	-8.9	.9	-.3	4.7	2.6	5.7	-2.1	AG
AH Other securities and mtgs.....	8.8	8.3	7.0	6.8	5.3	5.3	3.7	5.6	11.0	.6	3.9	11.7	2.4	1.7	AH
AI Less security debt.....	-.4	.9	.2	-.3	1.3	.9	-.3	.1	3.0	.6	1.4	-.4	-3.8	2.8	AI
III. Financial institutions															
A Net funds advanced—Total.....	22.3	37.2	30.8	34.5	43.9	43.2	42.5	32.7	39.8	54.8	48.1	43.9	49.1	45.9	A
B U.S. Govt. securities.....	-.8	11.0	-6.2	2.8	7.8	9.4	8.4	8.2	9.3	15.5	-1.9	11.0	-.2	-1.4	B
C Other securities and mtgs.....	17.6	23.1	23.1	20.7	27.9	23.5	24.0	21.9	26.0	31.3	32.3	24.7	40.7	32.0	C
D Loans.....	5.5	3.1	13.9	11.0	8.2	10.3	10.0	2.6	4.5	8.1	17.7	8.2	8.6	15.3	D
<i>By sector</i>															
E Banking system.....	4.3	17.0	5.5	10.0	17.4	16.2	17.2	12.0	15.2	25.0	17.5	20.1	19.6	13.4	E
F Savings institutions.....	7.2	9.3	10.6	9.3	12.0	9.0	10.7	11.4	10.9	11.7	14.1	13.8	12.9	15.2	F
G Insurance and pension funds.....	8.4	9.0	10.1	10.2	10.7	11.2	10.3	10.1	9.2	11.0	12.6	9.9	11.1	11.4	G
H Finance n.e.c.....	2.3	1.9	4.6	5.0	3.7	6.8	4.3	-.8	4.5	7.2	4.0	.1	5.4	5.8	H
I Net sources of funds—Total.....	22.3	37.2	30.8	34.5	43.9	43.2	42.5	32.7	39.8	54.8	48.1	43.9	49.1	45.9	I
J Gross saving.....	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	3.4	4.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	.9	1.1	.9	1.3	J
K Deposit claims.....	11.5	22.6	10.6	15.3	26.5	23.5	21.3	20.9	29.9	28.0	27.5	31.4	32.5	23.8	K
L Demand deposits and curr.....	-.8	5.8	1.1	*	5.6	4.1	.7	-2.0	6.5	9.6	8.3	-3.6	6.3	1.3	L
M Time dep. at comm. banks.....	5.4	7.9	1.1	5.8	9.4	9.4	9.7	11.7	11.9	7.8	6.3	22.7	13.8	9.6	M
N Other savings accounts.....	6.9	8.9	8.4	9.5	11.5	10.0	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.6	12.9	12.3	12.4	13.0	N
O Svc. through life insurance.....	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.7	4.9	4.8	O
P Svc. through pension funds.....	4.4	4.4	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.5	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.3	4.0	4.9	4.9	P
Q Credit market instruments.....	2.2	.5	5.9	3.5	3.7	2.0	3.4	.1	2.6	6.0	6.1	4.2	7.1	6.8	Q
R Investment co. shares.....	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.3	R
S Corporate bonds.....	.6	.1	1.0	1.4	.8	1.4	1.9	.9	1.3	.2	.9	*	1.2	.3	S
T Loans.....	.1	-1.2	2.9	.4	.8	-.8	.1	-2.5	-.2	3.7	2.0	.7	3.7	5.3	T
U Security credit.....	.1	.6	*	.5	.9	3.1	1.2	-1.3	2.2	1.0	1.7	-1.9	-.8	1.1	U
V Other sources, net.....	-1.2	3.7	3.3	4.1	1.9	2.2	5.0	2.1	-5.2	8.9	1.9	.5	-3	3.1	V

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates.
For other notes see Jan. 1963 BULL., p. 85.

PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(In billions of dollars)

Transaction category, or sector	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1960		1961				1962			
						III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	
I. Demand deposits and currency															
Net incr. in banking system liability	-.8	5.8	1.1	*	5.6	4.1	-.7	-2.0	6.5	9.6	8.3	-3.6	6.3	1.3	A
U. S. Govt. deposits	-.2	.1	.6	.8	.1	1.4	-1.4	-5.4	2.7	5.5	-2.4	-3.6	6.4	-4.3	B
Other	-1.0	5.6	.5	-.8	5.5	2.8	2.1	-3.4	3.8	4.1	10.7	-7.2	-.1	5.5	C
Net increase in assets, by sector	.7	6.3	.3	-.2	4.8	3.9	-.8	-1.9	4.5	11.3	5.3	-.2	4.4	1.8	D
U. S. Govt.	.2	.1	-.7	-.9	.3	1.7	-1.5	-5.7	1.0	8.9	-3.0	3.5	6.0	-3.0	E
Other domestic sectors	-.3	6.1	-.5	-.6	4.1	2.2	1.5	2.9	4.4	1.9	7.2	-5.6	-.7	5.8	F
Consumer and nonprofit	-.9	2.5	1.0	.3	1.4	1.7	2.2	5.0	1.6	1.5	-2.4	2.7	1.7	2.8	G
Nonfinancial business	.7	2.7	-2.2	-1.7	.9	-1.6	-1.6	-2.8	-.1	-.6	6.0	-6.4	-4.4	-.4	H
State and local govts.	.3	.3	.5	.2	.6	1.4	.7	-.7	1.9	-1.7	2.6	-3.3	1.7	2.2	I
Financial sectors	.3	.7	.1	.5	1.2	.6	.2	1.4	1.1	1.5	.9	1.4	.2	1.2	J
Rest of the world	.2	*	-.1	*	.4	*	.8	.9	-.9	.4	1.0	2.0	-.9	-1.1	K
Discrepancy—U.S. cash	*	*	-.1	*	-.2	-.3	*	.3	1.7	-.4	-.5	.1	.4	-1.3	L
Other	-1.5	-.5	.9	-.2	1.0	.6	-.2	-.5	.3	1.8	2.5	-3.6	1.5	.8	M
II. Time and savings accounts															
Net increase—Total	12.3	16.8	9.5	15.2	20.9	19.4	20.6	22.9	23.4	18.4	19.2	35.0	26.2	22.6	A
At commercial banks—Total	5.4	7.9	1.1	5.8	9.4	9.4	9.7	11.7	11.9	7.8	6.3	22.7	13.8	9.6	B
Corporate business	.9	.9	-.4	.8	1.3	1.6	2.0	5.6	1.2	.8	-2.4	4.8	2.6	.6	C
State and local govts.	.3	.7	-.5	1.3	.9	2.1	.9	.8	.9	.9	2.1	.3	.4	.6	D
Foreign depositors	*	.9	-.9	.3	.6	1.2	.3	-.3	.7	1.3	.6	-.5	.2	-.1	E
Consumer and nonprofit	5.2	5.3	3.0	3.2	6.6	4.4	5.0	5.5	8.8	4.8	7.2	16.0	10.8	8.8	F
At savings institutions	6.9	8.9	8.4	9.5	11.5	10.0	10.9	11.2	11.5	10.6	12.9	12.3	12.4	13.0	G
Memo—Consumer and nonprofit organ.—Total	12.0	14.0	11.3	12.8	18.0	14.4	15.8	16.7	20.1	15.4	19.6	28.3	23.0	21.7	H
III. U. S. Govt. Securities															
Total net issues	-.9	8.2	9.3	-2.7	7.2	-3.8	-2.7	-.2	9.5	16.2	3.3	14.3	7.8	-2.4	A
Short-term direct	5.5	-1.2	5.5	-5.1	11.3	12.2	-10.8	22.0	16.6	-4.6	11.4	22.1	4.1	-18.6	B
Other	-6.4	9.5	3.8	2.4	-4.2	-16.0	8.2	-22.2	-7.1	20.9	-8.2	-7.9	3.6	16.1	C
Net acquisitions, by sector	-1.1	8.3	9.3	-2.6	7.2	-3.8	-2.6	-.2	9.5	16.2	3.3	14.3	7.8	-2.4	D
Pvt. domestic nonfin. sectors	-.4	-2.8	12.5	-5.9	-.9	-12.5	-11.7	-8.9	.9	-.3	4.7	2.6	5.7	-2.1	E
Consumers and nonprofit	-.9	-2.2	6.3	-3.1	-.2	-3.3	-7.8	-8.0	-4.1	5.1	6.3	-1.0	2.8	.5	F
Svg. bds. & postal svg. dep.	-2.2	-.7	-2.0	-.4	.7	-.2	.5	.3	.5	.8	1.2	-.1	.1	.4	G
Securities	1.3	-1.4	8.3	-2.7	-.8	-3.7	-8.4	-8.2	-4.6	4.4	5.2	-.8	2.6	.7	H
Corp. nonfin. business	*	-.2	4.4	-3.0	-.9	-7.4	-3.3	-1.6	4.1	-5.1	-1.0	1.3	.8	-3.1	I
State and local govts.	.5	-.4	1.8	.3	.2	-1.8	-.6	.6	1.0	-.3	-.6	2.2	2.1	.5	J
Financial sectors	-.8	11.0	-6.2	2.8	7.8	9.4	8.4	8.2	9.3	15.5	-1.9	11.0	-.2	-1.4	K
Banking system	-.5	10.1	-7.1	2.7	7.4	8.6	8.3	7.1	10.7	13.9	-2.3	8.6	-.8	-3.1	L
Monetary authorities	-.7	2.2	.3	.7	1.5	1.2	-.7	2.2	.2	1.5	2.0	5.5	.3	-.3	M
Commercial banks	.2	7.9	-7.4	2.0	5.9	7.4	9.0	4.9	10.5	12.4	-4.3	3.1	.6	-2.8	N
Savings institutions	.3	.4	.6	-.4	.5	-1.1	.3	1.2	-.2	-.1	1.2	1.7	-1.0	.4	O
Insurance and pension funds	-.9	.3	-.2	-.4	-.1	*	-.9	.7	-1.2	-.3	.6	.7	*	.3	P
Finance n.e.c.	.2	.2	.1	1.0	-.1	2.0	.6	-.8	.....	1.9	-1.3	*	-.1	1.0	Q
Rest of the world	.1	*	3.0	.4	.3	-.7	.7	.5	-.7	1.0	.4	.7	2.3	1.1	R
IV. Other securities															
Total net issues, by sector	14.6	14.9	11.8	11.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	10.5	18.4	12.5	13.4	12.9	15.5	7.8	A
State and local govts.	4.6	5.5	4.7	3.7	5.1	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	5.6	6.7	7.7	6.1	3.2	B
Nonfinancial corporations	8.8	8.0	5.4	5.4	7.0	6.2	5.9	5.0	12.3	6.0	4.7	4.7	7.0	3.9	C
Finance companies	.6	.1	1.0	1.4	.8	1.4	1.9	.9	1.3	.2	.9	*	1.2	.3	D
Rest of the world	.5	1.3	.7	.7	.8	.6	.6	.2	.9	.7	1.1	.5	1.2	.4	E
Net purchases	14.6	14.9	11.8	11.2	13.7	13.2	12.0	10.5	18.4	12.5	13.4	12.9	15.5	7.8	F
Consumers and nonprofit org.	5.1	3.8	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.9	.4	.3	7.0	-2.8	1.6	3.8	-2.0	-2.8	G
State and local govts.	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.7	H
Corp. business	.1	.5	.7	.3	.4	.2	.1	.2	.4	.5	.7	.6	.6	.5	I
Commercial banks	1.0	2.4	2.2	.4	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.8	1.3	3.7	3.1	4.6	6.0	3.7	J
Insurance and pension funds	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.9	7.8	6.0	7.2	9.0	8.7	5.6	7.2	6.9	K
Finance n.e.c.	-.2	-.5	-.5	-.5	-.4	.4	.2	-1.5	-.1	1.0	-.8	-4.2	2.6	-2.5	L
Security brokers and dealers	-.2	-.1	.1	*	.2	.9	.2	-.8	*	1.9	-.2	-2.3	2.1	-.6	M
Investment cos.—net	-.3	-.4	-.7	-.5	-.6	-.3	-.5	-.4	-.1	-.8	-1.1	-1.3	.6	-1.6	N
Purchases	.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.7	-.4	O
Net issues	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.3	P
Rest of world	.2	.....	.4	.3	.3	.1	*	.4	.5	.1	.3	.5	-.1	.1	Q
V. Mortgages															
Total net borrowing	12.1	15.3	19.0	16.2	18.2	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.3	18.4	21.5	21.5	25.1	24.9	A
1- to 4-family	8.6	10.1	13.2	10.4	12.1	10.5	10.0	10.2	11.8	12.4	14.2	13.5	16.0	15.6	B
Other	3.5	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.0	7.3	8.0	9.1	9.3	C
Net acquisitions	12.1	15.3	19.0	16.2	18.2	15.7	15.4	15.7	17.3	18.4	21.5	21.5	25.1	24.9	D
Consumer and nonprofit org.	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.0	1.2	.6	4.5	1.6	2.2	E
U. S. Government	1.4	.3	2.2	1.2	.6	1.4	1.1	*	-.2	1.0	1.7	1.0	-.2	.1	F
Commercial banks	.6	2.1	2.6	.7	1.6	.6	.3	.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	5.1	4.8	G
Savings institutions	5.7	7.8	9.5	8.8	11.0	8.9	9.5	9.5	10.9	11.2	12.4	11.7	13.6	13.4	H
Insurance sector	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.2	I
Mortgage companies	-.3	.5	.2	*	.6	.1	-.3	*	.5	.8	1.2	-.3	1.2	.8	J
VI. Bank loans n.e.c.															
Total net borrowing	2.3	1.2	7.4	2.8	3.1	-1.4	2.4	-1.4	-.3	5.1	8.9	4.8	6.3	6.2	A
Nonfinancial business	2.1	1.4	5.3	2.8	2.0	-.4	2.2	-.3	-.2	1.5	6.5	2.9	5.1	3.9	B
Corporate	2.0	.4	3.8	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	-.1	*	4.6	1.7	*	3.1	C
Nonfarm noncorporate	-.2	.5	.9	*	.1	-1.7	.3	-1.9	-.3	.9	1.7	.7	4.4	.9	D
Farm	.3	.6	.7	.2	.3	.....	.5	*	.5	.2	.5	.7	-.2	.2	E
Rest of the world	.4	.5	.2	.1	.7	.1	.5	.3	.8	.1	1.3	1.9	.1	*	F
Financial sectors	-.4	-1.1	1.6	-.3	.1	-1.3	-.6	-2.1	-1.0	3.3	.3	-.4	.9	1.8	G

NOTE.—Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted totals at annual rates. For other notes see Jan. 1963 BULL., p. 85.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF

Item	Total	Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Cleveland	Richmond	Atlanta
Current Earnings							
Discounts and advances.....	\$4,131,703	\$211,180	\$1,059,944	\$155,057	\$215,615	\$238,006	\$235,404
Acceptances.....	1,256,123		1,256,123				
U. S. Govt. securities.....	1,039,308,345	53,177,710	258,585,831	58,879,903	87,613,782	67,479,038	56,157,918
Foreign currencies.....	3,502,378	164,612	959,652	203,138	329,224	157,607	185,626
All other.....	309,786	15,310	69,855	16,983	22,166	13,388	25,104
Total current earnings.....	1,048,508,335	53,568,812	261,931,405	59,255,081	88,180,787	67,888,039	56,604,052
Current Expenses							
Salaries:							
Officers.....	7,062,662	401,138	1,370,883	475,632	593,547	535,840	548,610
Employees.....	95,592,862	5,936,672	22,400,775	4,886,087	7,919,279	6,265,040	5,673,421
Retirement and other benefits.....	16,649,188	1,010,221	3,679,983	876,069	1,395,365	1,154,385	1,052,408
Fees—Directors and others.....	545,108	20,734	75,872	24,234	63,203	37,977	87,318
Traveling expenses.....	2,073,512	120,532	329,803	94,334	181,136	154,912	178,036
Postage and expressage.....	19,941,300	1,672,284	2,697,255	969,838	1,606,532	1,840,828	1,718,292
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,758,454	93,988	386,033	77,755	128,943	117,891	183,366
Printing and supplies.....	7,760,954	577,681	1,584,215	446,238	574,959	527,909	551,683
Insurance.....	357,332	28,850	40,222	14,630	36,611	30,692	33,233
Taxes on real estate.....	4,742,684	645,461	841,790	153,972	396,539	201,031	271,074
Depreciation (building).....	6,451,769	413,761	488,050	270,528	950,616	546,369	521,939
Light, heat, power, and water.....	1,890,550	118,902	255,725	100,407	172,893	159,618	137,127
Repairs and alterations.....	1,462,343	33,579	236,762	110,447	171,597	93,464	76,745
Rent.....	119,550	4,962	6,384	6,648	29,676	7,768	10,042
Furniture and equipment:							
Purchases.....	4,341,484	109,530	933,445	421,541	450,403	413,863	499,895
Rentals.....	8,035,546	757,305	978,260	449,148	614,211	472,075	512,569
All other.....	2,847,248	115,157	654,562	99,847	443,419	113,206	141,434
Inter-Bank expenses.....		47,935	-689,060	58,616	95,275	-13,820	57,841
Subtotal.....	181,632,542	12,108,692	36,270,959	9,535,971	15,824,204	12,659,048	12,255,033
F. R. currency.....	8,030,028	557,926	1,544,290	434,062	610,137	684,469	820,290
Assessment for expenses of Board of Governors.....	6,654,900	315,200	1,817,000	383,300	623,300	301,900	355,900
Total.....	196,317,470	12,981,818	39,632,249	10,353,333	17,057,641	13,645,417	13,431,223
Less: Reimbursement for certain fiscal agency and other expenses.....	20,181,336	1,128,939	3,516,910	952,464	1,913,784	1,117,061	1,401,607
Net expenses.....	176,136,134	11,852,879	36,115,339	9,400,869	15,143,857	12,528,356	12,029,616
Profit and Loss							
Current net earnings.....	872,372,199	41,715,933	225,816,066	49,854,212	73,036,931	55,359,683	44,574,436
Additions to current net earnings:							
Profits on sales of U. S. Govt. securities (net).....	1,990,257	102,782	492,364	110,867	167,498	130,618	107,685
All other.....	699,764	42,533	119,711	35,128	50,035	32,588	20,488
Total additions.....	2,690,022	145,315	612,075	145,995	217,533	163,206	128,173
Deductions from current net earnings.....	2,745,800	208,816	408,192	84,103	177,976	66,024	1,111,068
Net deductions from (-) or additions to current net earnings.....	-55,779	-63,501	203,884	61,891	39,557	97,181	-982,895
Net earnings before payments to Treasury.....	872,316,422	41,652,432	226,019,950	49,916,103	73,076,488	55,456,865	43,591,542
Dividends paid.....	27,412,241	1,296,552	7,419,208	1,565,035	2,547,615	1,272,977	1,481,974
Paid Treasury (interest on F. R. notes).....	799,365,981	37,797,780	210,885,742	45,863,269	66,832,373	50,222,987	38,318,568
Transferred to surplus.....	45,538,200	2,558,100	7,715,000	2,487,800	3,696,500	3,960,900	3,791,000
Surplus, January 1.....	888,313,200	42,112,000	242,996,100	51,281,600	83,271,900	40,141,400	47,453,600
Surplus, December 31.....	933,851,400	44,670,100	250,711,100	53,769,400	86,968,400	44,102,300	51,244,600

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kansas City	Dallas	San Francisco	Item
						Current Earnings
\$875,033	\$144,619	\$53,485	\$366,300	\$269,378	\$307,682	Discounts and advances
175,591,640	41,509,385	21,999,161	45,468,307	42,036,531	130,809,139	Acceptances
486,831	119,079	80,555	147,100	196,133	472,821	U. S. Govt. securities
44,435	10,376	11,501	30,060	18,072	32,536	Foreign currencies
						All other
176,997,939	41,783,459	22,144,702	46,011,767	42,520,114	131,622,178	† Total current earnings
						Current Expenses
						Salaries:
627,475	566,717	407,250	541,427	447,369	546,774	Officers
13,993,493	5,226,166	3,144,641	5,007,635	4,081,128	11,058,525	Employees
2,346,374	923,553	557,993	939,235	764,874	1,948,728	Retirement and other benefits
49,116	26,850	36,895	35,323	37,361	50,225	Fees—Directors and others
242,465	135,843	113,726	132,333	136,744	253,648	Traveling expenses
2,726,481	1,095,003	740,231	1,255,778	1,001,622	2,617,156	Postage and expressage
200,642	95,457	60,483	102,684	119,523	191,689	Telephone and telegraph
1,245,726	439,324	244,194	483,907	365,136	719,982	Printing and supplies
36,415	34,901	10,285	20,694	28,975	41,824	Insurance
749,888	181,247	334,379	203,526	269,887	493,890	Taxes on real estate
1,323,687	239,228	344,037	168,853	692,696	492,005	Depreciation (building)
293,969	137,417	95,074	145,864	129,491	144,063	Light, heat, power, and water
332,523	53,084	148,135	80,102	47,236	78,669	Repairs and alterations
37,038	1,571	1,965	5,044	1,509	6,943	Rent
						Furniture and equipment:
227,881	274,589	87,259	320,708	89,979	512,391	Purchases
1,395,464	323,724	281,345	524,656	448,779	1,278,010	Rentals
490,052	103,888	102,147	172,517	212,780	198,239	All other
141,474	36,603	24,008	45,125	58,244	137,755	Inter-Bank expenses
26,460,163	9,895,165	6,734,047	10,185,411	8,933,333	20,770,516	Subtotal
1,250,370	347,608	245,504	457,249	175,781	902,342	F. R. currency
927,100	228,000	152,100	280,200	374,700	896,200	Assessment for expenses of Board of Governors
28,637,633	10,470,773	7,131,651	10,922,860	9,483,814	22,569,058	Total
3,806,210	1,252,806	634,389	1,500,994	936,767	2,019,405	Less: Reimbursement for certain fiscal agency and other expenses
24,831,423	9,217,967	6,497,262	9,421,866	8,547,047	20,549,653	Net expenses
						Profit and Loss
152,166,516	32,565,491	15,647,439	36,589,901	33,973,067	111,072,524	Current net earnings
						Additions to current net earnings:
336,027	79,230	41,395	86,574	80,701	254,516	Profits on sales of U. S. Govt. securities (net)
130,050	16,637	20,958	49,429	129,938	52,269	All other
466,077	95,867	62,353	136,003	210,640	306,785	Total additions
226,167	86,140	34,417	62,605	82,713	197,579	Deductions from current net earnings
239,910	9,727	27,936	73,398	127,927	109,206	Net deductions from (-) or additions to current net earnings
152,406,426	32,575,218	15,675,375	36,663,299	34,100,994	111,181,730	Net earnings before payments to Treasury
3,849,832	940,346	634,325	1,157,408	1,573,113	3,673,856	Dividends paid
139,999,295	30,331,971	13,564,350	33,264,791	28,872,781	103,412,074	Paid Treasury (interest on F. R. notes)
8,557,300	1,302,900	1,476,700	2,241,100	3,655,100	4,095,800	Transferred to surplus
123,515,200	30,403,400	20,232,500	37,383,900	49,808,900	119,712,700	Surplus, January 1
132,072,500	31,706,300	21,709,200	39,625,000	53,464,000	123,808,500	Surplus, December 31

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES

Type of office and type of change	All banks	Commercial banks ¹							Mutual savings banks	
		Total	Member			Nonmember			In-sured ¹	Non-insured
			Total	National	State ¹	Total	In-sured	Non-insured		
Banks (head office):										
Dec. 31, 1934	16,063	15,484	6,442	5,462	980	9,042	7,699	1,343	68	511
Dec. 31, 1941	14,826	14,278	6,619	5,117	1,502	7,662	6,810	852	52	496
Dec. 31, 1947 ²	14,714	14,181	6,923	5,005	1,918	7,261	6,478	783	194	339
Dec. 31, 1951	14,618	14,089	6,840	4,939	1,901	7,252	6,602	650	202	327
Dec. 31, 1956	14,167	13,640	6,462	4,651	1,811	7,181	6,737	444	223	304
Dec. 31, 1957	14,090	13,568	6,393	4,620	1,773	7,178	6,753	425	239	283
Dec. 31, 1958	14,020	13,501	6,312	4,578	1,734	7,192	6,793	399	241	278
Dec. 31, 1959	13,991	13,474	6,233	4,542	1,691	7,244	6,878	366	268	249
Dec. 31, 1960	13,986	13,472	6,174	4,530	1,644	7,300	6,948	352	325	189
Dec. 31, 1961	13,946	13,432	6,113	4,513	1,600	7,320	6,997	323	330	184
Dec. 31, 1962	13,938	13,427	6,047	4,503	1,544	7,380	7,072	308	331	180
Branches, additional offices, and facilities:										
Dec. 31, 1934	3,133	3,007	2,224	1,243	981	783	783			
Dec. 31, 1941	3,699	3,564	2,580	1,565	1,015	984	932	52	32	103
Dec. 31, 1947 ²	4,332	4,161	3,051	1,870	1,181	1,110	1,043	67	124	47
Dec. 31, 1951	5,383	5,153	3,837	2,370	1,467	1,316	1,275	41	165	65
Dec. 31, 1956	7,955	7,589	5,886	3,809	2,077	1,703	1,666	37	257	109
Dec. 31, 1957	8,609	8,204	6,378	4,178	2,200	1,826	1,789	37	296	109
Dec. 31, 1958	9,286	8,861	6,924	4,534	2,390	1,937	1,898	39	305	120
Dec. 31, 1959	10,099	9,652	7,492	4,973	2,519	2,160	2,118	42	318	129
Dec. 31, 1960	10,969	10,483	8,133	5,509	2,624	2,350	2,303	47	381	105
Dec. 31, 1961	11,896	11,353	8,899	6,044	2,855	2,454	2,410	44	427	116
Dec. 31, 1962	12,932	12,345	9,649	6,640	3,009	2,696	2,646	50	466	121
Changes Jan.-Dec. 31, 1962										
Banks:										
New banks ³	183	183	67	63	4	116	103	13		
Suspensions	-2	-2				-2		-2		
Reopenings	1	1				1		1		
Consolidations and absorptions:										
Banks converted into branches	-167	-164	-103	-72	-31	-61	-59	-2	-1	-2
Other	-18	-18	-13	-8	-5	-5	-4	-1		
Voluntary liquidations ⁴	-4	-4				-4	-1	-3		
Other changes ⁵	-1	-1				-1		-1		
Interclass changes:										
Nonmember to State member			5		5	-5	-5			
State member to nonmember			-26		-26	25	25			
National to State			-6	-6		6	6			
State to national			10	13	-3	-10	-8	-2		
Noninsured to insured							18	-18	2	-2
Net change	-8	-5	-66	-10	-56	60	75	-15	1	-4
Number of banks Dec. 31, 1962	13,938	13,427	6,047	4,503	1,544	7,380	7,072	308	331	180
Branches and additional offices:										
De novo	918	874	641	486	155	233	225	8	38	6
Banks converted	167	164	131	97	34	33	33		1	2
Discontinued	-50	-47	-36	-27	-9	-11	-11		-1	-2
Interclass changes:										
Nonmember to State member			6		6	-6	-6			
State member to nonmember			-16		-16	16	16			
National to State			-13	-15	2	13	13			
State to national			38	55	-17	-38	-36	-2		
Noninsured to insured									1	-1
Net change	1,035	991	751	596	155	240	234	6	39	5
Number of branches and additional offices, Dec. 31, 1962	12,655	12,068	9,404	6,423	2,981	2,664	2,614	50	466	121
Banking facilities: ⁶										
Established	8	8	6	6		2	2			
Discontinued	-7	-7	-7	-7						
Interclass changes:										
State member to national				1	-1					
Net change	1	1	-1		-1	2	2			
Number of facilities, Dec. 31, 1962	277	277	245	217	28	32	32			

¹ State member bank and insured mutual savings bank figures both include, 1941 to 1959 inclusive, 3 member mutual savings banks not included in the total for commercial banks; and subsequent figures reflect the withdrawal of 1 from membership in 1960, 1 in 1961, and 1 in 1962. State member bank figures also include noninsured trust cos. without deposits (1 beginning 1954, 2 beginning 1962).

² Series revised as of June 30, 1947. The revision resulted in a net addition of 115 banks and 9 branches.

³ Exclusive of new banks organized to succeed operating banks.

⁴ Exclusive of liquidations incident to succession, conversion, and absorption of banks.

⁵ Ceased banking business.

⁶ Provided at military and other Govt. establishments through arrangements made by the Treasury Dept.

NOTE.—Beginning with 1959, figures include all banks in Alaska and Hawaii. One national bank in Alaska with no branches and 1 in the Virgin Islands with 1 branch (2 in 1961) have been included in this series since 1954 and 1957, respectively. Other banks in territories and possessions are excluded. Beginning 1961, 3 branches in New York City of 2 insured nonmember Puerto Rican banks are also included.

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES ON AND NOT ON PAR LIST

F. R. District, State, or other area	Total		On par list						Not on par list (nonmember)	
	Banks	Branches and offices	Total		Member		Nonmember		Banks	Branches and offices
			Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices	Banks	Branches and offices		
Total, including Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands: ¹										
Dec. 31, 1961.....	13,345	11,465	11,709	11,143	6,110	8,917	5,599	2,226	1,636	322
Dec. 31, 1962.....	13,341	12,459	11,724	12,127	6,045	9,667	5,679	2,460	1,617	332
F. R. District, Dec. 31, 1962:										
Boston.....	391	886	391	886	253	696	138	190		
New York.....	547	2,180	547	2,180	451	1,917	96	263		
Philadelphia.....	592	807	592	807	456	631	136	176		
Cleveland.....	883	1,134	883	1,134	527	982	356	152		
Richmond.....	881	1,535	763	1,406	421	909	342	497	118	129
Atlanta.....	1,405	662	864	599	430	494	434	105	541	63
Chicago.....	2,499	1,287	2,499	1,287	1,005	806	1,494	481		
St. Louis.....	1,476	445	1,200	364	474	242	726	122	276	81
Minneapolis.....	1,312	161	710	114	470	64	240	50	602	47
Kansas City.....	1,799	155	1,796	155	764	110	1,032	45	3	
Dallas.....	1,179	192	1,104	180	632	117	472	63	75	12
San Francisco.....	377	3,015	375	3,015	162	2,699	213	316	2	
State or area, Dec. 31, 1962:										
Alabama.....	239	108	158	105	94	96	64	9	81	3
Alaska.....	12	43	10	43	5	35	5	8	2	
Arizona.....	10	203	10	203	4	164	6	39		
Arkansas.....	241	67	137	45	78	39	59	6	104	22
California.....	123	1,964	123	1,964	62	1,821	61	143		
Colorado.....	174	7	174	7	105	6	69	1		
Connecticut.....	62	231	62	231	29	183	33	48		
Delaware.....	19	56	19	56	6	28	13	28		
District of Columbia.....	12	72	12	72	9	65	3	7		
Florida.....	337	16	297	15	140	12	157	3	40	1
Georgia.....	419	141	144	133	68	123	76	10	275	8
Hawaii.....	7	105	7	105	2	38	5	67		
Idaho.....	31	93	31	93	17	86	14	7		
Illinois.....	996	4	995	4	525	4	470		1	
Indiana.....	438	366	438	366	225	249	213	117		
Iowa.....	671	194	671	194	163	22	508	172		
Kansas.....	593	38	593	38	212	27	381	11		
Kentucky.....	351	184	351	184	99	124	252	60		
Louisiana.....	196	203	93	170	54	133	39	37	103	33
Maine.....	44	152	44	152	28	106	16	46		
Maryland.....	121	301	121	301	55	185	66	116		
Massachusetts.....	162	443	162	443	113	365	49	78		
Michigan.....	371	672	371	672	214	547	157	125		
Minnesota.....	693	6	291	6	207	6	84		402	
Mississippi.....	192	162	58	86	34	52	24	34	134	76
Missouri.....	623	44	571	44	169	26	402	18	52	
Montana.....	122	3	122	3	88	3	34			
Nebraska.....	421	19	421	19	136	16	285	3		
Nevada.....	7	45	7	45	5	39	2	6		
New Hampshire.....	73	3	73	3	52	2	21	1		
New Jersey.....	239	517	239	517	204	461	35	56		
New Mexico.....	60	69	60	69	37	38	23	31		
New York.....	370	1,580	370	1,580	318	1,501	52	2,79		
North Carolina.....	156	609	96	489	33	263	63	226	60	120
North Dakota.....	157	33	60	11	40	5	20	6	97	22
Ohio.....	564	744	564	744	357	649	207	95		
Oklahoma.....	391	32	387	32	228	28	159	4	4	
Oregon.....	48	213	48	213	13	184	35	29		
Pennsylvania.....	633	946	633	946	482	784	151	162		
Rhode Island.....	10	104	10	104	5	73	5	31		
South Carolina.....	142	186	84	177	32	126	52	51	58	9
South Dakota.....	171	69	68	44	56	36	12	8	103	25
Tennessee.....	293	255	221	242	81	174	140	68	72	13
Texas.....	1,045	44	1,016	44	574	25	442	19	29	
Utah.....	49	83	49	83	21	68	28	15		
Vermont.....	50	40	50	40	29	19	21	21		
Virginia.....	292	367	292	367	193	270	99	97		
Washington.....	92	323	92	323	34	308	58	15		
West Virginia.....	182		182		109		73			
Wisconsin.....	569	162	569	162	159	31	410	131		
Wyoming.....	56	1	56	1	41	1	15			
Puerto Rico ¹	11	131	11	131		15	11	116		
Virgin Islands ¹	1	6	1	6	1	6				

¹ Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands assigned to the New York District for purposes of Regulation J, "Check Clearing and Collection." Member branches in Puerto Rico and all except 2 in the Virgin Islands are branches of New York City banks.

² Includes 3 New York City branches of 2 insured nonmember Puerto Rican banks.

Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands on which checks are drawn, including 277 banking facilities. Number of banks and branches differs from that in the preceding table because this table includes banks in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands but excludes banks and trust cos. on which no checks are drawn. Nonmember branches in Puerto Rico include 6 branches of Canadian banks.

NOTE.—Includes all commercial banking offices in the United States,

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Total loans and investments ¹	Loans and investments adjusted ²	Loans											Real estate	All other	Valuation reserves
			Loans adjusted ²	Commercial and industrial	Agricultural	For purchasing or carrying securities				To financial institutions						
						To brokers and dealers		To others		Bank		Nonbank				
						U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	U. S. Govt. securities	Other securities	Foreign	Domestic commercial	Pers. and Finan. cos., etc.	Other			
1961—Dec. 27.....	122,565	121,056	74,569	32,920	1,270	1,019	2,379	125	1,343	657	1,509	3,769	2,365	13,399	16,877	1,554
1962—Jan. 3.....	122,631	120,354	74,285	32,797	1,303	847	2,363	137	1,358	674	2,277	3,729	2,430	13,403	16,940	1,696
10.....	120,812	119,012	73,129	32,501	1,307	571	2,221	116	1,358	644	1,800	3,421	2,377	13,404	16,909	1,700
17.....	120,410	118,692	72,520	32,230	1,325	424	2,116	111	1,348	654	1,718	3,394	2,360	13,407	16,853	1,702
24.....	119,432	118,038	71,553	31,981	1,322	208	1,982	110	1,348	630	1,394	3,115	2,325	13,406	16,827	1,701
31.....	120,360	118,515	71,870	31,988	1,317	329	2,011	111	1,353	628	1,845	3,184	2,332	13,420	16,902	1,705
Feb. 7.....	119,704	117,866	71,705	32,038	1,314	389	1,946	109	1,357	649	1,838	3,036	2,292	13,415	16,865	1,705
14.....	119,637	117,877	72,099	32,117	1,318	595	1,966	110	1,362	643	1,760	3,064	2,295	13,452	16,888	1,711
21.....	119,380	117,829	71,901	32,176	1,315	322	1,996	107	1,361	650	1,551	3,079	2,285	13,475	16,847	1,712
28.....	120,656	118,928	72,886	32,204	1,322	640	2,345	133	1,360	629	1,728	3,274	2,301	13,497	16,894	1,713
Mar. 7.....	119,657	117,995	72,294	32,203	1,318	440	2,108	134	1,373	627	1,662	3,191	2,249	13,484	16,882	1,715
14.....	120,246	118,435	72,981	32,607	1,323	582	2,065	112	1,375	640	1,811	3,257	2,266	13,546	16,928	1,720
21.....	121,182	119,478	73,650	33,145	1,328	472	2,132	115	1,374	672	1,704	3,348	2,271	13,599	16,913	1,719
28.....	121,349	119,538	74,030	33,014	1,322	837	2,203	105	1,374	692	1,811	3,351	2,273	13,620	16,958	1,719
Apr. 4.....	120,912	119,202	73,874	33,064	1,329	581	2,250	109	1,383	700	1,710	3,309	2,257	13,624	16,989	1,721
11.....	120,992	119,628	74,054	32,970	1,350	687	2,276	132	1,396	718	1,364	3,194	2,280	13,703	17,068	1,720
18.....	122,684	121,069	74,671	32,987	1,354	1,025	2,319	118	1,413	696	1,615	3,250	2,316	13,757	17,159	1,723
25.....	122,089	120,482	74,483	32,778	1,364	866	2,308	117	1,412	700	1,607	3,266	2,324	13,840	17,231	1,723
May 2.....	123,697	121,909	75,930	32,937	1,372	1,371	2,541	121	1,416	704	1,788	3,472	2,288	13,874	17,558	1,724
9.....	122,038	120,379	75,073	32,910	1,377	929	2,357	106	1,418	701	1,659	3,267	2,272	13,923	17,536	1,723
16.....	123,080	121,312	75,429	33,123	1,377	1,102	2,160	96	1,416	681	1,768	3,334	2,312	13,990	17,557	1,719
23.....	122,548	120,832	74,719	32,978	1,384	546	2,154	93	1,398	702	1,716	3,262	2,308	14,041	17,570	1,717
30.....	122,354	120,660	74,647	32,854	1,378	487	2,123	91	1,408	693	1,694	3,316	2,320	14,068	17,625	1,716
June 6.....	122,496	120,816	74,677	32,791	1,381	499	2,022	92	1,381	690	1,680	3,436	2,334	14,084	17,685	1,718
13.....	123,547	121,640	75,075	32,894	1,389	713	1,940	93	1,354	707	1,907	3,430	2,385	14,161	17,728	1,719
20.....	124,238	122,872	76,025	33,328	1,387	789	1,939	91	1,339	741	1,366	3,670	2,448	14,227	17,784	1,718
27.....	124,345	122,806	75,902	33,354	1,383	597	1,936	92	1,333	749	1,539	3,549	2,490	14,268	17,872	1,721
July 4.....	124,658	122,775	75,900	33,183	1,381	513	1,980	89	1,317	767	1,883	3,703	2,486	14,311	17,894	1,724
11.....	123,934	122,506	75,539	33,278	1,384	423	1,776	91	1,311	770	1,428	3,471	2,484	14,400	17,877	1,726
18.....	123,475	122,271	75,339	33,038	1,396	449	1,749	86	1,319	753	1,204	3,453	2,521	14,469	17,831	1,725
25.....	123,213	121,657	75,026	32,954	1,408	289	1,755	83	1,314	736	1,556	3,359	2,528	14,506	17,818	1,724
Aug. 1.....	124,212	122,314	75,732	33,146	1,221	363	1,916	92	1,303	740	1,898	3,717	2,542	14,525	17,895	1,728
8.....	122,947	121,149	75,236	33,120	1,214	199	1,886	79	1,299	753	1,798	3,480	2,536	14,542	17,856	1,728
15.....	124,437	122,717	76,074	33,360	1,218	452	2,009	83	1,306	739	1,720	3,602	2,584	14,604	17,847	1,730
22.....	123,850	122,328	75,924	33,418	1,230	349	1,876	79	1,298	740	1,522	3,557	2,582	14,656	17,869	1,730
29.....	124,105	122,068	75,975	33,442	1,230	298	1,926	80	1,300	744	2,037	3,505	2,599	14,696	17,883	1,728
Sept. 5.....	124,449	122,592	76,211	33,392	1,243	304	1,976	80	1,298	704	1,857	3,684	2,631	14,728	17,905	1,734
12.....	124,909	123,149	76,957	33,590	1,263	827	2,040	82	1,295	681	1,760	3,525	2,648	14,810	17,931	1,735
19.....	126,065	124,252	78,259	33,881	1,286	1,440	2,180	82	1,290	666	1,813	3,637	2,683	14,877	17,970	1,733
26.....	125,344	124,140	78,178	34,063	1,296	1,178	2,188	81	1,269	650	1,204	3,530	2,696	14,927	18,034	1,734
Oct. 3.....	126,698	124,897	77,726	34,081	1,318	661	2,131	83	1,270	642	1,801	3,572	2,707	14,940	18,062	1,741
10.....	126,104	124,344	77,708	34,085	1,327	758	2,123	80	1,272	652	1,760	3,429	2,724	15,008	17,991	1,741
17.....	126,955	125,093	77,981	34,221	1,340	823	2,142	82	1,285	648	1,862	3,422	2,737	15,084	17,939	1,742
24.....	125,924	124,200	77,441	34,009	1,351	614	2,069	80	1,288	653	1,724	3,314	2,703	15,155	17,947	1,742
31.....	127,402	125,533	78,765	34,290	1,384	1,186	2,186	81	1,301	663	1,869	3,432	2,712	15,203	18,065	1,748
Nov. 7.....	126,479	124,672	78,432	34,322	1,421	887	2,004	80	1,320	644	1,807	3,431	2,763	15,231	18,076	1,747
14.....	126,688	124,798	78,980	34,617	1,442	948	2,020	81	1,322	644	1,890	3,456	2,767	15,309	18,120	1,746
21.....	127,170	125,459	79,037	34,787	1,452	700	2,082	85	1,321	621	1,711	3,445	2,734	15,384	18,172	1,746
28.....	126,979	125,472	78,861	34,680	1,480	661	2,077	82	1,334	623	1,507	3,371	2,714	15,399	18,183	1,743
Dec. 5.....	128,058	126,113	79,364	34,779	1,493	849	2,169	86	1,334	613	1,945	3,420	2,700	15,415	18,251	1,745
12.....	128,706	126,817	79,821	34,807	1,503	863	2,309	82	1,348	618	1,889	3,544	2,726	15,470	18,299	1,748
19.....	131,160	129,361	81,920	35,075	1,526	1,824	2,632	88	1,358	625	1,799	3,935	2,776	15,483	18,339	1,741
26.....	132,075	129,940	82,311	35,166	1,529	1,604	2,748	97	1,369	650	2,135	4,237	2,774	15,504	18,374	1,741

For notes see p. 270.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Investments							Cash assets ³					All other assets	Total assets—Total liabilities and capital accounts
	U. S. Government securities						Other securities	Total	Balances with domestic banks	Balances with foreign banks	Currency and coin	Reserves with F. R. Banks		
	Total	Bills	Certificates	Notes and bonds maturing—										
			With-in 1 year	1 to 5 years	After 5 years									
1961—Dec. 27....	34,247	6,168	1,421	5,359	17,894	3,405	12,240	19,025	3,262	238	1,863	13,662	4,520	161,739
1962—Jan. 3....	33,960	5,972	1,379	5,411	17,852	3,346	12,109	18,637	3,374	190	1,637	13,436	4,587	160,721
10....	33,662	5,754	1,385	5,356	17,878	3,289	12,221	17,582	3,089	163	1,652	12,678	4,661	155,834
17....	33,954	6,073	1,387	5,398	17,792	3,304	12,218	17,547	2,963	165	1,587	12,832	4,588	156,434
24....	34,312	6,090	1,416	5,418	17,811	3,577	12,173	17,242	3,103	155	1,626	12,358	4,605	152,915
31....	34,467	6,204	1,451	5,481	17,778	3,553	12,178	17,196	2,893	159	1,532	12,612	4,782	155,432
Feb. 7....	33,914	5,779	1,436	5,509	17,668	3,522	12,247	16,910	2,657	151	1,457	12,645	4,785	152,692
14....	33,564	5,497	1,461	5,553	17,581	3,472	12,214	17,079	2,960	158	1,542	12,419	4,804	154,972
21....	33,492	5,366	2,352	6,047	16,265	3,462	12,436	16,739	2,786	147	1,474	12,332	4,665	153,059
28....	33,510	5,498	2,367	6,074	16,150	3,421	12,532	17,099	2,873	157	1,464	12,605	4,795	156,834
Mar. 7....	32,908	4,995	2,355	6,073	15,921	3,564	12,793	17,022	2,682	158	1,407	12,775	4,754	152,914
14....	32,585	4,944	2,351	6,051	15,218	4,021	12,869	17,201	2,996	153	1,523	12,529	4,717	155,945
21....	32,536	4,952	2,361	6,090	16,065	4,088	13,272	17,717	2,823	178	1,485	13,231	4,615	155,794
28....	32,214	4,598	2,390	6,145	14,991	4,090	13,294	17,163	2,790	166	1,531	12,676	4,592	154,769
Apr. 4....	31,923	4,248	2,364	6,317	14,881	4,113	13,405	17,363	2,899	172	1,361	12,931	4,602	155,342
11....	31,851	4,266	2,348	6,296	14,836	4,105	13,723	17,096	2,772	153	1,515	12,656	4,555	155,576
18....	32,441	4,381	2,351	6,341	14,834	4,534	13,957	17,248	2,871	154	1,531	12,692	4,544	158,148
25....	32,097	4,037	2,365	6,339	14,808	4,548	13,902	17,295	2,774	152	1,571	12,798	4,541	155,779
May 2....	32,069	3,874	2,370	6,455	14,805	4,565	13,910	17,241	2,968	137	1,443	12,693	4,701	159,588
9....	31,667	3,432	2,371	6,501	14,798	4,565	13,639	16,853	2,667	153	1,478	12,555	4,600	155,410
16....	32,125	3,831	2,171	6,536	14,584	5,003	13,758	17,393	2,922	136	1,489	12,846	4,478	159,508
23....	32,320	3,970	2,147	6,635	14,525	5,043	13,793	16,825	2,640	153	1,540	12,492	4,489	155,769
30....	32,256	3,962	2,121	6,608	14,535	5,030	13,757	17,132	2,887	164	1,581	12,500	4,572	156,349
June 6....	32,266	3,980	2,141	6,651	14,476	5,018	13,873	17,208	2,850	139	1,446	12,773	4,582	156,780
13....	32,255	4,065	2,138	6,718	14,406	4,928	14,310	17,459	2,945	151	1,583	12,780	4,521	159,476
20....	32,526	4,184	2,210	6,694	14,756	4,682	14,321	17,783	2,866	141	1,538	13,238	4,508	159,739
27....	32,418	3,997	2,215	6,749	14,798	4,659	14,486	17,665	2,805	172	1,620	13,068	4,551	159,214
July 4....	32,195	3,822	2,124	6,800	14,814	4,635	14,680	18,112	3,112	156	1,419	13,425	4,612	162,132
11....	32,237	3,896	2,105	6,778	14,808	4,650	14,730	17,194	2,921	162	1,616	12,495	4,594	159,345
18....	32,245	4,024	2,109	6,759	14,731	4,622	14,687	17,725	2,895	154	1,566	13,110	4,596	159,679
25....	31,745	3,624	2,095	6,754	14,668	4,604	14,886	17,010	2,807	155	1,582	12,466	4,641	156,239
Aug. 1....	31,638	3,573	2,085	6,737	14,667	4,576	14,944	17,453	2,911	152	1,483	12,907	4,754	159,825
8....	30,959	3,035	2,077	6,664	14,626	4,557	14,954	17,178	2,683	150	1,499	12,846	4,725	156,300
15....	31,747	3,283	2,971	7,251	12,967	5,275	14,896	17,448	2,999	159	1,508	12,782	4,559	161,317
22....	31,450	3,103	2,980	7,356	12,790	5,221	14,954	17,473	2,679	164	1,569	13,061	4,443	157,527
29....	31,075	2,833	2,968	7,485	12,564	5,225	15,018	17,089	2,674	161	1,630	12,624	4,599	157,219
Sept. 5....	31,370	3,194	2,939	7,530	12,466	5,241	15,011	17,329	2,901	157	1,525	12,746	4,628	158,747
12....	30,917	3,034	2,921	7,432	12,366	5,164	15,275	17,576	2,964	159	1,670	12,783	4,589	161,224
19....	30,944	3,081	2,885	7,431	12,357	5,190	15,049	17,622	2,971	152	1,628	12,871	4,568	161,527
26....	30,818	2,963	2,116	5,938	14,092	5,709	15,144	17,464	2,822	141	1,654	12,847	4,544	159,833
Oct. 3....	31,995	4,310	2,102	5,925	13,989	5,669	15,176	18,025	3,004	147	1,506	13,368	4,560	162,241
10....	31,513	3,972	2,096	5,884	13,925	5,636	15,123	17,171	2,762	144	1,609	12,656	4,569	160,490
17....	31,846	4,356	2,096	5,863	13,916	5,615	15,266	17,712	2,979	144	1,591	12,998	4,510	164,094
24....	31,444	4,019	2,105	5,819	13,871	5,630	15,315	17,211	2,790	146	1,610	12,665	4,520	160,500
31....	31,432	4,017	2,098	5,758	13,897	5,662	15,336	17,390	2,975	245	1,585	12,585	4,710	164,676
Nov. 7....	30,952	3,605	2,090	5,743	13,826	5,688	15,288	16,994	2,883	160	1,561	12,390	4,715	162,229
14....	30,594	3,271	2,099	5,703	13,794	5,727	15,224	17,195	3,094	138	1,709	12,254	4,731	163,804
21....	31,034	3,727	2,273	3,942	14,761	6,331	15,388	17,207	2,933	147	1,550	12,577	4,592	163,263
28....	31,124	3,854	2,276	3,975	14,763	6,256	15,487	17,530	3,204	158	1,802	12,366	4,682	162,359
Dec. 5....	31,277	4,231	2,278	4,006	14,573	6,189	15,472	16,885	3,014	145	1,616	12,110	4,764	163,590
12....	31,231	4,225	2,288	4,037	14,513	6,168	15,765	17,419	3,029	151	1,861	12,378	4,772	165,587
19....	31,619	4,640	2,317	4,042	14,450	6,170	15,822	18,032	3,128	156	1,831	12,917	4,753	169,242
26....	31,808	4,921	2,346	3,992	14,386	6,163	15,821	18,162	3,187	188	1,959	12,828	4,848	168,379

For notes see following page.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN LEADING CITIES—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Wednesday	Deposits											Borrowings					
	Total unad-justed ⁴	De-mand de-posits ad-justed ⁵	Demand					Time				From F. R. Banks	From others	Other liabil-ities	Cap-ital ac-counts		
			Total ⁶	IPC	State and local Govt.	For-ign ⁷	U. S. Govt.	Dome-stic com-mer-cial banks	Total ⁸	Sav-ings	Other time						
											IPC					State and local Govt.	For-ign ⁷
1961—Dec. 27..	140,742	66,343	99,270	71,156	4,863	1,822	4,557	12,741	41,472	30,082	5,969	2,851	2,243	482	2,081	5,461	12,973
1962—Jan. 3..	139,561	65,644	97,958	70,118	5,002	1,796	4,033	13,415	41,603	30,225	5,945	2,851	2,246	236	2,763	5,198	12,963
10..	135,363	65,729	93,305	68,433	4,796	1,706	1,786	13,011	42,058	30,422	6,120	2,922	2,259	27	2,031	5,421	12,992
17..	135,548	65,050	93,186	69,069	4,757	1,604	1,877	12,370	42,362	30,461	6,309	2,992	2,258	246	2,184	5,491	12,965
24..	132,778	64,762	90,158	66,793	4,870	1,577	2,082	11,678	42,620	30,563	6,427	3,021	2,266	47	1,547	5,578	12,965
31..	134,698	64,350	91,839	67,128	5,204	1,632	3,220	11,175	42,859	30,641	6,548	3,068	2,262	52	2,011	5,641	13,030
Feb. 7..	131,692	63,445	88,483	64,941	4,973	1,567	2,324	11,421	43,209	30,801	6,722	3,098	2,250	105	2,160	5,672	13,063
14..	133,878	63,071	90,519	67,133	4,686	1,570	2,489	11,507	43,359	30,907	6,756	3,108	2,248	138	2,141	5,766	13,049
21..	132,395	62,148	88,735	64,523	4,951	1,604	3,445	10,867	43,660	31,012	6,923	3,139	2,244	79	1,809	5,738	13,038
28..	135,777	63,104	91,871	66,501	5,234	1,595	3,316	11,167	43,906	31,082	7,058	3,169	2,245	45	2,126	5,789	13,097
Mar. 7..	131,627	62,286	87,295	64,183	4,896	1,580	2,179	11,349	44,332	31,258	7,327	3,126	2,264	298	2,141	5,743	13,105
14..	134,706	63,090	90,060	67,160	4,489	1,652	1,779	11,410	44,646	31,400	7,455	3,149	2,284	43	2,403	5,703	13,090
21..	134,681	61,904	89,903	64,573	4,617	1,683	1,594	11,125	44,778	31,518	7,468	3,176	2,254	341	2,211	5,484	13,077
28..	134,070	62,229	89,015	63,936	4,848	1,663	4,277	10,844	45,055	31,634	7,614	3,212	2,237	150	2,154	5,297	13,098
Apr. 4..	134,932	62,012	89,636	64,447	4,885	1,649	3,092	12,067	45,296	31,741	7,704	3,238	2,248	67	2,075	5,115	13,153
11..	135,109	63,723	89,711	66,536	4,770	1,650	1,489	11,566	45,398	31,765	7,746	3,287	2,231	247	1,847	5,202	13,171
18..	137,241	64,345	91,796	67,691	4,933	1,652	1,994	11,815	45,445	31,695	7,823	3,351	2,213	224	2,169	5,373	13,141
25..	135,077	64,321	89,564	66,274	5,146	1,715	2,593	10,796	45,513	31,740	7,804	3,381	2,223	266	1,976	5,318	13,142
May 2..	138,731	63,071	93,061	65,458	5,771	1,731	4,744	11,297	45,670	31,776	7,860	3,426	2,245	36	2,098	5,498	13,225
9..	134,859	61,842	88,959	63,380	5,366	1,684	4,201	10,997	45,900	31,891	7,964	3,420	2,256	36	1,948	5,330	13,237
16..	138,450	60,657	92,378	64,770	5,179	1,685	5,725	11,439	46,072	31,976	8,061	3,394	2,267	174	2,186	5,478	13,220
23..	134,954	60,857	88,675	62,589	5,404	1,622	5,521	10,390	46,279	32,066	8,169	3,404	2,264	44	2,120	5,434	13,217
30..	135,781	61,621	89,297	63,705	5,404	1,601	5,028	10,357	46,484	32,116	8,322	3,403	2,265	38	1,804	5,473	13,253
June 6..	135,996	61,504	89,341	63,718	5,181	1,658	3,907	11,436	46,655	32,194	8,399	3,422	2,264	26	1,979	5,505	13,274
13..	138,317	62,769	91,487	66,761	4,878	1,654	3,314	11,455	46,830	32,287	8,506	3,411	2,244	73	2,297	5,524	13,265
20..	139,016	62,226	92,150	65,457	4,688	1,723	5,486	11,228	46,866	32,384	8,451	3,401	2,247	410	1,723	5,343	13,247
27..	138,468	61,472	91,391	64,022	4,829	1,716	6,594	10,844	47,077	32,539	8,511	3,402	2,241	291	1,825	5,356	13,274
July 4..	141,339	60,865	94,152	64,819	5,100	1,718	6,626	11,911	47,187	32,740	8,437	3,405	2,228	45	2,279	5,147	13,322
11..	138,884	61,567	91,629	65,190	4,632	1,645	4,450	11,989	47,255	32,887	8,415	3,319	2,252	10	1,916	5,224	13,311
18..	138,776	61,768	91,537	65,639	4,595	1,752	3,969	11,917	47,239	32,981	8,343	3,283	2,251	634	1,697	5,302	13,270
25..	135,872	62,819	88,615	64,644	4,771	1,655	3,557	10,864	47,257	33,044	8,296	2,273	2,263	72	1,657	5,364	13,274
Aug. 1..	138,769	62,451	91,527	65,116	5,129	1,671	4,369	11,301	47,242	33,114	8,251	3,252	2,269	133	2,136	5,426	13,361
8..	134,707	61,308	87,326	63,018	4,953	1,611	3,070	11,498	47,381	33,242	8,260	3,233	2,289	566	2,219	5,436	13,372
15..	140,054	60,518	92,583	64,914	4,848	1,644	5,321	11,871	47,471	33,304	8,296	3,239	2,274	268	2,188	5,453	13,354
22..	136,323	60,484	88,735	62,687	4,697	1,605	5,413	11,077	47,588	33,374	8,354	3,246	2,259	494	2,002	5,370	13,338
29..	135,630	60,638	87,901	62,583	4,622	1,565	4,917	10,920	47,729	33,404	8,428	3,255	2,282	77	2,547	5,575	13,390
Sept. 5..	137,348	60,899	89,625	63,769	4,819	1,571	4,451	11,934	47,723	33,481	8,402	3,222	2,264	58	2,435	5,483	13,423
12..	139,636	62,094	91,735	66,878	4,389	1,575	3,247	12,244	47,901	33,552	8,548	3,216	2,230	147	2,579	5,448	13,414
19..	140,077	61,758	92,174	65,687	4,426	1,593	5,052	12,092	47,903	33,631	8,457	3,238	2,224	40	2,588	5,424	13,398
26..	138,524	61,073	90,421	64,190	4,528	1,554	5,418	11,449	48,103	33,735	8,544	3,253	2,216	741	1,795	5,344	13,429
Oct. 3..	141,070	60,744	92,845	64,085	4,631	1,533	7,022	12,121	48,225	33,921	8,566	3,218	2,177	117	2,343	5,243	13,468
10..	139,490	61,377	91,059	64,492	4,491	1,500	4,868	12,168	48,431	34,058	8,647	3,188	2,185	54	2,247	5,231	13,468
17..	142,578	61,511	94,071	67,053	4,350	1,534	4,829	12,814	48,507	34,126	8,664	3,165	2,199	136	2,166	5,282	13,482
24..	139,300	62,311	90,684	65,269	4,623	1,689	3,986	11,542	48,616	34,185	8,696	3,148	2,232	122	2,311	5,281	13,486
31..	143,170	63,025	94,512	66,996	5,017	1,681	4,283	12,030	48,658	34,246	8,688	3,144	2,231	160	2,433	5,352	13,561
Nov. 7..	140,067	61,472	91,261	65,092	4,815	1,672	3,092	12,656	48,806	34,355	8,654	3,118	2,336	548	2,640	5,385	13,589
14..	141,813	62,197	93,047	67,537	4,743	1,617	3,043	12,617	48,766	34,343	8,628	3,074	2,374	69	2,875	5,478	13,569
21..	141,422	61,986	92,687	66,268	4,970	1,576	4,314	12,093	48,735	34,418	8,476	3,087	2,408	105	2,623	5,573	13,540
28..	140,862	63,007	91,839	65,916	4,938	1,552	3,634	12,030	49,023	34,459	8,590	3,192	2,435	55	2,233	5,632	13,577
Dec. 5..	141,566	62,762	92,315	66,229	5,000	1,593	3,388	12,282	49,251	34,535	8,713	3,216	2,440	167	2,583	5,662	13,612
12..	143,582	65,029	93,988	69,143	4,857	1,665	2,339	11,930	49,594	34,572	8,924	3,291	2,458	165	2,621	5,624	13,595
19..	147,298	66,326	97,533	70,345	4,759	1,721	3,600	12,310	49,765	34,607	9,002	3,351	2,453	290	2,490	5,572	13,592
26..	146,207	66,263	96,196	69,603	4,788	1,807	4,772	11,867	50,011	34,712	9,080	3,344	2,521	212	2,836	5,497	13,627

¹ After deduction of valuation reserves.
² Exclusive of loans to domestic commercial banks and after deduction of valuation reserves; individual loan items are shown gross.
³ Excludes cash items in process of collection.
⁴ Total demand and total time deposits.
⁵ Demand deposits other than domestic commercial interbank and U. S. Govt., less cash items reported as in process of collection.
⁶ Includes certified and officers' checks and deposits of mutual savings banks, not shown separately.
⁷ Deposits of foreign governments and official institutions, central banks, international institutions, banks in foreign countries, and foreign branches of U. S. banks other than reporting bank.
⁸ Includes U. S. Govt., postal savings, domestic commercial interbank, and mutual savings banks, not shown separately.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS

(Net change in millions of dollars)

Industry	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods manufacturing:												
Primary metals.....	-25	-12	25	-37	-91	8	-62	24	-11	-25	-8	8
Machinery.....	-50	73	116	-90	15	25	-40	2	69	-44	14	17
Transportation equipment.....	-55	28	97	-30	2	55	-152	80	57	-58	56	64
Other fabricated metal products.....	-31	41	67	-19	28	41	-26	-14	-9	-26	-19	1
Other durable goods.....	-38	10	44	6	54	51	90	19	31	-30	-35	-92
Nondurable goods manufacturing:												
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	-180	-98	-66	-146	-37	31	-101	52	160	217	71	129
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	22	122	103	7	.....	35	9	101	-13	-153	-58	-64
Petroleum refining.....	-26	-26	-1	8	-10	-12	-7	7	11	6	14	11
Chemicals and rubber.....	-73	22	89	14	9	14	-77	-26	-51	-10	39	-4
Other nondurable goods.....	-40	18	31	10	86	68	-35	25	17	-63	-12	-37
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	224	-13	-41	25	-8	-10	-10	-19	3	12	5	74
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	-15	-13	-49	-25	-102	-34	3	42	42	126	65	-58
Other wholesale.....	-81	11	52	28	-7	32	-1	32	32	19	11	31
Retail.....	-138	55	92	38	12	2	-18	25	30	148	97	-128
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	-265	-109	87	-143	-104	24	3	94	212	88	61	197
Construction.....	-23	4	37	45	90	28	10	23	-4	-6	-13	-27
All other types of business, mainly services.....	-36	48	67	-6	70	62	21	-40	26	-13	87	209
Net change in classified loans.....	-830	161	749	-315	7	424	-391	429	602	188	375	329
Commercial and industrial change—All weekly reporting banks.....	-932	216	810	-236	76	500	-400	488	621	227	390	486

Industry	Week ending—												
	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals.....	-14	-8	3	-6	.....	8	1	-14	-6	-1	14	5	7
Machinery.....	-11	-8	-39	-16	23	16	7	38	12	3	38	87	-12
Transportation equipment.....	-68	-2	4	-8	19	24	9	8	-13	35	14	53	-5
Other fabricated metal products.....	-18	4	-5	-7	-5	19	13	8	1	8	26	22	11
Other durable goods.....	-1	2	-7	-22	-10	3	-17	13	10	14	14	15	1
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	-2	-109	-26	-49	5	-45	-6	-28	-19	-35	7	29	-67
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	-19	5	7	1	28	51	31	23	18	30	27	38	9
Petroleum refining.....	16	-6	3	-6	-34	-13	4	-2	-14	-13	22	-2	-7
Chemicals and rubber.....	-38	-20	-8	-4	-4	-4	2	12	13	-9	59	36	4
Other nondurable goods.....	-15	-6	-5	-11	-3	4	4	7	4	1	11	11	8
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	192	.....	30	-5	8	7	-1	-6	-12	2	-11	-8	-24
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	14	-15	-14	19	-19	20	-5	-26	-1	-29	-19	19	-20
Other wholesale.....	-8	-20	-25	-19	-10	9	-6	-7	14	8	26	19	-1
Retail.....	-95	-25	-19	-1	2	11	13	20	11	-10	40	52	11
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	-103	15	-70	-64	-43	-73	-1	-23	-12	-14	74	71	-45
Construction.....	5	-9	1	-11	-9	-12	11	8	-3	1	20	8	8
All other types of business, mainly services.....	43	-48	-48	-20	38	-2	15	13	21	14	34	35	-17
Net change in classified loans.....	-119	-249	-218	-231	-13	22	73	42	25	6	396	487	-140
Commercial and industrial change—All weekly reporting banks.....	-123	-296	-271	-249	7	50	79	59	28	-1	404	538	-131

For NOTE see end of table.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(Net change in millions of dollars)

Industry	Week ending—												
	Apr. 4	Apr. 11	Apr. 18	Apr. 25	May 2	May 9	May 16	May 23	May 30	June 6	June 13	June 20	June 27
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	-41	6	-7	5	-80	-6	2	-23	16	-9	8	3	6
Machinery	-24	-42	-11	-14	20	1	4	-3	-7	-5	-10	43	-3
Transportation equipment	7	-19	-10	-9	50	-31	-7	-1	-9	-7	-14	70	6
Other fabricated metal products	-1	1	-19	.....	22	-3	14	-6	1	1	7	22	12
Other durable goods	3	-2	6	-2	27	.....	24	.....	4	14	13	26	-2
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	-14	-52	2	-82	9	-60	41	-42	15	-24	-39	44	51
Textiles, apparel, and leather	13	14	-5	-15	15	4	26	-26	-19	14	10	9	3
Petroleum refining	33	-53	28	-1	-12	6	3	-3	-4	-10	-8	3	4
Chemicals and rubber	10	.....	18	-14	20	-1	11	-11	-10	-7	16	39	-33
Other nondurable goods	1	4	2	3	67	6	13	-2	2	30	17	14	8
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	34	-9	2	-2	-5	15	-4	.....	-15	-10	8	-1	-6
Trade: Commodity dealers	-7	-5	-12	-2	3	-36	-21	-34	-14	-17	.....	-4	-12
Other wholesale .....	.....	23	11	-6	-4	10	-4	-6	-3	3	9	12	9
Retail	18	34	10	-24	4	3	20	1	-16	1	9	8	-15
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	1	-38	-39	-66	-29	-6	3	-23	-49	-47	8	63	.....
Construction	2	19	19	5	30	20	36	7	-2	-2	17	16	-3
All other types of business, mainly services	11	2	-4	-15	20	14	17	26	-7	5	25	30	2
Net change in classified loans	47	-115	-7	-240	156	-66	179	-146	-117	-73	74	394	28
Commercial and industrial change—All weekly reporting banks	50	-94	17	-209	159	-27	213	-145	-124	-63	103	434	26

Industry	Week ending—												
	July 4	July 11	July 18	July 25	Aug. 1	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals	-33	-1	-14	-15	8	-1	1	.....	16	-10	-8	7	1
Machinery	-17	-1	-24	2	22	-8	17	-11	-18	9	-2	44	18
Transportation equipment	-35	-24	-89	-5	40	5	46	7	-18	8	-40	89	1
Other fabricated metal products	-2	2	-6	-20	8	-2	.....	-7	-12	-10	14	1	-14
Other durable goods	-21	124	-9	-4	5	10	5	5	-5	9	4	14	4
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco	3	-44	6	-65	22	-23	46	-28	35	29	32	67	32
Textiles, apparel, and leather	31	-6	-5	-11	9	26	32	12	21	10	15	-20	-18
Petroleum refining	-1	10	-23	7	12	3	-2	-5	-1	-6	5	-2	15
Chemicals and rubber	-36	-5	-34	-2	-21	3	7	-7	-8	-31	-17	-1	-2
Other nondurable goods	-20	4	-27	8	-3	6	10	7	5	.....	6	5	6
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas	-4	3	-1	-7	-10	4	2	.....	-16	-1	2	11	-9
Trade: Commodity dealers	3	-9	-7	16	14	-4	10	2	20	16	31	-16	11
Other wholesale	-2	5	6	-9	19	1	5	-2	8	8	12	7	5
Retail	-19	5	-1	-3	8	-7	25	15	-17	-6	4	29	4
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	21	1	-3	-16	35	-16	15	49	12	-8	69	48	103
Construction	-6	11	-11	16	7	.....	26	7	-17	-32	8	23	-3
All other types of business, mainly services	-36	16	29	12	11	-22	-7	-29	8	-27	30	2	21
Net change in classified loans	-172	92	-215	-96	187	-26	239	15	15	-44	165	306	175
Commercial and industrial change—All weekly reporting banks	-171	95	-240	-84	192	-26	240	58	24	-50	198	291	182

For NOTE see end of table.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LOANS OF WEEKLY REPORTING MEMBER BANKS—Continued

(Net change in millions of dollars)

Industry	Week ending—												
	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26
Durable goods manufacturing:													
Primary metals.....	-25	1	2	-3	-1	3	-5	.....	-5	8	1	2	-4
Machinery.....	-18	-10	-4	-27	16	-1	5	16	-5	20	16	4	-23
Transportation equipment.....	-23	-13	-2	-13	-6	-6	8	46	9	9	-19	51	23
Other fabricated metal products.....	-14	-3	-10	-7	8	-3	-5	-3	-8	-8	9	3	-3
Other durable goods.....	-10	1	-10	-10	-1	-9	.....	-18	-9	-8	5	-9	-80
Nondurable goods manufacturing:													
Food, liquor, and tobacco.....	70	9	118	-27	48	-3	46	46	-19	21	14	102	-8
Textiles, apparel, and leather.....	-8	-13	-45	-52	-35	8	6	-42	-29	-33	-9	-7	-15
Petroleum refining.....	-12	1	-14	8	23	-3	10	10	-4	-2	-12	8	18
Chemicals and rubber.....	-4	-3	-1	-5	4	-1	39	-1	2	-22	2	10	5
Other nondurable goods.....	-7	6	-13	-30	-19	-1	-2	1	-10	-3	-12	-2	-20
Mining, including crude petroleum and natural gas.....	16	9	3	-1	-14	.....	15	6	-16	40	3	20	10
Trade: Commodity dealers.....	17	25	27	34	24	30	11	8	17	-7	-20	-10	-21
Other wholesale.....	10	2	20	-13	-1	19	.....	15	-24	9	-9	16	15
Retail.....	18	36	44	25	25	19	58	36	-16	7	-14	-43	-78
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	14	19	-3	-74	132	1	25	17	18	18	-25	19	185
Construction.....	-10	-2	4	-9	10	.....	4	-7	-10	-13	-7	2	-10
All other types of business, mainly services.....	-13	-47	4	6	37	-44	67	51	12	52	41	68	48
Net change in classified loans.....	2	19	118	-199	248	9	282	181	-97	88	-37	233	45
Commercial and industrial change—													
All weekly reporting banks.....	18	14	136	-212	281	32	295	170	107	99	28	268	91

NOTE.—Data for sample of about 200 banks reporting changes in their larger loans; these banks hold about 95 per cent of total commercial and industrial loans of all weekly reporting member banks and about 70 per

cent of those of all commercial banks.

End-of-week date shown. Monthly figures are based on weekly changes.

MONEY MARKET RATES

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Prime coml. paper, 4- to 6-months ¹	Finance co. paper placed directly, 3- to 6-months ²	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days ¹	U. S. Government securities (taxable) ³						
				3-month bills		6-month bills		9- to 12-month issues		3- to 5-year issues ⁵
				Rate on new issue	Market yield	Rate on new issue	Market yield	Bills (market yield)	Other ⁴	
Jan.	3.26	3.05	3.00	2.746	2.72	2.965	2.94	3.19	3.08	3.84
Feb.	3.22	3.00	3.00	2.752	2.73	2.955	2.93	3.21	3.11	3.77
Mar.	3.25	3.02	3.00	2.719	2.72	2.883	2.87	2.98	2.99	3.55
Apr.	3.20	3.09	3.00	2.735	2.73	2.838	2.83	2.90	2.94	3.48
May	3.16	2.95	2.91	2.694	2.68	2.789	2.78	2.91	2.98	3.53
June	3.25	3.02	2.90	2.719	2.73	2.804	2.80	2.89	3.02	3.51
July	3.36	3.20	3.07	2.945	2.92	3.085	3.08	3.17	3.23	3.71
Aug.	3.30	3.12	3.11	2.837	2.82	3.005	2.99	3.10	3.13	3.57
Sept.	3.34	3.13	3.09	2.792	2.78	2.947	2.93	2.99	3.00	3.56
Oct.	3.27	3.04	3.03	2.751	2.74	2.859	2.84	2.90	2.90	3.46
Nov.	3.23	3.08	3.00	2.803	2.83	2.875	2.89	2.94	2.92	3.46
Dec.	3.29	3.16	3.00	2.856	2.87	2.908	2.91	2.94	2.95	3.44
Week ending— 1961—Dec. 30	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.594	2.66	2.845	2.90	3.02	3.04	3.81
1962—Jan. 6	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.703	2.72	2.941	2.96	3.06	3.07	3.79
13	3.35	3.09	3.00	2.823	2.78	3.073	3.02	3.12	3.13	3.83
20	3.30	3.11	3.00	2.770	2.73	2.970	2.90	3.27	3.09	3.87
27	3.20	3.03	3.00	2.688	2.67	2.875	2.89	3.25	3.04	3.85
Feb. 3	3.13	3.00	3.00	2.705	2.69	2.939	2.92	3.26	3.04	3.88
10	3.18	3.00	3.00	2.695	2.70	2.898	2.92	3.24	3.06	3.83
17	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.759	2.81	2.952	3.00	3.26	3.14	3.78
24	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.849	2.74	3.031	2.93	3.18	3.20	3.73
Mar. 3	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.664	2.69	2.847	2.87	3.10	3.09	3.62
10	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.721	2.74	2.883	2.88	3.05	3.04	3.60
17	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.804	2.74	2.972	2.91	3.02	3.02	3.61
24	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.689	2.70	2.854	2.84	2.93	2.96	3.49
31	3.25	3.09	3.00	2.719	2.73	2.857	2.86	2.90	2.93	3.50
Apr. 7	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.757	2.72	2.875	2.82	2.86	2.88	3.43
14	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.720	2.74	2.814	2.84	2.86	2.94	3.47
21	3.19	3.08	3.00	2.723	2.72	2.825	2.82	2.95	2.96	3.48
28	3.13	3.06	3.00	2.740	2.73	2.837	2.83	2.95	2.98	3.52
May 5	3.13	3.00	3.00	2.748	2.74	2.845	2.83	2.94	2.97	3.52
12	3.13	3.00	2.95	2.720	2.67	2.816	2.77	2.90	2.91	3.47
19	3.13	2.96	2.88	2.646	2.67	2.744	2.77	2.91	2.99	3.55
26	3.20	2.88	2.88	2.700	2.69	2.795	2.77	2.92	3.04	3.57
June 2	3.25	2.88	2.88	2.656	2.68	2.743	2.76	2.88	3.00	3.53
9	3.25	2.99	2.88	2.691	2.65	2.787	2.74	2.86	2.97	3.50
16	3.25	3.00	2.88	2.671	2.69	2.758	2.76	2.86	2.97	3.46
23	3.25	3.03	2.88	2.721	2.73	2.800	2.80	2.88	3.03	3.50
30	3.25	3.11	2.98	2.792	2.84	2.872	2.90	2.97	3.12	3.60
July 7	3.28	3.17	3.00	2.930	2.92	3.008	3.00	3.06	3.18	3.66
14	3.38	3.25	3.00	2.974	2.97	3.096	3.09	3.12	3.22	3.71
21	3.38	3.25	3.10	2.983	2.95	3.133	3.13	3.26	3.27	3.73
28	3.38	3.16	3.13	2.892	2.88	3.103	3.09	3.22	3.25	3.71
Aug. 4	3.38	3.13	3.13	2.874	2.85	3.075	3.03	3.19	3.22	3.68
11	3.33	3.13	3.13	2.802	2.83	2.990	3.03	3.19	3.19	3.64
18	3.25	3.13	3.13	2.867	2.84	3.060	3.00	3.11	3.15	3.58
25	3.28	3.13	3.13	2.837	2.82	2.984	2.96	3.04	3.08	3.51
Sept. 1	3.30	3.10	3.08	2.806	2.80	2.916	2.93	3.02	3.06	3.52
8	3.25	3.13	3.06	2.834	2.82	2.977	2.95	3.04	3.08	3.56
15	3.35	3.13	3.06	2.789	2.78	2.911	2.93	3.00	3.01	3.59
22	3.38	3.13	3.10	2.796	2.77	2.962	2.93	2.98	2.97	3.57
29	3.38	3.13	3.13	2.749	2.75	2.938	2.90	2.93	2.95	3.51
Oct. 6	3.38	3.20	3.13	2.752	2.75	2.902	2.89	2.90	2.92	3.44
13	3.25	3.02	3.00	2.760	2.76	2.864	2.86	2.87	2.91	3.46
20	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.749	2.74	2.843	2.84	2.92	2.88	3.46
27	3.25	3.00	3.00	2.742	2.74	2.828	2.83	2.91	2.89	3.48
Nov. 3	3.15	2.95	3.00	2.686	2.74	2.774	2.82	2.90	2.87	3.45
10	3.22	3.03	3.00	2.841	2.82	2.927	2.87	2.92	2.89	3.43
17	3.25	3.11	3.00	2.801	2.82	2.846	2.86	2.94	2.91	3.46
24	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.833	2.84	2.892	2.90	2.95	2.94	3.49
Dec. 1	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.853	2.86	2.936	2.94	2.97	2.95	3.48
8	3.25	3.13	3.00	2.861	2.85	2.945	2.91	2.94	2.97	3.48
15	3.25	3.14	3.00	2.807	2.84	2.861	2.88	2.93	2.94	3.44
22	3.28	3.19	3.00	2.861	2.88	2.901	2.90	2.94	2.94	3.41
29	3.38	3.19	3.00	2.894	2.89	2.924	2.93	2.95	2.96	3.41

¹ Averages of daily offering rates of dealers.
² Averages of daily rates, published by finance cos., for varying maturities in the 90-179 day range.
³ Except for new bill issues, yields are averages computed from daily closing bid prices.
⁴ Certificates of indebtedness and selected note and bond issues.
⁵ Selected note and bond issues.

BOND AND STOCK YIELDS

(Per cent per annum)

Period	Government bonds				Corporate bonds						Stocks		
	United States (long-term)	State and local			Total ¹	By selected ratings		By group			Dividends/price ratio		Earnings/price ratio
		Total ¹	Aaa	Baa		Aaa	Baa	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility	Preferred	Common	Common
Jan.....	4.08	3.55	3.21	4.01	4.70	4.42	5.08	4.57	4.92	4.61	4.59	2.97	
Feb.....	4.09	3.40	3.08	3.83	4.70	4.42	5.07	4.57	4.90	4.62	4.52	2.95	
Mar.....	4.01	3.30	3.03	3.66	4.67	4.39	5.04	4.52	4.88	4.60	4.48	2.95	5.00
Apr.....	3.89	3.21	2.98	3.55	4.63	4.33	5.02	4.46	4.86	4.56	4.45	3.05	
May.....	3.88	3.21	2.98	3.55	4.58	4.28	5.00	4.42	4.83	4.50	4.45	3.32	
June.....	3.90	3.31	3.06	3.65	4.59	4.28	5.02	4.45	4.86	4.47	4.52	3.78	6.41
July.....	4.02	3.37	3.10	3.72	4.63	4.34	5.05	4.52	4.90	4.48	4.59	3.68	
Aug.....	3.97	3.38	3.10	3.74	4.64	4.35	5.06	4.51	4.90	4.50	4.55	3.57	
Sept.....	3.94	3.28	3.01	3.66	4.61	4.32	5.03	4.45	4.88	4.49	4.50	3.60	6.22
Oct.....	3.89	3.21	2.94	3.62	4.57	4.28	4.99	4.40	5.85	4.46	4.49	3.71	
Nov.....	3.88	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.25	4.96	4.39	4.83	4.42	4.45	3.50	
Dec.....	3.87	3.22	2.93	3.57	4.52	4.24	4.92	4.40	4.76	4.41	4.42	3.40	
Week ending— 1961—Dec. 30.....	4.07	3.62	3.31	4.04	4.72	4.44	5.10	4.60	4.93	4.62	4.64	2.86	
1962—Jan. 6.....	4.06	3.59	3.26	4.04	4.71	4.43	5.11	4.59	4.93	4.62	4.64	2.88	
13.....	4.08	3.57	3.22	4.04	4.70	4.42	5.09	4.57	4.92	4.61	4.59	2.97	
20.....	4.08	3.54	3.19	4.00	4.70	4.42	5.08	4.57	4.92	4.61	4.59	3.00	
27.....	4.08	3.50	3.17	3.96	4.70	4.41	5.08	4.57	4.91	4.61	4.57	3.00	
Feb. 3.....	4.10	3.44	3.12	3.88	4.70	4.42	5.07	4.57	4.91	4.61	4.55	2.98	
10.....	4.09	3.40	3.09	3.83	4.70	4.42	5.08	4.58	4.91	4.62	4.53	2.98	
17.....	4.08	3.35	3.04	3.78	4.70	4.43	5.08	4.57	4.91	4.63	4.54	2.93	
24.....	4.12	3.39	3.08	3.81	4.70	4.42	5.07	4.57	4.90	4.63	4.49	2.95	
Mar. 3.....	4.08	3.39	3.08	3.81	4.69	4.42	5.05	4.55	4.89	4.62	4.51	2.97	
10.....	4.06	3.32	3.03	3.71	4.68	4.40	5.05	4.53	4.89	4.62	4.48	2.98	
17.....	4.02	3.26	3.00	3.59	4.67	4.39	5.04	4.52	4.88	4.61	4.47	2.93	
24.....	3.97	3.26	3.00	3.61	4.66	4.39	5.02	4.50	4.88	4.60	4.49	2.94	
31.....	3.96	3.25	3.01	3.60	4.65	4.38	5.02	4.49	4.87	4.59	4.48	2.96	
Apr. 7.....	3.90	3.24	3.01	3.57	4.65	4.37	5.03	4.48	4.87	4.59	4.49	3.03	
14.....	3.89	3.24	3.01	3.57	4.63	4.34	5.02	4.46	4.86	4.58	4.44	3.04	
21.....	3.88	3.21	2.97	3.55	4.62	4.33	5.01	4.45	4.86	4.56	4.46	3.05	
28.....	3.90	3.17	2.93	3.52	4.61	4.31	5.01	4.44	4.85	4.54	4.42	3.07	
May 5.....	3.87	3.16	2.92	3.52	4.61	4.30	5.02	4.43	4.85	4.54	4.43	3.16	
12.....	3.85	3.17	2.93	3.52	4.59	4.29	5.00	4.43	4.84	4.52	4.42	3.23	
19.....	3.87	3.18	2.94	3.52	4.58	4.28	4.99	4.42	4.82	4.49	4.43	3.23	
26.....	3.90	3.24	3.00	3.58	4.57	4.27	4.98	4.41	4.81	4.48	4.44	3.39	
June 2.....	3.89	3.27	3.04	3.60	4.57	4.28	4.98	4.42	4.81	4.48	4.54	3.57	
9.....	3.88	3.30	3.05	3.64	4.58	4.28	5.00	4.43	4.83	4.48	4.53	3.57	
16.....	3.87	3.31	3.06	3.65	4.58	4.28	5.01	4.44	4.86	4.46	4.50	3.76	
23.....	3.90	3.29	3.05	3.62	4.59	4.29	5.02	4.45	4.86	4.46	4.50	3.81	
30.....	3.95	3.32	3.08	3.67	4.61	4.29	5.03	4.48	4.88	4.46	4.54	3.97	
July 7.....	3.99	3.35	3.09	3.70	4.62	4.32	5.04	4.50	4.89	4.47	4.59	3.69	
14.....	4.03	3.36	3.09	3.70	4.63	4.34	5.05	4.52	4.90	4.48	4.59	3.62	
21.....	4.03	3.36	3.09	3.72	4.63	4.33	5.04	4.51	4.89	4.48	4.58	3.71	
28.....	4.02	3.39	3.11	3.77	4.64	4.35	5.04	4.52	4.90	4.49	4.59	3.70	
Aug. 4.....	4.03	3.42	3.13	3.78	4.65	4.37	5.07	4.54	4.90	4.50	4.58	3.61	
11.....	4.00	3.44	3.15	3.80	4.64	4.36	5.07	4.54	4.91	4.51	4.57	3.63	
18.....	3.98	3.41	3.13	3.78	4.65	4.36	5.07	4.52	4.91	4.51	4.55	3.56	
25.....	3.94	3.33	3.05	3.10	4.63	4.34	5.05	4.50	4.91	4.50	4.51	3.49	
Sep 1.....	3.94	3.31	3.03	3.66	4.63	4.33	5.05	4.48	4.90	4.50	4.52	3.56	
8.....	3.96	3.30	3.02	3.66	4.62	4.33	5.04	4.47	4.89	4.50	4.50	3.59	
15.....	3.95	3.29	3.02	3.66	4.61	4.32	5.03	4.46	4.88	4.50	4.50	3.55	
22.....	3.94	3.27	3.01	3.66	4.61	4.31	5.03	4.44	4.88	4.50	4.50	3.54	
29.....	3.93	3.26	3.00	3.65	4.60	4.31	5.02	4.44	4.87	4.49	4.49	3.72	
Oct. 6.....	3.90	3.26	3.00	3.65	4.59	4.29	5.00	4.42	4.85	4.48	4.50	3.72	
13.....	3.90	3.25	2.99	3.65	4.57	4.28	4.99	4.40	4.85	4.46	4.47	3.66	
20.....	3.88	3.17	2.89	3.59	4.57	4.27	4.98	4.40	4.85	4.46	4.48	3.68	
27.....	3.89	3.16	2.88	3.58	4.57	4.27	4.98	4.39	4.85	4.46	4.51	3.79	
Nov. 3.....	3.87	3.15	2.88	3.53	4.57	4.26	4.99	4.40	4.86	4.45	4.49	3.69	
10.....	3.86	3.15	2.88	3.53	4.56	4.25	4.97	4.40	4.85	4.42	4.49	3.55	
17.....	3.87	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.25	4.96	4.40	4.84	4.42	4.43	3.52	
24.....	3.88	3.15	2.89	3.53	4.55	4.24	4.95	4.39	4.83	4.42	4.44	3.49	
Dec. 1.....	3.88	3.17	2.89	3.54	4.54	4.25	4.94	4.39	4.80	4.42	4.43	3.43	
8.....	3.89	3.21	2.92	3.57	4.54	4.26	4.93	4.39	4.79	4.42	4.44	3.39	
15.....	3.88	3.22	2.93	3.57	4.52	4.25	4.92	4.40	4.77	4.42	4.42	3.40	
22.....	3.86	3.22	2.94	3.57	4.52	4.24	4.92	4.40	4.76	4.40	4.42	3.41	
29.....	3.85	3.22	2.94	3.57	4.52	4.23	4.93	4.40	4.75	4.40	4.41	3.39	
Number of issues.....	4-10	20	5	5	120	30	30	40	40	40	14	500	500

¹ Includes bonds rated Aa and A, data for which are not shown separately. Because of a limited number of suitable issues, the number of corporate bonds in some groups has varied somewhat.

NOTE.—Computed as follows: U.S. Govt. bonds: Averages of daily figures for bonds maturing or callable in 10 years or more.

State and local govt. bonds: General obligations only, based on Thurs.

figures Corp. bonds: Averages of daily figures. Both of these series are from Moody's Investors Service series.

Stocks: Standard and Poor's Corp. series. Dividend/price ratios are based on Wed. figures; earnings/price ratios are as of end of period. Preferred stock ratio is based on 8 median yields for a sample of non-callable issues—12 industrial and 2 public utility; common stock ratios on the 500 stocks in the price index. Quarterly earnings are seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Financial Statistics

★ International ★

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The figures on international capital transactions are collected by the F. R. Banks from reports made on Treasury foreign exchange forms collected by the F. R. Banks in accordance with Executive Orders No. 6560, dated Jan. 15, 1934, and No. 10033, dated Feb. 8, 1949, and Treasury regulations thereunder. Other data are com-

piled largely from regularly published sources such as central bank statements and official statistical bulletins. For some of the series, back data are available in *Banking and Monetary Statistics* and its *Supplements* (see list of publications at end of the BULLETIN).

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Esti- mated total world ¹	Intl. Mone- tary Fund	United States	Esti- mated rest of world	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Aus- tria	Bel- gium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Co- lombia	Congo, Rep. of the
1955.....	37,620	1,808	21,753	14,060	372	144	71	928	323	1,134	44	86	116
1956.....	38,105	1,692	22,058	14,355	224	107	71	925	324	1,103	46	57	122
1957.....	38,810	1,180	22,857	14,775	126	126	103	915	324	1,100	40	62	81
1958.....	39,490	1,332	20,582	17,575	60	162	194	1,270	325	1,078	40	72	83
1959.....	40,185	2,407	19,507	18,270	56	154	292	1,134	327	960	43	71	42
1960.....	40,530	2,439	17,804	20,285	104	147	293	1,170	287	885	45	78	.....
1961—Dec.....	41,155	2,077	16,947	22,130	190	162	303	1,248	285	946	48	88	.....
1962—Jan.....	.....	2,079	16,847	.....	190	164	303	1,277	285	950	48	89	.....
Feb.....	.....	2,096	16,795	.....	165	164	304	1,291	285	962	47	89	.....
Mar.....	41,290	2,098	16,643	22,550	164	167	344	1,297	285	964	46	91	.....
Apr.....	.....	2,099	16,519	.....	114	170	363	1,315	285	963	46	91	.....
May.....	.....	2,106	16,458	.....	114	174	363	1,318	286	913	45	92	.....
June.....	41,285	2,110	16,527	22,650	102	177	363	1,335	286	669	45	93	.....
July.....	.....	2,136	16,182	.....	78	180	419	1,335	286	674	44	93	.....
Aug.....	.....	2,155	16,139	.....	74	182	419	1,342	286	683	44	94	.....
Sept.....	41,345	2,175	16,081	23,090	71	184	419	1,341	286	689	43	83	.....
Oct.....	.....	2,179	16,026	.....	68	186	429	1,341	286	695	43	.....	.....
Nov.....	.....	2,190	16,014	.....	64	187	439	1,340	286	702	43	.....	.....
Dec.....	.....	2,195	16,057	.....	.....	190	454	1,365	.....	708	43	.....	.....
End of period	Cuba	Den- mark	Domin- ican Repub- lic	Ecu- ador	El Sal- vador	Fin- land	France	Ger- many, Fed. Rep. of	Greece	Guate- mala	India	Indo- nesia	Iran
1955.....	136	31	12	23	28	35	942	920	11	27	247	81	138
1956.....	136	31	11	22	28	35	924	1,494	10	27	247	45	138
1957.....	136	31	11	22	31	35	581	2,542	13	27	247	39	138
1958.....	80	31	11	22	31	35	750	2,639	17	27	247	37	141
1959.....	50	31	10	20	30	38	1,290	2,637	26	24	247	33	140
1960.....	1	31	10	20	30	41	1,641	2,971	76	24	247	58	130
1961—Dec.....	.....	31	3	19	18	47	2,121	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
1962—Jan.....	.....	31	3	19	18	47	2,120	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
Feb.....	.....	31	3	19	18	46	2,144	3,664	87	24	247	43	130
Mar.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,171	3,666	91	24	247	43	129
Apr.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,207	3,666	86	24	247	.....	129
May.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,235	3,667	89	24	247	.....	129
June.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,270	3,667	96	24	247	.....	129
July.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,417	3,667	92	24	247	.....	129
Aug.....	.....	31	3	19	18	62	2,450	3,667	86	24	247	.....	129
Sept.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,481	3,668	86	.....	247	.....	129
Oct.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,513	3,669	81	.....	247	.....	129
Nov.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,545	3,669	77	.....	247	.....	129
Dec.....	.....	31	3	19	18	61	2,587	3,679	.....	.....	247	.....	129
End of period	Iraq	Ire- land, Rep. of	Italy	Leb- anon	Mex- ico	Nether- lands	New Zealand	Nor- way	Paki- stan	Peru	Phil- ippines	Portu- gal	South Africa
1955.....	8	18	352	74	142	865	33	45	48	35	16	428	212
1956.....	14	18	338	77	167	844	33	50	49	35	22	448	224
1957.....	20	18	452	91	180	744	33	45	49	28	6	461	217
1958.....	34	18	1,086	91	143	1,050	33	43	49	19	10	493	211
1959.....	84	18	1,749	102	142	1,132	34	30	50	28	9	548	238
1960.....	98	18	2,203	119	137	1,451	35	30	52	42	15	552	178
1961—Dec.....	84	18	2,225	140	112	1,581	1	30	53	47	27	443	298
1962—Jan.....	98	18	2,228	140	111	1,581	1	30	53	47	27	444	343
Feb.....	98	18	2,228	140	110	1,581	1	30	53	47	28	444	361
Mar.....	98	18	2,229	140	109	1,581	1	30	53	47	30	446	379
Apr.....	98	18	2,234	140	109	1,581	1	30	53	47	31	446	386
May.....	98	18	2,240	140	107	1,581	1	30	53	47	33	447	407
June.....	98	18	2,242	151	106	1,581	1	30	53	47	34	454	432
July.....	98	18	2,244	172	106	1,581	1	30	53	47	35	455	446
Aug.....	98	18	2,244	172	98	1,581	1	30	53	47	36	467	468
Sept.....	98	18	2,241	172	97	1,581	1	30	53	47	37	469	488
Oct.....	98	18	2,239	172	95	1,581	1	30	53	47	38	469	501
Nov.....	.....	18	2,237	172	.....	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	471	509
Dec.....	.....	18	2,243	.....	.....	1,581	1	30	53	47	.....	471	499

For notes see end of table.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENTS—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Thailand	Turkey	U.A.R. (Egypt)	United Kingdom ²	Uruguay	Venezuela	Yugoslavia	Bank for Intl. Settlements ³	EPU-EF ⁴
1955.....	132	276	1,597	19	112	144	174	2,120	216	403	16	121	244
1956.....	132	266	1,664	19	112	144	188	2,133	186	603	18	59	268
1957.....	101	219	1,706	24	112	144	188	2,273	180	719	14	24	254
1958.....	57	204	1,925	24	112	144	174	3,069	180	719	17	-42	126
1959.....	68	191	1,934	19	104	133	174	2,736	180	652	10	-134	40
1960.....	178	170	2,185	19	104	134	174	3,231	180	401	4	-19	55
1961—Dec.....	316	180	2,560	.....	104	139	174	3,318	180	401	6	115	56
1962—Jan.....	331	181	2,505	.....	104	140	174	3,410	180	401	6	176	.....
Feb.....	341	181	2,481	.....	104	140	174	3,424	180	401	6	176	.....
Mar.....	351	181	2,444	.....	104	140	174	3,452	180	401	6	171	61
Apr.....	376	181	2,424	.....	104	140	174	3,472	180	401	6	162	.....
May.....	400	181	2,409	.....	104	140	174	3,525	180	401	6	165	.....
June.....	409	182	2,409	.....	104	140	174	3,433	180	401	6	203	46
July.....	429	182	2,459	.....	104	140	174	2,915	180	401	3	209	.....
Aug.....	429	181	2,459	.....	104	140	174	2,848	180	401	3	210	.....
Sept.....	428	181	2,453	.....	104	140	174	2,792	180	401	3	200	62
Oct.....	438	181	2,452	.....	104	140	174	2,822	180	401	3	172	.....
Nov.....	437	181	2,421	.....	104	140	174	2,884	180	401	4	151	.....
Dec.....	446	181	2,667	.....	.....	140	174	2,806	180	.....	.....	-50	.....

¹ Includes reported gold holdings of central banks and govts. and international organizations, unpublished holdings of various central banks and govts., estimated holdings of the U.K. Exchange Equalization Account, and estimated official holdings of countries from which no reports are received; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

The figures included for the Bank for International Settlements are the Bank's gold assets net of gold deposit liabilities. This procedure avoids the overstatement of total world gold reserves since most of the gold deposited with the BIS is included in the gold reserves of individual countries.

² Beginning with Dec. 1958, Exchange Equalization Account gold and convertible currency reserves, as reported by the U.K. Treasury; before that time, reserves of gold and U.S. and Canadian dollars.

³ Net gold assets of BIS, i.e., gold in bars and coins and other gold assets minus gold deposit liabilities.

⁴ Europeans Payments Union through Dec. 1958 and European Fund thereafter.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on gold (except production), see "Gold" Section 14, Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics.

GOLD PRODUCTION

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Period	World production ¹	Africa				North and South America						Other		All other ¹
		South Africa	Rhodesia	Ghana	Congo, Rep. of the	United States	Canada	Mexico	Nicaragua ²	Brazil	Colombia	Australia	India	
1955.....	940.0	510.7	18.4	24.1	13.0	65.7	159.1	13.4	8.1	3.9	13.3	36.7	7.4	66.2
1956.....	975.0	556.2	18.8	22.3	13.1	65.3	153.4	12.3	7.6	4.3	15.3	36.1	7.3	63.0
1957.....	1,015.0	596.2	18.8	27.7	13.1	63.0	155.2	12.1	6.9	4.2	11.4	37.9	6.3	62.2
1958.....	1,050.0	618.0	19.4	29.8	12.3	61.6	158.8	11.6	7.2	3.9	13.0	38.6	6.0	69.8
1959.....	1,125.0	702.2	19.8	32.0	12.2	57.2	156.9	11.0	7.3	3.8	13.9	38.1	5.8	64.8
1960.....	1,175.0	748.4	19.6	31.3	11.1	58.8	161.1	10.5	7.0	4.1	15.2	38.0	5.7	64.2
1961.....	1,220.0	803.1	20.1	34.0	8.1	54.8	155.5	9.4	7.7	4.4	14.0	37.5	5.7	65.7
1961—Nov.....	.....	69.2	1.6	.....	.....	4.1	13.0	.9	.....	.4	1.1	3.1	.5	.....
Dec.....	.....	67.8	1.6	.....	.....	3.4	12.9	.5	.....	.4	1.1	3.3	.5	.....
1962—Jan.....	.....	70.6	1.6	.....	.....	3.5	12.6	.7	.....	.4	1.3	2.9	.5	.....
Feb.....	.....	67.4	1.6	.....	.....	3.2	11.4	.9	.....	.4	1.4	2.9	.5	.....
Mar.....	.....	72.9	1.7	.....	.....	3.5	12.8	1.1	.....	.4	1.2	3.1	.5	.....
Apr.....	.....	72.3	1.6	.....	.....	3.0	12.4	.9	.....	.3	1.2	2.6	.4	.....
May.....	.....	74.0	1.5	.....	.....	3.4	12.3	.6	.....	.4	1.2	3.0	.5	.....
June.....	.....	75.2	1.6	.....	.....	3.1	11.8	.8	.....	.4	.9	3.3	.5	.....
July.....	.....	76.3	1.6	.....	.....	4.0	11.9	.6	.....	.4	1.2	3.3	.5	.....
Aug.....	.....	76.6	1.6	.....	.....	4.6	12.0	.8	.....	.4	1.2	3.4	.5	.....
Sept.....	.....	76.1	1.7	.....	.....	4.8	11.7	.7	.....	.3	1.1	.....	.....	.....
Oct.....	.....	78.1	1.6	.....	.....	4.3	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nov.....	.....	78.5	.....	.....	.....	3.8	12.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Estimated; excludes U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, China Mainland, and North Korea.

² Gold exports.

NOTE.—Estimated world production based on reports of the U. S.

Bureau of Mines. Country data based on reports from individual countries and of the Bureau of Mines except Brazil, data for which are from American Bureau of Metal Statistics. For the United States, annual figures are from the Bureau of the Mint and monthly figures are from American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

NET GOLD PURCHASES OR SALES BY THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars at \$35 per fine troy ounce)

Area and country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1961		1962			
									III	IV	I	II	III	
Western Europe:														
Austria.....	-6				-84	-83	-1					-39	-17	-56
Belgium.....				3	-329	-39	-141	-144	-63	-81		-28	-35	
France.....		-68	-34			-266	-173					-45	-98	-214
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	-226	-10					-34	-23						
Italy.....					-349			100						
Netherlands.....				25	-261	-30	-249	-25	-25					
Portugal.....	-55	-5			-20	-10								
Spain.....				31	32		-114	-156	-58	-40	-47	-59	-20	
Switzerland.....	-16		-8		-215	20	-324	-125	-45	-5	62	35	-45	
United Kingdom.....	-50		100		-900	-350	-550	-306	-55	-326	-181	-150	-64	
Bank for Intl. Settlements.....	-20				-178	-32	-36	-23						
Other.....	-6	4	18	8	-21	-38	-96	-53	*	-14	-11	-15	*	
Total.....	-378	-78	80	68	-2,326	-827	-1,718	-754	-246	-466	-290	-339	-399	
Canada.....			15	5								190		
Latin American republics:														
Argentina.....			115	75	67		-50	-90			25	60		
Mexico.....	80						-30	-20						
Venezuela.....	-30		-200				65							
Other.....	12	14	56	6	2	-16	-30	-19	-9	-4	-1	-1	9	
Total.....	62	14	-28	81	69	19	-100	-109	-9	-4	24	59	9	
Asia:														
Japan.....					-30	-157	-15							
Other.....	-10	-5	*	18	-4	-28	-97	1-101	-34	-20	-24	-16	-41	
Total.....	-10	-5	*	18	-34	-186	-113	-101	-34	-20	-24	-16	-41	
All other.....	-1	1	14		-3	-5	-38	-6	*	-4	-1	3	-2	
Total foreign countries.....	-327	-68	80	172	-2,294	-998	-1,969	-970	-288	-494	-291	-102	-434	
Intl. Monetary Fund.....			2 200	600		3 -44	2 300	150	150					
Grand total.....	-327	-68	280	772	-2,294	-1,041	-1,669	-820	-138	-494	-291	-102	-434	

¹ Includes sales of \$21 million to Lebanon and \$48 million to Saudi Arabia.

² Proceeds from this sale invested by the IMF in U. S. Govt. securities; upon termination of the investment the IMF can reacquire the same

amount of gold from the United States.

³ Payment to the IMF of \$344 million as increase in U. S. gold subscription less sale by the IMF of \$300 million (see also note 2).

U. S. GOLD STOCK AND HOLDINGS OF CONVERTIBLE FOREIGN CURRENCIES BY U. S. MONETARY AUTHORITIES

(In millions of dollars)

Year	End of period			Changes in—		Month	End of period			Changes in—		
	Total	Gold stock		Total	Total gold		Total	Gold stock		Foreign currency holdings ²	Total	Total gold
		Total ¹	Treasury					Total ¹	Treasury			
1951.....	22,873	22,873	22,695	53	53	1962—Jan....	16,963	16,847	16,815	116	-100	-100
1952.....	23,252	23,252	23,187	379	379	Feb....	16,948	16,795	16,790	153	-15	-52
1953.....	22,091	22,091	22,030	-1,161	-1,161	Mar....	16,873	16,643	16,608	230	-75	-152
1954.....	21,793	21,793	21,713	-298	-298	Apr....	16,762	16,519	16,495	243	-111	-124
						May....	16,718	16,458	16,434	260	-44	-61
1955.....	21,733	21,733	21,690	-40	-40	June....	17,081	16,527	16,435	554	363	69
1956.....	22,058	22,058	21,949	305	305	July....	16,678	16,182	16,147	496	-403	-345
1957.....	22,857	22,857	22,781	799	799	Aug....	16,562	16,139	16,098	423	-116	-43
1958.....	20,582	20,582	20,534	-2,275	-2,275	Sept....	16,531	16,081	16,067	450	-31	-58
1959.....	19,507	19,507	19,456	-1,075	-1,075	Oct....	16,364	16,026	15,978	338	-167	-55
						Nov....	16,216	16,014	15,977	202	-148	-12
1960.....	17,804	17,804	17,767	-1,703	-1,703	Dec....	16,156	16,057	15,978	99	-60	43
1961.....	17,063	16,947	16,889	116	-741	1963—Jan....	16,103	15,975	15,928	128	-53	-82
1962.....	16,156	16,057	15,978	99	-907							

¹ Includes gold in Exchange Stabilization Fund.

² For holdings of F. R. Banks only see pp. 212 and 214.

³ Includes payment of \$344 million as increase in U. S. gold subscription to the International Monetary Fund.

NOTE.—See Table 8 on page 289 for gold held under earmark at F. R. Banks for foreign and international accounts. Gold under earmark is not included in the gold stock of the United States.

See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

HOLDINGS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Dec. 31, 1960		Sept. 30, 1961		Dec. 31, 1961		Mar. 31, 1962		June 30, 1962		Sept. 30, 1962 ²	
	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes	Gold & short-term dollars	U.S. Govt. bonds & notes
Western Europe:												
Austria.....	536	3	526	3	558	3	594	*	640	*	744	*
Belgium.....	1,312	2	1,476	1	1,574	8	1,616	8	1,593	2	1,511	*
Denmark.....	85	31	79	30	83	30	80	29	83	29	78	30
Finland.....	87	*	134	2	138	2	138	2	133	2	135	2
France.....	2,160	5	3,014	5	3,110	4	3,360	3	3,664	3	3,643	3
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	6,447	3	6,394	3	6,505	3	6,200	3	6,289	3	6,467	3
Greece.....	139	*	120	*	154	*	189	*	206	*	187	*
Italy.....	3,080	*	3,377	*	3,459	*	3,416	*	3,429	*	3,533	*
Netherlands.....	1,779	4	1,804	3	1,797	3	1,822	2	1,888	2	1,857	2
Norway.....	112	148	135	128	135	126	142	93	131	85	142	91
Portugal.....	636	1	523	1	542	1	532	1	584	1	610	1
Spain.....	327	1	405	1	469	1	516	1	568	1	588	1
Sweden.....	397	82	566	71	586	93	584	92	607	123	639	102
Switzerland.....	2,863	94	3,177	86	3,435	83	3,262	83	3,360	83	3,290	86
Turkey.....	152	*	158	*	165	*	160	*	163	*	162	*
United Kingdom ¹	4,467	420	4,719	483	4,526	435	4,941	388	4,864	440	4,402	418
Other ²	529	44	788	47	678	48	728	46	667	46	695	47
Total.....	25,108	838	27,395	864	27,914	840	28,280	751	28,869	820	28,683	786
Canada.....	3,324	446	3,576	465	3,704	459	3,454	423	3,566	227	4,169	240
Latin America:												
Argentina.....	419	1	454	1	425	1	407	1	310	1	301	1
Brazil.....	481	2	551	1	513	1	492	1	511	1	499	1
Chile.....	180	*	178	*	153	*	160	*	176	*	147	*
Colombia.....	236	1	222	1	235	1	228	1	252	1	228	1
Cuba.....	78	1	46	*	44	*	40	*	38	*	37	*
Guatemala.....	68	*	70	*	70	*	82	*	76	*	58	*
Mexico.....	534	7	529	5	606	5	615	6	609	6	528	6
Panama, Republic of.....	123	1	79	1	87	1	82	1	87	1	85	1
Peru.....	114	*	123	1	131	1	137	*	137	*	154	*
Uruguay.....	231	1	229	1	237	1	255	1	259	1	272	1
Venezuela.....	799	1	849	1	819	1	801	1	765	1	780	1
Other ^{3,4}	370	.....	297	77	255	192	305	188	360	156	380	132
Total.....	3,633	15	3,627	89	3,575	204	3,604	200	3,580	168	3,469	144
Asia:												
India.....	301	41	333	6	325	6	321	6	296	6	293	6
Indonesia.....	236	1	120	1	119	1	137	1	125	1	76	1
Iran.....	152	*	167	*	161	*	165	*	155	*	157	*
Japan.....	2,166	3	1,953	3	1,894	3	2,054	3	2,210	3	2,344	3
Philippines.....	218	2	174	2	212	1	195	1	213	1	198	1
Thailand.....	290	*	344	*	368	*	410	*	431	*	430	*
Other.....	991	45	1,130	45	1,168	45	1,215	41	1,207	41	1,266	41
Total.....	4,354	92	4,221	57	4,247	56	4,497	52	4,637	52	4,764	52
All other:												
Australia.....	235	*	238	*	260	*	268	*	281	*	315	*
South Africa.....	207	*	251	*	330	*	415	*	471	*	535	*
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	196	*	189	*	189	*	190	*	193	*	186	*
Other ⁶	600	35	579	38	635	39	631	42	640	39	664	39
Total.....	1,238	35	1,257	38	1,414	39	1,504	42	1,585	39	1,700	39
Total foreign countries⁷.....	37,657	1,426	40,076	1,513	40,854	1,598	41,339	1,468	42,237	1,306	42,785	1,261
International⁴.....	6,337	900	5,422	1,127	5,767	1,240	6,394	1,087	6,565	1,009	6,994	861
Grand total⁷.....	43,994	2,326	45,498	2,640	46,621	2,838	47,733	2,555	48,802	2,315	49,779	2,122
Sterling area.....	5,558	536	5,863	567	5,841	520	6,357	474	6,328	525	5,979	504

¹ Gold reserves are estimated.² In addition to other Western European countries includes unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries; gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold; European Fund; and the Bank for International Settlements (the figures for the gold reserves of the BIS represent the Bank's net gold assets; see note 1 to table on gold reserves).³ Includes other Latin American republics and the Inter-American Development Bank.⁴ Data for short-term dollars exclude nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the Inter-American Development Bank and the International Development Association.⁵ Total short-term dollars include \$109 million reported by banks initially included as of June 30, of which \$105 million reported for Japan.⁶ Includes unspecified countries in Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe, and all Western European dependencies located outside Europe and Asia.⁷ Excludes gold reserves of the U. S. S. R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

NOTE.—Gold and short-term dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and official and private short-term dollar holdings (principally deposits and U. S. Treasury bills and certificates). U. S. Govt. bonds and notes are official and private holdings of U. S. Govt. securities with an original maturity of more than 1 year.

See also NOTE to table on gold reserves.

1. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Grand total ¹	In-ternational ^{1, 2}	Foreign			Europe				Canada	Latin America ¹	Asia	All Other
			Total ¹	Official ^{1, 3}	Other	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	United Kingdom	Other	Total				
1957.....	15,158	1,517	13,641	7,917	5,724	1,557	1,275	4,310	7,142	1,623	2,575	1,946	355
1958.....	16,159	1,544	14,615	8,665	5,950	1,755	873	5,081	7,708	2,019	2,403	2,205	279
1959.....	19,389	4,158	16,231	9,154	7,076	1,987	990	5,496	8,473	2,198	2,408	2,780	373
1960.....	21,272	3,897	17,374	10,327	7,047	3,476	1,667	3,903	9,046	2,439	2,422	3,115	352
1961—Dec.....	22,415	3,690	18,725	10,966	7,759	2,841	2,226	5,250	10,317	2,758	2,371	2,892	387
1962—Jan.....	22,362	3,701	18,661	10,256	8,405	2,299	2,501	5,285	10,084	2,909	2,327	2,926	415
Feb.....	22,667	4,014	18,653	10,103	8,550	2,401	2,566	5,218	10,185	2,761	2,333	2,995	378
Mar.....	23,083	4,296	18,787	10,498	8,289	2,534	2,491	5,356	10,381	2,490	2,432	3,092	392
Apr.....	23,267	4,395	18,873	10,289	8,584	2,518	2,468	5,378	10,364	2,503	2,543	3,070	392
May.....	23,404	4,485	18,919	10,480	8,439	2,509	2,398	5,562	10,469	2,514	2,410	3,090	437
June.....	23,934	4,455	19,479	11,232	8,247	2,622	2,262	5,709	10,593	2,897	2,463	3,106	420
June ⁵	24,043	4,455	19,588	11,232	8,356	2,622	2,264	5,709	10,595	2,897	2,464	3,212	421
July.....	23,611	4,737	18,874	10,801	8,073	2,543	1,853	5,220	9,616	3,120	2,489	3,200	449
Aug.....	24,147	4,895	19,252	11,140	8,112	2,592	1,846	5,289	9,726	3,416	2,418	3,233	458
Sept.....	24,515	4,819	19,696	11,696	8,000	2,799	1,802	5,460	10,061	3,480	2,413	3,280	462
Oct.....	25,203	4,841	20,361	12,134	8,227	2,823	1,853	5,593	10,268	3,894	2,388	3,345	467
Nov. ^p	25,174	4,932	20,242	12,139	8,103	2,770	1,884	5,658	10,312	3,667	2,421	3,360	482
Dec. ^p	24,984	4,934	20,050	12,154	7,896	2,730	1,617	5,843	10,191	3,343	2,621	3,426	469

1a. Other Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Turkey	Other ⁶
1957.....	4,310	349	130	112	64	354	154	1,079	203	93	142	24	260	967	18	360
1958.....	5,081	411	115	169	69	532	126	1,121	339	130	163	36	303	852	20	694
1959.....	5,496	331	138	137	71	655	186	1,370	485	95	138	86	213	969	31	590
1960.....	3,903	243	142	54	46	519	63	877	328	82	84	149	227	678	18	393
1961—Dec.....	5,250	255	326	52	91	989	67	1,234	216	105	99	153	406	875	26	354
1962—Jan.....	5,285	256	357	52	90	1,083	76	1,248	218	93	93	159	392	775	34	359
Feb.....	5,218	262	328	55	90	1,097	85	1,100	263	103	91	152	394	819	37	345
Mar.....	5,356	250	319	49	77	1,189	98	1,187	241	112	86	165	403	818	20	342
Apr.....	5,378	229	293	49	74	1,261	104	1,185	247	141	98	160	391	808	19	321
May.....	5,562	238	293	60	70	1,445	103	1,147	259	123	108	153	415	830	16	302
June.....	5,709	277	258	52	71	1,394	110	1,187	307	101	130	159	425	951	23	263
July.....	5,220	291	204	44	68	1,046	100	1,095	339	103	132	176	425	913	17	266
Aug.....	5,289	316	184	52	70	1,080	98	1,244	258	117	137	144	463	832	17	279
Sept.....	5,460	325	170	47	74	1,162	101	1,292	276	112	141	160	458	837	22	283
Oct.....	5,593	319	190	55	73	1,205	103	1,310	259	109	156	151	458	885	26	292
Nov. ^p	5,658	305	195	69	72	1,272	113	1,296	243	115	154	165	483	837	25	314
Dec. ^p	5,843	329	174	67	73	1,154	119	1,384	248	125	161	176	490	908	25	411

1b. Latin America

End of period	Total ¹	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Rep.	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Neth., Antilles and Surinam	Panama, Republic of	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other ^{1, 7}
1957.....	2,575	137	26	132	75	153	235	54	27	65	386	73	136	60	55	835	124
1958.....	2,403	150	22	138	100	169	286	40	26	42	418	79	146	77	82	494	133
1959.....	2,408	337	24	151	185	217	164	37	28	37	442	88	129	82	62	277	148
1960.....	2,422	315	23	194	135	158	77	37	24	44	397	72	123	72	51	398	302
1961—Dec.....	2,371	235	26	228	105	147	43	23	22	46	494	89	87	84	57	418	268
1962—Jan.....	2,327	228	23	252	99	119	41	26	24	48	473	86	79	79	68	397	285
Feb.....	2,333	217	23	241	95	139	40	28	29	54	474	88	83	80	80	381	283
Mar.....	2,432	243	24	207	114	137	39	34	28	58	506	92	82	90	75	400	303
Apr.....	2,543	221	24	255	110	140	38	42	29	57	516	97	90	92	75	447	308
May.....	2,410	209	24	236	110	142	37	43	34	55	490	90	91	90	72	379	308
June.....	2,464	208	25	225	131	159	37	48	35	52	503	87	87	90	79	364	334
July.....	2,489	231	23	201	113	149	37	43	36	42	474	96	87	96	73	436	351
Aug.....	2,418	210	21	198	106	143	36	42	33	37	454	93	87	104	87	394	374
Sept.....	2,413	230	22	213	104	145	36	40	31	34	431	94	85	107	92	379	370
Oct.....	2,388	187	24	180	112	152	8 15	35	25	33	437	92	84	103	90	417	403
Nov. ^p	2,421	205	22	176	101	136	15	44	21	33	494	94	87	103	85	406	399
Dec. ^p	2,621	208	23	204	133	148	15	42	22	41	531	97	98	105	101	405	445

For notes see following page.

I. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

Ic. Asia and All Other

End of period	Asia											All other						
	Total	Hong Kong	India	Indonesia	Iran	Israel	Japan	Korea, Republic of	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other	Total	Australia	Congo, Rep. of the	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other
1957.....	1,946	70	82	151	55	52	586	117	175	86	157	417	355	85	39	38	40	153
1958.....	2,205	62	77	108	43	56	935	145	176	99	133	371	279	79	30	30	16	125
1959.....	2,780	60	114	139	47	87	1,285	148	172	94	141	494	373	110	31	49	20	162
1960.....	3,115	57	54	178	22	75	1,887	152	203	84	186	217	352	88	32	29	22	181
1961—Dec.....	2,892	55	78	76	31	63	1,590	199	185	92	264	258	387	98	34	32	15	209
1962—Jan.....	2,926	59	75	86	34	63	1,599	188	202	98	276	246	415	127	31	32	21	204
Feb.....	2,995	57	74	100	35	87	1,633	187	171	103	293	255	378	95	28	36	14	205
Mar.....	3,092	57	74	94	36	71	1,750	183	165	92	306	262	392	101	27	36	16	213
Apr.....	3,070	58	70	88	23	78	1,708	181	173	90	314	287	392	96	27	43	17	210
May.....	3,090	61	54	80	18	76	1,752	174	184	85	323	283	437	97	40	42	25	232
June.....	3,106	56	49	82	26	76	1,800	164	179	85	327	261	421	104	37	39	19	222
June ⁵	3,212	56	49	82	26	76	1,906	164	179	85	327	261	421	104	37	39	19	222
July.....	3,200	60	39	79	32	76	1,903	160	169	86	327	267	449	122	37	36	22	232
Aug.....	3,233	60	39	83	37	89	1,942	155	169	82	327	250	458	126	41	45	13	232
Sept.....	3,280	57	46	33	28	81	2,040	153	161	80	326	275	462	131	35	47	12	236
Oct.....	3,345	63	49	39	27	74	2,104	147	163	78	326	275	467	155	31	42	13	226
Nov. ⁶	3,360	62	46	26	22	81	2,111	142	171	76	324	300	482	157	38	43	17	227
Dec. ⁷	3,426	65	41	28	19	81	2,177	136	174	75	333	296	469	147	35	39	14	234

1d. Supplementary Data⁹ (end of year)

Area or country	1958	1959	1960	1961	Area or country	1958	1959	1960	1961
Other Europe:					Other Asia (Cont.):				
Bulgaria.....	.3	1.2	.5	1.2	Ceylon.....	44.1	34.4	6.9	n.a.
Cyprus.....	.2	.3	.5	.7	China Mainland ¹⁰	36.0	35.8	34.8	34.6
Czechoslovakia ¹⁰.....	.6	.7	1.0	.9	Goa.....	2.5	2.3	1.4	.9
Hungary.....	.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	Iraq.....	18.0	63.1	13.8	n.a.
Iceland.....	3.5	2.7	5.1	3.1	Jordan.....	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.6
Ireland, Republic of.....	10.0	5.4	2.7	3.2	Kuwait.....	10.3	9.4	9.6	27.1
Luxembourg.....	16.1	7.2	12.6	16.1	Laos.....	20.9	21.0	5.0	n.a.
Monaco.....	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.4	Lebanon.....	37.9	38.0	36.2	n.a.
Poland ¹⁰	4.9	4.0	6.1	7.2	Malaya.....	1.2	1.4	6.3	4.4
Rumania ¹⁰.....	.9	.9	1.1	1.5	Nepal.....	1.2	1.8	1.2	n.a.
Soviet Zone of Germany.....	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	Pakistan.....	5.6	23.5	10.6	10.1
U. S. S. R. ¹⁰	2.2	2.6	12.1	4.8	Ryukyu Islands.....	15.2	14.8	14.2	n.a.
Yugoslavia ¹⁰	9.5	6.2	10.0	11.6	Saudi Arabia.....	60.2	111.6	18.4	24.9
					Singapore.....	2.5	3.5	1.9	3.2
Other Latin America:					Syria.....	4.7	5.0	4.2	2.6
Bahamas ¹¹			47.2	77.5	Viet-Nam.....	48.8	68.3	14.6	7.9
Bermuda.....	6.8	14.3	21.7	33.5					
Costa Rica.....	24.5	18.9	19.8	13.3	All other:				
Ecuador.....	17.4	21.7	27.3	23.6	Algeria.....	.5	.6	.4	.5
French West Indies and French Guiana.....	.5	.5	.4	.5	Ethiopia and Eritrea.....	27.8	18.7	9.3	11.1
Haiti.....	7.7	10.5	10.7	9.9	French Somaliland.....	1.0	2.0	.9	.8
Honduras.....	6.3	12.8	15.0	14.8	Ghana.....	.7	.4	.9	1.1
Nicaragua.....	11.3	12.5	11.9	17.3	Liberia.....	13.0	20.3	16.8	21.9
Paraguay.....	3.4	6.7	4.6	4.9	Libya.....	6.4	17.6	5.6	5.4
The West Indies federation ¹²	31.6	32.6	11.3	12.0	Madeira Islands.....	1.0	.6	.9	.7
					Morocco (incl. Tangier).....	43.5	57.8	64.3	93.0
Other Asia:					Mozambique.....	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.6
Aden.....	1.7	2.2	2.3	n.a.	New Caledonia.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	n.a.
Afghanistan.....	4.5	11.0	9.8	3.6	New Zealand.....	6.9	6.8	35.1	4.0
Bahrain.....	.9	.9	.5	.6	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of.....	.2	.3	3.9	n.a.
Burma.....	5.9	4.3	.9	n.a.	Somali Republic.....	1.3	.8	3.5	1.7
Cambodia.....	24.9	19.7	10.9	15.3	Sudan.....	5.2	1.6	1.9	n.a.
					Tunisia.....	.3	8.4	2.8	1.2

¹ Excludes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank.

² International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association, and other international organizations.

³ Foreign central banks and foreign central governments and their agencies (including official purchasing missions, trade and shipping missions, diplomatic and consular establishments, etc.).

⁴ Includes \$1,031 million representing increase in U. S. dollar subscription to the IMF paid in June 1959.

⁵ These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

⁶ Includes Bank for International Settlements.

⁷ Beginning with 1960 includes Inter-American Development Bank.

⁸ Decline from September reflects reclassification of deposits for changes in domicile over the past few years from Cuba to other countries.

⁹ Except where noted, data based on reports by banks in the second (N. Y.) F. R. District and are a partial breakdown of the amounts shown in the "other" categories in Tables 1a-1c.

¹⁰ Based on reports by banks in all F. R. districts.

¹¹ Before 1960, data for the Bahamas included with The West Indies federation.

¹² Excludes Jamaica.

NOTE.—For back figures and description of the data in this and the following tables on international capital transactions of the United States, see "International Finance" Section 15, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period, or area and country	Total	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies
		To banks and official institutions				To all other foreigners				
		Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates ¹	Other ²	Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other ²	
Total amounts outstanding										
1957.....	15,158	12,847	5,875	5,840	1,132	2,252	1,766	278	209	59
1958.....	16,159	13,669	6,772	5,823	1,075	2,430	1,951	306	174	59
1959.....	19,389	16,913	6,341	9,245	1,328	2,398	1,833	295	270	77
1960.....	21,272	18,929	7,568	9,960	1,401	2,230	1,849	148	233	113
1961—Dec.....	22,415	19,909	8,635	9,751	1,524	2,356	1,976	149	230	150
1962—Jan.....	22,362	19,839	9,132	9,232	1,475	2,361	1,967	151	243	161
Feb.....	22,667	20,085	9,119	9,500	1,466	2,430	1,973	166	290	152
Mar.....	*23,083	*20,445	8,754	10,218	*1,473	2,454	2,004	156	294	184
Apr.....	*23,267	*20,611	9,074	10,011	*1,526	2,475	2,038	140	297	181
May.....	*23,404	*20,743	8,774	10,409	*1,560	2,494	2,050	100	344	167
June.....	*23,934	*21,083	8,616	10,973	*1,495	2,674	2,207	107	360	177
June ³	*24,043	*21,190	8,684	10,973	*1,533	2,676	2,209	107	360	177
July.....	*23,611	*20,878	8,365	11,020	*1,493	2,553	*2,087	112	*354	180
Aug.....	*24,147	*21,361	8,280	11,645	*1,436	2,540	*2,065	109	*367	246
Sept.....	24,515	21,730	8,197	12,082	1,451	2,531	2,057	100	374	254
Oct.....	25,203	22,400	8,486	12,463	1,451	2,520	2,050	108	362	282
Nov. ^p	25,174	22,413	8,430	12,459	1,524	2,557	2,047	130	380	204
Dec. ^p	24,984	22,272	8,510	12,226	1,536	2,568	2,090	116	361	143
Area and country detail, Oct. 31, 1962										
Europe:										
Austria.....	319	317	247	65	5	2	2	*	*	*
Belgium.....	190	160	90	50	20	30	28	*	2	*
Denmark.....	55	48	40	6	2	7	6	*	*	*
Finland.....	73	72	43	21	7	2	2	*	*	*
France.....	1,205	1,154	192	916	46	49	43	4	3	2
Germany, Fed. Rep. of....	2,823	2,783	275	2,166	342	37	30	2	5	3
Greece.....	103	87	66	20	*	17	17	*	*	*
Italy.....	1,310	1,157	208	815	134	28	25	2	*	125
Netherlands.....	259	221	92	119	10	36	25	1	10	2
Norway.....	109	79	43	12	24	30	29	1	*	*
Portugal.....	156	112	108	.....	4	43	43	*	*	*
Spain.....	151	117	102	14	1	34	32	*	2	*
Sweden.....	458	440	95	331	14	18	17	1	*	*
Switzerland.....	885	727	285	274	169	96	63	15	19	62
Turkey.....	26	24	24	.....	*	2	2	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	1,853	1,357	1,037	271	49	439	163	40	236	57
Yugoslavia.....	12	11	9	.....	2	1	1	.....	*	.....
Other.....	280	266	80	94	92	11	10	*	*	4
Total.....	10,268	9,133	3,037	5,175	921	880	536	65	278	256
Canada.....	3,894	3,656	1,849	1,764	42	221	173	25	24	17
Latin America:										
Argentina.....	187	77	60	16	1	110	104	*	6	*
Bolivia.....	24	7	7	.....	*	17	17	*	*	*
Brazil.....	180	81	73	*	7	99	98	*	1	*
Chile.....	112	36	36	.....	*	76	75	*	1	*
Colombia.....	152	73	68	*	5	79	76	*	3	*
Cuba.....	15	1	1	.....	.....	13	13	*	*	.....
Dominican Republic.....	35	18	17	.....	*	18	17	*	*	.....
El Salvador.....	25	11	6	5	*	14	14	*	*	.....
Guatemala.....	33	16	14	.....	2	17	16	*	*	.....
Mexico.....	437	243	186	.....	57	193	189	*	3	*
Neth. Antilles and Surinam.....	92	39	26	8	5	53	33	2	18	*
Panama, Rep. of.....	84	11	10	.....	1	73	64	1	8	.....
Peru.....	103	40	39	.....	*	63	62	.....	1	*
Uruguay.....	90	38	32	.....	6	52	45	2	5	*
Venezuela.....	417	186	186	.....	*	230	225	4	2	1
Other.....	403	276	145	25	106	124	108	7	9	3
Total.....	2,388	1,152	907	54	192	1,231	1,157	18	56	4

For notes see end of table.

2. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Total	Payable in dollars								Payable in foreign currencies
		To banks and official institutions				To all other foreigners				
		Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other ²	Total	Deposits	U. S. Treasury bills and certificates	Other ²	
Area and country detail, Oct. 31, 1962—Cont.										
Asia:										
Hong Kong.....	63	32	26	.....	6	31	30	*	*	*
India.....	49	41	23	.....	6	6	6	.....	*	1
Indonesia.....	39	37	16	.....	*	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Iran.....	27	20	20	.....	*	7	7	.....	.....	*
Israel.....	74	68	43	.....	7	18	6	*	1	.....
Japan.....	2,104	2,083	1,185	.....	721	177	22	.....	1	*
Korea, Rep. of.....	147	146	143	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Philippines.....	163	139	129	.....	1	9	24	*	*	*
Taiwan.....	78	71	63	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Thailand.....	326	323	92	.....	224	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	275	234	176	.....	24	34	41	*	1	*
Total.....	3,345	3,192	1,917	.....	1,010	266	150	*	3	2
All other:										
Australia.....	155	150	47	.....	93	10	4	*	*	1
Congo, Rep. of the.....	31	30	30	.....	.....	*	1	.....	.....	.....
South Africa.....	42	39	34	.....	5	*	2	*	.....	*
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	13	12	10	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	*
Other.....	226	194	142	.....	39	12	30	.....	1	3
Total.....	467	425	264	.....	138	23	38	*	1	4
Total foreign countries.....	20,361	17,559	7,975	.....	8,141	1,443	2,520	108	362	282
International.....	4,841	4,841	512	.....	4,322	7	*	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	25,203	22,400	8,486	.....	12,463	1,451	2,520	108	362	282

¹ Includes nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the International Monetary Fund, which amounted to \$3,012 million on Dec. 31, 1962; excludes such notes held by the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank, which amounted to \$276 million on Dec. 31.

² Principally bankers' acceptances and commercial paper.
³ These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.
⁴ Includes \$3,002 million of nonnegotiable, non-interest-bearing special U. S. notes held by the International Monetary Fund.

3. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

End of period	Total	Europe							Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
		France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Italy	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other	Total				
1957.....	2,199	114	140	56	34	98	211	654	154	956	386	50
1958.....	2,542	102	77	36	42	124	315	696	243	1,099	435	69
1959.....	2,623	57	54	30	38	121	234	534	272	1,175	586	56
1960.....	3,614	32	82	34	60	245	264	717	421	1,356	1,052	69
1961—Dec.....	4,746	42	165	35	105	181	239	767	537	1,519	1,838	85
1962—Jan.....	4,623	40	157	36	68	163	214	678	483	1,440	1,930	92
Feb.....	4,738	44	155	39	71	160	215	683	496	1,470	2,000	89
Mar.....	4,922	52	144	37	76	159	222	690	540	1,510	2,087	94
Apr.....	4,901	47	161	41	68	142	207	667	517	1,535	2,081	101
May.....	4,884	55	139	37	68	158	229	686	453	1,579	2,062	103
June.....	4,821	55	129	36	68	151	254	693	431	1,543	2,038	117
June 1.....	4,878	55	129	36	68	151	254	693	436	1,546	2,087	117
July.....	4,876	51	137	43	67	161	244	703	451	1,540	2,058	124
Aug.....	4,832	42	139	39	69	166	255	709	430	1,522	2,044	127
Sept.....	4,809	43	135	41	68	163	277	726	443	1,521	1,981	138
Oct.....	4,952	47	143	45	75	201	252	763	547	1,524	1,983	135
Nov. ^p	4,864	62	139	43	64	210	221	739	489	1,563	1,940	133
Dec. ^p	5,101	68	186	53	75	223	273	877	446	1,618	2,013	146

¹ These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

NOTE.—Short-term claims are principally the following items payable on demand or with a contractual maturity of not more than 1 year: loans made to and acceptances made for foreigners; drafts drawn against

foreigners where collection is being made by banks and bankers for their own account or for account of their customers in the United States; and foreign currency balances held abroad by banks and bankers and their customers in the United States. Excludes convertible currencies held by U. S. monetary authorities.

See also NOTE to Table 1.

3. SHORT-TERM CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY COUNTRY—Continued

(Amounts outstanding; in millions of dollars)

3a. Other Europe

End of period	Total	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	Greece	Netherlands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Other
1957.....	211	6	25	11	4	6	29	23	2	8	10	76	*	10
1958.....	315	7	65	14	6	7	56	22	2	30	24	72	1	9
1959.....	234	4	56	18	8	5	38	7	2	8	19	47	3	18
1960.....	264	2	65	13	9	6	33	17	4	8	28	49	11	19
1961—Dec.....	239	5	20	11	23	6	54	27	5	11	35	16	9	17
1962—Jan.....	214	4	18	13	23	5	60	26	2	14	17	7	7	19
Feb.....	215	5	19	9	23	4	61	22	3	17	18	7	7	21
Mar.....	222	4	17	8	24	4	66	20	5	15	18	11	4	23
Apr.....	207	5	15	7	24	4	58	21	5	13	17	13	5	21
May.....	229	6	18	9	26	4	62	23	5	16	19	13	5	23
June.....	254	5	18	11	27	5	59	24	7	12	20	37	6	23
July.....	244	7	19	11	28	5	57	26	8	12	16	27	6	22
Aug.....	255	6	19	11	28	5	55	27	9	18	17	31	6	22
Sept.....	277	7	15	12	28	5	60	28	11	22	16	41	6	26
Oct.....	252	7	16	10	31	7	49	27	8	24	15	24	6	28
Nov.....	221	7	21	10	32	7	24	28	9	23	18	12	5	26
Dec.....	273	7	31	14	30	6	27	35	9	21	18	42	6	27

3b. Latin America

End of period	Total	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Dominican Rep.	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Neth., Antilles and Surinam	Panama, Republic of	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Other
1957.....	956	28	3	100	33	103	113	15	8	8	231	2	18	31	42	170	51
1958.....	1,099	40	3	148	52	51	166	19	10	12	293	6	23	31	52	142	53
1959.....	1,175	60	3	117	59	68	115	29	15	10	291	4	18	36	47	247	57
1960.....	1,356	121	4	225	73	80	26	16	22	14	343	8	23	44	57	234	66
1961—Dec.....	1,519	192	6	186	127	125	19	13	17	20	423	13	32	73	55	144	74
1962—Jan.....	1,440	179	5	129	126	134	18	12	14	19	411	9	43	71	61	136	71
Feb.....	1,470	184	6	130	125	160	19	11	16	19	396	6	41	70	62	156	68
Mar.....	1,510	205	5	137	120	160	18	10	14	18	432	9	41	71	60	141	69
Apr.....	1,535	203	5	161	120	156	18	12	15	18	433	9	52	74	61	132	68
May.....	1,579	204	5	173	139	163	17	14	9	17	427	9	59	80	61	131	71
June.....	1,543	188	6	200	154	143	17	15	10	13	408	7	41	81	68	122	71
June 1.....	1,546	189	6	200	154	143	17	15	11	13	409	7	41	81	68	122	71
July.....	1,540	177	6	199	164	147	18	15	12	14	393	7	37	83	63	125	80
Aug.....	1,522	164	8	191	158	138	17	15	11	14	397	10	36	86	80	122	74
Sept.....	1,521	183	4	196	161	137	17	14	10	16	369	11	36	86	89	115	75
Oct.....	1,524	169	4	188	174	151	17	13	12	17	376	10	32	87	99	94	81
Nov.....	1,563	182	5	180	174	138	17	19	12	18	400	7	32	84	107	104	82
Dec.....	1,618	181	6	171	188	131	17	24	16	19	418	9	30	85	122	102	98

3c. Asia and All Other

End of period	Asia									All other						
	Total	Hong Kong	India	Iran	Israel	Japan	Philippines	Taiwan	Thailand	Other	Total	Australia	Congo, Rep. of the	South Africa	U.A.R. (Egypt)	Other
1957.....	386	7	6	22	24	146	53	6	14	110	50	13	5	12	1	19
1958.....	435	6	4	27	23	179	67	6	13	111	69	13	4	21	3	29
1959.....	586	10	6	29	14	324	24	9	15	155	56	18	3	12	2	21
1960.....	1,052	9	9	33	24	806	19	7	24	121	69	28	3	11	3	24
1961—Dec.....	1,838	9	8	31	36	1,476	114	10	34	119	85	29	6	10	13	27
1962—Jan.....	1,930	10	10	30	36	1,554	133	11	34	114	92	31	6	11	14	31
Feb.....	2,000	9	10	28	37	1,641	118	11	33	113	89	31	3	11	13	31
Mar.....	2,087	10	11	28	41	1,734	114	9	33	108	94	32	3	11	16	32
Apr.....	2,081	12	13	30	39	1,723	108	9	33	114	101	33	4	11	21	32
May.....	2,062	11	12	32	43	1,711	107	6	30	110	103	33	4	11	22	33
June.....	2,038	11	14	24	39	1,709	91	7	30	113	117	35	4	11	24	44
June 1.....	2,087	11	14	24	39	1,757	91	7	30	114	117	35	4	11	24	44
July.....	2,058	11	14	24	38	1,764	76	6	30	96	124	34	2	12	26	49
Aug.....	2,044	11	14	25	37	1,766	69	6	33	84	127	40	4	12	23	48
Sept.....	1,981	13	18	23	36	1,710	69	8	30	74	138	46	4	12	25	51
Oct.....	1,983	13	18	21	37	1,709	70	9	32	74	135	45	2	11	23	53
Nov.....	1,940	13	18	23	34	1,660	77	8	33	73	133	44	2	12	25	50
Dec.....	2,013	13	20	25	37	1,731	74	9	41	62	146	41	2	10	26	67

For notes see preceding page.

4. CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

End of period, or area and country	Long-term—total ¹	Short-term								
		Total	Payable in dollars					Payable in foreign currencies		
			Total	Loans to—		Collections outstanding	Other	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Other
				Banks and official institutions	Others					
Total amounts outstanding										
1957.....	1,174	2,199	2,052	627	303	423	699	147	132	15
1958.....	1,362	2,542	2,344	840	428	421	656	198	181	16
1959.....	1,545	2,623	2,406	848	460	516	582	217	203	15
1960.....	1,698	3,614	3,135	815	482	605	1,233	480	242	238
1961—Dec....	*2,034	*4,746	*4,160	*1,028	618	694	*1,821	586	385	200
1962—Jan....	*2,060	*4,623	*4,165	*1,017	617	708	*1,823	458	287	171
Feb.....	*2,096	*4,738	*4,296	*1,102	623	715	*1,855	443	288	154
Mar.....	*2,153	*4,922	*4,449	*1,228	644	732	*1,845	473	307	166
Apr.....	*2,100	*4,901	*4,443	*1,251	679	726	*1,788	459	274	184
May.....	*2,094	*4,884	*4,374	*1,318	570	711	*1,775	510	293	217
June.....	*2,189	*4,821	*4,342	*1,328	539	698	*1,778	479	313	165
June ²	*2,189	*4,878	*4,397	*1,338	543	703	*1,813	481	316	165
July.....	*2,209	*4,876	*4,386	*1,304	559	701	*1,822	490	311	179
Aug.....	*2,200	*4,832	*4,369	*1,274	604	698	*1,793	463	304	159
Sept.....	*2,184	*4,809	*4,317	*1,277	592	690	1,759	493	312	181
Oct.....	2,131	4,952	4,327	1,243	631	706	1,747	625	419	207
Nov. ^p	2,144	4,864	4,295	1,195	643	718	1,738	569	364	205
Dec. ^p	2,155	5,101	4,558	1,312	650	740	1,857	542	371	171
Area and country detail, Oct. 31, 1962										
Europe:										
Austria.....	58	7	7	3	*	2	1	*	*	
Belgium.....	7	16	12	1	2	9	1	4	4	*
Denmark.....	10	10	9	*	1	2	6	1	1	
Finland.....	9	31	31	3	*	3	25	*	*	
France.....	24	47	40	9	7	13	11	7	7	*
Germany, Fed. Rep. of....	89	143	111	24	40	20	27	33	27	6
Greece.....	13	6	5	*	*	5	*	*	*	
Italy.....	32	45	43	7	9	17	10	2	2	*
Netherlands.....	7	49	40	4	23	12	1	10	10	*
Norway.....	187	27	27	5	2	2	17	1	1	*
Portugal.....	27	8	8	3	*	2	3	*	*	
Spain.....	10	24	22	4	9	3	6	2	2	*
Sweden.....	42	15	14	1	*	6	7	2	2	*
Switzerland.....	20	75	40	14	13	8	6	35	22	12
Turkey.....	*	24	24	21	*	3		*	*	
United Kingdom.....	26	201	69	24	6	12	27	132	113	19
Yugoslavia.....	2	6	6	3	*	*	2			
Other.....	1	28	28	2	8	3	15	1	1	*
Total.....	563	763	535	129	121	121	165	228	190	38
Canada.....	299	547	279	11	152	7	109	268	116	151
Latin America:										
Argentina.....	60	169	143	30	20	39	54	25	25	*
Bolivia.....	*	4	4	*	*	3	1			
Brazil.....	266	188	147	41	51	22	33	41	41	*
Chile.....	24	174	174	42	23	25	83	*	*	*
Colombia.....	67	151	151	26	44	25	56	*	*	*
Cuba.....	1	17	17		1	16	*	*	*	*
Dominican Republic.....	*	13	13	4	*	8	1			
El Salvador.....	*	12	12	*	1	6	4	*		*
Guatemala.....	9	17	17	2	1	7	8			*
Mexico.....	202	376	372	136	81	34	120	4	1	3
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam.....	6	10	10	*	6	4	*			
Panama, Rep. of.....	21	32	32	10	10	6	6	*		*
Peru.....	13	87	87	5	13	28	41	*	*	*
Uruguay.....	1	99	99	8	4	7	80	*	*	*
Venezuela.....	160	94	93	12	14	52	14	1	*	1
Other.....	72	81	80	17	16	31	17	*	*	*
Total.....	901	1,524	1,452	334	285	313	519	72	68	4

For notes see end of table.

4. CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY TYPE—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Area and country	Long-term—total ¹	Short-term								
		Total	Payable in dollars					Payable in foreign currencies		
			Total	Loans to—		Collections outstanding	Other	Total	Deposits with foreigners	Other
				Banks and official institutions	Others					
Area and country detail, Oct. 31, 1962—Cont.										
Asia:										
Hong Kong.....	3	13	13	5	4	4	1	*	*	
India.....	16	18	17	6	1	8	3	1	1	
Indonesia.....		*	*	*	*	*				
Iran.....	12	21	21	3	*	16	2			
Israel.....	28	37	37	4	3	4	26			
Japan.....	62	1,709	1,670	634	26	146	864	39	39	*
Korea, Rep. of.....	*	5	5	*		4	1			
Philippines.....	61	70	70	48	8	4	9	*	*	
Taiwan.....	1	9	9	3	*	4	2			
Thailand.....	3	32	32	7	*	5	20			
Other.....	10	69	68	38	4	22	4	1	1	*
Total.....	196	1,983	1,942	748	46	217	931	41	41	*
All other:										
Australia.....	44	45	31	2	4	15	10	14	1	12
Congo, Rep. of the.....	40	2	2	*		2				
South Africa.....	29	11	9	*	*	8	*	2	2	*
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	2	23	23	9	*	2	12	*		*
Other.....	58	53	52	10	22	20	1	1		*
Total.....	172	135	118	21	26	47	24	17	4	13
Total foreign countries.....	2,131	4,952	4,327	1,243	631	706	1,747	625	419	207

¹ Mainly loans with an original maturity of more than 1 year.² These figures reflect the inclusion of data for banks initially included as of June 30.

5. PURCHASES AND SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES, BY TYPE

(In millions of dollars)

Period	U. S. Govt. bonds & notes				U. S. corporate securities ¹			Foreign bonds			Foreign stocks		
	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales		Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales	Purchases	Sales	Net purchases or sales
			Total	Foreign countries									
1959.....	1,217	528	689	527	2,593	2,158	435	946	1,458	-512	566	804	-238
1960.....	1,730	1,603	127	-98	2,419	2,167	252	883	1,445	-562	509	592	-83
1961.....	1,744	1,231	512	172	3,384	3,161	223	802	1,262	-460	596	966	-370
1962 ^p	2,178	2,508	2-728	2-286	2,543	2,509	34	1,093	2,009	-916	699	777	-78
1961—Dec.....	86	32	54	1	286	273	14	64	107	-43	59	140	-81
1962—Jan.....	30	58	-28	-19	257	220	37	93	91	2	58	80	-22
Feb.....	144	269	-125	-62	238	208	30	106	160	-53	51	87	-36
Mar.....	142	272	-129	-49	268	234	34	95	145	-50	58	90	-32
Apr.....	104	141	37	-24	233	211	22	79	114	-35	57	67	-10
May.....	142	299	156	93	286	260	26	125	301	-176	79	79	
June.....	115	136	21	18	245	309	-64	56	136	-80	70	108	-38
July.....	146	119	26	31	168	200	-32	64	89	-24	48	37	11
Aug.....	135	347	-211	-32	163	156	7	50	65	-15	45	41	4
Sept.....	327	334	-8	-44	125	140	-15	44	100	-57	44	39	4
Oct.....	277	110	2-34	2-32	155	160	-5	251	401	-151	58	40	18
Nov. ^p	2,251	319	2-67	2-6	210	198	12	70	201	-131	69	48	22
Dec. ^p	2,167	105	2,62	2,62	196	212	-16	60	206	-146	61	61	

¹ Includes small amounts of State and local govt. securities.² Excludes nonmarketable U. S. Treasury bonds, foreign currency series, as follows (in dollar equivalents): issued and payable in Italian lire (Oct., 25 million, Nov., 124 million, Dec., 50 million) and in Swiss francs (Oct., 23 million, Nov., 28 million).

NOTE.—Statistics include transactions of international organizations. See also NOTE to Table 1.

6. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF U. S. CORPORATE SECURITIES, BY TYPE OF SECURITY AND BY COUNTRY

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Total ¹	Type of security		Country or area									
		Stocks	Bonds	Belgium	France	Netherlands	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Other Europe	Total Europe	Canada	Latin America	All other ¹
1959.....	435	363	73	5	40	31	254	15	35	379	-30	40	46
1960.....	252	202	50	5	38	1	171	-48	66	234	-45	36	28
1961.....	223	323	-99	4	21	20	166	-17	38	232	-112	44	58
1962 ^p	34	86	-51	-4	5	6	129	-31	-7	98	-43	-21	*
1961—Dec.....	14	15	-1	1	1	1	21	-25	5	3	*	4	7
1962—Jan.....	37	54	-17	*	5	-2	46	10	-3	55	-19	4	-3
Feb.....	30	36	-6	1	5	-1	34	-2	*	37	-9	-1	3
Mar.....	34	20	14	-1	2	1	16	-1	-1	16	17	-1	3
Apr.....	22	21	1	*	*	*	18	15	*	34	-6	2	-8
May.....	26	28	-2	1	2	4	21	13	2	43	1	-10	-8
June.....	-64	-65	1	-2	-2	2	-6	-29	1	-36	-14	-4	-9
July.....	-32	-18	-13	*	1	-1	6	-28	-1	-23	-13	*	4
Aug.....	7	7	*	*	-1	-2	13	-10	2	1	1	-2	8
Sept.....	-15	-9	-6	*	-1	*	*	-5	-3	-10	-4	1	-1
Oct.....	-5	-4	-2	*	*	*	-15	9	-2	-7	2	*	*
Nov. ^p	12	21	-8	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	2	6	*	-3	10
Dec. ^p	-16	-4	-12	-1	-3	6	-10	-3	-4	-15	2	-5	2

¹ Includes transactions of international organizations.

NOTE.—Statistics include small amounts of State and local gov. securities.

7. NET PURCHASES OR SALES BY FOREIGNERS OF LONG-TERM FOREIGN SECURITIES, BY AREA

(In millions of dollars)

Period	Inter-national	Total foreign countries	Europe	Canada	Latin America	Asia	All other
1959.....	-157	-593	-50	-443	11	-97	-15
1960.....	-147	-498	-117	-196	-107	-41	-36
1961.....	1	-832	-262	-318	-58	-121	-73
1962 ^p	-165	-829	-161	-353	-89	-175	-50
1961—Dec.....	-7	-116	-85	-28	1	-9	6
1962—Jan.....	*	-20	-9	22	-1	-9	-23
Feb.....	-96	6	-22	2	4	-11	33
Mar.....	-28	-54	-57	8	*	-5	1
Apr.....	-21	-24	-23	2	1	-3	1
May.....	-11	-165	-22	-91	-3	-26	-23
June.....	*	-117	-66	-31	-18	-5	3
July.....	-4	-10	9	8	*	-1	-26
Aug.....	4	-14	-14	3	*	-5	1
Sept.....	9	-61	8	-14	2	-57	1
Oct.....	-4	-128	29	-125	-2	-6	-24
Nov. ^p	-10	-99	4	-95	*	-10	2
Dec. ^p	-4	-142	2	-41	-73	-36	7

8. DEPOSITS, U. S. GOVT. SECURITIES, AND GOLD HELD AT F. R. BANKS FOR FOREIGNERS

(In millions of dollars)

End of period	Deposits	Assets in custody	
		U. S. Govt. securities ¹	Earmarked gold
1958.....	272	3,695	8,538
1959.....	345	4,477	9,861
1960.....	217	5,726	11,843
1961.....	279	6,006	11,905
1962—Jan.....	229	5,403	11,969
Feb.....	204	5,432	12,006
Mar.....	221	5,762	12,148
Apr.....	230	5,551	12,230
May.....	223	5,754	12,308
June.....	334	6,228	12,368
July.....	248	6,026	12,678
Aug.....	168	6,407	12,689
Sept.....	229	6,767	12,687
Oct.....	182	7,137	12,706
Nov.....	202	7,132	12,680
Dec.....	247	6,990	12,700
1963—Jan.....	197	7,033	12,789

¹ U. S. Treasury bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes, and bonds; includes securities payable in foreign currencies.

NOTE.—Excludes deposits and U. S. Govt. securities held for international organizations. Earmarked gold is gold held for foreign and international accounts (for back figures, see "Gold" Section 14, *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*).

9. SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES TO AND CLAIMS ON FOREIGNERS REPORTED BY NONFINANCIAL CONCERNS

(End of period; in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Liabilities to foreigners						Claims on foreigners						
	1961		1962		5th revised ser. 1		1961		1962		5th revised ser. 1		
	III	IV	I	II	1962		III	IV	I	II	1962		
					II	III ^p					II	III ^p	
Europe:													
Austria.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4
Belgium.....	25	31	27	23	24	24	17	25	26	22	25	27	27
Denmark.....	3	5	1	4	5	5	6	7	6	7	8	6	6
Finland.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
France.....	41	32	33	28	30	34	37	46	46	37	43	49	49
Germany, Fed. Rep. of.....	40	34	30	32	34	38	76	78	101	118	130	106	106
Greece.....	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	4	6	6
Italy.....	30	31	24	22	25	27	34	47	51	60	67	62	62
Netherlands.....	49	44	43	41	41	27	23	22	35	43	47	37	37
Norway.....	9	10	8	8	8	9	8	10	10	12	12	13	13
Portugal.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	7	7	7	6	6
Spain.....	5	8	10	8	8	11	9	12	12	14	16	15	15
Sweden.....	6	6	8	7	7	7	19	19	21	22	23	25	25
Switzerland.....	39	39	25	15	18	25	16	18	28	24	27	34	34
Turkey.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	5	5	5	6	6
United Kingdom.....	110	111	120	117	122	115	188	198	194	165	178	245	245
Yugoslavia.....	2	3	5	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Other.....	2	1	2	2	3	2	5	6	8	5	7	6	6
Total.....	371	366	350	323	341	341	460	516	560	552	609	654	654
Canada.....	45	49	45	47	58	67	655	607	687	679	723	822	822
Latin America:													
Argentina.....	7	6	6	8	9	9	32	36	36	34	36	32	32
Bolivia.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Brazil.....	24	25	27	25	26	23	91	64	60	59	68	90	90
Chile.....	5	5	4	4	5	5	17	19	21	21	24	25	25
Colombia.....	5	2	2	3	3	3	14	13	13	14	16	17	17
Cuba.....	2	2	2	2	2	1	7	5	5	6	7	7	7
Dominican Republic.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
El Salvador.....	1	*	*	*	*	*	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Guatemala.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5	5	5	6	6	6
Mexico.....	5	6	8	4	6	6	49	41	42	41	52	50	50
Neth. Antilles and Surinam.....	5	8	12	8	8	5	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Panama, Rep. of.....	13	12	27	15	15	18	6	9	9	10	11	10	10
Peru.....	2	6	6	4	5	3	18	16	14	12	14	23	23
Uruguay.....	4	1	3	2	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5
Venezuela.....	22	20	19	19	21	19	58	46	46	38	44	38	38
Other.....	10	12	8	8	9	16	45	24	28	31	39	43	43
Total.....	109	105	126	105	112	117	356	295	295	289	337	359	359
Asia:													
Hong Kong.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	4	4
India.....	6	8	6	4	8	10	13	12	15	24	40	29	29
Indonesia.....	7	6	6	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Iran.....	5	5	6	5	7	6	7	8	8	6	7	5	5
Israel.....	3	5	3	1	1	1	8	10	11	10	14	12	12
Japan.....	71	62	68	57	59	66	63	80	100	96	101	111	111
Korea, Rep. of.....	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Philippines.....	7	8	9	4	5	5	7	8	5	9	11	9	9
Taiwan.....	1	2	1	*	*	*	2	7	3	4	5	3	3
Thailand.....	3	3	3	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Other.....	15	11	11	16	17	15	19	20	22	31	33	30	30
Total.....	122	114	115	98	107	111	129	155	176	192	223	213	213
All other:													
Australia.....	12	11	13	13	13	14	22	25	25	23	25	24	24
Congo, Rep. of the.....	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
South Africa.....	4	13	11	12	14	12	10	10	8	9	10	11	11
U.A.R. (Egypt).....	2	2	2	1	1	1	11	10	15	15	17	12	12
Other.....	13	18	15	16	18	17	19	18	14	17	22	32	32
Total.....	30	44	42	43	46	45	63	64	64	64	77	82	82
International.....	*	*	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1
Grand total.....	676	680	677	616	665	681	1,664	1,638	1,783	1,778	1,970	2,132	2,132

¹ Includes data for a number of firms reporting for the first time on June 30, 1962 (5th revised series).

NOTE.—Reported by exporters, importers, and industrial and com-

mercial concerns in the United States. Data exclude claims held through U. S. banks, and intercompany accounts between U. S. companies and their foreign affiliates.

See also NOTE to Table 1.

U. S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(In millions of dollars)

Item	1959		1960				1961				1962		
	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II*	III*
Exports of goods and services, total ¹ ..	5,950	6,448	6,280	6,882	6,581	7,270	6,820	6,952	6,656	7,638	6,995	7,806	7,126
Merchandise.....	4,058	4,343	4,615	5,008	4,691	5,145	5,012	4,922	4,673	5,308	5,015	5,497	4,898
Services ²	1,892	2,105	1,665	1,874	1,890	2,125	1,808	2,030	1,983	2,330	1,980	2,309	2,228
Imports of goods and services, total...	6,228	5,944	5,740	6,045	6,018	5,385	5,276	5,595	6,078	5,974	5,882	6,318	6,487
Merchandise.....	3,847	3,974	3,830	3,858	3,551	3,484	3,400	3,458	3,682	3,974	3,946	4,077	3,973
Services.....	1,595	1,216	1,139	1,429	1,670	1,179	1,106	1,381	1,697	1,278	1,184	1,495	1,784
Military expenditures.....	786	754	771	758	797	722	770	756	699	722	752	746	730
Balance on goods and services ¹	-278	504	540	837	563	1,885	1,544	1,357	578	1,664	1,113	1,488	639
Unilateral transfers (net).....	-547	-675	-582	-620	-624	-680	-694	-706	-633	-696	-748	-686	-659
Private remittances and pensions...	-214	-206	-201	-202	-207	-232	-216	-218	-213	-231	-228	-221	-218
Government nonmilitary grants.....	-333	-469	-381	-418	-417	-448	-478	-488	-420	-465	-520	-465	-441
U.S. long- and short-term capital (net).....	-607	-595	-883	-1,131	-1,068	-1,885	-1,372	-540	-1,104	-1,863	-1,268	-1,166	-345
Private, total.....	-387	-838	-653	-747	-943	-1,545	-989	-955	-637	-1,372	-866	-720	-355
Direct investment.....	-224	-419	-303	-331	-327	-733	-441	-324	-341	-369	-196	-496	-189
Portfolio and short-term investment.....	-163	-419	-350	-410	-616	-812	-548	-631	-296	-1,003	-670	-224	-166
Government.....	-220	243	-230	-390	-145	-340	-383	415	-467	-491	-402	-446	10
Foreign capital and gold (net).....	1,440	620	851	1,014	1,239	1,156	506	185	916	1,460	752	428	809
Increase in foreign short-term assets and Government securities...	1,109	425	586	740	548	254	38	314	626	881	402	550	296
Increase in other foreign assets.....	164	123	215	180	54	-19	122	201	20	123	160	85	-37
Gold sales by United States ³	167	72	50	94	637	921	346	-330	270	456	190	-207	550
Errors and omissions.....	-8	146	74	-100	-90	-476	16	-296	243	-565	151	-64	-444

¹ Excludes military transfers under grants.
² Includes military transactions.

³ Beginning with the first quarter of 1961, net of change in convertible currencies held by U.S. monetary authorities.

NOTE.—Dept. of Commerce estimates.

OPEN MARKET RATES
(Per cent per annum)

Month	Canada		United Kingdom				France	Germany		Netherlands		Switzerland
	Treasury bills, 3 months ¹	Day-to-day money ²	Bankers' acceptances, 3 months	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Bankers' allowance on deposits	Day-to-day money ³	Treasury bills, 60-90 days ⁴	Day-to-day money ⁵	Treasury bills, 3 months	Day-to-day money	Private discount rate
1959—Dec.....	5.02	4.30	3.72	3.61	2.85	2.00	4.07	3.75	3.56	2.52	1.50	2.00
1960—Dec.....	3.53	3.16	4.64	4.44	3.88	3.12	3.70	3.75	4.31	1.51	1.13	2.00
1961—Dec.....	2.82	2.37	5.61	5.35	4.83	4.00	3.58	2.00	3.06	1.32	1.11	2.00
1962—Jan.....	3.08	2.69	5.65	5.35	4.78	4.00	3.51	1.88	2.00	1.31	1.35	2.00
Feb.....	3.11	2.63	5.65	5.41	4.72	4.00	3.56	1.88	2.06	1.02	.80	2.00
Mar.....	3.10	2.81	5.13	4.86	4.32	3.46	3.65	2.00	3.13	1.81	1.59	2.00
Apr.....	3.08	3.12	4.50	4.26	3.70	2.93	3.93	2.13	2.75	2.13	1.75	2.00
May.....	3.36	3.00	4.14	3.94	3.24	2.50	3.98	2.13	2.56	2.46	1.75	2.00
June.....	4.48	3.55	3.98	3.80	3.30	2.50	3.59	2.25	3.31	2.32	1.69	2.00
July.....	5.47	4.89	4.09	3.90	3.33	2.50	3.66	2.38	2.94	2.21	1.78	2.00
Aug.....	5.15	5.03	4.02	3.79	3.32	2.50	3.46	2.50	2.50	1.53	1.03	2.00
Sept.....	5.03	4.99	3.93	3.69	3.36	2.50	3.48	2.50	3.06	1.57	1.10	2.00
Oct.....	4.46	4.64	3.92	3.71	3.16	2.50	3.51	2.63	2.50	1.96	1.50	2.00
Nov.....	3.81	3.82	4.03	3.77	3.31	2.50	3.50	2.63	2.56	1.85	1.47	2.00
Dec.....	3.88	3.75	3.86	3.64	3.30	2.50	.....	2.63	3.50	1.98	1.24	2.00

¹ Based on average yield of weekly tenders during month.
² Based on weekly averages of daily closing rates.
³ Rate shown is on private securities.
⁴ Rate in effect at end of month.
⁵ Based on average of lowest and highest quotation during month.

NOTE.—For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of *Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics*, 1962.

CENTRAL BANK RATES FOR DISCOUNTS AND ADVANCES TO COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Per cent per annum)

Country	Rate as of Jan. 31, 1962		Changes during the last 12 months											Rate as of Jan. 31, 1963			
	Per cent	Month effective	1962														
			Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		1963 Jan.		
Argentina.....	6.0	Dec. 1957															6.0
Austria.....	5.0	Mar. 1960															5.0
Belgium.....	4.25	Jan. 1962		4.0						3.75					3.5		3.5
Brazil.....	10.0	Apr. 1958															10.0
Burma.....	3.0	Nov. 1957	4.0														4.0
Canada ¹	3.35	Jan. 1962	3.42	3.37	3.32	3.77	16.0				5.5	5.0	4.0				4.0
Ceylon.....	4.0	Aug. 1960															4.0
Chile ²	15.27	Jan. 1962							14.62								14.62
Colombia.....	5.0	Aug. 1959															5.0
Costa Rica.....	3.0	Apr. 1959															3.0
Cuba.....	6.0	Jan. 1960															6.0
Denmark.....	6.5	May 1961															6.5
Ecuador.....	5.0	Nov. 1956															5.0
Egypt.....	3.0	Nov. 1952				5.0											5.0
El Salvador.....	6.0	June 1961															6.0
Finland.....	6.75	Mar. 1959		8.0	7.0												7.0
France.....	3.5	Oct. 1960															3.5
Germany.....	3.0	May 1961															3.0
Greece.....	6.0	Nov. 1960													5.5		5.5
Honduras ³	3.0	Jan. 1962															3.0
Iceland.....	9.0	Dec. 1960															9.0
India ⁴	4.0	May 1957													4.5		4.5
Indonesia.....	3.0	Apr. 1946															3.0
Iran.....	6.0	Nov. 1960															6.0
Ireland.....	5.56	Dec. 1961	5.44	4.70		4.31	4.09		4.0	3.94		4.06	3.86				3.86
Israel.....	6.0	Feb. 1955															6.0
Italy.....	3.5	June 1958															3.5
Japan.....	7.3	Sept. 1961									6.94	6.57					6.57
Mexico.....	4.5	June 1942															4.5
Netherlands.....	3.5	Nov. 1959			4.0											3.5	3.5
New Zealand.....	7.0	Mar. 1961															7.0
Nicaragua.....	6.0	Apr. 1954															6.0
Norway.....	3.5	Feb. 1955															3.5
Pakistan.....	4.0	Jan. 1959															4.0
Peru.....	9.5	Nov. 1959															9.5
Philippine Republic ⁵	6.0	Jan. 1962															6.0
Portugal.....	2.0	Jan. 1944															2.0
South Africa.....	4.5	Dec. 1961					4.0					3.5					3.5
Spain.....	4.0	June 1961															4.0
Sweden.....	5.0	Jan. 1960			4.5		4.0									3.5	3.5
Switzerland.....	2.0	Feb. 1959															2.0
Thailand.....	7.0	Feb. 1945															7.0
Turkey.....	7.5	May 1961															7.5
United Kingdom.....	6.0	Nov. 1961		65.0	4.5											4.0	4.0
Venezuela.....	4.5	Dec. 1960															4.5

¹ On June 24, 1962, the bank rate on advances to chartered banks was fixed at 6 per cent. Rates on loans to money market dealers will continue to be .25 of 1 per cent above latest weekly Treasury bill tender average rate but will not be more than the bank rate.

² Beginning with Apr. 1, 1959, new rediscounts have been granted at the average rate charged by banks in the previous half year. Old rediscounts remain subject to old rates provided their amount is reduced by one-eighth each month beginning with May 1, 1959, but the rates are raised by 1.5 per cent for each month in which the reduction does not occur.

³ Rate shown is for advances only.

⁴ Rate applies to advances against commercial paper as well as against govt. securities and other eligible paper.

⁵ Beginning with June 1, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank loans financing the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities under U. S. Law 480 was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent; and on Aug. 22, 1962, the rediscount rate for commercial bank financing of 9 categories of development loans was reduced from 6 to 3 per cent.

⁶ On Mar. 8, 1962 the discount rate had been reduced to 5.5 per cent.

NOTE.—Rates shown are mainly those at which the central bank either discounts or makes advances against eligible commercial paper and/or govt. securities for commercial banks or brokers. For countries with more than one rate applicable to such discounts or advances, the rate

shown is the one at which it is understood the central bank transacts the largest proportion of its credit operations. Other rates for some of these countries follow:

Argentina—3 and 5 per cent for certain rural and industrial paper, depending on type of transaction;

Brazil—8 per cent for secured paper and 4 per cent for certain agricultural paper;

Colombia—3.5 per cent for agricultural and industrial development paper of up to 150 days, 3 per cent for economic development paper of up to 5 years, and 2 per cent for specific small business, cooperative and employee paper;

Costa Rica—5 per cent for paper related to commercial transactions (rate shown is for agricultural and industrial paper);

Cuba—5.5 per cent for sugar loans and 5 per cent for loans secured by national public securities;

Ecuador—6 per cent for bank acceptances for commercial purposes;

Indonesia—various rates depending on type of paper, collateral, commodity involved, etc.;

Japan—penalty rates (exceeding the basic rate shown) for borrowings from the Central bank in excess of an individual bank's quota;

Peru—8 per cent for agricultural, industrial and mining paper; and

Venezuela—4 per cent for rediscounts of certain agricultural paper and for advances against government bonds or gold and 5 per cent on advances against securities of Venezuelan companies.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES
(In cents per unit of foreign currency)

Period	Argentina (peso)		Australia (pound)	Austria (schilling)	Belgium (franc)	Canada (dollar)	Ceylon (rupee)	Denmark (krone)	Finland (markka)	France (franc)
	Official	Free								
1957.....	5.556	2.506	222.57	3.8539	1.9906	104.291	20.913	14.482	.3995	.2376
1958.....	5.556	2.207	223.88	3.8536	2.0044	103.025	21.049	14.482	.3118	.2374
1959.....		1.2730	223.81	3.8619	2.0012	104.267	21.055	14.508	.3115	.2038
1960.....		1.2026	223.71	3.8461	2.0053	103.122	21.048	14.505	.3112	20.389
1961.....		1.2076	223.28	3.8481	2.0052	98.760	21.023	14.481	.3110	20.384
1962.....		1.9080	223.73	3.8685	2.0093	293.561	21.034	14.490	.3107	20.405
1962—Jan.....		1.2056	223.98	3.8647	2.0086	95.678	21.051	14.527	.3108	20.403
Feb.....		1.2054	224.27	3.8643	2.0086	95.335	21.039	14.522	.3107	20.402
Mar.....		1.2081	224.32	3.8659	2.0086	95.277	21.058	14.534	.3107	20.405
Apr.....		1.0444	224.22	3.8690	2.0080	95.232	21.059	14.510	.3107	20.405
May.....		.9600	224.07	3.8698	2.0089	292.394	21.057	14.496	.3107	20.405
June.....		.8601	223.77	3.8700	2.0098	91.911	21.039	14.511	.3107	20.405
July.....		.8130	223.63	3.8700	2.0103	92.654	21.036	14.483	.3106	20.405
Aug.....		.8121	223.41	3.8700	2.0105	92.777	21.021	14.458	.3106	20.405
Sept.....		.7874	223.18	3.8700	2.0093	92.848	21.008	14.443	.3106	20.405
Oct.....		.7392	223.21	3.8701	2.0094	92.914	21.009	14.442	.3106	20.405
Nov.....		.6830	223.26	3.8680	2.0098	92.849	21.011	14.455	.3106	20.405
Dec.....		.7057	223.37	3.8694	2.0098	92.924	21.013	14.498	.3106	20.404
1963—Jan.....		.7466	223.49	3.8694	2.0086	92.823	21.021	14.487	531.056	6 20.405

Period	Germany (deutsche mark)	India (rupee)	Ireland (pound)	Italy (lira)	Japan (yen)	Malaysia (dollar)	Mexico (peso)	Netherlands (guilder)	New Zealand (pound)
1958.....	23.848	21.048	280.98	.16006	.27791	32.767	8.0056	26.418	278.19
1959.....	23.926	21.031	280.88	.16099	.27781	32.857	8.0056	26.492	278.10
1960.....	23.976	20.968	280.76	.16104	.27785	32.817	8.0056	26.513	277.98
1961.....	24.903	20.980	280.22	.16099	.27690	32.659	8.0056	27.555	277.45
1962.....	25.013	21.026	280.78	.16107	.27712	32.757	8.0056	27.755	278.00
1962—Jan.....	25.028	21.045	281.10	.16108	.27624	32.777	8.0056	27.730	278.31
Feb.....	25.011	21.078	281.46	.16100	.27627	32.810	8.0056	27.631	278.67
Mar.....	25.012	21.093	281.53	.16100	.27640	32.800	8.0056	27.687	278.74
Apr.....	25.006	21.075	281.40	.16107	.27623	32.766	8.0056	27.772	278.61
May.....	25.009	21.066	281.21	.16108	.27625	32.759	8.0056	27.821	278.43
June.....	25.039	21.030	280.83	.16109	.27628	32.691	8.0056	27.806	278.05
July.....	25.084	21.019	280.66	.16110	.27628	32.713	8.0056	27.821	277.88
Aug.....	25.020	21.008	280.38	.16110	.27631	32.746	8.0056	27.742	277.61
Sept.....	24.996	20.971	280.09	.16110	.27852	32.738	8.0056	27.755	277.32
Oct.....	24.963	20.963	280.13	.16106	.27902	32.745	8.0056	27.748	277.36
Nov.....	24.947	20.970	280.19	.16104	.27901	32.751	8.0056	27.748	277.42
Dec.....	25.031	20.989	280.33	.16105	.27897	32.790	8.0056	27.779	277.56
1963—Jan.....	24.966	20.996	280.48	.16104	.27894	32.817	8.0056	27.772	277.71

Period	Norway (krone)	Philippine Republic (peso)	Portugal (escudo)	South Africa		Spain (peseta)	Sweden (krona)	Switzerland (franc)	United Kingdom (pound)
				(pound)	(rand)				
1957.....	14.008	49.693	3.4900	278.28	.....	.....	19.331	23.330	279.32
1958.....	14.008	49.695	3.4900	279.93	.....	.....	2.3810	19.328	280.98
1959.....	14.028	49.721	3.4967	279.83	.....	.....	2.0579	19.324	280.88
1960.....	14.018	49.770	3.4937	279.71	.....	.....	1.6635	19.349	280.76
1961.....	14.000	.....	3.4909	279.48	.....	.....	1.6643	19.353	280.22
1962.....	14.010	.....	3.4986	.....	.....	.....	1.6654	19.397	280.78
1962—Jan.....	14.027	.....	3.5000	.....	.....	.....	1.6650	19.348	281.10
Feb.....	14.037	.....	3.4995	.....	.....	.....	1.6650	19.388	281.46
Mar.....	14.037	.....	3.5014	.....	.....	.....	1.6651	19.408	281.53
Apr.....	14.033	.....	3.5032	.....	.....	.....	1.6651	19.424	281.40
May.....	14.022	.....	3.5050	.....	.....	.....	1.6651	19.428	281.21
June.....	14.013	.....	3.5011	.....	.....	.....	1.6651	19.436	280.83
July.....	14.005	.....	3.5000	.....	.....	.....	1.6651	19.428	280.66
Aug.....	13.994	.....	3.4996	.....	.....	.....	1.6651	19.432	280.38
Sept.....	13.982	.....	3.5018	.....	.....	.....	1.6659	19.410	280.09
Oct.....	13.983	.....	3.4899	.....	.....	.....	1.6661	19.409	280.13
Nov.....	13.989	.....	3.4900	.....	.....	.....	1.6662	19.363	280.19
Dec.....	14.000	.....	3.4902	.....	.....	.....	1.6664	19.278	280.33
1963—Jan.....	14.000	.....	3.4900	.....	.....	.....	1.6665	19.313	280.48

1 Quotations not available Mar. 20-Apr. 3, 1962.
 2 Effective May 2, 1962, the par value of the Canadian dollar was set at 92.5 U. S. cents.
 3 Based on quotations through Mar. 19, 1962.
 4 Based on quotations beginning with Apr. 4, 1962.
 5 A new markka, equal to 100 old markkaa, was introduced on Jan. 1, 1963.

6 Effective Jan. 1, 1963, the franc again became the French monetary unit. It replaces, at a 1 to 1 ratio, the new franc introduced Jan. 1, 1960.
 NOTE.—Averages of certified noon buying rates in New York for cable transfers. For description of rates and back data, see "International Finance," Section 15 of Supplement to Banking and Monetary Statistics, 1962.

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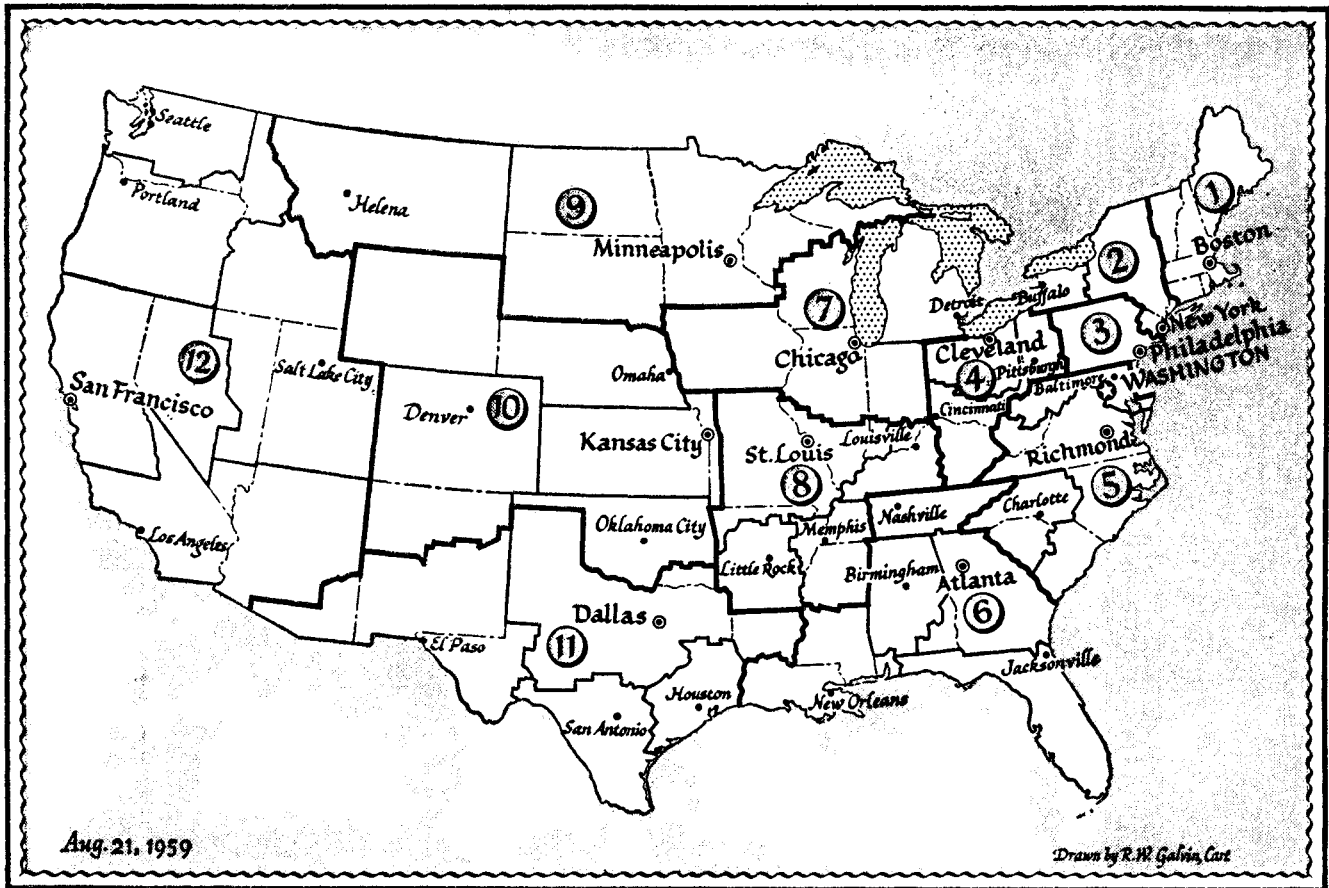
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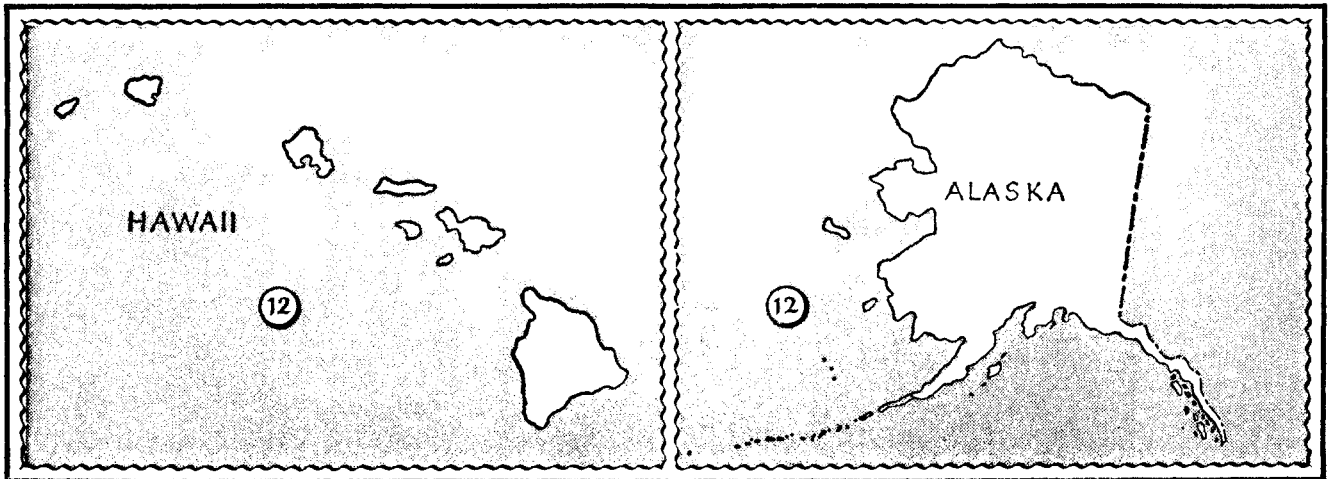
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- ⊕ Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System
- ⊙ Federal Reserve Bank Cities
- Federal Reserve Branch Cities